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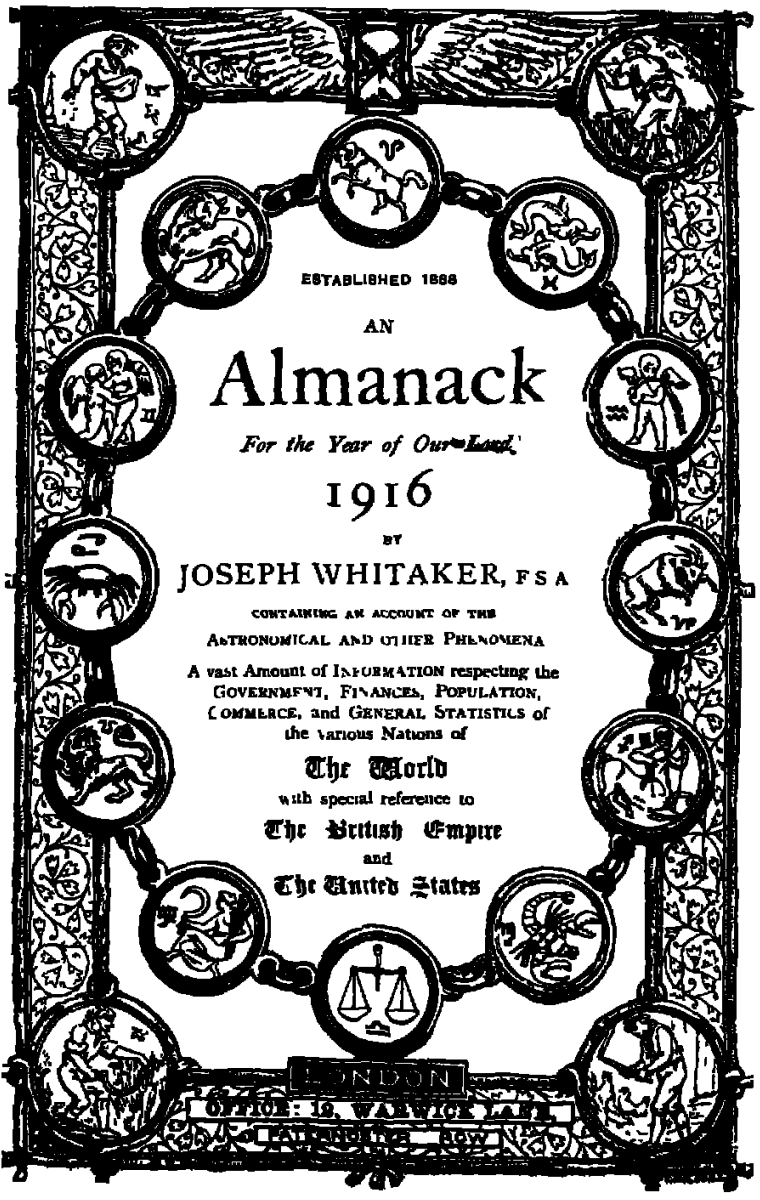
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For the Year of Our Lord

1916

BY

JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE
ASTRONOMICAL AND UTILER PHENOMENA

A vast Amount of INFORMATION respecting the
GOVERNMENT, FINANCES, POPULATION,
COMMERCE, and GENERAL STATISTICS of
the various Nations of

The World

with special reference to

The British Empire

and

The United States

LONDON

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TRAFFORD, CHES.

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PREFACE TO THE XLVIIITH ANNUAL VOLUME.

(1915.)

In the earlier pages of the ALMANACK, the subjects usually looked for will be found in their accustomed places. The list of Honours has increased in length, the Record of Recipients of the Cross for Valour alone occupying two pages. Government Offices have also been extended, and a full list of members of the recently formed Ministry of Munitions included.

The Navy and Army Lists, on the other hand, are curtailed, little information being available in either case. In other departments also some handicap has been experienced, the issue of several official publications having been delayed or for the present discontinued.

The Country's Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, together with the War Budget and the new Income Tax rates, will be found duly set forth, while the "Diary of the War" has been continued to the end of last October. Supplementing this are two articles on the Military and Naval operations of the past twelve months, which together furnish a connected history of the year's warfare.

Among other subjects dealt with in the current volume may be noted "Trading with the Enemy," "British Imports," "British and Enemy Trade," "War Medals," "Commercial Scholarships," "National Dye Scheme," "Labour and the War," "Trade Unions," and a Table of Naval Losses.

The Editor has once again to express his hearty thanks for the cordial co-operation of numerous correspondents in all parts of the World for many valuable suggestions tending to the improvement of the Almanack. Unfortunately, several important and interesting communications have come to hand too late for incorporation in the present volume, and the Editor would impress on correspondents the desirability, with a view to their utility, of all such communications reaching the ALMANACK Office before the end of October.

12 WARWICK LANE, E.C.,
LONDON.
26th November, 1915

Telephone: 4478 Central.
Telegrams: "Whitmanack, London."

FOR THE HOLIDAY GUIDE SUPPLEMENT, see pages 40-47.

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WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1916.

BEING HUNDRETH OF LEAF YEAR, AND 6 AND 7 OF KING GEORGE V

Common Notes for the Year 1916.

Golden Number	XVII	Birth of Queen Mary (1562)	May 26
Epoet	25	Union Day, South Africa	July 31
Solar Cycle	22	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	June 2
Roman Indiction	14	Birthday of King George V. (1862)	" 3
Dominical Letters	BA	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	" 12
Julian Period (Year of)	6669	Trinity Sunday	" 16
Wattle Day, Australia	Jan 26	Corpus Christi	" 22
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 20	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	" 23
Ash Wednesday	March 8	Sundays after Trinity	" 23
Good Friday	April 22	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Easter Day	" 23	Independence Day, U S A	" 4
St. George's Day	" 23	St. Andrew's Day	Nov 30
Low Sunday	" 23	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)	Dec. 2
Ascension of King George V	May 6	First Sunday in Advent	" 3
		CHRISTMAS DAY—Monday	" 25

Beginnings of the Seasons, 1916

Spring, Sun enters Aries (♈ long)	March 20 12A	Autumn, Sun enters Libra (♎ long)	Sept. 23 31P
Summer " " Cancer (♋ long)	June 21 6A	Winter, " Capricornus (♐ long)	Dec. 21 4M

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

English Law Sittings, 1916.

Hilary	Begin Jan. 11 and end April 12	Trinity	Begin June 22 and end July 31
Easter	" May 11 " June 9	Michaelmas	" Oct 11 " Dec. 21

TERMS OF COURT LAW (DINING) TERMS—Hilary begins January 11, ends January 31, Easter begins May 2, ends May 29, Trinity begins June 22, ends July 31, Michaelmas begins November 2, ends November 29. "Call Day" is the 15th day of each term.

Oxford and Cambridge Terms, 1916.

OXFORD	Begin	End	CAMBRIDGE	Begin	End
Trinity	April 26	June 9	Easter	April 25	June 24
Michaelmas	October 10	December 28	Michaelmas	October 2	December 19

Calendar for the Year 1917

January.				April.				July.				October.			
Su	1	7	14	21	28	29	30	Su	1	8	15	22	29	30	31
M	2	9	16	23	30	1	2	M	2	9	16	23	30	1	2
Tu	3	10	17	24	1	2	3	Tu	3	10	17	24	31	1	2
W	4	11	18	25	2	3	4	W	4	11	18	25	2	3	4
Th	5	12	19	26	3	4	5	Th	5	12	19	26	3	4	5
F	6	13	20	27	4	5	6	F	6	13	20	27	4	5	6
S	7	14	21	28	5	6	7	S	7	14	21	28	5	6	7
February.				May.				August.				November.			
Su	1	8	15	22	29	30	31	Su	1	8	15	22	29	30	31
M	2	9	16	23	30	1	2	M	2	9	16	23	30	1	2
Tu	3	10	17	24	31	1	2	Tu	3	10	17	24	31	1	2
W	4	11	18	25	2	3	4	W	4	11	18	25	2	3	4
Th	5	12	19	26	3	4	5	Th	5	12	19	26	3	4	5
F	6	13	20	27	4	5	6	F	6	13	20	27	4	5	6
S	7	14	21	28	5	6	7	S	7	14	21	28	5	6	7
March.				June.				September.				December.			
Su	1	8	15	22	29	30	31	Su	1	8	15	22	29	30	31
M	2	9	16	23	30	1	2	M	2	9	16	23	30	1	2
Tu	3	10	17	24	31	1	2	Tu	3	10	17	24	31	1	2
W	4	11	18	25	2	3	4	W	4	11	18	25	2	3	4
Th	5	12	19	26	3	4	5	Th	5	12	19	26	3	4	5
F	6	13	20	27	4	5	6	F	6	13	20	27	4	5	6
S	7	14	21	28	5	6	7	S	7	14	21	28	5	6	7

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1917.

Golden Number	XVIII	New Year's Day (Monday)	Jan. 1	First Sunday	May 29
Epoet	26	Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 4	Trinity Sunday	June 3
Solar Cycle	23	Ash Wednesday	" 22	Corpus Christi	" 7
Roman Indiction	15	Good Friday	April 6	Sundays after Trinity	" 23
Dominical Letters	CA	Easter Day	" 8	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 2
Julian Period (Year of)	6670	Ascension Day	May 7	Christmas Day (Tuesday)	" 25

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events		THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 2nd. 22nd. 24. 26. 28.		Rises	Sets	Day	Night
1	S	Circumcision. NEW YEAR'S DAY		8 3	3 58	1	364
2	S	2nd Sunday after Christmas		8 3	4 0	2	364
3	M	Douglas Jerrold, dramatic writer, born, 1803		8 7	4 1	3	363
4	Tu	Hy G Bohn, publisher, b 1796, d 22 Aug '84		8 7	4 3	4	362
5	W	Gordon College, Khartoum, founded, 1899		8 7	4 4	5	361
6	Th	Epiphany. Twelfth Day		8 7	4 5	6	360
7	F	Old Christmas Day Loss of Calais, 1558		8 7	4 5	7	359
8	S	St Lucien		8 8	4 6	8	358
9	S	1st Sunday after Epiphany [1863]		8 6	4 8	9	357
10	M	Plow Monday Metropolitan Railway opened,		8 5	4 9	10	356
11	Tu	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN		8 5	4 12	11	355
12	W	Marquess of Crewe, K.G., born, 1858		8 4	4 12	12	354
13	Th	St. Hilary Chillianwallah, 1840		8 4	4 13	13	353
14	F	Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., born, 1845		8 4	4 14	14	352
15	S	Sandwich Islands discovered, 1778		8 3	4 15	15	351
16	S	2nd S. aft. Epiph. V.-Adm Sir D Beatty b '71		8 2	4 17	16	350
17	M	Joseph Haydn ("Diet of Dates") died, 1856.		8 2	4 19	17	349
18	Tu	Capt R F Scott, R.N., reached the S Pole, 1912		8 0	4 20	18	348
19	W	Rt Hon Augustine Birrell, K.C., born, 1850		7 59	4 22	19	347
20	Th	St Fabian R. D Blackmore, novelist, d 1900		7 57	4 24	20	346
21	F	St Agnes. Henry Hallam, historian, d 1859		7 56	4 25	21	345
22	S	St Vincent Queen Victoria died, 1901		7 55	4 25	22	344
23	S	3rd S. aft. Epiph. Chas Kingsley died, 1875		7 54	4 30	23	343
24	M	Ld. Randolph Churchill d. 1895, b 13 Feb '49		7 53	4 31	24	342
25	Tu	Constitution of St. Paul		7 51	4 33	25	341
26	W	General Gordon killed at Khartoum, 1885		7 50	4 35	26	340
27	Th	Mozart, musician, born, 1756.		7 49	4 37	27	339
28	F	Alwal, 1846. Sir Henry M Stanley b. 1841.		7 48	4 38	28	338
29	S	D.C. instituted, 1856 Paris capitulated, 1871		7 48	4 40	29	337
30	S	4th Sunday after Epiphany.		7 44	4 42	30	336
31	M	Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon died, 1892		7 43	4 43	31	335

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ New Moon	2d	4h. 4m.	Morning
☾ First Quarter	22	3 51	Morning
☾ Full Moon	22	3 50	Morning
☾ Last Quarter	21	3 22	Morning
☾ Eclipse	2d	1. 1. 1.	noon
☾ Apogee	2d	3h. 2. 2.	noon

RAIN FALL IN JANUARY, 1916.
 at 1st day; total fall, 7.75 inches, above the
 average, 2.12 in., by 5.63 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

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

☾ Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed. ☾ Dividends on Consols, &c., due.
 ☾ Christmas Fire Insurance must be paid.

1916.]

JANUARY FIRST MONTH

[21]

THE SUN

R.	After Clock	Hour of Day or Time	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon	Hourly Variation at Noon	Apparent Declination at Noon	Hourly Variation at Noon	Altitude at Noon	Hourly Variation at Noon	Time of Rising	Time of Setting
1	6 4	1	18 44 27	12 06	5 35	117	18 39 16	5 39 31		
2	3 42	1 30	18 44 27	11 05	5 35	117	18 43 13	5 45 35		
3	4 8	1 59	18 44 27	10 04	5 35	117	18 47 9	5 51 39		
4	4 36	2 28	18 44 27	9 03	5 35	117	18 51 6	5 57 43		
5	5 3	2 57	18 44 27	8 02	5 35	117	18 55 2	6 03 47		
6	5 32	3 26	18 44 27	7 01	5 35	117	18 58 59	6 09 51		
7	5 57	3 55	18 44 27	6 00	5 35	117	19 02 56	6 15 55		
8	6 24	4 24	18 44 27	5 00	5 35	117	19 06 53	6 21 59		
9	6 49	4 53	18 44 27	4 00	5 35	117	19 10 50	6 28 03		
10	7 14	5 22	18 44 27	3 00	5 35	117	19 14 47	6 34 07		
11	7 39	5 51	18 44 27	2 00	5 35	117	19 18 44	6 40 11		
12	8 3	6 20	18 44 27	1 00	5 35	117	19 22 41	6 46 15		
13	8 28	6 49	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	19 26 38	6 52 19		
14	8 49	7 18	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	19 30 35	6 58 23		
15	9 11	7 47	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	19 34 32	7 04 27		
16	9 33	8 16	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	19 38 29	7 10 31		
17	9 54	8 45	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	19 42 26	7 16 35		
18	10 14	9 14	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	19 46 23	7 22 39		
19	10 33	9 43	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	19 50 20	7 28 43		
20	10 53	10 12	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	19 54 17	7 34 47		
21	11 10	10 41	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	19 58 14	7 40 51		
22	11 27	11 10	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	20 02 11	7 46 55		
23	11 43	11 39	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	20 06 08	7 52 59		
24	11 59	12 08	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	20 10 05	7 59 03		
25	12 14	12 37	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	20 14 02	8 05 07		
26	12 28	13 06	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	20 17 59	8 11 11		
27	12 41	13 35	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	20 21 56	8 17 15		
28	12 54	14 04	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	20 25 53	8 23 19		
29	13 5	14 33	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	20 29 50	8 29 23		
30	13 15	15 02	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	20 33 47	8 35 27		
31	13 25	15 31	18 44 27	0 00	5 35	117	20 37 44	8 41 31		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION, JANUARY, 1915

R.	TEMPERATURE			WIND		RAIN		SUN	
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Direction	Force	Amount	Time	Hours	Shades
1	44.5	31.4	38.5	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
2	42.5	37.4	40.0	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
3	40.9	34.4	37.7	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
4	40.5	32.1	36.3	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
5	45.7	33.4	39.6	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
6	47.0	40.0	43.5	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
7	52.0	40.0	46.0	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
8	46.3	40.0	43.2	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
9	43.9	36.3	40.1	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
10	47.7	30.0	38.9	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
11	47.5	36.3	41.9	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
12	44.5	36.1	40.3	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
13	53.0	40.0	46.5	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
14	50.0	45.0	47.5	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
15	50.7	45.0	47.9	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
16	46.9	36.7	41.8	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
17	50.9	33.0	42.0	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
18	50.7	33.5	42.1	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
19	48.9	30.5	39.7	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
20	47.4	41.0	44.2	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
21	47.1	33.7	40.4	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
22	54.3	30.5	42.4	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
23	50.5	30.5	40.5	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
24	45.5	30.5	38.0	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
25	47.1	30.5	38.8	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
26	47.1	30.5	38.8	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
27	47.1	30.5	38.8	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
28	47.1	30.5	38.8	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
29	47.1	30.5	38.8	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
30	47.1	30.5	38.8	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
31	47.1	30.5	38.8	SE	8	0.1	41	5.3	
Sum	48.5	30.7	39.6				Sum 3 70	34.7	

MEMORANDA

Lamps to be lighted (4.58)

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THE MOSBY

[illegible]

**AFFARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL
PLANETS AT MEAN NOON**

[illegible]

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS

[illegible]

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF SUN AND PLANET

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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**EULAPIUM, COCCILATIONS, AND
OTHER COLUMBIAL PHENOMENA.**

January 1. Day breaks at 6h. 30m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6h. 45m. a/t, the length of the Day being 9h. 15m.

Jan. 2. The Earth at least distance from the Sun, 91,400,000 miles.

Jan. 2 Mean time of Sun's
semidiameter passing the meri-
dian, 107. 20. 79

Jan. 4. Mercury in conjunction
with the Moon, at 13^h 20^m 00^s

Jan. 6 Venus and Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 24

Jan. 7 Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, Sat. 12.30. morn.

Jan. 7 Venus in conjunction
with the Moon, 7th 1888. more.

Jan. 10. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. at 10. 10. 10.

Jan. 23. Occultation of α Arietis magnitude 4.8. Seen 8-10

Jan. 24. Occultation of χ Tauri,
magnitude 5.3. See p. 82

Jan. 12, Saturn in conjunction
with the Moon, at 22nd alt. 1
2° 49' 8

Jan. 19. Occultation of ϵ Geminorum magnitude 3.2. See p. 81.

Jan 19. Constellation of sps B
Geminorum, magnitude 6.3. See
p. 8r

Jan. 20 Eclipse of the Moon,
24. 5m. morn See p. 74.

Jan. 30. Mean time of Sun's
semidiameter passing the meri-
dian, $5^{\text{h}} 5^{\text{m}} 3^{\text{s}}$

Jan. 20 Mercury at greatest elongation ($35^{\circ} 40'$) East, 64, 57

Jan. 22 Mars in conjunction
with the Moon, 7^h. 28^m. 45^s. δ 6° 35' N

Jan. 23. Occultation of 43
Leonis, magnitude 5.3. See p. 81.
Jan. 24-25. Occultation of 2

Virginia, magnitude 5.3. See p. 82.

To this month the Mountain is

In this month the mornings in-
crease 49%, and the Afternoons
49%.

1916.]

JANUARY FIRST MONTH

[23

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of	London Bridge		Lewesport		Barnegat		Holt		Camden		Lark		Dover (Bar)	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1 S	10 10	12 6	7 10	7 37	8 04	3 4	8 14	8 15	8 0	8 38	10 23	11 6	7 15	7 44
2 S	10 40	11 31	8 35	8 40	3 45	4 21	8 45	3 30	8 31	8 38	11 40	11 31	8 9	8 38
3 Tu	11 10	12 01	9 10	9 44	4 35	5 11	9 10	4 23	9 21	9 38	12 10	12 01	8 57	8 54
4 W	11 40	12 31	9 50	10 40	5 30	6 06	9 40	5 11	10 11	10 38	12 40	12 31	9 27	9 24
5 Th	12 10	13 01	10 30	11 30	6 25	7 01	10 10	6 00	10 41	11 08	1 10	1 01	10 00	10 00
6 F	12 40	13 31	11 10	12 10	7 20	7 56	10 40	6 50	11 11	11 38	1 40	1 31	10 30	10 30
7 S	1 10	1 41	11 50	12 50	8 15	8 51	11 10	7 40	11 41	12 08	2 10	2 01	11 00	11 00
8 S	1 40	2 11	12 30	1 30	9 10	9 46	11 40	8 30	12 11	12 38	2 40	2 31	11 30	11 30
9 Tu	2 10	2 41	1 10	2 10	10 5	10 31	12 10	9 11	12 41	1 10	3 10	3 01	12 00	12 00
10 W	2 40	3 11	1 40	2 40	10 44	11 20	12 40	9 56	1 10	1 10	3 40	3 31	12 30	12 30
11 Th	3 10	3 41	2 10	3 10	11 39	12 15	1 10	10 44	2 10	2 10	4 10	4 01	1 00	1 00
12 F	3 40	4 11	2 40	3 40	12 34	1 10	1 10	11 39	3 10	3 10	4 40	4 31	1 30	1 30
13 S	4 10	4 41	3 10	4 10	1 29	2 05	2 10	12 10	4 10	4 10	5 10	5 01	2 00	2 00
14 S	4 40	5 11	3 40	4 40	2 24	3 00	3 10	1 10	5 10	5 10	5 40	5 31	2 30	2 30
15 Tu	5 10	5 41	4 10	5 10	3 19	3 55	4 10	2 10	6 10	6 10	6 40	6 31	3 00	3 00
16 W	5 40	6 11	4 40	5 40	4 14	4 50	5 10	3 10	7 10	7 10	7 40	7 31	3 30	3 30
17 Th	6 10	6 41	5 10	6 10	5 9	5 45	6 10	4 10	8 10	8 10	8 40	8 31	4 00	4 00
18 F	6 40	7 11	5 40	6 40	6 4	6 40	7 10	5 10	9 10	9 10	9 40	9 31	4 30	4 30
19 S	7 10	7 41	6 10	7 10	7 3	7 39	8 10	6 10	10 10	10 10	10 40	10 31	5 00	5 00
20 S	7 40	8 11	6 40	7 40	8 28	8 54	9 10	7 10	11 10	11 10	11 40	11 31	5 30	5 30
21 Tu	8 10	8 41	7 10	8 10	9 23	9 49	10 10	8 10	12 10	12 10	12 40	12 31	6 00	6 00
22 W	8 40	9 11	7 40	8 40	10 18	10 44	11 10	9 10	1 10	1 10	1 40	1 31	6 30	6 30
23 Th	9 10	9 41	8 10	9 10	11 13	11 39	12 10	10 10	2 10	2 10	2 40	2 31	7 00	7 00
24 F	9 40	10 11	8 40	9 40	12 8	12 34	1 10	11 10	3 10	3 10	3 40	3 31	7 30	7 30
25 S	10 10	10 41	9 10	10 10	1 3	1 29	2 10	12 10	4 10	4 10	4 40	4 31	8 00	8 00
26 S	10 40	11 11	9 40	10 40	2 28	2 54	3 10	1 10	5 10	5 10	5 40	5 31	8 30	8 30
27 Tu	11 10	11 41	10 10	11 10	3 23	3 49	4 10	2 10	6 10	6 10	6 40	6 31	9 00	9 00
28 W	11 40	12 11	10 40	11 40	4 18	4 44	5 10	3 10	7 10	7 10	7 40	7 31	9 30	9 30
29 Th	12 10	12 41	11 10	12 10	5 13	5 39	6 10	4 10	8 10	8 10	8 40	8 31	10 00	10 00
30 F	12 40	1 11	11 40	12 40	6 8	6 34	7 10	5 10	9 10	9 10	9 40	9 31	10 30	10 30
31 S	1 10	1 41	12 10	1 10	7 3	7 29	8 10	6 10	10 10	10 10	10 40	10 31	11 00	11 00

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

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rise	Souths	Set		Rise	Souths	Set		Rise	Souths	Set		Rise	Souths	Set		Rise	Souths	Set	
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1 S	5 30	2 44	2 44	5 40	2 11	2 11		5 30	2 30	2 30		5 30	2 30	2 30		5 30	2 30	2 30	
8 S	5 30	2 44	2 44	5 40	2 11	2 11		5 30	2 30	2 30		5 30	2 30	2 30		5 30	2 30	2 30	
15 S	5 30	2 44	2 44	5 40	2 11	2 11		5 30	2 30	2 30		5 30	2 30	2 30		5 30	2 30	2 30	
22 S	5 30	2 44	2 44	5 40	2 11	2 11		5 30	2 30	2 30		5 30	2 30	2 30		5 30	2 30	2 30	
29 S	5 30	2 44	2 44	5 40	2 11	2 11		5 30	2 30	2 30		5 30	2 30	2 30		5 30	2 30	2 30	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLAR STAR.

R.A.			Decl. N.		
h.	m.	s.	°	'	"
1	2	30	91	0	0
2	2	30	91	0	0
3	2	30	91	0	0
4	2	30	91	0	0

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

1 MERCURY is an evening star, setting at first S.W., later S.W. by W., and towards the end of the month W. & W.

2 VENUS is an evening star, setting S.W. by W., and towards the end of the month W. by S.

3 MARS rises in the evening, towards the end of the month, R.N. S. in Leo, not far from Regulus.

4 JUPITER is an evening star at the end of the month, setting a little S. of W.

5 SATURN souths about midnight early in the month.

In the early part of the month, the constellations Camelopardalis, Lynx, Gemma, Monoceros, and Canis Major are on the meridian about midnight. In Gemma there is a fine compressed cluster of small stars, crowded together, nearly midway between γ and δ Gemmae. It can be best observed on the nights immediately before and after the 4th. There is a very fine cluster in Canis

Major, in R.A. 6h. 4m. and Decl. 20° 30' N., S. of δ Sirius. With a very small astronomical telescope the individual stars can be easily distinguished, and with a low-power eye-piece, on the larger instruments, the field appears full of stars of various magnitudes. Neptune can be well observed in this month. See p. 22.

24] FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS. [1916.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals Remarkable Days—Events	TEN SUN		DAYS	
M.	W.		Rises	Sets	2 1/2	3 1/2
1	Tu	Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends	7 46	4 45	30	334
2	W	Purification. Candlemas Scottish Qr Day	7 44	4 47	30	333
3	Th	St Blaise Ld Salisbury b 1830, d. 22 Aug '03	7 39	4 46	31	330
4	F	Sir William Palliser, artillery, died, 1882	7 37	4 51	31	324
5	S	St. Agatha	7 35	4 54	30	320
6	S	5th Sunday after Epiphany	7 34	4 54	30	309
7	M	Charles Dickens born, 1812, d 9 June, 1870	7 33	4 55	30	308
8	Tu	Half Quarter Day. John Ruskin born, 1819	7 31	4 57	30	307
9	W	Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, F.R.S. b 1838.	7 29	4 59	30	306
10	Th	Sobraon, 1846 [d. 1566]	7 27	5 1	31	305
11	F	Sir Thos. White, founder of St. John's, Oxford,	7 25	5 3	30	304
12	S	Abraham Lincoln, President U S A., b 1809	7 23	5 3	30	303
13	S	6th Sunday after Epiphany.	7 21	5 7	30	300
14	M	St. Valentine St Vincent, 1797	7 19	5 9	30	291
15	Tu	U S S. Maine destroyed at Havana, 1898.	7 17	5 11	30	280
16	W	Lionel Lukin, inventor of lifeboat, died, 1834	7 15	5 13	30	279
17	Th	Meeanee, 1845 Michael Angelo died, 1564	7 14	5 14	30	278
18	F	Martin Luther, reformer, died, 1546	7 12	5 16	30	277
19	S	Adelina Patu (Baroness Cederstrom) b 1843	7 10	5 18	30	276
20	S	Septuagesima. H R H Princess Royal b 1867	7 8	5 20	31	275
21	M	Guseat, 1849 Cardinal Newman b 1801	7 6	5 22	31	274
22	Tu	George Washington, 1st Pres., U S A., b 1732	7 4	5 24	31	273
23	W	Samuel Pepys, famous diarist, born, 1633	7 2	5 26	31	272
24	Th	St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr	7 0	5 28	31	271
25	F	Sir Christopher Wren d 1723, b 20 Oct 1632	6 58	5 29	30	270
26	S	Earl Cromer b. 1841. Birkenhead lost, 1852	6 55	5 30	30	269
27	S	Septuagesima. Mayuba, 1881 Paardeberg, 1900	6 54	5 32	30	268
28	M	Relief of Ladysmith, 1900	6 52	5 34	30	267
29	Tu	Adowa, Italians defeated by Abyssinia, 1896	6 50	5 36	30	266

PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon	2d.	4d.	6m. Afternoon.
First Quarter	2d.	2d.	2d. Afternoon.
Full Moon	7d.	8d.	2d. Morning.
Last Quarter	2d.	9d.	2d. Morning.
Spring	2d.	2d.	2d. Morning.
Autumn	2d.	2d.	2d. Morning.
Equinox	2d.	2d.	2d. Morning.
Perigee	2d.	2d.	2d. Morning.

REMARKABLE QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1916

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
1st Quarter	23	23	23	23
Full Moon	29	29	29	29
Last Quarter	25	25	25	25
New Moon	28	28	28	28

MONTHLY NOTES.

- Feb. 1. Copies of Registers of Voters to be sent to Secretary of State within three weeks.
 12. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.
 13. Old Candlemas.
 14. Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 15th.
 15. Washington's Birthday, General Holiday, U.S.A.
 19. Hare-hunting ends.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1916,
 on 26 days, total fall, 2.8 inches, above the
 average, 1841-94, by 1.70 inches.

THE STORY

A	Afternoon	2-25m		3-25m		4-25m		5-25m		6-25m		7-25m		8-25m		9-25m		10-25m		11-25m		12-25m		13-25m		14-25m		15-25m		16-25m		17-25m		18-25m		19-25m		20-25m		21-25m		22-25m		23-25m		24-25m		25-25m		26-25m		27-25m		28-25m		29-25m		30-25m		31-25m		32-25m		33-25m		34-25m		35-25m		36-25m		37-25m		38-25m		39-25m		40-25m		41-25m		42-25m		43-25m		44-25m		45-25m		46-25m		47-25m		48-25m		49-25m		50-25m		51-25m		52-25m		53-25m		54-25m		55-25m		56-25m		57-25m		58-25m		59-25m		60-25m		61-25m		62-25m		63-25m		64-25m		65-25m		66-25m		67-25m		68-25m		69-25m		70-25m		71-25m		72-25m		73-25m		74-25m		75-25m		76-25m		77-25m		78-25m		79-25m		80-25m		81-25m		82-25m		83-25m		84-25m		85-25m		86-25m		87-25m		88-25m		89-25m		90-25m		91-25m		92-25m		93-25m		94-25m		95-25m		96-25m		97-25m		98-25m		99-25m		100-25m		101-25m		102-25m		103-25m		104-25m		105-25m		106-25m		107-25m		108-25m		109-25m		110-25m		111-25m		112-25m		113-25m		114-25m		115-25m		116-25m		117-25m		118-25m		119-25m		120-25m		121-25m		122-25m		123-25m		124-25m		125-25m		126-25m		127-25m		128-25m		129-25m		130-25m		131-25m		132-25m		133-25m		134-25m		135-25m		136-25m		137-25m		138-25m		139-25m		140-2
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MEMORANDA

Lamps to be lighted	(5-48)
1	(5-47)
2	(5-49)
3	(5-50)
4	(5-51)
5	(5-52)
6	(5-53)
7	(5-54)
8	(5-55)
9	(5-56)
10	(5-57)
11	(5-58)
12	(5-59)
13	(5-60)
14	(5-61)
15	(5-62)
16	(5-63)
17	(5-64)
18	(5-65)
19	(5-66)
20	(5-67)
21	(5-68)
22	(5-69)
23	(5-70)
24	(5-71)
25	(5-72)
26	(5-73)
27	(5-74)
28	(5-75)
29	(5-76)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1914.

No.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM. Mean.	WIND		RAIN Fall.	H2O Gniss.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	No 141 186		(Direction.)	Force.		
1	45.0	25.3	39.5	30.060	SE	15	0.02	1.9
2	49.1	41.4	38.5	30.074	SE	15	0.03	1.9
3	50.1	39.0	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
4	51.3	44.1	38.5	30.093	SE	15	0.03	1.9
5	51.0	40.3	38.5	30.093	SE	15	0.03	1.9
6	48.0	42.0	38.5	30.093	SE	15	0.03	1.9
7	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
8	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
9	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
10	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
11	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
12	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
13	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
14	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
15	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
16	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
17	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
18	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
19	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
20	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
21	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
22	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
23	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
24	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
25	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
26	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
27	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
28	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
29	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
30	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
31	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
32	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
33	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
34	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
35	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
36	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
37	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
38	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
39	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
40	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
41	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
42	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
43	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
44	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
45	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
46	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
47	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
48	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
49	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
50	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
51	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
52	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
53	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
54	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
55	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
56	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
57	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
58	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
59	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
60	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
61	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
62	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
63	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
64	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
65	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
66	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
67	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
68	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
69	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
70	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
71	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
72	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
73	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
74	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
75	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
76	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
77	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
78	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
79	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
80	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
81	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
82	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
83	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
84	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
85	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
86	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
87	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
88	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
89	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
90	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
91	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
92	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
93	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
94	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
95	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
96	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
97	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
98	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
99	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9
100	49.6	42.8	38.5	30.094	SE	15	0.03	1.9

The Meteorological Observations throughout the Almanack are those recorded at the Royal Observatory Greenwich. They include the highest and lowest readings of the Thermometer, with the average for 24 years, the mean of September to a height of 200 feet above the mean level of the sea; the daily *Baromet.*, the daily *Altimeter*, and the daily general direction and maximum force of the Wind.

THE MOON.

Day of Month.	Time of Moon's Setting.	Time of Moon's Rising.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Hourly Motion in R.A. at Noon.	Hourly Motion in Dec. at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Condition of Moon's Illumination at Noon.
1	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
2	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
3	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
4	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
5	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
6	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
7	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
8	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
9	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
10	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
11	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
12	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
13	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
14	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
15	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
16	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
17	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
18	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
19	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
20	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
21	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
22	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
23	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
24	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
25	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
26	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
27	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
28	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
29	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
30	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01
31	6 48	1 46	12 48	12 48	1 46	1 46	1 46	430 01

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

Planet	Mercury	Venus	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn
1	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
2	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
3	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
4	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
5	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
6	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
7	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
8	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
9	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
10	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
11	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
12	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
13	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
14	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
15	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
16	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
17	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
18	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
19	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
20	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
21	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
22	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
23	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
24	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
25	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
26	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
27	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
28	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
29	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
30	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
31	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS

Planet	Mercury	Venus	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn
1	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
2	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
3	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
4	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
5	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
6	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
7	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
8	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
9	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
10	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
11	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
12	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
13	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
14	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
15	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
16	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
17	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
18	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
19	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
20	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
21	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
22	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
23	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
24	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
25	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
26	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
27	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
28	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
29	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
30	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
31	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Planet	Mercury	Venus	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn
1	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
2	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
3	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
4	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
5	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
6	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
7	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
8	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
9	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
10	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
11	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
12	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
13	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
14	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
15	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
16	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
17	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
18	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
19	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
20	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
21	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
22	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
23	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
24	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
25	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
26	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
27	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
28	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
29	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
30	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
31	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

Planet	Mercury	Venus	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn
1	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
2	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
3	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
4	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
5	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
6	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
7	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
8	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
9	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
10	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
11	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
12	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
13	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
14	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
15	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
16	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
17	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
18	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
19	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
20	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
21	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
22	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
23	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
24	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
25	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
26	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
27	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
28	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
29	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
30	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48
31	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48	12 48

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 1916, 12 48.

REMARKS, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHERS OF INTEREST.

FEBRUARY 1. Day breaks at 6 48 a.m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6 48 a.m. a.m., the length of the Day being 12 48.

Feb 1. Occultation of a Sagittarii, magnitude 1. See p. 8.

Feb 1. Eclipse of the Sun, at 6 48 a.m. See p. 8.

Feb 2. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, at 6 48 a.m. See p. 8.

Feb 3. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, at 6 48 a.m. See p. 8.

Feb 4. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 12 48.

Feb 5. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, at 6 48 a.m. See p. 8.

Feb 6. Occultation of a Piscium, magnitude 1. See p. 8.

Feb 7. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, at 6 48 a.m. See p. 8.

Feb 8. Mars in conjunction with the Sun, at 6 48 a.m. See p. 8.

Feb 9. Occultation of a Tauri, magnitude 1. See p. 8.

Feb 10. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction at 6 48 a.m. See p. 8.

Feb 11. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, at 6 48 a.m. See p. 8.

Feb 12-13. Occultation of a Geminiorum, magnitude 1. See p. 8.

Feb 14. Occultation of a D + 12, magnitude 1. See p. 8.

Feb 15. Occultation of a Cancri, magnitude 1. See p. 8.

Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

* 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 river-side districts to be flooded.

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

MERCURY ☿						VENUS ♀						MARS ♂						JUPITER ♃						SATURN ♄					
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
11 44	11 28	11 16	11 4	11 3	11 4	11 4	11 3	11 4	11 4	11 3	11 4	11 4	11 3	11 4	11 4	11 3	11 4	11 4	11 3	11 4	11 4	11 3	11 4	11 4	11 3	11 4	11 4	11 3	11 4
11 28	11 16	11 6	11 3	11 2	11 3	11 3	11 2	11 3	11 3	11 2	11 3	11 3	11 2	11 3	11 3	11 2	11 3	11 3	11 2	11 3	11 3	11 2	11 3	11 3	11 2	11 3	11 3	11 2	11 3
11 16	11 6	11 3	11 2	11 1	11 2	11 2	11 1	11 2	11 2	11 1	11 2	11 2	11 1	11 2	11 2	11 1	11 2	11 2	11 1	11 2	11 2	11 1	11 2	11 2	11 1	11 2	11 2	11 1	11 2
11 6	11 3	11 2	11 1	11 0	11 1	11 1	11 0	11 1	11 1	11 0	11 1	11 1	11 0	11 1	11 1	11 0	11 1	11 1	11 0	11 1	11 1	11 0	11 1	11 1	11 0	11 1	11 1	11 0	11 1
11 3	11 2	11 1	11 0	11 0	11 1	11 0	11 0	11 1	11 0	11 0	11 1	11 0	11 0	11 1	11 0	11 0	11 1	11 0	11 0	11 1	11 0	11 0	11 1	11 0	11 0	11 1	11 0	11 0	11 1

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE FULL STAR.

R.A.				Decl. N.			
D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.
1	1	59	58	88	51	53	
10	1	59	56	88	51	52	
19	1	59	54	88	51	51	
28	1	59	52	88	51	50	

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY is an evening star at the beginning of the month, setting W by W, a morning star in the latter half, rising E by E.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting at first W by E, and later nearly due W.

♂ MARS rises in the afternoon N by E.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star, setting nearly due W, in the constellation Pisces.

♄ SATURN souths about 9 P.M. altitude about 6°.

In the early part of this month the constellations Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, and a part of Hydra are on the meridian about midnight. In Cancer there is a very beautiful cluster of stars, proceeding a Canceri about 5m. in R.A. and nearly same declination, consisting of some 50 stars from the 5th to 15th magnitudes. The fine group of stars in Cancer, called "Pompeii," can be best observed in the month on the nights immediately preceding and following the 3rd. It does not

consist of a very great number of stars, but the components are, as compared with those of other clusters, of considerable magnitude. It is situated in R.A. 8h 54m. and Decl. 20° 20' N, about 1° to the west of a line joining the stars δ and γ Canceri.

The triple star ϵ in Cancer may be examined in this month. It will be found in R.A. 8h 54m. and Decl. 19° 20' N. Neptune can be observed in this month. See p. 26.

Fasts and Festivals				THE SUN		MOON	
Remarkable Days—Events.							
SUN'S LONGITUDE OF 11° 40' 22" A.							
SPRING COMMENCES							
DAY OF				Rise		Set	
M. T. W. Th. F. S.				M. H.		M. H.	
1	W	St. DAVID'S DAY	[d 1791	6 48	5 38	61	305
2	Th	St. Chad John Wesley, founder of Methodism,		6 45	5 39	62	304
3	F	Col F Burnaby b 1842, d. 17 Jan 1885		6 43	5 41	63	303
4	S	Inauguration Day, U.S.A.		6 41	5 43	64	302
5	S	Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday		6 39	5 43	65	301
6	M	Francis Beaumont, dramatist, died, 1616.		6 37	5 45	66	300
7	Tu	St. Perpetua Shrove Tuesday		6 34	5 47	67	299
8	W	St. Wednesday Aboukir, 1801		6 32	5 50	68	298
9	Th	Fight between <i>Nemesis</i> and <i>Monitor</i> , 1863		6 30	5 54	69	297
10	F	William Etty, painter, born, 1787		6 27	5 56	70	296
11	S	Gen Sir Jas Outram d 1863, b 29 Jan 1803		6 25	5 58	71	295
12	S	Quadragesima. 1st Sun. in Lent. St Gregory		6 23	5 57	72	294
13	M	Marriage of the Duke of Connaught, 1879		6 21	5 59	73	293
14	Tu	Ivry, 1590 Admiral John Byng shot, 1757		6 18	6 0	74	292
15	W	Ember Day Sir Richard Bessmer d 1878		6 16	6 2	75	291
16	Th	Gustavus III assassinated, 1792 [b 1886.		6 14	6 4	76	290
17	F	St PATRICK'S D. Ember D Princess Patricia		6 12	6 6	77	289
18	S	Edward, KWS Ember Day		6 9	6 7	78	288
19	S	2nd Sunday in Lent. Livingstone born, 1813		6 7	6 9	79	287
20	M	Titanic Fund closed, 1913 (£418,260)		6 5	6 11	80	286
21	Tu	St Benedict Roht Southey, Laureate, d 1843		6 3	6 13	81	285
22	W	Sir A. Vandyk, painter, b 1599, d 9 Dec 1641		6 0	6 14	82	284
23	Th	Novara, 1849 Viscount Milner born, 1854.		5 58	6 16	83	283
24	F	Henry Wadsworth Longfellow died, 1882		5 56	6 17	84	282
25	S	Annunciation. Lady Day Quarter Day		5 53	6 19	85	281
26	S	3rd Sunday in Lent.		5 51	6 21	86	280
27	M	John Bright died, 1889; born, 16 Nov. 1811		5 49	6 23	87	279
28	Tu	General Sir Ralph Abercromby died, 1801		5 46	6 24	88	278
29	W	Rev. John Keble d 1866. Swedenborg d. 1772		5 44	6 26	89	277
30	Th	Massacre of Sicilian Vespers, 1282		5 42	6 27	90	276
31	F	H.R.H. Prince Henry born, 1900.		5 39	6 29	91	275

1916.]

MARCH THIRD MONTH.

[29]

THE SUN

Day	After Clock.	Before of Sun at West	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon	Hour of Day at N. A.	Apparent Declination at Noon	Hour of Day at N. A.	Mean Time at Noon	Mean Time at Noon
1	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
2	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
3	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
4	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
5	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
6	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
7	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
8	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
9	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
10	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
11	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
12	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
13	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
14	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
15	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
16	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
17	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
18	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
19	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
20	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
21	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
22	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
23	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
24	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
25	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
26	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
27	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
28	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
29	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
30	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51
31	11 34	0 51	23 48 30	9 27	7 36 3	57 0	11 34	0 51

MEMORANDA.

Day	Lamps to be Lighted	(6 30)
1		(6 30)
2		(6 41)
3		(6 40)
4		(6 42)
5		(6 43)
6		(6 43)
7		(6 47)
8		(6 50)
9		(6 50)
10		(6 54)
11		(6 55)
12		(6 55)
13		(6 55)
14		(6 55)
15		(6 55)
16		(6 55)
17		(6 55)
18		(6 55)
19		(6 55)
20		(6 55)
21		(6 55)
22		(6 55)
23		(6 55)
24		(6 55)
25		(6 55)
26		(6 55)
27		(6 55)
28		(6 55)
29		(6 55)
30		(6 55)
31		(6 55)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1916.

Day	Temperature Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Wind Direction	Pressure Barometer	Rain Falls	Sea State
1	44.3	25.1	40.4	SW	101.2	0	1
2	45.6	32.9	4	SW	101.2	0	1
3	45.6	38.0	4	SW	101.2	0	1
4	44.6	44.6	7	SW	101.2	0	1
5	45.5	45.5	9	SW	101.2	0	1
6	44.9	41.0	4	SW	101.2	0	1
7	46.0	36.6	1	SW	101.2	0	1
8	46.1	32.3	1	SW	101.2	0	1
9	43.6	34.0	0	SW	101.2	0	1
10	43.7	32.1	40.9	SW	101.2	0	1
11	40.0	40.0	41.0	SW	101.2	0	1
12	40.0	40.0	1	SW	101.2	0	1
13	40.6	36.4	3	SW	101.2	0	1
14	47.1	36.4	5	SW	101.2	0	1
15	46.0	41.1	7	SW	101.2	0	1
16	47.3	39.8	9	SW	101.2	0	1
17	46.6	38.7	40.0	SW	101.2	0	1
18	41.4	31.0	4	SW	101.2	0	1
19	39.2	29.9	41.9	SW	101.2	0	1
20	40.0	28.0	4	SW	101.2	0	1
21	44.5	30.3	0	SW	101.2	0	1
22	45.7	31.1	40.0	SW	101.2	0	1
23	50.3	44.3	1	SW	101.2	0	1
24	47.0	40.0	4	SW	101.2	0	1
25	41.0	34.6	7	SW	101.2	0	1
26	40.0	31.4	40.0	SW	101.2	0	1
27	44.4	37.7	3	SW	101.2	0	1
28	40.3	28.0	7	SW	101.2	0	1
29	41.3	28.0	41.1	SW	101.2	0	1
30	40.7	28.0	7	SW	101.2	0	1
31	40.0	28.0	7	SW	101.2	0	1

THE MOON.													Conjunctions of Jupiter's Satellites	Owing to the nearness of Jupiter to the Sun, the Satellites will not be observable till the 24th of May	ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER ORBITAL PHENOMENA.
Day of the Month	Time of Rising	Time of Setting	Time of Culmination	Time of Culmination	Time of Culmination	Time of Culmination	Time of Culmination	Time of Culmination	Time of Culmination	Time of Culmination	Time of Culmination	Time of Culmination			
1	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Day breaks at 4 45 am morn., and Twilight ends at 7 30 pm aft., the length of the Day being 12 45 am.
2	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Mercury at greatest elongation (97° 6') W., at morn.
3	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, at 11 15 am morn.
4	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 11 45 am
5	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, at 1 15 pm aft.
6	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Venus in conjunction with the Moon, at 2 15 pm aft.
7	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Occultations of 16 Tauri, 17 Tauri, 20 Tauri, and 21 Tauri, magnitudes, respectively, 5.4, 3.8, 4.1, and 4.3. See p. 8.
8	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Occultation of 2 Tauri, magnitude 3.0. See p. 8.
9	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Occultation of 20 Tauri, magnitude 4.2. See p. 8.
10	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Occultation of 27 Tauri, magnitude 3.7. See p. 8.
11	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Occultation of 22 Tauri, magnitude 5.1. See p. 8.
12	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Return in conjunction with the Moon, at 3 15 pm morn.
13	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Occultation of 48 Gemmae, magnitude 5.3. See p. 8.
14	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Occultation of 58 Gemmae, magnitude 6.0. See p. 8.
15	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Occultation of Neptune, magnitude 7.7. See p. 8.
16	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Mars in conjunction with the Moon, at 5 15 am morn.
17	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Occultation of 225 Virgin, magnitude 6.0. See p. 8.
18	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 11 45 am
19	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Sun enters the sign Aries. Spring commences, at 12 45 pm.
20	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Occultations of 1 Scorpii and 4 Scorpii magnitudes 4.7 and 5.7 respectively. See p. 8.
21	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			Mars x Occultation of 21 Capricorn, magnitude 5.3. See p. 8.
22	2 25	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15	7 20	11 15			In this month the Mornings increase 24 pm, and the Afternoons 24 pm.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Sun	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Mars	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Jupiter	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Saturn	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, March 1, 1916, 20° 20' 22".

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month	Week	Liverpool		Belfast		Hull		Greenock		Larne		Dublin (Bay)		Drogheda		Wexford	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	W	11 40	0 30	9 10	9 30	4 27	5 00	3 56	4 17	10 16	10 51	0 4	0 35	8 50	9 06	10 10	10 26
2	Th	0 34	0 51	10 4	10 33	3 49	4 22	5 4	5 9	11 9	11 29	0 14	1 30	9 50	10 16	10 10	10 26
3	F	1 10	1 40	10 48	11 14	6 40	7 8	5 52	5 58	11 53	12 3	0 3	1 18	10 30	10 57	10 10	10 26
4	S	1 50	2 22	11 26	11 54	7 23	7 49	6 38	6 33	0 23	0 33	0 44	1 49	11 10	11 48	10 10	10 26
5	S	2 30	3 1	0 6	0 6	8 3	8 27	7 10	7 15	1 10	1 10	1 10	2 30	11 46	12 1	10 10	10 26
6	M	3 10	3 40	0 30	0 44	8 43	8 47	7 47	7 53	2 16	2 16	2 16	3 10	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
7	Tu	3 48	4 14	1 8	1 22	9 15	9 19	8 15	8 21	3 14	3 14	3 14	4 10	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
8	W	4 16	4 43	1 41	1 55	9 48	9 52	8 47	8 53	4 10	4 10	4 10	5 10	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
9	Th	4 49	5 16	2 13	2 27	10 17	10 21	9 16	9 22	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 10	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
10	F	5 20	5 44	2 48	3 6	10 46	10 50	9 50	9 56	6 14	6 14	6 14	7 14	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
11	S	5 50	6 14	3 27	3 31	11 15	11 19	10 26	10 32	7 1	7 1	7 1	8 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
12	S	6 18	6 43	4 10	4 14	0 5	0 5	11 13	11 19	8 1	8 1	8 1	9 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
13	M	7 40	8 10	5 10	5 14	0 36	0 40	12 13	12 19	9 1	9 1	9 1	10 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
14	Tu	8 10	8 40	6 10	6 14	1 16	1 20	1 13	1 19	10 1	10 1	10 1	11 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
15	W	8 40	9 10	7 10	7 14	2 16	2 20	2 13	2 19	11 1	11 1	11 1	12 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
16	Th	9 10	9 40	8 10	8 14	3 16	3 20	3 13	3 19	12 1	12 1	12 1	13 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
17	F	0 30	1 0	9 10	9 14	4 16	4 20	4 13	4 19	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
18	S	1 10	1 20	10 10	10 14	5 16	5 20	5 13	5 19	2 1	2 1	2 1	3 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
19	S	1 40	1 50	11 10	11 14	6 16	6 20	6 13	6 19	3 1	3 1	3 1	4 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
20	M	2 10	2 20	12 10	12 14	7 16	7 20	7 13	7 19	4 1	4 1	4 1	5 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
21	Tu	2 40	2 50	0 10	0 14	8 16	8 20	8 13	8 19	5 1	5 1	5 1	6 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
22	W	3 10	3 20	1 10	1 14	9 16	9 20	9 13	9 19	6 1	6 1	6 1	7 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
23	Th	3 40	3 50	2 10	2 14	10 16	10 20	10 13	10 19	7 1	7 1	7 1	8 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
24	F	4 10	4 20	3 10	3 14	11 16	11 20	11 13	11 19	8 1	8 1	8 1	9 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
25	S	4 40	4 50	4 10	4 14	12 16	12 20	12 13	12 19	9 1	9 1	9 1	10 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
26	S	5 10	5 20	5 10	5 14	1 16	1 20	1 13	1 19	10 1	10 1	10 1	11 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
27	M	5 40	5 50	6 10	6 14	2 16	2 20	2 13	2 19	11 1	11 1	11 1	12 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
28	Tu	6 10	6 20	7 10	7 14	3 16	3 20	3 13	3 19	12 1	12 1	12 1	13 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
29	W	6 40	6 50	8 10	8 14	4 16	4 20	4 13	4 19	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
30	Th	7 10	7 20	9 10	9 14	5 16	5 20	5 13	5 19	2 1	2 1	2 1	3 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26
31	F	7 40	7 50	10 10	10 14	6 16	6 20	6 13	6 19	3 1	3 1	3 1	4 1	12 1	12 1	10 10	10 26

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

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rise	South	Set	Time	Rise	South	Set	Time	Rise	South	Set	Time	Rise	South	Set	Time	Rise	South	Set	Time
4 53 AM	20 30 M	3 7 A	7 46 M	3 30 A	20 30 M	3 30 A	7 46 M	4 12 AM	20 30 M	4 12 AM	7 46 M	5 24 AM	20 30 M	5 24 AM	7 46 M	6 42 AM	20 30 M	6 42 AM	7 46 M
11 50 AM	37 M	3 44 A	7 38 M	3 24 A	20 30 M	3 24 A	7 40 M	4 12 AM	20 30 M	4 12 AM	7 46 M	5 24 AM	20 30 M	5 24 AM	7 46 M	6 42 AM	20 30 M	6 42 AM	7 46 M
18 54 AM	48 M	3 52 A	7 30 M	3 18 A	20 30 M	3 18 A	7 32 M	4 12 AM	20 30 M	4 12 AM	7 46 M	5 24 AM	20 30 M	5 24 AM	7 46 M	6 42 AM	20 30 M	6 42 AM	7 46 M
25 53 PM	11 24 A	3 57 A	7 22 M	3 12 A	20 30 M	3 12 A	7 24 M	4 12 AM	20 30 M	4 12 AM	7 46 M	5 24 AM	20 30 M	5 24 AM	7 46 M	6 42 AM	20 30 M	6 42 AM	7 46 M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE FINE STARS.

R.A.			Decl. N.		
D	M	S	D	M	S
10	1	28 52 7	50	51	49
11	1	28 52 9	50	51	49
12	1	28 52 9	50	51	44
13	1	28 52 9	50	51	44

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising at first E.S.E., and later E. by N.
 ♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting W.N.W. and later N.W. by W.
 ♂ MARS is in Cancer, southing between 61. and 62. P.M., altitude about 60°.
 ♃ JUPITER is an evening star, setting nearly due W.
 ♄ SATURN is in the early evening, a little to the N.E. of ♄ Tauri.

At midnight, in the beginning of March, the constellations Ursa Major, Leo, Cancer, and Hydra are on the meridian. In Ursa Major is a large planetary Nebula, appearing as a mass of attenuated light, from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in diameter, it lies N.E. of α Ursa Majoris.
 Virgo comes to the meridian about midnight towards the end of this month. Between Virgo and Coma Berenices is a large Nebula, one of the

class known as "Spiral Nebulae," situated in R.A. 18h. 42m. and Decl. 15° of N. With a large telescope of 8 inches aperture it appears to be resolvable in the centre into two bright star-like points. This constellation is thickly strewed with nebulae, which may be best observed on the evenings immediately before and after the 1st of the month. Neptune may be observed in the early part of the month. See p. 24.

[32]		APRIL XXX DAYS.										[1916.			
DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals										THE SUN		DATA	
		Remarkable Days—Events.													
		SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° 0' and 240° 0'													
												Rises.		Sets.	
												h. m.		h. m.	
												h. m.		h. m.	
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												h. m.		h. m.</	

Ten Surprises

[illegible]

MEMORANDA

1. Lamps to be lighted	(7 31)
2. $\frac{1}{2}$	(7 32)
3.	(7 34)
4.	(7 35)
5.	(7 37)
6.	(7 38)
7.	(7 40)
8.	(7 42)
9. $\frac{1}{2}$	(7 44)
10.	(7 45)
11.	(7 47)
12.	(7 49)
13.	(7 51)
14.	(7 52)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1916.

[illegible]

THE MOON											
Day of M.	Rising	Setting	Meridian	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites		
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			
1	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
2	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
3	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
4	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
5	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
6	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
7	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
8	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
9	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
10	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
11	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
12	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
13	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
14	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
15	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
16	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
17	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
18	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
19	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
20	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
21	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
22	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
23	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
24	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
25	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
26	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
27	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
28	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
29	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			
30	4 30	5 32	11 22	13 41	44	12 22	56	15 46			

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites

Owing to the nearness of Jupiter to the Sun, the Satellites will not be observable till the 21st of May

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3^h 35m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6^h 35m. aft., the length of the Day being 2^h 40m.

Apr 1. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, at 4^h 45m. aft. ♀ 6° 52' 8"

Apr 2. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, at 3^h 45m. aft. ♀ 6° 17' 8"

Apr 3. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 4^h 4^m

Apr 4. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, at 8^h 45m. aft. ♀ 2° 4' 8"

Apr 5. Occultation of 130 Tauri, magnitude 4.7 See p 82

Apr 6. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, at 3^h 45m. morn. ♀ 6° 17' 8"

Apr 9. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, at 4^h 45m. aft. ♀ 2° 4' 8"

Apr 12. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, at 1^h 45m. aft. ♂ 3° 37' 8"

Apr 14. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, at 4^h 4^m

Apr 16. Occultation of 9 Virg., magnitude 5.2 See p 82

Apr 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian 1^h 5^m 12^s

Apr 23. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, 2^h 40m.

Apr 24. Venus at greatest elongation (46° 30') East, 1^h 45m. morn.

Apr 26. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, at 4^h 45m. morn. ♀ 2° 14' 8"

Apr 30. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, at 4^h 45m. aft. ♀ 6° 17' 8"

In this month the Mornings increase 1^h 45m., and the Afternoons 45m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON

	☿ MERCURY	♀ VENUS	♂ MARS	♃ JUPITER	♄ SATURN
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
2	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
3	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
4	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
5	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
6	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
7	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
8	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
9	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
10	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
11	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
12	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
13	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
14	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
15	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
16	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
17	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
18	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
19	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
20	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
21	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
22	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
23	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
24	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
25	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
26	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
27	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
28	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
29	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
30	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS

	☿ MERCURY	♀ VENUS	♂ MARS	♃ JUPITER	♄ SATURN
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
2	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
3	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
4	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
5	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
6	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
7	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
8	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
9	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
10	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
11	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
12	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
13	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
14	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
15	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
16	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
17	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
18	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
19	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
20	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
21	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
22	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
23	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
24	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
25	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
26	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
27	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
28	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
29	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
30	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS

	☿ MERCURY	♀ VENUS	♂ MARS	♃ JUPITER	♄ SATURN
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
2	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
3	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
4	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
5	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
6	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
7	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
8	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
9	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
10	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
11	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
12	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
13	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
14	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
15	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
16	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
17	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
18	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
19	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
20	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
21	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
22	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
23	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
24	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
25	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
26	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
27	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
28	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
29	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
30	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS

	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
2	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
3	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
4	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
5	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
6	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
7	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
8	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
9	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
10	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
11	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
12	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
13	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
14	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
15	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
16	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43
17	0 33	3 45	5 50	10 47	15 43

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

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

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 28M	11 29M	5 28A	6 52M	10 53A	7 55A	0 58A	8 28A	4 28M	3 44M	0 6A	6 28M	9 51M	6 4A	0 21M	5 51M	6 4A	0 21M	
8	5 29M	11 30M	5 29A	6 40M	10 57A	11 14A	0 3A	7 55A	3 50M	3 50M	11 45M	6 10A	9 51M	5 58A	1 25M	5 58A	1 25M	1 25M	
15	5 11M	0 4A	6 57A	6 38M	3 0A	11 58A	11 46M	7 34A	3 29M	4 58M	11 29M	5 52A	9 52M	5 52A	1 29M	5 52A	1 29M	1 29M	
22	5 4M	0 31A	7 58A	6 26M	3 4A	11 48A	11 30M	7 14A	3 0M	4 30M	11 21M	5 54A	9 54M	4 47A	1 21M	5 54A	1 21M	1 21M	
29	5 11M	0 58A	8 58A	6 22M	3 6A	11 50A	11 50M	6 55A	2 36M	4 51M	10 41M	5 56A	9 56M	4 28A	0 37M	5 56A	0 37M	0 37M	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION of THE EIGHT STARS.

R.A.			DECL. N		
1	h. m.	s.	0	5	40
10	1	28 56.6	28	51	27
11	1	28 56.6	28	51	27
12	1	28 56.6	28	51	27
13	1	28 56.6	28	51	27

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ At the end of the month MERCURY is an evening star, setting at first W by N, and later W N W.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting N W.

♂ MARS souths in the evening, altitude about 5°.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star at the end of the month, rising N by N.

♄ SATURN souths in the early evening; altitude about 5°.

At the latter part of April the constellations Draco, Bootes, and Libra will be on the meridian about midnight. An irretrievable double Nebula in Cassiopeia, about 4° S.W. of γ Ursa Major, can be observed in this month. The Southern Nebula is surrounded by a faint ring of nebulous light, and was called by Herschel, in his Catalogue, "the Halo Nebula." In R.A. 24^h 24^m, Decl. 2° 41' N, is a very fine cluster of stars, con-

demned into great brilliancy towards the centre. Sir W. Herschel was able to distinguish over 200 stars in this group in the field of his 48-ft. reflector, but found the middle portion so condensed that the individual stars could not be separated. The stars range from the 10th to 12th mag. The evenings about the end are the best for observing these objects.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
		Remarkable Days—Events					
		SUN'S LONGITUDE & II and. p. h. m.					
M.	W.			Rise	Set	Day	Night
1	M	St. Ph. & St. Jas Duke of Connaught b 1850		4 34	7 00	120	244
2	Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.		4 30	7 00	123	243
3	W	Ld. Anson's victory, 1747 Jamaica disc 1494		4 30	7 04	124	241
4	Th	Jos Whitaker, F.S.A., b 1820, d 15 May, 1895		4 29	7 03	125	241
5	F	Napoleon I d 1821 Empress Eugenie b 1826		4 27	7 07	126	240
6	S	KING'S ACCESSION (1910) St John a P L		4 25	7 09	127	239
7	S	2nd Sunday after Easter. Ld. Rosebery b 1847		4 23	7 30	128	238
8	M	Treaty on the Alabama claims, 1871		4 22	7 31	129	237
9	Tu	Half Quarter Day Gustave Flaubert d 1880		4 20	7 30	130	236
10	W	Viscount Bryce, O.M., born, 1838		4 18	7 24	131	235
11	Th	Earl Granville, K.G., b 1815, d 31 Mar 1891		4 16	7 36	132	234
12	F	Earl of Strafford beheaded, 1641		4 14	7 38	133	233
13	S	Sir Arthur Sullivan b 1842 d 22 Nov 1900		4 13	7 39	134	232
14	S	3rd Sunday after Easter. Old May Day		4 11	7 41	135	231
15	M	Daniel O'Connell d. 1847, b 6 Aug 1775.		4 10	7 42	136	230
16	Tu	Albuer, 1811 Charles Perrault died, 1703		4 8	7 44	137	229
17	W	King of Spain born, 1886 Mafeking, 1900		4 7	7 45	138	228
18	Th	Nathaniel Hawthorne, novelist, died, 1864		4 6	7 46	139	227
19	F	St. Dunstan. Czar of Russia born, 1868		4 5	7 47	140	226
20	S	John Stuart Mill b 1806, d 8 May, 1873		4 3	7 49	141	225
21	S	1st Sunday after Easter		4 1	7 50	142	224
22	M	Order of the Baronetage erected, 1611.		4 0	7 51	143	223
23	Tu	Ramilles, 1706 Tom Hood, poet, b 1799		3 59	7 54	144	222
24	W	EMPIRE DAY Hy Kingsley, novelist, d 1876		3 58	7 55	145	221
25	Th	Bank Holiday Act passed, 1871		3 57	7 57	146	220
26	F	St. Augustine H.M. Queen Mary born, 1867		3 56	7 58	147	219
27	S	Ven Bede Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679		3 55	7 59	148	218
28	S	Regation Sunday William Pitt born, 1759		3 54	8 0	149	217
29	M	Rogation Day Lawrence Irving drownd, 1914		3 53	8 1	150	216
30	Tu	Rogation Day Decoration Day, U.S.A		3 51	8 2	151	215
31	W	Rogation Day UNION DAY, South Africa (1910)		3 50	8 4	152	214

PHASES OF THE MOON

● New Moon	nd. 6h 30m.	Morning
○ First Quarter	nd. 6h 47m.	Morning
○ Full Moon	nd. 6h 51m.	Afternoon
○ Last Quarter	nd. 6h 58m.	Morning
● New Moon	nd. 7h 27m.	Afternoon
Apogee 2d. 6h. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.		
Perigee 1st. 6h. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.		

RAIN FALL IN MAY, 1905.

in 4 days. total fall, 1.75 inches. above the average, 1.44 in. by 1.75 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May: Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
5 & George V. and.
7 & George V. begins.

EMERGENCY QUARTER DAYS—These are—Lady Day, March 25, Midsummer, June 25, Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 2, May 6, Aug. 22, and Nov. 21.

THE SUN

Day	Before Dawn	Set After Dusk	Apparent Time of Rising	Mean Time of Rising	Mean Time of Setting	Apparent Time of Setting	Mean Time of Setting	Mean Time of Rising	Mean Time of Setting
1	5:21	7:34	5:22	7:33	7:35	5:23	7:34	5:22	7:35
2	5:22	7:35	5:23	7:34	7:36	5:24	7:35	5:23	7:36
3	5:23	7:36	5:24	7:35	7:37	5:25	7:36	5:24	7:37
4	5:24	7:37	5:25	7:36	7:38	5:26	7:37	5:25	7:38
5	5:25	7:38	5:26	7:37	7:39	5:27	7:38	5:26	7:39
6	5:26	7:39	5:27	7:38	7:40	5:28	7:39	5:27	7:40
7	5:27	7:40	5:28	7:39	7:41	5:29	7:40	5:28	7:41
8	5:28	7:41	5:29	7:40	7:42	5:30	7:41	5:29	7:42
9	5:29	7:42	5:30	7:41	7:43	5:31	7:42	5:30	7:43
10	5:30	7:43	5:31	7:42	7:44	5:32	7:43	5:31	7:44
11	5:31	7:44	5:32	7:43	7:45	5:33	7:44	5:32	7:45
12	5:32	7:45	5:33	7:44	7:46	5:34	7:45	5:33	7:46
13	5:33	7:46	5:34	7:45	7:47	5:35	7:46	5:34	7:47
14	5:34	7:47	5:35	7:46	7:48	5:36	7:47	5:35	7:48
15	5:35	7:48	5:36	7:47	7:49	5:37	7:48	5:36	7:49
16	5:36	7:49	5:37	7:48	7:50	5:38	7:49	5:37	7:50
17	5:37	7:50	5:38	7:49	7:51	5:39	7:50	5:38	7:51
18	5:38	7:51	5:39	7:50	7:52	5:40	7:51	5:39	7:52
19	5:39	7:52	5:40	7:51	7:53	5:41	7:52	5:40	7:53
20	5:40	7:53	5:41	7:52	7:54	5:42	7:53	5:41	7:54
21	5:41	7:54	5:42	7:53	7:55	5:43	7:54	5:42	7:55
22	5:42	7:55	5:43	7:54	7:56	5:44	7:55	5:43	7:56
23	5:43	7:56	5:44	7:55	7:57	5:45	7:56	5:44	7:57
24	5:44	7:57	5:45	7:56	7:58	5:46	7:57	5:45	7:58
25	5:45	7:58	5:46	7:57	7:59	5:47	7:58	5:46	7:59
26	5:46	7:59	5:47	7:58	8:00	5:48	7:59	5:47	8:00
27	5:47	8:00	5:48	7:59	8:01	5:49	8:00	5:48	8:01
28	5:48	8:01	5:49	8:00	8:02	5:50	8:01	5:49	8:02
29	5:49	8:02	5:50	8:01	8:03	5:51	8:02	5:50	8:03
30	5:50	8:03	5:51	8:02	8:04	5:52	8:03	5:51	8:04
31	5:51	8:04	5:52	8:03	8:05	5:53	8:04	5:52	8:05

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (L. 50)

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1916.

Day	Barometer at Sea	Thermometer at Sea	Wind Direction	Force in Miles	Direction of Current	Force in Miles	Direction of Surface	Force in Miles	Direction of Bottom	Force in Miles
1	29.8	47.9	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
2	29.8	48.1	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
3	29.7	48.2	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
4	29.7	48.3	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
5	29.7	48.4	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
6	29.7	48.5	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
7	29.7	48.6	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
8	29.7	48.7	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
9	29.7	48.8	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
10	29.7	48.9	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
11	29.7	49.0	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
12	29.7	49.1	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
13	29.7	49.2	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
14	29.7	49.3	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
15	29.7	49.4	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
16	29.7	49.5	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
17	29.7	49.6	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
18	29.7	49.7	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
19	29.7	49.8	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
20	29.7	49.9	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
21	29.7	50.0	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
22	29.7	50.1	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
23	29.7	50.2	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
24	29.7	50.3	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
25	29.7	50.4	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
26	29.7	50.5	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
27	29.7	50.6	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
28	29.7	50.7	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
29	29.7	50.8	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
30	29.7	50.9	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10
31	29.7	51.0	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10	SE	10

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month	Week	Lowest Barre		Levee Road		Baton Rouge		Belle		Gambou		Lafayette		Debris (Bay)			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	M	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
2	Tu	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
3	W	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
4	Th	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
5	F	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
6	S	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
7	S	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
8	Tu	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
9	W	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
10	Th	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
11	F	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
12	S	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
13	S	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
14	Tu	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
15	W	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
16	Th	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
17	F	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
18	S	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
19	S	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
20	Tu	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
21	W	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
22	Th	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
23	F	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
24	S	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
25	S	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
26	Tu	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
27	W	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
28	Th	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
29	F	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
30	S	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5
31	S	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5	1 59	1 5

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

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Southe	Sets	Rises	Southe	Sets	Rises	Southe	Sets	Rises	Southe	Sets	Rises	Southe	Sets
6 4	50	1 18	9 27	6 50	3 52	11 41	6 37	3 12	3 41	10 19	4 54	7 45	3 52	1 18
13 4	59	1 26	9 33	6 51	3 54	11 42	6 38	3 13	3 42	10 20	4 55	7 46	3 53	1 19
20 4	58	1 25	9 34	6 52	3 55	11 43	6 39	3 14	3 43	10 21	4 56	7 47	3 54	1 20
27 4	57	1 24	9 35	6 53	3 56	11 44	6 40	3 15	3 44	10 22	4 57	7 48	3 55	1 21

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE FOLE STAR.

R.A.		Decl. N	
10	1 59	44 1/2	51 31
20	1 59	45 1/2	51 32
30	1 59	46 1/2	51 33
40	1 59	47 1/2	51 34

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star, setting N W
 ♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting N W
 ♂ MARS south in the early evening altitude about 55°
 ♃ JUPITER is a morning star, rising E by N
 ♄ SATURN is an evening star towards the end of the month, setting N W by W

Towards the end of May we shall find the constellations Draco, Hercules, Ophiuchus, and Scorpion on the meridian about midnight. Hercules contains a very splendid cluster of stars situated in R.A. 20h 50m and Decl. 50° 30' N. This, like most of the star-clusters, is condensed in the centre, and may be easily resolved with moderate telescopic aid, and a few days about the 20th and 21st, when the Moon is

absent, it may, if the opportunity is taken of a very clear night, be seen with the naked eye plainly between the stars ϵ and η Hercules, rather nearer to ϵ . This cluster, discovered by Halley in 1722, is one of the most beautiful examples of these bodies to be seen in the heavens. With the great refractor of the Lick Observatory the nebulous character of the centre has been resolved into separate points.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals Remarkable Days—Events SUN'S LONGITUDE 94° $52'$ $44''$ A. SUNSHINE COMMENCES	THE SUN			DAY	
M.	DAY	W.		Rises	Sets	Day	Th	Day
1	Th		Ascension Day Holy Thursday <i>St Nicomedes</i>	3 30	8 5	153	153	
2	F		Gen Buller, VC, died, 1908 Garibaldi d	3 30	8 6	154	154	
3	S		THE KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). [1882]	3 40	8 7	155	155	
4	S		Sunday after Ascension. Magenta, 1859	3 48	8 8	156	156	
5	M		<i>St Boniface</i> Adam Smith born, 1723	3 47	8 9	157	157	
6	Tu		Theodore Watts-Dunton, author and poet, d	3 46	8 10	158	158	
7	W		First Reform Bill passed, 1832 [1914]	3 46	8 11	159	159	
8	Th		Sir John Everett Millais, painter, born, 1829	3 46	8 11	160	160	
9	F		EAST LAW SITS END V-Adm Sturdee b '59	3 46	8 12	161	161	
10	S		Office of Garter King of Arms instituted, 1417	3 45	8 13	162	162	
11	S		White Sun. Pentecost. <i>St Barnabas, A. & J.</i>	3 45	8 14	163	163	
12	M		White Monday. Bank Holiday	3 45	8 15	164	164	
13	Tu		White Tuesday. Dr Arnold (Rugby) b 1795	3 45	8 15	165	165	
14	W		Ember Day. Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800	3 44	8 16	166	166	
15	Th		Hablot Knight Browne ("Phiz") born, 1815	3 44	8 16	167	167	
16	F		Ember D Dettingen, 1743 Quatre Bras, 1815	3 44	8 16	168	168	
17	S		<i>St Alban</i> Ember Day Bunker's Hill, 1775	3 44	8 17	169	169	
18	S		Trinity Sunday. Waterloo, 1815	3 44	8 18	170	170	
19	M		Gen Sir Douglas Haig, KCB, born 1861.	3 44	8 18	171	171	
20	Tu		TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN <i>Trans of K</i>	3 44	8 18	172	172	
21	W		Vittoria, 1813 Longest Day [Edwd]	3 44	8 19	173	173	
22	Th		Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1897	3 44	8 19	174	174	
23	F		H.R.H Prince of Wales born, 1894 [b 1850]	3 45	8 19	175	175	
24	S		<i>St John Bapt.</i> Midst Qr D. Ld Kitchenor	3 45	8 19	176	176	
25	S		1st Sunday after Trinity	3 46	8 19	177	177	
26	M		Lord Kelvin b 1824 Gilbert White d 1793	3 46	8 19	178	178	
27	Tu		Harriet Martineau, authoress, died, 1876	3 47	8 19	179	179	
28	W		Massacre at Cawnpore, 1857	3 47	8 19	180	180	
29	Th		<i>St Peter, Apostle and Martyr.</i>	3 47	8 19	181	181	
30	F		Tower Bridge opened, 1894.	3 48	8 19	182	182	

PHASES OF THE MOON

- 3 First Quarter 2d 12A. 3pm. Afternoon.
 6 Full Moon 15 9 45 Afternoon.
 9 Last Quarter 28 1 25 Afternoon.
 12 New Moon 7 32 43 Morning.
 Apogee 7 22A. 12pm.
 Perigee 22d. 9A. 12pm.

RAIN FALL IN JUNE, 1896.

1896 days: total 241, 9 35 inch, below the
 average, 1896-97, 17 2 1/2 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June: Overseers to give notice between this
 day and the 15th to Voters who have not paid all
 Poor Rates due on January 5th.

4. Election celebration day

12. Close season for fresh water fish ends.

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

24. Midsummer Day Quarter Day. Sheriff of
 London to be elected by the liverymen.

28. Quarter Sessions begin.

THE SON.

[illegible]**MEMORANDA**

Lamps to be lighted.	(p. 3)
1.	(p. 6)
2. —	(p. 7)
3.	(p. 8)
4.	(p. 9)
5.	(p. 10)
6.	(p. 11)
7.	(p. 12)
8.	(p. 13)
9.	(p. 14)
10.	(p. 15)
11.	(p. 16)
12.	(p. 17)
13.	(p. 18)
14.	(p. 19)
15.	(p. 20)
16.	(p. 21)
17.	(p. 22)
18.	(p. 23)
19.	(p. 24)
20.	(p. 25)
21.	(p. 26)
22.	(p. 27)
23.	(p. 28)
24.	(p. 29)
25.	(p. 30)
26.	(p. 31)
27.	(p. 32)
28.	(p. 33)
29.	(p. 34)
30.	(p. 35)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1914.

Date	TEMPERATURE		RANGE	WIND		SEA	WV
	Surface	Minimum		Direction	Force		
1	45.3	30.6	37.4	SW	0.0		10.0
2	44.3	40.1		SW	0.0		10.0
3	44.9	47.5	56.1	SW	0.0		10.0
4	46.3	50.2		SW	0.0		10.0
5	47.7			SW	0.0		10.0
6	48.3	51.7		SW	0.0		10.0
7	48.9	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
8	49.5	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
9	50.1	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
10	50.7	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
11	51.3	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
12	51.9	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
13	52.5	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
14	53.1	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
15	53.7	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
16	54.3	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
17	54.9	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
18	55.5	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
19	56.1	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
20	56.7	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
21	57.3	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
22	57.9	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
23	58.5	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
24	59.1	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
25	59.7	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
26	60.3	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
27	60.9	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
28	61.5	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
29	62.1	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
30	62.7	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0
31	63.3	52.3		SW	0.0		10.0

THE MOON.

Day	Time	Phase	Age	Rise	Set	Right Ascension at Noon	Declination at Noon	Horizontal Parallax at Noon	Sign. at Noon	Age at Noon	Occultations of Jupiter's satellites at 10. m. m. a.m.
1	11.41	W	11	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
2	4.32	W	10	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
3	8.30	W	9	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
4	6.30	W	8	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
5	7.48	W	7	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
6	8.30	W	6	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
7	8.30	W	5	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
8	8.30	W	4	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
9	8.30	W	3	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
10	8.30	W	2	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
11	8.30	W	1	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
12	8.30	W	0	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
13	8.30	W	1	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
14	8.30	W	2	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
15	8.30	W	3	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
16	8.30	W	4	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
17	8.30	W	5	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
18	8.30	W	6	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
19	8.30	W	7	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
20	8.30	W	8	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
21	8.30	W	9	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
22	8.30	W	10	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
23	8.30	W	11	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
24	8.30	W	12	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
25	8.30	W	1	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
26	8.30	W	2	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
27	8.30	W	3	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
28	8.30	W	4	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
29	8.30	W	5	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
30	8.30	W	6	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16
31	8.30	W	7	5.30	5.30	12.12	17.32	54	12.14	49	0.16

MOON'S OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. There is no real night in this month, but either daylight or twilight, the length of the Day being 16h 25m.

June 1. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 12h 25m morn. 0° 37' S.

June 2. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 6h 18m aft.

June 3. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 12h 25m morn. 1° 10' N.

June 4. Occultation of 27 B Gemmorum, magnitude 6.3. See p. 8.

June 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 12h 44.

June 5. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 12h 25m morn. 0° 37' N.

June 11. Venus stationary, 6h aft.

June 16. Occultation of 4 G Sagittarii, magnitude 5.2. See p. 8.

June 17. Occultations of 187 G Sagittarii, magnitude 6.4 and 8 Sagittarii, magnitude 5.8. See p. 8.

June 18. Mercury stationary, 12h morn.

June 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 12h 44.

June 21. Sun enters the sign Cancer, 6h 45m aft.

June 22. Occultation of A Pleiades, magnitude 4.6. See p. 8.

June 25. Venus and Saturn in conjunction, 6h 17m aft. 0° 37' S.

June 26. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 12h 25m aft. 0° 37' S.

June 27-28. Occultations of 2 Arietis, magnitude 4.6 and 23 Tauri, magnitude 4.3, 27 Tauri, magnitude 5.7. See p. 8.

June 28. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 12h 25m aft. 0° 37' S.

June 30. Mercury at greatest elongation (10° 30' W), 12h morn.

June 30. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 12h 25m aft. 0° 37' S.

In this month the Mornings increase 2m, and the Afternoons 14 m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	MERCURY	VENUS	MARS	JUPITER	SATURN
1	11.41	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
2	4.32	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
3	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
4	6.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
5	7.48	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
6	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
7	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
8	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
9	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
10	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
11	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
12	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
13	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
14	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
15	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
16	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
17	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
18	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
19	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
20	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
21	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
22	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
23	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
24	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
25	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
26	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
27	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
28	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
29	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
30	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
31	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS

	MERCURY	VENUS	MARS	JUPITER	SATURN
1	11.41	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
2	4.32	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
3	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
4	6.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
5	7.48	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
6	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
7	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
8	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
9	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
10	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
11	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
12	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
13	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
14	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
15	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
16	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
17	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
18	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
19	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
20	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
21	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
22	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
23	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
24	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
25	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
26	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
27	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
28	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
29	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
30	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54
31	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS

	SUN	MERCURY	VENUS	MARS	JUPITER	SATURN
1	11.41	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
2	4.32	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
3	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
4	6.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
5	7.48	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
6	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
7	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
8	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
9	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
10	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
11	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
12	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
13	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
14	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
15	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
16	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
17	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
18	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
19	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
20	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
21	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
22	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
23	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
24	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
25	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
26	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
27	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
28	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
29	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
30	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	
31	8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54	

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

AND PLANETS																													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
11.41	7.30	12.12	17.32	54																									
4.32	7.30	12.12	17.32	54																									
8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54																									
6.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54																									
7.48	7.30	12.12	17.32	54																									
8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54																									
8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54																									
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8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54																									
8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54																									
8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54																									
8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54																									
8.30	7.30	12.12	17.32	54															</										

1916.]

JUNE SIXTH MONTH.

[43]

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—																							
Month	Week	London-Bath				Liverpool				Bristol				Hull				Glasgow				Larne			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	Th	2 5	4 32	11 37	11 38	7 38	7 39	6 46	6 47	0 23	0 24	3 41	3 42	2 10	2 11	3 41	3 42	3 41	3 42	3 41	3 42	3 41	3 42	3 41	3 42
2	F	2 40	4 27	11 37	11 38	7 38	7 39	6 46	6 47	0 23	0 24	3 41	3 42	2 10	2 11	3 41	3 42	3 41	3 42	3 41	3 42	3 41	3 42	3 41	3 42
3	S	3 28	5 30	0 26	0 27	8 44	8 45	7 33	7 34	1 36	1 37	3 50	3 51	2 57	2 58	3 50	3 51	3 50	3 51	3 50	3 51	3 50	3 51	3 50	3 51
4	S	3 54	4 1	1 1	1 2	9 12	9 13	8 1	8 2	2 10	2 11	4 24	4 25	3 41	3 42	4 24	4 25	4 24	4 25	4 24	4 25	4 24	4 25	4 24	4 25
5	M	4 23	4 33	1 33	1 34	9 51	9 52	8 39	8 40	2 46	2 47	5 11	5 12	3 50	3 51	5 11	5 12	5 11	5 12	5 11	5 12	5 11	5 12	5 11	5 12
6	Tu	5 6	5 18	2 6	2 7	10 23	10 24	9 7	9 8	3 31	3 32	6 20	6 21	4 38	4 39	6 20	6 21	6 20	6 21	6 20	6 21	6 20	6 21	6 20	6 21
7	W	5 47	5 58	2 51	2 52	10 38	10 39	9 47	9 48	3 50	3 51	6 30	6 31	4 48	4 49	6 30	6 31	6 30	6 31	6 30	6 31	6 30	6 31	6 30	6 31
8	Th	6 30	6 33	3 38	3 39	11 25	11 27	10 38	10 40	4 48	4 49	7 16	7 17	5 14	5 15	7 16	7 17	7 16	7 17	7 16	7 17	7 16	7 17	7 16	7 17
9	F	7 16	7 24	4 23	4 25	12 04	12 06	11 21	11 23	5 39	5 41	8 23	8 25	6 2	6 4	8 23	8 25	8 23	8 25	8 23	8 25	8 23	8 25	8 23	8 25
10	S	8 10	8 17	5 20	5 24	0 55	1 30	0 16	0 18	6 37	6 38	9 7	9 8	7 10	7 11	9 7	9 8	9 7	9 8	9 7	9 8	9 7	9 8	9 7	9 8
11	S	9 13	9 27	6 45	7 27	2 7	2 44	1 27	1 28	7 34	7 35	8 14	8 15	8 14	8 15	8 14	8 15	8 14	8 15	8 14	8 15	8 14	8 15	8 14	8 15
12	M	10 11	10 24	7 45	8 19	3 16	3 30	2 30	2 31	8 39	8 40	9 10	9 11	9 10	9 11	9 10	9 11	9 10	9 11	9 10	9 11	9 10	9 11	9 10	9 11
13	Tu	11 11	11 24	8 40	9 9	4 18	4 49	3 31	3 34	9 46	9 47	10 17	10 18	10 17	10 18	10 17	10 18	10 17	10 18	10 17	10 18	10 17	10 18	10 17	10 18
14	W	0 16	0 16	9 33	9 35	5 16	5 45	4 23	4 47	10 43	10 44	11 8	11 9	11 8	11 9	11 8	11 9	11 8	11 9	11 8	11 9	11 8	11 9	11 8	11 9
15	Th	0 42	1 8	10 44	10 46	6 13	6 41	5 17	5 38	11 33	11 35	12 06	12 07	12 06	12 07	12 06	12 07	12 06	12 07	12 06	12 07	12 06	12 07	12 06	12 07
16	F	1 23	1 27	11 14	11 16	7 8	7 33	6 0	6 35	0 44	0 44	1 19	1 20	1 19	1 20	1 19	1 20	1 19	1 20	1 19	1 20	1 19	1 20	1 19	1 20
17	S	2 26	2 47	0 7	0 7	8 1	8 44	6 50	7 33	0 48	0 48	2 19	2 20	2 19	2 20	2 19	2 20	2 19	2 20	2 19	2 20	2 19	2 20	2 19	2 20
18	S	3 19	3 35	0 50	0 50	8 31	9 13	7 37	8 24	1 41	1 43	3 1	3 2	3 1	3 2	3 1	3 2	3 1	3 2	3 1	3 2	3 1	3 2	3 1	3 2
19	M	4 10	4 21	1 15	1 15	9 40	10 0	8 31	9 15	2 30	2 30	4 30	4 31	4 30	4 31	4 30	4 31	4 30	4 31	4 30	4 31	4 30	4 31	4 30	4 31
20	Tu	5 1	5 11	2 15	2 15	10 28	10 47	9 6	10 9	3 23	3 23	5 30	5 31	5 30	5 31	5 30	5 31	5 30	5 31	5 30	5 31	5 30	5 31	5 30	5 31
21	W	5 53	5 59	3 29	3 29	11 23	11 30	9 57	10 1	4 11	4 11	6 40	6 41	6 40	6 41	6 40	6 41	6 40	6 41	6 40	6 41	6 40	6 41	6 40	6 41
22	Th	6 45	6 50	3 54	3 54	12 54	1 0	10 48	11 49	5 31	5 31	7 35	7 36	7 35	7 36	7 35	7 36	7 35	7 36	7 35	7 36	7 35	7 36	7 35	7 36
23	F	7 35	7 43	4 55	5 0	0 13	0 13	11 39	0 38	6 45	6 45	8 40	8 41	8 40	8 41	8 40	8 41	8 40	8 41	8 40	8 41	8 40	8 41	8 40	8 41
24	S	8 29	8 48	6 0	6 0	0 43	0 44	0 35	0 38	7 43	7 43	9 39	9 40	9 39	9 40	9 39	9 40	9 39	9 40	9 39	9 40	9 39	9 40	9 39	9 40
25	S	9 23	10 0	7 4	7 42	1 25	2 7	1 30	1 58	7 55	8 27	10 32	10 33	10 32	10 33	10 32	10 33	10 32	10 33	10 32	10 33	10 32	10 33	10 32	10 33
26	M	10 43	11 18	8 6	8 48	2 30	3 2	2 55	3 17	9 13	9 45	11 38	11 39	11 38	11 39	11 38	11 39	11 38	11 39	11 38	11 39	11 38	11 39	11 38	11 39
27	Tu	11 46	12 1	9 6	9 35	3 45	3 17	3 50	4 31	10 16	10 45	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 9
28	W	0 13	0 41	9 30	10 0	4 44	4 6	4 48	5 30	11 8	11 28	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 4	1 5	1 4	1 5	1 4	1 5	1 4	1 5	1 4	1 5
29	Th	1 5	1 24	10 48	11 0	5 33	6 55	5 30	5 53	11 50	12 0	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 17	2 16	2 17	2 16	2 17	2 16	2 17	2 16	2 17	2 16	2 17
30	F	1 50	2 8	11 22	11 37	7 28	7 34	6 30	6 35	0 6	0 6	3 29	3 29	3 29	3 30	3 29	3 30	3 29	3 30	3 29	3 30	3 29	3 30	3 29	3 30

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

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set
11 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	17M	0 15A	8 13A	6 0M	3 4A	10 50A	10 30M	5 34A	0 42M	3 3M	6 0M	2 41A	6 0M	1 29A
10 3	48M	11 39M	7 18A	5 56M	1 12A	10 28A	10 28M	5 19A	0 28M	1 37M	8 0M	3 30A	5 48M	1 35A
17 3	19M	10 58M	6 37A	5 33M	0 41A	9 49A	10 16M	5 54A	11 54A	1 23M	8 7M	3 1A	5 42M	1 32A
24 3	54M	10 27M	6 00A	5 43M	0 3A	9 2A	10 21M	4 51A	11 32A	0 48M	7 44M	2 40A	5 41M	1 2A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.				DECL. N.			
D.	M.	N.	S.	D.	M.	N.	S.
1	1	59	7 5	88	51	24	
20	1	59	13 7	88	51	23	
29	1	59	25 3	88	51	22	

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY near the Sun early in the month, a morning star towards the end, rising N E by E.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting N W by W.

♂ MARS south in the early afternoon, near Regulus at beginning of the month.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star, rising E by N.

♄ SATURN is an evening star, setting N W by W.

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

In Sagittarius there is a notable and very extensive Nebula, somewhat like a horseshoe in shape. It will be found in R.A. 18h 45m and Decl. 18° 25' S. The spectroscopic shows this Nebula to consist of a mass of incandescent gas. Professor Holden says that one arm of the Nebula has

changed its position since Herschel's time. In good weather it can be well seen with a small telescope.

In Sagittarius, a little West and North of A, is a globular cluster of very minute stars, densely crowded, to be seen only with difficulty in small telescopes. Owing to its great southern declination there is but little chance of seeing it except when south.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals	TIME SUN		DAY	
			Remarkable Days—Events				
			SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° 0' 32" 48" N				
M.	Day	W.		Rise	Set	3 rd Year	4 th Year
1	S		DOMINION DAY Battle of the Boyne, 1690	3 49	8 19	183	183
2	S		2nd Sunday after Trinity. Visitation B V M	3 49	8 19	184	184
3	M		Gettysburg, 1863 Sadowa, 1866	3 50	8 18	185	185
4	Tu		INDEPENDENCE DAY, U S A Ulundi, 1879	3 51	8 17	186	186
5	W		Cecil John Rhodes b 1853, d 26 Mar 1902	3 52	8 17	187	187
6	Th		King Geo V m '93 Rt Hon R McKenna b '63	3 52	8 16	188	188
7	F		Treaty of Tilat, 1807 R B Sheridan d 1816	3 54	8 16	189	189
8	S		Joseph Chamberlain b 1836, d 2 July, 1914	3 54	8 16	190	190
9	S		3rd Sunday after Trinity Sempach, 1386	3 55	8 15	191	191
10	M		Capt. Marryat, novelist, b 1792, d 9 Aug 1848	3 56	8 14	192	192
11	Tu		Oudenarde, 1708 Alexandria bombarded, 1882	3 57	8 13	193	193
12	W		H R H Prince John born, 1905 [1851]	3 58	8 12	194	194
13	Th		Berlin Treaty, 1878 J Lingard, historian, d.	3 59	8 11	195	195
14	F		Bastille stormed, 1789 French Holiday	4 1	8 11	196	196
15	S		St Swithun Cardinal Manning born, 1808	4 2	8 10	197	197
16	S		4th Sunday after Trinity	4 3	8 9	198	198
17	M		War between France and Prussia, 1870	4 5	8 7	199	199
18	Tu		Dr W G Grace, famous cricketer, born, 1848	4 6	8 6	200	200
19	W		Matthew Flinders, navigator, died, 1814	4 7	8 5	201	201
20	Th		St Margaret Andrew Lang died, 1912	4 8	8 4	202	202
21	F		Robert Burns died, 1796, born, 25 Jan 1759	4 9	8 3	203	203
22	S		St. Mary Magdalene Salamanca, 1812	4 11	8 1	204	204
23	S		5th Sunday after Trinity Ghuznee, 1839	4 12	8 0	205	205
24	M		Gibraltar captured, 1704 Dumas père b 1803	4 14	7 58	206	206
25	Tu		St James, A. and JH Arthur Balfour b 1848	4 15	7 57	207	207
26	W		Irish Church disestablished, 1869	4 16	7 56	208	208
27	Th		Killicrankie, 1689 Talavera, 1809	4 17	7 55	209	209
28	F		Alabama sailed from the Mersey, 1862.	4 19	7 53	210	210
29	S		Samuel Warren, novelist, died, 1877	4 20	7 52	211	211
30	S		6th Sun after Trinity Lord Haldane b 1856	4 22	7 50	212	212
31	M		TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END	4 23	7 49	213	213

PHASES OF THE MOON

First Quarter	2d 12h 32m Morning.
Full Moon	15 4 40 Morning.
Last Quarter	28 11 33 Afternoon.
New Moon	30 8 16 Morning.
Apogee	27 41 N. 252,500.
Perigee	29 01 N. 258,000.
Apogee	26 51 N. 252,500.

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1916.

on 29 days: total fall, 2' 10" inches, above the average, 24' 4" 1/2, by 6 1/2 in inch

MONTHLY NOTES.

- July 2. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.
5. Dividends due.
8. Old Quarter Day.
9. Fire Insurances to be paid.
22. Rates and Taxes due January 24th must be paid on or before this day by Voters to prevent disqualification. Ownership voters to send in their claims to vote.
25. Gun and Game Licences expire. Borough and County Lists of Voters to be affixed to church doors and at Post Offices for two Mondays.

THE BOX.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted	(p. 29)
1. S.	(p. 29)
2.	(p. 28)
4.	(p. 27)
5.	(p. 27)
6.	(p. 26)
7.	(p. 26)
8.	(p. 26)
9. 2	(p. 25)
10.	(p. 24)
11.	(p. 23)
12.	(p. 19)
13.	(p. 12)
14.	(p. 12)
15.	(p. 20)
16. 2	(p. 9)
17.	(p. 7)
18.	(p. 6)
19.	(p. 5)
20.	(p. 4)
21.	(p. 3)
22.	(p. 1)
23. 2	(p. 0)
24.	(R. 58)
25.	(R. 57)
26.	(R. 56)
27.	(R. 55)
28.	(R. 53)
29.	(R. 52)
30. 5	(R. 52)
31.	(R. 49)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY 1918.

[illegible]

THE MOON.

Day of Month	Rising Morning	Setting Afternoon	Meridian Transit	Right Ascension at Noon	Declina- tion at Noon	Hour angle at Noon	Distance from Earth in Miles	Age of Moon	Configuration of Moon
1	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
2	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
3	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
4	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
5	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
6	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
7	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
8	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
9	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
10	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
11	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
12	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
13	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
14	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
15	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
16	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
17	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
18	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
19	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
20	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
21	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
22	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
23	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
24	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
25	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
26	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
27	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
28	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
29	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
30	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾
31	4 58	7 30	1 58	12 30	12 30	0 0	238 860	0.00	☾

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON

Day of Month	MERCURY	VENUS	JUPITER	SATURN
1	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
2	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
3	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
4	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
5	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
6	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
7	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
8	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
9	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
10	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
11	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
12	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
13	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
14	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
15	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
16	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
17	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
18	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
19	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
20	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
21	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
22	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
23	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
24	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
25	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
26	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
27	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
28	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
29	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
31	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS

Day of Month	MERCURY	VENUS	JUPITER	SATURN
1	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
2	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
3	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
4	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
5	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
6	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
7	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
8	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
9	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
10	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
11	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
12	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
13	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
14	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
15	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
16	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
17	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
18	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
19	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
20	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
21	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
22	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
23	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
24	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
25	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
26	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
27	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
28	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
29	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
31	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS

Day of Month	SUN	MERCURY	VENUS	JUPITER	SATURN
1	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
2	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
3	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
4	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
5	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
6	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
7	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
8	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
9	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
10	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
11	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
12	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
13	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
14	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
15	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
16	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
17	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
18	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
19	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
20	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
21	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
22	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
23	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
24	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
25	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
26	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
27	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
28	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
29	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
31	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS

Day of Month	SUN	MERCURY	VENUS	JUPITER	SATURN
1	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
2	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
3	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
4	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
5	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
6	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
7	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
8	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
9	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
10	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
11	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
12	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
13	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
14	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
15	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
16	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
17	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
18	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
19	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
20	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
21	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
22	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
23	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
24	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
25	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
26	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
27	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
28	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
29	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
31	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 1916, 5° 20'

WHITTAKER'S ALMANAC, 1916.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 2. In this month there is no real night till after the solst, the length of the day being 16h 30m.

July 2. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 7h 30m morn. 7° 5' E.

July 2. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun, 64 m.

July 3. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 12h 54m.

July 6. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 3h 41m aft. 5° 20' N.

July 11-12. Occultation of 6g B. Scorpion, magnitude 5.5. See p. 12.

July 14. Occultation of 49 Sagittarii, magnitude 5.5. See p. 61.

July 15. Occultation of 3 Capricorn, magnitude 5.3. See p. 61.

July 16. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 12h 54m aft. 11° 44' E.

July 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 12h 54m.

July 21. Mercury and Saturn in conjunction, 8h 30m aft. 11° 44' E.

July 22. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 6h 50m aft. 12° 57' E.

July 23. Venus stationary, 12h morn.

July 27. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 6h 30m morn. 9° 50' E.

July 28. Return in conjunction with the Moon, 8h 40m aft. 11° 44' E.

July 30. Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 74.

July 30. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 8h 41m morn. 11° 44' N.

In this month the Morning decrease 30m, and the Afternoon 30m.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—																							
Month	Week	London			Liverpool			Bristol			Hull			Greenock			Leith			Dunbar (Bar)			Dunbar (Bar)		
		Morn.	After.		Morn.	After.		Morn.	After.		Morn.	After.		Morn.	After.		Morn.	After.		Morn.	After.		Morn.	After.	
1	S	11 30	1 37		11 59			7 54	10 10		6 43	7 77		6 43	1 18		11 59	3 30		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
2	S	3 44	3 30		0 13	0 36		8 29	8 44		7 17	7 58		1 19	1 44		3 34	4 11		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
3	M	3 44	3 48		0 47	1 13		9 3	9 17		7 46	8 28		1 58	2 19		4 11	4 45		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
4	Tu	4 13	4 14		1 20	1 46		9 25	9 50		8 26	9 0		2 25	2 54		4 45	5 24		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
5	W	4 50	4 47		1 54	2 20		10 10	10 23		8 49	9 34		3 35	4 1		5 24	6 0		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
6	Th	5 25	5 23		2 27	2 53		10 57	11 10		9 25	10 10		4 13	4 39		6 0	6 37		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
7	F	5 58	5 56		3 0	3 26		11 24	11 37		10 50	11 25		4 53	5 19		6 37	7 10		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
8	S	6 28	6 47		3 53	4 28		12 44			10 50	11 25		5 19			7 10			11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
9	S	7 23	7 37		4 46	5 25		0 7	0 31		11 38			5 37	6 6		8 21	8 56		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
10	M	8 13	8 45		5 31	6 30		1 4	1 40		0 16	0 37		6 36	7 15		9 22	9 50		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
11	Tu	9 23	9 57		6 20	7 38		2 3	2 30		1 1	1 20		7 58	8 34		10 20	11 4		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
12	W	10 41	11 16		7 10	8 40		3 41	4 19		2 47	3 27		9 25	9 55		11 40			11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
13	Th	11 53			8 23	9 43		4 54	5 27		4 1	4 35		10 20	10 50		0 14	0 49		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
14	F	0 25	0 54		10 14	10 35		5 58	6 27		4 58	5 33		11 25	11 51		1 23	1 47		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
15	S	1 25	1 47		11 5	11 27		6 58	7 24		5 47	6 22		0 25			2 43			11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
16	S	2 18	2 38		11 59			7 53	8 27		6 36	7 27		0 41	1 14		3 56	3 39		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
17	M	3 12	3 32		0 40	0 54		8 43	9 3		7 25	8 27		1 30	2 5		4 49	4 34		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
18	Tu	4 11	4 31		1 7	1 27		9 39	9 46		8 9	9 0		2 37	3 33		5 28	5 21		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
19	W	4 47	4 54		1 58	2 23		10 11	10 27		9 35	9 43		3 1	3 37		6 24	6 6		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
20	Th	5 25	5 33		2 34	2 53		11 25			10 20	10 28		4 25	4 54		7 25	7 25		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
21	F	6 14	6 14		3 24	3 53		12 44			11 41	11 45		5 7	5 36		8 21			11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
22	S	6 55	7 3		4 10	4 44		0 1			12 5	12 45		5 36			9 2			11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
23	S	7 41	7 58		5 10	5 46		0 24	0 54		11 35			5 56	6 30		10 2	10 18		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
24	M	8 30	9 1		6 16	6 55		1 20	2 10		0 36	1 4		6 37	7 46		10 47	10 46		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
25	Tu	9 25	10 35		7 21	8 14		2 54	3 37		1 56	3 41		7 30	9 23		11 4	11 20		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
26	W	10 12	11 59		8 44	9 28		4 17	4 58		3 45	4 2		9 53	10 21		0 13			11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
27	Th		0 25		9 43	10 6		5 27	5 58		4 38	4 59		10 50	11 9		1 44	1 19		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
28	F	0 51	1 21		10 30	10 47		6 19	6 39		5 13	5 44		11 33	11 49		2 30	2 50		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
29	S	1 27	2 49		11 10	11 21		7 3	7 18		5 50	6 13		0 13			3 5	3 26		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
30	S	2 15	3 23		12 41	12 55		7 29	7 58		6 23	7 1		0 24	0 51		4 43	4 31		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	
31	M	3 50	5 53		0 29			8 11	8 25		6 59	7 35		0 57	1 26		5 14	5 47		11 59	11 23		11 59	11 23	

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

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set
D	h	m	h	m	h	h	m	h	h	m	h	h	m	h
1	3 30	10 31	6 24	4 27	0 12	10 12	6 31	11 20	10 23	7 21	10 24	10 24	11 20	10 24
8	3 44	10 46	6 48	4 47	1 32	10 17	6 44	11 25	10 28	7 26	10 29	10 29	11 25	10 29
15	4 13	11 1	7 24	5 10	3 0	10 22	7 0	11 30	10 33	7 31	10 34	10 34	11 30	10 34
22	4 50	11 38	8 0	5 58	4 11	10 27	7 5	11 35	10 38	7 46	10 39	10 39	11 35	10 39
29	5 25	12 14	8 28	6 24	5 24	10 32	7 18	11 40	10 43	7 55	10 44	10 44	11 40	10 44

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR

R.A.			Decl. N		
R.	H	M	D	M	S
1	2	59	29	5	24
2	2	59	49	5	24
3	2	59	59	5	24
4	2	59	59	5	24

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

- ☿ MERCURY is a morning star rising N.E. by E.
 ♀ VENUS is a morning star in the latter half of the month, rising N.E. by E.
 ♂ MARS is an evening star, setting a little N. of W.
 ♃ JUPITER in Aries rises between 12h and 1h P.M., E.N.E.
 ♄ SATURN too near the Sun for easy observation.

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

The Annular Nebula in Lyra, situated between γ and η , is the best example of the Annular Nebula in the heavens containing, as far as is at present known, comparatively few examples of this class. It requires a rather good telescope to see it well. It is in R.A. 18h. 40m. and Decl. 54° N. It

exhibits a spectrum as if composed of an incandescent gas. There is also a globular cluster in Lyra, as nearly as possible midway between γ Lyra and η Cygn. The best nights for the observation of these objects are those just before and after the aphelion.

Uranus may be well observed in this month. See p. 8a.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DATE	
M.	W.		Rise	Set	24th hr	25th hr
1	Tu	Lammas Day Nile, 1798. Bank Rate 10%, 1914	4 25	7 47	224	230
2	W	Blenheim, 1704 Thos Gainsborough d 1788	4 26	7 45	225	231
3	Th	Grimling Gibbons d 1721. Eugene Sue d 1857	4 26	7 43	226	230
4	F	England declared war against Germany, 1914	4 26	7 42	227	229
5	S	First British-American cable worked, 1858	4 26	7 40	228	228
6	S	7th Sunday after Trinity Transfiguration	4 27	7 38	229	227
7	M	Name of Jesus Old St James's Day Bank Hol	4 27	7 37	230	226
8	Tu	Madame Vestris d. 1856 Canning d 1827	4 28	7 35	231	226
9	W	Heligoland ceded to Germany, 1890	4 27	7 33	232	224
10	Th	St Laurence Otterburn (Chevy Chase), 1388	4 28	7 30	233	223
11	F	Half Quarter Day Cardinal Newman d 1890	4 29	7 29	234	222
12	S	England dec war agst Austria-Hungary, 1914	4 29	7 28	235	221
13	S	8th Sunday after Trinity	4 29	7 26	236	220
14	M	Old Lammas Day Relief of Peking, 1900	4 29	7 24	237	219
15	Tu	Sir Walter Scott b 1771, d 21 Sept 1832	4 29	7 22	238	218
16	W	Thomas De Quincey b 1785, d 8 Dec 1859	4 29	7 20	239	217
17	Th	John Timbs, antiquarian, born, 1801	4 30	7 18	240	216
18	F	Gravelotte, 1870	4 30	7 16	241	215
19	S	Balzac died, 1850, born, 20 May, 1799	4 30	7 14	242	214
20	S	9th Sunday after Trinity	4 31	7 12	243	213
21	M	Vimera, 1808 Taku Forts captured, 1860	4 31	7 10	244	212
22	Tu	Bosworth, 1485 Warren Hastings died, 1818	4 31	7 8	245	211
23	W	Treaty of Prague, 1866.	5 0	7 6	246	210
24	Th	St Bartholomew, Ap. & ff Mons, 1914	5 0	7 3	247	209
25	F	Capt. Eyre Massey Shaw died, 1908	5 0	7 1	248	208
26	S	Orsey, 1346 First Treaty with Japan, 1858	5 0	6 59	249	207
27	S	10th Sunday after Trinity	5 0	6 57	250	206
28	M	St. Augustine Kassassin, 1882.	5 0	6 55	251	205
29	Tu	Beheading of John the Baptist	5 0	6 53	252	204
30	W	Plevna, 1877 John Bunyan died, 1688	5 0	6 51	253	203
31	Th	Kandahar, 1880 Q of Netherlands b 1880	5 0	6 49	254	202

PHASES OF THE MOON

First Quarter	6d. 5h. 4m. Afternoon.
Full Moon	12 0 0 Afternoon.
Last Quarter	18 5 52 Afternoon.
New Moon	25 1 25 Afternoon.
Perigee and Apogee	24. 11 229, 300. 25. 11 229, 300.

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1916.

in 23 days, total fall, 9.99 inches, above the average 24.25, 17.26 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- August 1. Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and with Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.
 5. Oyster Season opens.
 22. Grouse Shooting begins.
 22. Last day for service on Overseers of voting claims and objections in counties and boroughs.
 22. Dublin Horse Show begins.
 23. Last day for publishing claims and objections to vote in elections, and for Overseers to deliver Note of Election.

1916]

AUGUST EIGHTH MONTH

[49]

THE SUN

Day	After Clock	Meridian Time	Apparent Solar Time	Equinoctial Time	Apparent Solar Time	Equinoctial Time	Mean Time at Noon	Mean Time at Noon
1	6 20	0 24	8 43	9 7	28 3	377	8 39	3 13 56
2	6 16	0 27	8 49	9 6	27 47	46	8 44	3 13 31
3	6 12	0 29	8 54	9 56	27 38	33	8 46	3 13 35
4	6 07	0 30	8 59	9 51	27 30	26	8 50	3 13 39
5	6 03	0 35	9 04	9 51	27 0 22	40	8 54	3 13 43
6	6 00	0 37	9 09	9 50	26 43	59	8 58	3 13 47
7	5 56	0 39	9 14	9 50	26 37	53	9 02	3 13 51
8	5 52	0 40	9 19	9 50	26 30	46	9 06	3 13 55
9	5 48	0 42	9 24	9 50	26 24	39	9 10	3 13 59
10	5 44	0 43	9 29	9 49	26 18	32	9 14	3 14 03
11	5 40	0 44	9 34	9 49	26 12	25	9 18	3 14 07
12	5 36	0 45	9 39	9 48	26 06	18	9 22	3 14 11
13	5 32	0 46	9 44	9 48	25 59	11	9 26	3 14 15
14	5 28	0 47	9 49	9 47	25 53	4	9 30	3 14 19
15	5 24	0 48	9 54	9 47	25 47	-3	9 34	3 14 23
16	5 20	0 49	9 59	9 46	25 41	-10	9 38	3 14 27
17	5 16	0 50	10 04	9 45	25 35	-17	9 42	3 14 31
18	5 12	0 51	10 09	9 45	25 29	-24	9 46	3 14 35
19	5 08	0 52	10 14	9 44	25 23	-31	9 50	3 14 39
20	5 04	0 53	10 19	9 43	25 17	-38	9 54	3 14 43
21	5 00	0 54	10 24	9 43	25 11	-45	9 58	3 14 47
22	4 56	0 55	10 29	9 42	25 05	-52	10 02	3 14 51
23	4 52	0 56	10 34	9 41	24 59	-59	10 06	3 14 55
24	4 48	0 57	10 39	9 41	24 53	-66	10 10	3 14 59
25	4 44	0 58	10 44	9 40	24 47	-73	10 14	3 15 03
26	4 40	0 59	10 49	9 40	24 41	-80	10 18	3 15 07
27	4 36	0 60	10 54	9 39	24 35	-87	10 22	3 15 11
28	4 32	0 61	10 59	9 39	24 29	-94	10 26	3 15 15
29	4 28	0 62	11 04	9 38	24 23	-101	10 30	3 15 19
30	4 24	0 63	11 09	9 38	24 17	-108	10 34	3 15 23
31	4 20	0 64	11 14	9 37	24 11	-115	10 38	3 15 27

MEMORANDA

Lamps to be lighted (B. 67)

(B. 67)

(B. 68)

(B. 69)

(B. 70)

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(B. 97)

(B. 98)

(B. 99)

(B. 100)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST 1916

Day	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Pressure	Barometer	Barometer	Barometer	Barometer	Barometer
1	77.3	64.4	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
2	78.2	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
3	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
4	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
5	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
6	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
7	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
8	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
9	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
10	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
11	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
12	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
13	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
14	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
15	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
16	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
17	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
18	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
19	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
20	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
21	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
22	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
23	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
24	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
25	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
26	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
27	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
28	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
29	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
30	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10
31	78.0	64.2	SW	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10

WHITAKER'S ALMANAC 1916

[illegible]

Day of Month		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—																			
Month	Week	Lower Barnet		Lewesport		Barnet		Hill		Gunnock		Leam		Dunelm (Bak)							
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	Tu	3 03	3 03	0 07	0 50	3 44	8 05	7 05	8 07	1 28	1 57	3 47	4 13	0 4	0 19						
2	W	3 05	3 54	0 57	1 00	9 11	0 26	7 55	8 36	1 59	2 27	4 30	4 57	0 38	0 58						
3	Th	4 05	4 01	1 59	1 53	9 40	0 57	8 45	9 4	2 30	2 58	4 55	5 22	1 8	1 28						
4	F	4 05	4 53	2 1	1 56	10 10	10 58	8 57	9 35	3 6	3 34	5 30	6 3	1 45	2 5						
5	S	5 05	5 57	3 35	3 0	10 39	10 50	9 34	10 10	3 41	4 5	6 7	6 38	2 45	3 49						
6	S	6 0	6 8	3 13	3 41	11 13	11 34	10 11	10 50	4 29	4 43	6 50	7 34	3 14	3 41						
7	M	6 44	6 59	4 3	4 36	11 53	12 11	11 3	11 36	5 2	5 29	7 43	8 17	4 20	4 43						
8	Tu	7 24	8 1	5 8	5 44	0 50	0 54	0 1	0 1	5 59	6 57	8 44	9 17	5 00	5 59						
9	W	8 43	9 10	6 35	7 9	1 37	1 58	0 38	1 26	6 51	8 9	10 3	10 45	6 39	7 18						
10	Th	10 16	11 3	7 54	8 46	2 28	4 07	1 21	3 13	7 57	10 20	11 57	7 57	8 39							
11	F	11 43	11 3	9 37	5 48	3 58	4 57	2 50	4 38	10 18	11 47	0 4	0 44	9 59							
12	S	0 28	0 47	10 9	10 39	5 58	6 57	3 50	5 26	11 19	11 40	1 9	1 48	9 36	10 20						
13	S	1 11	1 38	10 58	11 16	6 58	7 13	5 36	6 00	0 11	1 58	2 31	3 10	10 44	11 3						
14	M	2 1	2 43	11 43	7 41	8 0	8 03	6 37	7 10	0 26	0 59	3 43	4 20	11 45	11 45						
15	Tu	3 05	3 7	0 3	0 31	8 05	8 44	7 8	7 55	1 11	1 43	3 49	4 8	0 6	0 6						
16	W	4 03	4 46	0 47	0 14	9 6	9 23	7 49	8 34	1 53	2 26	4 15	4 53	0 26	0 50						
17	Th	5 03	5 44	1 26	1 52	9 48	10 0	8 57	9 8	2 34	3 5	4 57	5 31	1 11	1 31						
18	F	6 03	6 50	2 6	2 30	10 17	10 34	9 3	9 43	3 10	3 39	5 38	6 10	1 58	2 14						
19	S	7 03	7 58	3 10	3 10	10 40	11 7	9 43	10 20	3 49	4 15	6 19	6 49	2 38	3 4						
20	S	8 03	8 21	3 26	3 54	11 21	11 41	10 26	11 0	4 29	4 53	7 4	7 35	3 31	3 59						
21	M	9 03	9 18	4 30	4 58	0 36	0 19	0 21	0 11	5 18	5 42	7 57	8 30	4 30	5 4						
22	Tu	10 03	10 18	5 34	6 8	0 36	1 19	0 21	0 11	6 18	6 42	9 5	9 45	5 44	6 25						
23	W	11 03	11 18	6 38	7 12	1 25	2 6	1 26	1 16	7 49	8 27	10 17	11 8	7 1	7 22						
24	Th	12 03	12 18	7 42	8 16	2 37	3 10	2 36	2 26	8 58	9 37	11 8	12 1	8 1	8 15						
25	F	1 03	0 49	10 15	10 25	3 47	4 20	3 46	4 7	9 43	10 49	0 21	0 54	9 20	10 12						
26	S	2 03	0 49	10 15	10 25	5 07	6 15	4 53	5 25	11 14	11 26	1 10	1 38	9 54	10 10						
27	S	3 03	3 03	10 48	10 58	6 30	6 53	5 27	6 0	11 50	12 20	2 46	3 13	10 25	10 39						
28	M	4 03	4 57	11 10	11 28	7 13	7 27	5 57	6 35	0 23	0 23	3 17	3 46	10 50	11 6						
29	Tu	5 03	5 27	11 50	12 50	7 45	7 59	6 50	7 6	0 50	0 50	4 16	4 45	11 30	11 36						
30	W	6 03	6 54	0 21	0 21	8 13	8 28	7 0	7 38	1 0	1 28	5 17	5 46	11 50							
31	Th	7 03	7 24	0 30	0 54	8 43	8 59	7 38	8 5	1 31	1 57	6 33	4 54	0 5	0 20						

RISING, SETTING, AND POSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT INTERVALS OF SEVEN DAYS

MERCURY ♀						VENUS ♀						MARS ♂						JUPITER ♃						SATURN ♄					
	Rise	South	Sets	Rise	South	Sets	Rise	South	Sets	Rise	South	Sets	Rise	South	Sets	Rise	South	Sets	Rise	South	Sets								
1	5	13	0	42	8 11	1 49	9 28	5 7	9 46	3 28	9 24	2 34	5 20	9 24	4 28	9 24	5 20	2 34	5 20	9 24	4 28								
8	6	21	1	4	8 54	1 34	9 14	4 54	9 44	3 24	9 24	2 24	5 24	9 24	4 24	9 24	5 24	2 24	5 24	9 24	4 24								
15	6	45	1	10	7 53	1 13	9 34	4 7	9 44	3 14	9 24	2 14	5 14	9 24	4 14	9 24	5 14	2 14	5 14	9 24	4 14								
22	7	29	1	28	7 37	1 17	9 59	4 41	9 40	3 14	9 24	2 14	5 14	9 24	4 14	9 24	5 14	2 14	5 14	9 24	4 14								

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE FULL STAR.

R.A.				DECL. N			
D	M	S	S	D	M	S	S
1	1	30	23 4	88	51	44	
10	1	30	23 5	88	51	45	
20	1	30	24 0	88	51	46	
30	1	30	24 9	88	51	47	

MORNING AND EVENING STARS
 ☿ MERCURY is an evening star, setting N W by W, and at end of the month nearly due W
 ♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising N E by E
 ♂ MARS is an evening star, setting W by S
 ♃ JUPITER rises between 6 A and 10 A in the evening. E N E
 ♄ SATURN is a morning star, rising N E by E

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

In Vulpecula, 24° due north of γ Sagittae, is the "Dumb-bell" Nebula, generally considered irresolvable, although under the higher powers of Lord Rosse's telescope there seemed some trace of resolvability shown. It is situated in R.A. 24. 59m and Decl. 22° 26' N, and gives a spectacle of bright blue.

There is a little bright globular cluster α^0 due south of δ Delphinus consisting of a mass of very small stars. ϵ Delphinus is situated in R.A. 24. 59m. 22. and Decl. 21° 1' N—a tiny star, 6th mag., precedes it. This though a small is yet a bright cluster, and may be observed easily on the evening immediately before and after the 15th of this month. Uranus may be observed in this month. See p. 22.

Fasts and Festivals			THE SUN		DAYS		
Remarkable Days—Events.			Rise		Sets		
SUN'S LONGITUDE $22^{\circ} 41'$ at 1st. M. AUTUMN COMMENCES.			M. A. M.		M. A. M.		
DAY OF	W						
1	F	St Giles. Partridge Shooting begins	5 14	6 46	5 10	6 44	5 10
2	S	Omdurman, 1898 Sedan capitulated, 1870	5 16	6 44	5 10	6 44	5 10
3	S	11th Sunday after Trinity. Dunbar, 1650.	5 17	6 42	5 11	6 42	5 11
4	M	France declared a Republic, 1870	5 19	6 39	5 12	6 39	5 12
5	Tu	Battle of the Marne, 1914	5 21	6 37	5 13	6 37	5 13
6	W	Mayflower sailed from England, 1620	5 22	6 35	5 14	6 35	5 14
7	Th	St Erius Copenhagen surrendered, 1807	5 23	6 33	5 15	6 33	5 15
8	F	Nativity B V M Sebastopol, 1855	5 25	6 30	5 16	6 30	5 16
9	S	Admiral Sir P Broke (Shannon) born, 1776	5 26	6 28	5 17	6 28	5 17
10	S	12th Sunday after Trinity Pinkie, 1517	5 28	6 26	5 18	6 26	5 18
11	M	Malplaquet, 1709 Brandywine, 1777	5 30	6 24	5 19	6 24	5 19
12	Tu	Rt Hon Herbert Henry Asquith born, 1852	5 32	6 22	5 20	6 22	5 20
13	W	Capt of Quebec, death of Gen Wolfe, 1759	5 33	6 20	5 21	6 20	5 21
14	Th	Holy Cross. Duke of Wellington died, 1852	5 35	6 17	5 22	6 17	5 22
15	F	F. Fenimore Cooper, b. 1789, d. 14 Sept 1851	5 36	6 15	5 23	6 15	5 23
16	S	Rt. Hon Andrew Bonar Law born, 1858	5 38	6 13	5 24	6 13	5 24
17	S	13th Sunday after Trinity St Lambert	5 39	6 10	5 25	6 10	5 25
18	M	Wm Haslett, essayist, d. 1830, b. 10 Apr 1778	5 40	6 7	5 26	6 7	5 26
19	Tu	Poitiers, 1356	5 42	6 5	5 27	6 5	5 27
20	W	Ember Day Alma, 1854. DELHI DAY (1857).	5 44	6 3	5 28	6 3	5 28
21	Th	St Matthew, Apostle, Evangelist, and Martyr	5 46	6 0	5 29	6 0	5 29
22	F	Ember Day Zutphen, 1586 [1889]	5 47	5 58	5 30	5 58	5 30
23	S	Ember Day Assaye, 1803 Wilkie Collins d	5 48	5 56	5 31	5 56	5 31
24	S	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5 50	5 54	5 32	5 54	5 32
25	M	LUCKNOW DAY (1857)	5 52	5 52	5 33	5 52	5 33
26	Tu	St Cyprian Charles Bradlaugh born, 1833	5 53	5 49	5 34	5 49	5 34
27	W	Busaco, 1810 George Cruikshank b. 1792	5 55	5 47	5 35	5 47	5 35
28	Th	Strasbourg capit. '70 F. M. Sir J. French b. 52	5 57	5 45	5 36	5 45	5 36
29	F	St Michael and All Angels Quarter Day	5 58	5 43	5 37	5 43	5 37
30	S	F. M. Earl Roberts, VC, b. 1832, d. 14 Nov 1914	6 0	5 40	5 38	5 40	5 38

PHASES OF THE MOON

1	First Quarter	9d. 4h. 57m.	Morning
2	Full Moon	12 5 32	Afternoon
3	Last Quarter	19 5 28	Morning
4	New Moon	27 7 34	Morning

Perigee 9d. 24 h. 59m.
Apogee 27d. 7 h. 44m.

RAIN FALL IN SEPTEMBER, 1915,
on 7 days; total fall, 4.00 inches, below the
average, after 29.75 avg. inch

MONTHLY NOTES

September: Declarations as to misdescription or other error in County or Burgh Lists to be delivered to the Town Clerks and Clerks of the Peace.—Lines of Juries to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close into begins. Partridge shooting begins.
1. First day on which Reviving Barrieters may hold Revision Courts.

24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.
26. Jewish New Year (Rosh).

29. Michaelmas—Quarter Day

31. Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

THE MOON

Day of Mo.	Time Morning	Time Afternoon	Time Evening	Time Night	Time Dawn	Time Noon	Time Sunset	Time Sunrise	Time Moon	Age of Moon
1	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
2	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
3	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
4	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
5	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
6	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
7	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
8	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
9	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
10	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
11	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
12	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
13	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
14	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
15	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
16	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
17	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
18	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
19	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
20	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
21	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
22	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
23	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
24	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
25	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
26	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
27	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
28	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
29	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
30	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25
31	5:40	6:25	7:10	7:55	8:40	9:25	10:10	10:55	11:40	12:25

Conjunction
of Jupiter's
Satellites
at 11:40
a.m.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 5:40 a.m., and Twilight ends at 6:40 a.m. a.m. the length of the Day being 12:00 a.m.

Sept. 1. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, at 4:40 a.m. a.m.

Sept. 2. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 11:40 a.m.

Sept. 2. Occultation of Capricorn, magnitude 5.2. See p. 61.

Sept. 2. Mercury at greatest elongation (26° 34') East, at 4:40 a.m.

Sept. 2. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, at 11:40 a.m. a.m.

Sept. 20-21. Occultation of 265 B Aquarii magnitude 6.2. See p. 61.

Sept. 21. Venus at greatest elongation (46° 2') West, at 4:40 a.m.

Sept. 21. Occultation of 47 B Arietis magnitude 5.2. See p. 61.

Sept. 21. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, at 11:40 a.m. a.m.

Sept. 21. Occultation of 1 Arietis, magnitude 4.5. See p. 61.

Sept. 21. Occultations of 27 Tauri magnitude 3.7 at Tauri, magnitude 5.2. See p. 61.

Sept. 21. Occultation of 25 B Gemmae, magnitude 5.5. See p. 61.

Sept. 21. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 11:40 a.m.

Sept. 21. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, at 11:40 a.m. a.m.

Sept. 21. Mercury stationary, at 4:40 a.m.

Sept. 21. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, at 11:40 a.m. a.m.

Sept. 21. Sun enters the sign Libra, at 11:40 a.m.

Sept. 21. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, at 11:40 a.m. a.m.

Sept. 21. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, at 11:40 a.m. a.m.

In this month the Mornings decrease 40m, and the Afternoons 20m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON

Day	Mercury	Venus	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn
1	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
2	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
3	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
4	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
5	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
6	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
7	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
8	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
9	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
10	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
11	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
12	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
13	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
14	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
15	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
16	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
17	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
18	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
19	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
20	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
21	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
22	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
23	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
24	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
25	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
26	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
27	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
28	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
29	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
30	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
31	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS

Day	Mercury	Venus	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn
1	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
2	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
3	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
4	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
5	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
6	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
7	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
8	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
9	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
10	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
11	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
12	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
13	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
14	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
15	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
16	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
17	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
18	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
19	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
20	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
21	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
22	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
23	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
24	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
25	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
26	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
27	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
28	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
29	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
30	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
31	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS

Day	Mercury	Venus	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn
1	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
2	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
3	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
4	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
5	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
6	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
7	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
8	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
9	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
10	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
11	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
12	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
13	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
14	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
15	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
16	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
17	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
18	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
19	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
20	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
21	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
22	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
23	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
24	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
25	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
26	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
27	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
28	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
29	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
30	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
31	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS

♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
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10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3	10 3 3
10 3 3	10 3 3	10			

1916.]

SEPTEMBER NINTH MONTH.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month	Year	Larne-Dundrum		Larne-Dundrum		Barnes		Hull		Glasgow		Larne		Dundrum (East)			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	F	3 57	4 38	1 8	1 23	9 13	9 33	8 8	8 38	3 38	3 58	4 38	4 57	5 38	5 58	6 38	6 58
2	S	4 06	4 46	1 23	1 38	9 48	10 8	8 38	8 58	3 58	4 18	4 58	5 18	5 58	6 18	6 58	7 18
3	S	4 58	5 38	1 38	1 53	10 13	10 33	9 28	9 48	4 28	4 48	5 28	5 48	6 28	6 48	7 28	7 48
4	M	5 08	5 48	1 48	2 3	10 47	11 7	9 58	10 18	4 58	5 18	5 58	6 18	6 58	7 18	7 58	8 18
5	Tu	6 10	6 35	3 25	4 4	11 28	11 55	10 43	11 8	5 28	5 48	6 28	6 48	7 28	7 48	8 28	8 48
6	W	7 8	7 41	4 43	5 30			11 48		5 58	6 18	6 58	7 18	7 58	8 18	8 58	9 18
7	Th	8 24	9 00	5 10	6 37	1 28	2 10	12 18	1 28	6 28	6 48	7 28	7 48	8 28	8 48	9 28	9 48
8	F	10 20	11 2	7 49	8 24	3 14	4 0	1 8	3 27	8 58	9 38	10 18	10 58	11 38	12 18	12 58	1 38
9	S	11 38		9 5	9 5	4 21	5 12	3 38	4 38	10 18	10 58	11 38	12 18	12 58	1 38	2 18	2 58
10	S	1 17	2 38	10 1	10 25	5 45	6 7	4 33	5 28	11 7	11 28	12 8	12 58	1 38	2 18	2 58	3 38
11	M	2 10	3 28	10 44	11 8	6 35	6 54	5 28	6 28	12 58	1 38	2 18	2 58	3 38	4 18	4 58	5 38
12	Tu	3 33	4 28	11 28	12 6	7 19	7 37	6 45	7 45	1 34	2 14	2 54	3 34	4 14	4 54	5 34	6 14
13	W	4 33	5 28		6	7 59	8 16	7 45	8 16	2 44	3 24	4 4	5 24	6 4	7 24	8 4	9 24
14	Th	5 33	6 28	0 28	1 43	8 38	8 54	7 58	8 54	3 54	4 34	5 14	5 54	6 34	7 14	7 54	8 34
15	F	6 30	7 25	1 28	2 43	9 13	9 29	8 38	9 38	4 54	5 34	6 14	6 54	7 34	8 14	8 54	9 34
16	S	7 24	8 19	2 28	3 43	9 46	10 4	9 38	10 38	5 54	6 34	7 14	7 54	8 34	9 14	9 54	10 34
17	S	8 17	9 12	3 28	4 43	10 18	10 36	10 28	11 28	6 54	7 34	8 14	8 54	9 34	10 14	10 54	11 34
18	M	9 10	10 5	4 24	5 39	11 28	11 46	11 28	12 28	7 54	8 34	9 14	9 54	10 34	11 14	11 54	12 34
19	Tu	10 2	11 38	5 24	6 39	12 28		12 28		8 54	9 34	10 14	10 54	11 34	12 14	12 54	1 34
20	W	11 7	7 46	6 24	7 39		0 34	12 48		9 54	10 34	11 14	11 54	12 34	1 14	1 54	2 34
21	Th	8 25	9 16	7 24	8 34	1 35	2 18	1 18	2 18	10 54	11 34	12 14	12 54	1 34	2 14	2 54	3 34
22	F	9 10	10 58	8 24	9 15	2 35	3 44	2 38	3 38	11 54	12 34	1 14	1 54	2 34	3 14	3 54	4 34
23	S	11 28		9 24	9 23	3 28	4 43	3 28	4 28	12 54	1 34	2 14	2 54	3 34	4 14	4 54	5 34
24	S	0 1	1 12	0 46	1 53	4 28	5 28	4 24	5 24	1 14	2 14	2 54	3 34	4 14	4 54	5 34	6 14
25	M	0 47	0 31	1 10	2 10	5 28	6 28	5 28	6 28	2 14	3 14	3 54	4 34	5 14	5 54	6 34	7 14
26	Tu	1 24	1 25	2 10	3 10	6 28	7 28	6 28	7 28	3 14	4 14	4 54	5 34	6 14	6 54	7 34	8 14
27	W	2 23	2 25	3 17	4 17	7 28	8 28	7 28	8 28	4 14	5 14	5 54	6 34	7 14	7 54	8 34	9 14
28	Th	3 23	3 25	4 17	5 17	8 28	9 28	8 28	9 28	5 14	6 14	6 54	7 34	8 14	8 54	9 34	10 14
29	F	4 23	4 25	5 17	6 17	9 28	10 28	9 28	10 28	6 14	7 14	7 54	8 34	9 14	9 54	10 34	11 14
30	S	5 23	5 25	6 17	7 17	10 28	11 28	10 28	11 28	7 14	8 14	8 54	9 34	10 14	10 54	11 34	12 14

RISING, SETTING, AND SETTING OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	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	7 47	1 33	7 19	1 10	8 57	4 38	9 38	1 50	8 28	3 38	10 38	1 28	2 38	3 38
8	8 21	2 38	8 57	2 10	9 38	5 38	10 38	2 50	9 28	4 38	11 38	2 28	3 38	4 38
15	9 14	3 24	9 44	2 52	10 38	6 38	11 38	3 50	10 28	5 38	12 38	3 28	4 38	5 38
22	10 14	4 24	10 44	3 52	11 38	7 38	12 38	4 50	11 28	6 38	1 38	4 28	5 38	6 38
29	11 14	5 24	11 44	4 52	12 38	8 38	1 38	5 50	12 28	7 38	2 38	5 28	6 38	7 38

APPROXIMATE POSITIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS

R.A.		Decl. N.	
h.	m.	°	'
1	30	43	30
10	30	30	30
19	30	17	30
28	30	4	30

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

- ☿ MERCURY is an evening star, setting W by S at first, and later W.N.W.
- ♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising E.N.E.
- ♂ MARS is an evening star, setting W.N.W.
- ♃ JUPITER rises in the evening between ♀ and ♂, E.N.E.
- ♄ Saturn in Cancer; sets in the early afternoon, N.W. by W.

On the 2nd of September, Cepheus, Pegans, Aquarius, and Picta Australis will be on the meridian at midnight.

In Pegans is a fine globular cluster of very small stars, $3\frac{1}{2}''$ in diameter, 56° north west of ϵ Pegans, much condensed towards the centre, where the stars cannot be resolved, there are many telescopic and several rather bright stars in the field. Aquarius contains a fine cluster of stars, condensed in the centre, and presenting

a true globular form, consisting of very small stars very much compressed. It is situated in R.A. 22^h and Decl. $1^\circ 20' S$.

In the early evening at the beginning of the month, the bright cluster in Capricornus, situated in R.A. 22^h and Decl. $23^\circ 40' S$, can be observed. The best evenings for observation are those immediately before and after the 25th. Uranus may be observed in the morning, p. 62.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events	THE SUN		DATE	
M	Day	W.		Rise	Set	Day	Month
1	S		15th Sunday after Trinity. <i>St Remigius</i>	6 24	5 38	27	21
2	M		Pheasant Shooting begins.	6 3	5 36	26	20
3	Tu		John Lyon, founder of Harrow, died, 1592	6 4	5 34	27	19
4	W		Guzot, French statesman & historian, b 1787	6 6	5 31	28	18
5	Th		Sr Frederick Macmillan, publisher, b 1851	6 8	5 29	29	17
6	F		<i>St Faith</i> . Jenny Lind, vocalist, born, 1820	6 10	5 27	29	16
7	S		Lepanto, 1571 Edgar Allan Poe died, 1849	6 12	5 24	28	15
8	S		16th Sunday after Trinity.	6 14	5 22	28	14
9	M		<i>St Denis</i> . Pres Kruger's Ultimatum, 1899	6 15	5 20	29	13
10	Tu		Panama Canal completed, 1913	6 17	5 17	29	12
11	W		Camperdown, 1797 Archbp Benson d 1896	6 19	5 15	29	11
12	Th		MICH LAW S BEGIN Old Michaelmas Day	6 21	5 13	29	10
13	F		<i>Translation of King Edward the Confessor</i>	6 22	5 11	29	9
14	S		Hastings, 1066 Jena, 1806	6 24	5 8	28	8
15	S		17th Sunday after Trinity	6 26	5 6	29	7
16	M		John Hunter, eminent surgeon, died, 1793	6 27	5 4	29	6
17	Tu		Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, 1777	6 29	5 2	29	5
18	W		<i>St Luke, Ebang.</i> Last English Lottery, 1826	6 30	5 0	29	4
19	Th		Leipzig, 1813 Yorktown capitulated, 1781.	6 31	4 58	29	3
20	F		Navarino, 1827 Lord Palmerston b 1784	6 34	4 56	29	2
21	S		TRAFALGAR DAY Death of Ld. Nelson, 1805	6 36	4 54	29	1
22	S		18th Sun aft Trin Sarah Bernhardt b 1845	6 37	4 52	29	0
23	M		Edgehill, 1642 Lord St Aldwyn born, 1837	6 39	4 50	29	0
24	Tu		J S Sherman b 1855 Daniel Webster d 1852	6 40	4 48	29	0
25	W		<i>St Crispin</i> Agincourt, 1415 Balaclava, 1854	6 42	4 46	29	0
26	Th		William Hogarth d 1764, b 10 Nov 1697.	6 44	4 44	29	0
27	F		Metz, 1870 Theodore Roosevelt born, 1858	6 45	4 42	29	0
28	S		<i>St Simon and St Jude</i> Merida, 1811	6 48	4 40	29	0
29	S		19th Sunday after Trinity	6 49	4 38	29	0
30	M		Admiral Lord Dundonald died, 1860	6 51	4 36	29	0
31	Tu		Hallowmas Eve John Evelyn, diarist, d 1620	6 53	4 34	29	0

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ First Quarter	2d. 11h. 12m.	Morning
☾ Full Moon	11 7 1	Morning
☾ Last Quarter	29 1 9	Morning
☾ New Moon	28 8 27	Afternoon
☾ Perigee	6d. 11h. 4 m.	Afternoon
☾ Apogee	24 11 29	Afternoon
☾ Perigee	24 11 29	Afternoon

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1916.

On 20 days; total fall, 2.48 inch; below the average, 2.48 in; 2.48 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 2. 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.

- Dividends due.
- Various Licences expire.
- Fire Insurances must be paid.
- Quarter Sessions begin.
- Borough Councils to be nominated.

THE DATA

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1915.

Day	TEMPERATURE			RAIN	WIND		SEA	SWELL	SEA
	Maximum	Minimum	Wet 1941 1946		Direction	Force (ft per sec)			
1	58.0	34.3	54.1	0.0	SW	09	07	8.8	17
2	58.0	36.4	53.7	0.0	SE	05	07	8.8	18
3	60.3	38.6	54.0	0.0	NE	04	07	6.9	19
4	58.0	38.6	54.0	0.0	NNE	08	08	4.1	20
5	58.0	41.9	54.0	0.0	N	08	08	0.4	21
6	58.0	48.9	54.0	0.0	NNE	07	08	0.7	22
7	59.3	47.5	54.0	0.0	SE	06	08	1.1	23
8	60.1	45.1	54.0	0.0	ENE	06	08	5.3	24
9	57.0	40.0	54.0	0.0	E	08	08	8.8	25
10	57.5	40.0	54.0	0.0	E	25	08	8.4	26
11	58.0	48.8	54.0	0.0	SE	07	08	8.7	27
12	57.0	48.8	54.0	0.0	SW	19	08	8.1	28
13	61.7	45.4	54.0	0.0	SW	03	08	0.3	29
14	65.1	43.7	54.0	0.0	E	08	08	5.3	30
15	58.3	43.6	54.0	0.0	E	03	08	0.1	31
16	58.4	48.8	54.0	0.0	NNE	03	08	0.3	32
17	58.1	47.6	54.0	0.0	NE	08	08	8.0	33
18	58.0	40.5	54.0	0.0	NE	14	08	8.1	34
19	58.6	45.1	54.0	0.0	NNE	11	08	4.0	35
20	58.4	41.3	54.0	0.0	ENE	11	08	8.5	36
21	54.7	36.3	54.0	0.0	SE	18	08	8.5	37
22	58.3	43.0	54.0	0.0	SE	15	08	1.1	38
23	58.4	40.6	54.0	0.0	E	16	08	8.8	39
24	58.4	47.7	54.0	0.0	E	7.2	08	8.5	40
25	58.1	44.5	54.0	0.0	NE	12.5	08	8.5	41
26	58.0	41.1	54.0	0.0	N	12.5	08	8.0	42
27	58.1	39.5	54.0	0.0	WNW	06	08	8.8	43
28	58.4	41.0	54.0	0.0	SW	16	08	8.8	44
29	58.4	41.0	54.0	0.0	SW	08	08	4.4	45
30	58.0	38.7	54.0	0.0	E	04	08	5.1	46
31	58.3	40.0	54.0	0.0	ENE	3.9	08	8.8	47
32	58.6	40.6	54.0	0.0	Sum	1.44	08	7.0	48

THE MOON.

Day of Month	Hour	Min	Sec	Fourth Afternoon	Right Ascension at Noon	Declination at Noon	Horizontal Parallax at Noon	Semi-diameter at Noon	Age at Noon	Conjunction of Jupiter at 24h. 25m. 26s.
1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
4	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
6	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
7	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
16	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
17	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
18	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
19	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
20	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
21	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
22	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
23	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
24	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
25	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
26	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
27	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
28	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
29	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
30	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
31	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4^h 5m. morn. and Twilight ends at 7^h 5m. aft., the length of the Day being 12^h 55m.

Oct 2. Occultation of δ B Scorpil, magnitude 4.5. See p. 82.

Oct 4. Occultation of α B Regitani, magnitude 6. See p. 82.

Oct 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 2^h 4^m.

Oct 6. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 24^h 45m aft. 5^h 35' 8".

Oct 9. Occultation of α Pacium, magnitude 5.2. See p. 82.

Oct 12. Occultation of α Pacium, magnitude 5.2. See p. 82.

Oct 13. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 24^h 45m aft. 7^h 54' 5".

Oct 15. Mercury stationary, 2^h aft.

Oct 14. Occultation of δ Arctis, magnitude 6.2. See p. 82.

Oct 19. Occultation of α B Geminorum, magnitude 6.2. See p. 82.

Oct 20. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 24^h 45m morn. 7^h 54' 5".

Oct 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 2^h 4^m.

Oct 21. Mercury at greatest elongation (28 27') West at morn.

Oct 23. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 24^h 45m aft. 7^h 54' 5".

Oct 25. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 24^h 45m aft. 7^h 54' 5".

Oct 29. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 24^h 45m morn. 7^h 54' 5".

In this month the Mornings decrease 5m, and the Afternoons 24^h 45m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON

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

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS

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

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS

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

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS

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

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 1916, 25° 12'.

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

RISE, SETTING, AND SETTING OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT INTERVALS OF SEVEN DAYS.

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set
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 32	11 30	4 47	7 2	10 30	4 47	7 32	11 30	4 47	7 32	11 30	4 47	7 32	11 30	4 47
14 11	10 40	4 24	14 11	10 40	4 24	14 11	10 40	4 24	14 11	10 40	4 24	14 11	10 40	4 24
21 4	9 40	4 24	21 4	9 40	4 24	21 4	9 40	4 24	21 4	9 40	4 24	21 4	9 40	4 24
28 5	8 40	4 24	28 5	8 40	4 24	28 5	8 40	4 24	28 5	8 40	4 24	28 5	8 40	4 24

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE FOLLOWS.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
1	1	32	47	51	42
10	1	32	47	51	42
20	1	32	47	51	42
30	1	32	47	51	42

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

- ☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising nearly due E.
 ♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising at first E.N.E., and later E.
 ♂ MARS is an evening star, setting S.W. by W.
 ♃ JUPITER south about midnight, altitude about 40°.
 ♄ SATURN nearly in the same position as in last month.

On the 21st of October, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pegasus, and Cetus are on the meridian at mid night; while Cancer and Orion are rising, and Regulus and Antares setting.

In Andromeda, near to the 4th mag. star α , is a large and irregularly shaped nebula in the form of an extended ellipse. It is situated in R.A. 21^h 50^m and Decl. 41° 43' N. In Sept. 1892, a double stellar system was observed in R.A. 22^h 24^m 22^s, Decl. 40° 42' N., probably unconnected with the nebula. Very many moon-like stars can be seen within the Nebula.

A fine double cluster of stars, situated midway on a line joining α Persei and α Cassiopeia, may be observed in this month. The northern cluster is a magnificent collection of stars, 30" in diameter, ranging in magnitude from the 6th to 14th. The smaller southern cluster, 25" in diameter, is less rich in stars, and much condensed toward the centre. On fine nights about the 20th these objects afford one of the most beautiful subjects for observation.

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS. [ord.]

DAY OF			Fests and Festivals Remarkable Days—Events	THE SUN		DAYS	
Mo	W	Th		Rise	Set	Mo	Th
1	W		St. Martin's. Halloween Fox Hunting begins.	6 28	4 23	304	60
2	Th		All Souls' Day. Melton Prior, war artist, d. '10	6 27	4 21	307	59
3	F		Amre, 1840 Adm. Sir H Rawson died, 1910	6 26	4 19	308	58
4	S		Admiral John Benbow died, 1702.	7 1	4 17	309	57
5	S		20th Sunday after Trinity Inkermann, 1854	7 2	4 16	310	56
6	M		St. Leonard. Samuel Phelps, actor, d 1878	7 4	4 14	311	55
7	Tu		Sir Martin Frobisher, navigator, died, 1549	7 6	4 11	312	54
8	W		John Milton d 1674. W. Clark Russell d 1912	7 8	4 10	313	53
9	Th		Lord Mayor's Day King Edward VII b 1841	7 9	4 8	314	52
10	F		Lord Russell of Killowen, L C J, born, 1832	7 11	4 7	315	51
11	S		St. Martin Martinmas Half Quarter Day.	7 13	4 6	316	50
12	S		21st Sunday after Trinity.	7 14	4 14	317	49
13	M		St. Bruce William Etty, painter, died, 1849	7 16	4 13	318	48
14	Tu		Earl of Elgin (Elgin Marbles) died, 1841	7 17	4 11	319	47
15	W		St. Machutus Earl of Chatham born, 1708	7 19	4 10	320	46
16	Th		Cracow incorporated with Austria, 1846	7 21	4 9	321	45
17	F		St. Hugh Queen Elizabeth's Accession, 1558	7 23	4 7	322	44
18	S		Sir W S Gilbert, playwright, born, 1836	7 24	4 6	323	43
19	S		22nd Sunday after Trinity.	7 26	4 5	324	42
20	M		St. Edmund Count Leo Tolstoy died, 1910	7 28	4 4	325	41
21	Tu		Sir John Hawkins, navigator, died, 1595	7 29	4 3	326	40
22	W		St. Cecilia. "George Eliot" born, 1819	7 31	4 1	327	39
23	Th		St. Clement Perkin Warbeck hanged, 1499	7 32	4 0	328	38
24	F		Old Martinmas. Tasmania discovered, 1642.	7 34	3 59	329	37
25	S		St. Catherine. Sir Francis Chantrey d 1841	7 36	3 58	330	36
26	S		23rd Sun. a. Trin. H.M. Queen Maud b 1869.	7 37	3 57	331	35
27	M		Wm. Cowper, poet, b 1731; d 25 Apr. 1800	7 39	3 56	332	34
28	Tu		Mandalay occup. 1885 Wash'n Irving d 1859	7 41	3 54	333	33
29	W		Sir Francis Cowley Burnand born, 1836	7 43	3 53	334	32
30	Th		St. Andrew. Rt.Hon. Winston Churchill b. 1874	7 44	3 53	335	31

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ First Quarter	ad. 11. 32m. Afternoon
☾ Full Moon	9 1 20 Afternoon
☾ Last Quarter	17 11 1 Afternoon
☾ New Moon	25 6 30 Morning
Eclipse ad. 21. 11. 57, 60.	
Perigee ad. 26. 11. 22, 30.	

MARK TELL IN NOVEMBER, 1924.

☾ 28 days: total full, 1 to 12 days. ☾ show the average, 14 to 24, by a 10 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES

November 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack.
 - Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends (with some local exceptions)
 - Ordinary day of election of Borough Commissioners.
 - Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
 - Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriff appointed.
 - County elections for next year nominated.
 - 25. Golfing, motorists' meetings, and general cheerfulness ensue. See Note, Dec. 13.
 26. Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.

TEN SUN.

[illegible]**MEMORANDA**

Lamps to be Lighted (a-2)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. NOVEMBER, 1914.[illegible]

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—																							
Month	J. W. S.	LONDON						LIVERPOOL						BRISTOL						GLA.					
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	W	4 53	3 30	4 55	3 42	10 55	10 54	9 40	9 36	3 35	3 36	6 6	6 28	11 20	11 19	10 48	10 47	4 47	4 34	7 9	7 24	3 39	4 9	4 50	3 33
2	Th	5 47	3 34	5 49	3 46	11 53	11 49	10 41	10 37	4 47	4 34	7 9	7 24	11 20	11 19	10 48	10 47	4 47	4 34	7 9	7 24	3 39	4 9	4 50	3 33
3	F	6 40	3 38	6 42	3 50	12 41	12 37	11 29	11 25	5 33	5 34	8 14	8 04	12 10	12 09	11 37	11 36	5 33	5 24	9 44	9 34	4 50	3 33	5 40	4 23
4	S	7 32	3 42	7 34	3 54	1 29	1 25	12 17	12 13	6 25	6 26	9 34	9 24	1 10	1 09	12 10	12 09	6 25	6 16	10 36	10 26	5 40	4 23	6 32	5 15
5	S	8 24	3 46	8 26	3 58	2 21	2 17	1 10	1 06	7 17	7 18	10 26	10 16	2 01	1 59	1 10	1 09	7 17	7 08	11 28	11 18	6 32	5 15	7 20	6 03
6	S	9 16	3 50	9 18	4 00	3 09	3 05	2 01	1 57	8 09	8 10	11 37	11 27	2 50	2 48	2 01	1 59	8 09	8 00	12 20	12 10	7 20	6 03	8 12	6 55
7	Tu	10 08	3 54	10 10	4 04	4 00	3 56	2 51	2 47	9 01	9 02	12 29	12 19	3 41	3 39	2 51	2 48	9 01	8 52	1 10	1 09	8 12	6 55	9 04	7 47
8	W	11 00	3 58	11 02	4 08	5 00	4 56	3 45	3 41	10 00	10 01	1 10	1 09	4 32	4 30	3 41	3 39	10 00	9 51	2 01	1 59	9 04	7 47	10 00	8 43
9	Th	11 52	4 02	11 54	4 12	6 00	5 56	4 35	4 31	10 52	10 53	2 01	1 59	5 23	5 21	4 32	4 30	10 52	10 43	2 51	2 48	10 00	8 43	10 52	9 35
10	F	12 44	4 06	12 46	4 16	7 00	6 56	5 25	5 21	11 44	11 45	3 01	2 59	6 15	6 13	5 23	5 21	11 44	11 35	3 41	3 39	10 52	9 35	11 44	10 27
11	S	1 36	4 10	1 38	4 20	8 00	7 56	6 15	6 11	12 36	12 37	4 01	3 59	7 07	7 05	6 15	6 13	12 36	12 27	4 32	4 30	11 44	10 27	12 36	11 10
12	S	2 28	4 14	2 30	4 24	9 00	8 56	7 15	7 11	1 28	1 29	5 00	4 58	8 00	7 58	7 15	7 11	1 28	1 19	5 00	4 58	11 44	10 27	1 28	11 02
13	Tu	3 20	4 18	3 22	4 28	10 00	9 56	8 15	8 11	2 20	2 21	6 00	5 58	9 00	8 58	8 15	8 11	2 20	2 11	6 00	5 58	11 44	10 27	2 20	12 00
14	W	4 12	4 22	4 14	4 32	11 00	10 56	9 15	9 11	3 12	3 13	7 00	6 58	10 00	9 58	9 15	9 11	3 12	3 03	7 00	6 58	11 44	10 27	3 12	1 00
15	Th	5 04	4 26	5 06	4 34	12 00	11 56	10 15	10 11	4 04	4 05	8 00	7 58	11 00	10 58	10 15	10 11	4 04	3 55	8 00	7 58	11 44	10 27	4 04	11 18
16	F	5 56	4 30	5 58	4 38	1 00	1 00	11 15	11 11	5 00	5 01	9 00	8 58	12 00	11 58	11 15	11 11	5 00	4 46	9 00	8 58	11 44	10 27	5 00	12 00
17	S	6 48	4 34	6 50	4 42	2 00	2 00	12 15	12 11	6 00	6 01	10 00	9 58	1 00	1 00	12 15	12 11	6 00	5 38	10 00	9 58	11 44	10 27	6 00	1 00
18	S	7 40	4 38	7 42	4 46	3 00	3 00	1 15	1 15	7 00	7 01	11 00	10 58	2 00	2 00	1 15	1 15	7 00	6 30	11 00	10 58	11 44	10 27	7 00	2 00
19	Tu	8 32	4 42	8 34	4 50	4 00	4 00	2 15	2 15	8 00	8 01	12 00	11 58	3 00	3 00	2 15	2 15	8 00	7 20	12 00	11 58	11 44	10 27	8 00	3 00
20	W	9 24	4 46	9 26	4 54	5 00	5 00	3 15	3 15	9 00	9 01	1 00	1 00	4 00	4 00	3 15	3 15	9 00	8 10	1 00	1 00	11 44	10 27	9 00	4 00
21	Th	10 16	4 50	10 18	4 58	6 00	6 00	4 15	4 15	10 00	10 01	2 00	2 00	5 00	5 00	4 15	4 15	10 00	9 00	2 00	2 00	11 44	10 27	10 00	5 00
22	F	11 08	4 54	11 10	5 02	7 00	7 00	5 15	5 15	11 00	11 01	3 00	3 00	6 00	6 00	5 15	5 15	11 00	10 00	3 00	3 00	11 44	10 27	11 00	6 00
23	S	12 00	4 58	12 02	5 06	8 00	8 00	6 15	6 15	12 00	12 01	4 00	4 00	7 00	7 00	6 15	6 15	12 00	11 00	4 00	4 00	11 44	10 27	12 00	7 00
24	S	1 32	5 02	1 34	5 10	9 00	9 00	7 15	7 15	1 00	1 00	5 00	5 00	8 00	8 00	7 15	7 15	1 00	1 00	5 00	5 00	11 44	10 27	1 00	8 00
25	Tu	2 24	5 06	2 26	5 14	10 00	10 00	8 15	8 15	2 00	2 00	6 00	6 00	9 00	9 00	8 15	8 15	2 00	2 00	6 00	6 00	11 44	10 27	2 00	9 00
26	W	3 16	5 10	3 18	5 18	11 00	11 00	9 15	9 15	3 00	3 00	7 00	7 00	10 00	10 00	9 15	9 15	3 00	3 00	7 00	7 00	11 44	10 27	3 00	10 00
27	Th	4 08	5 14	4 10	5 22	12 00	12 00	10 15	10 15	4 00	4 00	8 00	8 00	11 00	11 00	10 15	10 15	4 00	4 00	8 00	8 00	11 44	10 27	4 00	11 00
28	F	5 00	5 18	5 02	5 26	1 00	1 00	11 15	11 15	5 00	5 00	9 00	9 00	12 00	12 00	11 15	11 15	5 00	5 00	9 00	9 00	11 44	10 27	5 00	12 00
29	S	5 52	5 22	5 54	5 30	2 00	2 00	12 15	12 15	6 00	6 00	10 00	10 00	1 00	1 00	12 15	12 15	6 00	6 00	10 00	10 00	11 44	10 27	6 00	1 00
30	S	6 44	5 26	6 46	5 34	3 00	3 00	1 15	1 15	7 00	7 00	11 00	11 00	2 00	2 00	1 15	1 15	7 00	6 00	11 00	11 00	11 44	10 27	7 00	2 00
31	Th	7 36	5 30	7 38	5 38	4 00	4 00	2 15	2 15	8 00	8 00	12 00	12 00	3 00	3 00	2 15	2 15	8 00	7 00	12 00	12 00	11 44	10 27	8 00	3 00

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

MERCURY ☿						VENUS ♀						MARS ♂						JUPITER ♃						SATURN ♄					
Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set	Rise	South	Set
11 6 AM	11 30 AM	4 13 PM	3 58 AM	9 15 PM	3 58 PM	9 40 AM	3 58 PM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM
11 6 AM	11 30 AM	4 13 PM	3 58 AM	9 15 PM	3 58 PM	9 40 AM	3 58 PM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM
11 6 AM	11 30 AM	4 13 PM	3 58 AM	9 15 PM	3 58 PM	9 40 AM	3 58 PM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM
11 6 AM	11 30 AM	4 13 PM	3 58 AM	9 15 PM	3 58 PM	9 40 AM	3 58 PM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM
11 6 AM	11 30 AM	4 13 PM	3 58 AM	9 15 PM	3 58 PM	9 40 AM	3 58 PM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM	11 30 AM	11 30 AM	5 58 PM

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.	DECL. N.
1 31 54	88 51 54
2 31 49	88 51 57
3 31 44	88 51 57
4 31 39	88 51 57

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star in the first half of the month, rising at first N. by E., and later E.S.E., at end of month S.E. by E.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising nearly due N., and later E. by N.

♂ MARS is an evening star, setting S.E.

♃ JUPITER very near to ♄ Saturnus on the 14th.

♄ SATURN rises in the late evening, N.E. by E.

On the 2nd of November, Perseus, Arias, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight.

An irretrievable Nebula $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the East of γ Andromedae may be observed in this month. It was discovered by Miss Herschel, with a small reflecting telescope of twenty-seven inches in

focal length. It is a very elongated Nebula, 15° long by 5° broad, with a clear, dark in the middle and suggests the idea of a vast flat ring seen very obliquely. It is in R.A. 21. 20. 00. and Dec. $42^{\circ} 49' 1''$. The best evenings for observing it are those about the 14th.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals.		THIS SUN		DAYS	
M. W.		Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude age by nat. & h. WINTER COMMENCE.		Rise.		Set.	
1	F	H M Queen Alexandra born, 1844.		7 45	3 53	236	30
2	S	Ansterlitz, 1805 Mercator, geographer, d. 1594.		7 46	3 50	237	29
3	S	1st Sunday in Advent. Hohenlinden, 1800		7 46	3 50	238	28
4	M	Thomas Carlyle born, 1795, died, 4 Feb 1881		7 46	3 50	239	27
5	Tu	Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, G.C.B., born, 1859		7 51	3 54	240	26
6	W	St. Nicholas. Mrs Abigail Masham d 1734		7 50	3 50	241	25
7	Th	Marshal Ney executed in Paris, 1815		7 53	3 50	242	24
8	F	Conception B.V.M. Sir G Birdwood b 1832		7 54	3 50	243	23
9	S	Sierra Leone founded, 1786		7 55	3 50	244	22
10	S	2nd Sunday in Advent. Stormberg, 1899		7 56	3 50	245	21
11	M	Magersfontein, 1899 R Doyle, caricaturist, d		7 57	3 49	246	20
12	Tu	Plevna, 1877 Robt Browning d. 1889 [1883		7 58	3 49	247	19
13	W	St Lucy "John Strange Winter" d 1911		7 59	3 49	248	18
14	Th	H.R.H Prince Albert born, 1895		8 0	3 50	249	17
15	F	Colenso, 1899 Izaak Walton died, 1683		8 1	3 50	250	16
16	S	Amundsen reached the South Pole, 1911		8 2	3 50	251	15
17	S	3rd Sunday in Advent		8 2	3 50	252	14
18	M	Slavery abolished in U.S.A., 1862		8 3	3 50	253	13
19	T	Emily Bronte, novelist, died, 1848		8 3	3 50	254	12
20	W	Ember Day H.R.H Prince George b. 1902		8 3	3 51	255	11
21	Th	St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.		8 6	3 51	256	10
22	F	Ember Day Lord Alverstone, L.C.J., b 1842		8 6	3 51	257	9
23	S	Ember Day Sir Richard Arkwright b 1732		8 6	3 51	258	8
24	S	4th Sunday in Advent. Viscount Morley b. 1838		8 7	3 52	259	7
25	M	Christmas Day Quarter Day		8 7	3 52	260	6
26	Tu	St. Stephen Boxing Day Bank Holiday.		8 7	3 54	261	5
27	W	St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.		8 7	3 56	262	4
28	Th	Innocents' Day Childermas.		8 8	3 56	263	3
29	F	W E Gladstone b 1809, d. 19 May, 1898		8 8	3 57	264	2
30	S	Rudyard Kipling b 1865. Macaulay d. 1859.		8 8	3 58	265	1
31	S	1st Sunday after Christmas. St. Silvester		8 8	3 58	266	0

PHASES OF THE MOON

First Quarter	21. 9. 54. Morning.
Full Moon	29. 0. 44. Afternoon.
Last Quarter	27. 8. 6. Afternoon.
New Moon	24. 8. 31. Afternoon.
First Quarter	21. 9. 54. Afternoon.
Age of Moon	21. 9. 54. m.
Age of Moon	21. 9. 54. m.

RAIN FALL IN DECEMBER, 1914.

at 10.00 a.m.; total fall, 8.75 inches, above the average, 4.50 in. by 4.25 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Dec. 20. Grains and Black Game Shooting ends.
21. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.
- Notice to owners and occupiers affected by private bills in Parliament must be delivered.
22. Mention of Common Councilman in the City of London.

23. Quarter Day. Bills of Exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the cash.

24. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due on 24th are not payable till the 25th. 25. Various Common exps.

Take Steps

[illegible]

MEMORANDA

No.	Lamp to be lighted	(4-23)
1.		(4-23)
2.		(4-23)
3.	26	(4-23)
4.		(4-23)
5.		(4-23)
6.		(4-23)
7.		(4-23)
8.		(4-23)
9.		(4-23)
10.	26	(4-23)
11.		(4-23)
12.		(4-23)
13.		(4-23)
14.		(4-23)
15.		(4-23)
16.		(4-23)
17.	26	(4-23)
18.		(4-23)
19.		(4-23)
20.		(4-23)
21.		(4-23)
22.		(4-23)
23.		(4-23)
24.	26	(4-23)
25.		(4-23)
26.		(4-23)
27.		(4-23)
28.		(4-23)
29.		(4-23)
30.	26	(4-23)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1914.

TEMPERATURE & WIND				WIND		WIND	
Station		Altitude	No. 1911 1920	Name	Pressure	Bar. 6 in	Bar. 30 in
1	33.0	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
2	33.1	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
3	33.2	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
4	33.3	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
5	33.4	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
6	33.5	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
7	33.6	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
8	33.7	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
9	33.8	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
10	33.9	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
11	34.0	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
12	34.1	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
13	34.2	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
14	34.3	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
15	34.4	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
16	34.5	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
17	34.6	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
18	34.7	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
19	34.8	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
20	34.9	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
21	35.0	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
22	35.1	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
23	35.2	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
24	35.3	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
25	35.4	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
26	35.5	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
27	35.6	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
28	35.7	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
29	35.8	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
30	35.9	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
31	36.0	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
32	36.1	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
33	36.2	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
34	36.3	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
35	36.4	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
36	36.5	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
37	36.6	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
38	36.7	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
39	36.8	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
40	36.9	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
41	37.0	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
42	37.1	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
43	37.2	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
44	37.3	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65
45	37.4	43.5	40.9	100.65	DRW	100.65	100.65

THE MOON.

Day.	Time of Rising.	Time of Setting.	Time of Culmination.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configuration of Sun's Shadow at Noon.
1	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
2	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
3	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
4	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
5	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
6	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
7	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
8	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
9	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
10	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
11	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
12	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
13	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
14	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
15	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
16	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
17	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
18	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
19	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
20	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
21	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
22	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
23	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
24	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
25	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
26	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
27	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
28	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
29	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
30	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿
31	11 43	5 48	11 43	12 59	12 59	57	16	0	☉ ☽ ☿

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON

	☿ MERCURY	♀ VENUS	♂ MARS	♃ JUPITER	♄ SATURN
1	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
2	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
3	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
4	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
5	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
6	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
7	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
8	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
9	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
10	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
11	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
12	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
13	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
14	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
15	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
16	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
17	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
18	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
19	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
20	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
21	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
22	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
23	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
24	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
25	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
26	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
27	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
28	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
29	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
30	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
31	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS

	☿ MERCURY	♀ VENUS	♂ MARS	♃ JUPITER	♄ SATURN
1	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
2	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
3	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
4	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
5	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
6	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
7	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
8	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
9	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
10	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
11	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
12	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
13	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
14	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
15	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
16	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
17	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
18	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
19	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
20	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
21	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
22	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
23	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
24	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
25	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
26	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
27	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
28	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
29	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
30	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
31	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS

	☿ MERCURY	♀ VENUS	♂ MARS	♃ JUPITER	♄ SATURN
1	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
2	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
3	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
4	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
5	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
6	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
7	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
8	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
9	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
10	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
11	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
12	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
13	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
14	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
15	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
16	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
17	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
18	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
19	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
20	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
21	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
22	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
23	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
24	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
25	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
26	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
27	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
28	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
29	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
30	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59
31	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59	12 59

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5h 42m. morn. and Twilight ends at 5h 42m. aft. the length of the Day being 11h. 3m.

Dec. 1. Occultation of γ B Aquarii, magnitude 5.4. See p. 2.

Dec. 2. Occultation of α B Piscium, magnitude 6.4. See p. 2.

Dec. 3. Occultation of γ Piscium, magnitude 5.4. See p. 2.

Dec. 4. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 12m 10s.

Dec. 5. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, at 5h 42m aft.

Dec. 6. Occultation of α Arietis, magnitude 5.7. See p. 2.

Dec. 7. Occultation of α Arietis, magnitude 5.7. See p. 2.

Dec. 8. Occultation of δ Tauri, magnitude 6.2. See p. 2.

Dec. 9. Occultation of δ Tauri, magnitude 6.2. See p. 2.

Dec. 10. Occultation of γ Tauri, magnitude 5.4. See p. 2.

Dec. 11. Occultation of δ Geminorum, magnitude 5.5. See p. 2.

Dec. 12. Occultation of γ B Geminorum, magnitude 5.4, and δ Geminorum, magnitude 5.5. See p. 2.

Dec. 13. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, at 12m morn.

Dec. 14. Occultation of δ Cancri, magnitude 6.2. See p. 2.

Dec. 15. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 12m 12s.

Dec. 16. Sun enters the sign Capricornus. Winter commences, at 12m morn.

Dec. 17. Occultation of γ B Librae, magnitude 5.3. See p. 2.

Dec. 18. Mercury and Mars in conjunction, 12m. morn.

Dec. 19. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, at 5h 42m aft.

Dec. 20. Eclipse of the Sun, visible at Greenwich. See p. 2.

Dec. 21. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, at 12m aft.

Dec. 22. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, at 12m morn.

Dec. 23. Occultation of γ B Piscium, magnitude 5.4. See p. 2.

In this month the Mornings decrease 4m., and the Afternoons increase 3m.

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 4h 42m.

WEATHERMAN'S ALMANAC, 1916.

Day of Week		Time of High Water at the unmentioned Places—																	
Month	Week	LONDON DOCK		LIVERPOOL		BARNES		HULL		GLASGOW		LEITH		DUNDEE (HAR.)					
		MORN.	AFTER.	MORN.	AFTER.	MORN.	AFTER.	MORN.	AFTER.	MORN.	AFTER.	MORN.	AFTER.	MORN.	AFTER.				
1	M	11 40	6 38	3 38	3 38	11 13	11 43	10 44	10 25	11 40	4 45	7 10	7 45	11 03	1 28				
2	S	11 30	7 30	4 28	4 54	11 23	11 09	11 48	11 28	11 55	5 48	7 18	8 26	11 23	1 38				
3	S	11 43	8 37	5 43	6 10	10 47	11 18	10 41	10 26	11 58	6 59	7 15	8 35	11 48	1 48				
4	M	11 33	8 20	5 30	6 42	10 44	11 37	10 45	10 31	11 54	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
5	Tu	11 23	8 10	5 24	6 36	10 39	11 32	10 41	10 26	11 54	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
6	W	11 13	8 00	5 14	6 26	10 34	11 27	10 36	10 21	11 49	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
7	Th	11 03	7 50	5 04	6 16	10 29	11 22	10 31	10 16	11 44	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
8	F	10 53	7 40	4 54	6 06	10 24	11 17	10 26	10 11	11 39	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
9	S	10 43	7 30	4 44	5 56	10 19	11 12	10 21	10 06	11 34	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
10	S	10 33	7 20	4 34	5 46	10 14	11 07	10 16	10 01	11 29	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
11	M	10 23	7 10	4 24	5 36	10 09	10 57	10 11	09 56	11 24	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
12	Tu	10 13	7 00	4 14	5 26	10 04	10 52	10 06	09 45	11 19	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
13	W	10 03	6 50	4 04	5 16	09 59	10 47	09 51	09 30	11 14	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
14	Th	09 53	6 40	3 54	5 06	09 54	10 42	09 46	09 25	11 09	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
15	F	09 43	6 30	3 44	4 56	09 49	10 37	09 41	09 20	11 04	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
16	S	09 33	6 20	3 34	4 46	09 44	10 32	09 36	09 15	10 59	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
17	S	09 23	6 10	3 24	4 36	09 39	10 27	09 31	09 10	10 54	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
18	M	09 13	6 00	3 14	4 26	09 34	10 22	09 26	08 55	10 49	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
19	Tu	09 03	5 50	3 04	4 16	09 29	10 17	09 21	08 50	10 44	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
20	W	08 53	5 40	2 54	4 06	09 24	10 12	09 16	08 50	10 39	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
21	Th	08 43	5 30	2 44	3 56	09 19	10 07	09 11	08 45	10 34	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
22	F	08 33	5 20	2 34	3 46	09 14	10 02	09 06	08 40	10 29	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
23	S	08 23	5 10	2 24	3 36	09 09	09 57	09 01	08 35	10 24	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
24	S	08 13	5 00	2 14	3 26	09 04	09 52	08 56	08 25	10 19	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
25	M	08 03	4 50	2 04	3 16	08 59	09 47	08 46	08 15	10 14	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
26	Tu	07 53	4 40	1 54	3 06	08 54	09 42	08 41	08 10	10 09	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
27	W	07 43	4 30	1 44	2 56	08 49	09 37	08 38	08 07	10 04	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
28	Th	07 33	4 20	1 34	2 46	08 44	09 32	08 33	08 02	10 00	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
29	F	07 23	4 10	1 24	2 36	08 39	09 27	08 28	07 57	09 55	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
30	S	07 13	4 00	1 14	2 26	08 34	09 22	08 25	07 47	09 50	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				
31	S	07 03	3 50	1 04	2 16	08 29	09 17	08 20	07 42	09 45	6 58	7 10	8 35	11 48	1 48				

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

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Time	North	South	Time	North	South	Time	North	South	Time	North	South	Time	North	South	Time	North	South		
12	29	29	4	29	29	12	29	29	4	29	29	12	29	29	4	29	29		
1	28	28	3	28	28	11	28	28	3	28	28	11	28	28	3	28	28		
2	27	27	2	27	27	10	27	27	2	27	27	10	27	27	2	27	27		
3	26	26	1	26	26	9	26	26	1	26	26	9	26	26	1	26	26		
4	25	25	12	25	25	8	25	25	12	25	25	8	25	25	12	25	25		
5	24	24	11	24	24	7	24	24	11	24	24	7	24	24	11	24	24		
6	23	23	10	23	23	6	23	23	10	23	23	6	23	23	10	23	23		
7	22	22	9	22	22	5	22	22	9	22	22	5	22	22	9	22	22		
8	21	21	8	21	21	4	21	21	8	21	21	4	21	21	8	21	21		
9	20	20	7	20	20	3	20	20	7	20	20	3	20	20	7	20	20		
10	19	19	6	19	19	2	19	19	6	19	19	2	19	19	6	19	19		
11	18	18	5	18	18	1	18	18	5	18	18	1	18	18	5	18	18		
12	17	17	4	17	17	12	17	17	4	17	17	12	17	17	4	17	17		
1	16	16	3	16	16	11	16	16	3	16	16	11	16	16	3	16	16		
2	15	15	2	15	15	10	15	15	2	15	15	10	15	15	2	15	15		
3	14	14	1	14	14	9	14	14	1	14	14	9	14	14	1	14	14		
4	13	13	12	13	13	8	13	13	12	13	13	8	13	13	12	13	13		
5	12	12	11	12	12	7	12	12	11	12	12	7	12	12	11	12	12		
6	11	11	10	11	11	6	11	11	10	11	11	6	11	11	10	11	11		
7	10	10	9	10	10	5	10	10	9	10	10	5	10	10	9	10	10		
8	9	9	8	9	9	4	9	9	8	9	9	4	9	9	8	9	9		
9	8	8	7	8	8	3	8	8	7	8	8	3	8	8	7	8	8		
10	7	7	6	7	7	2	7	7	6	7	7	2	7	7	6	7	7		
11	6	6	5	6	6	1	6	6	5	6	6	1	6	6	5	6	6		
12	5	5	4	5	5	12	5	5	4	5	5	12	5	5	4	5	5		
1	4	4	3	4	4	11	4	4	3	4	4	11	4	4	3	4	4		
2	3	3	2	3	3	10	3	3	2	3	3	10	3	3	2	3	3		

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R. A.				Decl. N		
D	H	M	S	HR	MIN	SEC
17	1	30	23.0	00	50	4
20	1	30	46.0	00	50	6
20	1	30	45.0	00	50	2
22	1	30	35.1	00	50	10

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♂ MERCURY is an evening star, setting 4. W.

♀ YUNUS is a morning star, rising E.A.E.

of MARS is an average star, setting S. W.

7. Jupiter south in the evening - altitude about 40°

b SATURN rises in the evening. N. H. by E

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

In Taurus is a fine Nebula of a pearly white colour $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North-west of ϵ Tauri. Lord Rosse compared its appearance to that of a crab, and it is generally known as the "Crab Nebula."

About the middle of December Orion starts

at midnight, and can be best observed in this month.

DAY OF			FESTIVALS, FERRUGERA, etc.	THE SUN			THE MOON			Rising & Setting AS SEEN FROM MADRID		
M.	Lat.	W.		Hour.	Min.	Sec.	Hour.	Min.	Sec.	Morn.	Aft.	
1	1	M	 	8	4	0	12	04	12	7	45	
2	2	Tu		8	4	0	12	04	12	8	50	
3	3	W		8	4	1	12	05	12	9	05	
4	4	Th		8	4	1	12	05	12	10	20	
5	5	F		8	4	2	12	06	12	11	35	
6	6	S		8	4	2	12	06	12	12	50	
7	7	S	Epiphany.	8	4	3	12	07	12	1	05	
8	8	M		8	4	3	12	07	12	2	20	
9	9	Tu		8	4	4	12	08	12	3	35	
10	10	W		8	4	4	12	08	12	4	50	
11	11	Th		8	4	5	12	09	12	5	05	
12	12	F		8	4	5	12	09	12	6	20	
13	13	S	1st Sunday after Epiphany. Full Moon, 7h 42m morn Total Eclipse 7h 45m morn 2 Rises 6h 17m morn.	8	4	6	12	10	12	7	35	
14	14	M		8	4	6	12	10	12	8	50	
15	15	Tu		8	4	7	12	11	12	9	05	
16	16	W		8	4	7	12	11	12	10	20	
17	17	Th		8	4	8	12	12	12	11	35	
18	18	F		8	4	8	12	12	12	12	50	
19	19	S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. 3 Sets 5h 6m aft Last Quarter, 11h 42m morn	8	4	9	12	13	12	1	05	
20	20	M		8	4	9	12	13	12	2	20	
21	21	Tu		8	4	10	12	14	12	3	35	
22	22	W		8	4	10	12	14	12	4	50	
23	23	Th		8	4	11	12	15	12	5	05	
24	24	F		8	4	11	12	15	12	6	20	
25	25	S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany. New Moon, 7h 40m morn Rises 3h. 34m aft.	8	4	12	12	16	12	7	35	
26	26	M		8	4	12	12	16	12	8	50	
27	27	Tu		8	4	13	12	17	12	9	05	
28	28	W		8	4	13	12	17	12	10	20	
29	29	Th		8	4	14	12	18	12	11	35	
30	30	F		8	4	14	12	18	12	12	50	
31	31	S	4th Sunday after Epiphany. First Quarter, 1h 2m morn	8	4	15	12	19	12	1	05	
32	32	M		8	4	15	12	19	12	2	20	
33	33	Tu		8	4	16	12	20	12	3	35	
34	34	W		8	4	16	12	20	12	4	50	
35	35	Th		8	4	17	12	21	12	5	05	
36	36	F		8	4	17	12	21	12	6	20	

MOON'S PHASES IN 1917

January			April			July			October		
Full Moon 12h 40m Morn.	Full Moon 12h 40m Morn.	Full Moon 12h 40m Morn.	Full Moon 12h 40m Morn.	Full Moon 12h 40m Morn.	Full Moon 12h 40m Morn.	Full Moon 12h 40m Morn.	Full Moon 12h 40m Morn.	Full Moon 12h 40m Morn.	Full Moon 12h 40m Morn.	Full Moon 12h 40m Morn.	Full Moon 12h 40m Morn.
1st Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	1st Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	1st Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	1st Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	1st Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	1st Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	1st Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	1st Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	1st Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	1st Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	1st Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	1st Quarter 12h 40m Morn.
New Moon 12h 40m Morn.	New Moon 12h 40m Morn.	New Moon 12h 40m Morn.	New Moon 12h 40m Morn.	New Moon 12h 40m Morn.	New Moon 12h 40m Morn.	New Moon 12h 40m Morn.	New Moon 12h 40m Morn.	New Moon 12h 40m Morn.	New Moon 12h 40m Morn.	New Moon 12h 40m Morn.	New Moon 12h 40m Morn.
2nd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	2nd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	2nd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	2nd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	2nd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	2nd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	2nd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	2nd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	2nd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	2nd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	2nd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	2nd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.
3rd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	3rd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	3rd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	3rd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	3rd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	3rd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	3rd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	3rd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	3rd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	3rd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	3rd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	3rd Quarter 12h 40m Morn.
4th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	4th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	4th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	4th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	4th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	4th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	4th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	4th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	4th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	4th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	4th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	4th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.
5th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	5th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	5th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	5th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	5th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	5th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	5th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	5th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	5th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	5th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	5th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	5th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.
6th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	6th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	6th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	6th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	6th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	6th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	6th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	6th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	6th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	6th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	6th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	6th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.
7th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	7th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	7th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	7th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	7th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	7th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	7th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	7th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	7th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	7th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	7th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	7th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.
8th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	8th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	8th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	8th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	8th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	8th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	8th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	8th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	8th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	8th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	8th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	8th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.
9th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	9th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	9th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	9th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	9th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	9th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	9th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	9th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	9th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	9th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	9th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	9th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.
10th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	10th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	10th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	10th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	10th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	10th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	10th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	10th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	10th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	10th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	10th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	10th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.
11th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	11th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	11th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	11th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	11th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	11th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	11th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	11th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	11th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	11th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	11th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	11th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.
12th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	12th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	12th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	12th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	12th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	12th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	12th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	12th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	12th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	12th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	12th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.	12th Quarter 12h 40m Morn.

Ready Reference Calendar for 100 Years.

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For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1552,† to 1952 inclusive

COMMON YEARS, 1752 TO 1952												Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761	1767	1776	1780	1786	1846	1867	1868	1874	1888	1891		4	7	7	8	6	1	3	6	3	4	7	2
1801	1807	1818	1820	1825		1903	1914	1925	1931	1942													
1762	1778	1778	1790			1858	1869	1875	1880	1887		5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1802	1813	1819	1820	1821	1847	1900	1915	1922	1927	1943													
1767	1768	1774	1785	1791		1860	1870	1881	1887	1898		6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	5	2	4
1803	1814	1820	1821	1822	1848	1910	1923	1927	1928	1944													
1754	1766	1771	1783	1793	1799																		
1806	1811	1822	1823	1823	1850	1861	1867	1873	1889	1895		3	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
					1901	1907	1911	1929	1935	1946													
1765	1767	1777	1783	1794	1900																		
1808	1817	1822	1834	1845		1862	1872	1879	1900			3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
					1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947													
1768	1769	1775	1786	1797		1864	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1809	1815	1820	1827	1843	1905	1911	1922	1928	1939	1950													
1753	1760	1770	1781	1787	1798							1	4	4	7	3	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1810	1821	1827	1835	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900													
						1906	1917	1929	1934	1945	1951												

LEAP YEARS, 1752 TO 1952												Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1764	1772	1804	1832	1856	1888	1920						7	3	4	7	3	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1776	1808	1836	1864	1896	1924	1932					5	1	1	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	1	4
1772		1812	1840	1868	1896	1928	1936					3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	1
1776		1816	1844	1872		1922	1930					1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	1	5	7
1780		1820	1848	1876		1926	1944					6	2	3	6	1	4	6	1	5	7	3	5
1784	1784	1804	1832	1860		1920	1948					4	7	1	4	6	1	4	7	3	5	1	3
1788	1788	1808	1836	1864		1924	1952					1	5	6	1	4	7	1	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the month are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For Example.—To know on what day of the week H. M. the King was born (June 3, 1801), in the table of years look for 1801, and in a parallel line, under June, in fig. 4, which directs to col. 4, in which it will be seen that June 3 fell on Saturday.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Friday	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Saturday	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Sunday	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monday	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuesday	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Wednesday	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Thursday	4	5	6	7	1	2	

Tidal Constants.

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Port or Place.	CONSTANTS.	Sign.	Hours.	Port or Place.	CONSTANTS.	Sign.	Hours.
Lerwick Harbour	sub. 4.48	5%	2	Renfrew	sub. 1.22	7%	2
Liverpool	add. 4.38	13%	4	Ribble Light House	sub. 2.28	10%	19
Littlehampton Bar	sub. 4.36	7%	12%	Rosslare Point	add. 4.32	12%	15%
Liverpool	sub. 4.32	17%	10%	Ryde	sub. 4.22	13%	12
Lizard	add. 3.23	14%	10%	St Agnes	add. 4.27	12	12
Llanelli Bay	add. 4.22	15	12%	St Heler	add. 4.22	14%	14
Loch Long (Aroobah)	sub. 1.46	12	9	St Ives	add. 4.22	12	15
Loos	add. 3.46	15%	13%	St Malo	add. 4.29	15%	15%
Lowestoft	sub. 1.32	12	10	St Mary	add. 4.54	15	15
Lundy Island	sub. 4.8	6%	5%	St Peter Port	add. 4.49	15	15%
Lyme Regis	add. 3.36	17	10	Salcombe	add. 3.38	15	11%
Lymington	add. 4.28	12%	8%	Saltsay	add. 4.4	15	11
Lynmouth	sub. 2.27	8	12%	Scarborough	add. 1.32	14%	15%
Lynn Deep	add. 4.29	10%	15%	Seaham	sub. 1.26	15%	15
Margate Pier	sub. 4.22	13%	13	Selsea Bill	sub. 1.50	15	15
Maryport	sub. 2.18	13%	19	Sheerness Dockyard	sub. 1.24	15	15%
Mevagussy	add. 3.15	13%	12	Shoreham Harbour	sub. 1.23	15	13%
Middleburgh	add. 1.34	17	12%	Silloth	sub. 4.4	15	15
Milford Haven Entrance	add. 4.29	11%	15%	Southampton	sub. 3.22	15	9%
Minehead Pier	add. 4.40	14%	14%	Southend	sub. 1.32	15%	13
Minster	add. 0.29	14	11	Southwold	sub. 1.29	15%	4%
Morecambe	sub. 2.11	17	12	Spurn Head	add. 3.45	15%	15
Nash Point	add. 4.42	13	15	Start Point	add. 3.58	15	12%
Nase	sub. 2.13	12%	10	Staring	add. 2.20	17%	4
Neath	add. 4.23	12%	1	Stockton	add. 2.4	17	11
Needles Point	sub. 4.8	7%	1	Stomhaven	sub. 0.39	14	11
Newcastle-on-Tyne	add. 1.22	14%	1	Stornoway	sub. 1.24	13%	9%
Newhaven	sub. 1.44	13	14	Stranraer	sub. 4.25	15%	7%
Newport (Bristol Channel)	add. 3.22	13	10	Stranraer	sub. 4.27	15	7
Newport (Cardigan)	add. 3.22	13	9	Sunderland	add. 1.22	14%	11
Newquay (Torran)	add. 2.4	11%	15%	Sutton Bridge	add. 4.31	15%	15
Newquay (Cardigan)	add. 5.49	13	13	Swainsay	sub. 1.20	15%	4%
Nore Light	sub. 1.32	13%	13	Swansea Bay	add. 4.18	17%	15%
North Shields	add. 1.6	14%	12	Tees River Bar	sub. 1.22	15	12%
North Sunderland	add. 0.39	15	12%	Tay River Bar	add. 0.26	17	13%
Olau	add. 3.32	13	9%	Teignmouth	add. 4.22	13	9%
Orfordness	sub. 2.49	8	6%	Tenby	sub. 3.59	15%	13%
Ostende	sub. 1.45	15	12	Thurso	sub. 5.25	13%	9%
Paidlow	add. 3.28	13	15%	Thurston	add. 3.27	14%	10
Pembroke Dockyard	add. 4.24	15%	17	Torhay	sub. 1.44	13%	10
Pennance	sub. 1.54	16%	12%	Troon	sub. 1.49	15	7%
Peterhead	sub. 1.17	12%	9%	Truro	add. 3.27	15	6
Plymouth Breakwater	add. 3.28	15%	12	Tynemouth Bay	add. 1.11	13%	10%
Poole	sub. 5.0	6%	4%	Tyshaw	add. 2.0	15	15%
Port Carlisle	sub. 1.25	15	14	Valencia Harbour	add. 1.29	11%	8
Port Herrington	sub. 1.22	15	10	Waterford Harbour	add. 4.11	13%	10%
Port Madoc	add. 5.54	13%	10%	Weston-super-Mare	sub. 1.5	17	15%
Port Patrick	sub. 2.28	15	12	Wexford	add. 5.24	5	1%
Port Talbot	add. 4.20	15	15%	Whitby	add. 1.49	15	11%
Portsmouth	add. 5.24	15	12%	Whitehaven	sub. 1.20	15	10
Portland Bill	add. 4.47	9	6%	Wick	sub. 0.29	15	7%
Portland Breakwater	add. 5.13	6%	4%	Widloch	add. 5.21	15%	12%
Portsmouth Dockyard	sub. 1.13	13%	10%	Woolwich	sub. 0.18	15%	17%
Preston	sub. 2.27	17	10	Workington	sub. 4.40	15%	15%
Prillish Bar	sub. 5.49	14%	10%	Worm's Head	sub. 4.20	15	15%
Queensterry	add. 0.13	18	14	Yarmouth Road	sub. 0.20	6	4%
Queenstown	add. 3.12	12	9%	Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)	sub. 3.24	7	5%
Ranney (Isle of Man)	sub. 1.29	15%	15	Yarmouth	add. 4.2	15%	15%
Ratcliffe Harbour	sub. 1.22	15	12%	Youghal	add. 3.22	15%	9%

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

Time of high water at London Bridge 12. 30. Noon.
Subsequent tide interval 1. 15.

Time of high water at Aberdeen 7. 49. Noon.
REMARKS 2.—Required the time of high water at Southborough on January 1st.

Time of high water at London Bridge 12. 30. Noon.
Add tide interval 1. 15.

Time of high water at Southborough 1. 14. After.
It may happen that the "tide interval" be subtracted to greater than the quantity from which it has to be

subtracted, in which case the hours must be added to the London Bridge time, the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide before the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum of the "tide interval" will exceed 24 hours in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the noon or midnight following according as the London high water was either morning or afternoon.

REMARKS 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, January 1st.

Time of high water at London Bridge on January 1st 12. 30. Noon.
Subsequent tide interval 1. 15.

Time of high water at Aberdeen Jan. 1st 12. 30. After.

72 **CALENDAR OF CHURCH LESSONS, 1916,** **APPOINTED FOR SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.**

THE ABBOTTSBURY CHURCH		Monthly Prayer.		Bible Lessons.	
on the days marked		First Lesson.	Second Lesson.	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.
Jan. 1. Epiphany.	John 3, 1-17	Matthew 2, 1-12	Matthew 2, 1-12	Matthew 2, 1-12	Matthew 2, 1-12
2. After Epiphany.	John 3, 18-36	Matthew 3, 1-12	Matthew 3, 1-12	Matthew 3, 1-12	Matthew 3, 1-12
3. After Epiphany.	John 4, 1-26	Matthew 3, 13-17	Matthew 3, 13-17	Matthew 3, 13-17	Matthew 3, 13-17
4. After Epiphany.	John 4, 27-38	Matthew 4, 1-11	Matthew 4, 1-11	Matthew 4, 1-11	Matthew 4, 1-11
5. After Epiphany.	John 5, 1-17	Matthew 4, 12-22	Matthew 4, 12-22	Matthew 4, 12-22	Matthew 4, 12-22
6. After Epiphany.	John 5, 18-47	Matthew 5, 1-12	Matthew 5, 1-12	Matthew 5, 1-12	Matthew 5, 1-12
7. After Epiphany.	John 6, 1-15	Matthew 5, 13-48	Matthew 5, 13-48	Matthew 5, 13-48	Matthew 5, 13-48
8. After Epiphany.	John 6, 16-21	Matthew 6, 1-18	Matthew 6, 1-18	Matthew 6, 1-18	Matthew 6, 1-18
9. After Epiphany.	John 6, 22-71	Matthew 6, 19-34	Matthew 6, 19-34	Matthew 6, 19-34	Matthew 6, 19-34
10. After Epiphany.	John 7, 1-13	Matthew 7, 1-12	Matthew 7, 1-12	Matthew 7, 1-12	Matthew 7, 1-12
11. After Epiphany.	John 7, 14-24	Matthew 7, 13-27	Matthew 7, 13-27	Matthew 7, 13-27	Matthew 7, 13-27
12. After Epiphany.	John 7, 25-37	Matthew 8, 1-13	Matthew 8, 1-13	Matthew 8, 1-13	Matthew 8, 1-13
13. After Epiphany.	John 7, 38-53	Matthew 8, 14-22	Matthew 8, 14-22	Matthew 8, 14-22	Matthew 8, 14-22
14. After Epiphany.	John 8, 1-11	Matthew 9, 1-13	Matthew 9, 1-13	Matthew 9, 1-13	Matthew 9, 1-13
15. After Epiphany.	John 8, 12-18	Matthew 9, 14-17	Matthew 9, 14-17	Matthew 9, 14-17	Matthew 9, 14-17
16. After Epiphany.	John 8, 19-20	Matthew 9, 18-26	Matthew 9, 18-26	Matthew 9, 18-26	Matthew 9, 18-26
17. After Epiphany.	John 8, 21-30	Matthew 9, 27-34	Matthew 9, 27-34	Matthew 9, 27-34	Matthew 9, 27-34
18. After Epiphany.	John 8, 31-47	Matthew 10, 1-15	Matthew 10, 1-15	Matthew 10, 1-15	Matthew 10, 1-15
19. After Epiphany.	John 8, 48-59	Matthew 10, 16-23	Matthew 10, 16-23	Matthew 10, 16-23	Matthew 10, 16-23
20. After Epiphany.	John 9, 1-7	Matthew 10, 24-33	Matthew 10, 24-33	Matthew 10, 24-33	Matthew 10, 24-33
21. After Epiphany.	John 9, 8-17	Matthew 10, 34-42	Matthew 10, 34-42	Matthew 10, 34-42	Matthew 10, 34-42
22. After Epiphany.	John 9, 18-34	Matthew 11, 1-19	Matthew 11, 1-19	Matthew 11, 1-19	Matthew 11, 1-19
23. After Epiphany.	John 9, 35-41	Matthew 11, 20-24	Matthew 11, 20-24	Matthew 11, 20-24	Matthew 11, 20-24
24. After Epiphany.	John 9, 42-47	Matthew 11, 25-30	Matthew 11, 25-30	Matthew 11, 25-30	Matthew 11, 25-30
25. After Epiphany.	John 10, 1-10	Matthew 11, 31-38	Matthew 11, 31-38	Matthew 11, 31-38	Matthew 11, 31-38
26. After Epiphany.	John 10, 11-18	Matthew 12, 1-13	Matthew 12, 1-13	Matthew 12, 1-13	Matthew 12, 1-13
27. After Epiphany.	John 10, 19-25	Matthew 12, 14-21	Matthew 12, 14-21	Matthew 12, 14-21	Matthew 12, 14-21
28. After Epiphany.	John 10, 26-31	Matthew 12, 22-37	Matthew 12, 22-37	Matthew 12, 22-37	Matthew 12, 22-37
29. After Epiphany.	John 10, 32-38	Matthew 12, 38-45	Matthew 12, 38-45	Matthew 12, 38-45	Matthew 12, 38-45
30. After Epiphany.	John 10, 39-45	Matthew 13, 1-17	Matthew 13, 1-17	Matthew 13, 1-17	Matthew 13, 1-17
31. After Epiphany.	John 10, 46-52	Matthew 13, 18-23	Matthew 13, 18-23	Matthew 13, 18-23	Matthew 13, 18-23
Feb. 1. Candlemas.	John 11, 1-19	Matthew 13, 24-35	Matthew 13, 24-35	Matthew 13, 24-35	Matthew 13, 24-35
2. After Candlemas.	John 11, 20-27	Matthew 13, 36-43	Matthew 13, 36-43	Matthew 13, 36-43	Matthew 13, 36-43
3. After Candlemas.	John 11, 28-34	Matthew 13, 44-52	Matthew 13, 44-52	Matthew 13, 44-52	Matthew 13, 44-52
4. After Candlemas.	John 11, 35-44	Matthew 14, 1-12	Matthew 14, 1-12	Matthew 14, 1-12	Matthew 14, 1-12
5. After Candlemas.	John 11, 45-54	Matthew 14, 13-21	Matthew 14, 13-21	Matthew 14, 13-21	Matthew 14, 13-21
6. After Candlemas.	John 11, 55-66	Matthew 14, 22-36	Matthew 14, 22-36	Matthew 14, 22-36	Matthew 14, 22-36
7. After Candlemas.	John 12, 1-8	Matthew 15, 1-9	Matthew 15, 1-9	Matthew 15, 1-9	Matthew 15, 1-9
8. After Candlemas.	John 12, 9-19	Matthew 15, 10-20	Matthew 15, 10-20	Matthew 15, 10-20	Matthew 15, 10-20
9. After Candlemas.	John 12, 20-35	Matthew 15, 21-28	Matthew 15, 21-28	Matthew 15, 21-28	Matthew 15, 21-28
10. After Candlemas.	John 12, 36-42	Matthew 16, 1-12	Matthew 16, 1-12	Matthew 16, 1-12	Matthew 16, 1-12
11. After Candlemas.	John 12, 43-50	Matthew 16, 13-28	Matthew 16, 13-28	Matthew 16, 13-28	Matthew 16, 13-28
12. After Candlemas.	John 13, 1-15	Matthew 16, 29-46	Matthew 16, 29-46	Matthew 16, 29-46	Matthew 16, 29-46
13. After Candlemas.	John 13, 16-20	Matthew 17, 1-12	Matthew 17, 1-12	Matthew 17, 1-12	Matthew 17, 1-12
14. After Candlemas.	John 13, 21-30	Matthew 17, 13-27	Matthew 17, 13-27	Matthew 17, 13-27	Matthew 17, 13-27
15. After Candlemas.	John 13, 31-38	Matthew 18, 1-11	Matthew 18, 1-11	Matthew 18, 1-11	Matthew 18, 1-11
16. After Candlemas.	John 13, 39-48	Matthew 18, 12-35	Matthew 18, 12-35	Matthew 18, 12-35	Matthew 18, 12-35
17. After Candlemas.	John 14, 1-12	Matthew 18, 36-35	Matthew 18, 36-35	Matthew 18, 36-35	Matthew 18, 36-35
18. After Candlemas.	John 14, 13-22	Matthew 19, 1-12	Matthew 19, 1-12	Matthew 19, 1-12	Matthew 19, 1-12
19. After Candlemas.	John 14, 23-31	Matthew 19, 13-22	Matthew 19, 13-22	Matthew 19, 13-22	Matthew 19, 13-22
20. After Candlemas.	John 14, 32-41	Matthew 19, 23-31	Matthew 19, 23-31	Matthew 19, 23-31	Matthew 19, 23-31
21. After Candlemas.	John 14, 42-54	Matthew 20, 1-16	Matthew 20, 1-16	Matthew 20, 1-16	Matthew 20, 1-16
22. After Candlemas.	John 15, 1-17	Matthew 20, 17-34	Matthew 20, 17-34	Matthew 20, 17-34	Matthew 20, 17-34
23. After Candlemas.	John 15, 18-26	Matthew 21, 1-11	Matthew 21, 1-11	Matthew 21, 1-11	Matthew 21, 1-11
24. After Candlemas.	John 15, 27-20	Matthew 21, 12-19	Matthew 21, 12-19	Matthew 21, 12-19	Matthew 21, 12-19
25. After Candlemas.	John 15, 21-27	Matthew 21, 20-26	Matthew 21, 20-26	Matthew 21, 20-26	Matthew 21, 20-26
26. After Candlemas.	John 15, 28-31	Matthew 21, 27-32	Matthew 21, 27-32	Matthew 21, 27-32	Matthew 21, 27-32
27. After Candlemas.	John 16, 1-15	Matthew 22, 1-14	Matthew 22, 1-14	Matthew 22, 1-14	Matthew 22, 1-14
28. After Candlemas.	John 16, 16-22	Matthew 22, 15-34	Matthew 22, 15-34	Matthew 22, 15-34	Matthew 22, 15-34
29. After Candlemas.	John 16, 23-30	Matthew 23, 1-12	Matthew 23, 1-12	Matthew 23, 1-12	Matthew 23, 1-12
30. After Candlemas.	John 16, 31-33	Matthew 23, 13-36	Matthew 23, 13-36	Matthew 23, 13-36	Matthew 23, 13-36
31. After Candlemas.	John 16, 34-38	Matthew 24, 1-12	Matthew 24, 1-12	Matthew 24, 1-12	Matthew 24, 1-12
Mar. 1. Annunciation.	John 17, 1-19	Matthew 24, 13-35	Matthew 24, 13-35	Matthew 24, 13-35	Matthew 24, 13-35
2. After Annunciation.	John 17, 20-26	Matthew 25, 1-13	Matthew 25, 1-13	Matthew 25, 1-13	Matthew 25, 1-13
3. After Annunciation.	John 17, 27-30	Matthew 25, 14-30	Matthew 25, 14-30	Matthew 25, 14-30	Matthew 25, 14-30
4. After Annunciation.	John 18, 1-11	Matthew 26, 1-13	Matthew 26, 1-13	Matthew 26, 1-13	Matthew 26, 1-13
5. After Annunciation.	John 18, 12-18	Matthew 26, 14-25	Matthew 26, 14-25	Matthew 26, 14-25	Matthew 26, 14-25
6. After Annunciation.	John 18, 19-27	Matthew 26, 26-46	Matthew 26, 26-46	Matthew 26, 26-46	Matthew 26, 26-46
7. After Annunciation.	John 18, 28-38	Matthew 27, 1-10	Matthew 27, 1-10	Matthew 27, 1-10	Matthew 27, 1-10
8. After Annunciation.	John 18, 39-40	Matthew 27, 11-46	Matthew 27, 11-46	Matthew 27, 11-46	Matthew 27, 11-46
9. After Annunciation.	John 19, 1-16	Matthew 28, 1-10	Matthew 28, 1-10	Matthew 28, 1-10	Matthew 28, 1-10
10. After Annunciation.	John 19, 17-22	Matthew 28, 11-20	Matthew 28, 11-20	Matthew 28, 11-20	Matthew 28, 11-20
11. After Annunciation.	John 19, 23-27	Matthew 29, 1-12	Matthew 29, 1-12	Matthew 29, 1-12	Matthew 29, 1-12
12. After Annunciation.	John 19, 28-37	Matthew 30, 1-12	Matthew 30, 1-12	Matthew 30, 1-12	Matthew 30, 1-12
13. After Annunciation.	John 19, 38-42	Matthew 31, 1-12	Matthew 31, 1-12	Matthew 31, 1-12	Matthew 31, 1-12
14. After Annunciation.	John 20, 1-10	Matthew 32, 1-12	Matthew 32, 1-12	Matthew 32, 1-12	Matthew 32, 1-12
15. After Annunciation.	John 20, 11-17	Matthew 33, 1-12	Matthew 33, 1-12	Matthew 33, 1-12	Matthew 33, 1-12
16. After Annunciation.	John 20, 18-29	Matthew 34, 1-12	Matthew 34, 1-12	Matthew 34, 1-12	Matthew 34, 1-12
17. After Annunciation.	John 20, 30-31	Matthew 35, 1-12	Matthew 35, 1-12	Matthew 35, 1-12	Matthew 35, 1-12
18. After Annunciation.	John 21, 1-14	Matthew 36, 1-12	Matthew 36, 1-12	Matthew 36, 1-12	Matthew 36, 1-12
19. After Annunciation.	John 21, 15-19	Matthew 37, 1-12	Matthew 37, 1-12	Matthew 37, 1-12	Matthew 37, 1-12
20. After Annunciation.	John 21, 20-23	Matthew 38, 1-12	Matthew 38, 1-12	Matthew 38, 1-12	Matthew 38, 1-12
21. After Annunciation.	John 21, 24-26	Matthew 39, 1-12	Matthew 39, 1-12	Matthew 39, 1-12	Matthew 39, 1-12
22. After Annunciation.	John 21, 27-31	Matthew 40, 1-12	Matthew 40, 1-12	Matthew 40, 1-12	Matthew 40, 1-12
23. After Annunciation.	John 21, 32-35	Matthew 41, 1-12	Matthew 41, 1-12	Matthew 41, 1-12	Matthew 41, 1-12
24. After Annunciation.	John 21, 36-38	Matthew 42, 1-12	Matthew 42, 1-12	Matthew 42, 1-12	Matthew 42, 1-12
25. After Annunciation.	John 22, 1-6	Matthew 43, 1-12	Matthew 43, 1-12	Matthew 43, 1-12	Matthew 43, 1-12
26. After Annunciation.	John 22, 7-17	Matthew 44, 1-12	Matthew 44, 1-12	Matthew 44, 1-12	Matthew 44, 1-12
27. After Annunciation.	John 22, 18-23	Matthew 45, 1-12	Matthew 45, 1-12	Matthew 45, 1-12	Matthew 45, 1-12
28. After Annunciation.	John 22, 24-30	Matthew 46, 1-12	Matthew 46, 1-12	Matthew 46, 1-12	Matthew 46, 1-12
29. After Annunciation.	John 22, 31-34	Matthew 47, 1-12	Matthew 47, 1-12	Matthew 47, 1-12	Matthew 47, 1-12
30. After Annunciation.	John 22, 35-38	Matthew 48, 1-12	Matthew 48, 1-12	Matthew 48, 1-12	Matthew 48, 1-12
31. After Annunciation.	John 23, 1-9	Matthew 49, 1-12	Matthew 49, 1-12	Matthew 49, 1-12	Matthew 49, 1-12
Apr. 1. Easter Sunday.	John 23, 10-19	Matthew 50, 1-12	Matthew 50, 1-12	Matthew 50, 1-12	Matthew 50, 1-12
2. Easter Monday.	John 23, 20-26	Matthew 51, 1-12	Matthew 51, 1-12	Matthew 51, 1-12	Matthew 51, 1-12
3. Easter Tuesday.	John 23, 27-31	Matthew 52, 1-12	Matthew 52, 1-12	Matthew 52, 1-12	Matthew 52, 1-12
4. Easter Wednesday.	John 24, 1-14	Matthew 53, 1-12	Matthew 53, 1-12	Matthew 53, 1-12	Matthew 53, 1-12
5. Easter Thursday.	John 24, 15-26	Matthew 54, 1-12	Matthew 54, 1-12	Matthew 54, 1-12	Matthew 54, 1-12
6. Easter Friday.	John 24, 27-38	Matthew 55, 1-12	Matthew 55, 1-12	Matthew 55, 1-12	Matthew 55, 1-12
7. Easter Saturday.	John 24, 39-54	Matthew 56, 1-12	Matthew 56, 1-12	Matthew 56, 1-12	Matthew 56, 1-12
8. Ascension Day.	John 25, 1-13	Matthew 57, 1-12	Matthew 57, 1-12	Matthew 57, 1-12	Matthew 57, 1-12
9. Pentecost Sunday.	John 25, 14-26	Matthew 58, 1-12	Matthew 58, 1-12	Matthew 58, 1-12	Matthew 58, 1-12
10. After Pentecost.	John 25, 27-38	Matthew 59, 1-12	Matthew 59, 1-12	Matthew 59, 1-12	Matthew 59, 1-12
11. After Pentecost.	John 25, 39-47	Matthew 60, 1-12	Matthew 60, 1-12	Matthew 60, 1-12	Matthew 60, 1-12
12. After Pentecost.	John 26, 1-11	Matthew 61, 1-12	Matthew 61, 1-12	Matthew 61, 1-12	Matthew 61, 1-12
13. After Pentecost.	John 26, 12-18	Matthew 62, 1-12	Matthew 62, 1-12	Matthew 62, 1-12	Matthew 62, 1-12
14. After Pentecost.	John 26, 19-25	Matthew 63, 1-12	Matthew 63, 1-12	Matthew 63, 1-12	Matthew 63, 1-12
15. After Pentecost.	John 26, 26-32	Matthew 64, 1-12	Matthew 64, 1-12	Matthew 64, 1-12	Matthew 64, 1-12
16. After Pentecost.	John 26, 33-38	Matthew 65, 1-12	Matthew 65, 1-12	Matthew 65, 1-12	Matthew 65, 1-12
17. After Pentecost.	John 27, 1-14	Matthew 66, 1-12	Matthew 66, 1-12	Matthew 66, 1-12	Matthew 66, 1-12
18. After Pentecost.	John 27, 15-26	Matthew 67, 1-12	Matthew 67, 1-12	Matthew 67, 1-12	Matthew 67, 1-12
19. After Pentecost.	John 27, 27-38	Matthew 68, 1-12	Matthew 68, 1-12	Matthew 68, 1-12	Matthew 68, 1-12
20. After Pentecost.	John 27, 39-48	Matthew 69, 1-12	Matthew 69, 1-12	Matthew 69, 1-12	Matthew 69, 1-12
21. After Pentecost.	John 28, 1-10	Matthew 70, 1-12	Matthew 70, 1-12	Matthew 70, 1-12	Matthew 70, 1-12
22. After Pentecost.	John 28, 11-18	Matthew 71, 1-12	Matthew 71, 1-12	Matthew 71, 1-12	Matthew 71, 1-12
23. After Pentecost.	John 28, 19-26	Matthew 72, 1-12	Matthew 72, 1-12	Matthew 72, 1-12	Matthew 72, 1-12
24. After Pentecost.	John 28, 27-34	Matthew 73, 1-12	Matthew 73, 1-12	Matthew 73, 1-12	Matthew 73, 1-12
25. After Pentecost.	John 28, 35-42	Matthew 74, 1-12	Matthew 74, 1-12	Matthew 74, 1-12	Matthew 74, 1-12
26. After Pentecost.	John 29, 1-10	Matthew 75, 1-12	Matthew 75, 1-12	Matthew 75, 1-12	Matthew 75, 1-12
27. After Pentecost.	John 29, 11-18	Matthew 76, 1-12	Matthew 76, 1-12	Matthew 76, 1-12	Matthew 76, 1-12
28. After Pentecost.	John 29, 19-26	Matthew 77, 1-12	Matthew 77, 1-12	Matthew 77, 1-12	Matthew 77, 1-12
29. After Pentecost.	John 29, 27-34	Matthew 78, 1-12	Matthew 78, 1-12	Matthew 78, 1-12	Matthew 78, 1-12
30. After Pentecost.	John 29, 35-42	Matthew 79, 1-12	Matthew 79, 1-12	Matthew 79, 1-12	Matthew 79, 1-12
31. After Pentecost.	John 30, 1-10	Matthew 80, 1-12	Matthew 80, 1-12	Matthew 80, 1-12	Matthew 80, 1-12

[illegible]

A Table of Easter Days and Sunday Letters FOR THE YEARS 1500 TO 2000

		1800-1809	1800-1809	1700-1799	1800-1809	1800-1809		
d	Mra	22 1873	1898	1761	1818		d	Mar 22
e	"	23 1806-18	1800	1788	1845-86	1913	e	" 23
f	"	24	1811 96	1706-90		1940	f	" 24
g	"	25 1843-54	1827-33-40	1723-33-45	1853-94	1961	g	" 25
h	"	26 1850-70-81 98	1854-85 78	1740-55-69-80	1815-26-37	1967 78-80	h	" 26
a	Mar	27 1803-18-24-47	1800-87 88	1785-98	1843-53-84	1910-21-38	a	Mar 27
b	"	28 1829-35-40	1814-49-80	1708-14-25	1760-78-80	1937-48	b	" 28
c	"	29 1861-62	1836-46-57	1719-30-43-48	1814-54-70		c	" 29
d	"	30 1867-78-89	1851-62 73 84	1728-33-45	1823-34	1907 75-86-97	d	" 30
e	"	31 1810-21-38-53-84	1805-16-78-80	1768-71-82-88	1830-60-81-78	1907 75-89 91	e	" 31
f	April	1 1828-37-44	1821-83	1711-18	1804-36-77 88	1823-34-45-86	f	April 1
g	"	2 1853-62	1843-48	1727-35-58-67	1800-30-63-69	1931-73	g	" 2
h	"	3 1875-80-81	1850-70-81	1743-60 68-74	1823-31-38	1904-54-88-94	h	" 3
i	"	4 1807-17-30-31	1803-13-75-86-97	1780 79-90	1847 58	1915-30-36-68	i	" 4
j	"	5 1873-24 46-56	1807 18-29-40	1702-12 34-65	1801 63-74-85-98	1931 42-63	j	" 5
k	April	6 1830-50-61 78	1824-45-56	1729-35-48-60	1827 77-89-90	1947 56-60-68	k	April 6
l	"	7 1840-77-88	1897-78	1751-46-74	1822 33-44	1901 78-85-86	l	" 7
m	"	8 1850-15-30-39	1804-10-83-84	1704-87 88-98	1840-55-80	1917-98	m	" 8
n	"	9 1881-83	1816-26-37-40	1710 21-39	1871 62	1930-46 50	n	" 9
o	"	10 1847-58-59	1811-43-53-84	1738-37-44-57	1803-14-37-68	1965-66-77	o	" 10
p	April	11 1801 19-33-74-85-98	1803-30 80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-58	1908 71-82-93	p	April 11
q	"	12 1800-17-38	1801 18-21 96	1759	1846-57-88	1903 14-25-35-68	q	" 12
r	"	13 1832-44	1823-85	1707 19	1800-78-79-86	1941-88	r	" 13
s	"	14 1805-60-80	1830-50-81	1725-34-45-54	1808 11-18-26	1933-88-74	s	" 14
t	"	15 1871-82-93	1855-60-77-88	1750-50-70-81	1827-88	1900-60-79-90	t	" 15
u	April	16 1808-14-25-36-37 89	1800-80-82 83	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-78	1911 22-33-45	u	April 16
v	"	17 1830-41-52	1836-88	1716 86	1808-70-81-82	1927-85-90-98	v	" 17
w	"	18 1857-68	1847 88	1733 48 56	1803-15-84-97	1954-65 78	w	" 18
x	"	19 1800-70-84-90	1833 74-85	1727-57-78-78	1828-55-60	1944-51-67 89	x	" 19
y	"	20 1811-32-46	1807 77-79-90	1701 18-32-84	1841-62	1919-84-96	y	" 20
z	April	21 1827-38-49	1828-33-44	1717-89	1867-78-80	1935-46-57	z	April 21
a	"	22 1805-78	1800	1740-53-84	1810-21-38	1908-73-84	a	" 22
b	"	23 1800	1871		1848	1905-18-30-68	b	" 23
c	"	24 1813	1844-14-86	1700-81	1880		c	" 24
d	"	25 1840	1841	1738	1886	1943	d	" 25

Previous to 1928 the above dates are computed from the Old Style. The tables in modern Prayer-Books are calculated for the New Style only. Dates here printed in heavier type are New-years. 1700 had E D up to September 4, but a later September 24 to December 21. the

Intermediate days being dropped for the change of Style. Its Easter was the last in Old Style. The Table of Movable Feasts in the Prayer-Book gives all the others after finding Easter in this.

●

*** New Size**

Table for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

This double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset for any place situated between latitudes 10° and 60°.

To use the table, With the Sun's declination, in the first column, and under the required latitude on the horizontal line, will be found the apparent time of sunset. Subtracting the time so found from 12h will give the apparent time of sunrise. To obtain the mean or clock time, the numbers in the column headed *h/m* or *a/m* after clock (which will be found on the second page of each month), giving the difference in time between the mean and true sun for each

day in the year, must be applied to the apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as the particular case may require, that is to say, if the true sun is before the clock the equation of time must be subtracted from the apparent to obtain the mean or clock time, and if after, added.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator by changing the declination from North to South and vice versa.

If the time of sunrise or sunset should be required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, these times may easily be found by simple proportion.

Time of Sunrise	LATITUDE															
	1°	14°	28°	42°	56°	70°	84°	98°	112°	126°	140°	154°	168°	182°	196°	210°
10	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
11	6 41	6 37	6 33	6 29	6 25	6 21	6 17	6 13	6 09	6 05	6 01	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 45	5 41
12	6 40	6 36	6 32	6 28	6 24	6 20	6 16	6 12	6 08	6 04	6 00	5 56	5 52	5 48	5 44	5 40
13	6 39	6 35	6 31	6 27	6 23	6 19	6 15	6 11	6 07	6 03	5 59	5 55	5 51	5 47	5 43	5 39
14	6 38	6 34	6 30	6 26	6 22	6 18	6 14	6 10	6 06	6 02	5 58	5 54	5 50	5 46	5 42	5 38
15	6 37	6 33	6 29	6 25	6 21	6 17	6 13	6 09	6 05	6 01	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 45	5 41	5 37
16	6 36	6 32	6 28	6 24	6 20	6 16	6 12	6 08	6 04	6 00	5 56	5 52	5 48	5 44	5 40	5 36
17	6 35	6 31	6 27	6 23	6 19	6 15	6 11	6 07	6 03	5 59	5 55	5 51	5 47	5 43	5 39	5 35
18	6 34	6 30	6 26	6 22	6 18	6 14	6 10	6 06	6 02	5 58	5 54	5 50	5 46	5 42	5 38	5 34
19	6 33	6 29	6 25	6 21	6 17	6 13	6 09	6 05	6 01	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 45	5 41	5 37	5 33
20	6 32	6 28	6 24	6 20	6 16	6 12	6 08	6 04	6 00	5 56	5 52	5 48	5 44	5 40	5 36	5 32
21	6 31	6 27	6 23	6 19	6 15	6 11	6 07	6 03	5 59	5 55	5 51	5 47	5 43	5 39	5 35	5 31
22	6 30	6 26	6 22	6 18	6 14	6 10	6 06	6 02	5 58	5 54	5 50	5 46	5 42	5 38	5 34	5 30
23	6 29	6 25	6 21	6 17	6 13	6 09	6 05	6 01	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 45	5 41	5 37	5 33	5 29
24	6 28	6 24	6 20	6 16	6 12	6 08	6 04	6 00	5 56	5 52	5 48	5 44	5 40	5 36	5 32	5 28
25	6 27	6 23	6 19	6 15	6 11	6 07	6 03	5 59	5 55	5 51	5 47	5 43	5 39	5 35	5 31	5 27
26	6 26	6 22	6 18	6 14	6 10	6 06	6 02	5 58	5 54	5 50	5 46	5 42	5 38	5 34	5 30	5 26
27	6 25	6 21	6 17	6 13	6 09	6 05	6 01	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 45	5 41	5 37	5 33	5 29	5 25
28	6 24	6 20	6 16	6 12	6 08	6 04	6 00	5 56	5 52	5 48	5 44	5 40	5 36	5 32	5 28	5 24
29	6 23	6 19	6 15	6 11	6 07	6 03	5 59	5 55	5 51	5 47	5 43	5 39	5 35	5 31	5 27	5 23
30	6 22	6 18	6 14	6 10	6 06	6 02	5 58	5 54	5 50	5 46	5 42	5 38	5 34	5 30	5 26	5 22
31	6 21	6 17	6 13	6 09	6 05	6 01	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 45	5 41	5 37	5 33	5 29	5 25	5 21
32	6 20	6 16	6 12	6 08	6 04	6 00	5 56	5 52	5 48	5 44	5 40	5 36	5 32	5 28	5 24	5 20
33	6 19	6 15	6 11	6 07	6 03	5 59	5 55	5 51	5 47	5 43	5 39	5 35	5 31	5 27	5 23	5 19
34	6 18	6 14	6 10	6 06	6 02	5 58	5 54	5 50	5 46	5 42	5 38	5 34	5 30	5 26	5 22	5 18
35	6 17	6 13	6 09	6 05	6 01	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 45	5 41	5 37	5 33	5 29	5 25	5 21	5 17
36	6 16	6 12	6 08	6 04	6 00	5 56	5 52	5 48	5 44	5 40	5 36	5 32	5 28	5 24	5 20	5 16
37	6 15	6 11	6 07	6 03	5 59	5 55	5 51	5 47	5 43	5 39	5 35	5 31	5 27	5 23	5 19	5 15
38	6 14	6 10	6 06	6 02	5 58	5 54	5 50	5 46	5 42	5 38	5 34	5 30	5 26	5 22	5 18	5 14
39	6 13	6 09	6 05	6 01	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 45	5 41	5 37	5 33	5 29	5 25	5 21	5 17	5 13
40	6 12	6 08	6 04	6 00	5 56	5 52	5 48	5 44	5 40	5 36	5 32	5 28	5 24	5 20	5 16	5 12
41	6 11	6 07	6 03	5 59	5 55	5 51	5 47	5 43	5 39	5 35	5 31	5 27	5 23	5 19	5 15	5 11
42	6 10	6 06	6 02	5 58	5 54	5 50	5 46	5 42	5 38	5 34	5 30	5 26	5 22	5 18	5 14	5 10
43	6 09	6 05	6 01	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 45	5 41	5 37	5 33	5 29	5 25	5 21	5 17	5 13	5 09
44	6 08	6 04	6 00	5 56	5 52	5 48	5 44	5 40	5 36	5 32	5 28	5 24	5 20	5 16	5 12	5 08
45	6 07	6 03	5 59	5 55	5 51	5 47	5 43	5 39	5 35	5 31	5 27	5 23	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 07
46	6 06	6 02	5 58	5 54	5 50	5 46	5 42	5 38	5 34	5 30	5 26	5 22	5 18	5 14	5 10	5 06
47	6 05	6 01	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 45	5 41	5 37	5 33	5 29	5 25	5 21	5 17	5 13	5 09	5 05
48	6 04	6 00	5 56	5 52	5 48	5 44	5 40	5 36	5 32	5 28	5 24	5 20	5 16	5 12	5 08	5 04
49	6 03	5 59	5 55	5 51	5 47	5 43	5 39	5 35	5 31	5 27	5 23	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 07	5 03
50	6 02	5 58	5 54	5 50	5 46	5 42	5 38	5 34	5 30	5 26	5 22	5 18	5 14	5 10	5 06	5 02
51	6 01	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 45	5 41	5 37	5 33	5 29	5 25	5 21	5 17	5 13	5 09	5 05	5 01
52	6 00	5 56	5 52	5 48	5 44	5 40	5 36	5 32	5 28	5 24	5 20	5 16	5 12	5 08	5 04	5 00
53	5 59	5 55	5 51	5 47	5 43	5 39	5 35	5 31	5 27	5 23	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 07	5 03	5 00
54	5 58	5 54	5 50	5 46	5 42	5 38	5 34	5 30	5 26	5 22	5 18	5 14	5 10	5 06	5 02	5 00
55	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 45	5 41	5 37	5 33	5 29	5 25	5 21	5 17	5 13	5 09	5 05	5 01	5 00
56	5 56	5 52	5 48	5 44	5 40	5 36	5 32	5 28	5 24	5 20	5 16	5 12	5 08	5 04	5 00	5 00
57	5 55	5 51	5 47	5 43	5 39	5 35	5 31	5 27	5 23	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 07	5 03	5 00	5 00
58	5 54	5 50	5 46	5 42	5 38	5 34	5 30	5 26	5 22	5 18	5 14	5 10	5 06	5 02	5 00	5 00
59	5 53	5 49	5 45	5 41	5 37	5 33	5 29	5 25	5 21	5 17	5 13	5 09	5 05	5 01	5 00	5 00
60	5 52	5 48	5 44	5 40	5 36	5 32	5 28	5 24	5 20	5 16	5 12	5 08	5 04	5 00	5 00	5 00

Tables for Determining the Latitude

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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.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	H. M.	H. M.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	H. M.	H. M.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	H. M.
0 0	-1 3 30+	12 0	4 0	-0 53 57+	16 0	8 0	+0 5 50-	20 0
0 10	-1 3 34+	12 10	4 10	-0 53 57+	16 10	8 10	+0 11 48-	20 10
0 20	-1 3 38+	12 20	4 20	-0 53 57+	16 20	8 20	+0 17 43-	20 20
0 30	-1 3 42+	12 30	4 30	-0 53 57+	16 30	8 30	+0 23 38-	20 30
0 40	-1 3 46+	12 40	4 40	-0 53 57+	16 40	8 40	+0 29 32-	20 40
0 50	-1 3 50+	12 50	4 50	-0 53 57+	16 50	8 50	+0 35 27-	20 50
1 0	-1 3 54+	13 0	5 0	-0 53 57+	17 0	9 0	+0 41 21-	21 0
1 10	-1 3 58+	13 10	5 10	-0 53 57+	17 10	9 10	+0 47 16-	21 10
1 20	-1 4 02+	13 20	5 20	-0 53 57+	17 20	9 20	+0 53 10-	21 20
1 30	-1 4 06+	13 30	5 30	-0 53 57+	17 30	9 30	+0 59 05-	21 30
1 40	-1 4 10+	13 40	5 40	-0 53 57+	17 40	9 40	+0 64 59-	21 40
1 50	-1 4 14+	13 50	5 50	-0 53 57+	17 50	9 50	+0 70 54-	21 50
2 0	-1 4 18+	14 0	6 0	-0 53 57+	18 0	10 0	+0 76 48-	22 0
2 10	-1 4 22+	14 10	6 10	-0 53 57+	18 10	10 10	+0 82 42-	22 10
2 20	-1 4 26+	14 20	6 20	-0 53 57+	18 20	10 20	+0 88 37-	22 20
2 30	-1 4 30+	14 30	6 30	-0 53 57+	18 30	10 30	+0 94 31-	22 30
2 40	-1 4 34+	14 40	6 40	-0 53 57+	18 40	10 40	+0 100 25-	22 40
2 50	-1 4 38+	14 50	6 50	-0 53 57+	18 50	10 50	+0 106 19-	22 50
3 0	-1 4 42+	15 0	7 0	-0 53 57+	19 0	11 0	+0 112 13-	23 0
3 10	-1 4 46+	15 10	7 10	-0 53 57+	19 10	11 10	+0 118 07-	23 10
3 20	-1 4 50+	15 20	7 20	-0 53 57+	19 20	11 20	+0 124 01-	23 20
3 30	-1 4 54+	15 30	7 30	-0 53 57+	19 30	11 30	+0 130 00-	23 30
3 40	-1 4 58+	15 40	7 40	-0 53 57+	19 40	11 40	+0 135 54-	23 40
3 50	-1 5 02+	15 50	7 50	-0 53 57+	19 50	11 50	+0 141 48-	23 50
4 0	-1 5 06+	16 0	8 0	-0 53 57+	20 0	12 0	+0 147 42-	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 versa. + 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	75	
H. M.	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	H. M.
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 0
0 10	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 10
0 20	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 20
0 30	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 30
0 40	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 40
0 50	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 50
1 0	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	1 0
1 10	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	1 10
1 20	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	1 20
1 30	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	1 30
1 40	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	1 40
1 50	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	1 50
2 0	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	2 0
2 10	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	2 10
2 20	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	2 20
2 30	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	2 30
2 40	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	2 40
2 50	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	2 50
3 0	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	3 0
3 10	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	3 10
3 20	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	3 20
3 30	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	0 36	3 30
3 40	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	0 36	0 37	3 40
3 50	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	0 36	0 37	0 38	3 50
4 0	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	0 36	0 37	0 38	0 39	4 0

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

TABLE III. (contd.)

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	Jan. 1
0	1 34	1 34	1 34	1 34	1 34	1 34	1 34	1 34	1 34	1 34	1 34	1 34	1 34
1	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
2	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
3	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
4	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
5	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
6	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
7	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
8	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
9	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
10	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
11	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
12	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
13	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
14	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
15	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
16	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
17	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
18	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
19	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
20	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
21	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
22	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
23	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28
24	0 32	0 40	0 48	0 56	0 64	0 72	0 80	0 88	0 96	1 04	1 12	1 20	1 28

The corrections in Tables II and III are always additive, but since the numbers in Table III have been increased by 1' to make them additive, that quantity must be subtracted from the final result.

Solar and Sidereal Time.

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

Hours of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents	Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents	Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents	Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents	Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents
1	1 34	1	1 34	1	1 34	1	1 34	1	1 34
2	1 34	2	1 34	2	1 34	2	1 34	2	1 34
3	1 34	3	1 34	3	1 34	3	1 34	3	1 34
4	1 34	4	1 34	4	1 34	4	1 34	4	1 34
5	1 34	5	1 34	5	1 34	5	1 34	5	1 34
6	1 34	6	1 34	6	1 34	6	1 34	6	1 34
7	1 34	7	1 34	7	1 34	7	1 34	7	1 34
8	1 34	8	1 34	8	1 34	8	1 34	8	1 34
9	1 34	9	1 34	9	1 34	9	1 34	9	1 34
10	1 34	10	1 34	10	1 34	10	1 34	10	1 34
11	1 34	11	1 34	11	1 34	11	1 34	11	1 34
12	1 34	12	1 34	12	1 34	12	1 34	12	1 34
13	1 34	13	1 34	13	1 34	13	1 34	13	1 34
14	1 34	14	1 34	14	1 34	14	1 34	14	1 34
15	1 34	15	1 34	15	1 34	15	1 34	15	1 34
16	1 34	16	1 34	16	1 34	16	1 34	16	1 34
17	1 34	17	1 34	17	1 34	17	1 34	17	1 34
18	1 34	18	1 34	18	1 34	18	1 34	18	1 34
19	1 34	19	1 34	19	1 34	19	1 34	19	1 34
20	1 34	20	1 34	20	1 34	20	1 34	20	1 34
21	1 34	21	1 34	21	1 34	21	1 34	21	1 34
22	1 34	22	1 34	22	1 34	22	1 34	22	1 34
23	1 34	23	1 34	23	1 34	23	1 34	23	1 34
24	1 34	24	1 34	24	1 34	24	1 34	24	1 34
25	1 34	25	1 34	25	1 34	25	1 34	25	1 34
26	1 34	26	1 34	26	1 34	26	1 34	26	1 34
27	1 34	27	1 34	27	1 34	27	1 34	27	1 34
28	1 34	28	1 34	28	1 34	28	1 34	28	1 34
29	1 34	29	1 34	29	1 34	29	1 34	29	1 34
30	1 34	30	1 34	30	1 34	30	1 34	30	1 34

To obtain the Sidereal Time corresponding to a given Mean Solar Time, we must take, from the second page of the month, the preceding Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, and add to it the Sidereal Equivalents corresponding to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the given Mean Time. Should the sum come out more than twenty-four hours, that amount must be subtracted from it. As an example, let the Sidereal Time corresponding to the Mean Time of April 1st, 184, be required.

Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on April 1st	1 34
Mean Time intervals and Sidereal Equivalents, ..	20 1 34
Corresponding Sidereal Time	21 45 38

This Table may be used to show the conversion of Sidereal on Mean Solar intervals by subtracting the Mean Time arguments from their sidereal equivalents.

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

Hours of Sidereal Time	Mean Time Equivalents	Minutes of Sidereal Time	Mean Time Equivalents	Minutes of Sidereal Time	Mean Time Equivalents	Seconds of Sidereal Time	Mean Time Equivalents	Seconds of Sidereal Time	Mean Time Equivalents
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	0 59 50.17	1	0 59 54.14	31	30 54 56	1	1 00	31	30 59
2	1 59 40.34	2	1 59 57.28	32	31 54 59	2	1 59	32	31 59
3	2 59 30.51	3	2 59 50.41	33	32 54 53	3	2 59	33	32 59
4	3 59 20.68	4	3 59 40.58	34	33 54 47	4	3 59	34	33 59
5	4 59 10.85	5	4 59 30.75	35	34 54 40	5	4 59	35	34 59
6	5 59 0.02	6	5 59 20.92	36	35 54 34	6	5 59	36	35 59
7	6 58 50.19	7	6 59 11.11	37	36 54 27	7	6 59	37	36 59
8	7 58 40.36	8	7 59 01.28	38	37 54 21	8	7 59	38	37 59
9	8 58 30.53	9	8 58 51.45	39	38 54 14	9	8 59	39	38 59
10	9 58 20.70	10	9 58 41.62	40	39 54 08	10	9 59	40	39 59
11	10 58 10.87	11	10 58 31.79	41	40 54 01	11	10 59	41	40 59
12	11 58 0.04	12	11 58 21.96	42	41 53 55	12	11 59	42	41 59
13	12 57 50.21	13	12 58 12.13	43	42 53 48	13	12 59	43	42 59
14	13 57 40.38	14	13 58 02.30	44	43 53 42	14	13 59	44	43 59
15	14 57 30.55	15	14 57 52.47	45	44 53 35	15	14 59	45	44 59
16	15 57 20.72	16	15 57 42.64	46	45 53 29	16	15 59	46	45 59
17	16 57 10.89	17	16 57 32.81	47	46 53 22	17	16 59	47	46 59
18	17 57 0.06	18	17 57 22.98	48	47 53 16	18	17 59	48	47 59
19	18 56 50.23	19	18 57 13.15	49	48 53 09	19	18 59	49	48 59
20	19 56 40.40	20	19 57 03.32	50	49 53 03	20	19 59	50	49 59
21	20 56 30.57	21	20 56 53.49	51	50 52 56	21	20 59	51	50 59
22	21 56 20.74	22	21 56 43.66	52	51 52 50	22	21 59	52	51 59
23	22 56 10.91	23	22 56 33.83	53	52 52 43	23	22 59	53	52 59
24	23 56 0.08	24	23 56 24.00	54	53 52 37	24	23 59	54	53 59
		25	24 55 54.17	55	54 52 30	25	24 59	55	54 59
		26	25 55 44.34	56	55 52 24	26	25 59	56	55 59
		27	26 55 34.51	57	56 52 17	27	26 59	57	56 59
		28	27 55 24.68	58	57 52 11	28	27 59	58	57 59
		29	28 55 14.85	59	58 52 04	29	28 59	59	58 59
		30	29 55 05.02	60	59 51 58	30	29 59	60	59 59

To obtain the Mean Time corresponding to a given Sidereal Time, take, from the second page of the month, the preceding Mean Time at Sidereal Noon, and add to it the Mean Time Equivalents corresponding to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the Sidereal Time.

As an example, convert the Sidereal Time 17h 59m 54s, on July 22, into Mean Time —

Mean Time at Sidereal Noon on July 22

	H. M. S.
	16 41 1
Sidereal Intervals and Mean Time Equivalents	17h 59m 54s
	4 59 28
	25 58

Corresponding Mean Time July 22 = 9 43 59 AM

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	305	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
March	305	335	305	31	61	91	121	151	181	211	241	271
April	275	305	334	305	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240
May	245	275	304	333	305	31	61	91	121	151	181	211
June	214	244	273	304	334	305	30	60	90	120	150	180
July	184	213	242	271	304	333	305	31	61	91	121	151
August	153	183	212	241	270	303	332	304	30	60	90	120
September	122	151	180	209	238	267	296	325	303	30	60	90
October	91	120	149	178	207	236	265	294	323	302	30	60
November	60	89	118	147	176	205	234	263	292	321	301	60
December	30	59	88	117	146	175	204	233	262	291	320	60

Celestial Objects and Phenomena for Observation, 1916

The following is a summary of the more prominent astronomical occurrences and objects which may be observed during the year, and is intended as a guide to those amateur observers who "consider the heavens."

ECLIPSES IN 1916.

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

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, January 20, partly visible at Greenwich.

First contact with shadow	24. 43m. morn.	Greenwich Mean Time
Middle of the Eclipse	24. 45m. morn.	
Last contact with shadow	24. 47m. morn.	

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, February 5, partly visible, as a Partial Eclipse, at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 24. 57m. aft., in longitude 22° West of Greenwich, and latitude 7° South. Central Eclipse begins at 24. 59m. aft., in longitude 12° West of Greenwich, and latitude 7° North, ends at 24. 34m. aft., in longitude 2° West of Greenwich, and latitude 9° North. Eclipse ends at 24. 35m. aft., in longitude 15° West of Greenwich, and latitude 2° North. The line of Total Eclipse lies over the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and north-west corner of South America.

At Montreal a Partial Eclipse is visible.

Begins at	24. 24. 59m. aft.	Greenwich Mean Time
Greatest Phase	24. 24. 59m. aft.	
Ends	24. 24. 59m. aft.	

The first contact takes place at 27° from the vertex, and the last contact at 26° from the same point, counting towards the East.

At Greenwich, the Partial Eclipse begins at 24. 30m. aft., Greenwich Mean Time, 26° from the vertex. The beginning only can be observed as the Sun sets at 24. 42m. aft. at Greenwich. The beginning may also be observed at Arramagh, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Durham, Oxford, and Cambridge, under much the same circumstances as at Greenwich, the times of first contact varying only two or three minutes.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, July 13, partly visible at Greenwich.

First contact with the shadow	24. 19m. morn.	Greenwich Mean Time
Middle of the Eclipse	24. 45m. morn.	
Last contact with the shadow	24. 19m. morn.	

The first contact takes place 4° from the North Point towards the East, the last contact 20° to the West. The magnitude of the Eclipse is 0.76. Only the middle of the Eclipse and the last contact will be visible at Greenwich, as the Moon does not rise till 24. 59m. morn.

IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, July 29-30, invisible at Greenwich. Eclipse begins on the Earth generally on July 29. 22. 45m. aft., in longitude 100° East of Greenwich, and latitude 2° South. Central Eclipse begins July 30. 24. 12m. morn., in longitude 62° East of Greenwich, and latitude 2° South. Central Eclipse ends at 24. 50m. morn., in longitude 22° East of Greenwich, and latitude 4° South. Eclipse ends at 24. 50m. morn., in longitude 19° East of Green-

wich, and latitude 40° South. The line of Central Eclipse passes across the south-western portion of Australia.

At Perth a Partial Eclipse is visible.

Begins	July 29. 12. 58m. aft.	Greenwich Mean Time
Greatest Phase	29. 24. 50m. morn.	
Ends	29. 24. 42m. morn.	

The first contact occurs at 26° from the vertex, and the last at 27° Magnitude of the Eclipse is 0.76.

At Adelaide an Annular Eclipse is visible, magnitude 0.76.

Begins	July 30. 24. 43m. morn.	Greenwich Mean Time
Greatest Phase	30. 24. 35m. morn.	
Ends	30. 24. 13m. morn.	

The first contact occurs at 26° from the vertex, and the last at 34°.

At Melbourne a Partial Eclipse is visible. Begins July 30. 24. 34m. morn., Greenwich. Greatest Phase 30. 24. 42m. morn., Mean Time. Ends 30. 24. 42m. morn., Time. The first contact occurs at 120° from the vertex, and the last at 33°.

At Sydney a Partial Eclipse is visible, magnitude 0.76.

Begins	July 30. 24. 22m. morn.	Greenwich Mean Time
Greatest Phase	30. 24. 35m. morn.	
Ends	30. 24. 35m. morn.	

The first contact occurs at 90° from the vertex, and the last at 35°.

At Wellington a Partial Eclipse is visible, magnitude 0.76.

Begins	July 30. 24. 11m. morn.	Greenwich Mean Time
Greatest Phase	30. 24. 35m. morn.	
Ends	30. 24. 35m. morn.	

The first contact occurs at 120° from the vertex, and the last at 3°.

V. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, on December 24, invisible at Greenwich, magnitude 0.76. Begins on the Earth generally at 24. 22m. aft., in longitude 40° East from Greenwich, and latitude 6° South. Greatest Eclipse at 24. 45m. aft., in longitude 1° East from Greenwich, and latitude 60° South. Eclipse ends at 24. 00m. aft., in longitude 22° East from Greenwich, and latitude 24° South.

VI. ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES

The following table contains all the Eclipses of the first Satellite, and only those that are visible at Greenwich of the second, third, and fourth Satellites.

The Roman numerals indicate the Satellite eclipsed, the letters D and E, signifying respectively Disappearance and Reappearance. Those Eclipses which are visible at Greenwich have an asterisk after the D, or E, in the second column.

From January 1 to Feb. 29 the disappearances and reappearances take place on the Eastern side of the Planet, from May 1 to October 23 on the Western side; and from October 24 to the end of the year on the Eastern side. In the astronomical telescope, which inverts the image, the Western side of the Planet will be on the left and the Eastern on the right hand, in the Northern Hemisphere.

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

Satellite and Phase	Greenwich Mean Time	Satellite and Phase	Greenwich Mean Time	Satellite and Phase	Greenwich Mean Time
Owing to the Planet's proximity to the Sun, the Satellites will be invisible till the 1st of May					
Jan. 1 I. R.*	11 53 30 aft.	May 1 I. D.	11 53 30 aft.	June 1 I. D.	11 53 30 aft.
2 I. R.*	11 57 30 aft.	2 I. D.	11 57 30 aft.	2 I. D.	11 57 30 aft.
3 I. R.*	12 01 30 aft.	3 I. D.	12 01 30 aft.	3 I. D.	12 01 30 aft.
4 I. R.*	12 05 30 aft.	4 I. D.	12 05 30 aft.	4 I. D.	12 05 30 aft.
5 I. R.*	12 09 30 aft.	5 I. D.	12 09 30 aft.	5 I. D.	12 09 30 aft.
6 I. R.*	12 13 30 aft.	6 I. D.	12 13 30 aft.	6 I. D.	12 13 30 aft.
7 I. R.*	12 17 30 aft.	7 I. D.	12 17 30 aft.	7 I. D.	12 17 30 aft.
8 I. R.*	12 21 30 aft.	8 I. D.	12 21 30 aft.	8 I. D.	12 21 30 aft.
9 I. R.*	12 25 30 aft.	9 I. D.	12 25 30 aft.	9 I. D.	12 25 30 aft.
10 I. R.*	12 29 30 aft.	10 I. D.	12 29 30 aft.	10 I. D.	12 29 30 aft.
11 I. R.*	12 33 30 aft.	11 I. D.	12 33 30 aft.	11 I. D.	12 33 30 aft.
12 I. R.*	12 37 30 aft.	12 I. D.	12 37 30 aft.	12 I. D.	12 37 30 aft.
13 I. R.*	12 41 30 aft.	13 I. D.	12 41 30 aft.	13 I. D.	12 41 30 aft.
14 I. R.*	12 45 30 aft.	14 I. D.	12 45 30 aft.	14 I. D.	12 45 30 aft.
15 I. R.*	12 49 30 aft.	15 I. D.	12 49 30 aft.	15 I. D.	12 49 30 aft.
16 I. R.*	12 53 30 aft.	16 I. D.	12 53 30 aft.	16 I. D.	12 53 30 aft.
17 I. R.*	12 57 30 aft.	17 I. D.	12 57 30 aft.	17 I. D.	12 57 30 aft.
18 I. R.*	13 01 30 aft.	18 I. D.	13 01 30 aft.	18 I. D.	13 01 30 aft.
19 I. R.*	13 05 30 aft.	19 I. D.	13 05 30 aft.	19 I. D.	13 05 30 aft.
20 I. R.*	13 09 30 aft.	20 I. D.	13 09 30 aft.	20 I. D.	13 09 30 aft.
21 I. R.*	13 13 30 aft.	21 I. D.	13 13 30 aft.	21 I. D.	13 13 30 aft.
22 I. R.*	13 17 30 aft.	22 I. D.	13 17 30 aft.	22 I. D.	13 17 30 aft.
23 I. R.*	13 21 30 aft.	23 I. D.	13 21 30 aft.	23 I. D.	13 21 30 aft.
24 I. R.*	13 25 30 aft.	24 I. D.	13 25 30 aft.	24 I. D.	13 25 30 aft.
25 I. R.*	13 29 30 aft.	25 I. D.	13 29 30 aft.	25 I. D.	13 29 30 aft.
26 I. R.*	13 33 30 aft.	26 I. D.	13 33 30 aft.	26 I. D.	13 33 30 aft.
27 I. R.*	13 37 30 aft.	27 I. D.	13 37 30 aft.	27 I. D.	13 37 30 aft.
28 I. R.*	13 41 30 aft.	28 I. D.	13 41 30 aft.	28 I. D.	13 41 30 aft.
29 I. R.*	13 45 30 aft.	29 I. D.	13 45 30 aft.	29 I. D.	13 45 30 aft.
30 I. R.*	13 49 30 aft.	30 I. D.	13 49 30 aft.	30 I. D.	13 49 30 aft.
31 I. R.*	13 53 30 aft.	31 I. D.	13 53 30 aft.	31 I. D.	13 53 30 aft.
1 I. R.*	13 57 30 aft.	1 I. D.	13 57 30 aft.	1 I. D.	13 57 30 aft.
2 I. R.*	14 01 30 aft.	2 I. D.	14 01 30 aft.	2 I. D.	14 01 30 aft.
3 I. R.*	14 05 30 aft.	3 I. D.	14 05 30 aft.	3 I. D.	14 05 30 aft.
4 I. R.*	14 09 30 aft.	4 I. D.	14 09 30 aft.	4 I. D.	14 09 30 aft.
5 I. R.*	14 13 30 aft.	5 I. D.	14 13 30 aft.	5 I. D.	14 13 30 aft.
6 I. R.*	14 17 30 aft.	6 I. D.	14 17 30 aft.	6 I. D.	14 17 30 aft.
7 I. R.*	14 21 30 aft.	7 I. D.	14 21 30 aft.	7 I. D.	14 21 30 aft.
8 I. R.*	14 25 30 aft.	8 I. D.	14 25 30 aft.	8 I. D.	14 25 30 aft.
9 I. R.*	14 29 30 aft.	9 I. D.	14 29 30 aft.	9 I. D.	14 29 30 aft.
10 I. R.*	14 33 30 aft.	10 I. D.	14 33 30 aft.	10 I. D.	14 33 30 aft.
11 I. R.*	14 37 30 aft.	11 I. D.	14 37 30 aft.	11 I. D.	14 37 30 aft.
12 I. R.*	14 41 30 aft.	12 I. D.	14 41 30 aft.	12 I. D.	14 41 30 aft.
13 I. R.*	14 45 30 aft.	13 I. D.	14 45 30 aft.	13 I. D.	14 45 30 aft.
14 I. R.*	14 49 30 aft.	14 I. D.	14 49 30 aft.	14 I. D.	14 49 30 aft.
15 I. R.*	14 53 30 aft.	15 I. D.	14 53 30 aft.	15 I. D.	14 53 30 aft.
16 I. R.*	14 57 30 aft.	16 I. D.	14 57 30 aft.	16 I. D.	14 57 30 aft.
17 I. R.*	15 01 30 aft.	17 I. D.	15 01 30 aft.	17 I. D.	15 01 30 aft.
18 I. R.*	15 05 30 aft.	18 I. D.	15 05 30 aft.	18 I. D.	15 05 30 aft.
19 I. R.*	15 09 30 aft.	19 I. D.	15 09 30 aft.	19 I. D.	15 09 30 aft.
20 I. R.*	15 13 30 aft.	20 I. D.	15 13 30 aft.	20 I. D.	15 13 30 aft.
21 I. R.*	15 17 30 aft.	21 I. D.	15 17 30 aft.	21 I. D.	15 17 30 aft.
22 I. R.*	15 21 30 aft.	22 I. D.	15 21 30 aft.	22 I. D.	15 21 30 aft.
23 I. R.*	15 25 30 aft.	23 I. D.	15 25 30 aft.	23 I. D.	15 25 30 aft.
24 I. R.*	15 29 30 aft.	24 I. D.	15 29 30 aft.	24 I. D.	15 29 30 aft.
25 I. R.*	15 33 30 aft.	25 I. D.	15 33 30 aft.	25 I. D.	15 33 30 aft.
26 I. R.*	15 37 30 aft.	26 I. D.	15 37 30 aft.	26 I. D.	15 37 30 aft.
27 I. R.*	15 41 30 aft.	27 I. D.	15 41 30 aft.	27 I. D.	15 41 30 aft.
28 I. R.*	15 45 30 aft.	28 I. D.	15 45 30 aft.	28 I. D.	15 45 30 aft.
29 I. R.*	15 49 30 aft.	29 I. D.	15 49 30 aft.	29 I. D.	15 49 30 aft.
30 I. R.*	15 53 30 aft.	30 I. D.	15 53 30 aft.	30 I. D.	15 53 30 aft.
31 I. R.*	15 57 30 aft.	31 I. D.	15 57 30 aft.	31 I. D.	15 57 30 aft.

Date	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.	Date	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.	Date	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.
Aug 17	III R.*	2 25 1 aft.	Oct 2	I D.*	2 25 4 aft.	Nov 17	III D.*	2 25 1 aft.
18	II D.	2 25 1 aft.	3	I R.	2 25 1 aft.	18	III R.*	2 25 1 aft.
19	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.	4	II D.	2 25 1 aft.	19	I R.	2 25 1 aft.
20	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	5	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	20	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.
21	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.	6	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.	21	I D.	2 25 1 aft.
22	II D.	2 25 1 aft.	7	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	22	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.
23	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.	8	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.	23	III D.*	2 25 1 aft.
24	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	9	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	24	III R.*	2 25 1 aft.
25	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.	10	II D.	2 25 1 aft.	25	I R.	2 25 1 aft.
26	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.	11	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	26	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.
27	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	12	II D.	2 25 1 aft.	27	I D.	2 25 1 aft.
28	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.	13	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	28	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.
29	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.	14	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.	29	III D.*	2 25 1 aft.
30	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	15	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	30	III R.*	2 25 1 aft.
31	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.	16	II D.	2 25 1 aft.			
Sept 1	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	17	I R.	2 25 1 aft.			
2	II D.	2 25 1 aft.	18	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.			
3	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	19	III D.*	2 25 1 aft.			
4	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.	20	I D.	2 25 1 aft.			
5	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.	21	II D.	2 25 1 aft.			
6	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	22	I D.	2 25 1 aft.			
7	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.	23	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.			
8	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.	24	I D.	2 25 1 aft.			
9	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	25	II D.	2 25 1 aft.			
10	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.	26	I D.	2 25 1 aft.			
11	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.	27	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.			
12	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	28	I D.	2 25 1 aft.			
13	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.	29	II D.	2 25 1 aft.			
14	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.	30	I D.	2 25 1 aft.			
15	I D.	2 25 1 aft.	31	II D.	2 25 1 aft.			
16	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.						
17	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.						
18	I D.	2 25 1 aft.						
19	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.						
20	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.						
21	I D.	2 25 1 aft.						
22	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.						
23	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.						
24	I D.	2 25 1 aft.						
25	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.						
26	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.						
27	I D.	2 25 1 aft.						
28	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.						
29	II R.*	2 25 1 aft.						
30	I D.	2 25 1 aft.						
31	II D.*	2 25 1 aft.						

Besides the above Eclipses of the four larger satellites, there will be found, on p. 82, the times of the visible Transits of Satellite III across the disk of the planet when passing between the Earth and Jupiter. The times of immersion and emersion are given in astronomical reckoning.

Also on the same page are given the approximate times of Transit of the oval red spot across the central meridian of Jupiter.

Altogether may here be drawn to the East and West Elongations of Titan, the sixth and largest satellite of Saturn; the times of which will be found on p. 84.

All the above phenomena are interesting to watch, and come well within the range of very moderate telescopic power.

There will be no Eclipses of the fourth satellite in the year 1916.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON

Day	Name of Star	Dis- appear- ance Mean Time	Angle from Vertex	Re- appear- ance Mean Time	Angle from Vertex	Day	Name of Star	Dis- appear- ance Mean Time	Angle from Vertex	Re- appear- ance Mean Time	Angle from Vertex
Jan.						June					
13	α Arietis	5 46a	68	7 5a	136	27	α Tauri	5 15am	62	5 24am	163
16	γ Tauri	5 57m	90	6 58m	162	27	γ Tauri	5 58m	84	6 45m	164
19	α Geminorum	6 47m	123	7 51m	192	29	α Tauri	6 36m	61	7 42m	166
20	α B Gemin'm	5 56a	124	6 58a	165						
23	δ Leonis	5 28m	124	6 11m	159						
25-26	ε Virginis	11 39a	202	0 24m	292	July					
Feb.						11-12	ε B Scorpii	10 57a	70	0 5m	151
1	α Aquarii	0 57m	95	0 58m	185	14	49 Sagittarii	9 32a	90	10 39a	157
6	α Piscium	8 39a	66			16	α Capricorn	9 56m	144	10 25m	160
7	α B Piscium	9 57a	102	10 6a	155	Aug.					
14	α Tauri	10 46m	123	10 56m	153	5	δ Virginis	8 0a	112	9 2a	157
14-15	α Geminorum	11 35a	123	10 52m	150	10-11	4 G Sagittarii	9 7a	137	9 29a	157
15	B.D. + α ² 1744	9 20a	126	10 20a	157	11	49 G Sagittarii	11 46a	26	0 46m	159
17	α Cancri	9 23a	127	10 23a	156	12	γ B Sagittarii	0 41m	30		
19	α Reticuli	7 56a	151	9 2a	137	15	α Piscium	8 26a	102	9 26a	157
21	α Leonis	1 52m	60	0 48m	137	17	α B Piscium	1 56m	34	2 21m	160
22	ε Virginis	7 12m	11			23	Saturn	9 42m	70	10 50m	163
27	α Ophiuchi	4 22m	81	5 22m	105	Sept.					
29	γ Sagittarii	7 17m	20	7 44m	136	9	α Capricorn	0 2m	3	0 53m	160
Mar.						10-11	α B Aquarii	11 32a	2	0 42m	162
1	α Tauri	10 15a	126	11 20a	142	12	α Arietis	4 7m	4	5 3m	162
3	α Tauri	10 17a	70	11 22a	100	15	α Arietis	0 22m	117	0 53m	167
5	α Tauri	10 46a	124	11 35a	160	17	α Tauri	0 42m	73	0 53m	168
9-10	ε Tauri	11 39a	202	11 4a	190	27	α Tauri	0 42m	40	0 44m	168
10	α Tauri	11 39a	84	0 23m	192	30	α B Gemin'm	3 12m	124	4 24m	171
10	α Tauri	0 12m	87			Oct.					
17	α Tauri	0 22m	123	0 40m	162	4	α B Scorpii	4 50a	30	5 4a	164
18	α Tauri	0 22m	125	0 44m	163	11	α B Sagittarii	8 0a	30	8 50a	171
19	α Geminorum	7 45a	126	8 52a	166	12	α Piscium	9 36a	139	9 56a	171
22	α Geminorum	8 22m	74	9 22m	164	19	α Piscium	9 40a	87	10 30a	166
24	Neptuna	0 22m	102	1 6m	163	24	α Arietis	0 12m	117	1 02m	162
25	α B Virginis	10 6a	126	11 15a	190	29	α B Gemin'm	3 20m	126	4 32m	165
26	α Scorpii	6 40m	90	7 30m	190	Nov.					
27	α Scorpii	5 29m	124	6 15m	115	1	α B Capricorni	6 36a	26	7 17a	164
29	α Capricorni	4 22m	107	5 30m	172	2	α Capricorni	5 32a	30	6 15a	163
Apr.						3	α B Aquarii	0 46a	102	0 20a	163
1	α Tauri	5 46a	68	7 5a	136	9	α Arietis	8 2a	102	8 2a	163
16	ε Virginis	9 36a	126	0 24m	192	10	α B Tauri	5 7a	112	5 59a	168
May						11	α Tauri	5 58m	84	6 45m	164
6	α B Gemin'm	5 56a	67	6 58a	165	12	α B Gemin'm	3 17m	122	4 24m	166
10-13	α Cancri	11 39a	202	0 23m	190	14	α Geminorum	6 3m	63	6 4a	165
17	α B Leonis	11 35a	74	0 43m	175	15	α Geminorum	5 22m	126	5 50a	166
27	α Scorpii	0 57m	125	0 58m	185	20	α B Leonis	7 52m		4	
28	α B Scorpii	0 31m	37	0 57m	145	Dec.					
28	α B Scorpii	0 7m	88	1 00m	142	1	α B Aquarii	3 22a	86	4 30a	168
29	49 Sagittarii	1 30m	63	1 41m	143	2	α B Piscium	9 36a	30	0 46a	172
30	α B Aquarii	2 49m	130	3 43m	164	3	α Piscium	0 12m	117	0 53m	167
June						7	α Arietis	7 36a	127	8 2a	168
1	α Tauri	1 52m	70	0 48m	137	12	α Tauri	4 0a	102	4 44a	166
2	α Tauri	1 52m	70	0 48m	137	15	α Tauri	3 46a	124	4 58a	167
11-12	α Geminorum	11 35a	123	10 52m	150	20	α Tauri	7 40m	84	8 13m	171
13	α B Gemin'm	5 56a	124	6 58a	165	21	α Geminorum	11 32a	126	0 47m	166
14	α Geminorum	6 47m	123	7 51m	192	22	α Geminorum	5 52m	144	5 40m	167
15	α B Sagittarii	9 32a	90	10 39a	157	23	α Geminorum	4 57m	64	5 30m	168
16	α B Sagittarii	9 56m	144	10 25m	160	24	α Cancri	3 12m	124	4 24m	166
17	α Arietis	4 7m	4	5 3m	162	25	α B Libris	2 32m	126	3 12m	167
18	α Tauri	5 7a	112	5 59a	168	26	α B Libris	2 32m	126	3 12m	167
19	α Tauri	5 58m	84	6 45m	164						
20	α Tauri	6 36m	61	7 42m	166						

The angle from the vertex is measured from the true vertex, or highest upper portion of the Moon's image, counting continuously towards the East from 0° to 360°

Fixed Stars.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS, VIEWED AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1905.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Annual Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Prec.
1. Andromeda	2.3	0 4 55.5	+ 3.09	+26 37 36	+20.0
2. Capell.	2.0	0 4 55.5	+ 3.09	+26 37 36	+20.0
3. Cassiopeia	2.0	0 35 43.7	+ 3.38	+56 4 27	+19.8
4. Ceti.	2.3	0 39 26.5	+ 3.08	+26 36 31	+19.6
5. Eriacus	4.5	0 36 34.9	+ 3.12	+ 7 36 17	+19.4
6. Ceti	3.7	1 39 40.4	+ 3.02	+ 8 36 19	+18.6
7. Pleiades	3.7	1 36 39.2	+ 3.30	+24 54 47	+18.6
8. Ursa Minoris (Pole Star)	2.1	1 39 44.4	+ 3.04	+88 51 23	+18.5
9. Arietis	2.7	2 49 50.7	+ 3.30	+80 53 52	+17.3
10. Arietis	2.8	2 49 50.7	+ 3.30	+80 53 52	+17.3
11. Ceti	3.7	3 36 56.6	+ 3.12	+ 9 36 27	+15.4
12. Ceti	2.8	3 37 43.3	+ 3.13	+ 9 36 28	+15.3
13. Persei	2.9	3 38 19.3	+ 3.17	+48 33 47	+13.0
14. Tauri	3.0	3 49 29.3	+ 3.16	+23 30 46	+11.3
15. Eridani	3.3	3 54 6.8	+ 3.07	+23 44 40	+10.5
16. Tauri	2.1	4 31 5.9	+ 3.44	+16 30 59	+ 7.6
17. Aurigae	2.9	4 51 32.3	+ 3.30	+33 3 3	+ 5.9
18. Aurigae (Capella)	2.0	5 10 26.9	+ 4.47	+48 54 30	+ 4.3
19. Orionis	2.3	5 30 30.0	+ 3.08	+ 8 17 58	+ 4.3
20. Tauri	2.6	5 30 36.8	+ 3.39	+86 30 15	+ 3.4
21. Orionis	2.5	5 37 42.9	+ 3.08	+ 21 38 4	+ 2.8
22. Leporis	2.7	5 39 1.3	+ 3.05	+17 50 54	+ 2.7
23. Orionis	2.9	5 31 37.0	+ 3.04	+ 15 17 4	+ 2.4
24. Columbae	2.7	5 36 26.4	+ 3.19	+34 7 6	+ 2.0
25. Orionis	2.8	5 36 37.4	+ 3.08	+ 7 33 34	+ 1.6
26. Geminorum	2.1	6 27 52.8	+ 3.43	+26 28 19	+ 1.6
27. Geminorum	2.9	6 28 36.6	+ 3.43	+26 28 19	+ 1.6
28. Canis Majoris (Sirius)	1.6	6 45 52.5	+ 3.08	+26 35 1	+ 1.6
29. Canis Majoris	2.0	6 45 52.5	+ 3.08	+26 35 1	+ 1.6
30. Canis Majoris	2.0	6 45 52.5	+ 3.08	+26 35 1	+ 1.6
31. Geminorum	2.6	7 13 6.5	+ 3.59	+20 8 17	+ 0.5
32. Geminorum (Castor)	2.0	7 39 14.6	+ 3.05	+30 4 27	+ 0.8
33. Canis Minoris (Procyon)	2.5	7 34 54.3	+ 3.39	+ 5 36 27	+ 0.1
34. Geminorum (Pollux)	2.1	7 40 30.7	+ 3.70	+26 13 48	+ 0.8
35. Argus	2.8	8 3 36.0	+ 3.58	+24 3 41	+0.3
36. Hydra	3.6	8 45 19.3	+ 3.19	+ 4 43 40	+0.2
37. Ursa Majoris	3.1	8 33 37.8	+ 3.17	+46 30 22	+0.2
38. Hydra	3.0	9 03 26.7	+ 3.25	+ 9 37 36	+0.6
39. Ursa Majoris	2.3	9 07 24.9	+ 3.45	+24 3 29	+0.3
40. Leonis	3.1	9 41 5.3	+ 3.21	+22 30 46	+0.2
41. Leonis (Regulus)	2.6	10 36 30.5	+ 3.29	+20 16 1	+0.2
42. Leonis	2.0	10 36 30.5	+ 3.29	+20 16 1	+0.2
43. Ursa Majoris	2.0	10 36 30.5	+ 3.29	+20 16 1	+0.2
44. Leonis	2.0	10 36 30.5	+ 3.29	+20 16 1	+0.2
45. Crateris	3.0	11 13 8.4	+ 3.07	+24 19 26	+0.7
46. Leonis	2.0	11 44 46.7	+ 3.22	+13 3 30	+0.4
47. Ursa Majoris	2.1	11 49 35.3	+ 3.05	+24 9 46	+0.2
48. Corvi	3.0	12 5 3.6	+ 3.07	+20 9 20	+0.2
49. Virginis	4.0	12 16 36.5	+ 3.07	+20 9 20	+0.2
50. Corvi	2.8	12 29 36.3	+ 3.16	+20 9 20	+0.2
51. Virginis	3.7	12 27 24.1	+ 3.07	+20 9 20	+0.2
52. Corona Veris	2.0	12 24 8.0	+ 3.23	+20 9 20	+0.2
53. Virginis (Spica)	1.6	13 20 46.9	+ 3.16	+20 9 20	+0.2
54. Virginis	3.0	13 20 46.9	+ 3.16	+20 9 20	+0.2
55. Ursa Majoris	2.9	13 44 40.0	+ 3.16	+20 9 20	+0.2
56. Bootis	2.8	13 44 40.0	+ 3.16	+20 9 20	+0.2

* Capella, magnitude ranges from 2.1 to 2.4.

* Sirius, magnitude ranges from 1.4 to 1.6.

Planets.

Mean and Setting of Uranus and Neptune, with Right Ascension and Declination, in 1905, about the time of Opposition, at Mean Noon of the respective dates.

	Right Asc.	Decl.	R.A.	Decl.
July.	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
22	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
23	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
24	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
25	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
26	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
27	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
28	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
29	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
30	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
Aug.	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
1	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
2	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
3	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
4	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
5	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
6	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
7	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
8	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
9	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
10	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
11	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
12	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M

In Opposition August 12.

	Right Asc.	Decl.	R.A.	Decl.
Jan.	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
2	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
3	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
4	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
5	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
6	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
7	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
8	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
9	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
10	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
11	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
12	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
13	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
14	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
15	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
16	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
17	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
18	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
19	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
20	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
21	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
22	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
23	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
24	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
25	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
26	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
27	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
28	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
29	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
30	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M
31	22 21	7 33M	22 21	7 33M

In Opposition January 22.

The times of Setting of the above planets may be obtained with sufficient accuracy by taking the arithmetical mean between the times of Rising and Setting.

THE ROTATION PERIOD OF NEPTUNE.

From observations of the planet made by Mr Maxwell Hall in the year 1902 it was noticed that while the light of certain stars in the field of the telescope remained constant during the night, the light of Neptune varied considerably, as if some portion of the planet's surface reflected light unequally. From these observations a period of rotation of about 24 hrs. was deduced. During the opposition in 1905 similar comparisons were made on a rather more extended scale, which on reduction gave a value of 24 hrs. 46, rather smaller than the value obtained in 1902.

Mr Maxwell Hall suggests that observers in widely differing longitudes should undertake similar observations during the opposition of Neptune in 1906, in order to obtain more data for a full discussion of the various points of interest connected with these observations.

Mean Right Ascension and Declination of 100 Fundamental Stars 83

NAME OF STAR.	MAG.	RIGHT ASCENSION.	ANNUAL PROGRESSION.	DECLINATION.	ANAL. PREC.
		<i>M H S</i>		<i>° ' "</i>	<i>"</i>
1. <i>Bottis (Arcturus)</i>	0.3	14 22 40.6	+ 0.25	+19 37 0	-15.6
2. <i>Bottis</i>	0.8	14 43 19.1	+ 0.45	+17 56 40	-15.3
3. <i>Libra</i>	0.9	14 46 13.7	+ 0.35	+15 41 30	-15.0
4. <i>Ursæ Minoris</i>	0.8	14 50 56.3	- 0.20	+14 29 50	-14.7
5. <i>Libra</i>	1.0	15 18 29.1	+ 0.33	- 9 4 25	-13.4
6. <i>Coronæ Borealis</i>	2.3	15 31 7.9	+ 0.53	+20 59 40	-12.1
7. <i>Serpentis</i>	2.8	15 40 7.7	+ 0.54	+ 8 45 25	-11.5
8. <i>Scorpii</i>	2.9	16 0 33.3	+ 0.48	+19 34 20	-10.9
9. <i>Ophiuchi</i>	3.0	16 0 38.8	+ 0.34	- 3 26 44	- 8.3
10. <i>Scorpii</i>	3.9	16 28 31.1	+ 0.35	+61 43 15	- 8.1
11. <i>(Antares)</i>	1.3	16 24 15.1	+ 0.68	-16 24 48	- 8.1
12. <i>Herculis</i>	3.0	16 36 7.1	+ 0.30	+34 45 16	- 7.0
13. <i>Ophiuchi</i>	3.4	16 53 45.1	+ 0.65	+ 9 30 17	- 5.7
14. <i>Herculis</i>	3.7	17 10 40.0	+ 0.74	+14 29 7	- 4.3
15. <i>Ophiuchi</i>	3.7	17 16 59.9	+ 0.68	-14 55 0	- 3.7
16. <i>Draconis</i>	3.0	17 28 30.0	+ 0.56	+30 41 47	- 2.7
17. <i>Ophiuchi</i>	4.1	17 31 1.1	+ 0.78	+12 37 13	- 2.5
18. <i>Herculis</i>	3.5	17 43 10.1	+ 0.27	+17 46 9	- 2.5
19. <i>Draconis</i>	3.4	17 54 39.3	+ 0.39	+51 29 54	- 0.5
20. <i>Ursæ Minoris</i>	4.4	17 59 50.8	-19.35	+56 39 51	- 0.1
21. <i>Regiardi</i>	4.0	18 5 44.1	+ 0.39	-11 4 28	+ 0.6
22. <i>Lyrae (Vega)</i>	0.1	18 34 5.7	+ 0.21	+36 44 17	+ 3.4
23. <i>Lyrae</i>	3.0	18 46 58.7	+ 0.41	+33 13 28	+ 4.1
24. <i>Aquile</i>	3.0	19 1 38.0	+ 0.70	+13 44 16	+ 5.3
25. <i>Ursæ Minoris</i>	3.6	19 3 51.6	-7.71	+10 49 0	+ 5.5
26. <i>Aquile</i>	2.4	19 11 13.0	+ 0.31	+ 56 47 7	+ 7.0
27. <i>Aquile</i>	2.6	19 44 26.0	+ 0.65	+10 24 26	+ 8.7
28. <i>Aquile (Altair)</i>	2.9	19 48 41.1	+ 0.80	+ 9 36 44	+ 9.0
29. <i>Aquile</i>	3.0	19 53 11.1	+ 0.64	+ 6 11 46	+ 9.4
30. <i>Capricorni</i>	3.0	20 13 63.7	+ 0.33	-18 48 28	+11.0
31. <i>Cygni</i>	2.3	20 38 34.1	+ 0.04	+44 58 47	+12.8
32. <i>Cygni</i>	3.5	21 0 26.1	+ 0.55	+29 54 34	+14.3
33. <i>Aquarii</i>	4.6	21 16 34.6	+ 0.41	+68 13 46	+15.4
34. <i>Cephei</i>	3.1	21 27 8.3	+ 0.16	- 5 36 29	+15.8
35. <i>Cephei</i>	3.4	21 37 34.9	+ 0.70	+70 11 30	+15.5
36. <i>Pegasi</i>	3.5	21 40 3.6	+ 0.54	+ 9 29 28	+15.4
37. <i>Aquarii</i>	3.8	21 57 1.1	+ 0.46	- 9 43 48	+17.4
38. <i>Aquarii</i>	3.9	21 57 1.1	+ 0.39	- 9 43 29	+17.1
39. <i>Pegasi</i>	3.8	21 57 1.1	+ 0.59	+10 23 23	+18.0
40. <i>Picis Australis (Fomalhaut)</i>	1.2	22 53 0.7	+ 0.30	-30 4 4	+19.2
41. <i>Pegasi (Markab)</i>	2.8	23 0 34.1	+ 0.58	+14 45 11	+19.4
42. <i>Picium</i>	3.8	23 18 46.6	+ 0.66	+ 49 23	+19.6
43. <i>Cephei</i>	3.4	23 35 53.4	+ 0.46	+77 9 40	+19.9
44. <i>Picium</i>	4.0	23 54 50.0	+ 0.07	+ 6 23 24	+20.0

a) *Herculis*, magnitude ranges from 3.1 to 3.9.
 b) *Lyrae*, magnitude ranges from 3.4 to 4.1.

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S OUTER RING, 1906.

Date.	Maj. Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Maj. Axis.	Minor Axis.
Jan	3 45 57	19 50	July	3 27 35	18 00
Feb.	4 45 55	19 50	Aug	3 27 35	18 00
Mar	5 45 53	19 50	Sep	7 30 14	14 30
Apr	6 45 54	17 79	Oct	4 40 13	14 30
May	6 30 32	15 73	Nov	2 45 50	14 30
June	3 30 00	15 73	Dec	4 44 59	15 73

These figures represent the dimensions of Saturn's Ring as seen from the Earth and refer to the outer limit of the outer Ring. The sign - means that the southern surface will be visible. The Ring will be invisible when its plane passes through either the centre of the Sun centre of the Earth, or when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of the plane of the Ring.

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1906.

Date	Mercury	Venus	Date	Mercury	Venus
Jan. 1 1906	0' 35"	0' 30"	July 4 1906	0' 46"	0' 00"
Feb. 3 1906	0' 00"	0' 33"	Aug. 3 1906	0' 37"	0' 00"
Mar. 1 1906	0' 36"	0' 74"	Sep. 2 1906	0' 36"	0' 24"
Apr. 3 1906	0' 00"	0' 60"	Oct. 1 1906	0' 00"	0' 00"
May 3 1906	0' 37"	0' 44"	Nov. 1 1906	0' 00"	0' 30"
June 4 1906	0' 00"	0' 00"	Dec. 1 1906	0' 00"	0' 33"

When the above numbers are less than 0' 30" the planet is *horned*, and when they reach unity the planet is *full*.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF SOME FUNDAMENTAL STARS VISIBLE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, FOR JANUARY 1, 1906

NAME OF STAR.	MAG.	RIGHT ASCENSION.	ANNUAL PROGRESSION.	DECLINATION.	ANAL. PREC.	REMARKS.
		<i>M H S</i>		<i>° ' "</i>	<i>"</i>	
1. <i>Hydri</i>	2.9	0 23 35.1	+ 0.51	-77 43 26	+10.0	It is supposed that this star, one of the brightest in the Southern Hemisphere, is the nearest of the fixed stars to the Earth. Its parallax has been found to be 0.75", which would make its distance from the Earth 27,000 times that of the Sun. At the rate at which light travels through space, it would require four years and four months to reach the Earth from this star.
2. <i>Eridani (Ackerna)</i>	0.8	0 34 35.1	+ 0.51	-77 43 26	+10.0	
3. <i>Hydri</i>	3.7	0 46 31.1	+ 0.97	-74 39 48	+10.0	
4. <i>Argus</i>	-1.0	0 50 3.1	+ 0.33	-51 36 58	- 2.9	
5. <i>Argus</i>	2.2	0 54 50.1	+ 0.61	-55 25 11	- 3.3	
6. <i>Chamaeleontis</i>	4.3	1 12 23.1	+ 0.34	-16 14 34	-18.9	
7. <i>Circuli</i>	2.6	1 12 23.1	+ 0.34	-16 14 34	-18.9	
8. <i>Centauri</i>	0.8	1 39 53.1	+ 0.51	-29 56 0	-17.3	
9. <i>Centauri</i>	0.8	1 39 53.1	+ 0.51	-29 56 0	-17.3	
10. <i>Trianguli Australis</i>	2.8	1 39 53.1	+ 0.51	-29 56 0	-17.3	
11. <i>Centauri</i>	0.8	1 39 53.1	+ 0.51	-29 56 0	-17.3	
12. <i>Centauri</i>	0.8	1 39 53.1	+ 0.51	-29 56 0	-17.3	
13. <i>Centauri</i>	0.8	1 39 53.1	+ 0.51	-29 56 0	-17.3	
14. <i>Centauri</i>	0.8	1 39 53.1	+ 0.51	-29 56 0	-17.3	
15. <i>Centauri</i>	0.8	1 39 53.1	+ 0.51	-29 56 0	-17.3	

Argus, magnitude ranges from 2 to 2.4.

Telescopic Powers Suitable for Observing Celestial Objects.

Comets and large nebulae such as those in Orion and Aurigae, require very low powers and extensive fields of view, so that the whole of the objects may be viewed, and their light sufficiently concentrated to display the fainter portions. To examine critically the structure of a comet's nucleus or details of form in a nebula, powers of 200 or 300 may be used. The cluster in Hercules (Messier 23) is splendidly resolved with 100 on a 3-in. reflector.

The spots on the Sun are to be very distinctly seen in a small telescope, care being taken to protect the eye with deeply-tinted glass. Large spots or clusters of spots are sometimes visible to the naked eye. A 3-in. refractor, powers from 60 to 100, reveals the solar markings in detail and under many varieties of form and grouping. The craters, mountains, cliffs, and ridges of the Moon are satisfactorily seen in general outline with 30 and 75, though, for minute formations, powers of 100 and 200 are necessary on a 3 or 3.5 in. glass. Solar and lunar eclipses are best visible under low powers, with fields sufficiently ample to include a picture of the whole phenomenon.

The phases of Mercury may be discerned with 200 or 300, but the air must be steady and the object not very near the horizon; those of Venus are plain with quite a low power. Whenever practicable these planets should be examined by daylight, for definition is often agreeably sharp at such times. Mars and Jupiter, too, should be observed in very strong twilight.

The chief spots on Mars, such as the *Syrte Major* and *Aëolis* and *Mars*, may be distinguished with 30 on a 3-in. refractor, but powers of 100 and 200 and an 8-in. refractor or 20-in. reflector are desirable to exhibit the outlines of the planet, narrower markings, many of which are delicate streaks and spots requiring very sharp images as well as ample magnification.

Jupiter's equatorial belts are perceptible in a 3½-in. telescope, power 40, but for studying their variable appearances and taking transit-times of the bright and dark spots 200 and 300 are requisite on a much larger instrument. The writer has successfully employed 300 with a 10½-in. reflector on Jupiter, but found no

advantage over powers of 200 to 400. The four bright satellites are visible in an opera-glass. Dark transits of Satellites III. and IV. and their shadows may be observed with a 2-in. refractor and powers of 100 or 150.

Saturn and Mars usually appear well defined under higher powers than Jupiter. The division in Saturn's ring and his principal dark belt are to be readily glimpsed, when the globe is sufficiently inclined, with a 3½-in. glass, power 200. But magnifiers of 300 to 350, and greater apertures, are essential to reach the delicate features of the planet, such as the spots which appeared in his northern hemisphere in 1893. Uranus is visible in any small telescope, and *Isopetus* is sometimes an easy object, but *Tethys*, *Rhea*, and *Phoebe* are much more difficult.

In planetary work the observer will ultimately find it an advantage to accustom himself to one and the same power. If on special occasions or for particular purposes really high magnifiers are employed, they should be single lenses, as they possess a decided advantage in light and definition at the centre of the field.

For planetary observations generally, a telescope of less than 8 inches aperture is not really effective for reliable and comprehensive work, nor can powers under 200 be expected to deal satisfactorily with the markings on Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. When the air is very steady large telescopes and fairly high magnifying powers may be used to the best advantage.

Occultations of stars by the Moon are generally to be well observed with a 3-in. glass, power 30 to 75.

For double stars the eye piece required will depend in a great measure upon the character of the object. For very close pairs, high powers, such as 300 or 400, and even more, are sometimes desirable, but in cases where the components are distant and the magnitudes differ considerably, as *Vega*, *Polaris*, or *Rigel*, then a moderate power, such as 100 or 150, will give excellent results. For showing variable stars a good field-glass is to be recommended. For groups of stars a comet eye-piece, power 25 or 30 and field about 1½°, will be best. The latter would also be well adapted for comet-seeking and for general views of large comets, nebulae, and parts of the Milky Way.

The Variable Star *Algol* (Beta Persei).

Computed Times of Minima for 1906—max. 2½, min. 2½

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

The Solar or Planetary System consists of the Sun, with eight planets circulating around him at varying distances, in oval figures not greatly differing from the circular form. Six of these planets have other secondary and smaller bodies circulating round their primary forming separate systems, and all receiving their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets, which return to perihelion at regular intervals and have the Sun in one focus of their elongated ellipses, are also members of the Solar System, but shine chiefly by their own light.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun presents a mottled appearance, with here and there in definite positions certain black spots, the nature of which is not yet certainly known. They vary in numbers, reaching a maximum about every 11 years. They are found in the region of the Sun's equator. As the Sun rotates on its axis in 25 days 8 hours, the spots appear to pass across the disc in 2½ days, moving from east to west, disappearing at the western edge, and, supposing the spot to last long enough, re-appearing again at the eastern limb in 13 or 14 days. They are of irregular shape, vary greatly in size, and consist of several distinct parts—a nucleus quite black, an umbra less dark, and a penumbra faintly dark, the nucleus being at a lower level than the others, and all lower than the bright surface.

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon, as in a total solar eclipse, certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's limb, consisting of masses of glowing hydrogen gas which arise from the chromosphere, some times to a height of nine or ten times the diameter of the Earth. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscopic. Another appendage to the Sun, extending to an immense distance, is called the corona, and can at present only be seen during total eclipses of the Sun. The lower portion consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen the upper a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather like plumes with dark spaces between. These plumes have sometimes been traced to twice the Sun's diameter. The corona does not always appear of a constant form, but has been observed to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots.

The distance from the Sun to the Earth is about 93,000,000 miles. In comparing distances expressed in such high numbers it is not very easy to get a clear idea of their relation to each other. It will answer the purpose better to take this distance as the unit and express all others in terms of it.

MERCURY

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system, his mean distance in terms of the unit being 0.387. Moving in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth he can never be seen far from the former body, being sometimes to the West, and sometimes to the East of the Sun, in the former case appearing as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. These apparent excursions are technically known as elongations, the times and distances of which are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit causes the amount of these excursions to vary considerably, they may be as small as 28° or as large as 28°. His period of revolution round the

Sun, in other words his year, consists of 88 solar days, and he turns on his axis in the same time, and therefore always presents the same face to the Sun, like the Moon with respect to the Earth, and also, like the Moon, shows similar 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.

A planet is said to be in conjunction with another body when it is seen in the same direction in the heavens. In the case of the inferior planets, those between the Earth and Sun, the conjunction is obviously of two kinds, the one when the planet is between the Earth and Sun, and the other when the Sun is between the Earth and the planet, the former named inferior and the latter superior conjunction.

Mercury will be favourably visible from January 12-23 and from May 5-23, in the evening, above the western region of the horizon, about an hour after sunset. He will also be well observable at the end of June in the morning sky, and again during the last half of October.

VENUS

Venus, nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth, and presents phenomena similar to those of Mercury, only that, being farther from the Sun and nearer to the Earth than Mercury, her angles of elongation exceed those of Mercury, extending to 47°. Her year consists of 225 days. The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, as owing to her dense cloud-laden atmosphere but very few markings are visible, rendering the determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By many astronomers her day is supposed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth. At the time of her greatest brilliancy Venus appears as a beautiful crescent, like the Moon when about 3½ days old.

Venus will be splendidly displayed during the year, in fact, the conditions for the favourable presentation of this brilliant orb could hardly be better. During the first six months of 1901 she will shine as the evening star, and throughout the last half of the year will appear as the morning star. In the first half of May the planet will not set until nearly midnight, and early in October she will come above the horizon at about 2 a.m. and remain visible until after sunrise. On February 23 and 24 a very interesting spectacle will be presented in the western sky, Venus and Jupiter being very near together. The former planet will be at her greatest elongation E. (28° 25') on April 24, and at her greatest brilliancy on May 27. At the end of June Venus will be invisible for a short period, but quickly re-appears as a morning star, and reaches her greatest brilliancy on August 9. On September 2 she will be at her greatest elongation W. (28° 17'), and may be observed very near the Moon on September 23.

Either for popular naked-eye observation or for scientific telescopic study Venus will offer almost unique facilities in 1901.

THE MOON

Our own planet has one satellite, the mean distance of which from the Earth is about 238,855 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, having no appreciable atmosphere to obscure the more delicate markings. With a powerful telescope the Moon may be brought apparently within about 300 miles, so that any changes which occur over large tracts of country could be easily distinguished. Outlets perhaps from cultivated fields. The Moon's surface shows signs of tremendous volcanic action, craters are found all over the surface, varying greatly in size and crowded closely together. The most conspicuous of these craters is Tycho with a breadth of 50 miles and 2,000 feet deep, having a central cone about 5,000 feet high. It will be noticed that we only see one side of the Moon and from this fact we infer that she must turn on her axis in the same time that she turns round the Earth. There being no sign of water or vapour on her disc, and consequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature, heated in the lunar day of half a month to a very high temperature indeed, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is 2,160 miles, or a trifle more, and her rate of motion through the firmament $15^{\circ} 25' 35''$ per day and $35^{\circ} 56'$ 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 27d. 7h. 43m. 12s. 46th, but the time from one New Moon to another is 29d. 12h. 44m. 3s. When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. Quite a small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring plains, and crater-rings. We see, as it were, a cold dead world apparently devoid of water or atmosphere. Deep down in the chasms and valleys it is possible that some small amount of moisture may exist, and with it a very low form of vegetation, but it is certain that the water has long since left the regions popularly known as seas. Owing to the absence of moisture all details on the lunar surface stand out with startling distinctness, and the shadows of the mountain peaks are sharp and clear.

Plato is, perhaps, the best known ring-plain, and is easily identified by amateurs. It lies at the extreme lower (N) edge of the dark greyish sea called the Mare Imbrium. Plato is 60 miles in diameter, the walls average 2,000 feet, and the highest peak nearly 7,000 feet in altitude.

Tycho is the inner volcano from which radiate the wonderful systems of bright streaks about whose origin and meaning we know so little. These rays, as they are often called, can be best seen at Full Moon, when they cross almost the entire visible hemisphere of our satellite.

The plane in which the Moon moves is inclined about 5° to the Ecliptic and cuts it in two opposite points, called her nodes. These points are subject to a motion round the Ecliptic, making the complete circuit in about 18 years, so that after every 18 years the eclipses recur in the same order. Owing to this tilt the Moon will have passed over 4,000 times in the heavens of 20th in

the course of 22 years, eclipsing or occulting, as it is called, all the stars and planets which lie along a line joining the Earth, Moon and star or planet. A list of these phenomena, with the time of disappearance and reappearance as well as the point on the Moon's limb at which they occur, will be found on p. 82. When the Moon passes between the Earth and Sun and the three bodies lie on a line joining their centres, there will be an eclipse of the Sun, which may be either total or annular—total if the Moon happens to be near perigee, and annular if near to apogee. The Moon in this latter case being farther from the Earth, looks smaller than the Sun and leaves at the middle of the eclipse a ring of light from the Sun round the dark circular disc of the Moon. When the centres of the Sun and Moon are not coincident, but differ by something less than the Moon's semi-diameter, the eclipse will be partial. Solar eclipses are only total at certain places on the globe, and will be partial in localities off the line of totality, owing to the change in the observer's position placing the Moon out of the direct line between him and the Sun. Total eclipses of the Sun are very rare in this country, there will be none till the year 1929.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon, causing a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of Solar Eclipses, but with this difference—that the eclipse will be visible alike 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 owing to the Sun's light being 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 seen that solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

When the Moon is full in that part of the Ecliptic called the vernal equinox, her motion towards the north is most rapid, and in north latitudes nearly parallel to the horizon, then her tendency to rise later each night is compensated by the northward part of her motion, and she will in that case rise about the same time, nearly full, for two or three successive nights at the time of sunset, and thus give light to get in the harvest. Hence the Full Moon which happens nearest to September is called the Harvest Moon. In the United Kingdom, however, the harvest is usually gathered in some three or four weeks before this time.

Beyond the advantage we get from her light, the Moon is most important to us as a tide-producing body.

It is not possible within the limits assigned to this article to enter minutely into all the causes which produce the complex phenomena of the tides, though the most prominent factors may be explained without having recourse to the higher mathematics necessary to a full comprehension of this difficult subject.

The Newtonian law of gravitation teaches us "that every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle, with a force varying inversely as the squares of their mutual distances, and directly as the mass of the attracting particle."

Suppose the Earth to be a sphere covered by a sea of uniform depth, and the Earth and Moon relatively at rest, then the layer of water immediately under the Moon will be attracted

more per unit of mass than the Earth, and heaped up towards the Moon, the layer of water on the opposite side of the Earth will be attracted less than the solid Earth per unit of mass being further off the water here will be heaped up away from the Earth and Moon. At these opposite places there will be high water, though in this latter case not quite so high as in the former. The sea will thus have very nearly the form of a prolate spheroid, with the major axis passing through the Earth and Moon. At places situated on a circle 90° from the major axis there will be low water.

As the Moon revolves around the Earth and the Earth rotates on its axis, this figure never has time to perfect itself, and an imperfect form of it travels round the Earth in a lunar day, which is longer than a civil day by about six minutes. So that high water occurs, generally speaking, about that time later at the same place each day.

Besides the Moon, the Sun exerts a considerable disturbing force, producing tides exactly similar to those produced by the Moon, but smaller in effect, for although the mass of the Sun is immensely greater than that of the Moon, yet his distance from the Earth is such that the ratio of his tide-producing force to that of the Moon is as 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. The observed tide, therefore, is the effect of the superimposed lunar and solar tides. Calculations show that the difference between the major and minor axes of the spheroid due to the Moon alone amounts to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and according to the ratio above would make the same difference due to the Sun alone about $25\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The following heights of tides on the Thames, with the distance of their respective stations from the mouth of this river, are from *Phil. Times* (1881) —

	Height	Distance
	ft in	m
London Docks	18 10	40
Putney	20 5	67½
Kew	7 1	73
Richmond	3 10	76
Teddington	2 4½	79

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

THE EARTH

The Earth in its orbital motion round the Sun has the effect of making the latter body apparently describe a complete revolution among the stars in the course of a year, half of its path being above the Earth's equator, as in summer, and half below, as in winter. The Sun does not, of course, move, but the Earth moves in a direction opposite to the apparent motion of the Sun, in a plane, called the *Ecliptic*, passing through the Sun's centre. The Earth's equator is inclined $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ with respect to the *Ecliptic*, and this tilt it is which causes our seasons. The Earth's equator, therefore, in consequence of this tilt, cuts the *Ecliptic* in two opposite points, the

vernal and autumnal equinoxes, and when the Sun is at either of these points the days and nights all over the globe are of equal duration. The Earth travels over one half of the *Ecliptic* in summer, and the other half in winter. It will be noticed in comparing the times of the beginning of the seasons, that in the summer half from spring to autumn, the Earth is delayed in traversing this part some eight days longer than the winter half, from autumn to spring. This is caused by the eccentricity of the orbit and the law of areas—a law which requires that the imaginary line joining the Earth and Sun shall sweep over equal areas in equal times. The Earth when farthest from the Sun as at the summer solstice, must move more slowly than at the winter solstice, when the radius vector to this imaginary line is called, is shorter. In relation to the Sun the Earth is a very small body, the diameter of the Sun being 864,400 miles, that of the Earth only 7,928 miles. The Earth revolves around the Sun, in the *Ecliptic*, with an average velocity of 28 miles a second, and rotates on its axis once in 23 hours 56 minutes. Mercury and Venus, being nearer to the Sun, have a velocity of 30 and 31 miles a second respectively.

The *Ecliptic* is the fundamental plane to which the planets' places are generally referred, the planes of their orbits being inclined more or less to this fundamental plane, the longitude is measured along the *Ecliptic* from the vernal equinox, the latitude to the north or south of the *Ecliptic*. Astronomers also refer their observations to another system of co-ordinates. Taking the Earth's equator as the fundamental plane, they measure Right Ascension from the same point of intersection along the *equator*, and Declination north or south of it. These latter being derived from observation the corresponding celestial longitude and latitude can be deduced from them by calculation.

The inclination of the planetary orbits to the *Ecliptic* is not large, the greatest being that of Mercury, 7° ; Venus, $3\frac{1}{2}^\circ$; Saturn $2\frac{1}{2}^\circ$; Mars, Jupiter, and Neptune rather more than 1° and Uranus, 1° . The point of intersection of the equator with the *Ecliptic* is not stationary, but has an annual motion of $50'$ thus causing an annual increase in the celestial longitudes, and Right Ascensions of the stars. The *Ecliptic* is divided into twelve divisions of 30° , called the signs of the Zodiac and named after the constellations. This sometimes causes a little confusion, because, at the present time, the precession has carried this point from the constellation of Aries into Pisces. In the time of Hipparchus, B.C. 130, it was situated in Aries, and astronomers still speak of the first point of Aries, by which they mean the first sign of the Zodiac, and not the constellation of Aries. This precessional movement will carry the equinoctial points completely round the *Ecliptic* in 25,800 years, called the *Annus Maximus*. The inclination of the planetary orbits to the *Ecliptic* being but small, it will occasionally happen that the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, when near their nodes, and passing between the Earth and Sun, will be seen projected as black spots on his disc. These events, as they are called, take place more frequently in the case of Mercury than Venus. The transits of Venus are useful in determining the parallax of the Sun—that is, his distance from the Earth. Mercury might be used for the same purpose, but the conditions

are far less favourable. Such transits may be considered as peculiar cases of eclipses, but from the smallness of the planetary discs, as compared with that of the Sun, no sensible obscuration of the latter is produced.

MARS.

The next planet is Mars, moving in an ellipse with a mean distance from the Sun of 1.38, and having a diameter rather more than half that of the earth. His year consists of 687 days, and period of rotation, or day, equals 24.6225 hrs. Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than the inferior planets. He is never seen in crescent phase, and only gibbous to the extent of one eighth of his disc, the maximum occurring when the planet is in quadrature, or 90° of longitude from the Sun. The other superior planets are too far away to show any appreciable phase.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his rotation period to be well ascertained, besides white spots at the poles of rotation. These are supposed to consist of snow—a reasonable supposition if, as is probably the case, Mars has a considerable atmosphere. 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. The continents and seas, as the markings are called, have been charted and their positions accurately laid down. Many excellent photographs of Mars have also been obtained showing the white polar spots and other markings very plainly.

In 1877 Professor Asaph Hall discovered that Mars was attended by two very small satellites, both too faint to be seen except in the most powerful telescopes. The outermost Deimos, revolves in 30 hours 18 minutes, and Phobos, the larger and nearer the planet, takes only 7 hours 39 minutes, or less than one-third the time of the rotation of its primary. In consequence of the rapid motion of the inner satellite a very interesting appearance would be presented to an inhabitant on Mars, if it would be seen to rise in the west and set in the east twice in the course of one night, while the outer satellite would revolve in the opposite direction—from east to west. Mars is an interesting object for telescopic study, as his actual surface may be seen—and white polar caps are amongst the most prominent and easily distinguished features on his disc. Mars, and the further planets, moving in orbits exterior to the Earth, are said to be in opposition when distant from the Sun 180° of longitude, they are then nearest to the Earth, generally at their brightest, both at midnight, and attain their greatest altitude.

Mars will be in opposition to the Sun in February, and may be very successfully observed at that period. His distance from the Earth will be considerable, but his northern declination and consequent great height above the horizon will partly compensate for his small diameter. The latter, even when the planet is nearest to the Earth on February 9 will be only 12", but the definition of the surface markings on the disc will probably be excellent, as the altitude of the object will be far above the disturbing vapours which usually induce the bad quality of telescopic images. During the months of January and February Mars apparently moves westwards

amongst the stars of Leo, and at about the middle of January will be placed a little above the bright star Regulus in that constellation.

AFTERGLOWS.

Between Mars and the next conspicuous planet, Jupiter, there are a number of small planets, or asteroids. Of this number Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas are the largest, the brightest, Vesta, when in opposition being just visible to the naked eye. Her diameter is 220 miles. Her light reflecting capacity is very great. The diameter of Ceres is 477 miles.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, amounting on an average to about 1,300 days, or 3½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval and the inclination of their planes varies considerably, in the case of Pallas it amounts to 35° that of Juno being only 13°. Many of these asteroids are less than 20 miles in diameter and they are probably nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun. One of the more recently discovered of these small bodies is named Eros, which at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time thus affording the best opportunity for the determination of the solar parallax.

The distances of the planets from the Sun are observed to be connected by a curious progression known as *Bode's Law*, that holds good approximately for all of them except Neptune, which it would make too far from the Sun. According to this law there ought to be another planet in the space between Mars and Jupiter. Although this law is quite empirical, and only roughly true, it led astronomers to explore the region between Mars and Jupiter, which resulted in the discovery of Vesta, Ceres, Juno, and Pallas, and subsequently of the vast number at present known—about a thousand.

It has been suggested that these bodies, very small as contrasted with the other members of the solar system, may be the result of the destruction of a large planet originally circulating between Mars and Jupiter, which had become shattered by some catastrophe scattering the fragments in all directions. One of the difficulties in accepting this explanation is that if all of the fragments of the exploded planet started from the same place their orbits should have a point of intersection with the Ecliptic common to them all, which is not now the case.

JUPITER.

The next planet, Jupiter, distant from the Sun 5.2 times that of the Earth, is the largest planet in the system, having a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. His year is equivalent to twelve of our years, and his day 9.9 hrs. long. Though so much larger than the Earth, his density is but 1/4th of the latter. His orbit is only inclined 1° 30' to the Ecliptic. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope the first thing that strikes the observer is that his disc is not circular, but oval, the polar diameter being 8,400 miles and the equatorial 9,400 miles.

This form, of an oblate spheroid, is due to his 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, they were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, by Galileo, its inventor, in

the year also. Their orbits are but slightly inclined to the ecliptic, and in consequence eclipses of the three inner moons occur every lunation, the shadow of the planet being large as compared with their distances. As seen from the Earth, before opposition, the eclipses will take place when the satellites are west of Jupiter, and after opposition on the east of the planet. The motions of the satellites are eastwards. Besides the eclipses of the satellites they are seen at times to transit the disc of the planet with their shadows, and are sometimes occulted, banded his disc.

Besides the four principal satellites Jupiter has five other very small ones, visible only in large telescopes.

Jupiter will be strikingly visible as an evening star during the first two months of the year. In March he will draw near to the Sun, and become invisible as a naked-eye object at the end. He will share with the brighter planet Venus the glories of the evening sky in January and February. In June he will prominently reappear as a morning star, and in the summer months Venus and Jupiter will form a very lustrous pair of morning stars. The latter planet will be very suitably placed for the study of his surface features which are abundant and of peculiarly interesting character.

There is one remarkable feature—a large oval spot—which has been visible for many years, situated partly within a hollow on the southern equatorial belt of Jupiter. Its rotation period has varied in different years, increasing from 9^h 55^m 33^s in 1879 to 9^h 55^m 45^s in 1900 when irregularities of striking character were after developed, and these were probably due to the disturbing action of a large dusky spot in nearly the same latitude. Since the year 1890 the red spot and hollow in the belt have exhibited a surprising increase of velocity, the rotation period having decreased to about 9^h 55^m 35^s.

We give below a table of the times when the spot will be visible in telescopes. It will be useful to remember that the spot returns to the same apparent position on the disc at intervals of 9^h 55^m 35^s, so that at intervals of 22 days (20 rotations) the spot is presented at nearly the same times (really a few minutes earlier) as before. There are a great many other features of fairly distinct outlines on Jupiter, but they do not seem to exhibit the same durability as the red spot for the latter has been visible during more than half a century. The hollow in the southern belt in which the red spot is situated has exhibited, with some variations of shape, since September 1879, when Schwabe, of Dessau, detected it and represented its aspect in a series of drawings.

APPROXIMATE TIMES OF TRANSIT OF RED SPOT ON JUPITER

Date	Probable time of transit	Date	Probable time of transit
July 20	24 34	Sept. 8	2 4
" 28	25 20	" 16	5 58
Aug. 9	24 43	" 27	9 43
" 10	25 24	Oct. 8	13 30
" 24	22 46	" 23	13 9
Sept. 7	23 23	" 19	7 45

Jupiter will be near Venus on the night following February 23, and create a brilliant and attractive picture in the evening sky at about that date. On October 23 he will arrive at

opposition to the Sun, and be exhibited under the best circumstances during the whole of the night. Any small telescope will display the chief features upon his surface and with one of 3 inches aperture it is possible to discern the belts and certain marks on Jupiter, and the four larger moons are plainly revealed. The two outer ones, viz., Sata III and IV, when crossing over the disc of the planet appear as dark spots, and their shadows are also perceptible, though usually projected on another region of the disc and visible possibly at a different time. Occasionally all of the brighter satellites are on one and the same side of the planet (see third page of each month).

TRANSITS OF HADELITE III

Date	Immersion	Emergence	Duration
January 2	7 38	10 40	3 2
February 7	5 37	8 24	2 57
June 15	14 43	16 40	1 57
July 21	22 55	23 25	1 30
July 28	15 58	17 25	1 27
September 5	22 20	23 11	1 1
September 9	24 45	25 44	0 57
October 15	7 33	8 34	0 59
October 22	20 48	21 49	1 4
October 29	23 56	25 6	1 10
November 5	17 9	18 25	1 16
November 27	3 5	4 39	1 34
December 4	6 32	8 11	1 40
December 11	10 3	11 45	1 45
December 18	13 40	15 29	1 49

SATURN

The next planet we come to is Saturn distant from the Sun 9¹/₂ times that of the Earth, having a diameter of 76,490 miles, or more than nine times that of the Earth, his day consists of 10 hours 38 minutes and his year 29¹/₂ of our years. His rings consist of three bright ones and one interior dusky ring, through which the body of the planet can be seen. Some recent observations seem to show that another dusky ring, outside the bright ones, also exists. The rings appear to consist of three flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at 26° to the Ecliptic, and extending to a distance a little greater than the radius of the planet. It has been shown that these rings cannot be a coherent mass or in one piece, whether solid or liquid as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. On the contrary, 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 one is the brightest. When the Earth is in the plane of the rings they would be seen edge-wise, but owing to their thinness they would be invisible to us except in the field of a good telescope. Also when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of this plane the rings will be invisible. On p. 83 will be found a table showing the dimensions of Saturn's outer ring as seen from the Earth. Belts like those on Jupiter may be seen on Saturn but not of so pronounced a character. His figure also shows a bulging out of 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 low power telescopes. Titan the largest is about 1¹/₂ times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is about the same size as our satellite.

Saturn will be well visible during the earlier months of 1904, and will arrive at opposition to

the Sun on January 4, when he may be viewed to the best advantage. His position is in Gemini, near the star ζ Geminae. He will draw near the Sun and become invisible in June, but will reappear to the west of the Sun and shine as a morning star in August, when Venus and Jupiter will also be visible, so that the sky will be especially replete with planetary pictures at this period. Saturn will be an interesting object in the vicinity of the Moon on the evenings of January 18, February 14, March 12, and April 9.

He will be occulted by the Moon on the morning of August 25 between 9.45 and 10.35 a.m.

There are undoubtedly many changes occurring on the surface of Saturn, and they are probably of a very similar character to those affecting Jupiter. The belts on Saturn are formed by the dark material (perhaps of volcanic nature) evolved from the globe of the planet and spun into longitudinal bands owing to the very swift axial rotation. The motion of different portions of the disc is probably variable, and exhibits some striking irregularities and discordances. Thus Sir W. Herschel determined the rotation period of the planet to be about 10h. 35m., while Prof. Hall made it 10h. 24m. in 1876. But in 1892 great disturbances affected the northern region of Saturn's disc, and an array of dark and bright spots formed in the north temperate region. These, on being watched during several months, gave a rotation period of 10h. 35m. 55.4s., which is more than 23 minutes longer than the value found 27 years before. This sufficiently proves that the disc of the planet visible to us is not the real globe, but a layer of atmospheric vapours moving at a rate inconsistent with the motion of the solid sphere.

SATELLITES OF SATURN

Of the ten known satellites of Saturn, revolving in periods from 20½ hours to 450½ days, only five or six are usually visible in small telescopes. Titan, the sixth satellite, is by far the brightest of them all, and may be distinguished in any small glass. The periods when it will arrive at its elongations from Saturn will be as under in 1902: the times are given in hours and tenths, and astronomical reckoning is employed—

SATELLITE VI.—TITAN

East Elongation	West Elongation	H
Jan. 5	Jan. 13	10.6
" 27	" 29	8.0
Feb. 6	Feb. 14	3.8
" 28	Mar. 1	2.8
Mar. 9	" 17	2.0
" 25	April 2	2.0
April 10	" 18	1.4
" 26	May 4	1.5
Sept. 17	Sept. 25	8.3
Oct. 2	Oct. 11	8.1
" 20	" 27	7.5
Nov. 4	Nov. 12	6.4
" 22	" 28	4.8
Dec. 6	Dec. 14	2.8
" 23	" 30	0.2

The rings of the planet are now widely open, and the attractive aspect they present may be discerned with a small telescope of only 2 inches aperture. To view the unique structure of this wonderful object to the best effect and under a sufficiently large angle will require a

large instrument and rather high magnifying power. There is probably no telescopic scene in the heavens more alluring than that formed by the rings of Saturn.

URANUS.

The next planet we come to is Uranus, rather more than nineteen times further from the Sun than is the Earth, and 4 times the Earth's diameter. His orbit is approximately circular, and nearly coincident with the Ecliptic. His year is equivalent to eighty-four of our years, and the velocity in the orbit amounts to only 4½ miles in a second.

Uranus has four satellites, differing from those of other planets in that they revolve round the primary in orbits nearly perpendicular to the Ecliptic, and in a retrograde direction (westerly). The satellites are only visible in the largest telescopes. A recent determination of the period of rotation gives it as 10h. 45m.

Uranus will be visible to the best effect in August and September, when he will be placed in that region of the heavens opposite to the Sun. He is, however, a faint distant object, only just visible to the unaided eye, being of the 5½ mag. near the best time. He will be situated in Capricornus, very near the star α Capricorni in August and September, and it will form an important aid to his ready identification. Uranus will be only 1° 7' S. of the brilliant planet Venus on January 6, and just a quarter of a degree from Mercury on January 17, 3.43 p.m.

NEPTUNE.

Neptune, the outermost planet of our system, is distant from the Sun thirty times that of the Earth, with a diameter slightly greater than Uranus. Neptune has one satellite, like those of Uranus moving in a retrograde direction in an orbit inclined 35° to the Ecliptic. His year is equivalent to 16½ of ours, and velocity in orbit a little more than three miles in a second.

A quite recent determination of the rotation period of Neptune, by Maxwell Hall, gives 24.5h. 6s. No belts or spots have been glimpsed on Neptune's disc, but probably both he and Uranus resemble Jupiter in this respect.

Neptune will be in opposition to the Sun on January 22, and will be well visible in telescopes during the early months of the year. This planet is very small, being of about the eighth magnitude.

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 their periodic times range from 3½ years to more than a million years. Others move in parabolic courses and do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are not numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming more comprehensive and accurate. These small returning comets revolve around the Sun in periods from 2½ to 9 years, and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearance can be accurately made in many cases.

Their orbits extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution, and even this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets. The following are the approximate months when

members of this family may be expected to return to perihelion.—

Expected Return	Period in Years	Name of Comet and Year of Discovery	1865
1866 March	7 186	Swift	1865
May	7 428	Denning	1865
May	6 453	Perrine	1865
June	6 480	Daniel	1865
June	8 687	Denning	1865
July	5 420	Sptaler	1865
October	6 847	Giacchini	1865
1867 January	5 398	Barnard	1864
March	6 686	D'Arrest	1864
June	5 468	Boresen	1864
November	7 100	Brooks	1864
1868 May	7 414	Wey	1864
May	6 539	Tempel	1865
May	3 13	Encke	1865
1869 August	6 67	Kopff	1865
September	6 66	Holmes	1865
October	6 6a	Finlay	1865

The above comets move in elliptic orbits not much inclined to the Ecliptic. The great majority of them 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.

In the life of a comet the tail sometimes appears to undergo very rapid and curious changes. On examination of the light of comets with the spectroscopic, it appears to consist of carbon in various forms, and (yargen has also been detected. These materials exhibit themselves as bright bands. 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. Comet's 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, as they are differently called, but which represent one and the same class of objects 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 attractive pictures. There were brilliant and plentiful displays of the November Meteors called Leonids in the years

1790, 1833, 1866, 1867, 1868, and less striking exhibitions of the same objects in 1800 and 1892. The following is a table of the radiant points of some of the more prominent meteoric streams visible during the year 1865.—

No.	EPOCH.	Radiant Point R.A. Dec.	Name of Shower
1	January 1-4	230°+53	Quadrantids.
2	January 25-29	131°+28	1 Capricorn.
3	February 20	263°+26	2 Hercules.
4	March 1-4	166°+4	7 Leonids
5	March 13-24	161°+56	8 Lynx.
6	April 12-24	108°-10	6 Virgians
7	April 20-22	271°+33	1 Lyrids.
8	May 1-6	338°-8	7 Aquarids.
9	May, June, July	253°-21	2 Scorpids.
10	May 18-26	146°+29	Coronids.
11	June-Aug	321°+62	8 Cepheids.
12	June-Sept.	303°+4	3 Sagittids.
13	July 8-13	326°+21	5 Cygnids.
14	July 15-28	304°-22	10 Capricornids.
15	July-Aug	280°+57	10 Draconids.
16	July 4-Aug 4	47°+43	6-8 Perseids.
17	July 25-30	339°-11	1 Aquarids.
18	August 10-12	48°+27	2 Cygnids.
19	August 5-15	100°+53	1 Cygnids.
20	August 15-25	221°+50	10 Draconids.
21	August 16	280°+44	1 Lyrids.
22	Aug. 21-Rep. at	62°+32	6 Perseids.
23	August 29	106°+58	10 Lyrids.
24	Sept 27	75°+15	10 Orionids.
25	October 11-24	40°+20	10 Arietids.
26	October 17-24	90°+75	10 Orionids.
27	October 23	100°+13	2 Gemind.
28	Nov 5	61°+25	6 Perseids.
29	Nov 13-15	150°+23	10 Leonids.
30	Nov 16-23	64°+28	6 Taurids.
31	Nov 17-23	25°+43	Andromedids.
32	Nov 30-Dec 9	104°+24	21 Urids.
33	Dec. 1-14	108°+33	10 Leonids.
34	Dec. 21-25	166°+33	21 Urids.

THE PERSEIDS

This is the most regular and long-continued display of the whole year. It visibly commences early in July, and ends in the fourth week of August. The radiant shows a motion to the E N E, and its position on eight nights are—

July 8	-	91°+46	Aug 1	31°+55
" 14		24°+48	7	40°+56
" 20		20°+51	13	46°+57
" 26		26°+53	19	57°+58

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN CALENDAR

THIS, although reckoned from the said September, 1792, was not introduced until the said November, 1793. It remained in use only till the said December, 1805. The Gregorian Calendar was restored January 1st, 1806 (Nivôse 20, Year XIV). The months varied in different years, thus Nivôse commenced December 24th in 1793, December said in 1794, December said in 1795, December said in 1796, December said in 1797, December said in 1798, and December said in 1799. The following are the dates for the year 1806, the last complete year of the Calendar—

Vendémiaire (Vintage), 23 Sept. to Oct. 22	Germinal (Budding), 22 Mar. to Apr. 21
Brumaire (Foggy), 23 Oct. to Nov. 22	Floréal (Flowering), 22 Apr. to May 21
Frimaire (Frost), 23 Nov. to Dec. 22	Prairial (Pasture), 22 May to June 21
Nivôse (Snow), 23 Dec. to Jan. 22	Messidor (Harvest), 22 June to July 21
Pluviose (Rainy), 23 Jan. to Feb. 22	Thermidor (Heat), 22 July to Aug. 21
Ventôse (Windy), 23 Feb. to Mar. 22	Fructidor (Fruit), 22 Aug. to Sept. 21

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365 days were added at the end of September, (Frimaire), dedicated to Virtue, (Désol) to Genius; (Froid) to Labour, (Général) to Opinion, and the 36th (Général) to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Oubliance, a sixth day, the said 30th September (Général), "Jour de la Révolution" was added. This variation of dates has led to considerable confusion, but those who may wish to trace the fourteen years will find some very elaborate tables in the English edition of Boudin's "Life of Napoleon" Bentley.

The Stellar System.

FAR beyond the confines of the Solar System we come to the Stars, apparently scattered about without any particular plan. We note also that one star differeth from another star in glory."

THE CONSTELLATIONS.

In early times the stars were grouped into constellations, named after a fanciful resemblance to some animal or mythological personage, the individual stars in the group being distinguished by the letters of the Greek alphabet, in order of brightness, so that α (Alpha) was meant for the brightest star in that constellation, β for the next brightest, and so on. As by the help of the telescope more stars were observed, it was not possible to continue this method. At the present time the numbers of the stars in the various catalogues are generally used to identify particular stars. In England some eight thousand stars are visible to the naked eye. The number visible in the whole heavens is about fourteen thousand. This includes stars down to the sixth order of magnitude—the faintest stars thus visible. For stars below the sixth magnitude a telescope would be required, and with every increase in their power the number of stars is enormously multiplied. Since the introduction of photography still more have become known, till the number becomes almost beyond counting.

An object, viewed in the field of a telescope, which is so faint as to be seen only with difficulty, cannot be held long under inspection in our sequence of the images of the optic nerve, but the photographic film feels no such fatigue, and exposures can be prolonged till an image is formed, for hours if need be. In this way a great number of objects have been indirectly observed which in all probability no human eyes will ever directly see. The most superficial observer of the stars must have noticed that they describe circles about the pole, and that at any place, a star whose distance from the pole is less than the complement of the latitude will be a circumpolar star, and never set to that place.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with uniform brightness, there are among them some remarkable exceptions to this general rule. The earliest known, and the most remarkable amongst this class of stars, is one situated in the constellation *Cetus*, and known by the name of α Ceti, or Mira Ceti. It has a period of nearly 800 days; that is to say, it goes through its cycle of variations in that length of time, continuing for about twelve or fourteen days at its maximum brightness, which has, at some of its maxima, reached to the second order of magnitude; it then goes on decreasing for some three months until it becomes invisible, in which condition it remains for five more months, when it again goes on increasing to the end of the period, when the maximum is again reached. If the order of magnitude is not always the same at successive maxima. The month of October is the best time for observing it. The next maximum in the light of the star will probably occur in January, 1902. It will be found in R.A. 2^h 45^m 40^s , and North Declination $5^{\circ} 30'$.

Another remarkable variable star is *Algal*, β

Persei. This has a very short period—not quite three days—and has a range of magnitude from 2 to 3.7. On page 84 will be found the times of minima of this star throughout the year. In R.A. 3^h 45^m 40^s , Declination $40^{\circ} 30' N$.

ϵ Ophiuchi varies from the 6th to the 6th magnitude, with a period of not less. It may be observed in June, something about midnight on the 9th. Will be found in R.A. 15^h 12^m 28^s , and North Declination $1^{\circ} 29'$.

The variable star β Lyrae is remarkable in having a double period, viz., two maxima and two minima—the double period being very nearly equal to thirteen days, the difference between the maximum and minimum is only one degree of magnitude. There is another peculiarity in the changes of this star—that, although the two maxima are equal, the minima are unequal. It is situated in R.A. 18^h 46^m 42^s , and North Declination $33^{\circ} 30'$. The best time for observing it is in the months of June and July. Bright flares are occasionally seen in the spectrum of this star.

The star δ Cygni is also subject to considerable variations in magnitude, passing from the third to the fifth with a period of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days. In passing from the minimum to the maximum it occupies less time than that required for it to reach the minimum again—in the proportion of 34 hours to 92. It is to be found in R.A. 20^h 46^m 30^s , and North Declination $37^{\circ} 50'$. August and September are the best months in which to observe it.

FIXED STARS.

Many of the so-called fixed stars are gradually changing their position in space and are said to have a proper motion, part of which is due to the motion of our star, the Sun, moving with all the planets, through space, towards a point in the constellation *Heracles*. There are also many cases among the stars of binary systems, where we find two stars close together, one of which describes an orbit round the other, these appear as one star to the naked eye, being too near together to be distinguished apart, some so close as to be hardly separated from the rays of the larger star. The orbital periods of many of these have been well determined. The distance from the Earth to the nearest star is so great that it can only be measured in terms of the velocity of light, which in round numbers amounts to 186,000 miles per second; moving with this enormous velocity it would require four years and four months for the light of the nearest star to reach the Earth, so that we see the star as it was that much earlier.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the stars 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; these last are called nebulae, and appear to consist, in some instances, of an incandescent gas, according to the evidence of the spectroscopic. Of the most interesting of these nebulae will be found at the foot of the last page of each month in the Almanack.

COLOURED STARS.

It will be noticed that among the stars some differ from others in colour, and in the case of some of the binary stars the contrast in the colours is very marked. White stars are at a very high temperature, yellow stars at a lower temperature—our Sun belonging to this class, while in red stars the temperature is so low as to show a spectrum with broad absorption bands. Temporary stars, as they are called, sometimes burst suddenly into view, and after a time become visible as very faint stars, or disappear altogether. As our Sun is in the second class as regards temperature we may suppose that he has passed his meridian, and may perhaps, after many ages, become a dark and burnt-out sun.

The changes in some of the variable stars lead to the idea that there are dark bodies in the universe, and that their interposition between us and the bright star will account for the variability observed. As our Sun has his family of planets, we might imagine that the other suns are similarly provided, and may go on to speculate whether or no they are inhabited, and what sort of creatures they may be. There will be no harm in any amount of speculation, but we are never likely to be able to prove our speculations true.

CLOCK STARS.

Certain of the stars, whose places have been determined with the greatest accuracy, and technically known as Clock Stars, are used in determining the error of the Astronomical or Observatory Clock, which should show at any time when the great circle passing through the vernal equinox is on the meridian and as the Right Ascension of a star or planet is the arc measured along the equator from this point it may be called the sidereal time of southing. The observed sidereal time of a star's southing by the clock, compared with the star's Right Ascension on pp. 86 and 87, will give the error of the clock on sidereal time.

The Mean Right Ascension for any other year may be found from this table by multiplying the annual precession by the number of years elapsed, and applying the result to the quantities given in the table. If the required date be earlier than 1856 the signs of the annual variations must be changed. In applying the precession to the declinations it must be borne in mind that R Declination means +, and S Declination —, and that the corrections must be applied algebraically.

Besides these Clock Stars, the Sun can also be used to ascertain the error of the clock—by observing its passage over the meridian, as in the case of the stars, or by showing equal altitudes on each side of the meridian. For all practical purposes this would probably be a sufficiently accurate method, but in observations where calculations are made to determine the places of the Sun, Moon, and planets for comparison with their places deduced from the tables, clock errors obtained from the Sun would fail to give them with that accuracy which is possible from observation of the stars. Occasionally, during long spells of cloudy weather, when no star observations have been made, an observation of the Sun will be used for the service of the time ball at Greenwich, but only on such occasions, the stars being always used when available. Not only is an observation of the Sun less easily

taken, but the solar tables are to some extent affected with errors, which, though very small, would render the clock errors to that extent unsatisfactory.

MAGNETIC ELEMENTS.

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

Year	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West	Horizontal Magnetic Force in Units at Greenwich	Mean Inclination of the Needle at Greenwich
1858	0	1839	67 25.0
1859	16 29.0	1844	67 25.0
1860	16 28.0	1846	67 25.0
1861	16 26.0	1850	67 25.0
1862	16 26.0	1852	67 25.0
1863	16 25.0	1854	67 25.0
1864	16 25.0	1854	67 25.0
1865	16 25.0	1854	67 25.0
1866	16 25.0	1854	67 25.0
1867	16 25.0	1854	67 25.0
1868	16 25.0	1854	67 25.0
1869	16 25.0	1854	67 25.0
1870	16 25.0	1854	67 25.0
1871	16 25.0	1854	67 25.0
1872	16 25.0	1854	67 25.0
1873	16 25.0	1854	67 25.0
1874	16 25.0	1854	67 25.0

The diurnal variation of the magnetic declination at Greenwich is about 2' in summer and 7' in winter. The needle occupies its mean position about 2.00 a.m. and again about 6.00 p.m., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 2.00 p.m. and its most easterly position during the night or early morning, according to the season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies, from hour to hour, in a similar manner to the declination. The declination and dip are also subject to secular variations, the duration of which is not accurately known.

Accidental perturbations, due to magnetic storms, affect the needles. These variations, in the position of the magnets occur with great suddenness deflecting the needle right and left with great rapidity almost like ordinary telegraphic signalling, and are, generally speaking, coincident with the passage of great outbreaks of sun spots across the Sun's central meridian.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

γ Aries, the Ram, δ Taurus, the Bull, π Gemini, the Twins, δ Cancer, the Crab, δ Leo, the Lion, ν Virgo, the Virgin, δ Libra, the Balance, π Scorpio, the Scorpion, δ Sagittarius, the Archer, ν Capricornus, the Goat, π Aquarius, the Water-Bearer, δ Pisces, the Fishes.

AN INCH OF RAIN.

The statistics concerning rainfall are expressed in "inches," and are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The expression "an inch of rain" refers to the marks upon a standard rain-gauge, the amount of rain equivalent to the distance between two such marks being represented by nearly six tons over an acre of land, as follows—

An inch of rain on the surface of an imperial acre = 47.6 cu. feet = 3.6 cu. yds. = 100 tons.

This question is often put by friends who may suppose us to be more weather-wise than ourselves. "Is it going to rain?" &c.—a question which cannot always be answered positively, yes or no, yet which any fairly observant person may answer for himself by paying attention to certain preliminary signs which may be observed.

For instance, beasts and birds, being generally more sensitive to climatic changes than are human beings, afford rough indications of coming bad weather. See birds, as stormy weather comes on, fly inland in search of food, wild fowl leave the marshy ground for higher localities, swallows and rooks fly low before and during bad weather, frogs are unusually noisy before rain, sheep huddle together near bushes and trees, and in hill countries come down to the plains at the approach of bad weather.

The indications of the barometer, taken in conjunction with those of the thermometer, help us much in prognosticating changes in the weather. The former is not, as some folks imagine, simply a weather indicator, though it serves this purpose inferentially. From the indications of these instruments we learn generally that:—

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

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

With the barometer below its ordinary height a rise foretells less wind, or change in the direction towards the north, or less wet, but when the barometer has been low, the first rising usually precedes strong wind or heavy squalls

from the north-west, north, or north-east, and continued rising foretells improving weather.

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

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

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

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

The state of the atmosphere also affords pretty accurate indications of the kind of weather that may be expected in the near future.

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

From the clouds we may draw the following conclusions.—Soft-looking and delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate breeze; hard-edged clouds, wind, ruffled or ragged clouds, strong wind. A bright yellow sky at sunset also preages wind, and a pale yellow sky wet.

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

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

John Flamsteed (a protégé of Sir James Moore, the mathematician, and of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect) was appointed "Astronomical Observer," by Charles II., the royal warrant being dated 16 March, 1675. A building was hastily run up on the summit of a hill in Greenwich Park from the designs of Wren at the cost of £200, resented in those impetuous times by the sale of some spoilt gunpowder.

British Astronomical Observatories.

Armagh	Dr J. L. E. Drayton
Liverpool	W. F. Plummer, M.A.
Cambridge	M. F. Baker, M.A.
Oxford	A. H. Anglin, M.A.
Durham	Professor H. C. Plummer, M.A. (Royal Astronomer, Ireland).
Bathurst	F. C. H. Carpenter, M.A.
Birmingham	Professor R. A. Sampson, F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal for Scotland).
Gloucester	Professor Andrew Holmes.
Greenwich	Sir F. W. Dyson, F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal).
Madrigal (Cape Verde)	Dr. A. A. Neave, F.R.S.

Solar Physics, Cambridge, Professor F. H. Newall, M.A.
University (Oxford) Professor H. H. Turner, F.R.S.

Cape of Good Hope, H. R. Hough.
Kodjohani and Madras, J. Evershed.
Adelaide (S.A.), G. F. Dodwell.
Melbourne, F. Barnard.
Perth (W.A.), H. B. Curlew.
Sydney (N.E.W.), Prof. W. E. Cooke.
Union Observatory, Johannesburg, R. T. A. Innes.

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL.

Rev John Flamsteed	1692	1719	1742	1769	1795	1817	1843	1869	1895
Edmond Halley	1686	1702	1727	1742	1768	1794	1820	1846	1872
James Bradley	1693	1719	1745	1771	1797	1823	1849	1875	1901
Nathaniel Bliss	1693	1719	1745	1771	1797	1823	1849	1875	1901
David Huggins	1693	1719	1745	1771	1797	1823	1849	1875	1901
John Pond	1693	1719	1745	1771	1797	1823	1849	1875	1901
John George Adair	1693	1719	1745	1771	1797	1823	1849	1875	1901
John William Henry Mason	1693	1719	1745	1771	1797	1823	1849	1875	1901
Sir Frank Watson Dyson	1693	1719	1745	1771	1797	1823	1849	1875	1901

SCIENTIFIC CHRONOLOGY is not yet a hundred years old, and in as 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 200 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. CAIROZOIC 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 Holocene, 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. Holithic, 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 800 B.C.
- Early Iron Age from about 800 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 555 years, commencing at a point upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on 28th August, 284 A.D.

Armenian.—The Armenians marked their accession 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 25th 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.

Chinese.—In 1912 the Chinese Republic adopted the calendar of Western Europe.

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. (After Christ) and A.D. (Anno Domini). The consecutive dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 4th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, and the 474th 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 as the reform of the calendar in 1582. The reform of 1582 (see also "Roman Chronology" below) 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 1582 and 1600 (which were not leap years) the difference between the Old and New Styles is now 23 days. The Eastern Church employs the Old Style, and a Greek and Russian calendar for 1912 will be found on p. 99.

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the Kalpya-ga Era, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 28 February, 3200 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 1912 A.D. is, therefore, the year 2473 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 1912 A.D. is 1912 of the Saka Era. In the Khin, the Saptarishi Era dates from the moment when the Saptarishi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3066 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 Buddhist reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 673 B.C.), and the epoch of the Jains was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

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 5500 B.C. Thus the year 1912 A.D. is Anno Mundi 5662 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 1912-1913 will be found on p. 99.

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 ($54 \times 19 \times 15$).—*New English Dictionary*

Muslemdom.—The epoch was the occupation of Babylon by Salomon Mosior in 722 A.D. 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 extinct among certain nomadic Arab tribes.

Mohammedanism.—The Mohammedan Epoch is the Hijra, or Flight of Mahomet, from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. The first day of the first month of the Mohammedan Era corresponds to 12th July, 622 A.D. The year 1226 is therefore 604-605 of the Hijra, a calendar for which year will be found on p. 97.

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 Coroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Persians of India, dates from the accession of Yaxdgerd III. to the throne on 26th June, 632 A.D. The year 1226 is, therefore, 594 of the Persians.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which they signified by the abbreviation A.U.C., A.D. (anno Urbis Condite) (From the year of the founded city). This epoch is believed to fall in the year 753 B.C. The Calendar as we know it was a Roman institution, it was revised and reformed in 45 B.C. by Julius Cæsar, and remained unchanged in Western Europe until the year 1582 A.D. The Julian year contained 365½ days, so that at every four years there were four extra days of 366 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 1582 A.D. there was an error of 12 days. Under the reformed scheme 3 leap years are omitted in each 100 years, and the years 1582 and 1583 each consisted of 366 days only. The year 1582 will be a leap year, the next subsequent end-century leap year being 1592.

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) 29 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).

Age.—The age of the Moon at the commence ment of the year, thus indicating the difference between the solar and lunar cycles.

Star 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, mentioned by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 312 for fiscal purposes.

The *Domestical 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.

ASTRONOMICAL TERMS EXPLAINED

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

N North, S South, E East, W West.

h hours, m. minutes of time, s. seconds of time, ° deg. of arc, or thermometer, ' minutes of arc, " seconds of arc.

Conjunction.—A Planet is said to be in Conjunction with another body when it has the same longitude, and is seen in the same direction in the heavens. It is obvious that in the case of the inferior Planets this Conjunction will be of two kinds—the one when the Planet is between the Earth and the Sun, called *inferior Conjunction*, and the other when at the opposite point of its orbit, with the Sun between the Planet and the Earth, called *superior Conjunction*. The latter is the only kind of Conjunction that can happen to the superior Planets, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, the inferior Planets, Mercury and Venus, being subject to both kinds.

Opposition.—A Planet is said to be in Opposition when it is distant from the Sun 180° of longitude, at which time it is most brilliant, south about midnight, and is, generally, at its least distance from the Earth.

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

Occultation.—It often happens that the Moon in her orbital motion passes before, and hides from a spectator on the Earth, certain of the Fixed Stars, and occasionally one or other of the Planets, these occurrences are called *Occultations*. Among the "Celestial Phenomena," on the third page of each month, are given the dates at which certain of these Occultations take place, with reference to the pages where details of each occurrence may be found. The disappearance always takes place on the left-hand side of the Moon, and the reappearance on the right, but was never when viewed through an inverting or astronomical telescope. Stars to the sixth magnitude inclusive have been included in this summary.

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

JEWISH CALENDAR. (A.M. 5776 and part of A.M. 5777)

A.M. 5776	A.D. 1915	
Tishri	1 Sept.	1 Rosh Hashanah (New Year).
"	"	10 Feast of Guadalupe
"	20 "	15 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)
"	25 "	23 Feast of Tabernacles
"	27 "	29 Hosana Raba.
"	28 "	30 Feast of the 8th day
"	29 Oct.	1 Rejoicing of the Law.
Hevan	1 "	2 New Moon
Kislev	1 Nov	3 New Moon
"	25 Dec.	3 Dedication of the Temple.
Tebet	1 "	8 New Moon
"	10 "	17 Fast Siege of Jerusalem.
"	12 "	19 "
Sebat	1 Jan.	6 New Moon
Adar	1 Feb	4 New Moon
Veadar	1 Mar	6 New Moon
"	21 "	16 Fast of Esther.
"	24 "	19 Purim
"	25 "	20 Shusan
Nissan	1 April	4 New Moon
"	15 "	18 Festival of Passover
"	26 "	29 " and day

A.D. 1916	
Nisan	1 April 24 Festival of Passover 7th day
Yiar	1 May 4 New Moon
Sivan	1 June 6 New Moon
"	6 " 7 Festival of Weeks.
Tamus	1 July 8 New Moon
"	27 " 15 Fast, Taking of Jerusalem
Ab	1 " 21 New Moon
"	9 Aug. 8 Fast, Destruction of the Temple.
Kial	1 " 20 New Moon.
A.M. 5777	
Tishri	1 Sept. 28 Rosh Hashanah (New Year).
"	4 Oct. 1 Fast of Guadalupe
"	20 " 7 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).
"	25 " 15 Feast of Tabernacles.
"	27 " 18 Hosana Raba
"	28 " 19 Feast of the 8th day
"	29 " 20 Rejoicing of the Law
Hevan	1 " 21 New Moon
Kislev	1 Nov 22 New Moon
"	25 Dec. 20 Dedication of the Temple.
Tebet	1 " 26 New Moon

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

MUHAMMADAN CALENDAR. (1334th Year of Hefira, A.D. 1915-1916.)

Year of Hefira	A.D. 1915	Year of Hefira	A.D. 1916
Muharram	November 9	Jomada I	March 6
Saphar	December 9	Jomada II	April 5
		Rajab	May 4
		Shaaban	June 3
Rabha I	January 7	Ramadan	July 2
Rabha II	February 6	Shawwal	August 1
			Rabha I
			December 26

OLD STYLE CALENDAR, 1916

(Used in Russia and the other Orthodox States)	ANTIENT HOLY DAYS	NEW STYLE
Jan. 1	Circumcision	Jan. 14
" 6	Theophany (Epiphany)	" 19
Feb. 2	Hypocrites	Feb. 25
" 13	Carnival Sunday	" 26
" 17	First Sunday in Lent	Mar. 21
Mar. 9	Forty Martyrs	" 28
" 11	Annunciation of Theotokos	April 7
April 3	Palm Sunday	" 12
" 8	Great Friday	" 23
" 10	Holy Pasch (Easter Day)	" 25
" 13	St. George	May 6
May 9	St. Acolas	" 22
" 14	Coronation of the Emperors	" 27
" 17	Ascension	June 1
" 21	St. Constantine the Great	" 3
" 29	Pentecost	" 11
" 30	Holy Ghost	" 12
June 29	Peter & Paul, Chief Apostles	July 2
Aug. 1	First day of Fast of Theotokos	Aug. 14
" 6	Transfiguration	" 19
" 25	Assumption of Theotokos (Assumption)	" 28
" 30	St. Alexander (New)	Sept. 2
Sept. 8	Nativity of Theotokos	" 11
" 14	Exaltation of the Cross	" 27
Oct. 1	Feast of Theotokos	Oct. 14
" 2	Assumption of the Emperors	Nov. 3
Nov. 25	First day Fast of the Nativity	" 7
" 28	Emergence of Theotokos	Dec. 4
Dec. 8	St. Nicholas	" 21
" 9	Conception of Theotokos	" 22
" 25	Nativity	Jan. 7

* Familiar to Russia.

JULIAN CALENDAR.

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

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

For example, the 1st of January was the Kalends of January (*Kalendas Januarias*), the 31st of December was the day before the Kalends of January (*pridie Kalendas Januarias*), but Dec. 24th was the third day before the Kalends of January (*tertia dies ante Kalendas Januarias*). In this case both Jan. 1st and Dec. 31st being included in the reckoning. And so on back to Dec. 10th, which was the nineteenth day before the January Kalends (*nona dies ante Kalendas Kal. Jan.*), Dec. 10th being *Idibus Decembris*, the Ides of December. In Leap-year, both Feb. 24th and Feb. 25th were known as the sixth day before the March Kalends, being distinguished respectively as *præ* and *posterior*.

Standard, or Zone, Time.

By *Standard Time* is meant that the hour of each 15° of longitude becomes the local mean time for the zone or belt, extending $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on each side of the central meridian, though in practice the zone has to be adapted to local circumstances, and cannot conform to the exact line or meridian, but is arranged to suit boundaries of States or Provinces as may be most convenient. By way of illustration, it may be noted that in the Province of Ontario, Canada, by Act of the Legislature, the hour of 75° W is Standard Time for the Province as far as 83° N, and that the 83° W point, 83° N, extends nearly beyond the eastern end of the State of Michigan, so that the standard time is used, as at Windsor, Ontario, it is noon while in Michigan—more to the east—it is xx AM. The *Standard Time* as used in the chief cities of Canada and the United States may be noted at Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.

at Boston, New York and Washington, the time of 2^{nd} W. five hours earlier than Greenwich, is used, at Winnipeg to Manitoba, and at Boston, Chicago and New Orleans, the time of 3^{rd} W. six hours earlier than Greenwich is used, at Regina and Denver it is the time of 2^{nd} W. seven hours earlier than Greenwich, and in British Columbia and at San Francisco the time of 2^{nd} W. eight hours earlier than Greenwich, is used, and when 2^{nd} W. is reached another day begins in Eastern Siberia, at the Fiji Islands, and a little to the east of New Zealand.

The same rule applies to places east of Greenwich, where noon is earlier than at Greenwich according to the longitude. When noon at Greenwich is 2 P.M. in Egypt and South Africa it is 5 P.M. in India, 8:15 P.M. in Japan and Korea, 11:45 P.M. in 9 P.M., and in Eastern Australia, 12:30 P.M. It is 10 P.M.

STANDARD, OR ZONE TIME.

Country	Central Meridian	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time	Country	Central Meridian	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time			
Belgium	(Greenwich Time)		Victoria	130° E.	10½ fast			
Faroes			New South Wales					
France			Queensland					
Algeria			Tasmania					
Portugal			New Zealand	172½° E	12¼ h. fast.			
Spain	15° E	1½ fast	Iceland	25° W	1½ slow			
Mid-Europe			Serra Leone					
East Europe			America—					
British S. Africa	30° E	2½ fast.	Atlantic					
Egypt	60° E.	4½ fast.	Eastern					
Mauritius, &c.	75° E.	5½ fast.	Central					
Chagos Archipel.	75½° E.	5½ h. fast.	Mountain					
India	90° E.	6½ fast.	Pacific					
Calcutta	97½° E.	6½ h. fast.	Brazil					
Burma	105° E.	7½ fast.						
Straits Settlements	105° E.	7½ fast.						
Hong Kong	120° E.	8½ fast.						
Honolulu								
West Australia	125½° E.	9¼ h. fast.	Tahiti	157½° W	12¼ h. slow			
Japan and Korea								
South Australia			Sandwich Islands	172½° W	12¼ h. slow			
			Famou	172½° W	12¼ h. slow			

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IS THE FOLLOWING PLACES

(In other words, the longitude in time)

[illegible]

For convenience in practice the arbitrary arrangement called Standard Time, described above, has been adopted generally throughout the world.

ALMANAC.—A word derived from the Arabic article *al* and *manaz*, to count. It is known to have been known when almanacs first appeared in Europe, the oldest copies in existence being of the eight century, and appear to have been in MS only. The first printed almanac was composed about 1493. Originally intended as a table or calendar of the divisions of the year, notices concerning tides, with certain astronomical predictions, they came afterwards to contain astronomical predictions of coming events, weather warnings, and many other shiftings. Notwithstanding its name, to have foretold, among other events, the execution of Charles I. of England, the Great Fire of London, and the Revolution in 1789. The prognostications at this time were filled with such a mixture of good and bad, that they were called "the good and bad book." In England, all important people they are looked upon rather as affording amusement than matter for serious consideration.

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 7,926 English miles, and at the Poles 7,899 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,874 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. Distances 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	900,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	270,000,000
North America	8,000,000	120,000,000
South America	6,800,000	35,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,000,000
Polar Regions	5,000,000	
	55,500,000	1,623,000,000

The British Empire extends over the largest area (13,125,000 sq miles), Russia is the second largest Empire (8,400,000 sq miles) France is third, with 4,330,000 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 3,200,000 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	555,000,000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	645,000,000
Negro	Africa	270,000,000
Hamitic	North Africa	80,000,000
Malayan	Australasia	50,000,000
Red Indian	America	23,000,000
		1,623,000,000

* 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 *Ornography*. The study of the Races of Mankind is *Anthropology* and of their linguistic relationships *Linguistics*. The study of organic life is *Zoology*, and of the history of the Earth is *Geology*.

If an airplane, with a constant speed of 50 miles an hour, started from the Earth on a journey to the Sun on January 1, and it would be nearly 100 years on the journey, it would not arrive until Nov. 20, 1910. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator is nearly 1,000 miles an hour. In 24 hours it travels nearly 25,000 miles in its orbit round the Sun. It is about 93,000,000 miles from the Earth.

It is estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 2,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2000, at the present rate of increase.

THE LARGEST CITIES.

The following 48 cities have an ascertained population exceeding half a million, according to the latest census returns—

New York (Greater), U.S.A. (1914) (estimated)	7,300,000
LONDON (Greater), England (1911)	7,251,328
PARIS, France (1911)	2,800,000
TOKYO, Japan (1908)	2,186,000
CHICAGO, U.S.A. (1910)	2,165,000
BERLIN, Prussia (1910)	2,071,000
VIENNA, Austria (1910)	2,037,000
PETERSBURG, Russia (1910)	2,000,000
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A. (1910)	1,950,000
MOSCOW, Russia (1909)	1,941,000
OSAKA, Japan (1908)	1,897,000
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1910)	1,730,000
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1905)	1,686,000
Calcutta, India (1911)	2,100,000
Bombay, India (1911)	980,000
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	937,000
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1910)	880,000
Birmingham, England (1911)	840,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1911)	785,000
WARSAW, Poland (1910)	761,000
Liverpool, England (1911)	748,000
Naples, Italy (1911)	723,000
Manchester, England (1911)	718,000
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1910)	687,000
Boston, U.S.A. (1910)	671,000
CAIRO, Egypt (1907)	654,000
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1911)	641,000
BANGKOK, Siam (1909)	630,000
Milan, Italy (1911)	590,000
MADRID, Spain (1910)	568,000
Munich, Bavaria (1910)	556,000
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1911)	554,000
Leipzig, Saxony (1910)	550,000
Barcelona, Spain (1910)	537,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1909)	536,000
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1910)	521,000
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1911)	519,000
Baltimore, U.S.A. (1910)	518,000
Marseilles, France (1911)	511,000
DRESDEN, Saxony (1910)	508,000
ROME, Italy (1911)	510,000
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1910)	510,000
Birmingham, England (1911)	508,000
Lyon, France (1911)	504,000
Madras, India (1911)	500,000
Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
Hyderabad, India (1911)	500,000

Estimated Populations

Canton (China)	1,400,000
Peking (China)	1,000,000
CONSTANTINOPLE (Turkey)	1,000,000
Hankow (China)	800,000
Tientsin (China)	800,000
Shanghai (China)	700,000
Manchou (China)	400,000
Yokohama (China)	400,000
Chungking (China)	300,000
Szechow (China)	300,000

The World—Miscellaneous Statistics.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD

Religion.	CONTINENTAL DISTRIBUTION						Total.
	Europe	Asia	Africa	N. America	S. America	Oceania	
CHRISTIANS —							
Catholic Churches	282,780,000	5,500,000	2,500,000	35,700,000	35,000,000	8,000,000	379,480,000
Roman Catholics	282,780,000	5,500,000	2,500,000	35,700,000	35,000,000	8,000,000	379,480,000
Protestant Churches	93,000,000	8,000,000	2,750,000	65,000,000	400,000	4,500,000	177,650,000
Total Christians	374,780,000	13,500,000	5,250,000	100,700,000	35,400,000	12,500,000	556,130,000
NON-CHRISTIANS —							
Jews	9,200,000	500,000	400,000	1,000,000	30,000	25,000	12,000,000
Muhammadans	3,000,000	140,000,000	51,000,000	15,000	10,000	25,000	194,000,000
Buddhists		230,000,000	11,000				230,000,000
Hindus		270,000,000		200,000	110,000	30,000	270,340,000
Confucianists and Taoists		300,000,000	30,000	100,000		700,000	300,830,000
Shintoists		25,000,000					25,000,000
Animists		40,000,000	98,000,000	80,000	1,200,000	17,000,000	138,980,000
Unclassified	1,000,000	5,000,000		8,000,000	150,000		15,000,000
Total Non-Christian	14,200,000	475,500,000	149,430,000	10,200,000	1,400,000	42,000,000	642,730,000
TOTAL	388,980,000	521,000,000	159,680,000	110,900,000	36,800,000	54,500,000	1,191,860,000

POST OFFICES, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, LETTERS, &c

Country.	Miles of Railway.	Miles of Telegraphic Line.	Letters Per Head.	Post Offices.
U.S.A.	225,000	200,000	80	60,000
Russia	45,000	100,000	10	20,000
Germany	30,000	140,000	40	50,000
India	35,000	75,000	5	10,000
France	30,000	110,000	40	14,000
Canada	26,000	24,000	20	13,000
Austria-H.	26,000	47,000	27	15,000
U.K.	22,400	60,000	70	24,000
Australia	18,000	47,000	130	8,000
Argentina	20,000	20,000	40	3,000
Mexico	15,000	20,000	14	3,000
Brazil	14,000	20,000	9	3,000
Italy	11,000	35,000	11	11,000
Spain	20,000	26,000	7	5,000
Japan	5,000	24,000	5	8,000
Switzerland	3,000	8,000	67	4,000
The World	870,000	1,300,000	—	314,000

RAILWAY PASSENGER RATES

The following table of approximate rates per mile may be taken as relatively correct, according to computations from available materials.

Name.	Pence per Mile		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
British India (State) . . .	1 1/2	75	1 1/2
United States (Germany) (State) . . .	1 25	85	57
Belgium (State) . . .	1 25	87	58
France (State) . . .	1 25	88	58
Switzerland (State) . . .	1 25	87	57
Netherlands (State) . . .	1 25	84	54
Italy (State) . . .	1 25	84	54
United Kingdom (Private) . . .	1 25	84	54

THE LONGEST BRIDGES

Name.	Country.	Length Miles.
Tay	Scotland	2 73
Ohio	United States	2 100
Victoria	Canada	2 1,300
Forth	Scotland	2 1,000
Missouri	United States	2 784
Queensborough	United States	2 740
Williamsburgh	United States	2 676
Manhattan	United States	2 500
Susquehanna	United States	2 345
Brooklyn	United States	2 245

SHIPPING OF THE WORLD

In 1905 the various nations of the world possessed 24,500 ocean-going steam vessels of over 45,000 gross tons and 6,000 sailing vessels of 3,500 net tons. More than 43 per cent of this tonnage is under the British flag, the next largest owners being the United States, Germany, Norway, France, Japan, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, and Russia. An article upon the *Mercantile Fleet of the World* occupies some 20 pages of the Supplement (see Table of Contents, p. 254). From June 30, 1904 to June 30, 1905, the total British mercantile tonnage increased by 200,000, that belonging to Germany had, during the same period, decreased by 753,000 tons.

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons.	Clear'd Tons.
New York (1904)	15,707,547	15,441,304
Antwerp (1904)	12,005,350	12,100,144
Hamburg (1903)	12,005,350	12,005,350
Hong Kong (1903)	11,000,000	11,000,000
Rotterdam (1903)	11,000,000	11,000,000
London (1903)	11,000,000	11,000,000
Monte Video (1903)	10,000,000	10,000,000
Marseilles (1903)	9,000,000	9,000,000
Singapore (1903)	7,777,777	7,777,777
Cardiff (1903)	7,142,857	7,142,857
Liverpool (1903)	7,000,000	7,000,000
Cebu (1903)	6,000,000	6,000,000
San Francisco (1903)	5,000,000	5,000,000
Shanghai (1903)	4,000,000	4,000,000

The Editor's Products.

Product		Total Production.	Leading Producers.
WHEAT (1922)	qr of 480 lb	452,000,000	Russia, 90 million qrs. U.S., 67, India, 48, France, 40, Canada, 36, Hungary, 23, Italy, 21.5, Argentina, 21. Russia, 52.5 million qrs. U.S., 28, Germany, 18, Japan, 11.5, Hungary, 9, U.S., 14.4 million qrs. Russia, 22, Germany, 26.5, France, 20.5, Canada 28, U.K., 18, Austria, 15 U.S., 270 million qrs. Argentina, 30, Hungary, 21.5, Italy, 12, Romania, 10.5 Russia, 222 million qrs. Germany, 27, Austria, 13.5, Hungary, 6.5, France, 6, U.S., 4.2. U.S., 40 million lb U.K., 36.7, Germany, 23.4, Austria-H., 23.2, Russia, 12.5. India, 2,300,000 tons China, 2,200,000, Java, 2,200,000, Hawaii, 220,000, U.S., 200,000, Porto Rico, 200,000 Brazil, 200,000 Russia, 2,000,000 tons. Germany, 1,400,000, Austria-H., 1,150,000, U.S., 1,000,000, France, 950,000, Netherlands, 850,000, Belgium, 800,000. India, 85,000,000. China, 55,000,000, Japan, 15,000,000. France, 1,000,000,000 gallons Italy, 500,000,000, Spain, 350,000,000, Algeria, 200,000,000, Russia 100,000,000. U.S., 1,500,000,000 gallons Germany, 1,300,000,000, U.K., 1,200,000,000, Austria-H., 950,000,000, France, 400,000,000. Brazil, 1,500,000,000. India, 270,000,000 lb. China (exports) 220,000,000, Ceylon, 150,000,000, Japan (exports), 95,000,000. Brazil, 40,000 tons Brazil, 25,000, Gold Coast, 25,000, Sao Thomé, 33,000, Trinidad, 24,000. U.S., 1,115,000,000 India, 450,000,000, Russia, 200,000,000, Austria-Hungary, 184,000,000, Netherlands East Indies, 124,000,000, Japan, 92,000,000. U.S., 14,855,000 bales India, 2,448,000, Russia, 2,000,000, Egypt, 1,500,000 Australia, 800,000,000 lb. Argentina, 415,000,000, Russia, 380,000,000, U.S., 300,000,000, U.K., 245,000,000, Uruguay, 150,000,000, South Africa, 120,000,000. Japan, 17,000,000 lb China, 14,500,000, Italy, 10,000,000, Turkey, 5,000,000, France, 1,000,000. Brazil, 40,000. West Africa, 15,000. Tanzania, 8,000,000. U.S., 4,700,000; Australia, 2,000,000, Mexico, 1,400,000, Russia, 1,000,000 Mexico, 60,000,000 oz. U.S., 58,000,000, Canada, 22,500,000, Australia, 17,000,000, Germany, 14,500,000. U.S., 20,000 long tons France, 10,000 tons; U.K., 7,500 tons. South Settlements, 55,000 tons. Bolivia, 20,000 tons, Netherlands East Indies, 14,000 tons. U.S., 40,000 long tons. Mexico, 40,000, Spain and Portugal, 30,000, Japan, 25,000; Australia, 20,000 tons.
BARLEY (1922)	qr of 480 lb	120,000,000	
OATS (1922)	qr of 304 lb	478,000,000	
MAIZE (1922)	qr of 480 lb	485,000,000	
RYE (1922)	qr of 480 lb	294,000,000	
HOPS (1922)	lb	147,000,000	
CANE SUGAR (1921-22)	tons	3,000,000	
BETTER SUGAR (1921-22)	tons	6,800,000	
RICE (1922)	— 2,000 lb	150,000,000	
WINE (1922)	gallons	2,300,000,000	
BEER (1922)	gallons	7,000,000,000	
COFFEE (1922)	— lb	2,000,000,000	
TEA (1922)	— lb	850,000,000	
COCOA (1922)	— tons	250,000	
TOBACCO (1922)	— lb	2,550,000,000	
COTTON (1922)	— bales of 500 lb	22,500,000	
WOOL (1922)	— lb	2,000,000,000	
SILK (1922)	— lb	27,000,000	
RUBBER (1922)	— tons	22,000	
GOLD (1922)	— fine oz.	20,500,000	
SILVER (1922)	— fine oz.	200,000,000	
AMMONIUM (1922)	tons of 2,240 lb	43,000	
TIN (1922)	— tons of 2,240 lb	205,000	
COPPER (1922)	— tons of 2,240 lb	895,000	

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTS—continued.

Product.	Total Production.	Leading Producers.
LEAD (1911) tons of 2,240 lb	988,000	U.S., 258,000 long tons Spain, 168,000; Germany, 158,750; Mexico, 151,500
ZINC (1911) tons of 2,240 lb	866,700	U.S., 241,500 long tons Germany, 171,500; Belgium, 161,500
IRON ORE (1911) tons of 2,240 lb	134,150,000	U.S., 41,000,000 long tons Germany and Luxembourg, 39,000,000; France, 15,500; U.K., 15,000,000
PIG IRON (1911) tons of 2,240 lb	65,000,000	U.S., 23,600,000 long tons Germany and Luxembourg, 15,300,000; U.K., 9,700,000
STEEL (1911) tons of 2,240 lb	60,000,000	U.S., 23,700,000 long tons Germany, 14,800,000; U.K., 6,500,000
COAL (1911) tons of 2,240 lb	1,052,880,000	U.S., 443,000,000 long tons U.K., 271,900,000; Germany 198,000,000; France, 38,000,000
PETROLEUM (1910) barrels of 42 gallons	387,500,000	U.S., 209,500,000 barrels Russia, 70,340,000; Galicia, 18,675,000; Netherlands India, 11,000,000; Rumania, 9,700,000

THE GREAT TRADING NATIONS, 1914.

Country	Imports			Exports		Total Trade.	
	General	Special	Imports Collected	General	Special	General	Special
United Kingdom	£46,633,113	£61,160,947	£5,007,793	£24,123,583	£30,700,137	£1,000,830,636	£1,071,200,304
German Empire	£36,653,600	£48,000,000	£4,860,000	£50,130,000	£44,130,000	£267,380,000	£244,400,000
United States	£26,782,138	£78,728,000	£5,464,000	£78,218,820	£45,235,000	£19,600,000	£24,400,000
France	£11,744,000	£26,633,000	£4,981,600	£20,205,000	£24,405,000	£74,700,000	£37,700,000
Netherlands		£25,317,000	£1,171,000		£26,130,000		£26,400,000
Belgium		£10,330,000	£,617,000	£15,171,000	£13,114,000	£97,400,000	£30,330,000
India (1914-15)	£16,000,000	£17,138,000	£,319,500	£70,707,000	£66,000,000	£37,000,000	£23,100,000
Russia (1910)		£14,000,000	£3,119,000		£15,000,000		£27,400,000
Austria-Hungary		£13,000,000	£,000,000		£10,170,000		£23,100,000
Italy		£13,300,000	£1,073,000		£6,770,000		£21,050,000
Canada	£22,800,000	£11,130,400	£1,168,840	£8,161,775	£1,003,705	£23,000,000	£23,000,000
Australia	£7,700,000	£7,318,000	£1,000,000	£7,300,000	£1,000,000	£13,000,000	£13,000,000
Argentina		£7,300,000	£5,000,000		£6,000,000		£13,000,000
Switzerland		£7,754,000	£,100,000		£1,300,000		£13,000,000
Brazil	£2,000,000		£,000,000	£6,000,000		£13,000,000	
China	£1,000,000	£3,135,000	£,000,000	£5,000,000		£17,000,000	
Japan	£4,407,000	£3,000,000	£,470,000	£6,000,000	£6,000,000	£20,000,000	£20,000,000

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Country	Number of Native Emigrants.	Destination of Greatest Number.
United Kingdom (1914)	454,807	Canada, 101,000; U.S., 60,000; Australia, 40,000; South Africa, 7,000
Austria-Hungary (1911)	100,751	U.S., 100,000
Belgium	33,007	20,000 to European countries, 3,000 to countries out of Europe.
Denmark	2,100	U.S., 6,000
German Empire	20,000	U.S., 10,000
Italy	333,844	10,000 to European countries, U.S., 10,000; Argentina, 10,000
Norway	10,000	U.S., 10,000
Portugal (1910)	10,000	Brazil, 40,000
Spain	10,000	North and South America, 10,000; Argentina, 10,000
Sweden	10,000	U.S., 10,000
Switzerland	10,000	U.S., 10,000

The World's Crops.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROPS PRODUCTION
(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

	Season 1922-23 (Estimated)	Season 1923-24 (Actual)
U.S.A.	220	211
Russia	210	200
India	48	40
Canada	34	30
France	31	29
Italy	20	21
Hungary	21	13
Argentina	19	14
Germany	(say)	13
Spain	15	14
Rumania	13	8
United Kingdom	9	6
Austria	(say)	7
Australia	4	14
Other smaller Producers	52	35
	520	460

The Indian, Argentine, and Australian crops are harvested in Jan., Feb., and March, other countries, June-Sept.

THE WORLD'S BARLEY CROPS PRODUCTION
(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

	Season 1922-23 (Estimated)	Season 1923-24 (Actual)
Russia	61	53
U.S.A.	28	23
India	15	16
Germany	15	17
Japan	11	11
Spain	10	8
Austria	8	10
United Kingdom	6	7.7
Canada	4	4
France	4	5
Hungary	5	7
Other smaller Producers (say)	25	25.3
	197	207

THE WORLD'S OATS CROPS PRODUCTION
(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

	Season 1922-23 (Estimated)	Season 1923-24 (Actual)
U.S.A.	112	111
Russia	115	95
Germany	60	55
Canada	54	35
France	27	24
United Kingdom	20	21
Austria-Hungary	15	16
Argentina	5.5	7
Denmark	5.5	5
Sweden	5.5	5.5
Belgium	—	5
Sundry smaller Producers	41	25.5
	500	487

THE WORLD'S RYE CROPS PRODUCTION
(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

	Season 1922-23 (Estimated)	Season 1923-24 (Actual)
Russia	114	95
Germany	45	42
Austria	11	12.5
Hungary	5	4.9
U.S.A.	5	5
France	4.5	5
Other smaller Producers	25.5	30.2
	220	224.5

THE WORLD'S MAIZE CROPS PRODUCTION
(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

	Season 1922-23 (Estimated)	Season 1923-24 (Actual)
U.S.A.	350	311
Argentina	30	35
Hungary	20	20
Italy	14	12
Rumania	13	12
Mexico	12	9
Russia	8	8
Egypt	7	7
Smaller Producers	17	24
	480	440

THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR
(Expressed in millions of quarters of 480 lb. of Wheat)

	Imports Season 1922-23 Aug 1-July 31	Season 1923-24 Aug 1-July 31
United Kingdom	26	27
Italy	7	5.7
Germany	2.4	2.3
Belgium	3	6.4
France	8	7.5
Holland	2.8	2
Smaller Importing European Countries	10	12
Extra-European Countries	5	12
	60.2	60.7

THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR
(Expressed in millions of quarters of 480 lb. of Wheat)

	Exports Season 1922-23 Aug 1-July 31	Season 1923-24 Aug 1-July 31
U.S.A.	28.5	20.2
Argentina	11.5	5.5
Canada	10.5	13.3
Russia	0.2	21.7
India	4.5	2.7
Balkan States	0.2	7.6
Australia	0.2	5.3
Sundry smaller Exporting Countries	—	0.9
	65.7	82.5

THE UNITED KINGDOM'S IMPORTS OF FOREIGN GRAIN AND FLOUR
(Calendar Year January 1 to December 31.)

	Wheat (qrs. 480 lb.)	Barley (qrs. 480 lb.)	Oats (qrs. 480 lb.)	Maize (qrs. 480 lb.)	Flour (sacks 480 lb.)
1922	24,000,000	4,121,000	5,445,000	5,498,000	2,950,000
1921	20,000,000	3,500,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	2,000,000
1920	18,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000
1919	16,000,000	2,500,000	3,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
1918	14,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	800,000

The World's Navies. (February, 1914)

EFFECTIVE FIGHTING FLEETS OF THE MARITIME POWERS

CLASSIFICATION	U.K.		FRANCE		RUSSIA		GERMANY		AUSTRIA-H.		ITALY		U.S.A.		JAPAN	
	Blt.	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg.	Blt.	Bldg.
Battleships	58	14	21	10	8	7	35	6	24	2	9	5	30	6	17	2
Coast Defence—Armoured																
Battle Cruisers	9	1				4	4	3							1	3
Cruisers	47	—	24		12		9				9		17		15	
Light Cruisers	52	20	8		8	8	43	6			14	4	18		19	
Torpedo Vessels	23	1	3					11			3		2		3	
T. H.-D.	100	30	80	7	95	45	135	25	14	3	30	26	50	14	51	2
Torpedo Boats	106	123			25		80		98		27	2	21		37	
Submarines	69	27	50	25	23	28	24	14*	6	5	18	2	29	18	13	2

* Uncertain

The World's Armies (before the War)

SYSTEM, SERVICE, NUMBERS, AND COST OF THE NATIONS' ARMIES

Country	Military System	(Antiquated Training in Active Army)	Peace Strength of Active Army, or Actual Strength, 1913	Estimated War Strength, First and Second Line Forces only	Military Budget 1913-1914
Argentina ¹	Militia. Univ comp	3-12 mths.	18,650	125,000	3,000,000
Austria-Hungary	Univ compulsory	2-3 yrs	425,000	800,000	22,102,000
Belgium ¹	Militia. Univ comp	1-6 yrs	45,000	280,000	2,700,000
Brazil	Conscription	2 yrs	20,700	100,000	5,277,500
Bulgaria	Univ comp ²	2-3 yrs	65,000	300,000	1,000,000
Canada ¹	Militia. Univ comp	6-12 mths	10,000	100,000	1,000,000
China	Vol ³	3 yrs	150,000 (?)	200,000 (?)	5,000,000
Denmark ¹	Militia. Univ comp	165-180 days	15,730	90,000	1,000,000
France	Univ comp.	3 yrs	540,000	1,150,000	30,000,000
Germany	Do.	2-3 yrs	670,000	1,150,000	60,000,000
Greece	Do.	2 yrs	25,000	100,000	15,000,000
Italy	Do.	Do.	300,000	750,000	10,000,000
Japan	Do.	2-3 yrs	250,000	750,000	5,000,000
Netherlands ¹	Militia. Conscription	24-26 mths.	47,000	120,000	2,711,500
Norway ¹	Militia. Univ comp	72-126 days	18,000	100,000	857,344
Peru	Univ comp	3-4 yrs	6,500	40,000	(?)
Portugal	Militia. Conscription	12-30 weeks	35,000	100,000	1,072,000
Rumania	Univ comp	2-3 yrs	90,000	400,000	2,077,000
Russia	Do.	3-4 yrs	1,500,000	1,000,000	67,000,000
Servia	Do.	1-2 yrs	20,000	100,000	1,000,000
Spain	Do.	2-3 yrs	120,000	300,000	7,000,000
Sweden ¹	Militia. Univ comp	180-210 days	84,000	100,000	2,000,000
Turkey	Univ comp.	3-4 yrs	200,000	300,000	5,000,000
U.S.A.	Voluntary	4-7 yrs	95,000	65,000	20,000,000
Great Britain	Do	7 yrs	120,000	275,000	20,000,000
India	British troops		77,000	77,000	10,000,000
Australia	Militia. Univ comp	28 days yrly	100,000	100,000	2,000,000
Canada	Militia. Voluntary	12-18 days yrly	77,000	77,000	1,000,000
South Africa	Militia. Voluntary	12-18 days yrly	20,000	20,000	1,000,000

Notes.—¹ Permanent army and fixed recruit quota. ² Except for Mohammedans. ³ For 1913-14. ⁴ In Dec. 1913. ⁵ Forces of conscription reserved. ⁶ Approximate. ⁷ In France. ⁸ In Austria-Hungary. ⁹ In Russia. ¹⁰ In Italy. ¹¹ In Germany. ¹² In Japan. ¹³ In China. ¹⁴ In India. ¹⁵ In Persia. ¹⁶ In Siam. ¹⁷ In the Philippines. ¹⁸ In the Hawaiian Islands. ¹⁹ In the United States. ²⁰ In the United States. ²¹ In the United States. ²² In the United States. ²³ In the United States. ²⁴ In the United States. ²⁵ In the United States. ²⁶ In the United States. ²⁷ In the United States. ²⁸ In the United States. ²⁹ In the United States. ³⁰ In the United States. ³¹ In the United States. ³² In the United States. ³³ In the United States. ³⁴ In the United States. ³⁵ In the United States. ³⁶ In the United States. ³⁷ In the United States. ³⁸ In the United States. ³⁹ In the United States. ⁴⁰ In the United States. ⁴¹ In the United States. ⁴² In the United States. ⁴³ In the United States. ⁴⁴ In the United States. ⁴⁵ In the United States. ⁴⁶ In the United States. ⁴⁷ In the United States. ⁴⁸ In the United States. ⁴⁹ In the United States. ⁵⁰ In the United States. ⁵¹ In the United States. ⁵² In the United States. ⁵³ In the United States. ⁵⁴ In the United States. ⁵⁵ In the United States. ⁵⁶ In the United States. ⁵⁷ In the United States. ⁵⁸ In the United States. ⁵⁹ In the United States. ⁶⁰ In the United States. ⁶¹ In the United States. ⁶² In the United States. ⁶³ In the United States. ⁶⁴ In the United States. ⁶⁵ In the United States. ⁶⁶ In the United States. ⁶⁷ In the United States. ⁶⁸ In the United States. ⁶⁹ In the United States. ⁷⁰ In the United States. ⁷¹ In the United States. ⁷² In the United States. ⁷³ In the United States. ⁷⁴ In the United States. ⁷⁵ In the United States. ⁷⁶ In the United States. ⁷⁷ In the United States. ⁷⁸ In the United States. ⁷⁹ In the United States. ⁸⁰ In the United States. ⁸¹ In the United States. ⁸² In the United States. ⁸³ In the United States. ⁸⁴ In the United States. ⁸⁵ In the United States. ⁸⁶ In the United States. ⁸⁷ In the United States. ⁸⁸ In the United States. ⁸⁹ In the United States. ⁹⁰ In the United States. ⁹¹ In the United States. ⁹² In the United States. ⁹³ In the United States. ⁹⁴ In the United States. ⁹⁵ In the United States. ⁹⁶ In the United States. ⁹⁷ In the United States. ⁹⁸ In the United States. ⁹⁹ In the United States. ¹⁰⁰ In the United States.

COUNTRY	Sq. Miles.	POPULATION		VITAL STATISTICS.		Capital	Population of Capital.
		Total.	Per Sq. Mile.	Births per 1,000	Deaths per 1,000		
British Empire	13,122,728	435,000,000	33			London (Greatest)	7,242,358
U. K.	28,237	42,477,037	1501	23.9	14.2	Delhi	1,135,000
India	1,202,000	375,000,000	312			Ottawa	35,000
Canada	3,770,000	7,250,000	2	27.8	13.1	St. John's	20,000
Newfoundland	48,750	250,000	5	26.8	10.5	Canberra	75,000
Australia	3,043,041	5,000,000	1	27.7	10.5	Wellington	75,000
New Zealand	105,000	1,000,000	11	26.3	9.5	Pretoria	70,000
South Africa	472,000	6,000,000	13			Washington	234,000
United States	3,897,000	90,000,000	31			Adis Ababa	50,000
Extra U. S.	721,000	10,000,000	14			Kabul	160,000
Afghanistan	299,000	7,000,000	23			Perth	1,000,000
Albania	29,000	1,000,000	35			Buenos Aires	1,000,000
Argentina	1,132,841	7,250,000	7	40.1	21.6	Vienna	2,031,000
Austria	134,524	10,000,000	75	21.4	21.9	Brussels	177,000
Belgium	11,400	7,500,000	656	23.7	15.2	La Paz	60,000
Bolivia	570,000	2,000,000	4			Rio de Janeiro	1,130,000
Brazil	3,300,000	33,600,000	10			Sofia	103,000
Bulgaria	48,000	5,500,000	115	40.1	26.4	Santiago	355,000
Chile	295,000	1,500,000	5	37.2	31.1	Peking	1,000,000
China	4,300,000	400,000,000	93			Bogotá	120,000
Colombia	48,000	3,475,000	72			Sao José	34,000
Costa Rica	32,000	411,000	13	43.8	26.1	Havana	297,000
Cuba	44,778	2,250,000	50	34.4	11.2	Copenhagen	420,000
Denmark	15,500	2,800,000	180	26.7	13.4	Nao Domingo	55,000
Dominica	10,750	700,000	37			Quito	60,000
Ecuador	116,550	1,300,000	11			Cairo	654,000
Egypt	365,100	11,300,000	31			Khartoum	15,000
Ecuador	116,550	1,300,000	11				
France	2,200,000	44,000,000	20	18.7	10.6	Paris	2,000,000
Colonies							
Algeria	1,100,000	5,500,000	5	23.1	16.9	Algiers	170,000
Morocco	190,000	7,000,000	40			Yer	100,000
Tunisia	48,300	2,800,000	60			Tunis	170,000
German Empire	387,780	65,000,000	168	29.8	16.2	Berlin	2,071,000
Colonies	1,134,240	15,000,000	13			Athens	170,000
Greece	41,500	5,000,000	124			Guatemala	90,000
Guatemala	47,500	1,000,000	21			Port-au-Prince	100,000
Haiti	20,000	1,000,000	50			Taguayayin	35,000
Honduras	44,775	350,000	7	35.3	24.9	Budapest	250,000
Hungary	109,500	11,000,000	100	31.5	21.4		
Italy	130,600	35,000,000	265			Rome	253,000
Colonies							
Japan	140,000	50,000,000	357	34.2	21.9	Tokyo	1,000,000
Dependencies	25,700	15,000,000	58			Mogrovia	6,000
Lithuania	41,000	2,000,000	50			Luxemburg	81,000
Luxemburg	1,000	250,000	250			Mexico	470,000
Mexico	760,000	15,000,000	20			Catlinje	5,000
Montenegro	5,800	500,000	86			The Hague	250,000
Netherlands	16,700	6,000,000	359	27.8	14.5	Managua	30,000
Colonies	620,500	50,000,000	80			Christiana	410,000
Nicaragua	57,700	600,000	10	25.9	13.2	Panama	70,000
Norway	124,400	1,400,000	11			Asuncion	80,000
Panama	21,500	430,000	20			Tehran	250,000
Paraguay	97,700	800,000	8			Lima	140,000
Peru	600,000	10,000,000	16				
Portugal	600,000	2,530,000	4	20.7	10.4	Lisbon	430,000
Colonies	804,000	10,000,000	12			Bucharest	200,000
Romania	50,700	7,000,000	138	43.0	25.7	Petrograd	1,000,000
Russia	6,770,700	170,000,000	25	48.0	20.0	San Salvador	60,000
Sardinia	7,000	1,000,000	143	20.0	20.0	Belgrade	100,000
Spain	500,000	5,000,000	10			Bangkok	600,000
Spain (including Dependencies)	1,200,000	10,000,000	8	23.8	13.7	Madrid	250,000
Sweden	170,000	1,000,000	6	23.8	13.4	Stockholm	100,000
Switzerland	12,900	2,500,000	193	25.0	10.0	Borneo	10,000
Taiwan	36,000	2,000,000	55			Lhasa	50,000
Taiwan (including Dependencies)	36,000	2,000,000	55			Constantinople	1,000,000
Taiwan	36,000	2,000,000	55			Monte Video	250,000
Taiwan	36,000	2,000,000	55			Canton	25,000

Finances and Special Trade of the Nations.

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Country	Population	REVENUE			DEBT			*SPECIAL TRADE		
		Total	Per Head		Total	Per Head		Total	Per Head	
U K	45,407,037	185,000,000	£ 4 s d		700,000,000	£ 15 s d		1,070,000,000	£ 23 s d	
India	325,000,000	80,000,000	£ 0 s 3 d		300,000,000	£ 0 s 9 d		200,000,000	£ 0 s 6 d	
Canada	7,850,000	24,000,000	£ 3 s 0 d		60,000,000	£ 7 s 6 d		175,000,000	£ 22 s 0 d	
Newfoundland	250,000	750,000	£ 3 s 0 d		5,500,000	£ 22 s 0 d		5,000,000	£ 20 s 0 d	
Australia	5,000,000	50,000,000	£ 10 s 0 d		275,000,000	£ 55 s 0 d		147,000,000	£ 29 s 0 d	
New Zealand	1,200,000	11,000,000	£ 9 s 0 d		85,000,000	£ 70 s 8 d		39,000,000	£ 32 s 9 d	
South Africa	6,000,000	17,000,000	£ 2 s 7 d		117,000,000	£ 19 s 12 d		94,000,000	£ 15 s 3 d	
United States	90,000,000	207,000,000	£ 2 s 3 d		220,000,000	£ 2 s 6 d		730,000,000	£ 8 s 0 d	
Albania	7,000,000							1,000,000	£ 0 s 6 d	
Afghanistan	5,000,000	1,000,000	£ 0 s 4 d					3,000,000	£ 0 s 12 d	
Argentina	7,850,000	20,000,000	£ 2 s 7 d		105,000,000	£ 14 s 9 d		140,000,000	£ 19 s 0 d	
Austria		128,500,000	£ 4 s 6 d		310,000,000	£ 12 s 12 d		233,000,000	£ 4 s 13 d	
Hungary	50,000,000	85,500,000	£ 4 s 8 d		180,000,000	£ 3 s 7 d		304,000,000	£ 4 s 11 d	
Belgium	7,500,000	33,000,000	£ 4 s 4 d		100,000,000	£ 13 s 4 d		170,000,000	£ 22 s 4 d	
Bolivia	2,000,000	1,400,000	£ 0 s 13 d		3,000,000	£ 1 s 7 d		170,000,000	£ 4 s 11 d	
Brazil	23,000,000	30,000,000	£ 1 s 6 d		194,000,000	£ 8 s 9 d		120,000,000	£ 5 s 4 d	
Bulgaria	5,500,000	7,000,000	£ 1 s 2 d		25,000,000	£ 4 s 14 d		715,000,000	£ 13 s 8 d	
China	400,000,000	15,000,000	£ 4 s 8 d		43,000,000	£ 1 s 7 d		51,000,000	£ 1 s 3 d	
Colombia	5,500,000	40,000,000	£ 0 s 8 d		150,000,000	£ 0 s 7 d		115,000,000	£ 0 s 6 d	
Costa Rica	411,000	2,500,000	£ 0 s 9 d		2,500,000	£ 0 s 9 d		17,000,000	£ 4 s 1 d	
Cuba	2,150,000	8,000,000	£ 3 s 15 d		12,500,000	£ 5 s 11 d		51,000,000	£ 23 s 14 d	
Denmark	2,800,000	9,500,000	£ 3 s 2 d		20,000,000	£ 7 s 3 d		65,000,000	£ 23 s 4 d	
Dominica	700,000	1,000,000	£ 1 s 8 d		4,000,000	£ 5 s 14 d		73,000,000	£ 5 s 3 d	
Ecuador	1,300,000	1,500,000	£ 1 s 3 d		5,000,000	£ 3 s 17 d		74,000,000	£ 3 s 2 d	
Egypt	11,300,000	17,750,000	£ 1 s 11 d		95,000,000	£ 8 s 8 d		57,000,000	£ 5 s 2 d	
Sudan	2,000,000	1,500,000	£ 0 s 10 d		5,000,000	£ 2 s 13 d		4,000,000	£ 1 s 6 d	
France	40,000,000	190,000,000	£ 4 s 15 d		1,015,000,000	£ 24 s 8 d		566,000,000	£ 14 s 3 d	
Algeria	5,600,000	6,000,000	£ 1 s 1 d					790,000,000	£ 8 s 11 d	
Morocco	7,000,000							79,000,000	£ 1 s 6 d	
Tunis	1,800,000	4,500,000	£ 2 s 5 d		1,000,000	£ 5 s 8 d		10,000,000	£ 5 s 7 d	
German Empire	60,000,000	144,000,000	£ 2 s 8 d		180,000,000	£ 3 s 0 d		874,000,000	£ 14 s 9 d	
all States		121,500,000			750,000,000			22,500,000	£ 4 s 13 d	
Greece	5,000,000	5,400,000	£ 0 s 10 d		40,000,000	£ 8 s 16 d		73,000,000	£ 1 s 10 d	
Guatemala	2,000,000	1,400,000	£ 0 s 14 d		7,000,000	£ 3 s 10 d		2,000,000	£ 1 s 0 d	
Haiti	500,000	400,000	£ 0 s 14 d		6,000,000	£ 12 s 11 d		180,000	£ 1 s 9 d	
Honduras	25,000,000	114,000,000	£ 4 s 5 d		500,000,000	£ 20 s 16 d		220,000,000	£ 6 s 7 d	
Italy	50,000,000	58,000,000	£ 1 s 10 d		260,000,000	£ 5 s 4 d		100,000,000	£ 2 s 0 d	
Japan	2,000,000	100,000	£ 0 s 1 d		100,000	£ 0 s 2 d		400,000	£ 0 s 4 d	
Liberia	800,000	750,000	£ 0 s 2 d		1,400,000	£ 1 s 8 d				
Luxembourg	10,000,000	10,500,000	£ 0 s 13 d		44,000,000	£ 4 s 15 d		731,000,000	£ 3 s 4 d	
Mexico	230,000	125,000	£ 0 s 11 d		250,000	£ 1 s 17 d		400,000	£ 2 s 19 d	
Montenegro	8,000,000	17,000,000	£ 2 s 17 d		97,000,000	£ 12 s 10 d		503,000,000	£ 6 s 17 d	
Netherlands	600,000	250,000	£ 0 s 8 d		2,000,000	£ 3 s 7 d		71,500,000	£ 8 s 20 d	
Nicaragua	2,400,000	7,200,000	£ 3 s 0 d		20,500,000	£ 8 s 11 d		40,000,000	£ 17 s 10 d	
Norway	420,000	690,000	£ 1 s 4 d					74,000,000	£ 4 s 4 d	
Panama	800,000	2,000,000	£ 0 s 5 d		3,000,000	£ 0 s 8 d		71,000,000	£ 8 s 20 d	
Paraguay	10,000,000	2,000,000	£ 0 s 15 d		6,700,000	£ 1 s 11 d		120,000,000	£ 1 s 12 d	
Peru	3,530,000	2,800,000	£ 0 s 15 d		5,500,000	£ 1 s 11 d		14,000,000	£ 3 s 19 d	
Portugal	6,000,000	15,000,000	£ 2 s 15 d		127,000,000	£ 21 s 15 d		29,000,000	£ 4 s 17 d	
Romania	7,500,000	20,000,000	£ 2 s 6 d		62,000,000	£ 8 s 1 d		70,000,000	£ 9 s 17 d	
Russia	175,500,000	200,000,000	£ 1 s 2 d		945,000,000	£ 5 s 15 d		280,000,000	£ 1 s 13 d	
Salvador	1,000,000	1,000,000	£ 0 s 17 d		1,700,000	£ 1 s 8 d		71,500,000	£ 3 s 17 d	
Senegal	1,000,000	2,500,000	£ 2 s 15 d		25,500,000	£ 25 s 12 d		9,500,000	£ 3 s 3 d	
Siam	6,500,000	4,750,000	£ 0 s 15 d		8,000,000	£ 1 s 6 d		712,500,000	£ 4 s 0 d	
Spain	30,000,000	40,000,000	£ 1 s 3 d		300,000,000	£ 10 s 0 d		80,000,000	£ 4 s 0 d	
Sweden	5,500,000	14,000,000	£ 2 s 17 d		34,000,000	£ 6 s 4 d		55,000,000	£ 10 s 13 d	
Switzerland	2,500,000	7,000,000	£ 2 s 8 d					126,000,000	£ 33 s 3 d	
Turkey	17,000,000	28,750,000	£ 1 s 11 d		208,000,000	£ 12 s 11 d		740,000,000	£ 43 s 8 d	
Uruguay	1,000,000	7,500,000	£ 7 s 6 d		25,500,000	£ 25 s 12 d		27,000,000	£ 27 s 0 d	
Venezuela	2,000,000	2,000,000	£ 1 s 4 d		7,700,000	£ 3 s 6 d		77,000,000	£ 3 s 8 d	

* SPECIAL TRADE includes Imports retained for Home Consumption and Exports of Domestic Products or Manufactures, and excludes Imports that are re-exported.

† SPECIAL TRADE includes the net 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.

Merchant! Shipping Owned in each Country.—(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1875-76.)

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The Nobel Prizes.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded each year 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 26, 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 Storting—(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 the Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute ("Nobelstiftelsen styrelse"), Stockholm, Sweden.

LIST OF AWARDS (Value about £5,000 each)

YEAR.	(a) PHYSICS	(b) CHEMISTRY	(c) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY	(d) LITERATURE	(e) PEACE
1901	W. C. Röntgen	J. H. van't Hoff	E. A. von Behring	H. F. A. Holmberg	H. Durant
1902	H. A. Lorentz	P. Curie	Sir R. Ross, K.C.B.	Frédéric Mistral	F. Passy
1903	H. A. Becquerel	M. & Mme. Curie	N. R. Finsen	T. Mommsen	E. Ducommun
1904	Lord Rayleigh	Sir W. Ramsay	V. Pavlov	B. Björnson	A. Gobat
1905	P. Lenard	A. von Baeyer	E. Koch	J. Ekberg	Sir W. B. Cremer
1906	Prof. J. J. Thomson	H. Moissan	Ramon y Cajal	H. Sienkiewicz	Inst. of Int. Law
1907	Prof. A. A. Michelson	E. Buchner	Prof. Golgi	G. Carducci	Des. von Suttner
1908	G. Lippman	R. Rutherford	A. Laveran	R. Kipling	T. Roosevelt
1909	Signor Marconi	W. Ostwald	P. Ehrlich	R. Knicker	K. P. Arnoldson
1910	J. D. van der Waals	O. Wallach	E. Metchnikoff	S. Lagerlöf	F. Bayer
1911	W. Wien	Mme. Curie	A. Gullstrand	M. Maeterlinck	Bu. de Constant
1912	G. Dalm	Prof. Guignard	A. Carrel	G. Hauptmann	L. Beernaert
1913	Prof. Onnes	Prof. Sabatier	C. Richet	Rabindranath Tagore	Exe. Intl. Peace Bureau
1914	Prof. M. von Laue	Prof. Richards	Robert Barany		T. M. C. Amer
1915	Prof. W. H. Bragg	Prof. Willstätter			A. H. Fried
1916	W. L. Bragg				Eliehu Root
					H. La Fontaine

Distance from London to the Capitals of Europe, &c. (with the Mails)

FROM this table the distance which separates twenty-one cities of Europe can be ascertained at a glance, e.g., (1) London is 570 miles from (6) Antwerp and 1,337 from (17) Odessa, while (2) Paris is 2,443 miles from (18) Moscow and 1,222 miles from (21) Stockholm.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
London	Paris	Brussels	Amsterdam	Antwerp	Hamburg	Berlin	Bonn	Turin	Vienne	Munich	Rome	Trieste	Warsaw	Constantinople	Copenhagen	Stockholm	Moscow	Odessa	Warsaw	St. Petersburg
570	2443	2070	1610	1337	1040	810	640	440	340	290	240	210	180	150	120	100	1337	1610	2070	2443

Rulers of the Principal Countries.

Country	Ruler	Born.	Accessed
Abyssinia	Lij Kysan, Emperor	Dec. 1873	1873
Afghanistan	Nabih Khan, Amir	July 2, 1870	1870
Algeria	William IV, Emir, nominal	Mar. 28, 1876	1876
Argentine Republic	Victorino de la Plaza, President	1876	1876
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph, Emperor	Aug. 18, 1830	1848
Belgium	Albert, King	April 8, 1879	1879
Bolivia	Ismael Montes, President	Aug. 14, 1873	1873
Brazil	Wenceslas Bras, President	1873	1873
Bulgaria	Ferdinand, King	Feb. 26, 1878	July 1878
Chile	Juan Luis Sanfuentes, President	1878	1878
China	Yuan Shi Kai, President	1878	1878
Colombia	José Vicente Concha, President	1878	1878
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians), Sovereign	April 8, 1879	Dec. 1879
Costa Rica	Alfredo G. Flores, President	1879	1879
Cuba	Mario G. Menocal, President	1879	1879
Denmark	Christian X., King	Sept. 26, 1870	May 1870
Dominican Republic	Juan I. Jiménez, President	1870	1870
Ecuador	Leonidas Plaza, President	1870	1870
Egypt	Kemal Kamel, Sultan	1870	1870
France	Raymond Foinard, President	1870	1870
German Empire	William II., Emperor	Jan. 27, 1859	June 1870
Guatemala	William II., King	1870	1870
Hawaii	Ludwig III., King	Jan. 7, 1849	Nov. 1873
Hungary	Ferdinand Augustus III., King	May 25, 1847	Oct. 1870
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., King	Feb. 29, 1870	Oct. 1870
Japan	Mutsuhito, Emperor	Jan. 20, 1852	Jan. 24, 1870
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Friedrich II., Grand Duke	July 6, 1823	Sept. 28, 1870
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Ernest Augustus, Duke	Nov. 17, 1827	Nov. 2, 1873
Mexico	Ernest Louis, Grand Duke	Nov. 23, 1861	March 2, 1870
Montenegro	Friedrich Francis IV., Grand Duke	April 9, 1861	April 10, 1870
Morocco	Adolphus Friedrich II., Grand Duke	June 17, 1860	1870
Netherlands	Frederic Augustus, Grand Duke	Nov. 17, 1860	June 1870
Norway	Ernest, Duke	Aug. 31, 1871	Feb. 7, 1870
Peru	Charles Edward (Duke of Albany), Duke	July 29, 1826	July 30, 1870
Portugal	Bernhard II., Duke	April 1, 1826	Aug. 1870
Romania	William Ernest, Grand Duke	June 10, 1826	Jan. 5, 1870
Russia	Frederick, Prince	Jan. 20, 1826	May 18, 1870
Spain	George V., King	June 3, 1861	May 18, 1870
Sweden	Constantine, King	Aug. 3, 1861	March 18, 1870
Switzerland	Manuel Estrada Cabrera, President	Nov. 21, 1877	Oct. 1870
Turkey	General Dargutoglu, President	1870	1870
United States	Francisco Bertrand, President	1870	1870
Venezuela	George, Emperor	June 3, 1861	May 6, 1870
Yugoslavia	Victor Emmanuel III., King	Nov. 21, 1877	July 18, 1870
...	...	...	...

French Dynasties and Sovereigns.

XII

<i>The Merovingians</i>	
Clovis, "The Holy," King of the Salic Franks	486
Charlota III., last of the race	753
<i>The Carolingians</i>	
Pepin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel	753
Charlemagne, the Great, Emp. of the West	768
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race	986
<i>The Capets</i>	
Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Louis IX. "St. Louis"	1226
Philip, "The Hardy"	1270
Philip, "The Fair"	1285
Louis X.	1314
John I.	1316
Philip, "The Long"	1328
Charles IV., "The Marauder"	1328
<i>The House of Valois</i>	
Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"	1328
John II., "The Good"	1350
Charles V., "The Wise"	1364
Charles VI., "The Beloved"	1380
Charles VII., "The Victorious"	1422
Louis XI.	1461
Charles VIII.	1483
Louis XII.	1498
Francis I.	1515
Henry II.	1547
Francis II.	1559
Charles IX.	1560
Henry III., last of the race	1574
<i>The House of Stuart</i>	
Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dauphin	1643
<i>The First Republic</i>	
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1755
Louis XVI., guillotined on January, 1793	1793
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793
<i>The Second Republic</i>	
The National Convention first sat.	21 Sept. 1792
The Directory nominated	1 Nov. 1795
<i>The Consulate</i>	
Bonaparte, Camille, died 18 Dec. 1799	1799
<i>The First Empire</i>	
Napoleon I. declared Emperor	18 May 1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned) died	22 July 1804
<i>The Restoration</i>	
Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris	3 May 1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830, d. 6 Nov. 1836)	1836
<i>The House of Orleans</i>	
Louis Philippe, King of the French	1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848, d. 26 August, 1850)	
<i>The Second Republic</i>	
Provisional Government formed	26 Feb. 1848
Louis Napoleon elected President	10 Dec. 1848
<i>The Second Empire</i>	
Napoleon III. elected Emperor	28 Nov. 1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870, died 9 Jan., 1873)	
<i>Third Republic</i>	
Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept. 1870
M. Thiers elected President	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon elected Presid.	24 May 1873
Jules Grévy (first) elected President	30 Jan. 1879
Marie F. & Carnot elected President	3 Dec. 1887
Jean Casimir Perier elected Presid.	17 June 1894
François Félix Faure elected Presid.	17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet elected President	18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières elected President	18 Jan. 1906
Raymond Poincaré	17 Jan. 1913

Germany—Austria—Hungary.

Ferdinand III. Son of Emp. Ferdinand II.	1657
Leopold I. Son of Ferdinand	1658
Joseph I. Son of Leopold	1705
Charles V. I., Brother of preceding	1740
Maria-Theresa of Hungary and Bohemia	1740
Charles VI. Elector of Bavaria	1740
Francis I., Husband of Maria-Theresa.	1745
Joseph II., Son of preceding	1765
Leopold II., Brother of preceding	1790
Francis II. was last Emperor of Germany	1790
Francis I. was first Emperor of Austria	1804
Ferdinand (Abdicated 1848)	1835
Francis-Joseph (Nephew)	1848

Prussia—Germany.

Albert I., First Elector of Brandenburg	1134
John Sigismund, Elector, Duke of Prussia	1618
George-William	1640
Frederick William "The Great Elector"	1640
Frederick, 1688, Crowned King of Prussia	1701
Frederick William I.	1713
Frederick II., "The Great"	1740
Frederick William III.	1770
Frederick William IV.	1840
William I., First German Emperor (1871)	1860
Frederick, Second German Emperor	1888
William II., Third German Emperor	1888

Emperors of Russia.

1689 Peter I. (The Great)	died 28 Jan. 1725
1725 Catherine I., Mistress of Peter, d. 17 May 1727	
1727 Peter II., d. 1790, Ann. d. 29 Oct. 1740	
1740 Ivan V., imprisoned 1741, unassassinated	1741
1741 Elizabeth	died 5 Jan. 1762
1762 Peter III.	assassinated 14 July 1762
1762 Catherine II., W. II. of Pet. III., d. 17 Nov. 1796	
1796 Paul	assassinated 24 March 1801
1801 Alexander I.	died 2 Dec. 1825
1825 Nicholas I.	died 2 March 1855
1855 Alexander II.	assassinated 13 March 1881
1881 Alexander III.	died 1 Nov. 1894
1894 Nicholas II.	began to reign

Popes of Rome.

Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspere, the only Englishman elected Pope; born at St. Albans, died Sept., 1155)	1154
Innocent VIII.	1484
Benedict XIII.	1724
Clement XII.	1730
Benedict XIV.	1758
Clement XIII.	1758
Clement XIV.	1769
Pius VI.	1775
Pius VII.	1800
Leo XII.	1829
Pius VIII.	1829
Gregory XVI.	1846
Pius IX.	1846
Leo XIII.	1878
Pius X.	1903
Benedict XV.	1914

British Embassies and Legations Abroad.

Embassies	Ambassadors	Address of Embassy
France	Rt. Hon. Lord Berke of Thame, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1902)	39 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir Kennell Rodd, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (1908)	Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, Rome
Japan	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham Greene, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1902)	Tokyo
Russia	Rt. Hon. Sir G. W. Buchanan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1902)	4, Court Quay, Petrograd
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1902)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo, Madrid
United States	Rt. Hon. Sir C. A. Spring Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1902)	1322, Connecticut Avenue, Washington
Legations	Envoys, Ministers, &c	Address of Legation
Abyssinia	Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.R.O. (E.E. & M.P. & C.G. 1909)	Addis Ababa
Argentina	Sir Reginald T. Lower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	1220, Calle Maipú, Buenos Aires
Belgium	Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. & C.G. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	(Le Havre, France).
Bolivia	C. W. G. Gueling (E.E. & M.P. & C.G., 1902)	La Paz
Brazil	Arthur B. Peel (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	Rio de Janeiro
Chile	Sir Francis Wm Strong, K.C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	Santiago
China	Rt. Hon. Sir J. N. Jordan, G.C.L.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	Peking.
Colombia	P. C. H. Wyndham (E.E. & M.P. & C.G., 1902)	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Sir C. C. Mallet C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P. & C.G., 1902)	See Panama
Cuba	Stephen Leach (E.E. & M.P. & C.G., 1902)	San Juan de Dios
Denmark	Sir H. C. Lowther, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen
Dominica	Stephen Leach (M.P., 1902)	See Cuba
Ecuador	E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	See Peru.
Egypt	Lieut. Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E. C.S.I. (High Commissioner, 1902)	Cairo
Greece	Sir F. E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	Athens.
Guatemala	C. A. Young, M.V.O. (E.E. & M.P. & C.G., 1902)	Guatemala
Haiti	Stephen Leach (M.P., 1902)	See Cuba
Honduras	C. A. Young M.V.O. (E.E. & M.P. & C.G., 1902)	See Guatemala
Liberia	R. C. F. Mangham (Consul-General, 1902)	Monrovia.
Luxemburg		
Mexico		
Montenegro	Count de Salis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	21, Calle de Lerma, Mexico City
Netherlands	Hon. Sir A. Johnstone, G.C.V.O. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	12, Hooge, Westende The Hague
Nicaragua	C. A. Young, M.V.O. (E.E. & M.P. & C.G., 1902)	See Guatemala
Norway	M. de C. Frendley, C.B., C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	Christiania.
Panama	Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P. & C.G., 1902)	Panama
Paraguay	Sir E. T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (M.P., 1902)	See Argentina
Peru	Charles M. Marling, C.B., C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P. & C.G., 1902)	Lima
Portugal	E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	67, Rua de São Francisco de Sales, Lisbon.
Romania	Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M.V.O. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	24, Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest
Russia	Sir G. Barclay, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	See Constantinople.
Salvador	C. A. Young, M.V.O. (E.E. & M.P. & C.G., 1902)	See Guatemala.
Senegal	Sir G. L. des Gues, K.C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	Belgrade.
Siam	Herbert G. Darling, M.V.O. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	Bangkok.
Sweden	James W. Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	Strandvägen, 17, Stockholm.
Switzerland	R. M. Grant-Duff, C.M.G. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	40, Thunstrasse, Bern.
Uruguay	A. Mitchell James (E.E. & M.P. & C.G., 1902)	Elm, Valais, Monte Video.
Venezuela	F. D. Barclay, C.V.O. (E.E. & M.P., 1902)	Caracas.

Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London.

Embassies	Ambassadors	Consulate-General
American	Dr. Walter H. Page, 123, Victoria Street, S.W.	48, New Broad Street, E.C.
French	Monsieur Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.	18, Bedford Square, W.C.
Italian	Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.	1, Broad Street Place, E.C.
Japanese	Marquis Inoué, 60 V.O., 10, Grosvenor Square, W.	30, Bedford Square, W.C.
Russian	Count Benckendorff, Cheam House, S.W.	40, Trinity Square, E.C.
Spanish	Señor Don Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.	
Legations	Envoyés, Ministers, &c.	
Argentine	Señor Don Vicente J. Dominguez, 2, Palace Gate, W.	601, Salisbury House, E.C.
Belgian	Monsieur Paul Hymans, 59, Sloane Gardens, S.W.	40, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Bolivian	Coleonel Pedro Suarez, 74, Compayne Gardens, N.W.	81, Cannon Street, E.C.
Brazilian	Señor A. de Fontoura Xavier, 44, Grosvenor Place, S.W.	20, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.
Chilean	Señor Don A. Edwards, 42, Grosvenor Square, W.	94, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Chinese	Pao K. Alfred Roe, 49, Portland Place, W.	68, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Colombian	Dr. Ignacio G. Ponce, 42, Holland Road, Kensington, W.	Seaford Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C.
Costa Rican	Señor Don Wenceslao de la Guardia, 66, Holland Park, Kensington, W.	38, Lombard Street, E.C.
Cuban	Gen. C. Garcia-Velez, 76, Victoria Street, S.W.	40, Trinity Square, E.C.
Danish	Monsieur de Gievenkop-Castenkjold, 29, Pont Street, S.W.	8 Byward Street, E.C.
Dominican	Señor Don Arturo L. Fiallo, Cons. Gen.	36, Mark Lane, E.C.
Ecuadorian	Señor Don Celso Nevares, Cons.-Gen.	9, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Greek	Monsieur J. Gennadius, 14, De Vere Gardens, W.	40, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Guatemalan	Señor Don José María Landisábal, Ch. d'Aff.	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Haitian	Monsieur A. Samariol, 76, Victoria Street, S.W.	38, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Honduras	Mr. M. J. Kelly, Cons.-Gen.	7 & 9, Idol Lane, E.C.
Liberian	Mr. J. P. Gommahin, 13, Eaton Place, S.W.	27, Minning Lane, E.C.
Luxemburg		12, Blomfield Street, E.C.
Mexican		Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.
Monaco	Mr. Theodore Lumley, Cons.-Gen.	37, Conduit Street, W.
Montenegrin	Mr. J. Roper Parkington, Cons. Gen.	21, Minning Lane, E.C.
Netherlands	Jonkheer de Marens van Swinderen, 30, Green Street, W.	12, Blomfield Street, E.C.
Nicaraguan	Señor Don F. Eduardo Martinez, Cons.	19, Eastcheap, E.C. (V.-Consulate)
Norwegian	Monsieur Benjamin Vogt, 25, The Boltons, S.W.	22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
Panama	Señor Don Fabio Arosemena, 30, Holland Road, Kensington, W.	122, Billiter Buildings, E.C.
Paraguayan	Mr. A. James, Cons. Gen.	78, Eldon Street, E.C.
Perman	Mira Mehdi Khan, 47, Bramham Gardens, S.W.	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Peruvian	Señor Don Edmundo de la Fuente, Ch. d'Aff. and Cons., 104, Victoria Street, S.W.	124, Victoria Street, S.W.
Portuguese	Señor Teixeira Gomes, 12, Gloucester Place, W.	6, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.
Rumanian	Monsieur Nicolas Miru, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W.	1, Minning Lane, E.C.
Salvadorian	Señor Dr. Don Arturo R. Avila, Ch. d'Aff.	7, Canon Court, E.C.
Serbian	Monsieur Boshkovitch, 225, Queen's Gate, S.W.	
Siamese	Phya Sudham Maltri, 13, Ashburn Place, S.W.	5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.
Swedish	Count E. Wrangel, 73, Portland Place, W.	63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
Swiss	Monsieur Gaston Carlin, 3, Portland Place, W.	3, Portland Place, W.
Uruguayan	Señor Don F. E. Videla, 1, Charing Cross, W.C.	10, Arundel Street, W.C.
Venezuelan	Dr. José Ignacio Cardenas, 31, Drayton Gardens, Kensington, S.W.	10, Hatchesp, E.C.

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Name	DYNASTY	Accession	Died	Age	Reign
<i>Saxons and Danes</i>					
ROBERT	First King of all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWOLF	Son of Robert	839	858	—	19
ETHELWOLF	Son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	871	911	40	40
ALFRED	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	911	949	38	38
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred	949	955	6	6
ATHELFSTAN	Eldiest son of Edward	955	946	—	1
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	946	950	—	4
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	950	955	—	5
EDW.	Son of Edmund	955	975	20	20
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	975	979	—	4
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	979	1066	48	37
ETHELRED II	Half-brother of Edward	1066	1066	—	0
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldiest son of Ethelred	1066	1066	—	0
CANUTE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	18	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HAROLD GODWINSON	Another son of Canute	1040	1041	—	1
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II	1041	1066	25	25
HAROLD II	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	—	0
<i>The House of Normandy</i>					
WILLIAM I	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II	Third son of William I	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I	Youngest son of William I	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I	1135	1154	50	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet</i>					
HENRY II	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I	1154	1189	35	35
RICHARD I	Eldiest surviving son of Henry II	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III	Eldiest son of John	1216	1272	56	56
EDWARD I	Eldiest son of Henry III	1272	1307	35	35
EDWARD II	Eldiest surviving son of Edward I	1307	1327	20	20
EDWARD III	Eldiest son of Edward II	1327	1377	50	50
RICHARD II	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edw. III	1377	Dep. 1399	22	22
<i>The House of Lancaster</i>					
HENRY IV	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V	Eldiest son of Henry IV	1413	1422	9	9
HENRY VI	Only son of Henry V (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	39	39
<i>The House of York</i>					
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	Eldiest son of Edward IV	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III	Younger brother of Edward IV	1483	1483	35	1
<i>The House of Tudor</i>					
HENRY VII	Son of Edmund, eld. son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V, his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	23	24
HENRY VIII	Only surviving son of Henry VII	1509	1547	38	38
EDWARD VI	Son of Henry VIII, by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	6	6
MARY I	Daughter of Henry VIII, by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII, by Anna Boleyn	1558	1603	45	45

The Sovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Name	Began to Reign	Name	Began to Reign	Name	Began to Reign
Malcolm (Cannmore)	1057, Apr.	Alexander III.	1249, July 8	James IV.	1513, June 11
Donald (Bane)	1057, Nov.	Margaret of Norway	1286, Mar. 29	James V.	1513, Sept. 9
Donald	1057, May	John Balliol	1292, Nov. 27	Mary	1542, Dec. 15
Donald (Son of Bane)	1057, Nov.	Robert I. (Bruce)	1306, Mar. 27	Francis and Mary	1568, Apr. 24
Edgar	1057, Sept.	David II	1329, June 2	Mary	1568, Dec. 5
Alexander I.	1057, Jan. 8	Robert II. (Stewart)	1329, Feb. 26	Henry and Mary	1568, July 29
David I.	1057, April 27	Robert III.	1390, April 22	Mary	1568, Feb. 20
Malcolm (Cannmore)	1057, Apr.	James I.	1406, April 4	James VI.	1568, July 24
William (The Lion)	1057, Dec. 9	James II.	1437, Feb. 2	(Assumed the throne of Eng. as James I., 16th March, 1568.)	
Alexander II.	1057, Dec. 9	James III.	1489, Aug. 2		

Sovereigns of Great Britain, U.K. and Wales—Presidents of U.S. 115

The Sovereigns of Great Britain from 1603 to 1801.

Name	DYNASTY	Access.	Died	Age	Reign.
<i>The House of Stuart</i>					
JAMES I (VI of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, grandda. of James IV and Margaret, dau of Hen VII	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I	Only surviving son of James I	1625	Beh 1649	48	24
<i>Commonwealth declared May 29, 1649</i>					
<i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-58. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.</i>					
CHARLES II	Eldest son of Charles I (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II (VII of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I (died 28 Sept., 1702)	1685	Dep 1688	68	3
<i>Interregnum, Dec 21, 1688—Feb 13, 1689</i>					
WILLIAM III and MARY II	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I	1689	1702	54	13
ANNE	Eldest daughter of James II	1702	1704	33	6
<i>Second daughter of James II</i>					
<i>The House of Hanover</i>					
GEORGE I	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II	Only son of George I	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III	Grandson of George II	1760	1820	81	59

The Sovereigns of the United Kingdom from 1801.

Name	DYNASTY	Access.	Died	Age	Reign.
<i>The House of Hanover—continued</i>					
GEORGE III	(Reign commenced 21st February, 1801)	1761	1820	58	59
GEORGE IV	Eldest son of George III	1801	1830	67	29
WILLIAM IV	Third son of George III	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III	1837	1901	81	63
<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg</i>					
EDWARD VII	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
GEORGE V	Surviving son of Edward VII	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		8

Welsh Sovereigns and Princes.

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I, and was born in Carnarvon town on April 23, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfillment of a promise that they should have a Prince who 'could not speak a word of English' and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II, was created 'Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester' at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 23, 1921.

ENGLISH PRINCES. A.D. 1301 to 1399	Henry V Stuart, son of James I (d. 1546)	1546
Edward, b. 1284 (Edw. II), 1st P. of Wales	Charles Stuart (Charles I), s. of James I	1649
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edw. III	Charles (Charles II), son of Charles I	1685
Richard (Richard II), s. of the Black Prince	George Augustus (Geo. II), s. of George I	1727
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V)	Fredrick Lewis, s. of George II (d. 1752)	1752
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry V	George Augustus Frederick (George III)	1760
Edward of Westminster (Edward V)	George Augustus Frederick (George IV)	1789
Edward, son of Richard III (d. 1414)	Albert Edward (Edward VII)	1901
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry V (d. 1481)	George (George V)	1910
Henry Tudor (Hen. VII), s. of Henry VI	Edward	1920

The Presidents of the United States of America.

General Washington first President, 1789 and 1793	James Buchanan	1857
John Adams	Abraham Lincoln (assass. 14 Apr. 1865)	1865
Thomas Jefferson	Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President)	1865
James Madison	Ulysses S. Grant	1877
James Monroe	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877
John Quincy Adams	James A. Garfield (assass. 29 Sept., 1881)	1881
Andrew Jackson	Chester A. Arthur (elected as Vice-Pres.)	1881
Martin Van Buren	Grover Cleveland	1885
William Henry Harrison (died 4 April)	Benjamin Harrison (2nd time Aug. 1889)	1889
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President)	Grover Cleveland (elected second time)	1893
James Knox Polk	William McKinley (assass. 30 Sept. 1901)	1901
Franklin Pierce (died 3 July, 1869)	Theodore Roosevelt (elected 14 Sept. 1901)	1901
Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	William Howard Taft	1909
Franklin Pierce	Woodrow Wilson	1913

The Family of King George III.

GEORGE III King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 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 Mecklenburg-Strelitz); and was crowned with her on Sept. 22, 1761. Early in his reign he showed symptoms of insanity, and after recovering from two serious attacks (1788 and 1804) his mind entirely gave way, many of his latter years were consequently passed in seclusion, and the government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until his death, by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. His Majesty died at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820. Their Majesties had issue —

x George Augusta Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 22, 1762, married Princess Caroline (daughter of Charles, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel), succeeded to the Throne as GEORGE IV, Jan. 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue at Windsor, June 26, 1830.

a. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug. 22, 1763, married Princess Fredericka (daughter of King Frederick William II. of Prussia), was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan. 5, 1842.

3. William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug. 22, 1765, was Lord High Admiral of England, married July 22, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him, succeeded to the Throne as WILLIAM IV, June 26, 1830, and died June 26, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766, married Frederick, King of Württemberg, 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, succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 26, 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. 20, 1820.

8. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 2, 1771, married Fredericka (daughter of Frederick V. Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), succeeded as KING OF HANOVER June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV., owing to the extinction of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov. 26, 1857. Their Majesties had issue —

George, born May 27, 1819, married Princess Alexandra (sister of Duke of Saxe-Altenburg), succeeded as KING OF HANOVER Oct. 26, 1837. In 1852 the monarchy was relinquished by

the King of Prussia. King George died June 22, 1820, leaving issue —

(1) Ernest, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Sept. 22, 1770, married Princess Fanny of Denmark, and has surviving issue (a) Princess Maria, born Oct. 27, 1799, married Prince Maximilian of Baden (and has issue Princess Marie and Prince Bernhard of Baden) (b) Alexandra, born Sept. 20, 1819, married Frederick Francis II, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (and has issue a son Prince Frederick Franz Michael) (c) Olga, born July 21, 1822, (d) Ernest Augustus, reigning Duke of Brunswick, born Aug. 27, 1837, married 1862 Princess Victoria Louisa of Prussia.

(2) Frederick, born Jan. 2, 1780, married Baroness Fanny Bunsen, and has issue.

(3) Mary, born Dec. 2, 1795, died June 4, 1824.

9. Augusta, *Duke of Saxe*, born Jan. 27, 1772, 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, 1820, leaving issue —

(1) George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 24, 1819, Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, died without succession March 27, 1864.

(2) Augusta, born July 26, 1822, married Frederick William, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue (a) Adolphus Frederick, reigning Grand Duke, born July 22, 1843, married Elizabeth, daughter of the reigning Duke of Anhalt (and has issue Duchess Marie of M.-S., Princess Milka of Montenegro, Grand Duke Adolf Frederick, and the late Duke Charles Berthold).

(3) Mary Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1825, married Francis, Duke of Teck, died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being (a) Queen Mary, *g. r.* (b) H. R. H. Adolphus, Duke of Teck, *a. s. n. o. v. a. c. s. u.*, born Aug. 23, 1862, married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, and has issue, (c) Francis, born Jan. 2, 1892, died Oct. 26, 1917, (d) Prince Alexander of Teck, *a. s. n. o. v. a. c. s. u.*, born April 24, 1894, married Princess Alice of Albany (see Queen Victoria's Family).

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776, married William Frederick, *Duke of Gloucester*, died without issue May 29, 1837.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1826.

13. Octavius, born Feb. 21, 1779, died May 2, 1799.

14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died Aug. 25, 1822.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1782, died unmarried Nov. 2, 1820.

The Family of Queen Victoria.

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VICTORIA, the only daughter of 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. M. THE EMPRESS FREDERICK

H. R. H. Princess Victoria (Princess Royal), born Nov. 21, 1840, married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (born Oct. 18, 1831, died June 15, 1888). Her Imperial Majesty the Empress FREDERICK died Aug. 5, 1901. Issue —

(i) William, born Jan. 27, 1859, married Feb. 27, 1886, Princess Augusta of Schleswig Holstein, succeeded to the throne as GERMAN EMPEROR, June 15, 1888. Their Majesties have issue —

(a) William, Crown Prince, born May 6, 1886, married the Duchess Cecile of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (and has issue the Princess Wilhelm, Ludwig, Hubertus, Friedrich, and Princess Alexandra).

(b) Kitel Friedrich, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg.

(c) Adalbert, born July 14, 1884.

(d) Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig Holstein (and has issue, Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1892).

(e) Oscar, born July 27, 1888, married Countess Ina Maria von Bassewitz (Countess von Bopp).

(f) Joachim, born Dec. 27, 1892.

(g) Victoria Louise, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1902) Prince Ernest Augustus, reigning Duke of Brunswick (see Cumberland, p. 127).

(h) Charlotte, born July 24, 1890, married H. R. the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, G. C. B., and has issue Feodora, born May 22, 1897, married Prince Henry XXX of Reuss, G. C. V.

(i) Henry (Prince Henry of Prussia, born Aug. 14, 1886, married Princess Irene of Hesse, and has issue —

(a) Waldemar, born March 20, 1889.

(b) Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896.

(v) Sigismund, born Sept. 13, 1894, died June 28, 1895.

(v) Victoria, born April 12, 1886, married H. R. H. Prince Adolf of Schaumburg Lippe.

(vi) Waldemar, born Feb. 20, 1888, died March 27, 1890.

(vii) Sophie, born June 14, 1890, married the King of the Hellenes, and has issue —

(a) George, G. C. B., G. C. V., born July 29, 1890.

(b) Alexander, born Aug. 1, 1893.

(c) Helena, born May 2, 1896.

(d) Paul, born Dec. 14, 1901.

(e) Irene, born Feb. 13, 1904.

(f) Catherine, born May 4, 1903.

(viii) Margarete, born April 20, 1892, married H. R. Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, and has issue —

(a) Frederick William, born Nov. 23, 1893.

(b) Maximilian, born Oct. 22, 1894.

(c) and (d) Philip and Wolfgang, born Nov. 6, 1898.

(e) and (f) Richard and Christopher, born May 24, 1902.

2. H. R. KING EDWARD VII., G. R.

H. R. H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke of Hesse, G. C. B., H. R. H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse died Dec. 24, 1892. Issue —

(i) Victoria, born April 6, 1843, married

Admiral H. R. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, F. O., G. C. B., G. C. V., K. C. M. G. Personal A. D. C. to King George V. Their Highnesses have issue —

(a) Alice, born Feb. 25, 1882, married Prince Andrew of Greece, G. C. V., (and has issue Princesses Margaret and Theodora),

(b) Louise, born July 23, 1889.

(c) George, born Nov. 6, 1892, Midshipman, R. N.

(d) Louis, born June 25, 1900.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna, born Nov. 1, 1864, married H. R. the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, G. C. B.

(iii) Irene, born July 12, 1866, married Prince Henry of Prussia, G. V.

(iv) Ernest Louis H. R. H. the Reigning Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868, married Princess Eleonore of Hohenzollern-Loch and has issue —

(a) George Donatus, born Nov. 2, 1901.

(b) Ludwig Hermann, born Nov. 20, 1902.

(v) Alex, born June 6, 1872, married Nov. 25, 1894. H. R. M. Nicholas II, Emperor of All the Russias, K. G. Their Majesties have issue —

(a) Olga, born Nov. 13, 1895.

(b) Tatiana, born June 10, 1897.

(c) Maria, born June 26, 1899.

(d) Anastasia, born June 17, 1901.

(e) Alexia, Tsarevitch, born Aug. 15, 1904.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

3. H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

H. R. H. Prince Alfred, K. G., K. F., born Aug. 6, 1844, Admiral of the Fleet, &c., married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Aug. 22, 1893, died July 20, 1900. Issue —

(i) Alfred, Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg, K. G., born Oct. 25, 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(ii) Marie, born Oct. 29, 1875, married H. R. H. Prince Ferdinand of Romania, G. C. B. Issue —

(a) Carol, born Oct. 25, 1893.

(b) Elizabeth, born Oct. 17, 1894.

(c) Maria, born Jan. 8, 1900.

(d) Nicholas, born Aug. 27, 1903.

(e) Eleana, born Jan. 5, 1909.

(f) Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1913.

(iii) Victoria Melita, born Nov. 25, 1896, married H. R. H. the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia. Issue —

(a) Princess Marie Cyrillovna, born Feb. 2, 1907.

(b) Princess Kira Cyrillovna, born May 9, 1909.

(iv) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1898, married H. R. H. the Reigning Prince of Hohenzollern-Loch, having issue —

(a) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897.

(b) Maria, born Jan. 28, 1899.

(c) Alexandra, born April 6, 1901.

(d) Irene, born July 4, 1904.

(v) Beatrice, born April 20, 1892, married the Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, having issue —

(a) Alvaro, born April 20, 1902.

(b) Alphonso, born May 24, 1904.

(c) Amalio, born Oct. 22, 1903.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Ladies in Waiting, The Dowager Lady Monson, Francis von Passavant, Prudens von Anker.

6. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN

H.R.H. Princess Helena, born May 26, 1851, married July 2, 1886, to General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Personal A.D.C. to King George V. Issue —

- (i) H.R. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 22, 1889, died Oct. 28, 1900.
- (ii) H.R. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1890.
- (iii) H.R. Princess Victoria, born May 2, 1891.
- (iv) H.R. Princess Louise Augusta, born Aug. 23, 1892.
- (v) H.R. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1894.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCE CHRISTIAN

Comptroller and Treasurer, Capt. A. F. Liddell, R.E.M.S., Capt. Cyril Banks.
Extra Equerry, Lt.-Col. Cecil Wray, M.V.O.
Physician in Ordinary, Sir F. H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.B., W. H. Barton, M.V.O.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Wm. Fairbank, M.V.O., M.D., E. R. Waggett, M.B.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN

Bedchamber Women, Miss Emily Lock, Miss Enid Du Cane, Miss Dorothy Seymour.
Household Bedchamber Women, The Lady Edward Cavendish, The Lady Agnola Montagu, Mrs. George Grant Gordon.

7. H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL

H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 28, 1848, married March 27, 1872, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 6th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE

Comptroller and Equerry, Capt. G. A. O. Lane.
Extra Equeries, Maj. Hon. Muzrough O'Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O., Lt.-Col. W. G. Probert.
Assistant, Mrs. J. Connah-Boyd.

8. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., K.T., K.F., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.R., G.C.V.O., Field-Marshal (Governor-General of Canada), born May 2, 1850, married March 22, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louise, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. Issue —

- (i) Margaret, born Jan. 14, 1880, married H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Söderman, Crown Prince of Sweden, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., having issue —
- (a) Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Westerholmen, born April 22, 1892.
- (b) Sigvard, Duke of Upsland, born June 7, 1893.
- (c) Princess Ingrid Victoria, born March 28, 1894.
- (d) Barth, Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1895.

(ii) Arthur, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V., born Jan. 27, 1887; married Oct. 22, 1912, H.R.H. the Duchess of Fife. Issue, Alastair Arthur, Earl of Macduff, b. Aug. 9, 1914.

(iii) Victoria Patricia, born March 27, 1888.
Comptroller and Treasurer of the Duke of Connaught, *Comptroller and Equerry*, Maj. W. Murray, G.V.O., G.C.B.
Extra Equeries, Capt. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bt., G.V.O. (Knight of Kerry); Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Lane, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Capt. T. H. Rivers-Bulkeley, G.C.B., M.V.O.
Surgeon in Ordinary Sir A. D. Shipley, M.V.O., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Secretary, Andrew Wilson Murray, M.V.O.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Lady Morton, Mrs. Rivers-Bulkeley; The Lady Elphinstone (hon.).

Household of Prince Arthur, *Equerry and Comptroller*, Capt. Eric Boulton, M.V.O.

Extra Equerry, Maj. W. Wyndham, M.V.O.

Household of Princess Patricia.

Lady in Waiting, Miss Clemencia Adam.

9. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF ALBANY

H.R.H. Prince Leopold, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.B., born April 7, 1852, married April 27, 1882, Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont, died March 28, 1884, leaving issue —

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 23, 1883, married Feb. 20, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., having issue —

- (a) Princess May, born Jan. 23, 1904.
- (b) Prince Rupert, born Aug. 24, 1907.
- (c) Prince Maurice, born March 29 (died Sept. 25), 1908.

(ii) Charles Edward, *Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha and Duke of Albany*, born July 29, 1884, married Oct. 21, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelheid of Holstein-Glücksburg, having issue —

- (a) Prince Johann Leopold, born Aug. 2, 1908.
- (b) Princess Sibylla, born Jan. 27, 1908.
- (c) Prince Dietmar, born Aug. 24, 1909.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY

Comptroller, Capt. Edward Seymour, M.V.O.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss E. Heron-Maxwell, Lady Evelyn Moreton, Lady Katherine Maude.
Hon. Lady in Waiting, The Hon. Lady Moreton.
Equerry, The Hon. Lionel M. Aubyn.
Extra Equeries, Col. S. Waller, G.V.O., Comm. A. H. Harleton, M.V.O., M.B.

10. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS BEATRICE

H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1859, married July 22, 1884, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 2, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1906). Issue —

- (i) Alexander, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886.
- (ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 2, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII, KING OF SPAIN. Their Majesties have issue —
- (a) Prince of the Asturias, born May 10, 1907.

- (b) John, born June 23, 1908.
- (c) Beatrice, born June 22, 1909.
- (d) Maria Cristina, born Dec. 22, 1912.
- (e) Juan, born Jan. 20, 1913.
- (f) a son, born Oct. 24, 1914.
- (iii) Leopold, G.C.V.O., A.D.C., born May 2, 1889.
- (iv) Maurice, born Oct. 2, 1891, died Oct. 27, 1904.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE

(Princess Henry of Battenberg).

Comptroller and Treasurer, Victor Seymour Curran, G.V.O.

Extra Equerry, Col. Hon. Francis L. L. Colborne, M.V.O.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anna Annette Minna Cochrane, Miss Bullock, Mrs. Francis Hay Norton (extra); Hon. Mrs. Victor A. Curran (extra).

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, M.B., M.D. A. J. B. O'Leary, M.B.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Edgar Hoffmeister, M.V.O., M.B.

The Family of King Edward VII.

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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**), 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. Their Majesties had 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. 24, 1892.

2. H.R.H. **GEORGE** Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., 1890, General and Admiral, born June 3, 1864, married July 6, 1893, to the Princess Mary of Teck, succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910, as **KING GEORGE V.**

3. H.R.H. **LOUISE** Victoria Alexandra Dagmar,

Princess Royal, born Feb. 22, 1867, married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue:—

(1.) H.R.H. Princess **ALEXANDRA** (Duchess of Fife), born May 27, 1891, married Oct. 22, 1902, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., and has issue (see p. 122).

(2.) H.R.H. Princess **MAUD**, born April 2, 1892.

4. H.R.H. Princess **VICTORIA** Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1892.

5. H.R.H. Princess **MARY** Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H.M. Queen of Norway*), born Nov. 26, 1892, married July 22, 1894, to Haakon VII., King of Norway. Issue:—

H.R.H. Olav Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1897.

6. H.R.H. Prince **ALEXANDER** John Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1897.

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 amounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1900, reported on July 7, and made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons:—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£120,000	Queen Alexandra	£75,000
Salaries of Household	125,000	Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	6,000
Expenses of Household	133,000	Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Works	20,000	Duke of Connaught	25,000
Royal Bounty	13,000	Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000
Unappropriated	8,000	Duchess of Albany	6,000
	£470,000	Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg)	6,000
		Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (resp.)	3,000
		King Edward VII.'s Daughters	12,000

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 £29,000, and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended 31 March, 1904, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £770,329, of which amount £264,284 was derived from Crown Lands, and £506,045 from the Mines. The Expenditure was £2,262,660, of which £1,224,470 represented the expenses of the Land Revenue, and £1,038,190 the Woods and Forests. The sum of £630,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1903-1904, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Lancaster was created into a Palatine Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1392, 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 £200,000 in 1860, and amounted to £220,000 in the year ended 31 December, 1903. The contributory funds are Rents and Profits of

Courts, £62,000; Royalties and Dues, £28,000; Expenditure £15,000. Outlay for the benefit of the Estate, £1,000. Restoration of Ancient Castles, £7,500, deducted under various Acts of Parliament, £5,000. Allowances, Donations, and Charities, £5,000. Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy, and £7,500. Expenses of Management. The sum of £20,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

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, 1904, was £120,400, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £20,000; Annuity in lieu of the College of Arms, £2,000; and Dividends on Stock, £1,000. The Payments include £20,000. Outlay for the benefit of the Estate, £20,000. Deductions under various Acts, £2,000. Allowances, Donations, and Charities, and £10,000. Expenses of Management. The sum of £20,000 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Royal Family of the United Kingdom.

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, born May 26, 1867 (QUEEN MARY), only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue —

1. H.R.H. EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, PRINCE OF WALES and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall (Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxa Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland), K.G., a Lieutenant, R.F., and a Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards, born June 23, 1894.
2. H.R.H. ALBERT Frederick Arthur George, a Midshipman, R.N., born Dec. 14, 1899.
3. H.R.H. VICTORIA Alexandra Alice MARY, born April 26, 1897.
4. H.R.H. HENRY William Frederick Albert, born March 31, 1900.
5. H.R.H. GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund, born Dec. 20, 1902.
6. H.R.H. JOHN Charles Francis, born July 22, 1905.

His Majesty's Household.

PERSONAL.

Privy Purse Office.

Keeper of the Privy Purse, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby K.C.V.O., C.B.
Secretary of the Privy Purse, Walter Matthew Gibson, M.P.O., I.S.O.
Assistant Secretary, Clifford Longden, M.P.O.
Clerks, Hugh K. Puncheon, M.P.O., Alfred V. Martin.
Land Steward, Windsor, W. B. MacWilliam.
Agent, Sandringham, F. H. Book, M.P.O.
Factor, Balmoral, John Michell, M.P.O.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, The Lord Stanburth, P.C., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., L.S.O.
Assistant Private Secretary to the King, Lieut. Col. Clive Wigman, C.V.O., C.S.I.
Secretary to the Private Secretary's Office, Francis Morgan Bryant, M.P.O.
Clerks, Capt. H. G. Sotheby, M.P.O., Herbert F. Montgomery; H. H. Jaland, Henry C. B. Malne, E. J. Glynne Evans.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace
Lord Steward, The Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O.
Treasurer, James Hope, M.P.
Comptroller, Charles Henry Roberts, M.P.
Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.B.
Deputy Master (vacant).
Secretary (vacant).
Clerk Comptroller, Capt. G. Gooding.
First Clerk Accountant, Capt. Benjamin Croft.
Assistant Secretary to the Board, Capt. C. Gerald H. MacGill, M.P.O.
Second Clerk Accountant, F. J. Worledge.
Store Clerk, J. M. C. Balerin.
and Store Clerk, H. Mercer.
Paymaster of the Household, Col. Hon. Sir Harry Legge, K.C.V.O.
Commissioner of the Cellars, T. Kingscote, M.P.O.
Consulting Engineer, W. H. Masey, M.I.C.E.
Coroner of the Yerge, Arthur Walter Mills.
Palace Steward, J. T. Warren.
Chief Cook, H. Cédard, and do, Oscar Parry.
First Gentleman Porter, Frederick Lowe.
Sergeant State Porter, Richard Hyett.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Office, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

Lord Chamberlain, The Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E.
Vice-Chamberlain, Cecil Beck, M.P.
Comptroller, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., G.C.B.
Assistant Comptroller, Lieut.-Col. Hon. George Orington, M.P.O.
Chief Clerk, Herbert A. P. Trendell, M.P.O.
Clerks, Frederic B. Osmond, M.P.O., Henry J. T. Jahn, Assistant; Jocelyn Goddard, Austin Harriet, E. Basil Bagg (Residents), G. Montague Critchett, A. Sinclair Buchanan, V. Peel (Residents).
Typist and shorthand Writer, Miss J. Webster.
Members of the Pages, Ernest Alfred Randall, G. S. Street.
Master of the Ceremonies, Hon. Sir Arthur Walsh, K.C.V.O.
Marshal of the Ceremonies, C. Hubert Montagu, G.V.O.
Secretaries, The Lord Ansell, K.C.V.O. (Permanent), The Viscount Alencastre, The Lord

Herschell, M.P.O., The Lord Stammers, The Lord Rankinborough, G.V.O., C.B., The Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.P.O., M.P., The Lord Hytton. *Groom of the Stables*, Sir Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell, K.C.V.O., Commander Charles Rhyllstone Fleming Cunningham Graham, M.P.O., M.P., Maj. Philip Buncke, Col. Hon. William Lambton, C.V.O., G.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Hon. Henry Julian Stonor, G.V.O., Henry Lloyd Varney, M.P.O.; Edward William Wallington, G.V.O., G.C.M.G.
Extra Grooms to Waiting, Admiral Sir John Reginald Thomas Fullerton, G.V.O., C.B., Sir Donald Macdonald Wallace, K.C.L.E., K.C.V.O.
Gentlemen of the Chamber, Lt. Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby-Pope, G.C.B., L.S.O.; Sir Henry David Mackinnon, K.C.V.O. (of Cardross), Hon. Henry Julian Stonor, G.V.O.; Arnold Royle, G.B., Brook Taylor; Maj. Hon. Arthur May; Lionel Henry Court, G.V.O.; Percy Armstrong, M.P.O.; Rear-Admiral Charles Windham, G.V.O.; T. Kingscote, M.P.O.; Capt. Gerald A. H. Mills, Col.

Henry Findlay, C.V.O., Col. Lord William Cecil, C.V.O., Montagu Charles Elliot, Maj John C. Norton, M.V.O., D.S.O., Capt. C. A. L. Irvine, Horace West
Captain, Gentlemen at Arms, Lord Colebrooke
 C.V.O.
Captain, Yeomen of the Guard, Col. Lord Suffield,
 G.B., M.V.O.
Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry
F. Stephenson, C.V.O., K.C.B.
Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Rt. Hon
Sh. & Parnell, M.P., G.C.B., D.S.O.
Gentleman Usher to the Robes, Sir H. D. Erskine,
 K.C.V.O. (of Cardross).
Post Laureate, Robert Bridges, D.Litt.
Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art,
 Lionel Henry Cook, C.V.O.
Keeper of the King's Archives, Viscount Escher,
 G.C.B., C.V.O.
Deputy Keeper, Hon. John Fortescue, M.V.O.
Keeper of the King's Armoury, Sir Guy Francis
 Laking, Bt., C.B., M.V.O.
Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John
 Fortescue, M.V.O.
Groom of the Great Chamber, James Campbell,
 J. B. Seymour, John Macdonald.
Keeper of Cottage, Virginia Water, Capt. George
 Alexander Brund, M.V.O. M.P.
Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col
 H.H. The Duke of Ick, G.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy Constable and Lieut. Governor of Windsor
 Castle, The Viscount Escher, G.C.B., C.V.O.
Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower, General Sir
 A. R. Wynne, G.C.B.
Burgmaster, W. G. East.
Keeper of the Swans, T. R. Abnett.
State Pages, W. Thomson, G. Meredith.
Pages of the Chambers, E. H. Hammett.
Pages of the Presence, J. Gower, C. Hutchings.
J. Cople, A. Freeman, F. Pottinger.
Pages of the Back Stairs, B. A. Wakeford, J.
 J. Wilson, E. G. Stubbs, G. Gower, T. Reynolds.
Pages, Miss, G. Woods.
Inspectors of Palaces, G. E. Miles, M.V.O., Windsor
 Castle, W. R. Sands, M.V.O., Buckingham
 Palace, F. Parsons, Holwood.
Foreman, Buckingham Palace, W. Hunt.
Tuppers, L. W. Cleave, Windsor, 1. Allor
 (travelling).
King's Messengers, H. Bailey, D. W. Bruce, J.
 Farquharson, F. H. Walker.
Attendant State Apartments, Windsor Castle,
 E. J. Seymour.
Sergeants-at-Arms, Richard Edgcombe, Maj. Evan
 Martin, C.V.O., Capt. Ernest A. Towne, R.F.,
 Capt. George A. Broad, M.V.O., R.F.
De attending the Lord Chancellor, Capt. Hon.
 Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.,
 M.P.
De attending the Speaker, Rear-Admiral Sir
 Colin Kennedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., G.B., D.S.O.
Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt,
 M.V.O., Mus.Doc.
Secretary, the King's Band, and Librarian, Alfred
 Mapleson, Leader of the Music, Alfred Gibson.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Reid, Bt., C.V.O.,
 K.C.B., M.D., Sir R. D. Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O.,
 M.D.; Sir E. Dawson, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt.,
 K.C.V.O., M.D., Sir A. E. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.,
Physician to St. James's, Sir E. W. Barnett, M.D.,
Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir P. Thomas, Bt., C.V.O.,
 G.B., L.D.S., Sir A. E. Charles, C.V.O.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir E. J. Godlee,
 Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., Sir A. A. Bowley, K.C.B.,
 F.R.C.S., Sir W. W. Chayne, Bt., G.B., M.B.,
 Sir A. D. Frigg, K.C.V.O., G.B., M.D.
Surgeon to Household, H. M. Rigby, F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary to H.M. and to the Household,
 F. B. Hewitt, M.D.
Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the
 Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, M.V.O.,
 M.B., B.S., and W. Ellison, M.V.O., M.D.
Do. at Sandringham, Sir Alan E. Manby, M.V.O.,
 M.D.
Surgeon Oculist, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bart.,
 C.V.O., F.R.C.S.D.
Laryngologist to their Majesties, William Ross,
 C.V.O., F.R.C.S.D.
Dental Surgeon to the Household, Charles Truman,
 M.B., B.S.
Anæsthetist, Sir Frederick William Hewitt,
 M.V.O., M.D.
Chemist and Druggist, Peter Wyatt Squire.

COLLEGE OF CHAPLAINS

Clerk of the Court, Bishop Boyd Carpenter,
 K.C.V.O.
Deputy Clerks of the Court, Rev. Canon J. H.
 Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A., Rev. Canon
 Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Chaplains in Ordinary (24), Rev. J. H. J. Ellison,
 M.V.O., M.A., Rev. Canon C. Smith, M.V.O.,
 M.A., Rev. Canon Hon. L. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O.,
 M.A., Rev. F. A. S. Folkes, M.V.O., M.A., Rev.
 Canon W. Sanday, D.D., Rev. M. B. Kennedy,
 M.V.O., M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Westcott, D.D.,
 Ven. Archdeacon H. Wood, D.D., Rev. H.
 Gee, D.D., Rev. Canon E. E. Bernard, M.A.,
 Rev. H. M. Butler, D.D., Rev. A. B. Boyd-
 Carpenter, M.A.
Honorary Chaplains (24), Rev. Hon. J. Stafford
 Northcote, K.C.B., Rev. J. C. Cox-Warriors,
 M.A., Rev. J. H. Berry, M.A., Rev. H. H.
 Goodwin, M.A., Rev. W. H. Miles, M.A., Rev.
 Canon E. Clarke, M.A., Rev. J. L. Davies,
 M.A., Rev. D. Robertson, M.A., Rev. W. Bin-
 clar, D.D., Rev. E. Warre, C.V.O., D.D., Rev.
 W. S. Harris, M.A., Rev. Lord William Gas-
 coyne Cecil, M.A., Rev. H. B. Swete, D.D.,
 Rev. H. Gamble, M.A., Rev. Canon A. Mason,
 D.D., Rev. Canon H. D. Rawnsley, M.A., Rev.
 G. F. Wilson, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon H. A.
 Hall, D.D., Ven. Archdeacon W. J. Wickins,
 M.A., Rev. Prob. Hon. A. G. Lawley, M.A.,
 Rev. E. M. Blackie, M.A., Rev. Peter Green,
 M.A., Rev. W. Temple, M.A., Rev. J. G. Mac-
 Cormick, M.A.

CHAPELS ROYAL

St. James's Palace, S. W.
Dean of the Chapel Royal, The Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean & Chaplain, Rev. Canon Edgar Shep-
 pard, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Prebend in Chancery, Rev. L. J. Percival, M.A.,
 Rev. T. B. Hine-Heycock, M.A., Rev. D. Abkin-
 Smith, M.A., Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, M.A.
Deputy Prebend, Rev. N. M. Morgan-Brown, M.A.,
 Rev. U. V. Smith, M.A.
Honorary Priest, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A.,
 Rev. E. W. Kemp, M.A., Rev. H. G. Dapell.
 Bainsbridge, E.A.
Organist and Composer, W. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus.
 Doc.
Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev.
 Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplain, Very Rev.
 F. F. Elliot, K.C.V.O., B.A., Dean of Windsor.
 Rev. Canon J. H. Dalton, K.C.V.O., G.B., M.A.

Southampton—*Domestic Chaplain*, Rev A. Newland Grant, M.A.
Chancery Court—*Chaplain*, Rev A. G. Ingram, M.A.
Chapel Royal, Savoy—*Chaplain*, Hugh B. Chapman, B.A.

CENTRAL CHANCERY

OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,
 Lord Chamberlain's Office St James's Palace N.W.
Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept for the time being,
 Col Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O. & C.B.

ROYAL ALMONRY,

7, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.
Herod Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter
Lord High Almoner, Very Rev the Dean of Wells, D.D.
Sub-Almoner, Rev Canon Edgar Sheppard, M.C.V.O., D.D. (Sub-Dean of Chancery Chapel).
Secretary Arthur Gregory Wallace
Assistant do., W. G. Hunt

MASTER OF THE HORSE

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT,
 Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.
Master of the Horse, The Earl of Chesterfield, K.G.
Crown Equerry, Capt. Hon. Sir William Charles Westworth Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.

Equerries in Ordinary, Commander Sir Charles L. Cust, Bart., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N., Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick L. G. Pomeroy, K.C.V.O., C.B., Capt. Bryan G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N., Lt.-Col. Chas. Wigram, C.V.O., C.B.

Hon. Equerry, Gen. the Duke of Grafton, K.C., C.B.
Extra Equerries, Lord M. T. de la P. Bessard, C.V.O., Lt.-Col. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E., Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Lt. Col. E. Dugdale, C.V.O., Lt.-Col. the Earl of Errol, Maj. Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, Bart., C.V.O., K.C.B., Capt. Hon. Sir W. C. W. Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., Capt. Hon. Sir J. Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N., Maj. Gen. A. E. W. Count Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Lt.-Col. Hon. A. H. P. Greville, M.I.O., Col. Sir E. E. Grimston, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Vice-Adm. Sir C. E. Keppel, C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Hon. Sir Henry C. Legge, K.C.B., Adm. of the Fleet

Hon. Sir H. Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., Adm. Sir A. Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Gen. Right Hon. Sir D. M. Prynne, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., L.S.O., Lt. Col. the Lord Stamfordham, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.B.I., V.C., B.E., Adm. Vis. W. T. Waghornham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Col. H. Stretfield, C.V.O., D.S.O., Capt. Hon. J. H. Ward, C.V.O., Col. H. B. Watson, C.I.E., M.V.O., Rear-Adm. R. E. Wemyss, C.M.G., M.V.O., Lt.-Col. A. B. Hale, C.V.O., C.M.G., Sir Edward Richard Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., G.S.I., Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.

Pages of Honour, E. J. Reid, Hon. T. E. Brand, G. H. G. L. Verney, Francis Edward Storer
Sgt. Royal Mews, London, Capt. A. Benbow
Windsor, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.

Assistant, William Cullen, M.V.O.
Stables, William Shackleton,
Chick, J. H. Ould.
Gen. Veterinary Surg., F. Hobday, F.R.C.V.S.
Stable Coachman, William Cornish.

H.M. THE QUEEN.

H.M. Queen Mary, only daughter of the late King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, Duchess of Teck

(daughter of H.R.H. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, seventh son of King George III.), born May 26, 1857, married July 6, 1873, to H.M. King George V., crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
Treasurer, Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, C.V.O.
Private Sec., E. W. Wallington, G.V.O., C.M.G.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Minto, C.I., The Lady Amphil, O.I., The Lady Desborough, The Countess Fortescue, Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Argyll, The Countess of Bradford, The Lady Lamington, The Countess of Shaftesbury, *Bedchamber Women*, The Lady Eva Dugdale, The Lady Mary Forbes-Trevelyan, The Lady Katharine Coke, The Lady Bertha Dawkins, The Lady Isobel Gathorne Hardy
Maid of Honour, Hon. Yvonne Baring, Hon. Katharine Villiers, Hon. Mabel Gye Hon. Ursula Lawley, Hon. Sibyl Cadogan (extra).
Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Hon. Sir Sidney B. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.

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
Women of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

Maid of Honour, The Hon. Violet Vian.
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.B., L.S.O.

Comptroller, Gen. Sir Hon. Sir Dighton Macmahon, K.C.B., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I., G.C.V.O., L.S.O.
Private Sec., Col. H. Stretfield, C.V.O., G.S.
Equerries, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Bulford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Capt. Hon. John Hubert Ward, C.V.O., Col. Henry Stretfield, C.V.O., C.B.

Extra Equerry, Maj.-Gen. The Lord Mankborough, C.V.O., C.I.
Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D., Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O., Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes, Rev. A. E. H. Grant, M.A.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Mr. Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Southampton, Sir Alan Reed Mackay, M.V.O.
Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothecary to the Household, Frederick Stanley Hewitt, M.D.

Laryngologist, Misses Ross, C.V.O., F.R.C.S. (Ed.).
Bacteriologist, H. H. Spillie, M.V.O., M.D.
Clerk, T. G. Watson, A. E. Short.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY
 (Christian Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).
Comptroller and Private Secretary, Col. Sir Henry Knollys, K.C.V.O.

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	eldest Son or Heir.
1793	¹ Ashby, John James Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.B. (Brit. Earl, Strathmore & Kinghorne, & 1844, m.)	Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P., & 1852
1801	² Bunsford, Henry Adolphus Wellington Fitzroy Somerset, E.D., & 1849, m.	Marq. of Worcester, & 1850 Marq. of Tavistock, & 1850 (As Scottish)
1804	³ Bunsford, Richard Arthur Russell, E.D., & 1849, m.	Earl of Dalkeith, & 1844
1811	⁴ Bunsford, Geo. "Hamilton," Scott. Duke, below	Duke of Brunswick & 1857 Marquess of Hartington, & 1857
1812	⁵ Bunsford & Queensberry (Scott.), John Charles Montagu-Douglas Scott (Earl, Earl, Dumfriesshire), & 1844, m.	Earl of Euston, & 1850 Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, & 1853
1813	⁶ Bunsford & Tiviotdale, H.D.M. Ernest Augustus W.A.G.F. & 1844, m.	Marq. of Carmarthen, & 1850 Lord Desmond FitzG., & 1850 (As English)
1814	⁷ Devonshire, Victor Christian William Cavendish, P.C., G.C.V.O., & 1844, m.	Visct. Mandeville, & 1850 Marq. of Blandford, & 1857 Marq. of Graham, C.V.O., & 1850
1815	⁸ Grafton, Augustus Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, K.S., O.B., & 1844, m.	Lord Francis Hope, & 1850
1816	⁹ Hamilton, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (Brit. Duke), & 1844, m.	Earl of Arundel and Surrey, & 1850
1817	¹⁰ Leila, Geo. Godolphin O'Brien (Scott. Duke), & 1844, m.	Marq. of Titchfield & 1853
1818	¹¹ Lennox, Marquis FitzGerald (Brit. Visct. Lennox), & 1844, m.	Earl of March, M.V.O., & 1850
1819	¹² Lennox, Geo. "Richmond and Gordon," Scott. Duke, below	Marq. of Downmont, & 1853 Marq. of Granby, & 1853
1820	¹³ Manchester, William Angus Drago Montagu, P.C., & 1844, m.	Ld. Osborne, & 1854 Lord Ernest S.M., & 1857
1821	¹⁴ Montagu, Chas. B. Spencer-Churchill, E.D., P.C., & 1844, m.	Ld. Alibair, S.L.G., & 1850
1822	¹⁵ Montagu, Douglas Beresford Maline Ronald Graham, K.T. (Brit. Earl, Graham), & 1844, m.	Marquess Douro, & 1856
1823	¹⁶ Newcastle (Leeds), Henry P.A.D. Pulhars-Clinton, & 1844, m.	Lord Arthur G., & 1850
1824	¹⁷ Norfolk, Henry Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chato), & 1844, m.	
1825	¹⁸ Northumberland, Henry Geo. Percy K.G., P.C., & 1844, m.	
1826	¹⁹ Portland, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., & 1844, m.	
1827	²⁰ Richmond & Gordon (1826), Chas. Henry Gordon Lennox, K.G., & 1844, m.	
1828	²¹ Roxburgh, H.B.H. Edward (Prince of Wales), E.D., & 1844, m.	
1829	²² Roxburgh, Henry Jas. James-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (U.K. Earl, James), & 1844, m.	
1830	²³ Rutland, Henry John Evelyn Manners, & 1844, m.	
1831	²⁴ St. Albans, Chas. Victor A. de Vere Beauclerk, & 1844, m.	
1832	²⁵ Somerset, Algernon St. Maur, & 1844, m.	
1833	²⁶ Sutherland, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland Leveson Gower, (Scott. Earl, Sutherland), & 1844, m.	
1834	²⁷ Wellington, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (Irish Earl, Wellington), & 1844, m.	
1835	²⁸ Westmoreland, Hugh Michd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., & 1844, m.	

MARQUESS — Imperial, & Scottish, in Irish—Style, The Most Hon the Marquess of — Addressed as, My Lord Marquess in titles marked * the "of" is not used

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	eldest Son or Heir.
1793	¹ Abercorn, Geo. "Abercorn," Irish Duke	(As Irish)
1805	² Aberdeen and Tamar, John Campbell Gordon, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.S., G.C.V.O., & 1847, m.	Earl of Haddo, & 1857
1816	³ Abercromby, William Nevill, E.D., & 1844, m.	Earl of Leves, & 1853
1817	⁴ Ailesbury, George W. J. C. Brudenell Bruce, D.S.O., & 1847, m.	Earl of Cardigan, & 1854
1818	⁵ Alder, Arch. Kennedy (Scott. Earl, Chastell), & 1847, m.	Earl of Cassilis, & 1854
1819	⁶ Angelsey, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, & 1844, m.	Capt. Lt. Victor P., & 1854
1820	⁷ Ards, Thomas Henry Tyrone, & 1844, m.	Visct. Weymouth, & 1853
1821	⁸ Breadalbane, Gavin Campbell K.G., P.C., & 1844, m.	(None to U.K. peerage)
1822	⁹ Breadalbane, & 1844, m.	Lord & 1844, m.
1823	¹⁰ Breadalbane, & 1844, m.	Earl of Dumfriesshire, & 1857
1824	¹¹ Breadalbane, & 1844, m.	Earl of Brecknock, & 1857
1825	¹² Breadalbane, & 1844, m.	Earl of Rockingham, & 1857
1826	¹³ Breadalbane, & 1844, m.	Marq. of 1850, & 1856 (no British only)
1827	¹⁴ Breadalbane, & 1844, m.	Lord Frederick C., & 1854
1828	¹⁵ Breadalbane, & 1844, m.	Earl of Madeter, & 1854
1829	¹⁶ Breadalbane, & 1844, m.	Lord Henry FitzWarren, & 1854
1830	¹⁷ Breadalbane, & 1844, m.	Earl of Bilsborough, & 1854

Created	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir
1800	Dufferin & Ava, Terence John Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (Irish Baron, Dufferin & Clonsilla), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Lord Basil B., b. 1870
1800	L. Ky, John Henry Loftus (U.K. Baron, Loftus), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Lord George L., b. 1844
1800	Rochester, William Thos. Brownlow Cecil, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Lord Burchley, b. 1808
1800	Headfort, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (U.K. Baron, Kenil), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Earl of Beclive, b. 1808
1800	Hertford, George Francis Alexander Seymour (Irish Baron, Conway), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Maj. Lord Henry S., b. 1808
1800	Hastings, Charles Gordon, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Moldrum), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Granville G., b. 1808
1804	Lansdowne, Henry Chas. Keith Petty-Vizmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.O.S.T., G.O.M.G., G.O.L.R., holds Boy Vict. Chain (Irish Earl, Kerry, Scott Baron, Nairne), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Earl of Kerry, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P., b. 1808
1808	Lonsdale, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G. (Irish Baron, Carrington), b. 1804, 1st M., m.	La-Col Hon Rupert C., C.V.O. b. 1808 (to Buy only)
1808	Lonsdale, Victor Alexander John Hope (Scott. Earl, Hopetoun), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1808
1808	Londonderry, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, M.V.O. (U.K. Earl, Vane), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Vict. Castlereagh, b. 1808
1808	Lonsdale, Robt. Schomburgk Kerr (U.K. Baron, Kerr), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Lord Ralph K., K.C.M.G., b. 1808
1808	Normanby, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (Irish Baron, Mulgrave), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Earl of Mulgrave, b. 1808
1808	Northampton, William Bingham (Douglas-Maclean) Compton, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Edward Robt. Compton, b. 1808
1808	Ormonde, James Edward William Theobald Butler, K.P., P.C. (U.K. Baron, Ormonde), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Lord Arthur B., b. 1808
1808	Queensberry, Fanny Sholto Douglas, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Ld Douglas of Hawick, b. 1808
1808	Ripon, Frederick Oliver Robinson, G.O.V.O., b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	(None)
1808	Salisbury, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., G.O.V.O., C.B., T.D., b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Vincent Cranborne, b. 1808
1808	Sligo, George Ulrick Browne (U.K. Baron, Montpelier), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Earl of Almont, b. 1808
1808	Townshend, John James Dudley S. Townshend, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	M-G Charles T., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1808
1808	Tweeddale, Wm. George Montagu Hay (U.K. Baron, Tweeddale), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Lord Edward H., b. 1808
1808	Waterford, John Charles de la Poer Beresford (Brit. Baron, Tyrone), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Lord William de la P. B., b. 1808
1808	Winchester, Henry William Montagu Panlody, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Charles S. P., b. 1808
1808	Zetland, Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., b. 1804, 1st Marq., m.	Earl of Ronaldshay, K.T., b. 1808
1808	IRISH—1st Imperial, 43 Scottish, 58 Irish—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.	(An Irish)
1808	Abercorn. See "Abercorn," Irish Duke	Earl of Haddo, b. 1808
1808	Aberdeen. See "Aberdeen and Tennir," U.K. Marq. (Scott. Earl, Aberdeen)	Lord Murray, b. 1808
1808	Aldington, Montagu Arthur Bertie, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Hon. Bruce C., b. 1808
1808	Archie, David Lyndal Gore Walsley Ogilvy, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Vincent Bury, b. 1808
1808	Ashburton, Arnold A. C. Knapley, G.V.O., C.B., V.D., b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Vict. Holmehead, b. 1808
1808	Ainstrey, Hugh Ambrose, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, b. 1808
1808	Anson, Gilbert Heathcote Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Vict. Gilmour, b. 1808
1808	Annesley, Walter Beresford Annesley, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Vincent Dundas, b. 1808
1808	Andrew, William Randall McDonnell, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	(As British)
1808	Armagh. See "Cumberland and T." Brit. Duke	Vincent Sudley, b. 1808
1808	Arran, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, K.F. (U.K. Baron, Shilley), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	(None)
1808	Ashburnham, Thomas Ashburnham, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Lord Guessey, b. 1808
1808	Aylesford, Charles Wightwick Finch, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Ronald P. H. B., b. 1808
1808	Bandon, James Francis Bernard, K.F., b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Lord Apsley, b. 1808
1808	Bathurst, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Vincent Kimley, b. 1808
1808	Bessborough, William Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Hon. Cecil L. C., b. 1808
1808	Bethune, Arthur Lowry-Corry, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	(None)
1808	Berkley, Randall Mowbray Thos. Berkley, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Vincent Duncannon, K.F., b. 1808
1808	Bessborough, Edward Fennelly, K.F., G.V.O., C.B. (Brit. Baron, Fennelly), b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Vincent Newport, b. 1808
1808	Bridport, Thomas Bessborough, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Vincent Rhyll, b. 1808
1808	Bromley, Thomas Bessborough, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Hon. Ivan Campbell, b. 1808
1808	Bromley, Adolphus Wellington Brownlow Carr, P.C., V.D., b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	By Jan. Cockayne Carr, b. 1808 (to Buy)
1808	Buckingham, Sidney Gordon Stuart Mordaunt, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Lord Cardigan, b. 1808
1808	Buckinghamshire, Sidney Carr Hobart Mordaunt, b. 1804, s. 1808, m.	Lord Hobart, b. 1808

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1793 I.	Bygonet , Charles John Percival (Brit. Baron, Lord of Holland), b. 1805, s. 1824, m.	Chas. G. D. L. P., b. 1847
1828	Bydon , John Bydon, b. 1845, s. 1864, m.	Viscount Encombe, b. 1868
1828 I.	Bydon , & Bydon , Victor Alex. Bydon, M.C., E.C., G.C.I., G.C.I.I. (U.K. Baron, Baron), b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Lord Bruce, b. 1884
1848	Bydon , John Francis R. Granville Bydon, M.V.O., b. 1864, s. 1914, m.	Visct. Brackley, b. 1895
1798 I.	Bydon , Lowry Bydon Cole, K.P. (U.K. Baron, Granstead), b. 1845, s. 1864, m.	Viscount Cole, b. 1876
1798 I.	Bydon , Henry William Orlinton, M.V.O., D.A.O. (U.K. Baron, Fermanagh), b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Viscount Orlinton, b. 1907
1828 I.	Bydon , Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock), b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Lord Kilmarnock, b. 1896
1868	Bydon , George Devereux de Vere Capell, b. 1865, s. 1884, m.	Viscount Malden, b. 1884
1868	Bydon , Walter Knight Shirley, b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Visct. Tamworth, b. 1894
1868	Bydon , Charles William Reginald Duncombe, b. 1894, s. 1924, m.	Visct. Helmsley, b. 1904
1868 I.	Bydon , Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Fermanagh), b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Lord Killeen, b. 1896
1798 I.	Bydon , (Wm. Chas. De Meuron Westworth-Fitzwilliam, Fitzwilliam), K.C.V.O., D.A.O. (Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam), b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Viscount Milton, b. 1924
1798	Bydon , Col. Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., A.D.O., b. 1845, s. 1924, m.	Visct. Ebrington, b. 1884
1848	Bydon , Charles William Francis Noel, b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Viscount Camperdown, b. 1884
1848	Bydon , Randolph Henry Stewart (Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garth), b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Lord Garth, b. 1894
1798 I.	Bydon , David Boyle, G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Farnham), b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Visct. Kilmarnock, D.A.O., b. 1894
1848	Bydon , Archibald Brassey Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (U.K. Baron, Worthingham), b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Viscount Acheson, b. 1897
1798	Bydon , "Montrose," Scott Duke	(As Scotch)
1848 I.	Bydon , Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, K.P., P.C., G.C.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Granstead), b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Visct. Forbes, b. 1897
1848	Bydon , Granville G. Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O., b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Lord W. L. G. E. F., b. 1894
1848	Bydon , Albert Henry George Grey, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Viscount Howick, b. 1897
1798	Bydon , Frederick George North, b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Lord North, b. 1897
1848	Bydon , Geo. Ballie Hamilton-Arden, K.P., D.P., b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Lord Brading, G.B., b. 1897
1848	Bydon , Mardingo Stanley Giffard, P.C., b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Viscount Thirlemont, b. 1897
1848	Bydon , Charles Alexander York, b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Alfred R. F. Y., b. 1897
1848	Bydon , Henry Dick Lancelotti, K.C.V.O., F.D., b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Viscount Lancelotti, b. 1897
1848	Bydon , Charles Augustus Stanhope, b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Hon. Dudley S., b. 1897
1848	Bydon , John Herbert Dudley Ryder, b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Viscount Sandon, b. 1897
1798	Bydon , "Downshire," Irish Mary, P. 184	(As Irish)
1848	Bydon , Chas. Alex. Douglas-Horne, K.P., D.P. (U.K. Baron, Douglas), b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Lord Douglas, b. 1897
1798	Bydon , "Linthgow," U.K. Mary	(As U.K.)
1848	Bydon , Richard G. P. Curzon Howe, G.C.V.O., F.D., b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Viscount Curzon, b. 1884
1848	Bydon , Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Viscount Hastings, b. 1924
1848	Bydon , Walter Stafford Northcote, G.B., b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1897
1798	Bydon , Giles R. Holland Fox-Stirling, b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Lord Staircase, b. 1924
1848	Bydon , "Bosburgh," Scott Duke	(As Scottish)
1848	Bydon , George Henry Robert Child-Villiers (Irish Visct., Granville), b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Visct. Grandison, b. 1924
1848 I.	Bydon , Valentine Charles Browne, G.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock), b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Visct. Castlerose, b. 1897
1798 I.	Bydon , & Bydon , (1893). See "Lansdowne," Brit. Mary, p. 126	(As British)
1848 I.	Bydon , Frances Charles Adelbert Henry, b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Capt. M. Francis Edw. N., b. 1897
1848	Bydon , John Woodhouse, b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Lord Woodhouse, b. 1897
1848 I.	Bydon , Henry Edwyn King Tension, b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Visct. Kingsborough, b. 1897
1848	Bydon , Archibald Fitzroy George Hay (Brit. Baron, Hay), b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Lord Hay of Kintla, b. 1924
1848	Bydon , Algernon Hawkins Thomson Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock), b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Lord Falconer, b. 1897
1848	Bydon , Horatio Herbert Kitchener, K.C., K.P., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.I., G.C.I.I., G.C.I.E., b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Oak Henry K., b. 1897
1798 I.	Bydon , Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M.V.O., b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	(Hon. R. Cavendish, b. 1897)
1848	Bydon , Edmund William Bootle-Wilbraham, b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	(Duke to Brinsley)
1848	Bydon , Frederick Henry Maitland, b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Viscount Maitland, b. 1897
1848	Bydon , Chas. G.V.O., G.C.M.G., b. 1864, s. 1924, m.	Viscount Cork, b. 1897
1848	Bydon , Charles Francis (U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock), b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Hon. Francis C., b. 1897
1848	Bydon , Archibald Alexander Leslie-Maitland, b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Hon. David L.M., b. 1897
1848	Bydon , Thomas Francis Allen, b. 1864, s. 1884, m.	Viscount Aston, b. 1897

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1549	1. Lancaster , William Henry Edmund De Vere Sheffield Percy (U.K. Baron, <i>Peasford</i>), b. 1869, s. 1894, m.	Visct. Glentworth, b. 1894
1550	2. Lansley , David Clark Bethune, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Garmock, b. 1894
1551	3. Lansley , Montagu Peregrine A. Berke, b. 1891, s. 1894, m.	Earl of Abingdon, b. 1894
1552	4. Lathbury , Ernest Edmond H. Malet Vaughan, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Geo. Augustus V., b. 1894
1553	5. Lathom , William Hare, K.P. (U.K. Baron, <i>Hare</i>), b. 1891, s. 1894, m.	Visct. Sunningdale, b. 1894
1554	6. Latimer , Arthur Wm. De Brio Savile Foljambe, G.O.M.G., b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	
1555	7. Lauchlan , Wm. Hy Denison, K.C.V.O., b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Lord Gerald F., b. 1894
1556	8. Laureford , Thomas Pakenham, K.P., M.V.O. (U.K. Baron, <i>St. Charles</i>), b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Visct. Balmfirth, b. 1894
1557	9. Laurens , Hugh Cecil Lowther, b. 1891, s. 1894, m.	Lord Richerter, b. 1894
1558	10. Laurens , Robert Threshie Reid, P.O., G.O.M.G., b. 1890, 1st B., m.	Hon. Lancelot L., b. 1894
1559	11. Laudon , Chas. Edward Hastings Almey-Hastings (Engl. Baron, <i>Boisvieux</i> 1890), b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	(None)
1560	12. Lavelle , Lionel Fortescue King, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Edith Maud Rawdon-Hastings, b. 1894
1561	13. Leach , George Charles Bingham, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Oakham, b. 1894
1562	14. Leaton , Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Lord Bingham, b. 1894
1563	15. Leathfield , George Loveden Wm. Hy Parker, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Knebworth, b. 1894
1564	16. Leathman , James Edward Harris, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Parker, b. 1894
1565	17. Leathman , Alan David Murray (Scott. Visct., <i>Bormont</i>), b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Fitzharris, b. 1894
1566	18. Leathman , Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Lord Scane, b. 1894
1567	19. Leathman , John Fm. Erskine Goodere-Erskine, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Newark, b. 1894
1568	20. Leathman , Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Lord Carlisle, b. 1894
1569	21. Leathman , Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, P.C., K.P., b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Lord Erskine, b. 1894
1570	22. Leathman , Reginald Brabazon, P.C., K.P. (U.K. Baron, <i>Chaworth</i>), b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Algernon E., b. 1894
1571	23. Leathman , John Horace Savile, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Lord Ardee, C.B., b. 1894
1572	24. Leathman , Es. Rosbery, below	Hon. John H. S., b. 1894
1573	25. Leathman , Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Savin Wm. H., b. 1894
1574	26. Leathman , Morton Gray Stuart (Brit. Baron, <i>Stuart of Castle Stuart</i>), b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	
1575	27. Leathman , Edmund Robert Parker, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Lord Doune, b. 1894
1576	28. Leathman , See "Wellington," U.K. Duke	Hon. Montagu P., b. 1894
1577	29. Leathman , Ralph George Watson Douglas, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	(As U.K.)
1578	30. Leathman , William Hy Edgcombe, P.C., G.O.V.O., V.D., b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Lord Aberdour, b. 1894
1579	31. Leathman , Arthur FitzClarence, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Valletort, b. 1894
1580	32. Leathman , Thomas Horatio Nelson, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Harold FitzC., b. 1894
1581	33. Leathman , Carlo Giustolisi-Bandini, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Edward N., b. 1894
1582	34. Leathman , Wm. Brabazon Lindsey Graham-Toler, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Kynnauld, b. 1894
1583	35. Leathman , Sidney J. Agar (U.K. Baron, <i>Somerley</i>), b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Otway & G-T, b. 1894
1584	36. Leathman , Frances George Baring, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Visct. Somerton, b. 1894
1585	37. Leathman , David John Carnegie, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Fraser B. (to Roy), b. 1894
1586	38. Leathman , Richard William Alan Onslow, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Lord Roschill, b. 1894
1587	39. Leathman , Robert Horace Walpole, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Visct. Cranley, b. 1894
1588	40. Leathman , Edmund Walter Fitzmaurice, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	(Horatio Spencer W., b. 1894 to Roy only)
1589	41. Leathman & Montgomery (1890), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Lady Mary FitzM., b. 1894
1590	42. Leathman , Portia, William Huntly Drummond, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Lord Herbert, b. 1894
1591	43. Leathman , Robert George Windsor-Clive, P.C., G.B., b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Eric D., O.B., b. 1894
1592	44. Leathman , Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Windsor, b. 1894
1593	45. Leathman , Newton Wallop, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Carlow, b. 1894
1594	46. Leathman , William J. Lyndon Foullet, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Hon. John F. W., b. 1894
1595	47. Leathman , George O. Herbert (Irish Baron, <i>Clive</i>), b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Hinton, b. 1894
1596	48. Leathman , Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Clive, b. 1894
1597	49. Leathman , Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.O.M.G. (U.K. Baron, <i>Bonferry</i>), b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Visct. Folkestone, b. 1894
1598	50. Leathman , Robert Julian Orde Jocelyn, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Northland, b. 1894
1599	51. Leathman , Charles Marham, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Capt. Visct. Jocelyn, b. 1894
1600	52. Leathman , Archibald Philip Primrose, P.C., K.G., K.T., V.D. (U.K. Earl of <i>Rothes</i>), b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Visct. Marham, b. 1894
1601	53. Leathman , William Edward Parsons, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Lord Dalmeny, b. 1894
1602	54. Leathman , James Fm. H. St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Lord Oxenburgh, b. 1894
1603	55. Leathman , Norman Evelyn Leslie, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Lord Loughborough, b. 1894
1604	56. Leathman , John Francis Stanley Russell, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Lord Leslie, b. 1894
1605	57. Leathman , Michael Edward Hilda-Bauch, P.C., b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Richard S., b. 1894
1606	58. Leathman , John Greenville Nichol, b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Visct. Guelphing, K.P., b. 1894
1607	59. Leathman , Edward Geo. Henry Montagu, K.C.V.O., b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	Graham, J. S., b. 1894
1608	60. Leathman , Edward Geo. Henry Montagu, K.C.V.O., b. 1890, s. 1894, m.	George Chas. S., b. 1894

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Elders Son or Heir
1299	Scarborough, Col. Aldred Frederick Geo. Beverford Lumley, K.C.B., A.D.C. (Irish Visct. Lumley), b. 1857, a. 1884, m. —, s. 1901, m.	Col. Hon. Robert L., b. 1884
1777	Sefton, Robert Cecil Molyneux, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Sefton), b. 1872, a. 1901, m.	Viscount Molyneux, b. 1898
1856	Seiborne, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, P.C., K.C., A.C.M.G., b. 1856, a. 1901, m.	Visct. Welmer, M.P., b. 1887
1856	Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., K.C.V.O., b. 1856, a. 1901, m.	Lord Ashley, b. 1900
1736	Shannon, Richard B. Boyle (Brit. Baron, Carleton), b. 1856, a. 1901, m.	Hon. Robert H. B., b. 1900
1449	Shrewsbury & Feltham (1744), Charles Henry John Chetwynd-Talbot, K.C.V.O. (Irish Earl, Waterford), b. 1856, a. 1877, m. —	Viscount Ingestree, b. 1903
1886	Souda, Louis Arthur Miles, b. 1886, a. 1907, m.	Hon. My Ang Miles Lade, b. 1907
1633	Southsea, Charles Noel Carnegie (U.K. Baron, Southsea), b. 1856, a. 1902, m.	Lord Carnegie, b. 1893
1765	Spencer, Charles Robert Spencer, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1872, a. 1901, m.	Viscount Althorp, b. 1896
1765	Stair John James Dalrymple (U.K. Baron, Ossington), b. 1879, a. 1901, m.	Visct. Dalrymple b. 1906 (None)
1668	Stamford, Roger Grey, b. 1866, a. 1901, m.	Hon. Richard S., b. 1889
1798	Stanhope, James Richard Stanhope, b. 1880, a. 1905, m.	Viscount Dunwich, b. 1909
1867	Stradbrooke, Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, C.V.O., O.R., Y.D., b. 1867, a. 1901, m.	Viscount Enfield, b. 1886 (As Scottish)
1867	Strang, Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil Byng, b. 1867, a. 1901, m.	Lord Glams, b. 1884
1877	Strathmore & Kinghorne (1868), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Baron, Bowes), b. 1863, a. 1904, m.	Viscount Andover, b. 1906 (As U.K.)
1603	Suffolk & Berkshire (1868), Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, b. 1877, a. 1898, m.	Lord Omslow, b. 1897
1836	Swinton, Geo. (Switzerland), U.K. Duke, b. 1836, a. 1899, m.	Hon. Chas. F. G. L., b. 73 (As Irish)
1724	Tankerville, George Montagu Bennet, b. 1848, a. 1899, m.	Viscount Grimston, b. 1886
1868	Temple of St. Mary, Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gere Langton, b. 1872, a. 1901, m.	Viscount Chesham, b. 1886
1863	Tennyson, See "Londonberry," Irish Mary	Brig-Gen. Lord Brooke, C.M.G., M.V.O., b. 1886 (As English)
1863	Yeruland, James Walter Grimston (Irish Visct. Grimston, Scott. Baron, Forrester), b. 1863, a. 1898, m.	Lord Eiche, b. 1884
1799	Waldgrave, Wm. Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., Y.D., b. 1851, a. 1901, m.	Hon. Gilbert C. N., b. 1886
1759	Warwick & Brooks (1746), Fras. E. C. Guy Greville, b. 1853, a. 1901, m.	Lord Burghard, b. 1893
1446	Waterford, See "Abresbury and T.," Engl. Earl, above	Visct. Carlton, b. 1896
1633	Wemyss & March (1867), Hugo Richard Wemyss-Charteris-Loughan (U.K. Baron Wemyss), b. 1867, a. 1904, m.	Lord Glenmore, b. 1900
1681	Westminster, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., b. 1861, a. 1883	Hon. George S., b. 1896
1684	Westminster, Anthony Midway John Fane, b. 1864, a. 1885, m.	Visct. Maidstone, b. 1885
1876	Wemyss, Francis John Montagu Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1861, a. 1899, m.	Hon. Keith T. Fetherston (As Scottish), b. 1896
1798	Wicklow, Ralph Francis Howard, b. 1877, a. 1901, m.	Lord Worsley, b. 1886
1868	Wilson, Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, b. 1868, a. 1901, m.	
1868	Windsor & Nottingham (1881), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1868, a. 1901, m.	
1766	Winterton, Edward Turnour, M.P., b. 1863, a. 1907	
1869	Winton, See "Eglington and W.," Scott. Earl, above	
1869	Winterton, Chas. A. Worsley Fulham, P.C., b. 1869, a. 1901, m.	
 VISCOUNTS 48 Imperial, 4 Scottish, 35 Irish—<i>Style</i>, The Right Hon. the Viscount—<i>Addressed as</i>, 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. 		
1821	Allendale, Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, P.C., b. 1821, a. 1901, m.	Hon. Wentworth E., b. 1896 (None)
1823	Alverston, Richard R. Webster, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1823, a. 1901, m.	Lt.-Col. Walter A., b. 1897
1841	Arbuthnot, William Arbuthnot, b. 1841, a. 1901, m.	Hon. Liowarch F., b. 1896
1781	Ashtree, Robert Thomas Flower, b. 1881, a. 1901, m.	Hon. Edward W., b. 1901
1781	Bamford, Maxwell Richard Croisbe Ward, b. 1881, a. 1901, m.	Hon. William E., b. 1897
1781	Barrington, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (U.K. Baron, Shute), b. 1881, a. 1901, m.	Henry Percy St. J., b. 1896
1781	Bellingham & St. John (1868), Vernon H. St. John, b. 1868, a. 1901, m.	Hon. Spencer L. E. R., b. 1901
1777	Boyle, Gustavus William Hamilton Russell (U.K. Baron, Boyle), b. 1877, a. 1901, m.	Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson H., b. 1901 (None)
1868	Brigden, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (Irish Baron, Brigden), b. 1868, a. 1901, m.	Hon. Denis S., b. 1897
1864	Bryce, James Bryce, P.C., G.M., b. 1864, a. 1901, m.	Francis H. A. M., b. 1897
1864	Burton, Charles Sydney Burton, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1864, a. 1901, m.	Chas. Edw. St. Q. O., b. 1897
1864	Cambridge, Henry Frank Walpole Manners-Sutton, b. 1864, a. 1901, m.	Hon. Adam D. C., b. 1901
1777	Charlemont, James Edward Ousefield, b. 1877, a. 1901, m.	Hon. Arthur A. D., b. 1896 (As U.K.)
1861	Chesham, Godfrey Jacq. Boyle Chetwynd, b. 1861, a. 1901, m.	
1861	Chesham, Arthur Albert Douglas, P.C., b. 1861, a. 1901, m.	
1861	Chesham, See "Chesham," U.K. Earl, above	
1861	Chesham, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., b. 1861, a. 1901, m.	Hon. Victor E., b. 1896

Created	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir
1289	<i>Clancarty</i> . See "Clancarty," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1291	<i>Clarendon</i> , Thom. C. Agar-Robartes (Brit. Baron, <i>Clarendon</i>), b. 144, d. 159, m.	Hon. Francis A. R., b. 1700
1292	<i>Colham</i> , Chas. Geo. Lyttelton (Irish Baron, <i>Wentworth</i>), b. 144, d. 159, m.	Hon. John L., M.P., b. 1811
1293	<i>Colville of Culross</i> , Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (Scott. Baron, <i>Colville of Culross</i>), b. 144, d. 159, m.	Master of Colville, b. 1811
1294	<i>Combermere</i> , Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1807, s. 1824, m.	Hon. Richard S. C., b. 1849
1295	<i>Crom</i> , Ed. Amthorpe-Crom, b. 1811, s. 1824, m.	Hon. John U., b. 1850
1296	<i>De Vesci</i> , Ivo Richard Vasey, b. 1811, s. 1824, m.	Hon. Hubert E. F., b. 1814
1297	<i>Dillon</i> , Harold Arthur Dillon Lee, b. 1814, s. 1824, m.	Hon. Harry L. D., b. 1824
1298	<i>Doneraile</i> , Edward St. Lager, b. 1814, s. 1824, m.	Hon. Hugh St. L., b. 1824
1299	<i>Downe</i> , Hugh Richard Downe, M.P., G.C.B., G.C.H. (U.K. Baron, <i>Downe</i>), b. 1814, s. 1824, m.	Hon. John D., B.A., b. 1824
1300	<i>Dunblane</i> . See "Fauld," Engl. Duke	(As English)
1301	<i>Edinburg</i> , Montagu Fox O. Murray (Scott. Bn. <i>Edinburg</i>), b. 1840	Lord Murray F. C., b. 1870
1302	<i>Eder</i> , Reginald Bahol Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1842, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Oliver B., b. 1822
1303	<i>Emmott</i> , Edward Addington H. Fellow, b. 1842, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Edward P., b. 1841
1304	<i>Falkland</i> , Byron Plantagenet Cary, b. 1842, s. 1859, m.	Master of Falkland, b. 1840
1305	<i>Falkland</i> , Evelyn Edw. T. Boscawen, G.C.V.O., b. 1842, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Evelyn B., b. 1857
1306	<i>Frankfort de Montmorency</i> , Willoughby John Horace de Montmorency, b. 1842, s. 1859, m.	(None)
1307	<i>Gage</i> , Henry Raimond Gage (Brit. Baron, <i>Gage</i>), b. 1842, s. 1859, m.	Wm. H. St. Q. G., b. 1840
1308	<i>Galaxy</i> , George Edmund Milnes Monckton Arundell, G.C.B., F.D. (U.K. Baron, <i>Monckton</i>), b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. George M. A., b. 1840
1309	<i>Gladstone</i> , Herbert Jas. Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	(None)
1310	<i>Gormanston</i> , Jenico Edward Joseph Preston (U.K. Baron, <i>Gormanston</i>), b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Jenico W. R. P., b. 1844
1311	<i>Gort</i> , John Standish R. P. Vereker, M.P., b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Charles S. V., b. 1844
1312	<i>Goschen</i> , George Joachim Goschen V.D., b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. George J. G., b. 1844
1313	<i>Gough</i> , Hugh Gough, K.C.V.O., b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Hugh W. G., b. 1844
1314	<i>Granville</i> . See "Jersey," Engl. Earl	(As English)
1315	<i>Grimsdon</i> . See "Verulam," U.K. Earl	(As I.K.)
1316	<i>Guillemore</i> , Hardress Standish O'Grady, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Frederick O'G., b. 1847
1317	<i>Haldane</i> , Richard Burdon Haldane, P.C., K.T., O.M., b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	(None)
1318	<i>Haldane</i> , Charles Lindley Wood, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Edw. W. M. P., b. 1844
1319	<i>Hambledon</i> , William Frederick Danvers Smith, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Wm. H. S., b. 1844
1320	<i>Hampden</i> , Thomas Walter Brand C.M.G., b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Thomas H. B., b. 1844
1321	<i>Harbington</i> , Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Ralph P., b. 1844
1322	<i>Hardinge</i> , Col. Henry Charles Hardinge, G.C.B., D.C., b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Caryll N. H., b. 1844
1323	<i>Harlewood</i> , Robert Devereux, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Raymond H., b. 1844
1324	<i>Hartford</i> , Robert Devereux, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Robert C. D., b. 1844
1325	<i>Hill</i> , Rowland Richard Clegg Hill, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Francis C. H., b. 1844
1326	<i>Hood</i> , Grosvenor A. A. Hood (Irish Baron, <i>Hood</i>), b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	(Rear Adm. Hon. Horace H., b. 1844)
1327	<i>Hutchinson</i> . See "Downingmore," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1328	<i>Joseph</i> , Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Rupert G., C.M.G., b. 1844
1329	<i>Knollys</i> , Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Edward K., b. 1844
1330	<i>Knuteborough</i> , Sydney George Holland, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Arth. Holland-Hib., b. 1844
1331	<i>Leinster</i> . See "Leinster," Irish Duke	(As Irish)
1332	<i>Leford</i> , Archibald Robert Hewitt, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Evelyn Jas. H., b. 1844
1333	<i>Launcey</i> . See "Scarborough," Engl. Earl	(As English)
1334	<i>Mauverens de Fervard</i> (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, <i>Oriel</i>), b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Nigel John S., b. 1844
1335	<i>McNeill</i> , Charles Maunders Dundas, I.S.O., b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Henry D., b. 1844
1336	<i>Malton</i> , William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C. (Brit. Baron, <i>Brodrick</i>), b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. George St. John S., b. 1844
1337	<i>Milner</i> , Alfred Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	(None)
1338	<i>Molesworth</i> , George Bagot Molesworth, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Charles M., b. 1844
1339	<i>Monck</i> , Hy P. Stanley Monck (U.K. Baron, <i>Monck</i>), b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	H. W. Stanley M., b. 1844
1340	<i>Morley of Blackburn</i> , John Morley, P.C., O.M., b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	(None)
1341	<i>Mounsgarret</i> , Edmund Somerset Butler (U.K. Baron, <i>Mounsgarret</i>), b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Fiers B., b. 1844
1342	<i>Montgomery</i> , Rev. William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Rev. Arthur de M., b. 1844
1343	<i>Peel</i> , Wm. Robt. Walmsley Peel, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Arthur P., b. 1844
1344	<i>Portman</i> , William Hy Berkeley Portman, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Henry P., b. 1844
1345	<i>Portsmouth</i> , Marvyn Richard Wingfield, M.P., (U.K. Baron, <i>Portsmouth</i>), b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Marvyn W., b. 1844
1346	<i>Ridley</i> , Matthew White Ridley, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Matthew W. R., b. 1844
1347	<i>St. Vincent</i> , Ronald Charles Jarvis, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. John C. St. V., b. 1844
1348	<i>Sibthorp</i> , James William Marshall Sibthorp, b. 1844, s. 1859, m.	Hon. Thomas S., b. 1844

Created Title, Name, &c.

- 1802 *Sidmouth*, Gerald William Addington, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1792 *Southwell*, Arthur Robt. Fyfe J. M. Southwell, b. 1792, s. 1872, m.
 1802 *Stornoway*, See "Mansefield," *Brit. Earl*
 1802 *Trafalgar*, Henry Duff, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Windsor*, Henry Edward M. D. Clowworthy Upton, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Worthington*, George Master Byng, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Valencia*, Arthur Annesley C.B. M.V.O., b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Woburnhampton*, Henry Ernest Fowler, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.

Eldest Son or Heir

- Hon. Raymond A. b. 1802
 Hon. Robert S. b. 1802
 (As British)
 Hon. Edward T. b. 1802
 Hon. Hy. Aug. U. b. 1802
 Hon. Sidney B. b. 1802
 (Capt. Hon. Cyril A. b. 1802)
 (None)



BISHOPS (14).—Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of — Addressed as, My Lord
 (Those marked * always sit—the rest, except Sodor and Man, by date)



Appel

- 1802 *London*, Rt. Hon. A. F. W. Ingram, b. 1802
 1802 *Zimbar*, H. Carr Glyn Monie, b. 1802
 1802 *Wichester*, Edward Stuart Talbot, b. 1802
 1802 *Bangor*, W. Atkin H. Williams, b. 1802
 1802 *Bath & Wells*, George W. Kenyon, b. 1802
 1802 *Carlisle*, John Wm. Duggie, b. 1802
 1802 *Chichester*, Francis John Jayne, b. 1802
 1802 *Exeter*, Frederic Henry Chase, b. 1802
 1802 *Kilmore*, Archibald Robertson, b. 1802
 1802 *Gloucester*, Edgar C. M. Gibson, b. 1802
 1802 *Hereford*, John Percival, b. 1802
 1802 *Liverpool*, Francis Jas. Chavasse, b. 1802
 1802 *Landaf*, John Pritchard Hughes, b. 1802
 1802 *Manchester*, E. A. Buchanan Knott, b. 1802
 1802 *Oxford*, Charles Gore, b. 1802
 1802 *Peterborough*, Hon. Ed. Carr Glyn, b. 1802
 1802 *Rochester*, John Kemp Harmer, b. 1802
 1802 *St. Albans*, Edgar Jacob, b. 1802
 1802 *St. Asaph*, Alfred Geo. Edwards, b. 1802
 1802 *St. David's*, John Owen, b. 1802
 1802 *Southwell*, Edwin Huskyns, b. 1802

Appel

- 1802 *Wakefield*, George Rodney Eden, b. 1802
 1802 *Worcester*, Elysah W. Y. Biggs, b. 1802
 1802 *Chichester*, Charles Jno. Ridgeway, b. 1802

Without present Seats (14, incl. Sodor & Man).

- 1802 *Norwich*, Bertram Pollock, C.O.B., b. 1802
 1802 *Lincoln*, Edward Lee Hicks, b. 1802
 1802 *Southwell*, Hubert Murray Dudge, b. 1802
 1802 *Birmingham*, Henry Russell Wakefield, b. 1802
 1802 *Salisbury*, Frederic E. Ridgeway, b. 1802
 1802 *Ripon*, Thomas W. Drury, b. 1802
 1802 *Truro*, Winfrid Oldfield Barrow, b. 1802
 1802 *Sodor & Man*, James Denton Thompson, b. 1802
 1802 *Lichfield*, John Augustine Kempthorne, b. 1802
 1802 *Stafford*, Leonard Heley Barron, b. 1802
 1802 *Chelmsford*, F. E. Watts Ditchfield, b. 1802
 1802 *St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich*, By B. Hodgson, b. 1802
 1802 *Bristol*, George Nickson, b. 1802
 1802 *Newcastle*, Herbert Louis Wild, b. 1802



BARONS 184 Imperial, as Scottish, 64 Irish.—Style, The Right Hon. Lord —
 Addressed as, My Lord



Created Title, Name, &c.

- 1802 *Abercromby*, (Chas. Ben.) Bright McLaren, P.C. K.C. b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Abercromby*, George Ralph C. Abercromby, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Aberdeen*, Henry Campbell Bruce, V.D. b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Abinger*, Hissley Leopold Laurence barlett, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Acton*, Richard M. Dalberg Acton, M.V.O., b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Addington*, John Gellibrand Hubbard, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Asquith*, Albert Ernest Kitson, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Aldersham*, Alban George Henry Gibbs, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Aughton*, Humphrey Napier Stuart, M.V.O., b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Airlwen*, Wm. Lawrie Jackson, P.O. b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Amesbury*, Oliver A. Villiers Russell, C.B. & C.I.E., b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Ansdaly*, Luke White, M.V.O., b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Arncliffe*, George Arncliffe, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Armstrong*, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson Arm-
 strong, P. b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Arundell of Wardour*, Edgar Clifford Arundell, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Ashbourne*, William Gibson, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Ashburton*, Francis Denzil Edw. Barrow, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Ashcombe*, George Cubitt, P.C. b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Ashton*, James Williamson, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Ashton of Hyde*, Thomas Gair Ashton, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Ashdown*, Frederick Oliver Trench, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Athlone*, James Herbert Gustavus Meredith Somerville
 (U.K. Baron, Veredith), b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Atkinson*, John Atkinson, P.O. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Auckland*, William Morton Eden (Brit. Baron, Auckland),
 b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Ashbury*, John Birchbeck Lubbock, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Aylmer*, Matthew Aylmer, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Bagen*, William Bagen, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Baker of Barmouth*, Alex. H. Barmouth, P.C. & C.I.E., b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Bainard*, See "Southwell," *Brit. Earl*
 1802 *Barnard*, Henry De Vere Vane, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Barnes*, Henry Hugh Smith Barry, P.O. b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Basing*, George Lambey Salter-Booth, C.B. b. 1802, s. 1822, m.
 1802 *Bathurst*, William H. Bathurst-Bathurst, b. 1802, s. 1822, m.

Eldest Son or Heir

- Hon. H. D. McL. M.P. b. 1802
 Hon. John A. b. 1802
 Hon. Lawrence B. b. 1802
 Hon. Robert S. b. 1802
 Hon. John D. A. b. 1802
 Hon. Raymond H. b. 1802
 Hon. James C. K. b. 1802
 Hon. Gerald G. b. 1802
 Hon. Gerald H. J. b. 1802
 Hon. J. Hugo R. b. 1802
 Hon. Luke Hy. W. b. 1802
 (None)
 Hon. Wm. J. M. W. A. b. 1802
 Gerald A. b. 1802
 Hon. Edward G. b. 1802
 Hon. Alexander S. b. 1802
 Hon. Hen. C. C. R. T. D. b. 1802
 (None)
 Hon. Thos. R. A. b. 1802
 Hon. Frederick T. b. 1802

(None to peerage)

- (Life peerage)
 Hon. Wm. Morton E. b. 1802
 Hon. Norman L. b. 1802
 Hon. John A. b. 1802
 Hon. Walter E. M.S.O. b. 1802
 Master of Barmouth, b. 1802
 (As Scottish)
 Hon. Hy. Cecil F. b. 1802
 (None)
 Hon. John S. R. b. 1802
 Hon. Charles E. H. b. 1802

Created.		Title, Name, &c.		Eldest Son or How	
1862	1	Baron & Baroness of Stratton, Alex. Chas. Hamilton, T.D.	b. 1862, s. 1892, m.	Master of Belhaven, b. 1862	
1862	2	Baron, George Leopold Byron, b. 1862, s. 1892		Hon. Richard E. Bellamy, b. 1862	
1862	3	Baron, Alexander Henry Strutt, b. 1862, s. 1892, m.		Hon. Alexander E., b. 1862	
1862	4	Baron of Bunsen, Francis Leveson Birtles, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1862, 1st Baron, m.		Hon. Vere F. B., b. 1862	
1862	5	Baroness, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, b. 1862, s. 1892		Chas. M. W. N.-H., b. 1862	
1862	6	Baroness, Michael Biddulph, b. 1862, 1st Baron, m.		Hon. John M. B., b. 1862	
1862	7	Baron, James Elyth, b. 1862, 1st Baron, m.		Hon. Herbert W. E., b. 1862	
1862	8	Baroness, Rev. Skelton Douglas Campbell, b. 1862, s. 1892, m.		Maj.-Gen. Sir B. Douglas Campbell-Douglas, K.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1862	
1862	9	Baron, William Thomas Orde Powlett, b. 1862, s. 1892, m.		Hon. Wm. O. P., M.P., b. 1862	
1862	10	Baroness, George Florence Irby, b. 1862, s. 1892, m.		Hon. Cecil B. I., b. 1862	
1862	11	Baroness, Rev. "Loudoun," Scott Earl		Four co-heiresses (As Scottish) (As Irish)	
1862	12	Baroness, Rev. "Brimstone and K," Scott Earl			
1862	13	Baroness, Rev. "Oak and O," Irish Earl			
1862	14	Baroness, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, b. 1862, s. 1892, m.		Hon. Michael K.-H., b. 1862 (As Irish)	
1862	15	Baroness, Rev. "Byrnes," Irish Viscount		Rev. Hon. Grey B., b. 1862	
1862	16	Baroness, Henry Neville, b. 1862, s. 1892, m.		Hon. Adrian V.-C., b. 1862 (As U.K.) (As Irish)	
1862	17	Baroness, Alfred Thos. Townshend Verney-Cave, b. 1862, s. 1892, m.		Hon. Henry B., b. 1862	
1862	18	Baroness, Rev. "Bridport," U.K. Viscount		Hon. Owen Stanley B., b. 1862	
1862	19	Baroness, Rev. "Middletown," Irish Viscount		(None)	
1862	20	Baroness, Rev. Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., b. 1862, s. 1892, m.		Hon. H. L., T.D., M.P., b. 64 (As Irish)	
1862	21	Baroness, Rev. "Buckmaster of Cheddington, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C. (Lord High Chancellor), b. 1862, 1st Baron, m.		Rev. Hon. Fredk. B., b. 1862	
1862	22	Baroness, Rev. "Burgheare, Harb. Consloun Gardner, P.C., b. 1862, 1st Baron, m.		Hon. Frederick G.-C., b. 1862	
1862	23	Baroness, Rev. "Burlingham, Edward Levy Lawson, K.C.V.O., b. 1862, 1st Baron, m.		Hon. Ralph S., b. 1862	
1862	24	Baroness, Rev. "Butler," Rev. "Carnock," Irish Earl		Hon. Belle E. F., b. 1862	
1862	25	Baroness, Rev. "Byrnes, George Frederick William Byron, b. 1862, s. 1892, m.		Hon. George P. J. C., b. 1862 (As Irish)	
1862	26	Baroness, Rev. "Calthorpe, Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, b. 64, s. 1892, m.		(None)	
1862	27	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Francis Julian Stonor, b. 1862, s. 1892, m.		Hon. Rupert Carrington, Hon. Robert H., b. 1862 (None)	
1862	28	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Robert Evans-Freke, b. 1862, s. 1892, m.		(None)	
1862	29	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Robert Shapland George Julian Carew (U.K. Baron, b. 1862, s. 1892, m.		(None)	
1862	30	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," Irish Earl		Hon. John R. R., b. 1862 (As Irish)	
1862	31	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., b. 1862, 1st Baron, m.		Hon. Frederic T., b. 1862	
1862	32	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Old Hon. Wm. M.C., M.P., b. 1862	
1862	33	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Hon. Francis F. B., b. 1862	
1862	34	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Hon. Richard Y.-B., b. 1862	
1862	35	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Hon. Arthur B., b. 1862 (As Irish)	
1862	36	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Hon. E. K. M., b. 1862	
1862	37	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Hon. William C., b. 1862	
1862	38	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Two co-heiresses (As U.K.)	
1862	39	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Hon. Robert H. D., b. 1862	
1862	40	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Hon. Edward L., b. 1862 (None)	
1862	41	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Hon. Guy C., b. 1862	
1862	42	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Hon. Geoffrey C., b. 1862 (As U.K.)	
1862	43	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Hon. William A. P., b. 1862 (As British)	
1862	44	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Hon. Thomas F., v. p., b. 64 (None)	
1862	45	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Hon. Westman P. R., b. 1862	
1862	46	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Hon. William C.-H., K.C., b. 1862	
1862	47	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Hon. Robert G., b. 1862	
1862	48	Baroness, Rev. "Carnegie, Rev. "Carnegie," U.K. Marquess		Hon. Gerald R., b. 1862	

Created		Title, Name, &c		eldest Son or Heir	
1797	1	Crawford	See "Barony" U K Bar	(As U K.)	
1797	1	Crawford, Arthur Edward Lowther Crawford	b 1846, s 1900, m	Hon Edw Chas C, b 1896	
1804		Cumfley, Walter Cumfley	b 1864, 1st Baron, m	Hon. Robt C, b 1899	
1814		De Abernon, Edgar Vincent, K.O.M.G., b 1862, 1st Baron, m		(None)	
1817		Downey See "Downe" Irish Peer		(As Irish)	
1820	1	De Blaquiere William de Blaquiere	b 1865, s 1899, m	Hon Allan de B, b 1895	
1821	1	Donat John Graham Hope Horaley Berensford, D.O., b 1866, s 1900, m		Hon Arthur M H B, b 1893	
1822		De Chifford, Edward Southwell Russell	b 1807, s 1900, M	Hon Diana R, b 1900	
1822		De Freyne, Francis Charles French	b 1824, s 1905	Hon Wm Joseph F, b 1895	
1822		De launay, Hugh Chutmondeley	b 1870, s 1897, m	Hon Thomas C, b 1900	
1822		De L'Isle & Dudley, Philip Sidney	b 1823, s 1898, m	Col Hon. A. S. M. I, b 1894	
1822		De Mauley William Ashley Webb Ponsonby	b 1843 s 1896	Rev Hon Maurice P, b 1896	
1824		Denman Thomas Denman, P.O., G.O.M.G., K.O.V.O. b 74, s 94, m		Hon Thomas D, b 1900	
1824		Derwent, Robert Wilfrid de Yarburgh Bateson	b 64, s 93, m	Hon George de Y, b 1890	
1824		De Rosset, William Henry Fellowes	b 1844, s 1897, m	Alwyn Edward F., b 1900	
1824		Desart, Harcourt V. Bampfde Johnstone	b 59, 1st Baron, m	Hon Francis J, b 1891	
1824		Desart See "Desart" Irish Peer		(None to I. K. Baron)	
1824		De Stummers James St Vincent Stummers	b 1843, s 1893, m	Hon James B. S, b 1899	
1824		Deborough, William Henry Granfell, K.O.V.O. b 52, 1st Baron, m		Hon Ivo G, b 1896	
1824		De Villiers, Charles Percy De Villiers	b 1872, s 1904, m	Hon Arthur P Del, b 1901	
1824		Devereux, Hudson Kewenau Kearley P.C. b 1866, 1st Baron m		Hon Gerald K b 1890	
1824	1	Dugby { Edward Henry Trafalgar Dugby (Brit Baron, Dugby)	b 1866 s 1899 m	Hon Edward D b 1894	
1824		Dungrad See "Lucas Engl Baron (Scott title the earlier)		(As English, below)	
1824		Durmer, Roland John Durmer	b 1866, s 1900, m	Capt Hon Charles D, b 1894	
1824		Douglas See "Homes" Scott Bar		(As Scottish)	
1824	1	Duffryn & Clunhow See "Duffryn and A. U K Mary		(As I. K.)	
1824	1	Dunallan Henry O Callaghan Priton	b 1832 s 1895, m	Hon Cornelius O P b 1877	
1824	1	Dunboyne, Fitz Walter George Probyn Butler	b 1874, s 1903, m	Hon Lesley B, b 1896	
1824		Dunedin, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., K.O.V.O. b 49, 1st Bar, m		Hon Ronald M, b 1893	
1824		Dunedin, Henry Iyle Munbolland	b 1864, s 1895, m	Capt Hon Henry Geo H, b 1890, s 1898	
1824		Dunmore See "Dunmore" Scott Peer		(As Scottish)	
1824		Dunsing See "Rolls" Scott Baron below		(None)	
1824	1	Dunstan, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett	b 1876 s 1899 m	Hon Randal P, b 1906	
1824		Dunston, Walter Fitzroy Race	b 1873, s 1901 m	Hon Charles R, b 1896	
1824		Dunston Robert Wellesley Grosvenor	b 1894, s 1899, m	Hon Robert G, b 1898	
1824		Egerton of Tatton Alan de Tatton Egerton	b 1845, s 1900, m	Hon Maurice A, b 1894	
1824		Elgin See "Elgin and K." Scott Bar		(As Scottish)	
1824		Elphinstone See "Elphinstone" U K Baron		(As I. K. title)	
1824		Elphinstone Edward Downes Law	b 1843 s 1900, m	Hon Cecil L C b 1890	
1824	1	Elphinstone (Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (I. K. Baron Elphinstone)	b 1869, s 1893, m	Master of Elphinstone, b 1904	
1824		Esley, Thomas William Gaston Monnell	b 1868, s 1894, m	(None)	
1824		Esmonde Alfred Esmonde, P.C., G.O.M.G. b 1868, 1st Baron, m		(None)	
1824		Esmonde, Victoria Esmonde	b 1868, s 1903, m	Hon Donald F, b 1899	
1824		Fitzall See "Napper" Scott Baron below		(As Scottish)	
1824		Fitzwilliam George John Van Lefevre, P.C., b 1830, 1st Baron, m		(None)	
1824		Fisher, Edmund Beckett Fisher	b 1847, 1st Baron	Hon Charles E. F. b 1896	
1824		Fitzwilliam of Cammeron, Albert Henry Fairfax	b 1870, s 1900	(As Scottish)	
1824		Fitzwilliam See "Fitzwilliam" Scott Peer		(None)	
1824	1	Fitzwilliam Arthur Kenzie Maxwell	b 1870, s 1900, m	Hon Cameron M b 1900	
1824		Fitzwilliam Horace Brandenburgh P.C. G.O.V.O. b 44, 1st Baron, m		(None)	
1824		Farrer Thomas Cecil Farrer	b 1869, s 1899, m	Hon Cecil F. b 1893	
1824		Fitzwilliam See "Fitzwilliam" Irish Peer		(As Irish)	
1824	1	Fitzwilliam, Edward Fitzwilliam Burke Roche	b 1860 s 1894, m	Hon James R, b 1893	
1824	1	Fitzwilliam, Charles Austin Fios. F. J. French	b 62, s 93, m	Hon John F, b 1893	
1824		Fingall See "Fingall" Irish Bar		(As Irish)	
1824		Fisher John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B. G.C.V., G.C.V.O. b 1847, 1st Baron, m		Hon Cecil Vavasour F, b 1898	
1824		Fisher See "Donnell" Irish Peer		(As Irish)	
1824		Fitzwilliam, Charles Fagot Fitch Fitzwilliam	b 1860 s 1894, m	(None)	
1824		Fitzwilliam, Edmund Geo Fitch Fitzwilliam, P.C. b 46, 1st Baron		(None)	
1824		Foley, Fitzwilliam Charles John Foley	b 1894, s 1903	Gerald F F b 1898	
1824	1	Forden, Atholl Monson Forbes	b 1867, s 1900, m	Master of Forden, b 1894	
1824		Forsyth Cecil Theodore Wolf-Forsyth	b 1864, s 1894, m	Hon George W F, b 1897	
1824	1	Forsyth See "Forsyth" Engl Bar		(As English)	
1824		Forsyth See "Forsyth" Irish Bar		(As Irish)	
1824		Forsyth, Marjorie Forsyth	b 1869, s 1900, m	Hon Christopher F, b 1900	
1824		Gage See "Gage" Irish Peer		(As Irish)	
1824	1	Gardiner (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)			

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	eldest Son or Heir.
1297	1. Napier (of Merchiston), Francis Edward Basil Napier (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1802, s. 1872, m.	Master of Napier, b. 1860
1298	2. Northbrook , William Charles Wyndham, b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Thos. John W., b. 1878
1299	Northcote , Thomas Henry Collingwood, b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1300	Northey , Thomas Woodhouse Leigh, P.C., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Richard A., b. 1882
1301	Northey , William Gustavus Nicholson, G.C.B., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1302	Northey , William Henry John North, Esq., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Wm. F. J. N., b. 1882
1303	Northey , Walter Henry James, Esq., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Walter J. J., b. 1882
1304	Northey , Alfred Chas. Wm. Harnsworth, Esq., 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1305	Northey , See "Hamley," Irish Baron, above	(As Irish)
1306	Northey , Charles Leigh Adderley, b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Ralph A., b. 1882
1307	Northey , Chas. Hy. Wollenley Wilson, D.C.O., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Charles J. W., b. 1882
1308	Northey , Maurice Herbert T. T. O'Hagan, Esq., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1309	O'Neill , Edward O'Neill, Esq., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Shane E.E. O'H., b. 1882
1310	O'Connell , & Browne, Geoffrey R. Browne Browne, b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Dominick B., b. 1882
1311	O'Connell , See "Massachusetts and F." Irish Baron	Chichester S., b. 1882
1312	O'Connell , Arthur Walsh, Esq., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Sir Arthur W., b. 1882
1313	O'Connell , See "O'Connell," Irish Baron	(As Irish)
1314	O'Connell , See "Stair," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1315	Parsons of Waddington, Robert John Parker, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1812, m.	(Life peerage)
1316	Parsons , Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Alfred C., b. 1882
1317	Parsons , Alexander Peckover, b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1318	Parsons , Edward Sholto G. Douglas-Pennant, b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Hugh D. P., b. 1882
1319	Parsons , John Stclair, P.C., G.C.B., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Henry S., b. 1882
1320	Patre , Joseph William Lionel Patre, b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Francis William P., b. 1882
1321	Patre , William James Patre, P.C., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1322	Patre , George James Playfair, P.C., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1323	Patre , Wm. Lee Pinnick, G.C.B., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Terence P., b. 1882
1324	Patre , Copeland John Geo. Warwick Ramsay, b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Geo. W. W. B., b. 1882
1325	Patre , Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Master of Foulwarth, V.D.
1326	Patre , See "Ramsburgh," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1327	Patre , Alfred Thomas, b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1328	Patre , See "Pemberton," Irish Baron	(As Irish)
1329	Patre , Granville George Waldgrave, b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Montagu W., b. 1882
1330	Patre , George FitzRoy Hy. Somerset, C.B., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. FitzRoy S., b. 1882
1331	Patre , See "Dalhousie," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1332	Patre , See "Ramsburgh," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1333	Patre , John Feilden Brocklehurst, P.C., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1334	Patre , Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Thomas M.C. B., b. 1882
1335	Patre , David Robert Pinnick, P.C., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1336	Patre , Arthur Thomas Liddell, b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Gerald L., b. 1882
1337	Patre , John William Strutt, P.C., G.C.B., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Robert J. S., b. 1882
1338	Patre , Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Gerald I., b. 1882
1339	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Eric M., b. 1882
1340	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None to U.K. title)
1341	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. David F. M., b. 1882
1342	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Percy T., b. 1882
1343	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Cecil R., b. 1882
1344	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1345	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Philip R., b. 1882
1346	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(Life peerage)
1347	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. John D. K., b. 1882
1348	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. James H. B. R., b. 1882
1349	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Master of Rolin, C.B., b. 1882
1350	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1351	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1352	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. William W., b. 1882
1353	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Stuart H., b. 1882
1354	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Harold H., b. 1882
1355	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. N. Charles R., b. 1882
1356	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1357	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1358	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Master of Rolin, C.B., b. 1882
1359	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1360	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1361	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. William W., b. 1882
1362	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Stuart H., b. 1882
1363	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Harold H., b. 1882
1364	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. N. Charles R., b. 1882
1365	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1366	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1367	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Master of Rolin, C.B., b. 1882
1368	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1369	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1370	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. William W., b. 1882
1371	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Stuart H., b. 1882
1372	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Harold H., b. 1882
1373	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. N. Charles R., b. 1882
1374	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1375	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1376	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Master of Rolin, C.B., b. 1882
1377	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1378	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1379	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. William W., b. 1882
1380	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Stuart H., b. 1882
1381	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Harold H., b. 1882
1382	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. N. Charles R., b. 1882
1383	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1384	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1385	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Master of Rolin, C.B., b. 1882
1386	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1387	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1388	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. William W., b. 1882
1389	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Stuart H., b. 1882
1390	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Harold H., b. 1882
1391	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. N. Charles R., b. 1882
1392	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1393	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1394	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Master of Rolin, C.B., b. 1882
1395	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1396	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1397	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. William W., b. 1882
1398	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Stuart H., b. 1882
1399	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Harold H., b. 1882
1400	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. N. Charles R., b. 1882
1401	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1402	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1403	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Master of Rolin, C.B., b. 1882
1404	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1405	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1406	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. William W., b. 1882
1407	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Stuart H., b. 1882
1408	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Harold H., b. 1882
1409	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. N. Charles R., b. 1882
1410	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1411	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1412	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Master of Rolin, C.B., b. 1882
1413	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1414	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1415	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. William W., b. 1882
1416	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Stuart H., b. 1882
1417	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Harold H., b. 1882
1418	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. N. Charles R., b. 1882
1419	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1420	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1421	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Master of Rolin, C.B., b. 1882
1422	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1423	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1424	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. William W., b. 1882
1425	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Stuart H., b. 1882
1426	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Harold H., b. 1882
1427	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. N. Charles R., b. 1882
1428	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1429	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1430	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Master of Rolin, C.B., b. 1882
1431	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1432	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1433	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. William W., b. 1882
1434	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Stuart H., b. 1882
1435	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Harold H., b. 1882
1436	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. N. Charles R., b. 1882
1437	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1438	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1439	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Master of Rolin, C.B., b. 1882
1440	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1441	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1442	Patre , (Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.I.R. (U.K. Baron, <i>Baron</i>), b. 1812, s. 1882, m.	Hon. William W., b. 1882

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldst Son or Heir</i>
1806	St. Oswald, Rowland Winn, b. 1802, s. 1822, m. —	Hon. Rowland W., b. 1822
1806	Saltersford, See "Courtown," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1848	Saltoun, Alexander Wm Fredk. Fraser, b. 1822, s. 1848, m. —	Master of Saltoun, b. 1848
1806	Sanderson, Thos H Sanderson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., b. 1806, m. —	(None)
1806	Sandwich, William Mansfield, P.O., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 1806, m. —	Hon. John W. M., b. 1806
1806	Sandys, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Capt. A. H. G. B. Hall, b. 1806
1806	Savile, John Savile Latimer Savile, G.C.V.O., b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	(None)
1806	Says & Sids, Geoffrey C T Wykeham Fienes, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Geoffrey T-W F., b. 1806
1806	Scarville, Rev Alfred N Holden Curzon, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Earl Curzon, b. 1806
1806	Seaton, John Baginall Upton Colborne, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Francis C. M. V. O., b. 1806
1806	Sefton, See "Sefton," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1806	Sempill, John Forbes-Sempill, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Master of Sempill, b. 1806
1806	Shaw, Thomas Shaw, P.O. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1806, m. —	(Life peerage)
1806	Sheffield, Edward Lyulph Stanley (C.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley), P.O., b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Str. A. L. S., K.C.M.G., b. 1806
1806	Sherrard, Philip Hulton Sherrard, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Col. Ralph S., b. 1806
1806	Shirborne, Edward Lennox Dutton, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Rev. Hon. Frederick D., b. 1806
1806	Shute, See "Barrington," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1806	Shuttleworth, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.O., b. 44, 1st Bn., m. —	Hon. Lawrence K-S, b. 1806
1806	Shute, See "Tonsford," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1806	Simonds, Charles William St. Clair, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Master of Simonds, b. 1806
1806	Somers, See "Chambray," Irish Earl	(None to U.K. title)
1806	Somers, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Rev. Henry L. S. C., b. 1806
1806	Somers, See "Normanton," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1806	Southampton, Charles Henry Fitzroy, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Charles F., b. 1806
1806	Southwell, Richard Knight-Custson, P.O., b. 1806, 1st Baron m. —	(None)
1806	Stafford, Francis Edward Fitzherbert Stafford, D.C.O., b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Basil Fitzherbert, b. 1806
1806	Stallbridge, Hugh Grosvenor, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Hugh G., b. 1806
1806	Stamfordham, Arthur John Bigge, P.O., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., b. 1806, 1st Baron, m. —	(None)
1806	Stanley of Alderley, See "Rheinfeld," Irish Baron, above	(As Irish)
1806	Stannure, George Arthur Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	(None)
1806	Stewart of Garlies, See "Galloway," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1806	Stewart, Edward Stretcher, P.O., b. 1806, 1st Baron m. —	Hon. Edward S., b. 1806
1806	Stretcher, Alexander Ure, P.O., b. 1806, 1st Baron, m. —	(None)
1806	Stretcher & Campbell (P.C.), Hallyburton George Campbell, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Capt. Hon. John Beresford, b. 1806
1806	Strathguy, Trevor Grant, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Donald Grant, b. 1806
1806	Stuart of Castle Stuart, See "Moray," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1806	Studley, Chas. Douglas R. Hanbury-Tenry, P.O., b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Charles H. T., b. 1806
1806	Studley, See "Arran," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1806	Sturges, Charles Harbord, G.B., M.V.O., b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Victor H., b. 1806
1806	Summer of Istern, J. A. Hamilton, P.O. (Lord of Appeal), b. 50, m. —	(Life peerage)
1806	Swames, Ernest Ambrase Vivian, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Odo V., M.V.O., b. 1806
1806	Swaythling, Louis Samuel Samuel Montagu, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Stuart S. M., b. 1806
1806	Sydenham of Combe, George Sydenham Clarke G.C.B., G.C.M.G., I.S.O., b. 1806, 1st Baron, m. —	(None)
1806	Talbot of Malahide, Richard Wogan Talbot, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. James R. F., b. 1806
1806	Talbot de Malahide, Richard Wogan Talbot, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Cum. Hon. Henry Noel R., b. 1806
1806	Tegmoworth, Frederick William John Shore, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Arthur C., b. 1806
1806	Tenison, Arthur Henry Chichester, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Lionel T., b. 1806
1806	Tenison, William Tennyson, P.O., G.C.M.G., b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Charles A., b. 1806
1806	Tenison, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Chris R. C., b. 1806
1806	Tenison, Henry John P. Roper-Curzon, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Rev. Hon. Charles C-B, b. 1806
1806	Tenison, Thos J. H. T. Cumming Bruce, P.O., b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Denis F., b. 1806
1806	Tollmachs, Bentley Lyonel J. Tollmachs, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Evan M., b. 1806
1806	Tollmachs, John Gordon Sandilands, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Walter A. S., b. 1806
1806	Trevelyan, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Evan M., b. 1806
1806	Trevelyan, Arthur William Hill Trevor, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Charles H. T., b. 1806
1806	Tremeston, Charles Aloysius Burnswell, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Reginald S., b. 1806
1806	Tweeddale, See "Tweeddale," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1806	Tweedmouth, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, G.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Constance M., b. 1806
1806	Tyrrone, See "Waterford," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1806	Veres of Heronston, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Three co-heiresses
1806	Verey, Frederick Manners Wauchops Evelyn de-Moleyns, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Arthur E. de-M., b. 1806
1806	Verey, Francis W. L. Vassall-Vernon, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Richard R. F. V., b. 1806
1806	Verey, George Crenglynn Parkman Vivian, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Anthony F., b. 1806
1806	Verey, William Hood Watson, P.O., V.D., b. 1806, 1st Baron, m. —	William G. H. W., b. 1806
1806	Wetherby, Basil Augustus Jos. H. T. Mordaunt, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. Charles R., b. 1806
1806	Widdowson, Thomas de Grey, b. 1806, s. 1806, m. —	Hon. John A. de G., b. 1806

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Created.		Title, Name, &c.		Eldest Son or Heir.	
1392	1	Waterpark, Charles Frederick Cavendish, A. 1832, s. 1832		Henry S. H. C., b. 1836	
1392	1	Wardale, Philip James Stanhope, b. 1829, 1st Baron, m.		(None)	
1392	1	Wemyss. See "Wemyss and March," <i>Scott. Earl</i>		(As Scottish)	
1392	1	Wendell, Richard Thompson Lawley, C.B., b. 1828, s. 1832, m.		Rev. Hon. Algernon L., b. 1827	
1392	1	Westbury, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, b. 1822, s. 72, m.		Hon. Richard B., b. 1828	
1392	1	Westcott. See "Colham," <i>Brit. Peer</i>		(As British)	
1392	1	Widdbury, Thomas Banks Burthwick, b. 1824, 1st Baron		Hon. James B., b. 1826	
1392	1	Wiggon. See "Crawford," <i>Scott. Earl</i>		(As Scottish)	
1392	1	Willington, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G.C.B., b. 1860, 1st Baron, m.		Hon. Inigo F. T., b. 1899	
1392	1	Wiltoughby de Brab, Richard Greville Verney, b. 1809, s. 1822, m.		Hon. John F., b. 1826	
1392	1	Wimborne, Ivor Churchill Gueset, G.M.F.C., b. 1872, s. 1894, m.		Hon. Ivor G., b. 1893	
1392	1	Wolverton, Frederick Ulyn, b. 1824, s. 1828, m.		Hon. Geo. Carr G., b. 1826	
1392	1	Worthington, Henry Burton Buckley, F.O., b. 1845, 1st Baron, m.		Hon. Bryan B., b. 1890	
1392	1	Worthington. See "Worthington," <i>Irish Earl</i>		(As Irish)	
1392	1	Wrothley, Victor Alexander Wootton, b. 1872, s. 1922		Hon. Walter R. W., b. 1877	
1392	1	Wyndford, Philip George Best, b. 1871, s. 1924, m.		Hon. Samuel J. A., b. 1874	

PEERESESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT 29 Imperial, 5 Scottish.

		Title, Name, &c.		Eldest Son or Heir.	
1392	1	Amherst of Heolney, Mary Bothes Cecil, Bess, b. 1827, s. 1899 m.		William, A. E. C., b. 1828	
1392	1	Arundell Mount, Mona Josephine T. Stapleton, Bess, b. 1824, s. 1826, m.		Hon. Miles F. P. H., b. 1828	
1392	1	Berkeley, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, Bess, b. 1872, s. 1899, m.		Hon. Mary L. F., b. 1828	
1392	1	Berners, Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Bess, b. 1822, s. 1871, m.		Hon. Sir Raymond Tyrwhitt Wilson, Bt., b. 1828	
1392	1	Berton, Nellie Lisa Raithe, Bess, b. 1872, s. 1899, m.		Hon. George E. M. H., b. 1828	
1392	1	Clifton, Elizabeth Adelaide Mary Bigh, Bess, b. b. A. 1890		Earl of Darnley, q. v.	
1392	1	Cromartie, Sibell Eliza Bunt-Mackenzie Countess, b. 1870, s. 1892		(None)	
1392	1	Darby de Knapp, Violet (Countess of Farnham), Bess, b. 1824 m.		Viscount Tarbat, b. 1894	
1392	1	De Ros, Mary Frances Dawson, Bess, b. 1824, s. 1897 m.		Rev. Fowin, Earl of	
1392	1	Dorchester, Henrietta Anne Curzon, b. 1824, 1st Baroness, m.		Three co-heiresses	
1392	1	Fauschberg & Coopers (1899), Maria (Countess of Farnborough), Bess, b. 1824, m.		Hon. Dudley C., b. 1876	
1392	1	Fife, H. R. Princess Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise, Daughters of (Princess Arthur of Connaught), b. 1824 s. 1828		See Farnborough, Earl of	
1392	1	Furness, Mary Frances Katherine Petre, Bess, b. 1820, s. 1822		Earl of Macduff, b. 1824	
1392	1	Gray, Evelyn Smith-Gray, Bess, b. 1821, s. 1824, m.		(None)	
1392	1	Griffin, Gweneth (Duchess of Norfolk), Bess, b. 1877, s. 1892, m.		Master of Gray, b. 1824	
1392	1	Kilgus, Mary Morgan-Grenville, Bess, C.L., b. 1824, s. 1826, m.		See Norfolk Duke of	
1392	1	Macdonald of Macrae, Susan A. Macdonald, b. 1824, s. 1826, m.		Master of Kilgus, b. 1829	
1392	1	Malcolm, Lady Edith Drummond, b. 1824, title of Countess not used		(None)	
1392	1	Roberts of Kewchick, Adeline Mary Roberts, Countess b. 1820 s. 1824		Francis N. D., b. 1830	
1392	1	Seaford, Nina Caroline Grant, Countess, b. 1826, s. 1828		Lady Edwina Lewin, b. 1875	
1392	1	Strathmore & Mount Royal, Margaret Charlotte Howard, Bess, b. 1824, s. 1824, m.		Ba. Strathmore, b. 1875	
1392	1	Wootton, Ada Mary Milbank, Bess, b. 1872, s. 1892		Hon. Donald H., b. 1824	
1392	1	Wootton, Frances Garnet Wootton, Viscountess, b. 1872, s. 1892		Lady Anne Hunt, b. 1827	
1392	1	Zouche of Maryborough, Dora Curzon, Bess, b. 1820, s. 1824		(None)	
1392	1			Lady Frankland b. 1875	

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS—£3,774

Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Donoughmore, £3,700.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Henry John Louisa Graham, K.C.B., £4,000 Clerk Assistant, Hon. Sir Edward Fawcett Thynne, K.C.B., £3,700 Reading Clerk, Edward H. Alderson Counsel to Chairman of Com. Alth. Gray, K.C., £2,800 Chief Clerk and Clerk of Printed Papers, C. L. Anstruther, £1,000 Minor Clerks, Hon. A. McDonnell (Priv. Clerk, Private Committee), £1,000 W. H. E. Gordon (Clerk of the Journals), £1,000 A. H. Robinson (Priv. Clerk, Private Bill Office, and Telling Officer for Printed Bill Code), £1,500 H. F. R. Jones (Priv. Clerk and Telling Officer, Judicial Proceedings), £1,500 Other Clerks, V. M. Bickley, Hon. R. A. Bence, M. J. F. Buckley, C. H. Hadden,		(Clerk of Public Bills), J. B. Hotham, £3,700 E. C. Vigors, G. D. Luard, G. Proby, W. H. J. Leveson-Gower (Clerk attending the Table), R. O. W. Penherton, £2,000 Act and Receiver of Fees T. Ambury Court Librarian, A. H. V. Butler, £1,000 Examiners to Standing Orders, Hon. Edward Gifford, C.B., £200, J. F. Symonds-Jones, £200 Gentlemen of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry E. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., £1,000 Yeoman Usher and Secretary Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. T. D. Butler, G.C.B., £500 Secretary of Arms, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, G.C.V.O., £1,000 Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson, £500 Official Reporter, Arthur Walter, £500	
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His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

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H. R. H. the Duke of Osnaburg
H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught
H. R. H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein
H. R. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg

The Archbishop of Canterbury

The Lord High Chancellor—Lord Buckmaster of Chaddington

The Archbishop of York

The Prime Minister—Herbert Henry Asquith

The Lord President—Marquess of Crewe

The Lord Privy Seal—Earl Curzon of Kedleston.

The Dukes of Norfolk, Devonshire, Marlborough, Portland, Manchester, and Northumberland

The Marquesses of Egligny, Lansdowne, Salisbury, Chesham, Breadalbane, Zetland, Lincolnshire, and Aberdeen

The Earls of Chesterfield, Derby, Granard, Cornwall, Egligny and Kincaid, Kintore, Rosebery, Dartmouth, Waldegrave, Spencer, Mount Edgumbe, Berkeley, Denart, Grey, Brownlow, Durbach, Duce, Yarrowburgh, Dudley, Selborne, Halesbury, Cromer, Plymouth, Leoburn, St. Aldwyn, Bessborough

Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox, Lord Henry Somerset, Lord Richard Cavendish, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Arthur Hill, and Lord Robert Cecil

Viscounts Middleton, Milner, Morley of Blackburn, Gladstone, Falkland, Knebly, Alendale, Chilton, Alverstoke, Bryne, Burton

The Bishop of London

Lords Handhurst, Lucas, Balfour of Burleigh, Reay, Thurlow, Ribblesdale, St. Austell, Davleigh, Denman, Sackville, Winborne, Tennison, Beckett, Ashcombe, Dufferin, Rathmore, Henegau, Milner, Laithly, Lindley, Hurdsworth, Allerton, Dunedin, Acheson, Walsby, Fitzmaurice, Hesketh, Curzon, Eversley, Macdonnell, Marbury, St. David, Penderel, Lord Mervin, Jellison, Southwick, Devonport, Hastings of Pendurist, Richmond, Abernethy, W. Audley, Stuart, Fortham, Ennals, Strachey, Moulton, Murray of Elibank, Parker, Somers of Beaton, Reading, Farnham, Strathclyde, Coleridge, George-Hardy, Berkeley of Thame, Kewton, Wrenbury

The Speaker—James William Lowther

Secretaries of State—
Sir John Allsobrook Hines.
Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Earl Kitchener of Khartoum.
Andrew Chamberlain.
Andrew Bonar Law

Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Edward Fry
Henry Chaplin
Arthur James Balfour
Sir John Hay Athol Macdonald.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart.
Arnold Morley
Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland
James Collings
Christopher Pallen
Sir Algernon Edward West
Sir Frank Cavendish Llewellyn
Walter Hume Long
Francis John Cardus Selwyn
Charles Belton Minait Worley
Sir John Henry Kennaway, Bart.
Sir Samuel James Way, Bart.
Sir Whitford Laurier
Sir George Houston Reid
Sir George Turner
Sir John Lubbock, Bart.
Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart.
Sir Roland L. B. Williams
Sir George Trenchard-Gouldie
Sir Charles Stewart Scott.
William Marwick
Sir Robert Bannister
Sir Frederick George Milner, Bart.
Gerald William Balfour
Sir James Hirling
Sir William John Lubbock-Macartney
Sir Edmund Barton
Sir Samuel Walker Griffith
Lewis Fry
Thomas Frederick Halsey
Sir Henry Mortimer Durand
Sir Digby M. Probyn, C.B.
Sir Andrew Scott
Sir Arthur Wilson
Sir Albert Hume
Sir Robert Bunsell
Sir Ernest Cassel
James Round
Henry Hobbhouse
Sir Neville Brinton Crossley, Bart.
Sir Arthur Charles
Charles Scott Dickson
Sir Edwin Henry Egerton.
Charles Booth
James Parker Smith
Hon. Sir Aubyn Edward Fellowes
Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart.
Sir William Edward Goschen
Sir Robert Beaumont Finlay
Sir Edward Henry Carson
John Macturff Reid
Sir Charles Dalmayre, Bart.
Mortimer Richard Mark Lockwood
David Lloyd George
John Burns
Lewis Harcourt
Augustus Barrall
Thomas Barr
Sir Maurice W. Ernest de Dunsen
Sir John Tunstall Brunner, Bart.
Sir Francis Mowat
Sir Cecil Chomley Smith.
Robert Fergusson
Sir Ernest Mason Balow
Reginald McKenna
Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill
Sir Joseph George Ward, Bart.
Sir Leicester St. James, Bart.
Sir Frederick Robert Mow
Gen. Louis Botha.
Reginald Wason
George William Erskine Russell
Walter Russell
Thomas Lough
Sir Gerard Augustus Lowther, Bart.
Sir Thomas Palmer Whitaker

Charles George Milnes Gaskell.
Sir John Edgar
Sir Charles Fitzpatrick
Sir Fairfax Leighton Cartwright.
Sir James Rennell Rodd
Joseph Albert Paine
Herbert Louis Marshall.
Sir Edward George Clarke
Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse
Russell Bea.
John Xavier Merriman
Sir Edward Robert Bynner
Sir Edgar Speyer, Bart.
Sir Henry Edmond Bagnall
John Edward Bernard Beely
Syed Amer Ali
Sir Samuel Thomas Evans
Sir George Herbert Murray
Sir William Maccher
Sir Ronald C. Munro-Ferguson
James Caldwell
Sir George William Buchanan.
Sir Charles Ernest Jones, Bart.
Sir J. Compton Rickett
William Abraham
John Frederick Cheetham
Andrew Fisher
Sir Edward Patrick Morris
Sir Thomas Vesey Strong
Sir Frederick Forbes, Bart.
Sir John Rhys
Thomas McKinnon Wood
Thomas James Macnamara.
John Henry Walford
Charles Fenwick
John William Wilson
William Hayes Fisher
Laurence Harvey
Sir Frederick Smith Smith.
Frederick Ruth Jackson
Sir Robert Laird Borden
Sir Francis J. Stephens Haywood
George Lambton
Charles Peter Allen.
Thomas Robinson Fergus
Sir Henry Frimston
Charles Frederick G. Masterman.
Sir David Bynner Jones
Sir James Henry Dalglish
Sir Albert Speyer, Bart.
Sir William Cunningham Greene.
Sir Cecil Arthur Simeon Rice.
John Herbert Lewis
Sir Alfred Morris Mow
Sir Charles Swinfen Eady
Sir Louis de Pau Mallet
Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge
Sir Joshua Strange Williams
Sir Walter George Frank Phillimore, Bart.
Robert Munro
Sir Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood Wilson.
Sir Frederick Edward Grey Ponsonby
Williamby Hyatt Dickinson
Sir William Pickford.
Sir Arthur Mowley Channell
Joseph Cook
William Ferguson Massey
Harold John Tennant
Ellis James Griffith
Sir John Eldon Banks.
Arthur Henderson
Sir William Macdougall
Sir James Ross-Innes.
Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu
Sir Thomas Holt Warrington.
Sir John Nevill Jordan
Francis Dyke Adams
Baroness Baser
Sir George Cave
Henry Edward Duke.
John Mackintosh Robertson.

Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.

* For list of the Privy Council in Ireland, see p. 36.

1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	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THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE (1818)

A multipoint technique of MM

[illegible]

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878)

(Since enlarged five times) *Imperata cylindrica*

Aug 1890, The Vice-Chancellor, (Grand Master), The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being, Secretary (in India), John B Wood, C.B., Registrar The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department—G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander, K.C.I.E., Knight Commander, C.I.E. Commission.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1925)

THE SOVEREIGN, *Chancellor* The Lord Chamberlain, *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse—4 CVO, Knight Grand Cross, KCVO, Knight Commander, CVO, Commander, MVO, Member, marked 4th or 5th Class

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1888)-DSO

Bestowed in recognition of special services of commissioned officers in the Navy and Army. The members are Companions only and rank immediately after the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. The sequence of Companions, etc., is thus—V.O., C.B., C.V.O., C.V.O., C.V.O. and 4th Class V.O., C.B., C.V.O., C.V.O., C.V.O.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1802, enlarged 1812)—1 & 0

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the Governor, the Prince of Wales and Commandants (not colonels or majors) in a number not exceeding 700, of whom not more than 10 belong to the Home Services, 50 to the Indian (non-European) and 50 to the Native, and 50 to the Forces of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Institutional in 1963 and enlarged in 1964, 1965, and 1966, but no fresh conferiments are now made

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C1

Instigated by

THE ORDER OF ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, as an international lay confraternity, for the relief of crusades and was later enlarged through in Rhodes and in Malta, where it gallantly fought the battles of Lepanto and the Barbary Coast and sought to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Levant. It has since been enlarged, from Spain to the North, the Greek islands, the coast of the Red Sea, the Nile, India, Malacca and Brunei, and the Dutch Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. *Very Rev. Most Rev. Pastors* H. M. King George V. *Grand Priors* H. H. Duke of Cornwall, and a *hospitaller* of about six knights of two degrees—Knights of Justice and Knights of Grace. There are also *Ladies of Justice*, *Ladies of Grace*, and *Maids*. These distinctions are not entitled in the *English statute* but do not confer any rank or title.

THE VICTORIA CROSS (170)

Instituted in 1896, on the close of the Crimean War. It was designed primarily for the rank and file and non-commissioned officers of the line, but has since been extended to include the Indian Army. In 1922 this decoration was extended to native officers and men of the Indian Army. Conferred with the decoration is a pension, for non-commissioned officers and men, of £50 a year, with an additional £50 for each war.

THE MILITARY CROSS (1915)—M C

This decoration ranks immediately after the Victoria Cross, and is awarded to Captains, Lieutenants and Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

[illegible]

THE DORSEYDALE GALLANTRY MEDAL — Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R. N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal - DCM -
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 Bureau (T-D)—Established in 1901, is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years good service in the Territorial army, and not holders of the Volunteer Decoration. Similarly, a Territorial Long Service Medal has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

THE RING OF RED CROSS.—R. R.—For India, founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon holders of any rank even foreigners who may be brought to the attention of the committee for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

THE DRESS OF WIDOWS—Booth's dress, was established in 1869 in connection with the **LITTLE ORPHANS' HOME**, an institution also founded in 1869 to promote the welfare of homeless children by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, &c.

THE INDIA ORDER OF MERIT - Instituted in 1857, as a reward for personal bravery, to native Indian officers and men.

THE RAJESHWARI HINDI MEDAL—Was founded 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, whatever his or her position, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

THE NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL (1925)—Five officers and men of the R N, awarded for minor naval warlike operations where no other medal would be appropriate.

TWO ALBERT MEDALS.—Dates from 1861, with extensions in 1865 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."

[illegible]

Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order—cvo.

EXCERPTS BY THOSE WHO HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Companions of the various Orders of Knighthood.

EXCELSIOR OF STEEL COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS &c

NOTE—Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, D.S.O., will be found in separate list.

For explanation of contractions, see pp. 146, 147.

[illegible]

Griffith, Lt.-Col. Chas. R. J., c.m.g., s.s.	Hardy, Maj.-Gen. Fredk., c.m.g., s.s.	Hawthorn, Maj.-Gen. Fredk. W., c.m.g.
Griffith, Hon. W. B., c.m.g.	Hardy, George F., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Alfred F., c.m.g.
Griffith, Vincent, c.m.g.	Hardy, Richard G., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Lt. Francis B., c.m.g., s.s.
Griffin, Gilbert R. A., c.m.g.	Hare, Col. Frederick S. C., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, V. A. F. Hawthorn, c.m.g.
Griffin, Frederick, c.m.g.	Hare, Richard C., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Maj.-Gen. Philip D., c.m.g.
Griffin, Br.-Gen. Edward G., c.m.g.	Hare, Col. Richard C., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Robert, c.m.g.
Grove, Brig.-Gen. Edward A. W. B., c.m.g.	Hare, Robert D., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Robert H., c.m.g.
Groves, John Fredk., c.m.g.	Hare, Lt.-Col. Robert H., v.v.o. (4th), s.s.	Hawthorn, Col. Thomas H., c.m.g.
Groves, John H., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Alex., v.v.o. (4th), s.s.
Groves, Lt.-Col. Walter E., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Captain Algernon W., v.v.o. (4th), s.s.
Groves, Maj. Fdk. G., c.m.g., s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Major Godfrey C. W., v.v.o. (4th), s.s.
Groves, James Adolphus, c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Lt. Col. John P. C., c.m.g.
Groves, Col. Hy. Wm. M., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Lt. Col. John, c.m.g., s.s.
Groves, Owen, Hon. Euphrat E. C., c.m.g., s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Lt.-Gen. George, c.m.g.
Groves, Hon. Edward W. K., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Lt.-Col. Wm. Dan., c.m.g., s.s.
Groves, Richard J., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Col. Mervin W. C., c.m.g., s.s.
Groves, Lt. Col. Orlando G., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Lt. Col. Charles, c.m.g.
Groves, Maj. Bertram E. M., c.m.g., s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Charles R. J., c.m.g.
Groves, Lt.-Col. Philip R. T., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Brig.-Gen. Edmund A., v.v.o. (4th), s.s.
Groves, Singh, Sardar Bahadur, c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Col. Edward Wm., c.m.g.
Groves, Hugh, v.v.o. (4th), s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Col. Thomas, c.m.g.
Groves, Martin P. C., c.m.g., s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Harry L., v.v.o. (4th), s.s.
Groves, Col. Frederick S., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Henry P., c.m.g.
Groves, Col. Wm. C., c.m.g., s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, William Axel, c.m.g.
Groves, Frank Edwin, c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Louis John, c.m.g.
Groves, Capt. Herbert J., c.m.g., s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Wm. Fredk., c.m.g.
Groves, Eng.-Lieut. Fredk. G., v.v.o. (4th), s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Robert Angus, c.m.g.
Groves, Francis B., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Lt.-Gen. Geo. Haynes, c.m.g.
Groves, Waldemar M. W., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Wm. Mayrick, c.m.g.
Groves, Lt.-Col. Thomas W., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Capt. Lionel L., v.v.o. (4th), s.s.
Groves, William Malcolm, c.m.g., s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, George van Pylker, v.v.o. (4th), s.s.
Groves, Lt. Col. Richard, c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Br.-Gen. Frederic J., c.m.g., s.s.
Groves, Lt. Fredk. C., v.v.o. (4th), s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Capt. Daniel, v.v.o. (4th), s.s.
Groves, Lt.-Col. Charles L., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Col. Thomas, c.m.g.
Groves, Maj.-Gen. James A. L., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Capt. Cecil B., v.v.o. (4th), s.s.
Groves, Lt. Col. Wm. H., v.v.o. (4th), s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Lt.-Col. Victor N., c.m.g., s.s.
Groves, Col. Henry S., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Brig.-Gen. Thomas E., c.m.g., s.s.
Groves, John C., c.m.g., s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Col. Hy. Tempert, c.m.g.
Groves, Brig.-Gen. Lewis M. Murray, c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Br.-Gen. Robert A., c.m.g.
Groves, Sydney P., v.v.o. (4th), s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Col. Samuel, c.m.g., s.s.
Groves, Capt. Sydney E., c.m.g., s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Lt.-Col. Cecil P., c.m.g., s.s.
Groves, Capt. William R., c.m.g., s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Henry, c.m.g.
Groves, Br.-Gen. Francis C. T., v.v.o. (4th), s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Arthur H., c.m.g.
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Groves, Br.-Gen. Alex. R., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, R. A., c.m.g., s.s.
Groves, Charles R., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Col. Victor P., c.m.g., s.s.
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Groves, Br.-Gen. Wm. G. C., c.m.g., s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Col. Peter Edward, c.m.g.
Groves, Col. Francis G., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Maj. Thomas H., c.m.g.
Groves, Maj.-Gen. Frederick, c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Edward G., c.m.g.
Groves, Br.-Gen. David T., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Joseph H., v.v.o. (4th), s.s.
Groves, George, c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Maj. General H., c.m.g.
Groves, Ernest H. Robert, c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Col. John R. E., c.m.g.
Groves, Lt.-Col. Richard C., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Lt.-Col. Godfrey H., c.m.g.
Groves, Capt. Maurice P. A., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Col. Richard L., c.m.g.
Groves, Arthur C., c.m.g., s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Alfred G., c.m.g.
Groves, Alex. E., c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, H. A. S., c.m.g.
Groves, Br.-Gen. Fredk. Baine, c.m.g., s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Col. Alfred G., c.m.g.
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Groves, Henry E., v.v.o. (4th), s.s.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Geo. Thos. F., c.m.g.
Groves, Benjamin, c.m.g.	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Charles Wm., c.m.g.
Groves, Henry James, s.s. (4th).	Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.m.g.	Hawthorn, Col. John, c.m.g.
		Hawthorn, Capt. Robert H. Harrison, v.v.o. (4th), s.s.

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The Distinguished Service Order—Companion D.S.O.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, &c.

Flowers. Red with blue edge.

INVESTMENT of \$4 November 1984

ROYAL HIGHNESS H.H. MAJESTY KING GEORGE V, EMPEROR OF INDIA

[illegible]



THE VICTORIA CROSS 170

Ribbon, Crimson for Army, dark blue for Navy
For Congressional Badges Instituted 20th January, 1917

A list of surviving recipients previous to the present war, and a complete record of those on whom the decoration has been conferred since the outbreak of hostilities. The names of those recipients who have died either previously or subsequently to its actual conferment appear in *italics*.

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The House of Commons.

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THE second Parliament of King George V. was elected in December, 1910, and met on January 31, 1911. The General Election had returned 398 Ministerialists (272 Liberals, 42 Labour Members, 84 Nationalists) and 272 Opposition (Conservatives and Unionists), distributed as shown in the following table:—

	DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS.				PARTY STRENGTH (Dec. 1910)		
	Countries.	Boroughs.	Univer- sities.	Total Members.	Ministerial.	Opposition.	Majority.
England	234	222	5	461	228	233	13 Opp
Wales	29	22	—	51	27	24	3 Mins
Scotland	29	32	—	61	32	29	3 Mins
Ireland	25	26	—	51	24	27	3 Mins
United Kingdom	317	284	5	610	311	299	112 Mins

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS

LIBERAL.—The Liberal Central Association, 22, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W., is the official organisation and headquarters of the Liberal Party. **Chairman**, J. W. Gulland, M.P., **Hon. Sec.**, Sir Robert Hudson, **Treasurer**, Sir James Herbert. The **National Liberal Federation**, 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., is a union of Liberal Associations in England and Wales. The **Liberal Publication Department**, 42, Parliament Street, under the combined auspices of the two above bodies, issues periodical literature and political magazines. **Home Counties Liberal Federation**, 42, Parliament Street, S.W., the **London Liberal Federation**, 41, Parliament Street, S.W., **Devon and Cornwall Liberal Federation**, Clarence Chambers, Tavistock Road, Plymouth. **Eastern Counties Liberal Federation**, Cambridge. **Essex Liberal Federation**, Chesham, and **North-Western Liberal Federation**, 27, Cross Street, Manchester. **Midland Liberal Federation**, Newton Chambers, Cannon Street, Birmingham. **Northern Liberal Federation**, Pilgrim House, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. **Western Counties Liberal Federation**, 2, Bristol Bridge, Bristol; **Yorkshire Liberal Federation**, 32, Boar Lane, Leeds. Among other organisations, the **National Reform Union**, 32, Haworth Buildings, Cross Street, Manchester, founded in 1864 for the advocacy of electoral reform and opposition to Protection, aims at inculcating Liberal principles by means of lectures and the distribution of literature. The **Eighty Club**, 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C., was founded in 1860 and works on similar lines. **League of Young Liberals**, Deane House, Victoria Street, S.W. **Liberal Social Council**, 2, Victoria Street, S.W., the **Women's Liberal Federation**, 70, Victoria Street, S.W. and the **Women's National Liberal Association**, 125, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. The **Scottish Liberal Association** is at 9, West George Street, Glasgow, and at 20, Prince Street, Edinburgh. The **Scottish Women's Liberal Association** is at the Glasgow office. The **Welsh National Liberal Council** is at 22, Charles Street, Cardiff.

UNIONIST.—The chief Unionist organisation is the **National Unionist Association of Conservatives and Liberal Unionist Organisations**, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. The **National Unionist Association of Conservatives and Liberal Unionist Organisations** is a federation of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Associations and Clubs in England and Wales. As constituted at present it consists of 26 Pro-

vincial Divisions, a Council of about 300 members, which meets quarterly, and a Conference, which meets annually. It also has Committees, which have the duties of strengthening, stimulating and co-ordinating electioneering organisation in the constituencies, publishing and distributing the whole of the Party literature for the education of the electorate, and providing and controlling the staff of speakers and lecturers. The **Scottish Unionist Association** is at 2, Frederick Street, Edinburgh. **National Conservative League**, 2, Lansdowne Road, East Croydon. The **Unionist Club of Conservatives**, Secretary, Nigel Bellairs, 24, Latham Gardens, W. The **Protestant League**, 64, Victoria Street, S.W., founded in 1889, is an educating body, and aims at the Maintenance of Religion, of the Constitution, and of the Unity of the British Empire. **Grand Master**, Earl Carson of Kesh, **Secy.**, G. C. R. **Chancellor**, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarroll. **Vice-Chancellor**, G. Arbuthnot. **President**, **Lord's Council**, Miss Balfour, **Registrar**, F. Willis, **Clerk of the Council**, B. Bennett, **Organising Sec.**, H. Cross. **Junior Imperial League**, St. Stephen's Chambers, 2, W. Sec., H. H. Cannell. The **United Club**, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C., supplies speakers for the Unionist cause. **Union Defence League**, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.

LABOUR.—The Labour Party in Parliament is composed of 39 members. **Acting Chairman**, Arthur Henderson, **Vice-Chairman**, James Parker, **Secretary**, Charles Duncan, **Whips**, J. Poynter, F. W. Goldstone, and James Parker. The organisation outside the House of Commons has offices at 22, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. **Secretary**, Arthur Henderson, **National Agent**, Arthur Peters. The Party is financed by contributions of 1d. per member per year from affiliated Trade Unions and Socialist organisations, &c. An Executive Committee conducts questions of elections, &c. endorses candidates selected by affiliated bodies, and contributes 25 per cent. of the Returning Officers' charges in all elections held under Party auspices. The **National Women's Labour League** is an organisation of women of Labour sympathies, and works in co-operation with the Labour Party. **Secretary**, Dr. Marion Phillips, 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

SOCIALISTS.—British Socialist Party, Channon Hall, 222, Maiden Lane, Charing Cross, W.C. **Secretary**, Albert Inkpin. **Independent Labour Party**, St. Peter's House, Salisbury Square, E.C., **Hon. Sec.**, Emma Johnson. The **British Socialist Party**, 2, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., preaches an Intellectual Socialism to the middle classes. The

Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain, 25, Watona Street, E.W., is a central organisation to oppose Socialism.

IRISH PARTY—The United Irish League represents the Nationalist Party, and the Nationalist Whigs are Capt. A. J. O'Donnell, P.O. Dublin, R. Harland Burke, and J. P. Boland. The *AIL for Ireland League*, founded by W. O'Brien, is a party aiming at national parliament for Ireland with the universal consent of the English people, by bringing about a Conference of all political parties, British and Irish. The Irish Unionist Party is represented by the Irish Unionist Alliance, 220, Grafton Street, Dublin (Sec., R. J. Herbert Shaw), and by the *United Unionist Council*, Old Town Hall, Belfast (Sec., R. Dawson Bates). Irish Unionist Whip, Sir J. R. Lonsdale Bt., M.P.

FREE TRADE—The *Free Trade Union*, 68, Victoria Street, E.W. was founded to resist a reactionary tariff policy and to safeguard the free import of food and raw material.

TARIFF REFORM—The *Tariff Reform League*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, E.W. was founded in 1902, in furtherance of Mr Chamberlain's proposals for the reform of the Fiscal System of the United Kingdom. See (various).

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE—The principal organisations for putting forward the claims of women to the Parliamentary franchise are the *National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies*, 24, Great Smith Street Westminster E.W. with over 400 affiliated societies and 25,000 members; the *London Society for Women's Suffrage*, 25, Victoria Street, E.W. is a society in the above Union, and has over 4,000 members; the *Women's Social and Political Union*, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. the *Women's Freedom League*, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. (Pres., Mrs Despard, Sec., Miss J. A. Underwood), which aims at securing for women a Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men; the *Lancashire and Cheshire Women's Textile Workers' Representative Committee*, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester; the *Women's Co-operative Guild*, 28, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W. the *Northern Women's Federation for Women's Suffrage*, 6, Wallington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. (President, Mrs Arncliffe Bennett). The *Conervative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association*, 28, Dover Street, W. (Pres., The Countess of Selkirk), aims at a qualified suffrage for women, and opposes no universal suffrage of either sex. (Political work actively suspended in favour of relief work during the war). The offices of the *Women's Local Government Society* are 19, Tophill Street, E.W. The *National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage*, 22, Carlton House, Tophill Street, Westminster, E.W. (President, Earl Carson of Kedleston, Lord Wardale), seeks to prevent the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women.

ELECTORAL REFORM—*Proportional Representation Society*, Sec., J. H. Humphreys, 279 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, E.W.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—No 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 (8 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the Manor of Poynding, or Northstead, or the Rectoryship of a vicarage; whereupon the seat is declared vacant and a writ issued.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.

Every Petition offered to be presented to the House must begin with the words "To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament Assembled" or with words equivalent thereto.

Every Member presenting a Petition to the House must affix his name at the beginning thereof.

Every Petition must contain a prayer. Every Petition must be written and not printed or lithographed.

Every Petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the Petition is written.

If signatures are affixed to more than one sheet, the prayer of the Petition must be repeated at the head of each sheet, but on every sheet after the first, the prayer may be reproduced in print or by other mechanical process. (Vide the Terms of Reference to the Select Committee on Public Petitions.) Signatures upon sheets not so headed will not be counted. The "Prayer" signifies that part of the Petition which expresses the object of the Petitioners, as distinguished from formal parts.

Every person signing a Petition must write his address after his signature or his signature will not be counted.

Every Petition must be written in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation certified by the Member who shall present it.

Every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names or marks, and by no one else except in case of incapacity by sickness.

No letters, affidavits, or other documents, may be attached to any Petition.

No erasures or interlineations may be made in any Petition.

No reference may be made to any Debate in Parliament.

No application may be made for any grant of public money, except with the consent of the Crown.

No application may be made for a charge upon the revenues of India, except with the consent of the Crown.

All Petitions, after they have been ordered to lie upon the Table, are referred to the Committee on Public Petitions, without any questions being put, but if any such Petition relate to any matter or subject with respect to which the Member presenting it has given notice of a Motion, and the said Petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Committee, such Member may, after notice given, move that such Petition be printed with the Votes.

A Member cannot present a Petition from himself. While it is quite competent to any honourable Member to petition the House, his Petition ought to be presented by another Member. But this Rule is not to be understood to extend to cases in which a Member shall present a Petition signed by him in his representative capacity as Chairman of a County Council or of any public incorporated body.

* All Political pamphlets suspended during the War.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—A historic session, devoted exclusively to the prosecution of the war and marked by the introduction of a National Ministry for a Party Government, was opened by the King in person on Nov. 11. His Majesty, who was accompanied by the Queen, read his Speech from the Throne with grave solemnity, and its delivery made a great impression upon legislators, whose minds were considerably depleted by the large number on active service. Declaring that the energies of the Empire were concentrated on the prosecution of the war to a victorious issue, His Majesty remarked that he had summoned Parliament in order that, "sharing, as I am aware you do, my conviction that this is a duty of paramount and supreme importance, you should take whatever steps are needed for its adequate discharge." After a reference to the entrance into the struggle of the Ottoman Empire, driven by "bad counsels and alien influences," into "a policy of wanton and defiant aggression," the King expressed appreciation and gratitude for the proofs which his Muslim subjects had hastened to give of their loyal devotion and support. "My Navy and Army continue throughout the area of conflict," said His Majesty, "to maintain in full measure their glorious traditions. We watch and follow their steadfastness and valour with thankfulness and pride, and there is, throughout my Empire, a fixed determination to secure, at whatever sacrifice, the triumph of our arms and the vindication of our cause." The announcement was made that the only measures which would be submitted were such as seemed necessary for "the attainment of the great purpose upon which the efforts of the Empire are set." In the Lords, the Address in reply was moved by Field Marshal Lord Methuen, representing the Army, and seconded by Lord Bryce, on behalf of diplomacy. In the absence of Lord Lansdowne, owing to illness, Earl Curzon, reviewing the situation, referred to the loyalty of the Muhammadans of India and the patriotism of General Rothen, and declared that the Government would continue to receive the hearty co-operation of the Opposition in the prosecution of the war. After a brief debate, the Address was agreed to. In the Commons, the Address was moved and seconded by Mr. Robert Price and Mr. Middlebrook. Assuring the Government that while there ought to be criticism, there would be no partisan criticism, Mr. Bonar Law touched briefly upon various points, and the Prime Minister, after acknowledging the tone of the Opposition Leader's remarks, in reply said that the responsibility for the Antwerp Expedition belonged to the Government, and that the War Secretary was consulted and approved of what was done. He expressed agreement with the Opposition Leader's suggestion for an inquiry into the question of allowances and pensions. Some criticism of the Government's attitude towards the alien danger was expressed during a debate initiated by Mr. Joynton-Hicks. Mr. Bonar Law declared that the men who were likely to injure us were the best-educated and best class of alien enemies in this country. The Address was agreed to on Nov. 22 without a division.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.—On the motion of the Prime Minister, the House of Commons on Nov. 23 granted a vote of credit for £20,000,000, and an addition of 1,000,000 men

to the regular army. Mr. Asquith said the greater part of the loan would be for the Army and Navy. The Government proposed to relieve the Overseas Dominions of the responsibility of raising loans, and to raise £3,000,000 for their benefit. The vote was intended to carry the country on to March 31. He added that we now had under arms a regular army of practically 1,000,000. In replying for the Opposition, Mr. Long urged improvement in the pay and allowances of officers, and two days later, at the instance of the Premier, a Committee was appointed to consider a scheme of pensions and grants for officers and men, and for their dependents. Rapid progress was made with a Bill to consolidate and amend the Defence of the Realm regulations, and before Parliament adjourned for Christmas, on Nov. 27, the Royal Assent was given to a measure giving the Admiralty and Army Council powers to take whatever steps they thought necessary in the interests of national safety, including the commandeering of factories. Shortly after the Commons re-assembled, a debate on the increase in food prices took place, on Nov. 21. Agreeing that prices had grown considerably, Mr. Asquith said there was very little evidence of a diminution on any important scale in the country's consumption. The rise in the price of wheat was attributed to smaller supply and increased demand, and he thought wheat would be available in sufficient quantities after June. He declined to fix minimum prices. Mr. Bonar Law summed up the view that the Government should have brought a supply of wheat for the nation at the beginning of the war. A Labour amendment calling upon the Government to fix minimum prices and secure the control of commodities subject to artificial influences was talked out. On Feb. 24 the Commons gave a second reading to a Bill to amend the Defence of the Realm Act, introduced by the Attorney-General, providing that British subjects arrested for offences under the Act should have the option of trial in a civil court instead of by a court-martial. There was little discussion on the measure, which was added to the Statute Book before the adjournment for Easter on Nov. 26. Speaking of the treatment of British prisoners in Germany, Mr. Asquith, on April 27, declared that when the war came to an end Great Britain would not forget "this horrid record of callous cruelty and crime" and would exact reparation. In moving a further vote of credit for £30,000,000, the Prime Minister, on June 23, delivered an eloquent speech, calling upon the Empire to make whatever sacrifice was necessary for the conduct of the war. He anticipated that the vote would be spent during the succeeding few months at the rate of three millions a day. In the subsequent discussion, Mr. McKenna, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a powerful plea for economy. Now, he urged, was the golden time for saving. Every pound saved now would be of vital use when peace came. The vote was agreed to. The Prime Minister asked for a third vote of credit—of £30,000,000—on July 20, bringing the total for the financial year to £80,000,000, or, above the outbreak of war, to £17,000,000. Mr. Asquith said the previous vote would probably last until the end of August, and he asked for the additional sum to make the position absolutely secure. The financial requirements of our Allies

he said, might grow with the adherence to our cause of States which did not take part in the war in its earlier stages. Remarking that the limiting words "the Dominions and Protectorates and the Allied Powers" had been omitted from the vote, the Prime Minister said he was sure the House would not ask him to go into details, and that the Government ought to have a free hand in the matter. The vote was granted. Before Parliament adjourned, a Bill to suspend the work of annual registration and to render municipal and local elections for 1915 unnecessary was carried. Mr. Long insisting that it would save the ratepayers £2,000,000. Despite appeals from Lord Crewe and Lord Lansdowne, the Lords postponed until after the recess consideration of the Naval and Military War Pensions Bill, designed to supplement the grants for dependents of men in the services. In moving the adjournment for some six weeks—a proposal which aroused considerable criticism—Mr. Asquith, on July 28, declared that the House had no fresh legislation to propose. After praising the work of the Allies, the Prime Minister said recruiting was highly satisfactory, the latest returns being the best for a long time. There was no greater calamity, he declared, than to say that our own people had not risen to a high and great occasion, unless it was to suggest that our Allies did not realise and appreciate to the full the contribution which we were making to the ultimate triumph of the common cause. An amendment to shorten the vacation was negatived without a division, and Parliament adjourned on July 29 until Sept. 24. On the final day Mr. Asquith, in a printed answer to a question, stated that the total British casualties, naval and military, in all fields of operations except German South-West Africa, up to July 28, was 220,000, of which 60,000 were killed.

THE BUDGET.—Following upon the granting of the vote of credit, Mr. Lloyd George introduced the first Budget of the Session on Nov. 27. Its main features were the doubling of the income-tax and super tax, an additional half-penny on a half pint of beer, and 2d per pound on tea. For the year 1914-15, however, the new rate of income-tax was only to be collected in respect of one-third of the income, the rate being 1s. and 2s. 6d. on earned and unearned incomes respectively, while for the ensuing year it would be 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. respectively. The Chancellor also announced that the Government proposed to raise immediately a War Loan of £200,000,000, to be issued at 98, to bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent and to be redeemed at par in 1920 or earlier. Describing himself as a coal-heaver engaged in filling up the bunkers of a battleship, Mr. Lloyd George explained that the Budget estimate of revenue for that year was £200,000,000, but, owing to the war, the Treasury would be short of that amount by £200,000,000. He estimated the actual war expenditure for the eight months of the year 1914-15 at £200,000,000, so that he had to find a total sum of £400,000,000, leaving a deficiency not yet provided for of £200,000,000. He justified his proposal to raise a substantial sum by taxation by quoting the precedents of Pitt in the Napoleonic Wars and of Gladstone in the Crimean Campaign, and urged that if the Government did not impose taxation it would be a serious departure for the first time from the honoured traditions set and maintained by this country in every war in which we had been en-

gaged. The Chancellor estimated that the increase in the income-tax and super-tax would yield £100,000,000 that year and £100,000,000 in the succeeding year. With regard to the new beer tax, which should be passed on to the consumer, the publican would, in return, be allowed one-fiftieth of the licence duty for every hour of entertainment in hours of opening up to a maximum of one-fourth. The increased duty would bring in £50,000,000 that year and £50,000,000 the following year, while the concession to the publican would cost £20,000,000 and £20,000,000. He expected a reduced consumption of tea of five per cent, and on this basis the higher taxation would bring in £50,000,000 and £20,000,000 in the two years. Thus £120,000,000 was obtained in new taxation for 1914-15, together with £1,700,000,000 from the suspension of the Sinking Fund. There was still a deficiency of £200,000,000, and as £90,000,000 had already been borrowed, it was necessary to secure £110,000,000 to carry the Treasury on to the end of the financial year. The War Loan would enable the Government to finance the war, without further appeal to the public, till the end of July. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, while not taking exception to the principles, remarked that the Budget was not that which he and his colleagues might have proposed, and he regretted that we should be confined to so few fruitful channels for raising our revenue. During a discussion a few days later, Mr. Chamberlain announced that he had accepted Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to co-operate in making the proposals as workmanlike as possible. The suggestion was made by Mr. Henderson that intricate taxation should be replaced by a direct tax on wages collected from the employers, and the Chancellor agreed that such a tax would be a very much better way of securing the workman's contribution, but said he had abandoned the project this year. *Concessions* were explained in cases of incomes appreciably reduced by the war. The Finance Bill was read a second time on Nov. 28, and in Committee on the following day Mr. Lloyd George announced rebates on the beer duty while Mr. Chamberlain intimated that he had withdrawn his co-operation, being unable to agree with this decision, as the burden on the trade was still too heavy. With the addition of relief from income-tax to members of the forces proportionate to their services, the Bill was reported, and on Nov. 28 it was read a third time, the House of Lords passing it through all its stages a day later. Explaining how British credit had been maintained, Mr. Lloyd George on Nov. 29 said the £200,000,000 to £200,000,000 worth of bills of exchange based on British credit at the outbreak of war had all been disposed of in the ordinary course with the exception of £20,000,000. The British money market was in a better position than any other in the world. The balance at the Bank of England at the beginning of the war was £20,000,000, the gold now amounted to £20,000,000. The War Loan had been oversubscribed, the feature having been the number of small applicants—nearly 200,000. British credit, he declared, was built on solid foundations which no foreseeable contingency could destroy. After his conference with the Finance Ministers of France and Russia, the Chancellor, on Feb. 13, said it was estimated that the expenditure of the Allies by the end of December would not be far short of £2,000,000,000. Great Britain

would have spent considerably more than either of her Allies by probably £10,000,000 to £15,000,000. We had already advanced £5,000,000 to Russia, and another £5,000,000 was being lent. Russia's requirements would be satisfied for a very considerable time by £10,000,000 which the French and British Governments had decided to raise in equal sums. The House on Feb. 25 approved an arrangement made by Mr. Lloyd George with the French and Russian Finance Ministers for pooling the resources of the Allies. On March 1 Mr. Asquith moved a supplementary vote of credit of £10,000,000 to meet the expenditure on naval and military operations for 1914-1915, and a vote of credit for £10,000,000 for 1915-1916. The total expenditure for 1914-1915 was thus brought to £10,000,000, of which £7,750,000,000 had been required for the Army and Navy in addition to the sum voted before the war. Of the remainder, £2,250,000,000 represented advances for war expenditure to the Colonies and Protectorates, £2,000,000,000 was advanced to Belgium, and £500,000,000 to Serbia. Further advances to these Allies were under consideration. Mr. Lloyd George on May 4 introduced his second War Budget, which contained no new taxation. If the war were prolonged, however, the Chancellor remarked it would be necessary to consider what further contributions must be demanded. The only straightforward course to finance the war, he said, was to depend very largely upon the income of the country. We must look primarily to the savings of the community, and urge the country to increase its savings in order that there should be funds for investment in national loans. His estimate of the expenditure during the financial year was £1,125,540,000, which was based on the estimation that the war would last until April 1916, and the deficit would be £100,000,000. Apart from loans to our Allies and Dominions, the average daily cost of the war was now £3,000,000. The revenue budgeted for was £790,320,000—an increase of £40,000,000 over last year. The yield of excise and customs was expected to be £200,000,000, that of estate duties £20,000,000, and that of property and income tax £200,000,000. The Finance Bill was eventually passed through both Houses.

THE COALITION.—Rumour was busy in May with the possibility of the formation of a Coalition Ministry, and on the 19th, when Parliament adjourned for Whituntide, Mr. Asquith announced that steps were in contemplation which would involve the reconstruction of the Government on a broader basis. The Prime Minister added that the change would not affect his own office or that of Sir Edward Grey. There was no proceeding absolutely no change of any kind in contemplation in the policy of the country with regard to the continued prosecution of the war with all possible energy, and by means of every available resource. Any reconstruction would be for the purpose of the war alone, and did not indicate anything in the nature of surrender or compromise. Mr. Bonar Law made a brief statement of concurrence. The recess was marked by the fall of the old Administration and the formation of a Coalition Ministry, which met Parliament for the first time on June 3. The most important changes included the appointment of Mr. Balfour as First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Bonar Law as Colonial Secretary, Mr. Austen Chamberlain as

Secretary for India, Lord Lansdowne as Minister without portfolio, and Sir Edward Carson as Attorney-General. Mr. Churchill remained in the Cabinet, but Lord Haldane, Mr. J. A. Pease, and Sir Hobhouse no longer held office, and several Under Secretaries relinquished their positions. The first business of the Government was to introduce a Bill to relieve the new Ministers of the obligation of seeking re-election. This went through all its stages by the following day. Another measure which was at once brought in had the effect of creating a Ministry of Munitions, to the head of which Mr. Lloyd George was appointed, Mr. McKenna succeeding him as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The second reading of this Bill was given on June 5, several members protesting against the possibility of the application to labour of compulsory measures. The new Home Secretary, Sir John Simon, explained that there was no intention of using the Bill for the introduction of forced labour, and that if any special powers were needed they would be asked for. By June 9 the measure had passed through all its stages with but slight amendment, and had received the Royal Assent. A few days later Mr. Asquith, speaking on the vote of credit, referred to the formation of the new Ministry, and emphasised the reluctance with which he parted with his colleagues, to whom he paid a high tribute. But, said the Prime Minister, he came to the conclusion that there was needed a broadening of the basis of the Government to take away from it even the semblance of a party character, and to demonstrate beyond the possibility of doubt not only to our own people, but to the whole world, that after nearly a year of war, with all its fluctuations and vicissitudes, the British people were more resolute than ever, with one heart and one purpose, to obliterate all distinctions and unite every personal and political, as well as every moral and material, force in the prosecution of their cause. He reiterated that he abandoned none of his political convictions, and that the changes in the Cabinet involved no change in the national policy. There was one plain and paramount duty to perform—to bring to the service of the State the willing and organised help of every class of the community. "When our cause has been vindicated," declared Mr. Asquith amid cheers, "may it be recorded as the proudest page in the annals of this nation that there was not a home or a factory in the whole United Kingdom which did not take its part in the common struggle and earn its share in the common triumph."

THE GREAT WAR LOAN.—Shortly after the formation of the Coalition, Mr. McKenna, on June 22, outlined the terms of the new War Loan, the amount of which was not specified. It was to be issued at par and would carry interest at 4½ per cent, said the Chancellor, the State having the right to re-buy at par in specie, and the investor being able in any event to demand his money back in 1920. Holders of the first War Loan, of Consols, and of 2½ per cent. and 3½ per cent. Government annuities would be allowed to convert their holdings into the new War Loan stock, the chief provision being that purchases of an equal or greater amount of new stock must be made. In addition to the ordinary method of subscription through the Bank of England, bonds of £5 and £10 would be on sale at the post-offices for small investors.

These bonds would bear the same interest as subscriptions through the Bank. For the working classes vouchers for five shillings would be on sale at the post office, at the offices of trade unions and friendly societies, and at factories and workshops. The interest on these vouchers would be at the rate of five per cent. per annum for every complete calendar month. The vouchers would be converted into bonds of £5 or £10 when a sufficient quantity was obtained. Should it become necessary to issue any further War Loan at a higher rate of interest, said Mr. McKenna, holders of the present Loan would participate in it. The Chancellor later announced that subscriptions to the amount of £25,000,000 had been received through the Bank of England from 1,200,000 subscribers, and £50,000,000 through the Post Office by 2,500,000 subscribers.

THE SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.—As Parliament was on the point of adjourning for Easter, the Government sprung a surprise on the nation by introducing, on March 9, a Bill—which had been received from the War Office the preceding night—to mobilise our industrial resources. In presenting the measure, Mr. Lloyd George said the Government had already power to take over any works in which war material was being produced. They now sought power in respect of works in which war material was not being produced, but which were capable of being used for that purpose. Employers holding contracts which were interfered with would be protected. While not opposing the proposals, Mr. Bonar Law said he could not understand why, if they were necessary then, their necessity could not have been foreseen in the preceding August or September. Moving the second reading, Mr. Lloyd George said manufacturers in each district would be summoned and taken into consultation with the Government, and, if possible, business men would be secured. The Government, he added, were on the look-out for a good strong business man with some "push and go" in him who would be able to put the thing through. The second reading was obtained the same night, and on March 10 the Bill passed through its remaining stages. Mr. Lloyd George remarking during the debate that we could not conduct the war and allow business to go on as usual—instead of "business as usual," the nation wanted "victory as usual." It was necessary, he said, that we should enormously increase our output of munitions, and he declared that those who knew the military position understood how much depended on an overwhelming supply of explosives at the critical moment. The Bill received the Royal Assent on March 10. During a debate on April 10, Mr. Lloyd George mentioned that in the fortnight's battle round Neuve Chapelle almost as much ammunition was used by our military forces as during the whole of the Boer War. The output, he added, was now nineteen times as high as in the previous September, over 2,000 firms being engaged in production. Speaking for the first time as Minister of Munitions on June 10, Mr. Lloyd George brought in his Munitions Bill, and, in a forcible speech, declared that ultimate victory or defeat depended upon the supply of munitions which the rival countries could produce. The Central European Powers, he said, turning out 20,000 shells a day. If we were to attempt we could surpass that enormous production. The Bill provided that there should be no strike or lock-out at works

engaged in the supply of munitions, and that any disputes should be referred to arbitration. Seven days were given for the voluntary enlistment of skilled men in a mobile munition corps. There would be Government control of workshops and Munitions Courts would have power to inflict penalties. Trade union regulations restricting output would be suspended, and employers' profits limited. Mr. Lloyd George explained that each of the ten munition areas to be set up would do its share of the national task with a committee of management formed of local business men. He believed that the appeal for workers would be successful, and that the need for industrial compulsion would to that extent have been removed. The Bill was read a first time, and, on June 10, a second time, after some criticism of the late Government for not having realised the serious nature of the struggle. The Committee stage and the third reading were secured on July 1, after a lively debate, in which the Department of the Master-General of the Ordnance was condemned for its alleged failure to equip the armies. The discussion produced the second division since the outbreak of the war, eleven members going into the lobby in support of an amendment providing that munition tribunals should take into account any increase in the prices of necessities in considering any application for an advance of rates or wages. On the following day the measure passed through the Upper Chamber and received the Royal Assent, Earl Curzon declaring that it was not unfair to speak of the country as being in grave peril, but expressing a belief that during the year the output would not only in most respects satisfy our own needs, but would minister to the even more growing needs of our Allies. On the day before the adjournment, Mr. Lloyd George gave an account of the work of the Ministry of Munitions. He said it had been found that the existing armament firms had less allotted more work than they could accomplish because of a dearth of machinery and labour. They had now been assisted considerably by the new Department. Nearly 2,000 volunteer munition workers had been enrolled, but only about one-fifth of them were available, as a large number were already engaged on Government work. Thousands of skilled men, however, had been released from the colours, and more would become available in the next few weeks. He urged trade union leaders to bring pressure upon their men to suspend trade union regulations, which, he declared, were reducing the output of shot and shell and other war material by twenty-five per cent. He announced that the country had been divided into co-operative areas, and boards had been set up to organise the whole available machinery, while sixteen national factories, which were being supplied with the necessary machinery and labour, had been set up. There were also two or three national factories for the supply of special component parts of shells. As a result of a conference with the British and French military authorities, it had been decided to embark on a new and great programme which would tax the engineering resources of this country for some months. To meet this greater demand, it would be necessary to set up immediately ten large national establishments in addition to those already mentioned. They would be controlled by the Government, and the new munition volunteer army would be drawn upon for labour.

The necessary machinery had been ordered, and steps were being taken to erect the buildings. He hoped the equipment would be ready in the next few weeks or months, which would enable them to equip our armies in such a way that even the best armies in Europe would not be able to claim superiority so far as war material was concerned.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH.—Reviewing the military situation on Nov. 24, Lord Kitchener said that approximately 30,000 recruits were coming forward every week, and he expressed confidence that when further calls were made on the manhood of the nation they would be responded to as before in a manner and spirit which would ensure the prosecution of the war to its successful conclusion. The War Secretary made a further survey when the House of Lords reassembled on Jan. 6 after the Christmas adjournment. He explained that for some time the operations on the western front had resolved themselves into a phase of siege warfare while in the eastern theatre German aspirations in Poland had suffered a severe check. The Turkish advance against Egypt had failed to materialise. The great tactical advantage which the Germans enjoyed by reason of their numerical superiority and extensive war preparations, was, said the War Secretary, diminishing, while the Allies were daily increasing these resources of men and material that would enable them to prosecute the war to a triumphant end. Before Parliament adjourned for Easter, Lord Kitchener made a further statement in the Lords dealing with the progress of the campaign. He said the output of munitions was not only not equal to our necessities, but did not fulfil our expectations, as a very large number of contracts had not been completed by the dates on which they were promised. The work of the forces in the field, declared the War Secretary, had been seriously hampered by the failure to obtain sufficient labour, and by delays in the production of the necessary plants. "The supply of war material at the present moment, and for the next two or three months," said Lord Kitchener, "is causing me very serious anxiety," and he urged workmen to realise that it was absolutely essential, not only that the arrears in the deliveries of our munitions of war should be wiped off, but that the output of every kind of munition was of the utmost importance. He added that the Government were arranging a scheme under which important armament firms would come under Government control and their workmen would reap some of the benefits which the war conferred on those companies. Referring to the treatment of British prisoners in Germany, Lord Kitchener, on April 27, said Germany had stooped to actions comparable to the barbarous savagery of the Dervishes in the Sudan. On May 25 the War Secretary announced that in self-defence the Allies intended to employ poisonous gases against the Germans, otherwise, they would be under an enormous and unjustifiable disadvantage. Lord Kitchener said the output of munitions had been considerably improved, and he was confident that in the very near future the country would be in a satisfactory position with regard to the supply of high explosive shells. He appealed for some more recruits, and prophesied that the new armies would worthily uphold their reputation in the activities in the field which immediately awaited them.

REGISTERING THE NATION.—As President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Walter Long, on June 29, introduced a Bill for the compilation of a register of the people of the United Kingdom between the ages of 25 and 65, with a record of the work which each was willing to undertake in the service of the State. Mr. Long said the registration would be conducted by the urban and rural authorities throughout the country, and he expressed the belief that the Bill would enable the Government to utilise to the fullest advantage the capacity of the nation to serve the State. The first reading was agreed to, and on July 5 the second reading was obtained after the defeat, by 223 to 30, of an amendment moved by Mr. Thomas Whitaker declining to proceed with the Bill. Mr. Long denied that the measure concealed a policy of conscription, but said that should the need for conscription arise, the register would afford the necessary information of the resources of the country. After the addition of a provision to preserve the secrecy of the register, the Bill left the Commons on July 8. In moving the second reading in the Lords, on July 13, Lord Lansdowne pointed out that there was not a word of compulsory service in the Bill, but he added that he did not believe that voluntary service would be tolerated much longer by the country, and if compulsory service came the register would shorten the interval between the decision to adopt compulsion and the actual application of the measure. The final stages were obtained on July 14.

THE AUSTRIAN 'BLOCKADE.'—The Prime Minister, on March 1, announced the Allies' reply to the German submarine 'blockade' and declared that commodities of any kind would be prevented from reaching or leaving the German Empire. These retaliatory measures, Mr. Asquith said, would be enforced by the British and French navies without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant lives, and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity. The British and French Governments, continued the Premier, will, therefore, hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin. Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government, in taking this course, would have, not the support of the House of Commons only, but the support of the whole people of the country, when they declared that no power in their hands would be left unused to bring at the earliest moment this terrible conflict to an end.

THE DRINK PROBLEM.—The Government's policy on the question of drink facilities was outlined by Mr. Lloyd George on April 29. It was proposed that the duty on spirits should be doubled, a graded surtax imposed on beers containing over seven per cent. of proof spirit, ranging from 1s. to 2s. per bulk barrel according to the specific gravity, the duty on wines quadrupled, and the tax on sparkling wines raised to 2s. per gallon. The maximum dilution of spirits to be permitted by law was to be increased from 25 to 35 under proof. The Government also proposed to take powers, limited to the duration of the war, to close public-houses, or to control them, in certain areas where their presence was considered to be prejudicial to the output of munitions of war, the work of transport, or the discipline of troops, compensation to be paid. In explaining the plan, Mr. Lloyd George said it was necessary to remove the obstacle of excessive drinking

among sections of those engaged in the work. The only consideration was to clear the road to enable them to increase the output which meant life for the Empire. Reports from the Clyde, the Tyne, and Barrow, he said, showed that men were doing less work than would be regarded as ordinary under peace conditions. The Irish members condemned the scheme, and after the Bill had been given a first reading the first division since the outbreak of war was caused by the Independent Nationalists on the resolutions to suspend the new duties on spirits and beer, the figures being 29 to 5, and 24 to 5. Negotiations were set on foot, and eventually the proposed spirit, beer, and wine duties were withdrawn. The Bill, now confined to the State control of the sale of liquor in munition areas, was read a second time on May 10, while on the following day another measure to restrict the sale and supply of immature spirits, the result of the negotiations over the duties was introduced. In effect, it prohibited the sale of spirits under three years of age. The two Bills were passed expeditiously, and received the Royal Assent on May 12.

THE ARMY—In a Session devoted to largely to the active work of the services, little time was spent on the usual procedure. The Army Bill was presented in token form, the nominal figure of £1,000 being put down to permit of discussion, and it was explained that the Government would take votes of credit as they were needed. Mr. Tennant, introducing the Estimates on Feb. 2, appealed to Labour members to help the Government to organise the forces of labour so that when a man joined the colours his place might be taken by another not of military age or physique, or by a woman. Before the Coalition was formed, Lord Haldane, on May 29, said compulsory military service might come, but "at present we have our hands full with the material we possess, and magnificent material it is." Later, on the eve of the adjournment, Mr. Tennant, the Under Secretary for War, declared that the Government would not and could not close the door to a compulsory policy. Shortly after the death of Earl Roberts, each Chamber on Nov. 17, adopted an address praying the King to give instructions that a monument should be erected at the public charge to the famous soldier's memory, eloquent tributes being paid by Lord Kitchener, Lord Curzon, Lord Crewe, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Redmond.

THE NAVY—Reviewing the work of the Fleet, Mr. Churchill, on Nov. 27, announced that by

the end of 1915 the Navy would have received an accession of fifteen battleships, accompanied with the maximum reinforcement of three by Germany. There was no reason whatever for anxiety or alarm, he said, but every reason for complete confidence in the power of the Navy to give effect to the wishes and purposes of the Empire. Subsequently, on Feb. 22, the First Lord declared that there were good reasons for believing that the economic pressure which the Navy exerted was beginning to be felt in Germany. With regard to Germany's threat of a blockade, Mr. Churchill announced that the Allied Governments would promptly make a declaration which would have the effect for the first time of applying the full force of naval pressure to the enemy. So far we had not attempted to stop imports of food into Germany, or prevented neutral ships trading direct with German ports. The time had come when a State which had, as a matter of deliberate policy, placed itself outside all international obligations, must be deprived of the enjoyment of these amenities. Mr. Churchill added that our resources were then incomparably superior to those at our disposal at the beginning of the war. The Navy had actually moved about one million men without accident or loss of life. Arising out of the *Lusitania* crime, Mr. Churchill on May 20 said the Admiralty were not able to supply a destroyer escort for merchant or passenger ships.

CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECTS—Early in the year, Mr. Asquith said the Government would confine its legislative proposals to such measures as might be found necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, and he added that the Franchise Bill and other commitments of that character must be postponed. The question of Welsh Disestablishment was raised occasionally, and shortly before the adjournment, on May 22, the Commons agreed to a resolution of the Welsh Church Postponement Bill, which had come from the Lords and which provided that disestablishment should not take place until six months after the conclusion of the war, on condition that no proposals for repeal or amendment should be made, except with the consent of both parties, before the date of disestablishment had been fixed. In announcing the withdrawal, the Home Secretary explained that the Bill would not receive support in all quarters of the House, and consequently the Government contemplated making an Order in Council postponing the date of disestablishment until after the war.

THE FRANCHISE IN 1915.

The following table shows the number of Electors in the three Kingdoms, classified according to their respective qualifications. It will be seen that about one sixth of the whole population, or about one third of the male population, are in possession of the franchise.

Electors	Electors for Counties			Electors for Boroughs			University Electors	Total Electors (1915)	Population, July, 1914.
	Owners.	Occupiers.	Lodgers.	Occupiers.	Lodgers.	Franchise Freeholders, &c.			
England & Wales	225,301	2,062,442	142,420	2,048,284	225,721	21,198	21,323	4,772,266	29,200,000
Scotland	62,297	321,141	47,473	229,721	20,200	2,200	2,200	244,999	4,749,000
Ireland	22,200	225,275	2,700	225,275	2,700	2,700	4,125	707,475	4,020,000
Grand Total	269,798	4,008,858	192,593	4,503,280	248,621	26,100	27,623	5,724,760	37,969,000

The Second Parliament of King George V.

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(Elected December 12-13, 1910, & Not January 31, 1911.)

* Denotes a Member of the last Parliament, and † a change of constituency

England

LONDON BOROUGH.		HAMPDEN, 14,364		ST. PANCRAS	
CITY OF LONDON, 20,000		HAMPSTEAD, 12,000		East, 9,467	
* Rt Hon A J Balfoyr, U. 2,000		* Sir F J Bell, U. 1,507		* Hon J Martin, L.C. L. 1,300	
* Sir F G. Bamber, Bt., U. 2,000		G. Blacklock, L. --- 4,613		J. W W Hopkins, U. --- 3,000	
BATHURST, 14,364		* Sir J S Fletcher, U. 1,500		H. Jacobs (Shipyard) ---	
* Rt Hon J Burns, L.C. L. 9,364		S. L. Dove, L. --- 1,500		North, 9,077	
Maj Sir J L Harrington		BIRMINGHAM, 14,364		* Rt Hon W L. Dickinson, L. --- 4,407	
L.C. M.C. L.C.V.O. G.B. U. 6,444		EAST, 11,118		A. Moon, U. --- 2,300	
C. N. L. Shaw, Soc. --- 4,077		* Sir H. Radford, L. 4,500		South, 2,000	
BETHNAL GREEN		F. E. Rydick, U. 4,370		* Capt. H. M. Jones, U. --- 4,400	
North-East, 7,544		G. A. Trench, U. 1,400		F. M. Goodall, L. --- 7,744	
J. E. Molson, M.D. U. 2,000		D. B. Waterlow, L. 1,000		West, 2,000	
South-West, 7,500		* Sir W. L. Wiles, L. 2,404		* F. Cassell, L.C. U. --- 2,300	
(By-election, 19 Feb., 1911.)		L. W. Harris, U. --- 2,400		* Sir W. J. Collins, M.D., L. --- 2,300	
* Sir M. R. H. Wilson, Bt., C.S.L., U. --- 2,300		West, 2,400		SHROBURY	
* Rt Hon. F. G. Masterman, L. --- 2,300		* Rt Hon. P. Lough, L. 3,340		Magistrate, 7,000	
J. Bower, Soc. 310		W. G. Black, U. 2,000		* Hon. Rpt. Goulson, U. 2,000	
CAMBERWELL		KENSINGTON		Maxim, 2,300	
North, 11,000		North, 10,000		* C. Addison, M.D., L. --- 2,300	
* Rt Hon. T. J. Macdonald, L.C. L. 5,000		* A. H. Burgoynes, L. 4,000		J. Francis, U. --- 2,700	
R. D. Golding, U. 4,000		Y. M. Carson, L. 2,404		SOUTHWARK	
Delwiche, 10,000		* Lord Claud Hamilton, U. 2,000		Barnsbury, 11,000	
7 F. Hall, U. 7,000		G. R. Reid, L. 2,000		* H. J. Glenville, L. --- 4,000	
E. Spicer, L. 2,400		LAMBETH		J. M. T. Dumphreys, U. 2,000	
Peakham, 11,342		Brixton, 11,440		* H. W. J. Carr-Gomm, L. 4,000	
* H. C. Richards, L. 2,000		D. Deland, U. 4,770		A. Pownall, U. --- 2,000	
* H. C. Gooch, U. 4,000		J. H. Seaverns, L. --- 2,700		West, 2,000	
CHELSEA, 11,000		Kensington, 10,000		* Sir W. K. Dunn, U. --- 2,000	
* Sir S. J. G. Howe, Bt., U. 4,000		* Sir S. Collins, L. 2,000		STRAND	
H. Hoare, L. --- 2,000		Col. A. A. Lucas, V.D., U. 2,310		* Rt Hon. W. H. Long, U. 4,000	
CLAPHAM, 10,000		A. V. Grayson, Soc. 400		B. R. Barle, L. --- 1,100	
* Sir D. Fisher, C.B., U. --- 2,000		* Sir M. W. H. Thompson, C.S.L., U. 2,500		TOWER HAMLETS	
Sir J. W. Bann, L. 7,000		H. Goulson, L. --- 2,000		Bow and Roper, 11,000	
LITTON, 11,000		* Sir M. H. S. Smith, U. --- 2,000		(By-election, 10 Nov. 1911.)	
* C. W. Bannerman, Lab. 5,000		G. Shrubhall, L. 4,000		* G. Blair, U. --- 4,000	
FINCHLEY		Lewisham, 10,000		* G. Lambour, Soc. A. Shelf 2,000	
Central (Clarendon), 8,000		St. U. --- 11,170		Lambeth, 4,000	
* Col. M. Archer-Shee, D.S.O., U. 2,300		Sir E. L. O'Malley, L. 6,700		* Sir W. P. Paves, L. --- 2,000	
F. Rosenheim, L. 2,000		MARYLEBONE		P. Rowe-Jones, U. --- 2,100	
East, 4,000		East, 7,700		* Sir H. H. W. Lucas, U. 2,100	
* J. A. Baker, L. --- 2,000		* Sir J. B. Scott, Bt., U. 2,000		* B. B. Paves, L. --- 2,100	
W. J. P. Mason, U. 2,000		A. H. Spoken, L. 1,000		Foglar, 2,000	
* J. F. Parnment, U. 4,300		NEWINGTON		St. George's, 2,100	
G. E. Cooke Taylor, L. 1,000		Walworth, 5,300		* W. W. Bann, L. --- 1,000	
FULHAM, 10,000		* J. A. Davis, L. --- 2,000		C. Clifton Brown, U. --- 2,000	
* Rt Hon. W. H. H. Fisher, U. 2,000		R. E. Bellin, U. --- 2,000		* Sir S. H. Brown, Bt., L. 1,000	
S. Major, L. --- 2,000		West, 2,000		* Sir S. H. Brown, Bt., L. 1,000	
GREENWICH, 11,000		* Capt. C. W. Norton, L. 4,000		* Sir S. H. Brown, Bt., L. 1,000	
* J. H. Bann, U. --- 2,000		W. Brooke, L. --- 2,000		* Sir S. H. Brown, Bt., L. 1,000	
Horn J. W. Martin, L. 4,100		PADDINGTON		(By-election, 20 June, 1911.)	
HACKNEY		North, 10,000		* Sir S. H. Brown, Bt., L. 1,000	
* Rt Hon. Sir A. B. Bann, Bt., L. --- 2,000		* A. Strauss, U. --- 4,000		* Sir S. H. Brown, Bt., L. 1,000	
A. H. Bann, L.C. U. --- 2,000		L. B. Franklin, L. --- 2,000		* Sir S. H. Brown, Bt., L. 1,000	
North, 11,000		* H. P. Morris, U. 2,000		* Sir S. H. Brown, Bt., L. 1,000	
* W. A. Addinall, L. --- 2,000		F. T. H. Hoad, L. --- 2,000		* Sir S. H. Brown, Bt., L. 1,000	
South, 11,000		* Sir S. H. Hoad, L. --- 2,000		* Sir S. H. Brown, Bt., L. 1,000	
(By-election, 10 May, 1911.)		* Sir S. H. Hoad, L. --- 2,000		* Sir S. H. Brown, Bt., L. 1,000	
* Sir S. H. Hoad, L. --- 2,000		* Sir S. H. Hoad, L. --- 2,000		* Sir S. H. Brown, Bt., L. 1,000	
* Sir S. H. Hoad, L. --- 2,000		* Sir S. H. Hoad, L. --- 2,000		* Sir S. H. Brown, Bt., L. 1,000	

WESTMINSTER, 7,286 60 th W L A B Burdett Coult, U. 3,387 H de Pans, L. 1,888 WOOLWICH, 28,456 W Crooks, Lab. 8,252 61 st Maj. W. A. Adam, U. 8,016	East, 25,799 62 nd Sir W H R. Franks, L. 7,776 R. Mortimer, U. 4,734 West, 24,865 63 rd F W Jowett, Lab. 7,790 Sir K. P. S. Flower, U. 4,330 BRISTOL (Two Members), 28,459 64 th Capt. G. C. Tryon, U. 10,780 (By-election, 25 June, 1924.) 65 C T Stansford, U. 11,007	DEERY (Two Members), 20,126 102 nd Sir T. Bos, L. 9,252 103 rd J H Thomas, Lab. 9,244 A. B. Book, U. 8,160 DEVONPORT (Two Members), 22,103 104 th Sir J. Jackson, K.C. V.G., U. 5,170 105 th Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, U. 5,122 S. Lathrop, L. 4,841 G. Baring, L. 4,780 DUNDEE, 14,389 106 th RA. Hon. W. Buchanan, L. 7,041 E O. Simpson, U. 4,033 DOVER, 6,434 (By-election, 23 June, 1923.) 107 J. Act. Duncan, U. 11,007 DUDLEY, 17,483 110 L. Col. Sir A. S. T. Griffiths-Boscawen, U. 5,260 A. G. Hooper, L. 7,200 DURHAM, 2,601 111 th W. H. H. D. O. L., U. 1,232 C. A. Cuthbert, L. 877 EXETER, 20,383 112 th Rt. Hon. H. K. Duke, K.C. U. 4,777 R. H. St. Maur, L. 4,776 GATHERHEAD, 10,128 113 th Sir H. E. Robertson, U. 5,743 Col. H. C. Surtees, C.B., M.V.O. D.S.O., U. 5,608 GLOUCESTER, 8,475 114 th H. F. Terrell, K.C. U. 3,403 H. F. B. Lynch, L. 2,679 GRANTHAM, 2,649 115 th Sir A. Priestley, L. 1,720 H. G. Rowland, U. 1,637 GRAVESEND, 6,723 116 th Sir G. Parker, Bt., U. 3,108 R. E. Jenkins, L. 3,096 GREAT GRIMSTED, 20,009 (By-election, 22 May, 1924.) 117 T. G. Tuckell, U. 4,471 A. Bannister, L. 8,133 HALIFAX (Two Members), 15,546 118 th Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, L. 8,776 119 th J. Parker, Lab. 8,511 J. H. L. Baldwin, U. 4,800 J. F. W. Dalbraith, U. 4,400 HANLEY, 26,563 (By-election, 13 July, 1923.) 120 th Sir L. Outinville, L. 6,647 G. H. Rittner, U. 5,093 S. Finney, Lab. 1,494 HARTLEPOOL, 11,120 121 st Sir Walter Munro-Murray, Bt., U. 11,007 HASTINGS, 2,003 122 nd A. F. Du Croc, U. 4,397 A. F. W. Johnson, L. 3,515 HENFORD, 4,046 (By-election, 8 March, 1924.) 123 rd W. A. S. Hennes, U. 11,007 HUDDERSFIELD, 20,001 124 th J. J. Sherriff, L. 6,068 J. H. Kaye, U. 5,772 H. Small, Lab. 4,100 HULL (By-election, 2 July, 1921.) 125 Sir Nath. Spens, Bt., U. 3,203 Sir R. W. Aske, L. 2,446
ENGLISH BOROUGHES. ASHTON UNDER-LYNE, 8,995 66 th Sir W. M. Ashton, U. 4,044 A. H. Scott, L. 3,848 ATKIN MANOR, 11,894 67 th F. Cook, U. 11,007 BARNOLY-IN-FURNESS, 10,490 68 th C. Dunston, Lab. 4,800 F. Maynell, U. 4,790 BATH (Two Members), 8,144 69 th Lord Alex. Thynne, U. 3,073 70 th Sir C. R. Hunter, Bt., U. 3,241 G. F. Goodrich, L. 3,029 G. A. Hardy, L. 3,383 BEDFORD, 6,063 71 st F. G. Kellaway, L. 2,773 W. A. Attenborough, L.L.N., U. 4,754 BIRMINGHAM, 28,189 72 nd A. England, U. 8,204 H. H. Vivian, L. 7,409 BIRMINGHAM, 17,328 73 rd Rt. Hon. J. Collins, U. 11,007 Central, 9,968 74 th E. Parke, U. 4,640 H. J. Mantoo, L. 4,417 Blythburgh, 12,783 75 th Sir F. W. Lowe, U. 11,007 East, 12,244 76 th A. H. D. Ramsey-Stedman, L. 6,839 J. V. Stevens, L. 3,190 North, 6,542 77 th J. T. Middleton, U. 11,007 South, 11,178 (By-election, 3 April 1921.) 78 L. C. M. S. Jones, U. 11,007 West, 22,373 (By-election, 13 July, 1924.) 79 Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, U. 11,007 BLACKBURN (Two Members), 20,878 80 th P. Snowden, Lab. 10,760 81 st Sir H. Norman, L. 10,254 W. B. Boyd-Carpenter, U. 9,814 H. L. Riley, U. 9,800 BOLTON (Two Members), 21,804 (By-election, 23 Nov. 1921.) 82 nd T. Taylor, L. 10,011 A. Brooks, U. 8,833 (By-election, 22 Sept. 1924.) 83 rd R. T. Foxell, Lab. 11,007 BOSTON, 4,407 84 th C. H. Paine, U. 1,872 Hon. F. Hemphill, L. 1,723 BRADFORD Central, 8,848 85 th Sir G. E. Robertson, K.B.L., U. 4,507 G. Pauling, U. 3,203	Bristol, 12,050 (By-election, 3 Nov. 1921.) 86 th Rt. Hon. C. S. H. Hobhouse, L. 4,013 W. Moore (Ind.), U. 2,873 87 th Rt. Hon. A. Burrell, K.C., L. 6,420 I. Magnus, U. 5,084 88 th Sir W. H. Daines, L. 6,825 J. T. Francemore, U. 6,757 89 th Lt. Col. G. A. Gibbs, U. 4,871 J. W. Stevens, L. 3,388 BURNLEY, 10,998 90 th P. E. Maxwell, L. 6,177 G. A. Arbuthnot, U. 6,001 H. M. Hyndman, S. 3,820 BURY (Lancashire), 9,657 91 st Sir G. Toulmin, L. 4,500 E. L. Hartley, U. 4,064 BURY ST. EDMUND, 2,817 92 nd Hon. Walter Guinness, U. 11,007 CAMBRIDGE, 9,390 93 rd A. H. Paget, U. 4,407 S. O. Buckmaster, K.C., L. 4,084 CANTERBURY, 2,896 94 th F. Bennett - Goldney, Ind. U. 1,625 J. Howard, U. 1,063 W. J. Fisher, L. 603 CARLISLE, 7,456 95 th Hon. R. D. Dorman, L. 3,843 J. Raymond, U. 3,178 CHATHAM, 15,799 96 th G. F. Hobler, K.C., U. 6,080 L. C. Bernacchi, L. 4,350 F. Smith, Lab. 1,103 CHILTERNHAM, 4,253 (By-election, 25 March 1921.) 97 J. T. App-Gardner, U. 4,043 Maj. L. Mathias, L. 4,030 CHESTER, 8,208 98 th R. A. Yerrburgh, U. 2,707 E. Paul, L. 3,081 CHICHESTER, 10,998 99 th Lt. Col. H. P. Croft, C.B., U. 5,875 W. Vainey, L. 4,619 COLCHESTER, 7,205 100 th L. W. Evans, U. 2,489 Sir R. Vincent, K.C.M.G., L. 4,874 COVENTRY, 10,463 101 st D. M. Nason, L. 7,211 J. E. Foster, U. 4,800 CROYDON, 27,000 102 nd Isaac E. Malcolm, U. 11,007 A. L. Leon, L. 10,243 DARTFORD, 20,907 103 rd H. Pitt Rivers, U. 4,801 F. Maddison, L. 4,075	DEERY (Two Members), 20,126 104 th Sir T. Bos, L. 9,252 105 th J. H. Thomas, Lab. 9,244 A. B. Book, U. 8,160 DEVONPORT (Two Members), 22,103 106 th Sir J. Jackson, K.C. V.G., U. 5,170 107 th Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, U. 5,122 S. Lathrop, L. 4,841 G. Baring, L. 4,780 DUNDEE, 14,389 108 th RA. Hon. W. Buchanan, L. 7,041 E. O. Simpson, U. 4,033 DOVER, 6,434 (By-election, 23 June, 1923.) 109 J. Act. Duncan, U. 11,007 DUDLEY, 17,483 110 L. Col. Sir A. S. T. Griffiths-Boscawen, U. 5,260 A. G. Hooper, L. 7,200 DURHAM, 2,601 111 th W. H. H. D. O. L., U. 1,232 C. A. Cuthbert, L. 877 EXETER, 20,383 112 th Rt. Hon. H. K. Duke, K.C. U. 4,777 R. H. St. Maur, L. 4,776 GATHERHEAD, 10,128 113 th Sir H. E. Robertson, U. 5,743 Col. H. C. Surtees, C.B., M.V.O. D.S.O., U. 5,608 GLOUCESTER, 8,475 114 th H. F. Terrell, K.C. U. 3,403 H. F. B. Lynch, L. 2,679 GRANTHAM, 2,649 115 th Sir A. Priestley, L. 1,720 H. G. Rowland, U. 1,637 GRAVESEND, 6,723 116 th Sir G. Parker, Bt., U. 3,108 R. E. Jenkins, L. 3,096 GREAT GRIMSTED, 20,009 (By-election, 22 May, 1924.) 117 T. G. Tuckell, U. 4,471 A. Bannister, L. 8,133 HALIFAX (Two Members), 15,546 118 th Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, L. 8,776 119 th J. Parker, Lab. 8,511 J. H. L. Baldwin, U. 4,800 J. F. W. Dalbraith, U. 4,400 HANLEY, 26,563 (By-election, 13 July, 1923.) 120 th Sir L. Outinville, L. 6,647 G. H. Rittner, U. 5,093 S. Finney, Lab. 1,494 HARTLEPOOL, 11,120 121 st Sir Walter Munro-Murray, Bt., U. 11,007 HASTINGS, 2,003 122 nd A. F. Du Croc, U. 4,397 A. F. W. Johnson, L. 3,515 HENFORD, 4,046 (By-election, 8 March, 1924.) 123 rd W. A. S. Hennes, U. 11,007 HUDDERSFIELD, 20,001 124 th J. J. Sherriff, L. 6,068 J. H. Kaye, U. 5,772 H. Small, Lab. 4,100 HULL (By-election, 2 July, 1921.) 125 Sir Nath. Spens, Bt., U. 3,203 Sir R. W. Aske, L. 2,446

East, 14,669		Southend, 5,308		NOTTINGHAM	
140 th Rt. Hon. T. E. Evans, <i>Lib.</i>	7,196	141 st T. P. O'Connor, <i>H.</i>	5,468	East, 12,408	
R. M. Sobaj Montefiore, <i>Lib.</i>	5,377	T. O. Ockendon, <i>U.</i>	5,468	(By-election, 29 April, 1922)	
West, 10,609		Widnes, 12,570		142 nd Sir J. D. B. St. John, <i>B.C.I.H.</i>	
141 st Hon. Gray Wilson, <i>B.C.I.H.</i>	9,436	143 rd Rt. Hon. J. E. Smith, <i>U.</i>	6,593	C.V.O., <i>U.</i>	6,480
A. L. Ward, <i>U.</i>	7,943	X.C., <i>U.</i>	5,920	T. W. Dobson, <i>U.</i>	5,233
HYTHE, 6,541		W. Peckham, <i>M.D., L.</i>	5,920	South, 14,039	
(By-election, 22 June, 1922.)		West Derby, 12,407		144 th Lord Eps. Grosvenor	
142 nd Sir P. A. G. D. Sassoon, <i>Lib.</i>	3,792	145 th W. W. Rotherford, <i>U.</i>	4,908	Bewdley, <i>U.</i>	6,191
Capt. R. Moorhouse, <i>L.</i>	2,604	W. J. Lins, <i>L.</i>	5,943	A. Richardson, <i>L.</i>	5,766
143 rd Sir D. F. Goddard, <i>L.</i>	5,421	West Tintock, 9,009		West, 17,476	
(By-election, 29 May, 1921.)		146 th E. P. Houston, <i>U.</i>	2,938	145 th Sir J. H. Fozell, <i>L.</i>	8,141
144 th F. J. S. Gannon, <i>U.</i>	4,406	T. J. Molony, <i>L.</i>	2,445	B. S. Wright, <i>L.</i>	5,940
145 th J. A. Hou. C. F. G. J. Scott, <i>Lib.</i>	3,285	MAINTON, 6,600		OLDHAM (Two Members), 25,315	
KIDDERMINSTER, 4,579		(By-election, 20 Feb., 1921.)		146 th H. Barton, <i>L.</i>	12,949
146 th Capt. A. A. Knight, <i>U.</i>	2,880	147 th Comm. C. Bellair, <i>U.</i>	unop.	(By-election, 23 Nov., 1921.)	
E. R. BARNARD, <i>L.</i>	2,003	MANCHESTER		147 th F. R. Hartley Dennis, <i>L.</i>	10,255
KING'S LYNN, 3,758		East, 12,606		H. A. L. Stanley, <i>L.</i>	7,443
148 th H. Fagley, <i>U.</i>	2,705	148 th J. E. Sutton, <i>Lib.</i>	5,524	W. U. Robinson, <i>Lib.</i>	7,008
* F. G. Bowles, <i>L.</i>	1,668	B. G. Proby, <i>U.</i>	4,623	OXFORD, 9,227	
LEAMINGTON see WARWICK		North, 10,284		149 th 1 account 1 election, <i>U.</i>	4,464
LEADS		149 th Rt. Hon. Sir C. R. Swann, <i>Lib.</i>	4,601	J. N. Williams, <i>L.</i>	3,318
Central, 2,349		H. B. Howell, <i>U.</i>	2,936	PETERBY AND FALMOUTH, 3,215	
149 th J. Gordon, <i>U.</i>	3,559	North-East, 9,905		149 th Capt. C. S. Goldsmid, <i>L.</i>	1,585
East, 9,429		150 th J. R. Clynes, <i>Lib.</i>	4,313	W. Bart, <i>L.</i>	1,201
150 th J. O'Grady, <i>Lib.</i>	4,008	A. Taylor, <i>U.</i>	4,108	PETERBOROUGH, 6,564	
W. H. Clarke, <i>U.</i>	1,590	North-West, 11,064		150 th G. G. Greenwood, <i>L.</i>	3,100
151 st R. H. Barrow, <i>L.</i>	9,384	(By-election, 3 Aug., 1921.)		Hon. H. Lygon, <i>U.</i>	8,799
J. D. Barrow, <i>U.</i>	9,096	151 st Sir J. S. Randall, <i>L.</i>	5,573	PILTON (Two Members), 12,085	
South, 12,793		J. Hewart, <i>L.</i>	4,371	152 nd W. F. Astor, <i>L.</i>	8,113
152 nd W. Middleton, <i>L.</i>	6,064	South, 12,504		153 rd A. S. Bann, <i>U.</i>	7,948
W. Nicholson, <i>L.</i>	2,804	(By-election, 3 March, 1922.)		* C. E. Mallet, <i>L.</i>	7,379
J. Badley, <i>Lib.</i>	2,705	152 nd Capt. P. K. Glanville, <i>U.</i>	7,421	* A. Williams, <i>U.</i>	7,260
West, 12,868		* Sir A. A. Haworth, <i>Lib.</i>	6,479	PONTFRANK, 2,661	
153 rd T. E. Harvey, <i>L.</i>	8,715	— South West, 1,810		154 th F. H. Bost, <i>L.</i>	1,679
R. Samuel, <i>U.</i>	4,445	154 th C. T. Needham, <i>L.</i>	3,390	C. A. J. R. Shaw, <i>U.</i>	1,687
LEICESTER (Two Members), 25,370		H. A. Colefax, <i>U.</i>	3,331	PONTFRANK (Two Members), 13,666	
154 th J. R. Macdonald, <i>Lib.</i>	10,280	MIDDLEBROUGH, 12,756		155 th Adm. Lord C. Beresford, <i>G.C.B., U.</i>	12,125
(By-election, 29 June, 1921.)		155 th Col. P. Williams, <i>U.</i>	20,313	156 th B. G. Paley, <i>L.</i>	14,826
155 th G. Hewart, <i>L.</i>	10,280	Lt.-Col. T. G. Poole, <i>U.</i>	6,508	H. G. Hammond, <i>L.</i>	13,146
A. M. Wilshaw, <i>U.</i>	9,479	MOVINGWATER DISTRICT, 12,034		M. D. Harben, <i>U.</i>	13,003
E. R. Hartley, <i>Lib.</i>	9,280	156 th L. Haslam, <i>L.</i>	6,124	PRESTON (Two Members), 19,501	
LINCOLN, 11,377		G. de L. P. Hargreaves, <i>U.</i>	5,096	157 th Maj. Gen. George Stanley, <i>R.A., U.</i>	9,124
156 th C. H. Roberts, <i>L.</i>	9,481	MORPETH, 10,010		(By-election, 9 June, 1921.)	
H. R. M. Plimmer, <i>Lib., U.</i>	4,878	157 th Rt. Hon. T. Burd. D.C.L., <i>U.</i>	unop.	158 th U. H. Brington, <i>U.</i>	unop.
LIVERPOOL		NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE, 11,377		LEADING, 11,006	
158 th Col. E. G. W. Chalmers, <i>U.</i>	3,004	158 th Lt. Col. J. C. Wedgwood, <i>D.A.O., L.</i>	5,200	(By-election, 3 Nov., 1921.)	
F. C. Bowring, <i>L.</i>	2,812	Capt. E. S. Grogan, <i>U.</i>	4,086	159 th Lt. Col. L. O. Wilson, <i>U.</i>	5,244
159 th F. H. B. K. O. U.	4,087	NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Two Members), 25,134		D.O. U.	4,013
Capt. Ben. C. Nigham, <i>G.M.C., L.</i>	3,121	160 th E. Short, <i>K.O. L.</i>	16,500	G. F. Gough, <i>L.</i>	1,603
160 th Sir J. S. Harwood, <i>Lib., U.</i>	1,107	161 st W. Hudson, <i>Lib.</i>	16,447	J. G. Butler, <i>Lib., U.</i>	1,603
161 st L. East, <i>K.O. U.</i>	2,330	E. Clark, <i>U.</i>	16,915	ROCHEDALE, 14,009	
* M. Manspratt, <i>L.</i>	2,207	Hon. J. N. Ridley, <i>U.</i>	12,440	162 nd A. G. Harvey, <i>L.</i>	8,150
162 nd L. East, <i>K.O. U.</i>	2,207	NORTHAMPTON (Two Members), 22,000		S. Cockburn, <i>U.</i>	5,373
163 rd L. East, <i>K.O. U.</i>	2,207	163 rd C. A. McCurdy, <i>L.</i>	5,779	D. D. Irving, <i>S.</i>	1,901
164 th Dr. F. Pennington, <i>U.</i>	unop.	164 th Prof. H. B. Lest-Saith, <i>L.</i>	6,003	ROCHESTER, 5,600	
		F. C. Parker, <i>U.</i>	4,005	165 th Sir E. H. Lamb, <i>K.C., L.</i>	4,609
		J. V. Collier, <i>U.</i>	4,350	* S. F. Bailey, <i>U.</i>	2,406
		NEWRY (Two Members), 12,007		166 th C. A. H. Butler, <i>U.</i>	2,406
		166 th C. H. Roberts, <i>Lib., U.</i>	10,003	C. Russell, <i>L.</i>	2,406
		(By-election, 6 Feb., 1922.)		167 th Sir G. W. Agnew, <i>Lib., U.</i>	4,609
		167 th J. H. Young, <i>L.</i>	unop.	G. R. Raine, <i>U.</i>	3,600

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CUMBERLAND	DORSET	GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Cockermouth, 11,328 154 Sir W. Lawson, Bt., L. 5,009 Sir J. S. Randles, U. 4,999 Western or Eborac, 10,444 155 J. A. Grant, U. 4,003 W. R. Mouldenale, L. 3,769 North or Ekeale, 11,244 156 C. W. H. Lowther, U. 4,981 Hon. G. Howard, L. 4,811 Mid or Penrith, 8,907 157 Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther, U. (Speaker), unop.	East (Poole), 14,794 (Bye-election, 29 April, 1921.) 171 Capt. Hon. F. S. Guest, L. unop. North (Shaftesbury), 8,686 172 Sir R. L. Baker, Bt., U. 3,229 A. W. Wells, L. 3,267 South (Dorchester), 11,440 173 A. F. Hambray, U. unop. West (Bridport), 7,526 174 Col. Sir R. Williams, Bt. V.D., U. unop.	East or Cirencester, 9,534 195 Lt.-Col. Hon. A. R. Baskerville, U. 4,788 G. H. Boyd, L. 4,607 Forest of Dean, 10,882 (Bye-election, 30 April, 1921.) 196 H. Webb, L. unop. Mid or Stroud, 10,092 197 Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen, L. 5,051 C. E. Fitch, U. 4,849 North or Tewkesbury, 13,125 198 Viscount Quenington, U. 3,699 R. A. Lister, L. 3,269 South or Thornbury, 14,745 199 J. Rendall, L. 6,800 Maj. Cockfield, U. 5,827
DERBYSHIRE	DURHAM	HAMPSHIRE
Mid or Belper, 13,660 199 J. G. Hancock, Lab. 6,537 D. Whys, U. 4,887 Chesterfield, 16,998 (Bye-election, 20 Aug., 1913.) 200 J. Kenyon, L. 7,795 E. Christie, U. 5,530 J. South, Soc. 503 North-East or Eakington, 17,701 (Bye-election, 20 May, 1914.) 201 Maj. H. Bourdon, U. 4,419 J. F. Houston, L. 6,155 J. Martin, Lab. 3,669 High Peak, 14,412 202 Sir H. Wood, L. 5,613 O. Parnham, U. 5,609 Ekeston, 9,467 203 Sir Gen. Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Scrymgeour, Bt. L. 9,049 W. Freeman, U. 7,828 Southern or Ripley, 17,364 204 H. H. Raphael, Bt., L. 7,744 J. B. M. Smalley, U. 7,773 Western or Wirksworth, 11,952 205 The Earl of Kintyre, M.P., D.S.O., U. 5,624 C. F. White, L. 4,364	Barnard Castle, 12,872 175 Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, Lab. 5,008 H. G. Hobart, U. 4,483 Bishop Auckland, 14,552 176 Sir H. M. C. Haselock, Allan, Bt., L. 4,531 W. House, Lab. 3,993 G. E. Markham, U. 3,519 Chester-le-Street, 13,006 177 J. W. Taylor, Lab. unop. Houghton-le-Spring, 19,070 (Bye-election 28 March, 1913.) 178 T. Wing, L. 6,630 J. Richardson, U. 4,807 Ald. W. House, Lab. 4,153 Jarrow, 10,200 179 G. M. Palmer, L. 5,097 J. Kibley, U. 4,980 A. G. Cameron, Lab. 4,892 Mid (Brancepeth), 15,830 (Bye-election, 29 April, 1915.) 180 N. Galbraith, L. unop. North-West (Launceston), 12,311 (Bye-election, 30 Jan., 1914.) 181 A. Williams, L. 7,041 J. O. Hardicker, U. 5,354 G. H. Stuart, Lab. 5,006 South-East (North Tees), 16,680 182 E. Haycraft, L. 4,803 Col. R. Burdon V.D., U. 7,001	West or Andover 11,370 199 W. Faber, U. unop. North or Basingstoke, 13,136 197 A. C. Salter, J. G. U. unop. South or Fareham, 10,665 198 Lt. Col. A. H. Lee, U. unop. Isle of Wight, 15,969 199 D. B. Hall, U. 7,190 C. Scaramanga Ball, L. 6,969 New Forest, 12,110 200 W. P. Perkins, U. unop. East or Petersfield, 11,112 201 Col. W. G. Nicholson, U. unop. HANTS North or Loomisford 9,089 (Bye-election, 28 March, 1921.) 202 H. F. Wright, U. unop. South or Rom, 10,665 203 Capt. P. A. Chas., L. 4,748 H. Webb, L. 4,607
DEVONSHIRE	ESSEX	HANTS
Mid or Ashburton, 11,376 204 Capt. E. F. Morrison, Bt., U. 5,579 B. Barton, L. 5,585 North-West or Barnstaple, 13,126 (Bye-election, 6 May, 1921.) 205 Sir Godfrey Dering, Bt., L. 4,939 L. Parker, U. 5,731 East or Exmouth, 10,522 206 Maj. A. G. Morrison, Bt., U. 5,248 H. Goss, L. 3,438 North or South Molton, 8,700 207 Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, L. 4,224 Lt.-Col. J. T. W. Paroway, V.D., U. 3,127 West or Tavistock, 15,053 208 Sir J. W. Agar, U. 4,409 H. C. Fownes-Lathrell, L. 4,029 North-East or Truro, 9,660	Mid or Chelmsford, 13,312 209 E. G. Pretymann, U. unop. West or Epping, 12,164 210 Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. M. Lockwood C.B., U. 5,990 L. A. Symonds, L. 3,361 North-East or Harwich, 14,045 211 H. K. Newton, U. 6,470 F. V. Hiley, L. 5,008 East or Malden 11,517 212 Sir F. Plannery, Bt., U. 5,386 W. Jardine, L. 4,693 South or Romford, 19,084 213 Sir J. H. Baskerville, Bt., L. 12,119 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 North or Saffron Walden, 9,107 (Bye-election, 13 Feb., 1925.) 214 A. C. T. Beck, L. unop. South-East (Tilbury), 24,645 (Bye-election 26 March, 1921.) 215 Hon. R. E. C. L. Guinness, U. unop. B. West or Walthamstow, 10,117 216 Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Simon, K.C.T.O., E.C., L. 24,998 Lieut. C. W. Bellairs, B.N., U. 12,195	East or Hartford, 11,878 204 Sir J. Rolleston, U. 5,504 R. C. Phillimore, L. 4,777 North or Hants, 10,003 (Bye-election, 29 Nov. 1921.) 205 Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, U. 5,542 T. T. Greig, L. 3,669 Mid or St. Albans, 13,995 206 Col. Sir E. H. Carile, U. 6,099 R. C. Phillimore, L. 4,777 West or Wotton, 19,710 207 A. S. Ward, U. 8,043 N. Mickleth, K.C., L. 7,160 HANTS South or Southampton, 8,195 208 J. Carter, U. 2,267 Hon. Oliver Brett, L. 4,739 North or Basing, 7,029 209 O. Locker-Lampson, U. 3,079 A. C. Foster-Burton, L. 4,954
GLoucestershire	GLoucestershire	GLoucestershire
209 Col. G. R. Burt, U. 5,208 Sir F. Layland-Barrett, Bt., L. 4,077 210 F. R. McGowan, Bt., 2,490 R. Dunsan, U. 3,440	217 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 218 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 219 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 220 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 221 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 222 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 223 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 224 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 225 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 226 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 227 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 228 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 229 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 230 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 231 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 232 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 233 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 234 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 235 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 236 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 237 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 238 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 239 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 240 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 241 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 242 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 243 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 244 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 245 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 246 W. P. Gifford, U. 12,030 247 W. P. 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East or St. Augustine's, 16,544 (Bye-election, 7 July, 1911.)	335 P. W. Hagan, L. 6,770	Tottenham, 19,400
333 R. McNeill, U. unop.	W. T. Ovensby, U. 5,897	R. V. Steady, U. 10,943
West or Sevensands, 19,423	Sevensands, 14,602	Uxbridge, 17,534
334 H. W. Fowler, U. unop.	337 Viscount Folmer, U. 5,706	(Bye-election, 28 Nov. 1905.)
South-West or Tunbridge, 17,115	J. A. Seddon, Lab. 5,261	338 Hon. Arthur Mills, U. unop.
337 H. H. Spender-Clay, C. 6,808	Gerrards, 12,511	Northampton, 19,712
A. P. Hodges, L. 6,139	338 Hon. Arthur Stanley N. G. U. unop.	339 Rt. Hon. R. McKean, L. 7,728
LANCASHIRE, NORTH	Le. Col. D. E. Williams, U. 4,585	
Blackpool, 20,340		
336 W. W. Ashley, U. unop.	339 Mr. G. D. White, U. 7,467	
Charley, 14,131	H. D. Woodcock, L. 6,756	
(Bye-election, 29 Feb., 1912.)	340 Col. W. Holt Walker, U. unop.	
339 J. P. T. Jackson, L. 5,868	LANCASTERSHIRE	
Leamington, 14,797	West or Sevensands, 13,681	
340 N. W. Heims, L. 4,186	341 Hon. H. D. McLaren, L. 7,800	
H. Ramsbottom, U. 6,051	Count D. R. Garvinski, U. 4,220	
North Lonsdale, 17,700	South or Harrogate, 17,022	
341 C. B. Haddock, U. 4,120	342 J. W. Logan, L. 3,190	
J. Elias, L. 4,466	Sir H. Marshall, C. 7,113	
LANCASHIRE, NORTH-EAST	Mid or Loughborough, 13,754	
Accrington, 16,027	343 Sir H. Loop, Bt, L. 6,488	
342 Rt. Hon. H. T. Baker, L. 8,109	N. W. Smith-Cartering- ton, U. 5,925	
E. Gray, U. 6,462	344 Col. C. E. Yale, C. S. L. 7,599	
343 A. Smith, Lab. 12,307	May E. M. Dunne, L. 7,037	
J. J. Blayney, U. 5,793	LANCUMBER	
Darwen, 12,734	North Lindsey or Bury, 14,048	
344 Col. J. Rutherford, C. 8,364	345 Sir A. Golder, P. M. S. A. L. 6,906	
T. D. C. 8,129	T. J. Bennett, U. 5,637	
Hamstead, 12,077	West Lindsey or Gainsborough, 13,264	
345 Rt. Hon. Lewis Har- court, L. 6,619	346 G. J. Boulton, L. 5,803	
Le. Col. J. Craven, Hoyke, U. 5,806	Capt. A. F. Weigall, U. 5,748	
LANCASHIRE SOUTH-EAST	South Lindsey or Harncliffe, 10,908	
Beola, 10,746	(Bye-election, 17 Feb., 1911.)	
346 Sir G. H. Pollard, M. D. L. 8,467	347 Capt. W. E. G. A. Weigall, U. 4,995	
J. G. A. Campbell, U. 7,676	F. C. Linfield, L. 4,408	
347 J. Holge, Lab. 7,800	East Lindsey or South, 10,215	
H. White, U. 7,187	348 T. Dorset, L. 4,460	
Heywood, 11,320	H. L. Brackenbury, U. 4,128	
(Bye-election, 10 Nov., 1911.)	North Kesteven or Stamford, 10,380	
348 A. H. Hingworth, L. unop.	349 E. Boyd, U. unop.	
Kidderminster, 12,322	Holland or Spalding, 14,866	
(Bye-election, 8 Aug., 1911.)	350 Hon. F. W. S. McLaren, L. 5,137	
349 Sir W. R. D. Adams, L. 6,863	W. S. Royce, U. 5,070	
W. A. H. Bowlin, U. 6,452	South Kesteven or Stamford, 10,026	
Freeword, 10,123	351 Mr. Hon. Claud Heath- cote-Drummond-Wil- loughby, U. 4,543	
350 Sir P. Conley, Bt, L. 10,235	G. H. Parkin, L. 4,406	
F. Brookhurst, U. 7,129	WILTSHIRE	
Reading or Farnworth, 14,064	Reading, 10,921	
351 C. A. Taylor, L. 8,721	(Bye-election, 23 March, 1911.)	
E. A. Bagley, U. 5,937	352 W. Joynton Hicks, U. unop.	
352 H. A. Uttall, L. 17,609	Salisbury, 10,072	
353 A. M. Samuel, U. 11,343	353 H. Auld, K. C. U. unop.	
West Wiltshire, 10,781	Exford, 10,571	
354 W. T. Wilson, Lab. 9,467	354 J. R. Freyman New- man, U. 11,490	
G. F. Clarke, U. 7,974	J. Branch, L. 10,620	
LANCASHIRE SOUTH-WEST	355 H. Maltby-Dalry, U. unop.	
Beola, 10,746	356 H. Maltby-Dalry, U. unop.	
(Bye-election, 23 March, 1911.)	357 H. Maltby-Dalry, U. unop.	
356 Rt. Hon. A. Evans-Lov, C. 9,776	358 H. Maltby-Dalry, U. unop.	
M. Muggleton, L. 7,620	359 H. Maltby-Dalry, U. unop.	
357 E. Walsh, Lab. 7,127	360 H. Maltby-Dalry, U. unop.	
W. C. Lord, U. 5,321	361 H. Maltby-Dalry, U. unop.	

MANCHESTER, 22,079 227st Sir A B Markham, Bt., L., 11,389 P Cochrane, U 4,800 NEWARK, 12,500 228th J R Starkey, U 5,049 R B Wallis, L 4,377 RUSHMORE, 19,640 229th L S Jones, L 9,185 C B Duncanson, U 4,350 OXFORD. North or Banbury, 8,000 230th Hon Eustace Tustleton, Wykeham-Premier, L 3,609 Capt R B Brassey, U 3,536 South or Henley, 10,295 231st V Fleming, U 5,340 G C N Nicholson, L 3,702 Mid or Woodstock, 10,585 232nd A St G Humeray, K.C., U 4,773 R N Bennett, L 4,381 RUTLAND, 4,128 233rd J G Griffin V.D., U 1,169 J H Smiley, L 1,367 SURREY, 10,530 South or Ludlow, 10,530 234th R Hunt, U unop North or Newport, 10,888 235th B Stainer, U unop West or Dorking, 10,151 236th W C Ridgeman, U 4,867 E Powell, L 4,122 Mid or Wellington, 8,751 237th C R Henry, L 4,404 Capt Hon G C B Weld-Forester, U 3,288 SUSSEX, 10,341 238th Lt-Col R A Sanders, U 5,166 H C Hicks, L 3,779 East, 7,791 239th E Jardine, U 4,748 J W B Thompson, L 3,875 Frome, 13,168 240th Sir J E Raine, Bt., L 5,944 C T Foxcroft, U 5,366 NORTHAM, 13,490 241st J King, L 5,099 F B Beauchamp, U 5,278 Southern (Kensil), 10,156 (Bye-election, 28 Nov., 1911) 242nd Hon A Herbert, U 4,878 H Viriam, L 4,739 West or Wellington, 10,009 (Bye-election, 28 Feb., 1911) 243rd Lt-Col P Boler, U 4,802 C H Dudley Ward, L 4,421 Wells, 12,622 244th Capt G J Stride, U 6,179 A O Willis, L 4,094 STAFFORD. Barham, 11,596 245th Lt-Col R F Hatch, V.D., U 3,877 H Ryle, L 3,784 246th Maj E C Mowbray, Thompson, U unop Kingswinford, 14,095 247th R S Mowbray-Hill, U unop	LEAM, 12,079 248th R Pearce, L 5,746 Lt-Col W Bromley Davenport, D.S.O., T.D., C 5,226 LEICESTER, 12,703 249th Col G T C T Warner, Bait, C.B., L 5,068 A Chetwynd, U 4,223 North-Western, 10,498 250th A Stanley, L 8,125 L de Grey-Robert, K.O., U 4,940 Western, 12,197 251st G A Lloyd, U 5,608 W Meakin, L 5,123 QUEENSBURY. North East or Ego, 10,622 252nd Maj Hon Weldon, Pearson, L 4,987 G Burwick, U 4,157 North or Lowestoft, 15,034 253rd Sir E Beauchamp, Bt. L 6,148 H S Foster, U 5,583 North Western or Stowmarket, 11,790 254th F B H Goldsmith, U 4,928 E. L. Barclay, L 4,804 South or Sudbury, 10,036 255th Sir W. E. C. Quiller, Bart., U unop South-East or Woodbridge, 12,368 256th Capt R F Peel, U 5,704 W E Elliston, L 5,144 STREET. North-West or Chertsey, 15,793 257th D Macmaster, K.C., U unop Mid or Epsom, 10,822 (Bye-election, 28 March, 1911) 258th K Krenck, U unop South-West or Guildford, 16,000 259th W E Horne, L 5,463 Hon A J Davey, L 4,878 Kingston, 16,649 (Bye-election, 16 Nov., 1911) 260th Rt Hon G G Carr, A.C., U unop South East or Epsom, 15,793 261st Col H H Jackson, L 7,720 H V Goldberg, L 5,194 North East or Wimborne, 17,820 262nd Rt Hon H Chaplin, U unop STURVEY. South-West or Chichester, 12,147 263rd Lord Edmund Talbot, D.S.O., U 5,900 E Raine, L 4,985 North or East Grinstead, 11,356 264th H S Chetwynd, U 5,965 H N Spalding, L 5,351 South or Eastbourne, 14,178 265th R S Gwynne, U 6,873 H Marston, L 4,900 North West or Horsham, 11,424 266th Earl Winterston, U unop Mid or Lewes, 12,777 267th W R Campson, U unop East or Ego, 12,346 268th Capt G L Courthope, U 6,673 St J Hutchinson, L 4,468 WARWICK. North-East or Nuneaton, 17,421 269th W Johnson, U 6,199 H Maddocks, U 7,301	SOUTH-EAST or Rugby, 12,075 270th J L Baird, C.M.G., D.S.O., U 5,728 A F B Williams, L 4,404 SOUTH-EAST or Stratford-on-Avon, 10,935 271st P R Foster, U 5,147 W King, L 3,468 North or Tamworth, 10,828 272nd F A Newgate-New depot, U unop WESTMORLAND. North or Appleby, 6,666 (Bye-election, 28 Oct., 1911) 273rd Dr Gen H C Lowther, C.I.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., U unop South or Kendal, 6,575 (Bye-election, 28 March, 1911) 274th Col J H Weston, U 3,621 W H Norrwell, L 3,084 WILTSHIRE. North-West or Chippenham, 9,775 275th G T Ferris, U 4,529 B Freeman, L 4,113 North or Cricklade, 10,303 276th R C Lambell, L 4,937 Col T C P Calley, C.V.O., C.B., U 6,809 East or Devizes, 9,277 277th B B Polo, U 4,408 J J Pucco, L 3,670 West or Westbury, 10,411 (Bye-election, 28 Feb., 1911) 278th Capt Hon G Horne, L 5,073 G L Palmer, U 4,492 South or Wilton, 9,078 279th C Bathurst, U 4,356 J E N Rogers, L 3,739 WILTSHIRE, 10,658 280th Sir E Selous, U unop Mid or Devizes, 11,200 281st Hon John Layton, U 4,820 C Bracken, L 4,468 WILTSHIRE, 12,569 (Bye-election, 26 July, 1911) 282nd J Larrington Harris, U unop South or Epsom, 10,416 283rd Lord B M Eyles, Mansel, Bt., U unop Northern, 12,200 284th Rt Hon J W Wilson, L 7,894 D Timins, U 7,605 WILTSHIRE, NORTH RIDING. Cleveland, 12,822 285th Rt Hon H L Samuel, J W Lewis, U 6,870 Richmond, 10,425 286th Hon W H W. Ord, Poulett, U unop Throck and Walton, 12,350 (Bye-election, 12 Feb., 1911) 287th B R Turton, U unop Whitby, 11,200 288th Hon W G Beckett, U 4,960 W H B Pym, L 4,508 WILTSHIRE, EAST RIDING. Sudbury, 10,156 289th Sir L. White, L 4,807 Maj M Sykes, U 4,625 290th A S Wilson, U 4,484 E Arnold, L 4,081
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West, 1894 (By-election, 2 Feb., 1911.) 302 J H Hogg, L. 2,064 J G Jamieson, U. 4,130 West, 1894 303 Hon C H Lloyd, L. 0,576 C D Murray, L.O., U. 7,796 West, 1894 304 J A Clyde, K.C., U. 4,994 J H Morgan, L. 4,494 ELGIN BURGH, 1894 305 J E Sutherland, L. unop. FALKIRK DISTRICT, 1894 307 J A W Macdonald, L. 6,476 D H L Young, U. 4,445 GLASGOW Blackfriars and Buchananstown, 1894 306 G N Barnes, Lab. - 4,466 A H B Constable, K.C., U. 2,804 Bridgehead, 1894 308 A McC Scott, L. 4,759 W Hutchinson, U. 3,825 Glasgow, 1894 310 H J Macdonald, L. 3,479 J M Hogg, L. 3,453 J O C Kinnear, Lab. 1,530 W J Milne, Sup. 25 Central, 1894 (By-election, 15 July, 1911.) 311 J M McLeod, U. 5,341 G W Balfour, Ind. U. 266 College, 1894 312 H A Watt, L. 6,394 R G C Glynn, U. 5,038 St. Nelson, 1894 (By-election, 18 Feb., 1911.) 313 Hon T McK Wood, L. 6,330 E A MacQuinn, L. 6,000 Tendron, 1894 (By-election, 6 July, 1911.) 314 J D White, L. 3,860 J H White, U. 2,783 GREENOCK, 1894 315 G P Collins, L. 4,326 N Chapman, U. 2,913 HAWICK DISTRICT, 1894 316 Sir J N Barron, Bt. L. unop. INVERNESS, 1894 317 J A Bryce, L. 2,367 P J Ford, U. 1,513 KILMARNOCK, 1894 (By-election, 18 May, 1911.) 318 Hon Alex Shaw, L. 1,000 KIRKCALDY, 1894 319 Rt Hon Sir J H Dalziel, L. unop. LEITH, 1894 (By-election, 16 Feb., 1911.) 320 W W Currie, U. - 5,154 M Smith, L. 5,143 J E Bell, Lab. 3,246 MONTROSE BURGH, 1894 321 R V Hiscourt, L. - 2,976 W Low, U. - 2,153 PAISLEY, 1894 322 Sir J N McCallum, L. 6,030 A B Joseph, U. - 3,350 PITHEAD, 1894 323 A F White, L. 2,894 L A. Col. C. E. R. Toller-Blackell, U. - 2,894	ST ANDREW DISTRICT, 1894 324 Maj. W. Anderson-Gray, U. - 2,679 J D Miller, L. - 2,668 STIRLING, 1894 325 A A W R. Pearson, L. unop. WICK DISTRICT, 1894 (By-election, 8 Dec., 1911.) 326 R Munro, L.O., L. 1,577 A G Mackenzie, U. 1,134 SCOTTISH COUNTIES. ABERDEEN East, 1894 327 W. H. Couson, L. 6,154 W Craighead, U. 3,779 328 J McHardy, L. 5,425 G Smith, U. 3,438 ABERDEEN, 1894 329 J S Alexander, L. 4,080 G A Clark Hutchison, U. 4,023 ABERDEEN, 1894 (By-election, 18 Dec., 1911.) 330 Capt D P Campbell, D.S.O., U. 7,318 A M Anderson, K.C., L. 7,047 331 Sir W P Beale, Bart., K.C., L. 8,715 T W McIntyre, U. 6,835 332 Capt W Waring, L. 1,000 BRECKIN, 1894 333 Rt Hon H J Tennant, L. 3,005 Capt Hon J B Campbell, U. 1,000 BUTE, 1894 334 H Hope, U. 1,560 R Mitchell, L. 1,316 CAITHNESS, 1894 335 R L Harmanorth, L. 2,728 A McLeod, U. 87 CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS, 1894 336 Rt Hon E Watson, L. unop. DUNBARTON, 1894 337 A A Allen, L. 8,579 W T Shaw, U. 7,567 338 P A Milner, L. 4,708 W Murray, U. 4,466 EDINBURGH AND MIDLOTHIAN, 1894 339 Sir A W. Thomson, L. 5,748 340 Sir A W. 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BOXBURN, 4,000 282 ^a Sir J. Jardine, K.C.M.G., N. K. Cochran-Patrick, U	WATERFORD, 2,200 283 ^a J. H. Redmond, N unop. TRINITY COUNTRY. AUTUMN (Bye-election, 29 Feb., 1913.) 284 ^a Maj. R. C. A. McCalmont, U	West, 4,400 285 ^a H. A. Law, N unop. DOWN East, 7,800 286 ^a Capt. J. Craig, U 4,110 J. Williamson, L 4,110
STYLLING, 20,244 287 ^a W. A. Chapple, M.D., L 9,103 M. S. Horne, U 4,097 STYLLING, 2,055 288 ^a A. O. Norton, L 1,464 Marquess of Stafford, U 1,077	Mid, 7,210 (Bye-election, 18 Feb., 1915) 289 ^a Capt. Hon. H. O'Hall, U	North, 9,000 290 ^a W. Mitchell-Thompson, U unop. South, 7,753 291 ^a J. McVey, N 3,668 J. W. Johnston, U 3,040
Wick, 5,683 (Bye-election, 28 Feb., 1915) 292 ^a Hon. H. Dalrymple, U unop. SOUTHERN UNIVERSITIES EDINBURGH (9,907) AND ST ANDREWS (2,300), 11,319 293 ^a Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay, C.M.G., U unop. GLASGOW (7,300) AND ABERDEEN (6,300), 13,600 294 ^a Sir H. Craik, K.C.B., U unop.	North, 7,576 295 ^a P. Kerr-Smylie, U 2,527 W. Macleod, L 2,974 South, 9,000 296 ^a C. C. Connel, U unop. ARMAGH Mid, 7,072 297 ^a Sir J. B. Lonsdale, Bt., U unop.	West, 8,000 298 ^a W. J. McE. MacCann, U unop. DUBLIN North, 12,044 299 ^a J. J. Clancy, N unop. South, 10,000 300 ^a W. P. Cotton, N 5,000 Capt. B. Cooper, U 5,000
Ireland IRISH BOROUGHES. BELFAST East, 10,300 (Bye-election, 6 April 1914) 301 ^a Col. E. J. Sherman, U unop. North, 11,800 302 ^a R. Thompson, U unop. South, 10,000 303 ^a J. Chambers, C. C., U 5,500 T. H. Sloan, Ind. U 2,700	Mid, 7,072 304 ^a Sir J. B. Lonsdale, Bt., U unop. North, 7,500 305 ^a W. Moore, K.C., U unop. South, 6,800 306 ^a C. O'Shea, M.H.N. 2,800 H. H. Moylan, Ind. N 1,000 CARLOW 307 ^a W. Mollay, N unop.	North, 4,800 308 ^a G. Fetherstonhaugh, K.C. U 2,400 Capt. A. P. Tind Collum, L 2,000 South, 5,377 309 ^a P. Curran, U unop.
DUBLIN Collage Street, 8,730 (Bye-election, 12 June, 1915.) 310 ^a J. D. August, N 2,445 T. Farren, L 1,215 Harbour, 9,000 (Bye-election, 1 Oct., 1915.) 311 ^a A. Byrne, N 2,000 The O'Malley, N 973 J. Farrell, N 677	North, 7,500 312 ^a W. H. K. Redmond, N unop. West, 8,000 313 ^a A. A. Lynch, N unop. CORK East, 6,316 (Bye-election, 12 July, 1915.) 314 ^a P. Muldoon, N unop. Mid, 6,500 315 ^a D. D. Sheehan, Ind. N 2,700 T. Curran, N 2,125	South, 6,000 316 ^a W. J. Duffy, N unop. KERRY East, 5,000 317 ^a T. O'Sullivan, N 2,500 P. Guiney, Ind. N 1,500 North, 4,500 318 ^a M. J. Flavin, N unop.
319 ^a F. Field, N unop. St. Stephen's Green, 7,000 320 ^a P. J. Brady, N 3,500 Capt. Lord Herbert, K.C.O., U 2,700 GALWAY, 2,300 321 ^a E. L. Gwynn, N 1,000 J. L. Wanklyn, Ind. U 200	North-East, 6,500 (Bye-election, 15 July, 1915.) 322 ^a T. M. Healy, Ind. N unop. South, 6,000 323 ^a J. Walsh, Ind. N 2,300 E. Barry, N 2,100 South-East, 6,734 324 ^a E. Crean, Ind. N 2,400 J. Ahearn, N 1,070	West, 5,400 325 ^a J. P. Boland, N 2,300 T. B. Cronin, Ind. N 450 326 ^a T. O'Donnell, N unop. KILDARE North, 4,700 327 ^a J. O'Connor, N unop. South, 4,900 328 ^a D. Kilbride, N unop.
329 ^a P. O'Brien, N unop. LONDONDERRY, 4,470 330 ^a W. Joyce, N 2,400 J. H. Rice, Ind. N 600 LONDONDERRY, 4,470 (Bye-election, 6 Feb., 1915.) 331 ^a Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Dougherty, L unop.	North, 6,500 332 ^a J. Gahagan, Ind. N 2,000 D. O'Leary, N 1,000 LERRY North, 9,300 333 ^a H. T. Davis, U 4,000 W. H. Brown, L 2,300 South, 8,300 334 ^a J. Gordon, K.C.O., U 2,800 W. J. Johnston, L 2,500	North, 4,800 335 ^a N. Mcagher, N unop. South, 4,900 336 ^a N. Heating, N 2,000 N. J. Murphy, Ind. N 200 KING'S East, 4,100 337 ^a M. Keedy, N 2,100 F. W. Ryan, Ind. N 200
338 ^a M. Joyce, N 2,400 J. H. Rice, Ind. N 600 LONDONDERRY, 4,470 (Bye-election, 6 Feb., 1915.) 339 ^a Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Dougherty, L unop.	North, 6,500 340 ^a P. O'Doherty, N unop. South, 8,000 341 ^a J. G. MacNeill, K.C., N unop.	North, 4,100 342 ^a F. H. McKee, N unop. LUTHER North, 2,000 343 ^a F. H. McKee, N unop.

South, 4,799 634^a T F Smyth, N unop. LIMERICK East, 3,465 635^a T Landon, N 3,773 E O'Connor, Ind N 1,381 West, 7,550 636^a P J O'Shaughnessy, N 2,020 D D Sheehan, Ind N 1,285 LONDONDERRY see Derry LONDONDERRY North, 3,630 637^a J P Farrell, N unop. South, 3,630 638^a J Phillips, N unop. LOUTH North, 5,800 (Bye election, 13 March, 1911) 639^a R Roche, N unop. South, 4,800 640^a J Nolan, N unop. MAYO East, 7,816 641^a J Dillon, N unop. North, 6,977 642^a D Boyle, N unop. South, 8,120 643^a J Fitzgibbon, N unop. West, 8,261 644^a W Davis, N 3,931 W O'Brien, Ind N 1,020 MEATH North, 5,660 645^a P White, N unop. South, 5,584 646^a D Sheehy, N unop. MONAGHAN North, 6,438 647^a J C B Leinster, N 3,375 M E Knight, C 1,937	South, 5,400 648^a J McKeen, Ind N unop. QUERIN East, 4,705 (Bye election 9 June, 1913) 649^a P J Moohan, N unop. OWASSY, 4,705 650^a W Delany, N unop. ROSDOMON North, 5,508 651^a J J O'Kelly, N unop. South, 5,508 652^a J P Hayden, N unop. RILIGO North, 7,903 653^a T Scallan, N unop. South, 7,903 654^a J O'Donnell, N unop. TIPPERARY East, 5,610 655^a T J Condon, N unop. Mid, 6,108 656^a J Hackett, N 2,440 M O'Dwyer, Ind N 1,716 North, 5,421 (Bye election, 28 June, 1913) 657^a Laid J L Edwards, N 1,623 P Hooton, N 1,223 E P Gill, N 1,100 South, 4,917 658^a J Cullinan, N unop. TIRONE East, 6,505 659^a W A Redmond, N 3,108 D D Reid, U 2,408 Mid, 6,511 660^a R McGee, N 3,108 G F Brunkill, N 2,279	North, 4,970 (Bye election, 8 Oct., 1911) 661^a Rt Hon T W Russell, L 3,204 E C. Bestman, C 3,000 South, 4,970 662^a A L. Horne, E.C., C 2,400 E N Boyd, A 2,400 WATERFORD East, 4,970 (Bye election, 15 Jan., 1913) 663^a M J Murphy, N unop. West, 4,120 664^a J J O'Shea, N 2,400 M F Healy, Ind N 797 WESTMEATH North, 5,400 665^a L. Givell, Ind N unop. South, 6,775 666^a Sir W R. S. Supper, N unop. WEXFORD North, 8,200 667^a Sir T H G. Linnons, N unop. Bl A South, 8,257 668^a P. F. Fennell, N 3,375 J. Cammell, Ind N 1,284 WICKLOW East, 4,720 (Bye election, 13 July, 1911) 669^a Capt A J C. Donnell, N unop. West, 4,477 (Bye election, 20 Aug., 1914) 670^a J T. Donnell, N unop. IRISH UNIVERSITY DUBLIN, 5,000 671^a Rt Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, N unop. 672^a Rt Hon. Sir J. H. M. Campbell, N unop.
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The Balance of Parties since 1837.

THE following table shows the Balance of Parties at the meeting of each Parliament since 1837, the Majority being that ascertained at the conclusion of the polling at the General Election. It will be seen that the 18 elections have returned 13 Liberal and 5 Conservative majorities, while the Liberal Party has been in power for 45 and the Conservative Party for 29 of the 74 years included in the table. The largest Liberal majority was 354 (1905), and the smallest 1 (1847), the largest Conservative majority was 152 (1895) and the smallest 46 (1880).

Parliament met	Liberal	Nationalist	Labour	Conservative	Liberal Unionist	Majority
Nov 15, 1837	354			201		51 Lib
Aug 29, 1841	285			267		82 Cons.
Nov 11, 1847	297			266		1 Lib.
Nov 4, 1852	333			300		13 Lib
Apr 30, 1857	366			287		79 Lib.
May 13, 1859	368			305		63 Lib
Feb 1, 1866	361			294		67 Lib
Dec. 18, 1868	293			265		128 Lib
Mar. 4, 1874	247	56		340		46 Cons.
Apr 29, 1880	357	80		323		104 Lib.
Jan. 20, 1886	332	80		297		166 Lib
Aug. 5, 1888	289	84		314	81	103 Cons.
Aug. 6, 1890	271	81		288	47	39 Lib.
Aug. 28, 1895	277	80		300	71	126 Cons.
Dec. 2, 1899	286			354	88	104 Cons.
Feb. 13, 1905	367	82	41	126		194 Lib.
Feb. 28, 1906	271	80	40	271		101 Lib.
Jan. 29, 1910	270	84	40	270		101 Lib.

Craig, H. J. (L), 509 Plymouth	377
Craig, Capt. J. (U), 609 Down, E.	1,698
Craig, N. U., K.C. (U), 331 of Thames	unop.
Craig, Sir H., K.C.B., L.D. (U), 509 Glasgow and Aberdeen Unio	unop.
Crawford, Col. R. G. Sherman- (U), 509 Belfast, E.	unop.
Cress, E. (L), 609 Cork Co. S. E.	536
Croft, Lt. Col. H. Page, O.M.E. (U), 99 Ormsby Church	665
Crooks, W. (Lab.), 61 Woolwich	236
Crumley, P. (N), 616 Fernanagh	unop.
Cullinan, J. (N), 509 Tyrone, W. B.	unop.
Currie, G. W. (U), 509 Leth	16
Dalrymple, Hon. H. (U), 509 Winton	unop.
Dalziel, D. (U), 509 Brunton	1,008
Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. (L), 509 Kirk-caldy	unop.
Davies, D. (L), 403 Manpower, yskvic	unop.
Davies, E. W. (L), 403 Elyon	unop.
Davies, M. L. Vaughan (L), 479 Cardigan	unop.
Davies, Sir W. H. (L), 509 Bristol, S.	138
Davies, T. (L), 309 Louth	78
Davies, J. A. (L), 309 Louth	354
Deasy, H. Mallory (L), 309 Louth	unop.
De Forest, Baron (L), 509 West Ham, N.	1,031
Delany, W. (N), 509 Louth	unop.
Denman, Hon. R. D. (L), 509 Canale	64
Denman, F. B. (L), 509 Oldham	1,634
Devlin, J. (N), 509 Belfast, W.	403
Dewar, Sir J. A. Bart. (L), 509 Louth	unop.
Dickinson, Rt. Hon. W. H. (L), 41 St. Pancras	1,277
Dillon, J. (N), 509 Mayo, E.	unop.
Dixon, C. H. (L), 509 Louth	503
Donelan, Capt. A. J. (N), 509 Wickham, E.	unop.
Donovan, J. T. (N), 509 Wickham, W.	unop.
Doris, W. J. (L), 509 Louth	1,649
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir J. B. (L), Lons-	unop.
Donnelly, J. (L), 509 Louth	506
Duffy, W. J. (N), 509 Louth	unop.
Duke, Rt. Hon. H. C. A. C. (L), 100 Louth	1
Duncan, C. (Lab.), 509 Louth	500
Duncan, Sir J. H. (L), 509 Louth	1,009
Duncannon, Visct. (U), 509 Louth	unop.
Du Pre, W. B. (U), 509 Louth	1,332
Edwards, A. C. (L), 509 Louth	3,405
Edwards, Sir F. Bart. (L), 509 Louth	40
Edwards, J. H. (L), 509 Louth	1,500
Edwards, Sir H. (L), 509 Louth	1,355
Emond, Lieut. J. L. (L), 509 Louth	400
Emond, Sir T. H. G., Bart. (N), 509 Louth	unop.
Emor, Sir E. W. (L), 509 Louth	235
Emmott, G. R. (L), 509 Louth	1,005
Evans, T. W. (U), 509 Louth	603
Faber, G. D. O. (U), 509 Louth	unop.
Faber, Capt. W. V. (U), 509 Louth	unop.
Falconer, J. (L), 509 Louth	1,005
Falle, B. G. (L), 509 Louth	1,770
Farrall, J. G. (L), 509 Louth	unop.
Fell, A. C. (L), 509 Louth	303
Fenwick, Rt. Hon. C. (L), 509 Louth	unop.
Fevens, Right. Hon. T. R. (L), 509 Louth	1,009
Fetherstonhaugh, G. K.C. (U), 509 Louth	347
Fitzroy, P. (L), 509 Louth	2,424
Fild, W. (L), 509 Louth	unop.
Fleming, Hon. E. Winstanley Wykeham (L), 509 Louth	unop.
Flinn, Rt. Hon. Sir E. B., G.C.M.G., K.C. (U), 509 Louth	unop.
Fisher, Rt. Hon. W. Hayes (U), 509 Louth	1,000

Fitzgibbon, J. (N), 509 Mayo, S.	unop.
Fitzroy, Hon. B. A. (U), 509 Northampton, S.	373
Flannery, Sir F. Bart. (U), 509 Malden	503
Flavin, M. J. (N), 509 Kerry, N.	unop.
Flanagan, V. (U), 509 Louth	1,009
Flanagan, J. B. (U), 509 Louth	2,495
Flanagan, J. W. (U), 509 Louth	unop.
Flanagan, P. R. (U), 509 Louth	1,005
For, G. B. Lane (U), 509 Louth	694
France, G. A. (L), 509 Louth	unop.
Galbraith, S. (L), 509 Louth	unop.
Gansoni, F. J. B. (U), 509 Louth	509
Gardner, E. (U), 509 Louth	unop.
Gardner, J. T. (U), 509 Louth	4
Gastrell, Maj. W. H. E. (U), 509 Lambeth, N.	309
Gelder, Sir W. A. (L), 509 Louth	unop.
George, Rt. Hon. D. L. (L), 509 Louth	1,008
Gibbs, Lt. Col. G. A. (U), 509 Louth	1,008
Gillhooley, J. (Ind. N), 509 Louth	1,008
Gilmour, Maj. J. (U), 509 Louth	1,008
Ginnell, L. (Ind. N), 509 Louth	unop.
Glanville, H. J. (U), 509 Louth	1,008
Glascock, Capt. F. K. (U), 509 Louth	579
Goddard, Sir D. F. (L), 509 Louth	404
Goldman, Capt. C. B. (U), 509 Louth	404
Goldney, F. Bonnett (U), 509 Louth	404
Goldsmith, F. B. H. (U), 509 Louth	404
Goldstone, F. W. (Lab.), 509 Louth	404
Gomm, H. W. C. Carr (L), 509 Louth	1,004
Gordon, J. K. C. (U), 509 Louth	332
Gore, Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby (U), 509 Louth	9
Goulding, Sir E. A. Bart. (U), 509 Louth	1,002
Graham, R. T. (Ind. N), 509 Louth	79
Grant, J. A. (U), 509 Louth	404
Gray, Maj. W. Amstruther- (U), 509 Louth	404
Greene, Lt. Col. W. B. (U), 509 Louth	1,004
Greenwood, G. G. (U), 509 Louth	309
Greenwood, Sir H. B. (L), 509 Louth	1,009
Gregg, Col. W. O. B. K. C. (L), 509 Louth	404
Gretton, Col. J. (U), 509 Louth	404
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E. Bart., K. G. (L), 509 Louth	1,008
Griffith, Rt. Hon. E. J. A. C. (L), 509 Louth	unop.
Griffiths, J. N. (U), 509 Louth	309
Guest, Maj. Hon. C. R. C. (U), 509 Louth	309
Guest, Capt. Hon. F. E. (L), 509 Louth	unop.
Guthrie, J. (Ind. N), 509 Louth	unop.
Guinness, Hon. R. E. C. (L), 509 Louth	unop.
Guinness, Hon. W. E. (U), 509 Louth	unop.
Gulland, J. W. (L), 509 Louth	unop.
Gwynne, S. L. (N), 509 Louth	unop.
Gwynne, R. B. (U), 509 Louth	1,003
Hackett, J. (U), 509 Louth	704
Haddison, G. B. (U), 509 Louth	74
Hall, T. B. (U), 509 Louth	403
Hall, E. Marshall, K. C. (U), 509 Louth	403
Hall, F. (U), 509 Louth	unop.
Hall, F. (Lab.), 509 Louth	unop.
Hampson, A. V. (U), 509 Louth	unop.
Hampson, A. V. G. C. (U), 509 Louth	unop.
Hamilton, Lord C. (U), 509 Louth	4,000
Hamilton, G. O. (U), 509 Louth	1,000
Hancock, J. G. (Lab.), 509 Louth	4,000
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. L. (L), 509 Louth	1,473
Harcourt, R. V. (L), 509 Louth	1,793
Hardy, Rt. Hon. L. (L), 509 Louth	unop.
Harmworth, O. E. (L), 509 Louth	603
Harmworth, R. L. (L), 509 Louth	403
Harris, F. L. (U), 509 Louth	unop.
Harris, R. P. (U), 509 Louth	1,000
Harvey, A. G. O. (L), 509 Louth	403
Harvey, T. R. (L), 509 Louth	4,000

[illegible]

MR. ASQUITH'S MINISTRY

(At outbreak of War.)

Herbert Henry Asquith, M.C. —

Vice-Chancellor, &c. —

Earl Bessborough, M.C. —

Marquess of Crewe, M.C. —

The Prime Minister —

Winston Spencer Churchill —

Reginald McKenna —

Sir Edward Grey, M.C., Bart. —

Lord Houghton, M.C. —

Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, M.C. —

Marquess of Crewe, M.C. —

David Lloyd George —

Walter Russell —

Herbert Samuel —

Joseph Albert Pease —

Lord Lansdowne (as Vice-Chancellor) —

Augustine Burrell, M.C. —

Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse —

Thomas McKenna Wood —

Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu —

Lord Emmott, M.C. —

Sir J. Althbrook Simon, M.C., M.C. —

Prime Minister — unpaid

Lord High Chancellor — £5,000

Minister without Portfolio — unpaid

Lord President of the Council — £5,000

Lord Grey — unpaid

First Lord of the Treasury — £5,000

First Lord of the Admiralty — £5,000

Secretary of State —

Home Affairs — £5,000

Foreign Affairs — £5,000

Colonies — £5,000

War — £5,000

India — £5,000

Chancellor of the Exchequer — £5,000

Minister of Munitions — £5,000

President of Committee of the Council —

Board of Trade — £5,000

Local Government Board — £5,000

Board of Education — £5,000

Board of Agriculture — £5,000

Chief Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. — £5,000

Postmaster-General — £5,000

Secretary for Scotland — £5,000

Chas. of Duchy of Lancaster — £5,000

First Commissioner of Works — £5,000

Attorney-General — £7,000 and fees

The above formed, and form the Cabinet

OTHER MINISTERS.

George Lambart —

Thomas James Macnamara —

Harold Trevor Baker —

Coel Harcourt —

Hon. Neil Primrose —

Harold John Tennant —

Lord Selkirk, M.C. —

Charles Henry Roberts —

John Macdonald, M.C. —

J. Herbert Lewis —

Christopher Addison, M.C. —

Sir Harry Verney, Bart. —

W. Wedgwood Benn, M.C. —

H. Webb (unpaid), M.C. —

Francis Dyke Auland —

John W. Gulland —

Lord Strathairn —

Sir Stanley Buckmaster, M.C. —

Chief Lord of the Admiralty — £5,000

Parliamentary Secretary — £5,000

Sec. to the Treasury — £5,000

Financial Sec. to the Treasury — £5,000

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries —

Home Office — £5,000

Foreign Office — £5,000

War Office — £5,000

Colonial Office — £5,000

India Office — £5,000

Board of Trade — £5,000

Local Government Board — £5,000

Board of Education — £5,000

Munitions — £5,000

Board of Agriculture — £5,000

Treasury — £5,000

Junior Lords — each £5,000

Financial Secretary — £5,000

Parliamentary Secretary — £5,000

Postmaster-General — unpaid

Minister of the Royal Household — £5,000 and fees

Ministers of the Royal Household —

Lord Steward of the Household — £5,000

Treasurer of the Household — £5,000

Comptroller of the Household — £5,000

Lord Chamberlain — £5,000

Lord Chamberlain — £5,000

Lords in Waiting — each £5,000

Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms — £5,000

Captain of Porters of Guard — £5,000

Master of the Horse — £5,000

Scotland —

Lord Advocate — £5,000

Collector-General — £5,000

Ireland —

Lord Lieutenant — £5,000

Lord Chancellor — £5,000

Attorney-General — £5,000

Collector-General — £5,000

THE NATIONAL MINISTRY

(June, 1900.)

Herbert Henry Asquith, M.C. (L.)

Lord Buckmaster (L.)

Marquess of Londonderry (L.)

Marquess of Crewe, M.C. (L.)

Earl Cairnes of Kesh, M.C. (L.)

The Prime Minister —

Arthur James Balfour (L.)

Sir John Althbrook Simon, M.C. (L.)

Sir Edward Grey, M.C., Bart. (L.)

Andrew Bonar Law (L.)

Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, M.C. (L.)

Austen Chamberlain (L.)

Reginald McKenna (L.)

David Lloyd George (L.)

Walter Russell (L.)

Walter Long (L.)

Arthur Henderson (Lab.)

Earl of Selborne (L.)

Augustine Burrell, M.C. (L.)

Herbert Samuel (L.)

Thomas McKenna Wood (L.)

Winston Spencer Churchill (L.)

Herbert Samuel (L.) (unpaid)

Lord Houghton (L.)

Sir Edward Carson, M.C. (L.)

Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, M.C. (L.)

Duke of Devonshire, M.C. (L.)

Thomas James Macnamara (L.)

Henry William Porter (L.)

William Bruce (Lab.)

Lord Robert Cecil, M.C. (L.)

Harold John Tennant (L.)

A. H. D. Ramsey Street-Matthews (L.)

Lord Selkirk, M.C. (L.)

Ernest George Peckham (L.)

William Hayes Fisher (L.)

J. Herbert Lewis (L.)

Christopher Addison, M.C. (L.)

Francis Dyke Auland (L.)

G. H. Roberts (Lab.)

Howard (L.), W. Olive Bridgman (L.)

Walter Rex (L.) (unpaid)

Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu (L.)

John W. Gulland (L.)

Lord Edmund Talbot (L.)

Lord Newton (L.)

Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, M.C. (L.)

(now Attorney-General)

Sir George Cave, M.C. (L.)

Lord Farquhar, M.C. (L.)

James Hogg (L.)

Charles Roberts (L.)

Lord Handhurst, M.C. (L.)

Earl Bess (L.)

Lord Henshelly, M.C. (L.)

Lord Stansmore (L.)

Lord Ransborough, M.C. (L.)

Lord Valsby, M.C. (L.)

Lord Hyton (L.)

Lord Coleridge (L.)

Lord Russell, M.C. (L.)

Earl of Chesterfield, M.C. (L.)

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 constantly followed as to have become a settled custom." In 1703 the office of Prime Minister was officially recognised. The

first mention of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In 1533, owing to press of work in France, two Secretaries were appointed, and until 1794 two seems to have been the normal number. From 1688 to 1701 one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe, the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States, Rome,

Date.	Premier	Exchequer.	Home (1701)	Foreign (1701)	War (1701)	Colonies (1701)
Dec. 22, 1701	W Pitt (not up)	W Pitt	Portland Portland Polham Locke	Granville Hawkebury	W Woodham C York C Bathurst	H Barden
May 26, 1702	W Pitt	W Pitt	Hawkebury	Harrowby Mulgrave	W Dundas	Cornwall Castlereagh
Feb. 21, 1703	Granville	Ld. H. Petty	Spencer	C J Fox Horwick	Gen Fitzpatrick	W Woodham
Mar. 23, 1703	Portland	S Percival	Hawkebury	C Canning Bathurst Wellesley	Gen Pulteney Ld G L. Gower Palmerston	Castlereagh Liverpool
Dec. 2, 1703	S Percival	S Percival	R Ryder	Londonberry C Canning	Palmerston	Bathurst
June 2, 1704	Liverpool	V. Ansell P J Robinson	Sidmouth R Peel	Dudley	Palmerston	Goderich W Dundas
Apr. 24, 1704	Canning	G Canning J C. Horlick	A Bourne Lansdowne	Dudley	Palmerston Palmerston Hardinge	Goderich W Dundas Sir G Murray
Jan. 26, 1705	Wellington	H Goulbourn	R Peel	Dudley	Ld F L. Gower C W W. Wynn	Goderich Hon. E. Stanley
Nov. 2, 1705	Gray	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	Mr H. Parnell E. Ellice	Goderich Hon. E. Stanley
July 26, 1706	Melbourne	Althorp	Duncannon H Goulbourn	Palmerston	E. Ellice J. C. Horlick	Hon. T. & R. Peel J. Borden
Dec. 26, 1706	Sir E. Peel	T. Spring Rice P. Baring	Ld. J. Russell Vernanby	Palmerston	H. H. Harbington Sir E. Harbington	Normanby Ld. J. Russell
Sept. 4, 1707	Sir E. Peel	H Goulbourn	Sir J. Graham	Abertoeen	Sir T. Fremantle Hon. S. Herbert	Stanley W. E. Gladstone
July 6, 1708	Ld. J. Russell	Sir C. Wood	Sir G. Grey	Palmerston Granville	Hon. F. Maule	Gray
Feb. 27, 1709	Derby	S. Darnall	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury	Dr. B. Herbert Vernanby	Sir J. Pakenham Granville
Dec. 26, 1709	Abertoeen	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J. Russell Clarendon	Thos. R. Herbert Vernanby	Sir J. Pakenham Lord J. Russell Hon. S. Herbert Sir W. Wolvenorth
Feb. 26, 1710	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone Sir C. Wood	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Pennance	H. Lushington Stanley Sir E. B. Lytton
Feb. 26, 1711	Derby	S. Darnall	S. H. Walpole T. H. B. B. B.	Malmesbury	Gen. Peel Hon. S. Herbert Sir J. C. Lewis	Sir E. B. Lytton Vernanby S. Cardwell
Jan. 26, 1712	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Ld. J. Russell	Derby & Ripon Sir J. C. Lewis	S. Cardwell
Nov. 2, 1713	Russell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Derby & Ripon Sir J. C. Lewis	S. Cardwell
July 6, 1714	Derby	S. Darnall	S. H. Walpole G. Hardy	Stanley	Gen. Peel Sir J. Pakenham	S. Cardwell S. Cardwell
Feb. 27, 1715	S. Darnall	G. W. Hunt	G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakenham	S. Cardwell
Dec. 2, 1716	W. E. Gladstone	S. Darnall	S. H. Walpole G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakenham	S. Cardwell
Feb. 27, 1717	S. Darnall	S. Darnall	S. H. Walpole G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakenham	S. Cardwell
Apr. 26, 1718	W. E. Gladstone	S. Darnall	S. H. Walpole G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakenham	S. Cardwell
Jan. 26, 1719	S. Darnall	S. Darnall	S. H. Walpole G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakenham	S. Cardwell
Feb. 27, 1720	S. Darnall	S. Darnall	S. H. Walpole G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakenham	S. Cardwell
Aug. 26, 1721	S. Darnall	S. Darnall	S. H. Walpole G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakenham	S. Cardwell
Mar. 2, 1722	Romney	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Romney	H. C. Bannerman	Ripon
July 2, 1723	Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir M. W. E. E. E.	Salisbury	Lansdowne	J. Chamberlain
July 2, 1724	Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir M. W. E. E. E.	Salisbury	W. J. B. B. B.	J. Chamberlain
July 2, 1725	A. J. B. B. B.	C. J. B. B. B.	A. A. B. B. B.	Lansdowne	R. B. B. B.	H. H. Asquith
Dec. 2, 1726	H. C. Bannerman	H. H. Asquith	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	H. H. Asquith	H. H. Asquith
April 2, 1727	H. H. Asquith	Ld. G. G. G.	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	H. H. Asquith	H. H. Asquith
Jan. 2, 1728	H. H. Asquith	S. M. M. M.	Sir J. B. B.	Sir E. Grey	H. H. Asquith	A. B. B. B.

MANAGE. 1916.

Asst. Medical Officer & Medical Inspector for Gen. Sanitary Purposes, G. S. Buchanan, M.D.

Asst. Med. Officer, R. J. Beeson, M.D. £500 to £550
 Asst. Med. Officer, S. W. Whiston, M.D. £500 to £550

Medical Inspectors, S. A. Chapman, M.D. £500 to £550
 W. E. Fletcher, M.D. £500 to £550
 E. F. Manby, M.D. £500 to £550
 C. H. A. Mather, M.D. £500 to £550
 H. A. Macdonald, M.D. £500 to £550
 J. E. Chapman, M.D. £500 to £550
 F. H. Newman, M.D. £500 to £550
 J. P. Chandler, M.D. £500 to £550
 A. S. McNulty, M.D. £500 to £550
 L. A. Col. H. Wilkinson, M.D. £500 to £550

Asst. Medical Inspectors, Miss J. E. Lane-Chapman, M.D. £500 to £550
 Miss I. D. Cameron, M.D. £500 to £550

Asst. Inspector (non-professional), C. J. Hilditch, M.D. £500 to £550

Inspectors of Food, A. W. J. Macdonald, M.D. £500 to £550
 (Asst.), J. M. Hamill, M.D. £500 to £550
 J. S. Low, M.D. £500 to £550
 H. A. Macdonald, M.D. £500 to £550
 G. W. Munier Williams, M.D. £500 to £550

Asst. Inspector of Food, A. R. Littlejohn, M.D. £500 to £550

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METROPOLITAN ASYLUM BOARD.

Office: Victoria Embankment, E.C.

Constituted under Orders of the Local Government Board to provide for the Metropolitan hospital accommodation for infectious diseases both acute and convalescent, hospital accommodation for certain classes of children, and asylums for imbeciles. Also to provide training ships, an ambulance service, land and river sanatoria for consumptive and other chronic cases, and casual wards. Particulars of fever hospitals (acute) are given on p. 325. of imbecile asylums on p. 325. and of training ships on p. 325.

The Board consists of 15 members, 12 being elected by the several metropolitan boards of guardians and 3 nominated by the Local Government Board. All hold office for three years.

Chairman of the Board: R. Woolley Walden.
 Vice-Chairman: The Very Rev. Canon Spradling.
 Clerk to the Board: Sir Duncan Mann, Bart., at Law.

Assistant Clerks: J. Mallett, G. A. Powell.
 Treasurer and Accountant: Morris Heyes, A.C.A.

Principal Medical Officer: H. E. Cuff, M.D., F.R.S.
 Controller of Supplies: G. J. Cooke.

Engineer in Chief: W. T. Hatch, M.I.C.E., Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C.

MINT THE ROYAL, Tower Hill, E.

The Royal Mint as now constituted may be said to date from 1851 and the buildings from 1860, the latter being employed in that capacity at the cost of over £500,000. It was the former Mint which was the seat of the Mint as such and combined it with that of the Chamber of the Exchequer. The first known Master or Warden of the Mint dates from Henry I. and the last was an Earl of Northampton who died in 1559. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £250,000 in 1900-1901.

Master and Warden: The Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., D. of the Mint, and Father of H. W. de la Rue.

Deputy Master and Father of H. W. de la Rue: The Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., D. of the Mint, and Father of H. W. de la Rue.

Deputy Master and Father of H. W. de la Rue: The Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., D. of the Mint, and Father of H. W. de la Rue.

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LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Royal Court House of Lords, S.W.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the fourth in rank of the House of Lords, being in rank the fourth of the House of Lords, the first being the Duke of Devonshire, the second the Duke of Norfolk, the third the Duke of Cambridge, and the fourth the Duke of Devonshire.

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Branches of the Royal Mint.

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Deputy Master, J. H. de la Rue, M.D. £500 to £550

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Asst. Dir. of Class. L. J. Spence, M.A., Dr G F H Smith, M.A.
Asst. Dir. of Class. W Campbell Smith, M.A.

Keeper of Herms. Dr A B Rendle, F.R.S.
Assistant, 1st Class. A. Gupp, M.A., E G Baker

Assistants, and Class. H F Wernham, M.A., D.Sc., J Ramsbottom, M.A., A J Whitcutt, M.A.

MUSEUM, THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT, South Kensington, S.W.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1855, 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 £2,500, together with other specimens purchased for the various schools of Design since they dispersed among the various schools. Art objects have since been made by gift and bequest. The older parts of the building were erected between 1855 and 1861, the new buildings were completed in 1899. The administrative expenses were estimated at £70,000 in 1895-96 and were paid by a vote under Education, Science, and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green was opened in 1896. The buildings were designed from 1891 by Kensington and were let on land purchased for the purpose locally. The administrative expenses were estimated at £54,000 in 1895-96.

Director and Secretary. Sir Cecil H Smith, M.D.
 £5,000 to £5,500

Secretary to the Advisory Council. H A Kennedy
 £500 to £550

Machine Superintendent. H Hart
 £500 to £550
Major Staff Clerk. A V Fullerton, J F French
 £500 to £550

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND PAINTING
Assistant Keeper. R D Macdonald, M.A.
Assistant, and Class. R B Bedford

DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS
Assistant Keeper. C H Wyke, M.A., R Rackham, M.A.
Technical Assistant. J O M Macdonald

DEPARTMENT OF ENGRAVING, ILLUSTRATION, AND DESIGN, AND OF PAINTING
Assistant Keeper. M. Hardie, M.A.
Assistant, and Class. B B Long, M.A.

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LIBRARY
Keeper. G H Palmer, M.A.
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Assistant, 1st Class. H C Andrews, M.A.
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DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK
Keeper. W W Wale, F.R.S.
Assistant Keeper. H P Mitchell
Assistant, 1st Class. A J Kemp, M.A., C T F Hallor

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES
Keeper. A F Kendrick, M.A.
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DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK
Keeper. E F Hargrave
Assistant, and Class. O Hemmick, H Clifford-Smith

LIBRARY SECTION
Assistant Keeper. C R Clarke
Assistant, 1st Class. A J D Campbell

DEPARTMENT OF CRYSTALLOGRAPHY
Secretary. J Bailey
Assistant Keeper. B F Martin
Assistant, 1st Class. E W Dennis
Assistant, and Class. A E J Torsion

DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY
Assistant Keeper. T A Leake, M.A.

MUSEUM, THE LONDON
Leicester House, St. James's, S.W.

The London Museum was instituted, on the basis of the Committee set up for the purpose of the antiquities, &c., of London. The collection was

originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was re-opened in 1891 at Leicester House.
Keeper and Secretary. Sir G F Laking, Bart., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.

Asst. Secretary. F A Harman Oates
Inspector of Excavations. G F Lawrence
Technical Assistant. H W Murray

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES, Aberystwyth

Founded by Royal Charter 1897, and maintained in annual grant from the Treasury. Contains MSS and printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages. One of the libraries entitled to certain privileges under the Copyright Act. Open daily to 6 p.m. to 2 p.m.
Librarian. John Hallingford, M.A.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff

Director. W Evans Williams, D.Sc.
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,
 19 Old Jewry, E.C.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under an Act of 1824 by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established and a sum of £500,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the redemption of the National Debt being commonly spoken of as the Sinking Fund. In 1895 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year to the Sinking Fund and this is commonly known as the Old Sinking Fund. In 1895 The New Sinking Fund was set up by the Statute Book of 1895, c. 45, and thus with the Old Sinking Fund now mainly operates in reducing the debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the President, 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 £53,000 in 1895-96.

Comptroller General. W G Turpin, C.B.
Private Secretary. J Rackham

Assistant Comptroller. Sir E J Hume, M.A.
Assistant. H Wetherill, M.A.

Asst. Secy. C. C. and Secy.
Principal Clerk. H Fawcett, T. Gowan, M.A.

Assistant Secy. F B Kennedy, H Wetherill, M.A., J F Doot, J J Hume, E B Jones, M.A.

Brokers. Messrs Mullens, Marshall & Co.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, S.W.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £500,000 in 1824 for the purchase and exhibition of the Apollonian collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1824 and enlarged in 1825, 1835 and 1848.

Director. Sir Charles Holroyd
Keeper and Secretary. C H Collins Baker, M.A.
Chief Clerk and 1st Sec. G E Ambrose

NATIONAL GALLERY, BRITISH ART (The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W.

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 (£1,000,000) 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 Turner, was opened to the public in 1898.

Director. Sir Charles Holroyd
Keeper. Charles Aitken

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The administration of National Health Insurance is entrusted to a Joint Committee and four Commissions (one each for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland).

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Office—Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Chairman. Charles H. Holroyd, M.A.
President Sec. W. H. Boscawen

Vice-Chairman. Sir R. L. Mowat, M.C.
Members. J. Smith Whiteaker, M.A.; Sir J. Strathmore, M.A.; The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

The Chairman of the Committee of Friendly Societies.
Financial Adviser. H. M. Boscawen, C.B.

Asst. District Postmaster, F W D'Evelyn £500 to £500
Asst. Superintendents (not Class), W S Barham £500 to £500
R Tago, A May £500 to £500
Paddington, 30 London Street £500 to £500
District Postmaster, W D Wheldon £500 to £500
Asst. District Postmaster, C Bailey £500 to £500
Assistant Superintendents (not Class), W Dushfield £500 to £500
W Camp, W T Reynolds £500 to £500
On odd hours £500 to £500
Eastern, and Whitechapel Road £500 to £500
District Postmaster, C A Corbett £500 to £500
1st Class Clerk, E A Rowe £500 to £500
Asst. Superintendents (not Class), I T Mitchell, G J Halliday £500 to £500
South-Western, 2, Howick Place, Victoria Street £500 to £500
District Postmaster, E F Page £500 to £500
Asst. District Postmaster, F Hudson £500 to £500
1st Class Clerk, E A Martin £500 to £500
Asst. Superintendents (not Class), J Foster £500 to £500
W B D Foulton, E J Morton, G Foster, T A Woodford £500 to £500
1st Class Clerk, W J Webb £500 to £500
Also allowance of £50
Interests, 200 Lavender Hill, N W £500 to £500
Asst. District Postmaster, H T Webb £500 to £500
Asst. Superintendents (not Class), J R Wilby £500 to £500
Smith Eastern, 22, Borough High Street £500 to £500
District Postmaster, H Palmer £500 to £500
Asst. District Postmaster, C E Haines £500 to £500
Assistant Superintendents (not Class), J R Chandler, T A Kilday £500 to £500
Also allowance of £50
Norwood, 25 Western Street £500 to £500
Asst. District Postmaster, J W Aston £500 to £500
1st Class Clerk, L T Christie £500 to £500
Northam, 22 Upper Street £500 to £500
District Postmaster, J A Wilkes £500 to £500
Asst. District Postmaster, J W Rolph £500 to £500
1st Class Clerk, J Fryer £500 to £500
Asst. Superintendents (not Class), H A Tinn £500 to £500
North Western, Victoria Street £500 to £500
District Postmaster, H North £500 to £500
Asst. District Postmaster, F Hale £500 to £500
1st Class Clerk, F A Gill £500 to £500
Assistant Superintendents (not Class), J Haul £500 to £500
London Telephone Service £500 to £500
Controller, J F Proctor £500 to £500
Deputy Controller, L Harvey Lowe £500 to £500
Asst. Controllers, A L E Martin, J F Tarring £500 to £500
Superintendents W R Bold, P W Coleman, J I Edmunds, W F Taylor £500 to £500
1st Class Clerks, N H Barnes, W B Benham, R Bryson, H G Connor, H Dine, A Gray, A J Kilburn, M Larkin, J Leslie, P W H Maycock, J C McMillan, C E Maitland, G E Nichol, C E Hale, E A Pounds, L A Pinner, J G H Rutter £500 to £500
Superintendent (Female Clerical Staff), Miss J Midland £500 to £500
Asst. Superintendent, Miss A I Telfer £500 to £500
Female Superintendent (Operating Staff), Miss A A Hussey £500 to £500
Medical Department
Chief Medical Officer, J Sinclair M.D., M.A.C.S. £500 to £500
Second Medical Officer, H E Hewitt, M.D., M.A., F.R.C.S. £500 to £500
Assistants to Medical Officers, G C W Wright, M.D., M.A., F.R.C.S., B.G.H. Connolly, M.D., M.A., F.R.C.S. £500 to £500
Female Medical Officer, Miss M L C. Macdonald, M.D., M.A., F.R.C.S. £500 to £500
Asst. do., Miss E S Cooke, M.A. £500 to £500
Nanny Order Department
Controller, F Wigham £500 to £500
Asst. do., J A Griffin £500 to £500
Principal Clerk, W J Parker, F R Frost £500 to £500

Asst. Principal Clerk, F J White, C H Browne £500 to £500
1st Class Clerks, A W Chalmers, E J McCormick, E R King, A Brad, W B Cudd £500 to £500
Female Staff
Superintendent, Miss E. Leach £500 to £500
Personal allowance £50
Deputy Asst. Miss B A M Hawkins £500 to £500
Assistant Superintendents
(Old Money Order Branch Establishment)
Miss M H Benwick £500 to £500
(Old Postal Order Branch Establishment)
Miss A Lacey £500 to £500
(Combined Establishment)
Misses B M Golden, J A Duncan, C M Marwood £500 to £500
Savings Bank Department
Controller, Henry Davies, C.M.A. £500 to £500
Assistant Controllers, H E Churton, T B Hutchings, A Hunsstock £500 to £500
Principal Clerks, Wm Johnson, E H J Webb, G L Eureka, H T A Ruckard, A G Duffell, F Remington, A G Gurr, W J Underall, L L Fieldman, H S Compton, C R Underall, W B Bond, H Rand, E Bennett, J Joy, L A Kainbach, A W Tomcham, C P Constant, W P Shannon, J M Lansell, D H McCabe £500 to £500
Superintendents F J Venturer, W A Millington, A H Borne, T Levin, W L Morgan, E J Huggins, R W Birmingham, A Emmett, T W Williams, C H Drake, W I Newman, J R Smith, J L N C Lumley, J Johnson, W J Orms, H K Bennett, C E Hale, A Horn, C E Hanks, W S Barrett, C H Doyle, H L Drew, W Finn, J W Asker, F Middleton, P W Newman, E H J Webb, F V Turpin, E Moore, A B Taylor, T M Planchett, L W M Paterson, H F Cornwell, J Adair, J Altwall, R J Entwistle, J W Tanker, T E Oliver, C James, G J Howard, J Ockemith, C H Foster, A A Wallis, W Edwards, F E Hunt, R P Mitchell, A W Blesley, G H West, J Booth, J N Finch, F W Elliott, W A Tabb, J Reynolds, J Beggs, C J Cappel, F W Lacey, F Smith, F J Higgins, A D Bell, R W Lodge, A Scott, F E Green, H R Smith, W R Kelly, B Leggett £500 to £500
Female Staff
Superintendent, Miss J Buchanan £500 to £500
Deputy Asst. Misses F Jaques, A E Harruck, M F Haynes, M Bryn £500 to £500
Allowance of £50 (allowance of £50 to one)
Asst. do., Misses H O Young, E E Widdham, K A Burrows, L A Evans, F S MacRae, M Phelan, A R Paterson, E A Crowther, J B Lang, E Mathews, E E Brown, E E Hooker £500 to £500
Schools Department
Solicitor, Cresswell Llewellyn Davies £500 to £500
Asst. do., Robert Niven £500 to £500
Additional Asst. Solicitor, F Allen £500 to £500
Asst. do., Solicitors, H O Smith, J C Giff, L Alcock, H G Galloway, H E Galloway, J John, J Forth, W N Raywood, J P Falconer, E R Hain Holmes, C T Hallam, J D Bateman, Other Assistants to Solicitors, W McIntyre, E J Armstrong, E Edwards, H Bentley, J Birch, L Bentley, H C Pratt, H N Woods, G W Allan £500 to £500
Stores Department
Controller, G Morgan £500 to £500
Asst. Controller, W H Allen £500 to £500
Asst. Controller, H Sparkes, G F Mansbridge £500 to £500
Staff Officers, C W Salmon, J F Aldridge, A Gurner, F W Ferguson, A A Ferguson, C E Fenton, H A Chish, W R Austin, C Ward £500 to £500
London, £500 to £500, Provincial, £500 to £500
Deputy Staff Officers, G G Wright, A J P. Cornwall, C W Whamler, M Dalton, C J Gates, W M Cook, F E Harner, R E Hawker, L W Wright £500 to £500
London, £500 to £500, Provincial, £500 to £500
1st Class Clerks, P Christie, R Phillips, G Taylor, R J Fowling, E Rowell, A Dell, C £500 to £500

F. S. Thomson, H. G. Cockell, Dallas Young, C. S. Roome, H. B. Frith " " *£25 to £300*
Walter A. Day
Superintendent of Ship Repairs, J. G. S. Kops.
Shipwright, S. W. Crockett.
Millwright, H. Cross, E. Mott, F. Dove.

Bankruptcy Department.
Carly Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. — £15,500.
Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge *£2,500*
Clerk in attendance, Alma Roper
Senior Registrar, Jas. Riggs Brougham *£1,500*
Registrars, John E. Linklater, Herbert James Hope,
Henry J. Hord, E. W. Dismason *£250 to £500*
Chief Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), J. W. Bradford *£500*
Junior Master, John A. Chas. Tanner *£1,500*
Deputy Official Receiver, K. Leudain Hough *£1,500*
Official Receivers, W. F. Honyer, E. Egerton R. Over
Assistant do, Hon. W. J. Hopley, D. Williams,
W. G. Williams, J. B. Knight.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office
(Office—Room 254 Royal Courts)
Registrar, Leonard W. Korah *(Master of the Crown Office)*
Assist. Registrar, T. D. Lawrence
Chief Clerk, R. E. Bus, L. E.
Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott, M. A., W. E. Stone, E. G. H. Evans, R. H. French.

Peer Persons' Department.
(Room 285 Royal Courts)
Privy Seal Officers, W. F. A. Arnold, J. E. Fox
and J. W. Kershaw (Masters of the Supreme Court)
A. Mingers *(Probate Registrar)*
Secretary, Ada Mingers-Sheriff.

Railway and Canal Commission
(Office—Room 206 and 208 Royal Courts)
Ex-officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge
(England), Hon. Lord Macmillan (Scotland),
Hon. Mr. Justice Kenny (Ireland).
Commissioners, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, Sir J. T. Woodhouse
Registrar, W. H. Macnamara.
Clerk, T. H. Parker.

Land Values Reference Committee,
(Office—Room 254 Royal Courts.)
Committee, The L.C.C., the Master of the Rolls, and
the President of Surveyors' Inst.
Secretary, J. Johnson.
Assist. Sec., B. A. Lynn.

Light Railway Commission.
25 Wellington Street, Strand, W. C.
Commissioners, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy (Chairman),
assisted by Col. G. F. (Willey) Roughton *£1,000*
H. A. Howard *£500*
Members, Alan D. Fehman
Assist. do, Edward R. Webb, Edward
Clarke, R. F. Monahan, C. S. Adams

Masters in Lunacy and Masters of Lunatic,
Royal Courts of Justice. — £17,155.
Masters, Henry Stanley Thobald, M.C. *£1,000*
Byrnes Jones, M.C. *£500*
Chief Clerk, Russell Fritchard *£500*
Visitors, Hon. John Mansfield (Lepid), Sir James
Crichton-Brown, M.C., M.B., F.R.C., David Nicolson,
C.B., M.B. *£500*
Secretary, R. G. Reid *£500*

Director of Public Prosecutions,
Whitehall, S.W.
Director, Sir Charles W. Mathews, M.C. *£5,000*
Assistant Director, Guy Stephenson *£2,000 to £2,500*
Principal Assistant, J. Ellis, M.C. *£1,500*
Chief Clerk, F. J. Williamson, A. Pearce, and W. Lewis *£500 to £1,000*
Assistant Chief Clerk, A. F. Ross, H. S. Pearce, and A. B. Cohen *£500 to £1,000*
Professional Clerks, D. R. Fryman, G. H. W. Williams,
W. Beale, L. G. G. Power, A. P. Paskley, H. F. Barker, L. S. Vincent, Bruce, W. Miles, Mervin.

Probate and Courts.

Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Diddin, M.C.
(Judge of the Probate and Courts of Chancery and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1894.")

Clerks of Assizes.
Deputy, Rt. Warden Sir L. T. Diddin, M.C.
Registrar, Kenneth Munro.

Clerks of Faculties (Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 23 Knightbridge Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4, Saturdays, 10 to 11.)

Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Diddin, M.C.
Registrar, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
Deputy do, H. E. Johnson
Chief Clerk and Registrar, B. B. Bull
Assistant Clerk, Charles A. Brown

VACANCIES—Office for granting Marriage Licences and Office of Faculties, 23 Knightbridge Street, Hill, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4, Saturdays, 10 to 11 (closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays).

Registrar, Lord Farnham, F.C., M.C.
Registrar, F. H. Lee.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, A. C. Cross.
Assistant, B. T. Lee.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.
Commissioners J. C. Lewis Coward, M.C.
Registrar, Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashiell, M.C.
The Secretary, Westminster
Receiver, W. B. Rendell.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S OFFICE for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his Consistory Office, 2 Dean's Court, 41, Paul's Church Yard, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4, Saturdays, 10 to 11.
Judge, Sir A. B. Kinnaird, M.C.
Registrar, F. H. Lee and C. W. Lee.
Registrar General, Frederick Thomas.
Record Keeper, H. K. Taylor.
Assistant, F. J. Shepherd.

THE LAND REGISTRY.

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W. C., and 25 Portugal Street, W. C.
Office Hours—Registration, 10 to 3, other business, 10 to 4. Part open closed at 2.
Registrar, Sir Charles Fortescue Brickdale *£2,500*
Asst. Registrars, Hugh Pollock, C. T. Munroe *£500 to £1,000*

Do (Acting), W. F. Hurvell
Commissioners of Titles, The Conveyancing Office of the Chancery Division, W. C. Esplanade, T. H. Colquhoun Hill

Registration of Title
at Glass (Title), F. W. Williams-Jones, A. R. G. Jennings, R. J. M. Burrough, J. R. Stewart-Watson, G. A. H. Randall, C. A. L. Lewis, R. Lowenthal *£500 to £1,000*
at Glass (Title), G. I. Holt, G. W. Fulkner, J. J. Martin, C. W. Houghton, D. A. Little, J. P. Parrott, H. M. Burdett, G. W. H. Taylor, C. C. Evans, C. W. Fawcett, P. Lee, W. E. Monday *£500 to £1,000*

Middlesex Inds Department
Chief Clerk, J. E. Ansell *£500 to £1,000*
Chief Assistant, J. D. Dart *£500 to £1,000*
Map Index and Search, W. G. Notting, F. L.

Land (Survey, Registration and Searches Dept)
Senior Clerk, E. W. Edson *£500 to £1,000*

Survey and Map Department.
Chief Superintendent, J. R. Barnage, R. F. Drury. *£1,000*
Assistant, W. S. Tinsman *£500 to £1,000*
Superintendent, F. W. Whitton, J. W. Baskett, W. King, E. Alworth.

Secretary and Accounts
Secretary and Clerk of Accounts, D. A. Little.
Assistant do, Percy Lee.

Registry Department.
Superintendent, F. T. M. Hughes *£500 to £1,000*
Assist. do, A. F. Ansell.

Wichtige Personen

HEALTH VALUES AND CHANGES

Fuller, Walter Dreyer

At the Autumn Assizes held at Carnarvon and
Breacon, criminal business only, but at the Glouces-
ter Assizes, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

1924.	14th January	1924.	23rd May
"	2th February	"	27th June
"	7th March	"	28th July
"	4th April	"	2th September
"	2nd May	"	24th October

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 Council, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being (Office hours 10 to 4, during August 10 to 11, September 10 to 11.)

London.		Southwark.	
25th Jan.	25th April.	25th Jan.	25th April.
25th June.	25th Oct.	25th June.	25th Oct.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1918.

- CAMBRIDGESHIRE** Algernon Jasper Lyon, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
- CHESHIRE** J C Bates, Chester; Hercules Campbell Yates, Macclesfield, A. E. Farns, Stockport, T. Edgway, Warrington.
- CORNWALL** W F. Thompson, Launceston, John Pethybridge, Bodmin, Edmund Laurence Carlyn, Truro, Edward Boase, Penzance, Albert de Castro Glubb, Liskeard.
- CUMBERLAND** F W Hulton, East, H Atter, Cockermouth and West; P B Stoney, Milcom, T S. Strong, Carlisle, and G A L. Skerry, Egremont.
- DERBYSHIRE** William Harvey Whiston, Derby, Reginald W Sale, Derby, Godfrey Mosely, Derby, A. Green, M R, Chesterfield, Sydney Taylor, Buxton.
- DEVONSHIRE** Dr E E. Tweed, Houlton, H W Gould, Crediton, G W F Brown Barnstaple, H C Brown, Okehampton, A M Ratson, Dartmouth, Sidney Macleer, Totnes, R. Robin son Rodd, East Stonehouse.
- DORSET** William Harry Creech, Sturminster Newton (North Dist.), G F Syme, Weymouth (South Dist.), Chas. H Watts Parkin son Wimborne (East Dist.), Charles Geo Rantles, Bridport (West Dist.).
- DURHAM** John Graham Sunderland, John Thomas Pross, Bishop Auckland, C. E. Cadle, Durham, J H. Bell, Stockton.
- ISLE OF ELY** Thomas R. Dabhorn, Walsbech, G M Hall, Ely.
- ESSEX** J Harrison, Braintree, C. Edgar Lewis, Brentwood, A. Ambrose, M R Loughton.
- GLOUCESTERSHIRE** Seymour Williams, Kings wood, Bristol, Alfred J Merton Ball, Stroud, John Waghorne, Cheltenham, J W Quire, Newnham, N G Mount, Tewkesbury, Charles Scott, Gloucester.
- HARFESHIRE** P E J Talbot Andover, E. Lawick, Christchurch P H Jackson, Ring wood, F A Johns, Ringwood, L. Warner, Karsham Hy White, Winchester, F B In goldby, Southampton, Spencer Clarke, Whit church, W E Foster, Aldershot.
- HERFORDSHIRE** Thomas Hutchinson, Hereford, Charles E. Arthur Moore, Leominster.
- HERTFORDSHIRE** Philip R Langmore, Hertford, Lovell Drage, H. H. Maffield, Princes Hillside, Rickmans, Lovell Heathman, Havel Kempstead, Ebbelbert Collins, Hishop Stortford, D B. Balding, Royston, T J Broad, Watford (Duchy of Lancaster in Hertfordshire—A. M. Forbes, 7 Queen Street, E C).
- HUNTINGDOESHIRE** J P Maule, Huntingdon and Huntingstone, A B Enekenbury, St Neots, Gerald Humphreys, Hundred of Leightonstone, H C Gaches, Peterborough, F H. Sergeant, Ramsey.
- KENT** Thomas Bass, Tunbridge Wells; Rutley Mowll, Canterbury, H B Sewell, Greenwich, C. B. Harris, Sittingbourne, C D Merton, Oranbrook, E W Springer, New Romney, R C Drake, Hythe, F W Hardman, Deal, and W F Morrison, Faversham.
- LANCASHIRE** D H Haslewood, Blackburn, W. Sellers, Manchester; Fredk. Newman Moleworth, Rochdale, Samuel Foster Butcher, Bury, Samuel Brightman, Ormskirk, John Parker, Preston; Neville Holden, Lancaster, Frederick William Poole, Furness, Ulverston, R. Ascroft, Mayor of Walton-le-Dale, H Greenall, Mayor of Hale, W A Cross, Mayor of Prescot.
- LEICESTERSHIRE** Geo. Edmund Boushell, Leicester, Henry John Deane, Loughborough, Arthur Henry Marsh, Melfton Mowbray.
- LIMOLSHIRE** Arthur Tunford, M D, Boston, Richard Mason, Grimsby, Theodore Norton, Grantham, Wm Hy Brevitt Brock, and M H. Footman, Lincoln, F Anthony Gamble, Gainsborough, Herbert Sharpley, Louth, C M Bowen, Long Sutton, Francis J Walker, Spilsby, Dr Cragg, Billingborough, V G Stapleton, Stamford, A C Greenwood, Corby.
- MIDDLESEX** Western (vacant), Chiswick, Central George Alexander Cohen, ex (Green Lane, N, Eastern A M M Forbes, Duchy of Lancaster A. M. M. Forbes, 8 Queen Street, Chiswick.
- MONMOUTHSHIRE** M Roberts Jones, Cardiff, J B Walford, Abergavenny; B H Deakin, Monmouth, Fothergill Evans Chapoton.
- NORFOLK** Henry Read Culley, Norwich D F Jackson Lynn, Walsor May Norton, East Dere ham, G E K Burne, Diss, E R B Wajman, Downham Market O F Read, Thetford.
- NORTHAMPTONSHIRE** Charles Henry Davis, Northampton John Thos Parker, Welling borough, W E Winton, Tonchester.
- NORTHUMBRIA** Henry T. Rutherford, Blyth, Charles Percy, Alnwick.
- NOTTINGHAMSHIRE** D Whittingham, Nottingham, F B Knottish, Newark, E R. Symmer, Retford.
- OXFORDSHIRE** A H Franklin, Oxford George Cuggins, Headington, Robert Freylich Culthbert Witney, J F Cooper Henley.
- PERTH AND VALENTINE** George Stapleton, Stamford.
- SHERIFFSHIRE** John Vernon T Lander Wellington, Thomas H Gamble Market Drayton, Henry Thomas Weyman, Ludlow, R E Chike, Shrewsbury, M P Haslewood Bridgnorth, J Herbert Williams, Ludlow, W A Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry.
- SOMERSET** Samuel Coadlock M R C Bath, Edward Queckett Larch, Yeovil, Thomas Foster Barham, Bridgewater.
- STAFFORDSHIRE** H W Adams Tunstall T D Cull, (Headle), William Morgan Stafford, G Lewis, Walsall, J A Molke, Wolverhampton, T E Auden, Burton-on-Trent.
- EAST SUFFOLK** Lionel F Villiamy, Stratham Apul, Bernard Pretty, Ipswich, Walter Brooke, Woodbridge, Guy E K. Burne Ipsa.
- WEST SUFFOLK** Thomas Wilson, Bury St Edmunds, T M Braithwaite, Sudbury, S J Euston, Newmarket.
- SURREY** Ekegate District, F J Nightingale, Belgate, Kingston District, M H Taylor, Newark House, Richmond, Guildford Dist. Gilbert H White, Guildford.
- EAST SUSSEX** G V Benson, Lewes, T T Harratt, Eys, Charles Sheppard, Rape of Hastings and Hundred of Robertsbridge.
- WEST SUSSEX** F W Butler, Horsham, J W Lander Cooper, Chichester, O C B Theameson, Hundred of Bosham.

WARWICKSHIRE. Charles Webb Hiffe, M.D., Coventry, E F Hadow, Kenilworth, George F Lodder, Henley-in-Arden

WESTMORLAND Geo Edward Cartmel, Kendal, Wm Hewitson, Appleby, E A Heolia, Appleby

WILTSHIRE A L Forrester, Malmesbury, F A P Sylvester, Trowbridge, F H Trethowan, Salisbury, G S A Waylen, Devizes, Dr A G Wood, Corham

WORCESTERSHIRE Edwin Docker, Birmingham, G F S Brown, Worcester, G H T Foster, Upton on Severn, Robert Marshall, Dudley

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) Sir Luke White, M.P., Driffield, John Richardson Wood, York, Jackson and Burks, Hull, Henry Green, Ilwston

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) G J E Gardner, Northallerton, William Richardson, Guisborough, George Buchanan, Whitby, John Richardson Wood, York, Joseph Francis Porter, Helmsley, Oswald H. Cochrane, Middlesbrough, Wm Lowther Carrick, Stokesley

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) Edgar Wood, Skipton, J E Wood, York, J K Parker, Sheffield, Frank Allen, Doncaster, E H Hill, Halifax, Pelham Page Mattland, Wakefield, Walter Brown Arnold, Pontefract, F D Robinson, Clitheroe, J Charles R. Mustaud, Ripon

WELSH COUNTY CORONERS.

ANGLESEY. Robert Jones Roberts, Bangor

BRECKNOCKSHIRE Richard H Aftingham Davies, Crickhowell, M. F Thomas, Brecon, Dr Wm Rees Jones, Bannu Bridge.

CARMAETHENSHIRE John Henry Evans, Newcastle Emlyn, John Evans, Aberystwyth, Evan Lloyd, Tregarog.

CARMARTHENSHIRE Thomas Walters, Carmarthen, Richard Shipley Lewis, Llandilo, J W Nicholas, Carmarthen.

CARMAETHENSHIRE J Pentir Williams, Bangor, O Robyns Owen, Pwllheli.

DENBIGHSHIRE Robert Davies, Denbigh, Llewelyn Kenrick, Ruabon

FLINTSHIRE F Llewellyn Jones, Mold, Wm. Alma Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry

GLAMORGANSHIRE David Rees, Pontypridd, E J Rhys, Aberdare, (vacant), Neath, F H Glynn Price, Swansea, S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend

MERIONETHSHIRE E Owen Jones, Blaenau Ffestiniog

MONTGOMERIESHIRE Chas E Humphreys, Llanfyllin, David Edwards, Machynlleth, J T C. Gittins, Newtown, E D Thomas, Welshpool

PEMBERSHIRE (vacant), Cardigan, H J E. Price, Havertfordwest

RADNORSHIRE Fred L. Green, Presteigne (Eastern Division), E Powell Careless, Llandrindod (Western Division).

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HONOURABLE CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS—(1509)

Captain, The Lord Colebrooke CVO
Lieutenant, Col Sir Henry Hugh Oldham, KVO
Standard Bearer, Col Sir Aubrey Geo Pitt, CVO
Brigadier-General, B. B. Mitford, CVO, AVO
Colonels, Owen, MVO, CVO, Gore, Hume Kelwy, Keppel Lloyd MVO, Mitford CVO, Burn, Durand CVO, Howard CVO, Paget, Viscount Maitland, Gore-Brown St J Gore, CVO
Major, Maitland, MVO, Davison, Hornsby-Drake, Harrington, Kennett, Brooke-Hunt,

Aprague, DSO, Newton, Agnew, MVO, Villiers, Berckley CVO, Campbell, CVO
Majors Hon W C Rowley MacDonnell, Mac Rae Gilstrap, Ricardo, Milner Schell, VC, E F O Gascoigne, DSO, Whibber
Captains Walter MVO, Liddell, Hon L Camp bell, MVO
Clerk of the Guard Adjutant, Lt-Col H A Fletcher, CVO
Sub Officer, Lt-Col William Angell Scott.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD OF THE

Captain, Lord Huffield CB, MVO, **Lieutenant,** Col Sir R. Tennill, CVO, DSO, **Brigadier** Major Sir E H Elliot, MVO, **Clerk of the Guard and Adjutant**

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD—(1486)

Colonel (Capt H French, MVO, **Brigadier** Col F B. de Salazar, **Lieutenant** Capt C W McRae, Col J T. Wray, MVO, **Lieutenant** Col H R. Lancelotti

THE KING'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND.

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS—(1566 & 1703)

Moniquetiers, Aithers' Hall, Edinburgh

Captain General, Earl of Rosebery KC ET
Captains, Earl of Haddington, KT, Earl of Home, KT, c
Lieutenants, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, KVO, Lord Balfour of Haddington, KT, Lord Polwarth, Earl of Aberdeen, KT, c
Brigadiers, Rt Hon Sir J H A Macdonald, KC ET, Earl of Dalkeith, Marquess of Brandalbane, KC, c, Lord Saltoun, c
Brigadiers, J T Hutchinson, Lord Elphinstone,

Sir S M Leithart, Bt, MVO, c, Earl of Cairn, c, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, KC, c, E G Gordon-Gilmour, CVO, c, Hon H H Dalrymple, c, Earl of Mar and Eke, KT, c, Lord Newlands, Duke of Roxburghe, KT, Lord Lannington, KC, c, c, P F Wood, Master of Bello, c, **Adjutant,** H G Gordon-Gilmour, CVO, c, **Chaplain,** Rev Hon Arthur Gordon, D.D., **Surgeon,** W A Jamieson, MD

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR—(1349).

Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, Maj-Gen C W Carey, MVO

Royal Foundation.
Bulton, Major E. F. Somerset
Hastre, Lt-Col. Montague McP
Somerset, Col. Henry Geo E.
Norton, Major Charles G. C.

Moffatt, Lt. Col. Wm. Henry
Poole, Major A. E.
Brown, Lt.-Col. M. C.
Hasted, Capt. E. G.
Anderson, Lt.-Col. J. G.

Lower Foundation.
Money, Lt.-Col. A. C.
Freud, Lt.-Col. G.
Hampden, Maj. E.
Cusham, Lt.-Col. T. L.
Coley Bromfield, Capt. J. C.

Superintendent Clerk, J. C. Clarke, P. D. Russell (act.),
F. F. Fisher (act.), G. W. Hall (act.), E. C. Jubb (act.),
W. R. Johnson (act.), *See to 4500*
Contract Officers, R. J. Allen, W. Farman, R. W.
Paine *See to 4500*
Staff Clerk, A. H. Purvis *See to 4500*
Senior Fighting Tug, W. H. Strickland *See to 4500*
Fighting Engineers, E. Ludford and J. A. Stockwell,
M.E.A., *See to 4500*

Medical Department.

Director-General, Surgeon-General Sir Arthur W. May,
M.B., F.R.C.S. (with relative rank of vice-adm.) *See to 4500*
Deputy Director-General, Deputy Surgeon-General George
Wick *See to 4500*
Assistant to Director-General, Deputy Surg.-Gen.
Daniel J. P. McNeill, M.B., Fleet-Surgeons David W.
Revels, M.B., and W. L. Martin, F.R.C.S. *See to 4500*
Staff Clerk at Corps, T. E. Kennedy *See to 4500*
Staff Clerk, W. Limes, G. A. Nelson *See to 4500*

Director of Works Department.

Director of Works, T. Sims, C.B., M.I.C.E. *See to 4500*
Assistant Directors of Works, F. W. Kite, M.I.C.E., and
W. J. Clarke, C.B., *See to 4500*
Superintending Civil Engineers, T. G. Hunter, M.I.C.E.,
E. A. W. Hayward, M.I.C.E., E. M. Barton, G. P.
Hayes, M.B., J. B. Hunt, M.I.C.E., H. B. Oakley,
M.I.C.E., H. G. Reid, M.I.C.E., A. D. Shortbridge, and
E. Wakford, M.I.C.E. *See to 4500*
Surveyor of Lands, J. W. Stone *See to 4500*
First Assistant to do., C. L. Fielder *See to 4500*
Chief Surveyor, P. P. Caldecott Smith, F.R.S. *See to 4500*

Surveyors, J. O. L. Bellidge, F.R.S., E. Baker, F.R.S.,
F. E. Goadby, F.R.S., F. W. Harrison, F.R.S., A. H.
Molins, F.R.S., J. James, F.R.S., F. C. Leach, F.R.S.,
T. Matthews, H. H. Skynner, F.R.S., J. L. Westland,
F.R.S. *See to 4500*

Greenwich Hospital Department.

Dir. of Hospital, C. H. R. Standfield, M.B., *See to 4500*
Clerk in Charge, A. A. Butler *See to 4500*
Assistant to Clerk in Charge, L. Macey *See to 4500*
Assistant, A. W. J. Davies *See to 4500*

Chaplain of the Fleet.

The Venerable Archdeacon, H. B. Wood, D.D., M.B.,
(Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King) *See to 4500*
Staff Clerk, J. Hooper *See to 4500*

Director of Naval Education.

Director, Sir J. A. Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., *See to 4500*
Deputy-Director of Naval Education, Naval Instructor
Arthur J. Parich, D.M.B., M.B., *See to 4500*
Chief Clerk, W. M. Russell

Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Naval Instructor
Ivan Curtis, M.B., M.I.C.E., *See to 4500*
**Chief of the Admiral Commanding Coast Guard
and Reserve**, 25 Victoria Street, S.W.
Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserve,
Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander H. Bethell, M.B.,
M.I.C.E., *See to 4500*
Asst. Rear-Adm. W. H. Barker (ret.) *See to 4500*
Secretary, Paymaster Martin G. Bennett

Royal Marine Corps.

Asst. Gen. Gen. Sir William C. Nicolson, M.B., *See to 4500*
Asst. to Lt. Col. H. E. Blimberg (temp.) *See to 4500*
Deputy Assistant Adj. General (also Judge-Advocate),
Capt. M. C. Feilding (temp.) *See to 4500*

Admiralty War Staff.

Chief of the War Staff, Vice-Adm. H. F. Oliver, C.B.,
M.B. (act.) *See to 4500*
Assistant to the Chief of the War Staff, Captain Arthur
de K. L. May *See to 4500*

Operations Division.

Director, Capt. T. Jackson, C.B., M.B., *See to 4500*
Assistant Director, Capt. R. W. Grant *See to 4500*
Naval and Marine Staff, Comm. C. W. Sinclair, W. R.
W. Kottellwell *See to 4500*
Staff Clerk, G. J. Dickinson *See to 4500*

Intelligence Division.

Director, Capt. W. R. Hall, C.B., *See to 4500*
Assistant Director, Capt. A. G. H. Smith, M.B., *See to 4500*
Naval and Marine Staff, Comm. C. C. Walcott (ret.),
Comm. G. C. Ennals, Lieut. Comm. W. T. Bagot,
King-Comm. F. Wheeler, Major W. T. C. Jones,
M.B., M.I.C.E., Captains F. V. Temple, M.B., P. R.
Hoytack, M.B., W. R. Fisher, M.B., G. E. H. Wright,
M.B., B. F. Trunch, M.B., Major R. B. Moore,
M.B., Major W. G. Wyndham, M.B. (temp.),
Fleet-Paymasters C. J. E. Boller, C.B., M. W. C.
Turing, C.B., Roberts *See to 4500*
Staff Clerk, H. Broadbent *See to 4500*

Mobilisation Division.

Director, Capt. Hugh F. P. Sinclair, M.B., *See to 4500*
Naval Staff, Comm. P. Withers *See to 4500*
Clerk for Missing Duties, Robert Gordon *See to 4500*
Board of Inventions and Research,
Victoria House, Cockspur Street, S.W.

Cavalry Committee.

Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Fisher of Kilverstone,
C.B., O.M., C.V.O.
Professor, Sir Joseph J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.
Hon. Mr. Charles H. Parsons, M.B., F.R.S.
Dr. G. T. Bell, F.R.S.
Secretary and Naval Assistant, Capt. T. E. Croome,
M.B. (ret.)

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF, Park Buildings, Admiralty, S.W.

Adjutant Gen. Royal Marines, Gen. Sir William
C. Nicholls, K.C.B.
Asst. Adj. and Q.M.G., Lt. Col. R. F. C. Foster,
M.B.
Record Office, 47 Victoria St., S.W., Lt. Comm.
A. E. Wells, M.B.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

General Officer Commg., Maj.-Gen. A. Paria, C.B.,
M.B.
Gen. Staff Officer, int. Grade, Lt. Col. A. H.
Ogilvie, M.B.
De., int. Grade, Maj. E. F. P. Mintoahley, M.B., M.I.C.E.
De., gen. Grade, Capt. A. C. M. Paria

FIRST BRIGADE.

Honorary Colonel, Admiral of the Fleet Lord
Fisher of Kilverstone, C.B., O.M.
Brigade Commr., Sir Gen. D. Mercer, M.B., M.I.C.E.

"Draught" Battalion.

Commandant, Comm. H. F. King, V.D., M.B., M.I.C.E.

"Admiral" Battalion.

Commandant, Lt. Col. H. G. Burge, M.B., M.I.C.E.

"Horse" Battalion.

Commandant, Lt. Col. L. G. Wilson, D.S.O., M.B.,
M.I.C.E.

"Hood" Battalion
Commandant, Lt. Comm. B. C. Freyberg, D.S.O.,
M.B.

SECOND BRIGADE

Honorary Colonel, Admiral of the Fleet Sir
Arthur E. Wilson, F.R.S., C.B., O.M.

Chatham and Deal Battalions.

Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. J. B. Fynn, M.B., M.I.C.E.
Portsmouth and Plymouth Battalions

Commanding Officer, Col. G. E. Matthews, C.B., M.B., M.I.C.E.
Commandant, Commr. Viscount Carson, M.B., M.I.C.E.

"Home" Battalion.

Commandant, Lt. Col. G. G. Collins, M.B.
"Anson" Battalion

Commandant, Major F. D. Bridges, M.B., M.I.C.E.

BLANDFORD CAMP

Commandant, Col. and Commr. E. E. Chown,
M.B., M.I.C.E.

Adjutant, Lieut. C. B. Hill, M.B., M.I.C.E.
int. Reserve Batt., **Commandant**, Lt. Col. H. M. G.

W. Graham, M.B., M.I.C.E.
and Reserve Batt., **Commandant**, Col. J. E. H.

Oldfield, M.B., M.I.C.E.
gen. Reserve Batt., **Commandant**, H. H. Hunter,
M.B.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET—ACTIVE LIST

Sir Arthur Dalmayle Fanshawe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (b. 1842)	30 Apr 1900
Sir William Henry May, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (b. 1849)	30 Apr 1903
Hon. Sir Hedworth Mox, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (b. 1858), (C-in-Ch. Portsmouth)	30 Mar 1903
ADMIRALS	
Farquhar, Richard Bowles (V. Pres. of Ordnance Bd.)	Charlton, Edw. Fras R. G.B.
Bayly, Sir Lewis, K.C.B., C.V.O. (Sen. Officer, Coast of Ireland)	Hornby, Robt. Stewart Phelps, G.B.
Patey, Sir George Edwin, K.C.V.O.	Kerr, Mark Edward Frederic, G.B. (Sent to Greek Government)
Lampson, Arthur Henry, G.B. (Supt. Malta)	Hood, Hon. Horace L. Alex., G.B.
Peirse, Sir Richard Henry, K.C.B.	Emstace, John Bridges
King-Hall, Herbert Goodenough, C.V.O., G.B.	Fakenham, Wm. Christopher, G.B.
Gough-Calthorpe, Hon. Somerset Arthur, C.V.O. (Capt.)	Miller, Francis Spurstow
Grays, William Lowther, G.B.	Eyre, Francis George
Tottenham, Henry Loftus, G.B.	Naper, T. Deane Willes, M.V.O.
REAR ADMIRALS	Leveson, Arthur C.B.
Dundas of Dundas, Charles	Freemantle, Sydney Rolfe, M.V.O.
Tupper, Regd. Godfrey O., C.V.O.	Oliver, Henry Francis, C.B. (Chief of War Staff) (Acting Vice-Admiral)
Currey, Bernard (Gibraltar)	Pears, Edmund Radcliffe
Trenbridge, Ernest Charles Thos., G.B.	Ricardo, Arthur David (Supt., Chatham)
Moore, Sir Archibald G. H. W.	Boyle, Hon. Robert F. M.V.O.
Madden, Charles Edward, C.V.O. (Acting Vice-Admiral)	Ballard, George Alexander, G.B.
Wemyss, Rosalyn E., G.B.	Singer, Morgan (Dir. Naval Ordnance and Transport)
Anson, Charles Rutace, M.V.O.	Gannet, Ernest F.A., G.B.
Thursby, Cecil Fleance, G.B.	Prendergast, Robert C.B.
Christman, Arthur Henry, M.V.O.	Palmer, Norman Craig, C.V.O.
Haack, Herbert Leopold, M.V.O.	Dampier, Cecil Fredk.
Browning, Montague Edward, M.V.O.	Brock, Osmond de B., G.B., A.D.C.
de Robeck, John Michael (Acting Vice-Admiral)	Grant, Alfred E.A.
Purefoy, Richard P. FitzG., M.V.O.	Smith, Edmund Hyde (Sen. Officer, Steamers)
Waymouth, Arthur William (Supt., Portsmouth)	Sadler, Arthur Hayes, C.B.
Mundy, Godfrey H.A., M.V.O. (Supt. Devonport)	Phillimore, Richard F. (with Russian Fleet)
Stoddart, Archibald Pella	Lee, Charles L. Vaughan (Director of Air Services)
Evan-Thomas, Hugh, M.V.O.	Fitzherbert, Hon. R.S.
Arbuthnot, Sir Robt. Keith, Bt., M.V.O.	Smith, George Walter
Nicholson, Stuart, M.V.O.	HONORARY OFFICERS IN HER MAJESTY'S FLEET
De Chair, Dudley B.S., G.B.	Admiral of the Fleet, H.I.M. Nicholas II, Emperor of all the Russias, K.G.
Campbell, Henry Hervey, C.V.O.	Admiral, H.M. Haakon VII., King of Norway, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Tudor, Fredk. C. Tudor, G.B. (Grd. Sea Lord)	Admiral, H.M. Gustavus V., King of Sweden of the Gotlin and the Vends, K.G., G.C.B.
Napier, Chas. Lionel, G.B.	
Duff, Alex. Ludovic, G.B.	
Hutchinson, John de Mestres, C.V.O.	

VICE-ADMIRALS

Briggs, Sir Charles John, K.C.B.	Hamilton, Sir Fredk. Tower, K.C.B. (and Sea Lord)
Burney, Sir Cecil, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Folham, Frederick E.
Bothell, Hon. Sir Alexander E., K.C.B. (Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves)	Brock, Frederic Edward E., G.B.
Coke, Sir Charles Hy., K.C.V.O.	Jerram, Sir Thomas Hy. Martyn, K.C.B.
Warrender, Sir Geo. J. E., Bt., K.C.B.	Gamble, Sir Douglas Austm, K.C.V.O.
Sturdee, Sir Frederick C.D., K.C.B.	Radford, Edward E., C.V.O.
Hlade, Sir Edmund J.W., A.C.I.E.	Beatty, Sir David, G.B.
Carden, Backville Hamilton	

EXPENDITURES AND PERSONNEL, 1904-15.

Navy	£	Personnel
British	57,339,000	325,000
American	20,127,264	67,444
Russian	26,122,491	89,407
German	23,464,222	79,366
French	25,379,365	69,823
Italian	20,371,200	40,000
Japanese	20,000,000	50,000
Austro-Hungarian	1,000,000	25,000

WEIGHT OF A BROADSIDE

The increase in the weight of a broadside fired by the Dreadnought and by the super Dread noughts is shown in the following table. The 12 inch gun of the Dreadnought fired a projectile weighing 250 lb., the 12-inch gun of the Queen Elizabeth fires a projectile weighing 1,200 lb.

Ship	Broadside	
	Guns	Weight
Queen Elizabeth (1902)	8 12-in.	12,000 lb.
King George V (1902)	10 12 5-in.	14,000 lb.
Orion (1900)	10 12 5-in.	12,000 lb.
Neposun (1900)	10 12-in.	8,000 lb.
Dreadnought (1900)	8 12-in.	6,000 lb.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, 1 NOV 1914.

Many vessels have since been added, but no particulars of these have been issued by the Admiralty.
Typical Ships in *italic*, Turbine Engines are signified thus *T*, Oil fuel thus *o*.

Name	Completed (year)	Displacement (tons)	Main Armament (No of guns, and calibres)	T H P	Speed (knots)
Battleships					
90 <i>Hercules</i>	1906	—	—	—	21
91 <i>Resistance</i>	1906	—	—	—	21
92 <i>Repulse</i>	1906	—	—	—	21
93 <i>Royal Oak</i>	1905	25,500	8 X 15 in., 12 X 6 in.	—	21
94 <i>Resolution</i>	1905	12	12	—	17
95 <i>Revenge</i>	1905	12	12	—	17
96 <i>Ramilles</i>	1905	12	12	—	17
97 <i>Royal Sovereign</i>	1905	—	—	—	17
98 <i>Malaya</i>	1905	27,500	8 X 15 in., 16 X 6 in.	25,000	25
99 <i>Unamused</i>	1905	12	12	—	17
100 <i>Warrior</i>	1905	12	12	—	17
101 <i>Valiant</i>	1905	12	12	—	17
102 <i>Barham</i>	1905	12	12	—	17
103 <i>Queen Elizabeth</i>	1905	12	12	—	17
104 <i>Marlborough</i>	1905	25,000	10 X 13 5 in., 12 X 6 in.	29,000	25
105 <i>Emperor of India</i>	1904	12	12	—	17
106 <i>Bendure</i>	1904	12	12	—	17
107 <i>Iron Duke</i>	1904	—	—	—	17
108 <i>Agincourt</i>	1904	27,500	14 X 12 in., 20 X 6 in.	45,000	27 1/2
109 <i>Erin</i>	1904	23,000	10 X 13 5 in., 16 X 6 in.	25,000	23
110 <i>Audacious</i>	1903	12	12 X 13 5 in., 16 X 4 in.	27,000	12
111 <i>Ajax</i>	1903	12	12	—	17
112 <i>Centurion</i>	1903	12	12	—	17
113 <i>King George V</i>	1903	12	12	—	17
114 <i>Conqueror</i>	1902	22,500	12	—	17
115 <i>Monarch</i>	1902	12	12	—	17
116 <i>Thunderer</i>	1902	12	12	—	17
117 <i>Orion</i>	1902	12	12	—	17
118 <i>Hercules</i>	1901	20,000	10 X 12 in., 16 X 4 in.	25,000	11
119 <i>Colossus</i>	1901	12	12	—	17
120 <i>Septentio</i>	1901	19,500	10 X 12 in., 16 X 4 in.	12	17
121 <i>Vanguard</i>	1900	19,500	10 X 12 in., 16 X 4 in.	24,500	11
122 <i>Collingwood</i>	1900	12	12	—	17
123 <i>St. Vincent</i>	1900	12	12	—	17
124 <i>Superb</i>	1900	18,600	10 X 12 in., 16 X 4 in.	23,000	10
125 <i>Temeraire</i>	1900	12	12	—	17
126 <i>Hellerophon</i>	1900	12	12	—	17
127 <i>Agincourt</i>	1900	18,500	4 X 12 in., 10 X 9 in.	26,750	18 1/2
128 <i>Lord Nelson</i>	1900	12	12	—	17
129 <i>Drumhought</i>	1900	17,000	10 X 12 in.	12	17
130 <i>Swiftsure</i>	1900	21,200	4 X 10 in., 14 X 7 5 in.	12,500	19 1/2
131 <i>Africa</i>	1900	16,500	4 X 12 in., 4 X 9 in., 10 X 6 in.	18,000	18 1/2
132 <i>Britannia</i>	1900	12	12	—	17
133 <i>Hibernia</i>	1900	12	12	—	17
134 <i>Hindustan</i>	1900	12	12	—	17
135 <i>Zealandia</i>	1900	12	12	—	17
136 <i>Commonwealth</i>	1900	12	12	—	17
137 <i>Dominion</i>	1900	12	12	—	17
138 <i>King Edward VII</i>	1905	12	12	—	17
139 <i>Cornwallis</i>	1904	14,000	4 X 12 in., 12 X 6 in.	12	17 1/2
140 <i>Exmouth</i>	1903	12	12	—	17
141 <i>Exmouth</i>	1903	12	12	—	17
142 <i>Albion</i>	1903	12	12	—	17
143 <i>Duncan</i>	1902	12	12	—	17
144 <i>Prince of Wales</i>	1904	15,000	12	—	17
145 <i>Queen</i>	1904	12	12	—	17
146 <i>Venerable</i>	1902	12	12	—	17
147 <i>London</i>	1902	12	12	—	17
148 <i>Implacable</i>	1901	12	12	—	17
149 <i>Vengeance</i>	1900	18,500	12	—	17 1/2
150 <i>Albion</i>	1901	12	12	—	17
151 <i>Glory</i>	1900	12	12	—	17
152 <i>Chesapeake</i>	1900	12	12	—	17
153 <i>Illustrations</i>	1900	14,000	12	—	17
154 <i>Cesar</i>	1900	12	12	—	17
155 <i>Hampden</i>	1900	12	12	—	17
156 <i>Mars</i>	1900	12	12	—	17

The Royal Navy.

255

Name	Completed (year)	Displacement (tons)	Main Armament (No. of guns, and calibre)	L.H.P.	Speed (knots)
Battleships—continued.					
129 Jupiter	1897	14,900	4 X 12 in., 12 X 6 in.	12,000	16
130 Prince George	1896	"	"	"	"
131 Magnificent	1895	"	"	"	"
Battle Cruisers —					
132 Tiger	1914	27,000	8 X 12 5 in., 16 X 4 in.	78,000	21
133 Queen Mary	1913	"	"	"	21 7
134 Princess Royal	1912	26,250	"	70,000	"
135 Lion	1912	"	"	"	21 8
136 Australia (1)	1911	19,800	8 X 12 in., 16 X 4 in.	44,000	16
137 New Zealand (2)	1911	18,800	"	"	"
138 Indefatigable	1911	18,750	"	43,000	16
139 Amazon	1908	17,250	"	42,000	16 7
140 Inflexible	1908	"	"	"	17
141 Invincible	1909	"	"	"	"
Cruisers —					
142 Defence	1909	14,600	4 X 9 5 in., 10 X 7 5 in.	27,000	13
143 Shannon	1908	"	"	"	"
144 Mauritaur	1908	"	"	"	"
145 Achilles	1907	13,550	6 X 9 in., 4 X 7 5 in.	23,300	20 1/2
146 Cochrane	1907	"	"	"	"
147 Warrior	1907	"	"	"	"
148 Natal	1907	"	"	"	"
149 Black Prince	1906	"	6 X 9 in., 10 X 6 in.	"	"
150 Duke of Edinburgh	1906	"	"	"	"
151 Roxburgh	1905	10,850	4 X 7 5 in., 6 X 6 in.	21,000	11
152 Hampshire	1905	"	"	"	"
153 Carnarvon	1905	"	"	"	"
154 Antenn	1905	"	"	"	"
155 Devonshire	1904	"	"	"	"
156 Suffolk	1904	9,800	14 X 6 in.	22,000	23 1/2
157 Lancaster	1904	"	"	"	"
158 Cumberland	1904	"	"	"	"
159 Dumfries	1903	"	"	"	"
160 Berwick	1903	"	"	"	"
161 Cornwall	1904	"	"	"	"
162 Essex	1903	"	"	"	"
163 Kent	1903	"	"	"	"
164 King Alfred	1903	14,100	8 X 9 5 in., 16 X 6 in.	20,000	14
165 Leviathan	1903	"	"	"	"
166 Drake	1903	"	"	"	"
167 Euryalus	1904	12,000	8 X 9 5 in., 12 X 6 in.	27,000	16
168 Bacchante	1902	"	"	"	"
169 Satley	1902	"	"	"	"
170 Amphitrite	1900	11,000	16 X 6 in.	18,000	11
171 Argonaut	1899	"	"	"	"
172 Ariadne	1899	"	"	"	"
173 Europa	1898	"	"	16,500	"
174 Niobe (2)	1898	"	"	"	"
175 Iphigenia	1898	"	"	"	"
176 Terrible	1895	14,200	8 X 9 5 in., 16 X 6 in.	25,000	12
177 Gibraltar	1894	7,700	8 X 9 5 in., 10 X 6 in.	10,000	19
178 Theseus	1894	7,350	"	"	"
179 Grafton	1893	"	"	"	"
180 Endymion	1893	"	"	"	"
181 Crescent	1893	7,700	8 X 9 5 in., 12 X 6 in.	"	"
182 Royal Arthur	1893	"	8 X 9 5 in., 10 X 6 in.	"	"
183 Edgar	1893	7,350	"	"	"
Light Cruisers —					
184 Conqueror	1905	4,000	3 X 6 in., 5 X 4 in.	—	30
185 Comus	1905	"	"	—	"
186 Cleopatra	1905	"	"	—	"
187 Chameleon	1905	"	"	—	"
188 Cordelia	1905	"	"	—	"
189 Caryatid	1905	"	"	—	"
190 Caroline	1905	"	"	—	"
191 Calliope	1905	"	"	—	"
192 Aurora	1904	3,750	"	—	"
193 Galatea	1904	"	8 X 6 in., 5 X 4 in.	—	"
194 Inconstant	1904	"	"	—	"

(1) His Majesty's Australian ship.

(2) His Majesty's New Zealand ship.

(3) His Majesty's Canadian ship.

Name.	Completed (year).	Displacement (tons).	Main Armament (No. of guns, and calibre).	T.H.P.	Speed (knots).
Light Cruisers—contd.					
230 <i>Royalist</i>	1914	1,350	8 × 6 in., 6 × 4 in.	—	30
231 <i>Undaunted</i>	1914	11	11	—	19
232 <i>Thetys</i>	1914	11	11	—	19
233 <i>Thetys</i>	1914	11	11	—	19
234 <i>Arcturion</i>	1914	11	11	—	19
235 <i>Birmingham</i>	1913	2,440	9 × 6 in.	25,000	25
236 <i>Lowestoft</i>	1913	11	11	11	19
237 <i>Nottingham</i>	1913	11	11	11	19
238 <i>Dublin</i>	1913	2,400	8 × 6 in.	11	19
239 <i>Southampton</i>	1913	11	11	11	19
240 <i>Chatham</i>	1913	11	11	11	19
241 <i>Dartmouth</i>	1913	2,450	11	22,000	24½
242 <i>Falmouth</i>	1913	11	11	11	19
243 <i>Farmouth</i>	1913	11	11	11	19
244 <i>Weymouth</i>	1913	11	11	11	19
245 <i>Malbourne (s)</i>	1912	2,400	11	11	19
246 <i>Sydney (s)</i>	1912	11	11	11	19
247 <i>Albatross (s)</i>	1912	4,800	3 × 6 in., 10 × 4 in.	11	25
248 <i>Albatross (s)</i>	1912	11	11	11	19
249 <i>Glasgow</i>	1912	11	11	11	19
250 <i>Glasgow</i>	1912	11	11	11	19
251 <i>Liverpool</i>	1912	11	11	11	19
252 <i>Newcastle</i>	1912	11	11	11	19
253 <i>Bristol</i>	1912	11	11	11	19
254 <i>Encounter (s)</i>	1912	2,450	12 × 6 in.	22,500	21
255 <i>Challenger</i>	1911	11	11	11	19
256 <i>Hyacinth</i>	1910	2,600	11	20,000	20
257 <i>Highflyer</i>	1909	11	11	11	19
258 <i>Isis</i>	1907	11	11	9,500	20½
259 <i>Idis</i>	1907	11	11	11	19
260 <i>Doris</i>	1907	11	11	11	19
261 <i>Juno</i>	1907	11	11	11	19
262 <i>Miana</i>	1907	11	11	11	19
263 <i>Minerva</i>	1907	11	11	11	19
264 <i>Malaga</i>	1907	11	5 × 6 in., 6 × 4½ in.	11	19
265 <i>Talbot</i>	1906	11	11 × 6 in.	11	19
266 <i>Vindictive</i>	1906	1,750	10 × 6 in.	20,000	20½
267 <i>Furious</i>	1906	11	11	11	19
268 <i>For</i>	1906	4,350	8 × 6 in., 8 × 4½ in.	9,000	19
269 <i>Charybdis</i>	1904	11	11	11	19
270 <i>Hermione</i>	1904	11	11	11	19
271 <i>Adonis</i>	1904	11	8 × 6 in., 4 × 4½	11	19
272 <i>Arcturion</i>	1903	2,600	8 × 6 in., 6 × 4½ in.	11	20½
273 <i>Rainbow (s)</i>	1903	11	11	11	19
274 <i>Strius</i>	1903	11	11	11	19
275 <i>Sappho</i>	1903	2,400	11	11	19
276 <i>Epigonis (ss)</i>	1902	2,600	4 × 4½ in.	11	19
277 <i>Infrepid (ss)</i>	1902	11	11	11	19
278 <i>Thetis (ss)</i>	1902	2,400	11	11	20
279 <i>Kaled (ss)</i>	1902	11	11	11	19
280 <i>Andromache (ss)</i>	1902	11	11	11	19
281 <i>Leda (ss)</i>	1902	11	11	11	19
282 <i>Apollon (ss)</i>	1902	11	11	11	19
283 <i>Diamond</i>	1902	2,000	12 × 4 in.	9,500	20½
284 <i>Sarythra</i>	1902	11	11	11	19
285 <i>Amethyst</i>	1902	11	11	11	19
286 <i>Typhon</i>	1902	11	11	11	19
287 <i>Pioneer (s)</i>	1900	2,200	8 × 4 in.	7,000	20
288 <i>Psyche (s)</i>	1900	2,125	11	11	19
289 <i>Pyramus</i>	1900	11	11	11	19
290 <i>Pyroscopina</i>	1900	11	11	11	19
291 <i>Polaris</i>	1900	11	11	11	19
292 <i>Patrol</i>	1900	2,375	8 × 4½ in.	7,500	20½
293 <i>Gloucester</i>	1900	2,440	10 × 4 in.	22,000	20
294 <i>Gloucester</i>	1900	2,250	11	11	19
295 <i>Gloucester</i>	1900	2,440	11	11	19
296 <i>Gloucester</i>	1900	11	11	11	19
297 <i>Gloucester</i>	1900	11	11	11	19
298 <i>Gloucester</i>	1900	2,300	6 × 4 in.	11	19

(a) His Majesty's Auxiliary Ship.

(b) His Majesty's Commissioned Ship.

(c) Kingfisher.

Name.	Completed (year)	Displacement (tons)	Main Armament (No. of guns, and calibre)	I.H.P.	Speed (knots)
Light Cruisers (contd.)					
501 Skirmisher	1905	2,255	9 X 4 in.	16,400	21½
502 Attentive	1905	2,250	"	24,000	22
503 Patrol	1905	2,250	"	26,100	22
504 Adventure	1905	2,250	"	25,000	21½
505 Foresight	1905	2,250	"	24,300	22
506 Forward	1905	"	"	24,000	21½
507 Sentinel	1905	2,255	"	27,725	22½

TORPEDO VESSELS

Name.	Completed.	Tonn.	Guns.
531 Harrier	1895	1,070	4 X 7 in.
532 Dryad	1895	"	"
533 Halcyon	1895	"	"
534 Antelope	1895	820	"
535 Curlew	1895	"	"
536 Leda	1895	"	"
537 Jason	1895	"	"
538 Gossamer	1895	735	"
539 Skipjack	1895	"	"
540 Spanker	1895	"	"
541 Speedwell	1895	"	"
542 Seagull	1895	"	"
543 Vesper	1895	245	"

Depôts for Torpedo-boat Destroyers

550 Woolwich	1893	3,380	4 X 4 in.
551 Venus	1897	5,600	12 X 6 in.
552 St. George	1894	7,700	4 X 6 in.
553 Richmond	1893	9,000	"
554 Blake	1895	"	"
555 Leander	1895	4,250	2 X 12 in.
556 Tabaristan	"	"	8 X 4 in.
557 Tyne	1895	2,450	4 X 12 in.
558 Hecla	1895	4,400	8 X 4 in.

DEPOTS FOR SUBMARINES

Name.	Completed.	Tonn.	Guns.
640 Adamant	1912	925	"
641 Aleo	1912	"	"
642 Maldstone	1912	3,600	"
643 Vulcan	1891	5,600	8 X 7 in.
644 Hazard	1894	1,070	4 X 7 in.
645 Hebe	1893	820	"
646 Bonaventure	1894	4,250	2 X 12 in.
647 Arrogant	1895	5,730	4 X 7 in.
648 Dolphin	1895	900	"
649 York	1895	4,000	"
650 Unity	"	820	"
651 Pegasus	1912	2,125	"
652 Roma	1895	920	4 X 3 in.
653 Thames	1895	4,000	"

RIVER OR COAST SERVICE MONITORS.—Humber, Mersey and Severn (1904). 1,250 tons, 11½ knots. Two 6-in guns and two 4.7-in howitzers. Were building for Brazil and taken over at beginning of the war, as also were Agincourt and Erin (battleships), Faulknor and Brooke (Notula leaders), and other vessels as to which no official announcement has been made. A large number of monitors of various types have been completed since the outbreak of the war.

PERSONNEL OF THE FLEET.—The number of officers and men voted for all purposes (including the R.N. Division) is 300,000, as compared with 100,000 voted and an average of 214,000 actually borne in the year of Trafalgar. On Sept. 25, 1913, the sea service officers were as follows—

Executive Officers. Admirals of the Fleet, 3. Admirals, 12. Vice Admirals, 24. Rear-Admirals, 55. Captains, 308. Commanders, 489. Temporary Commanders, 20. Lieutenant-Commanders, 745. Temporary ditto, 10. Lieutenants, 1,537. Temporary ditto, 8. Supplementary Lieutenants-Commanders, 43. Supplementary Lieutenants, 69. Sub-Lieutenants, 399. Acting Sub-Lieutenants, 50. Mates, 126. Midshipmen, 299. Chief Gunners, 50. Gunners, 1,011. Chief Boatswains, 129. Boatswains, 25. Chief Signal Boatswains, 1. Signal Boatswains, 68. Warrant Telegraphists, 20. Acting Warrant Officers, 3.

Engineers. Engineer Vice-Admiral, 1. R. Rear-Admiral, 1. R. Captain, 21. R. Commanders, 294. R. Lieut.-Commanders, 293. R. Lieutenants, 299. Temporary R. Lieutenants, 21. Temporary R. Sub-Lieutenants, 24. Mates (R.), 21. Chief Artificer Engineers, 24. Artificer Engineers, 24. Warrant Mechanicians, 24. Warrant Electricians, 24.

THE ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE, under Rear-Admiral C. L. Vaughan-Lee, Director of Air

Services, comprised the following officers: Wing Captains, 2. Wing Commanders, 12. Squadron Commanders, 23. Flight Commanders, 28. Flight Lieutenants, 103. Flight Sub-Lieutenants, 221. Warrant Officers, 57. This gives a total of 707 officers in Sept., 1913, as compared with 597 in Oct., 1912.

STATIONARY SHIPS.

Acton and Acton II	Torpedo School, Sheerness.
Columbine	Flagship, Royal.
Cornwall	Flagship, Gibraltar.
Defiance	Torpedo School, Devonport.
Egypt	Flagship, Malta.
Excellent	Gunnery School, Portsmouth.
Flagstaff	Boy Artillery, Portsmouth.
Ganges	Training Ship, Harb. 1.
Imperieuse	Training Ship, Devonport.
Intus	Boy Artillery, Devonport.
Penelope	Flagship, Chatham.
Powerful	Training Ship, Devonport.
President	Blackfriars, Alma, Service.
Vernon	Torpedo School, Portsmouth.
Victory	Flagship, Portsmouth.
Vivid	Depôt, Devonport.
Walden	Depôt, Sheerness.

* H.M.S. Victory, Nelson's Flagship at the battle of Trafalgar (Oct. 21, 1805), was a first-rate 120-gun ship of the line.

The Royal Navy.

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Acidities	283	Champion	384	Falmouth	284	Lion	303	Resolution	323
Active	453	Charitable	385	Fearless	442	Liverpool	306	Revenge	324
Advocate	392	Chatham	386	Fearlight	442	London	344	Ranchard	327
Africa	286	Cleopatra	393	Forward	450	Lord Nelson	344	Royal Arthur	329
Agamemnon	123	Co-brane	394	Fox	393	Lowestoft	350	Royalist	329
Agnesourt	1025	Collingwood	218					Royal Oak	330
Alex	307	Colombo	1125	Galatia	230	Magnificent	260	Royaboveraign	330
Albanian	307	Common		Gibraltar	321	Malaya	97	Russell	336
Albion	250	wealth	133	Glasgow	360	Marlborough	100		
Amethyst	406	Comus	320	Glory	251	Mars	298	St. Vincent	329
Amphitrite	302	Conqueror	210	Gloster	304	Melbourne	337	Sapphire	406
Andromache	401	Conquest	303	Grafton	353	Milborne	376	Sappho	406
Antina	403	Cordelia	395			Munster	304	Saulral	321
Apollon	403	Cornwall	250	Hampshire	281	Monarch	121	Shannon	301
Archimedes	393	Cornwalls	250	Hannibal	152			Sirius	324
Argonaut	393	Crescent	307	Henocles	152	Naiad	400	Skirmisher	302
Ariadne	394	Camberland	216	Hermione	387	Natal	216	Southampton	308
Astrea	396			Hibernia	230	Neptune	216	Suffolk	308
Attentive	396	Dartmouth	353	Highbury	150	Newcastle	363	Superb	320
Audacious	306	Defence	306	Hindustan	131	New Zealand	305	Sutley	327
Aurora	306	Devonshire	304	Hycanth	367	Niobe	307	Swiftsure	327
Australia	304	Dundee	308			Nottingham	351	Bydney	328
Bacchante	399	Dunsmud	404	Illustrations	258	Orion	213	Talbot	328
Barham	300	Duns	375	Implacable	447			Temeraire	328
Beltherophon	222	Douglas	372	Inconstant	331	Patrol	303	Ternale	328
Bellona	455	Dunelm	134	Indefatigable	306	Pelorus	303	Thesus	328
Bentham	304	Dunelm	134	Indomitable	307	Penelope	334	Thunder	329
Berwick	309	Dura	375	Infexible	307	Phaeton	417	Tiger	329
Birmingham	309	Drake	372	Intrepid	308	Philonel	417	Topaz	407
Black Prince	309	Dreadnought	307	Irvine	309	Prince	409		
Blancha	454	Dublin	145	Iphigenia	307	Prince George	261		
Blonde	454	Duke of	117	Iron Duke	105	Prince of Wales	414	Undaunted	333
Bondage	456	Edinburgh	218	Isis	370	Princess Royal	300		
Brilliant	302	Duncan	140			Prusperjan	445	Valiant	90
Brabane	309			Juno	374	Psyche	421	Vanguard	327
Bristol	304	Edgar	377	Jupiter	370	Pyramus	423	Venerable	143
Britannia	105	Edipae	398					Vengeance	143
		Empire	377	Kent	230	Queen	240	Vindictive	379
		Emperor	203	King Alfred	238	Queen Elizabeth	300		
Cesar	196	Eraser	306	King Edward	238	Queen Mary	301	Warrior	328
Calliope	308	Erymanth	306	King George	238			Warspite	328
Canopus	194	Eria	306	King George	238	Rainbow	300	Weymouth	328
Cayster	314	Eria	306	King George	238	Ranulph	95		
Carnarvon	302	Essex	235			Raymond	89		
Caroline	307	Europe	306	Lancaster	206	Repubac	91		
Casterion	108	Euryalus	137	Latona	400	Resistance	90	Zealandia	210
Chalmer	306	Euryalus	137	Leviathan	400				

PERSONNEL LOANS

TABLE showing the monthly losses (killed and died of wounds) of the Royal Navy, R.N. Air Service, Royal Marines, R.N. Reserves, R.N. Division, and Specially Entered Mercantile Crews, including those lost in vessels that have been accidentally destroyed :—

1904.	Officers	Men.	1903.	Officers	Men.
Aug.	5	106	Jan.	60	801
Sept.	77	1,742	Feb.	60	808
Oct.	98	608	Mar.	25	298
Nov.	153	1,361	Apr.	20	41
Dec.	8	28	May	114	1,304
			June	60	577
			July	27	242
			Aug.	20	434
			Sept.	21	28
			(to 25th)		

Total - Officers	976	} 22,450
Men	9,900	

THE war losses of the German mercantile marine to the end of August, 1915, are thus summarised in a report dealing with the work of the Prize Court:—

Detained in British ports, U.K. and overseas	Ships	Tonnage
Captured in German colonial ports	146	245,282
Captured and sunk by British	4	11,377
Captured and sunk by Allies	2	29,441
Detained in Egyptian ports	8	2,882
Detained in Belgian ports	59	126,920
Detained in French and Russian ports	10	111,041
Detained in Italian ports	38	122,177
Captured by British	75	122,177
Captured by Allies	4	27,565
Sunk or damaged by submarines, mines, or explosions	25	6,775

Total	2,812,200
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TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS

Large numbers of these craft have been added since the outbreak of war.
° (b) fuel

Class	No. of Boats (eng)	Completed	Installed (eng)	Class	HP (# turbines)	Speed (knots)
M ¹	13	1913-1914	505	3 X 4 1/2	500-500	29
L ¹	10	1914-1915	900-905		500, 500-54, 500	29-30
L ²	19	1915-1917	750-800	2 X 4 1/2, 2 X 12-11 1/2	513, 500-500	29-30
II ¹	10	1916-1917	897-907	2 X 4 1/2, 3 X 12-11 1/2	513, 500-500	29-30
II ²	16	1916-1918	897-907	5 X 12 PPS	524, 500	29-30
II ³	5	1918-1919	970-1,045	5 X 12	525, 500	30
E	34	1914-1915	540-560	4 X 12-11 1/2	7,000	35 1/2
D	8	1916-1919	540-565	1 X 12-11 1/2, 5 X 6-11 1/2	3,700	27-30
L	33	1919-1924	355-430	2 X 12-11 1/2	7,500	27-30
B	2	1917-1919	355-470	2 X 12 PPS	6,000	30
A	10	1915-1920	580-590	2 X 12 PPS, 5 X 6 1/2	3,850-4,800	27

[illegible]

FLINTLA LEADERS.—Swift (new), 2,120 tons, 30 knots, 4 X 4 in. guns. Walker and Wolfe (new), 2,420 tons, 30 knots, 6 X 4 in. guns.

THIN LAYERS.—Intrepid (sbg), Andromeda (sbg), Idona (sbg), Thetis (sbg), Hippocampus (sbg), Apollo (sbg), and Nalae (sbg); all 3/4 in to 1 in diam. All carry a 24 x 12 in.

TORPEDO BOATS.
— ON FOOT.

Length.	Number of Boats.	Completed for Ser.	Displacement (tons)	I.H.P.	Speed (knots)
add to 100 feet	34	1906-9	243-375	3,000 to 4,000 (110/12000)	27
100 feet	9	1902-4	294-297	4,000	28
110 feet	4	1904	280	4,500	28
120 to 130 feet	13	1897-1902	120-174	various	
130 to 150 feet	42	1898-9	77-110	various	19 to 24

SUBMARINES.

Class.	Number	Completed	Displacement	I.H.P. (surface)	I.H.P. submerged
<i>Nautilus</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Nautilus</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S-1</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S-2</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S-3</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S-4</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S-5</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S-6</i> (also No. 3, 7, 12)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S-7</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S-8</i> (also D 5)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S-9</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S-10</i> and <i>S-11</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S-12</i> and <i>S-13</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S-14</i> and <i>S-15</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S-16</i> (also A 7)	—	—	—	—	—

HIS MAJESTY'S AUSTRALIAN SHIPS.

Boiler Cruiser, Australia (No. 204).
Light Cruisers, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane
 (Nos. 205, 206, and 207).
Destroyer, Encounter (No. 208).
Destroyer, Gayndah and Protector
 (Nos. 209, 210, and 211).
Destroyer, Derwent, Parramatta, Swan, Isonna, Warrego, and Yarra.

HIS MAJESTY'S CANADIAN SHIPS.

Cruiser, Niobe (No. 212).
Light Cruiser, Rainbow (No. 213).

MISCELLANEOUS VESSELS.

Coastguard "Brimers"—Argus, Julia, Safeguard, Squidrot, Thrush, Watchful
Boats—Alert, Algerine, Cadmus, Cleo, Emerald, Gila, Healer, Rinaldo, Shearwater, Torch, Vandal, Widdow.

Surveying Ships—Daisy, Endeavour, Esther, Fantome, Merlu, Marine, Research, Sealark, Triton

Dispatch Vessels—Alcorty
Repair Vessels—Amstar, Yukon, Reliance
Yachts—H.M.S. Alexandra (Tartan), H.M.S. Victoria and Albert

Special Service—Firestorm, Henry, Amos, Seahorse, Spinny, Traveller

Oil Carrying Vessels—Attendant, Carol, Fero, Ida, Khaki, Olympia, Petrolene, Service, Trefol, Turnoff

Hospital Ships—Maine (Specially commissioned for war—Agatha, Anna, Drina, Garth, Gusto, Karapina, Liberty, Mago, Pina, Queen Alexandra, Rava, Rhodan, Somali, Soudan)

Auxiliary Small Craft—Down to Boat, etc.
 1904-1905 merchant vessels, including fishing craft, had been commissioned by the Admiralty for various war services.

HIS MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.

ASTORIA	BOMBAY	CH. Engineer, Eng. (Comm.)
Capt. R.M. L.L. H. Bennett.	(Royal Indian Marine)	Edward J. Roberts.
Superintendent, C.F. Webber	Asst. Director, Capt. E. J. C.	Chief Eng., W. T. Cockcroft.
	Harbour, R.M.	Electrician, Eng., E. F. Hunt.
	Sub. Off., Lieut. E. W. Middle-	Deputy Naval Store Off., R. Tyler.
	man, R.M.	
	Ch. Constructor, T. Avery	CHAMBERLAIN YARD
	Super of Machinery, Chief Eng.	Adm. Dept.,
	T. H. Knight, R.M.	
	Chief of Dock Rep.	Sec. C. R.
	Chief of Dock Rep.	Chief of Dock Rep. & King's House.
	Chief of Dock Rep.	Chief of Dock Rep. & King's House.
	Chief of Dock Rep.	Chief of Dock Rep. & King's House.

Manager, Construction Dept., F
R. Gills.
Manager, Engineering Dept.,
Eng.-Capt. W. W. H. Raw-
lins.
Supt. Civil Engr., H. E. Oakley
Electrical Engr., L. Hewitt.
Naval Store Off., R. C. Watts
Expense Accts., J. O'Neill
Cashier, J. E. Lindsay
Fleet Surg., Henry E. Beatty

DEVONPORT YARD.
Adml. Supt., Rear Adm. G. H. B.
Munday, M.V.O. Sec., R. F.
Franklin.

Capt. of the Dockyard and King's
Harbour Mr. of the Harbour,
Capt. H. J. L. Clarke, R.N.
Manager, Engineering Dept.,
Eng. Capt. W. H. James
Supt. Civil Engr., G. P. Hayes
Electrical Engr., E. H. Kingston.
Naval Store Off., J. W. L.
Olliver
Expense Accts., T. E. Dexter
Cashier, A. Rollin
Fleet Surgeon, W. Haskett, M.D.
(ret.).

DOVER.
King's Harbour Master, Capt.
A. Honderston (ret.).
Supt. Civil Engr., D. Short-
ridge

GIBRALTAR
Adml. Supt., Vice-Adm. Freder-
ic E. Brock, C.B. Sec., E. F.
Garrard
Ch. Engineer, Eng. Comm. "
Bilder
Electrical Engr., J. S. Pringle

HAULBOWLINE
(Royal Alexandra)
King's Harbour Master Queens-
town, and Dep. Supt., Comm.
E. E. Lucy
Chief Engineer, T. E. Elvy
Asst. Electrical Engr. (in charge),
A. J. Moore.

ASCHEHON
Surg., Albert C. Hensack, M.B.

BERMUDA
Fleet Surg., John A. Keogh, M.B.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
Fleet Surg., A. W. B. Livesey, M.B.
CEATHAM (Royal Hospital)
Surg. Gen., A. J. J. Johnston
Dep. Surg. Gen., Herbert W.
G. Doyle.
CEATHAM (R.M. Infirmary)
Fleet Surg., John D. Hughes
DARTMOUTH (Cadets' Sick Qn.)
Fleet Surg., Joseph A. Moon.
DEAL (R.M. Infirmary)
Fleet Surg., Robert Hill, G.O.

GIBRALTAR
Dep. Surg. Gen., Wm. W. Fryn.
HASLAR (Royal Hospital).
Surg. Gen., J. J. Dennis, M.D.

Deputy Naval Store Off., I. V.
Barnett.

HONG KONG.
Naval Off. in Ch., Commodore
Robert H. Amstruther, C.M.G.
Sec., W. R. Neighbour
Constructor, C. D. J. Bell
Ch. Engineer, Eng. Comm.
William W. Reed
Civil Engr., A. E. Anderson
Electrical Engr., W. A. Knight
Naval Store Off., W. J. Olick
Expense Accts., F. W. Cary

KIDDERPORE
(Royal Indian Marine)
Deputy Director, Capt. G. B.
Kewett, R.I.M.
Staff Off., Lieut. H. Morland.
Constructor E. P. Newnham
Insp. of Machinery, Ch. Eng.
J. Lush, R.I.M.

MALTA
Adml. Supt., Vice Adm. Arthur
B. Limpus, C.B. Sec., C. E.
Woolmer
Captain Attendant Capt. Francis
A. L. Andrews, M.V.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Capt. J. G.
Liveridge
Supt. Civil Engr. J. R. Slives
Electrical Engr. J. D. Lova.
Naval Store Off. E. A. Hayward.
Fleet Surg., John McElwee, M.D.

PENBROKE DOCKYARD
Capt. Supt., Capt. Frederick D.
G. Brown, Sec., G. H. C.
Smith
King's Harbour Master, Comm.
(W. C. Strickland, R.N.)
Ch. Constructor, P. L. Pethick
Civil Engr., H. F. Bowen
Electrical Engr., R. Wychman
Naval Store Off., N. A. Hay
Fleet Surg., H. W. Gordon
Green

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Dep. Surg. Gen., Alex. G.
Wilder, C. J. Mansfield,
M.V.O., M.D.

HAULBOWLINE (Royal Hospital)
Fleet Surg., Frank A. Capps

HONG KONG
Dep. Surg. Gen., Donald I. Ho-
lyn, M.B.

MALTA.
Dep. Surg. Gen., Jas. L. Smith,
M.V.O., M.B.

OSBORNE (Cadets' Sick Qn.)
Fleet Surg., Cecil H. Hook

PLYMOUTH (Royal Hospital)
Surg. Gen., William E. Norman.
Dep. Surg. Gen., Patrick B.
Handy, M.B., George A.
Dreager

PLYMOUTH
(R.M. Infirmary)
Fleet Surg., John Andrews, M.B.

PORTLAND
King's Harbour Master, Capt.
Frank R. C. Ryan.
Civil Engr., H. A. Brin.

PORTSMOUTH YARD (G.S. Eng.)
Adml. Supt., Rear-Adm. Arthur
W. Weymouth, Sec., H. R.
Foscott-Frost.

Capt. of the Dockyard & King's
Harbour Master, Capt. Cyril
E. Tozer, R.N.

Myr. Construction Dept., J. Apsay
Manager, Engring Dept., Eng-
Capt. E. B. Dixon.

Supt. Civil Engineer, J. R. Hunt.
Electrical Engr., L. J. Steele
Naval Store Off., W. Bunny
Expense Accts., W. G. Allen.
Cashier, G. Egan
Fleet Surg., Dep. Surg. Gen.
G. Hewlett, M.B. (ret.).

ROTHEY
Commodore Supt., Henry H.
Bruce, M.V.O.
King's Harbour Master, Capt.
W. F. Slaytor
Chief Constructor, G. M. Apsay
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Capt. G. W.
Burns
Supt. Civil Engr., H. C. Reid.

SHERBURN YARD (G.S. Eng.)
Senior Officer-in-Charge, Rear-
Adm. Edmund H. Smith.
Sec.,

Ch. Constructor, W. G. Cole
Ch. Engineer, J. A. Hodgson
Electrical Engr., J. McCaffery
Naval Store Officer, H. F. L.
Rinald.
Fleet Surgeon, E. C. Criddle.

WHEATLEY
King's Harbour Master, Comm.
Albert E. House, R.N.
Chief Engineer, Eng. Lieut.
William H. Edwards.

WEST INDIA DOCKS
(Naval Store Depot)
Naval Store Off. and Insp. of
Naval Stores, H. C. Manle

PORTLAND (Royal Hospital)
Fleet Surg., Jonathan Shand,
M.B.

PORTSMOUTH (R.M. Infirmary)
Fleet Surg., John C. Ferguson,
M.B.

PORTSMOUTH (R.M. Infirmary)
Fleet Surg., G. T. Collingwood.

QUEENSTOWN (Sick Quarters)
Fleet Surg., Harold F. Jones.

SHOOTLEY (Sick Qn.)
Fleet Surg., C. L. W. Buntin,
M.B.

WHEATLEY
Fleet Surg., Richard F. Clark.

WARMOUTH (Royal Hospital.)
Fleet Surg., Robt. Milne, M.B.
YOKONAMA (R.N. Sick Qn.)
Fleet Surg., Chas. S. Woodwright.

The Army List—Military Administration—General Officers 265

Deputy Judge-Advocate, Gilbert Miller, *Acting to 1890*
Legal Assistant, K. Mol. Marshall, *Acting*

THE ARMY MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD
Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service
Secretary, E. T. Gann.

THE NURSING BOARD
President, E. M. Queen Alexander
Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.
Members in-Chief, Mrs. E. H. Becker, *President*
Secretary, Miss E. M. McCarthy, *President*

THE ARMY PRISONERS COMMISSION
Chairman, (Hon.) Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, *President*
The Chairman, Board—1890, *President*

President Maj.-Gen. Sir C. F. Hadden, *President*
Vice-Pres. Vice-Adm. R. B. Parquhar, *President*
Secretary Maj. C. C. Neill, *President*
Natal Sec. Commr. G. F. Evans, *President*

ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, GROSVENOR ROAD, S.W.—1890
Chief Ordnance Officer, Col. E. W. M. Jackson, *President*
Medical Officer, Maj. H. A. L. Howell, *President*

ROYAL ARMYMENT FACTORY, SOUTH FARNBOROUGH—1890
Supt., M. O'Garra, *President*

Director-General of Territorial Force, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward C. Brehme, *President*
Inspector of Territorial Force, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, *President*

INSPECTORS OF THE HOME FORCES APPOINTED FOR THE W.I.N.—1890 and 1891

Inspectors of Cavalry, Col. Hon. O. V. C. A. Lamley, *President*
Inspector of R.H.I. & R.F.A., Col. (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) B. C. U. Smith

Inspector of R.H.I. Col. (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) E. G. Stirling, *President*
Inspector of R.H.I. Lt. K. F. Dunsterville, *President*

Inspector of R.H.I. Lt. (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. M. Heath, *President*
Inspector of R.H.I. Lt. (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. M. Heath, *President*

Inspector of R.H.I. Lt. (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. M. Heath, *President*
Inspector of R.H.I. Lt. (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. M. Heath, *President*

Inspector of R.H.I. Lt. (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. M. Heath, *President*
Inspector of R.H.I. Lt. (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. M. Heath, *President*

Inspector of R.H.I. Lt. (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. M. Heath, *President*
Inspector of R.H.I. Lt. (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. M. Heath, *President*

FIELD MARSHALS.

R. H. 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., Col. Grenadier Guards and Army Service Corps, Col. in Chief 5th Dragoons, Highland L.I., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and Rifle Brig., *President*

V.C., Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. Royal Horse Guards, Constable of the Tower

Rt. Hon. Francis Wallace, Lord Granfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. 1st Life Guards Colonel Commandant King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Sir Charles Henry Pownall, G.C.B., Indian Army, Col. 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Browlow's Fusiliers).

Right Hon. Horatio Herbert, Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers.

Right Hon. Paul Sanford, Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., Col. Scots Guards.

Right Hon. William Gustavus, Lord Nicholson, G.C.B.

Sir John Denton Pinkstone French, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., Col. 1st Hussars and Col. in Chief Royal Irish Regt.

GENERALS—ACTIVE LIST

Schleswig Holstein H.R.H. Prince Christian of, K.G., *President*
Spain, H.M. King Alfonso XIII of, K.G., Col. in-Chief 16th Lancers.

Hunter, Sir Archibald, G.C.B., Col. Royal Lancaster Regt.

Hamilton, Sir Ian Standish Monteith, G.C.B., Col. Cameron Highlanders.

Barrow, Sir Edmund Geo., G.C.B., Indian Army.

Rundle Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B., Hamilton, Sir Bruce Mordaunt, *President*
India, Sir Beauchamp, G.C.B., MacLennan, Sir Wm. Henry, *President*

India, Sir William T., K.C.B., Wingate, Sir F. Reginald, *President*
India, Sir Cecil, K.M.L.I., Nixon, Sir J. Eccles, K.C.B., Indian Army.

India, Sir Horace Lockwood, K.C.B., A.D.C. Gen., Col. F. F. Hart, Sir Reg. C., K.C.B., *President*
India, Sir Henry Fane, Nicholls, Sir William C., K.C.B., *President*

India, Sir Arthur B. Paget, *President*
India, Sir Douglas, K.C.B., Col. 1st Lancers.

Cavalry.

(The figures in parentheses refer to the list of Army Agents at page 271.)

1ST LIFE GUARDS (The Blues) Hyde Park. Col. in-Chief, The King Col., Lord Granfell, G.C.B., <i>President</i>	(1) ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (The Blues) Regent's Park (1) Col. in-Chief, The King Col., Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, <i>President</i> 1st, G.C.B., <i>President</i>	(2) 2ND LIFE GUARDS (The Blues) Hyde Park. Col. in-Chief, The King Col., Sir Wm. Henry Seymour, <i>President</i> K.C.B., <i>President</i>
(3) 3RD LIFE GUARDS (The Blues) Windsor. Col. in-Chief, The King Col., Lord Granfell, G.C.B., <i>President</i>	(4) 4TH LIFE GUARDS (The Blues) Windsor. Col. in-Chief, The King Col., Lord Granfell, G.C.B., <i>President</i>	(5) 5TH LIFE GUARDS (The Blues) Windsor. Col. in-Chief, The King Col., Lord Granfell, G.C.B., <i>President</i>
(6) 6TH LIFE GUARDS (The Blues) Windsor. Col. in-Chief, The King Col., Lord Granfell, G.C.B., <i>President</i>	(7) 7TH LIFE GUARDS (The Blues) Windsor. Col. in-Chief, The King Col., Lord Granfell, G.C.B., <i>President</i>	(8) 8TH LIFE GUARDS (The Blues) Windsor. Col. in-Chief, The King Col., Lord Granfell, G.C.B., <i>President</i>

4TH D. GUARDS (Roy. Irish) Fulworth (a) Col. Edward Cecil Bethune, C.V.O., <i>lg</i>	6 (Lansdowne) DRAGOONS Wentworth (a) Col. in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., <i>fm</i> . Col. Michael F. Rington, C.V.O. <i>mg</i>	14 (King's) HUSSARS Mallow (a) Col. Boyce A. Combe, C.B., <i>mg</i>
5TH D. G. (Princess Charlotte at Wales's) ALDERSHOT (a) Hon. Col. H.M. King of the Belgians, K.S. Col. Wm. Edward Mansland, <i>mg</i> .	7 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS Bangalore (a) Col. Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., <i>mg</i>	15 (The King's) HUSSARS Longmoor, East Loth. (a) Col. Sir George Luk, G.C.B., <i>g</i>
6TH D. GUARDS (Garrimara) Canterbury (a) Col. Sir John Fryer, K.C.B., <i>lg</i>	8 (King's Royal Irish) HUSSARS Aldershot (a) Col. Sir Bryan Thos. Mahon, K.C.V.O., <i>lg</i>	16 (The Queen's) LANCERS Curragh (a) Col. in-Chief, H.M. Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, K.G., <i>g</i> Col. James Melville Babinington, C.B., <i>mg</i>
7TH D. G. (Princess Royal's) Secunderabad (a) Col. Sir H.P. Ewart, G.C.V.O., <i>mg</i>	9 (Queen's Royal) LANCERS Fulworth (a) Col. Sir Henry A. Bushman, K.C.B., <i>mg</i>	17 (Duke of Cambridge's Own) LANCERS, <i>Wentworth</i> (a) Col. Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.B., <i>lg</i>
1 (ROYAL) DRAGOONS (a) Putehofstrum (for Longmoor) Col. Hon. John K. Landley, <i>mg</i>	10 (Pr of Wales's Own Roy) HUSARS (a) Col. in-Chief, The King Col. Visct. Downe, K.C.V.O., <i>mg</i>	18 (Queen Mary's Own) HUSARS (a) Tidworth (for Hounslow) Col. Sir J. P. Bramson, K.C.B., <i>mg</i>
2 DRAGOONS (Royal Scots Greys) (a) York (for Edinburgh) Col. in-Chief, H.R.H. Nicholas II., K.G. Emp. of Russia. Col. A. S. M. Brunne, <i>mg</i>	11 (Prince Albert's Own) H.M. SABES, Aldershot (a) Col. Sir A. L. Littleton Annes- ley, K.C.V.O., <i>lg</i>	19 (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) HUSARS, Houn- slow (a) Col. Sir John D. P. French, G.C.B., G.M., <i>fm</i>
3 (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS Shorncliffe (a) Col. Hon. Julian H. G. Byng, G.B., <i>mg</i>	12 LANCERS (Pr of Wales's Royal) (a) Col. Robert George Broadwood, C.B., <i>lg</i>	20 HUSSARS Colchester (a) Col. Hugh Butler Gough, C.B., <i>mg</i>
4 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS Curragh (a) Col. Sir Alex Geo. Montgomery Moore, K.C.B., <i>g</i>	13 HUSSARS, Meerut (a) Col. Sir Robert R. S. Baden Powell, K.C.B., <i>lg</i>	21 (Empress of India's) LANCERS (a) Col. Sir Fredk. Wm. Benson, K.C.B., <i>mg</i>
5 (Royal Irish) LANCERS (a) Dublin (for Aldershot) Col. Edmund H. H. Allenby C.B., <i>mg</i>		

TERRITORIAL FORCE—List of Regiments

Ayrshire, Bedfordshire, Berks, Bucks., Cheshire, Denbigh- shire, Derbyshire, Devon (Royal Inf.), Devon (Royal N.), Derbet, Essex, Fifehire and Forfarshire, Gloucestershire Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Herts, Kent (Royal Kent), Kent (West), Lancashire Lancashire (Queen's Own), Leicestershire, Leicestershire (D of Lancaster's Own), Col. in-Chief, The King, Leicester-	shire, Lancashire, London, City of London and County of (Middlesex), London and County of, London, 3rd County of, Lothians and Border Horns, Local's Scouts, Mon- mouthshire, Norfolk (The King's Own Royal, Royal), Col. in-Chief, The King, Hon. Col. H.M. the King of Nor- way, K.G. Northamptonshire Northumberland, Notting- hamshire (Sherwood Rangers),	Nottinghamshire (S. Nottingham), Hussars, Oxfordshire, Pem- broke, Scottish Horse, Shrop- shire, Somerset (York), Sum- erset (West), Staffordshire, Suffolk—Col. in-Chief, The King, Surrey, Sussex, War- wickshire, Welsh Horse, West Yorkshire and Cumberland, Wiltshire (Royal), Wiltshire (Yorkshire), Yorkshire (Leic.), York- shire (Herts), Yorkshire, East riding of
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Royal Regiment of Artillery.

(1)

Colonel-in-Chief, The King. Master Gunner, R. James Park. Colonels-Commandant, Sir Robert Editham G.C.B., <i>g</i> , Edward Christian Gifford, C.V.O., <i>g</i> , <i>fm</i> , <i>mg</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>fm</i> , (Late Bengal); Edward Dwyer	Elliott, <i>mg</i> , (Late Bengal), Francis William Ward, G.C.B., <i>mg</i> , (Late Bengal), <i>fm</i> , <i>mg</i> , Francis Chapman, K.C.B., <i>g</i> , (Late Bengal), Sir Albert Henry Wilmet Williams, K.C.V.O., <i>g</i> , <i>fm</i> , <i>mg</i> , <i>g</i> , Lambert Foster, <i>lg</i> , Sir	Edwin Markham, K.C.B., <i>g</i> , <i>fm</i> , <i>mg</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>fm</i> , Alkins Nicolson, <i>mg</i> , Sir H. Le G. Gentry, K.C.B., <i>lg</i> , Michael Henry Eward, <i>mg</i> , (Late Bengal), Sir J. F. Owen, G.C.B., <i>g</i> , Arthur Harries, G.C.B., <i>mg</i> , Stuart James
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Nicholson, C.B., m.g., John Booth Richardson, m.g., Sir Henry Macleod Leslie Dundas, G.C.B., g., Sir George Tundal Pretymand, K.C.M.G., m.g., Sir Robert Macgregor Stewart, G.C.B., g., William Francis Moore Hutchinson, m.g. Edmund Hunt Holley m.g., Sir Alfred Edward Turner, K.C.B., m.g., Woodburn Hunter, m.g., Sir Josephine Hennessy Woodhouse, G.O.B., g., Trevor Bruce Tyler, C.S.D., m.g., Sir Edmund Roche Ellis, G.C.I.E., l.g., Sir Geo. Arthur	French, K.C.M.G., m.g., Arthur Geddis Craig, C.B., m.g., Richard Wason, G.B., m.g., Sir Demmond Dykes Tynte O'Gar- raghan, K.C.V.O., m.g., Sir C. H. Scott, K.C.B., m.g.	SPECIAL RESERVE R.G.A. TERRITORIAL FORCE R.A. HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COM- PANY (The Armoury House, Finsbury, E.C.) Capt-General & Col., The King Lt.-Col. Comdg., Earl of Den- bigh and Desmond, C.V.O., T.D., A.D.C., g. ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY Depdt. Footmarch, G.W. Thompson, m. Riding Establishment, Footmarch, m. ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY
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Corps of Royal Engineers.

(1)

Col-in-Chief The King Colo Comm., Sir Frederick R. Maunsell, K.C.B., g. (late Bengal) Sir Horace William Montagu, K.C.B., g., Charles Ang Goodfellow, V.C., l.g. (late Bombay), Wm Perci- val Trunkins, C.I.E., g. (late Bengal) George Warren Wal- ker, a (late Madras), Charles Strahan, l.g. (late Bengal) Sir	James Boyan Edwards, K.C.B., l.g., Sir Richard Harrison, G.C.B., g., Robert Nichol- Dawson-Skott, g., Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., g., Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.O.M.F.M., Chas John Moys- es, C.M.G., m.g., Sir Thomas Fraser, K.C.B., m.g., Sir Bin- don Blood, G.C.B., g.	SPECIAL RESERVE R.E. Royal Engineers (Basseterre). Royal Monmouthshire (Non- march), Postal Section, Motor Cyclist Section TERRITORIAL FORCE R.E. ENGINEERS AND RAILWAY STAFF CORPS (15 Dean's Yard, Westminster)
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RELATIVE RANK OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND ARMY

NAVAL RANK	ARMY RANK
1 Admirals of the Fleet.	1 Field-Marshal
2 Admirals.	2 Generals.
3 Vice-Admirals and Engineer Vice-Admirals	3 Lieutenant-Generals.
4 Rear-Admirals & Engineer Rear Admirals, Surgeons-General	4 Major-Generals.
5 Commodores.	5 Brigadier-Generals.
6 Captains (of 2 years), Engineer Captains (of 2 years), Deputy Surgeons-General Paymasters-in-Chief	6 Colonels.
7 Captains (under 2 years), Engineer Captains (under 2 years)	7 Lieutenant-Colonels.
8 Commanders, Engineer Commanders, Fleet Surgeons and Fleet Paymasters, Naval Instructors (of 15 years).	8 Lieutenant-Colonels (but junior of that rank).
9 Lieutenant Commanders.	9 Majors.
10 Lieutenants (of 5 years), Engineer do do, Staff Surgeons, Staff Paymasters, Paymasters, Naval Instructors (of 5 years), Carpenter Lieutenants (of 5 years)	10 Majors.
11 Lieutenants (under 5 years), Engineer do do, Surgeons, Asst. Paymasters (of 4 years), Naval Instructors (under 5 years), Carpenter Lieutenants (do)	11 Captains.
12 Sub-Lieutenants, Engineer Sub-Lieutenants, Asst Paymasters (under 4 years), Naval Instructors (under 5 years)	12 Lieutenants.
13 Chief Gunners, Chief Boatswains, Commissioned Telegraphists, Chief Artificer Engineers, Commissioned Mechanicians, Chief Schoolmasters, Chief Carpenters, Commissioned Electricians	13 Second Lieutenants.
14 Gunners, Boatswains, Warrant Telegraphists and Chief Masters at Arms, Artificer Engineers, Warrant Mechanicians, Head Wardmasters, Warrant Writers, Head Stewards, and Instructors in Cookery, Head Schoolmasters, Carpenters, Warrant Electricians and Warrant Armourers.	14 1st Class Staff Sergeant Majors Army Service Corps, &c., but senior to those ranks.
15 Midshipmen, Clerks.	15 1st Class Staff Sergeant Majors Army Service Corps, &c., but junior to those ranks.

The Foot Guards.

GRENADE GUARDS. (1) <i>Regt. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.</i> <i>Col.-in-Chief, The King</i> <i>Col., Duke of Connaught, K.C., f.m.</i> <i>1st Battalion.</i> <i>2nd Battalion.</i> <i>3rd Battalion.</i>	Col., Visct. Palmouth, K.C.V.O., G.B., m.g. <i>1st Battalion.</i> <i>2nd Battalion.</i> <i>3rd Battalion.</i>	IRISH GUARDS. (1) <i>Regt. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.</i> <i>Col.-in-Chief, The King</i> <i>Colonel, Earl Kitchener K.C., f.m.</i> <i>1st Battalion.</i>
GOLDSTREAK GUARDS. (1) <i>Regt. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.</i> <i>Col.-in-Chief, The King.</i>	SCOTS GUARDS. (1) <i>Regt. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.</i> <i>Col.-in-Chief, The King</i> <i>Col., Lord Methuen, G.C.B., f.m.</i> <i>1st Battalion.</i> <i>2nd Battalion.</i>	WELSH GUARDS. <i>Regt. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.</i> <i>Col.-in-Chief, The King.</i> <i>Col., Lord Harris.</i> GUARDS DEPOY (Caterham).

Infantry Regiments of the Line.*[Arranged Alphabetically by the titles directed to be used in official correspondence.]*

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS (Princess Louise's). (1) <i>Regimental District No. 32—</i> <i>Depôt, Stirling Record Office, Perth.</i> <i>Col., John E. Boyes, C.B., m.g.</i> <i>1st Batt. (4th Foot).</i> <i>2nd Batt. (4th Foot).</i>	CAMERONIAN, THE (Scottish Rifles). (1) <i>Regimental District No. 25—</i> <i>Depôt and Record Office, Hamilton, N.B.</i> <i>Col., Joseph H. Lays, C.V.O., m.g.</i> <i>1st Batt. (4th Foot).</i> <i>2nd Batt. (4th Foot).</i>	DUBLIN FUSILIERS (ROY.) (1) <i>Regimental District No. 22—</i> <i>Depôt, Nass Record Office, Dublin.</i> <i>Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.C., f.m.</i> <i>Col., Charles Duncan Cooper, C.B., m.g.</i> <i>1st Batt. (4th Foot).</i> <i>2nd Batt. (4th Foot).</i>
BERKSHIRE REGT. (1) <i>Regimental District No. 24—</i> <i>Depôt, Reading Record Office, Woking.</i> <i>Col., Thomas David Pilcher, C.B., m.g.</i> <i>1st Batt. (4th Foot).</i> <i>2nd Batt. (4th Foot).</i>	CHESHIRE REGIMENT (1) <i>Regimental District No. 22—</i> <i>Depôt, Chester Record Office, Shrewsbury.</i> <i>Col., Edward Ritchie Graham, C.B., m.g.</i> <i>1st Batt. (4th Foot).</i> <i>2nd Batt. (4th Foot).</i>	DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY (1) <i>Regimental District No. 22—</i> <i>Depôt, Bodmin Record Office, Exeter.</i> <i>Col., Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, K.C.B.</i> <i>1st Batt. (4th Foot).</i> <i>2nd Batt. (4th Foot).</i>
BERKSHIRE REGT. (ROYAL) (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) (1) <i>Regimental District No. 22—</i> <i>Depôt, Reading Record Office, Woking.</i> <i>Col., Edward T. Dickson, m.g.</i> <i>1st Batt. (4th Foot).</i> <i>2nd Batt. (4th Foot).</i>	CITY OF LONDON REGT.— <i>See "Royal Fusiliers, The."</i>	DURHAM LIGHT INF. (1) <i>Regimental District No. 22—</i> <i>Depôt, Newcastle Record Office, York.</i> <i>Col., Russell Upcher C.B., m.g.</i> <i>1st Batt. (4th Foot).</i> <i>2nd Batt. (4th Foot).</i>
BLACK WATCH, The—See "Royal Highlanders"	CONNAUGHT RANGERS (1) <i>Regimental District No. 22—</i> <i>Depôt, Galway Record Office, Cork.</i> <i>Col., Wm. Liston Dalrymple, C.B., m.g.</i> <i>1st Batt. (4th Foot).</i> <i>2nd Batt. (4th Foot).</i>	ESSEX REGIMENT (1) <i>Regimental District No. 22—</i> <i>Depôt and Record Office, Warrington.</i> <i>Colonel, Francis Ventris, m.g.</i> <i>1st Batt. (4th Foot).</i> <i>2nd Batt. (4th Foot).</i>
BORDER REGIMENT. (1) <i>Regimental District No. 22—</i> <i>Depôt, Carlisle Record Office, Preston.</i> <i>Col., William J. Chads, C.B., m.g.</i> <i>1st Batt. (4th Foot).</i> <i>2nd Batt. (4th Foot).</i>	DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT (1) <i>Regimental District No. 22—</i> <i>Depôt and Record Office, Exeter.</i> <i>Colonel, Sir George M. Bullock, K.C.B., f.m.</i> <i>1st Batt. (4th Foot).</i> <i>2nd Batt. (4th Foot).</i>	GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1) <i>Regimental District No. 22—</i> <i>Depôt, Bristol Record Office, Warrington.</i> <i>Colonel, Asst. Lt.-Col. Lygon Beaumont, m.g.</i> <i>1st Batt. (4th Foot).</i> <i>2nd Batt. (4th Foot).</i>
GAMERON HIGHLANDERS (The Queen's Own). (1) <i>Regimental District No. 22—</i> <i>Depôt, Inverness Record Office, Perth.</i> <i>Col.-in-Chief, The King.</i> <i>Col., Sir Ian A. H. Hamilton, G.C.B., f.m.</i> <i>1st Batt. (4th Foot).</i> <i>2nd Batt. (4th Foot).</i>	DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT (1) <i>Regimental District No. 22—</i> <i>Depôt, Dorchester Record Office, Exeter.</i> <i>Colonel, Henry Cook, C.B., m.g.</i> <i>1st Batt. (4th Foot).</i> <i>2nd Batt. (4th Foot).</i>	

GORDON HIGHLANDERS (G)
Regimental District No 75—
Depôt, Aberdeen. Record
Office, Perth.

Col. Sir Chas. Whittingham
Horsley Douglas, G.C.B., g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT (S)
Regimental District No 22—
Depôt, Winchester. Record
Office, Exeter.

Col. Sir Charles Benjamin
Knowles, K.C.B., m g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

HIGHLAND LIGHT INF (S)
Regimental District No 71—
Depôt and Record Office,
Hamilton, N B.

Col.-in-Chief, H.E.H. Duke of
Cunningham, K.G., f m
Colonel, Sir Henry J. Thorton
Hildyard, G.C.B., g
1st Batt. (7th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

**IMMERILLING FUSILIERS
(ROYAL) (S)**

Regimental District No 57—
Depôt, Omaha. Record Office,
Dublin.
Colonel Sir Archibald James
Murray, K.C.B., m g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

**IRISH FUSILIERS (ROYAL,
Princess Victoria's) (S)**

Regimental District No 57—
Depôt, Armagh. Record Office,
Dublin.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Thos. Reanne Stevenson,
G.B., m g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

IRISH REGIMENT (ROY) (S)

Regimental District No 18—
Depôt, Clonmel. Record Office,
Cork.
Col.-in-Chief, Sir John D. P.
French, G.C.B., f m
Col. Chas. Fredk. Gregoris, C.B.,
m g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

IRISH RIFLES (ROYAL) (S)

Regimental District No. 53—
Depôt, Belfast. Record Office,
Dublin.
Col. Sir Charles John Burnett,
K.C.B., g.
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

**KENT (EAST) REGIMENT
(The Buffs) (S)**

Regimental District No. 2—
Depôt, Canterbury. Record
Office, Hove, Sussex.
Colonel, Robert George Hake
wich, C.B., m g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

**KENT (WEST) REGIMENT (ROYAL)
(The Queen's Own) (S)**

Regimental District No 22—
Depôt, Maidstone. Record
Office, Hounslow.
Colonel, Sir Edmund Leach,
K.C.B., m g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

**THE KING'S (Liverpool)
REGIMENT (S)**

Regimental District No 8—
Depôt, Seaford. Record Office,
Preston.
Col. Edward Henry Olive, g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

**KING'S OWN (Royal Lancaster
Regt) (S)**

Regimental District No 4—
Depôt, Lancaster. Record
Office, Preston.
Colonel, Sir Archibald Hunter,
G.C.B., g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

**KING'S OWN SCOTISH
BORDERERS (S)**

Regimental District No 25—
Depôt, Berwick on Tweed.
Record Office, Hamilton, A B.
Col. Charles Lewis Woolcombe,
C.B., m g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

KING'S ROY RIFLE CORPS (S)

Depôt and Record Office,
Winchester.
Colonel-in-Chief, The King.
Colonel, F. A. Fortescue,
C.B., c
1st Batt. (5th Foot).

Col. Comdt., Lord Granville, G.C.B.,
f m
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

Col. Comdt., Sir Edward Thomas
Henry Hutton, K.C.B., L g
3rd Batt. (5th Foot).

Col. Comdt., Sir Cromer Ash
burnham, K.C.B., m g.
4th Batt. (5th Foot).

Col. Comdt., Sir Wykeham Leigh
Pemberton, K.C.B., m g.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS (S)

Regimental District No. 22—
Depôt, Bury, Lancs. Record
Office, Preston.
Colonel, Charles James Hensfield,
G.B., m g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

LANCASHIRE (EAST) REG (S)

Regimental District No. 22—
Depôt and Record Office,
Preston.
Col. Sir Percy H. N. Lake,
K.C.M.G., L g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

**LANCASHIRE REGIMENT
(LOYAL NORTH) (S)**

Regimental District No. 47—
Depôt and Record Office, Preston.
Col. Hugh Thomas Jones-
Vaughan, C.B., m g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

**LANCASHIRE (S) REGT
(Princess of Wales's Volunteers) (S)**

Regimental District No 22—
Depôt, Warrington. Record
Office, Shrewsbury.
Col. Euston Henry Sartorius,
L.G., C.B., m g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

**LANCASTER REGT (King's
Own Royal)—See "King's Own"**

LEICESTERSHIRE REGT (S)

Regimental District No 27—
Depôt, Leicester. Record
Office, Lichfield.
Colonel, Wm. Dalrymple Tomp-
son, C.B., m g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

**LEINSTER REGIMENT
(Boy Canadian's) P of Wales's (S)**

Regimental District No 22—
Depôt, Bury. Record Office, Cork.
Col. George Upton Prior, m g.
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

LINCOLNSHIRE REGT (S)

Regimental District No. 22—
Depôt, Lincoln. Record Office,
Lichfield.
Col. Charles Eadyard Simpson,
C.B., m g
1st Batt. (5th Foot).
2nd Batt. (5th Foot).

**LIVERPOOL REGT.—See
"King's, The."**

**LOTIAN REGIMENT.—See
"Royal Scots, The."**

MAJORSTAKE REGT. (2) Regimental District No. 53— Depot, Ashton-under-Lyme Record Office, Preston. Col., William Osborne Barnard, m.g. 1st Batt. (63rd Foot). 2nd Batt. (96th Foot).	RIFLE REGT. (The Prince Consort's Own). (2) Depot and Record Office, Winchester. Col.-in-Chief, H.E.H. Duke of Connaught, K.C.B., A.D.C., F.M. Comd. Rife Depot, F.A. Fortescue, C.B., &c. 1st Battalion. Col.-Comd., Christopher Elco Harward Nicholl, m.g. 2nd Battalion. Col. Comd., Sir Francis Howard, K.C.B., m.g. 2nd Battalion. Col. Comd., Sir Leopold Victor Swaine, K.C.B., m.g. 4th Battalion.	SEAFOURTH HIGHLANDERS. (Duke of Devon's Own—The Duke of Albany's.) (2) Regimental District No. 72— Depot, Fort George. Record Office, Perth. Colonel, Robert Hunter Murray, C.B., m.g. 1st Batt. (72nd Foot). 2nd Batt. (96th Foot).
MIDDLESEX REGIMENT (Duke of Cambridge's Own.) (2) Regimental District No. 37— Depot, Mill Hill. Record Office, Hounslow. Colonel, Henry Kent, 1 g 1st Batt. (59th Foot). 2nd Batt. (77th Foot).	ROYAL FUSILIERS THE (City of London Regt.) (1) Regimental District No. 7— Depot, Hounslow. Record Office, Hounslow. Col. in Chief, The King Col., Sir Geoffrey Barton, K.C.V.O., m.g. 1st Batt. (7th Foot). 2nd Batt. (7th Foot). 3rd Batt. 4th Batt.	SHERWOOD FORESTERS. (Nottinghamshire and Derby- shire Regiment.) (2) Regimental District No. 45— Depot, Derby. Record Office, Lichfield. Col., Sir Horace Lockwood Smith Dorrien, G.C.B., A.D.C.-GEN., g 1st Batt. (45th Foot). 2nd Batt. (95th Foot).
MUNSTER FUS. (ROYAL.) (2) Regimental District No. 202— Depot, Tralee. Record Office, Cork. Col., Sir Herbert Scott Gould Miles, G.C.B., 1 g 1st Batt. (102nd Foot). 2nd Batt. (104th Foot).	ROYAL FUSILIERS THE (City of London Regt.) (1) Regimental District No. 7— Depot, Hounslow. Record Office, Hounslow. Col. in Chief, The King Col., Sir Geoffrey Barton, K.C.V.O., m.g. 1st Batt. (7th Foot). 2nd Batt. (7th Foot). 3rd Batt. 4th Batt.	SHERIFFSHIRE LIGHT INF (The King's) (2) Regimental District No. 57— Depot and Record Office, Stroud. Col., Sir Charles Edmund Knox, K.C.B., 1 g 1st Batt. (43rd Foot). 2nd Batt. (89th Foot).
NORFOLK REGIMENT (2) Regimental District No. 9— Depot, Norwich. Record Office Warley. Col.-in-Chief, The King Col., Henry Ralph Browne, C.B., g 1st Batt. (9th Foot). 2nd Batt. (9th Foot).	ROYAL FUSILIERS THE (The Black Watch) (1) Regimental District No. 42— Depot and Record Office, Perth, N.B. Col. in Chief, The King Col., Sir John Granell Maxwell, K.C.B., 1 g 1st Batt. (42nd Foot). 2nd Batt. (73rd Foot).	SOMERSET LIGHT INF (Prince Albert's) (2) Regimental District No. 53— Depot, Taunton. Record Office, Exeter. Col. Richard Lloyd Payne, C.B., m.g. 1st Batt. (13th Foot). 2nd Batt. (13th Foot).
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGT (2) Regimental District No. 48— Depot, Northampton. Record Office, Warley. Col., George Fitzherbert Browne, C.B., m.g. 1st Batt. (48th Foot). 2nd Batt. (58th Foot).	ROYAL FUSILIERS THE (The Black Watch) (1) Regimental District No. 42— Depot and Record Office, Perth, N.B. Col. in Chief, The King Col., Sir John Granell Maxwell, K.C.B., 1 g 1st Batt. (42nd Foot). 2nd Batt. (73rd Foot).	STAFFORDSHIRE (N) REGT (The Prince of Wales's) (2) Regimental District No. 44— Depot and Record Office, Lichfield. Col., Thomas Francis Lloyd, m.g. 1st Batt. (44th Foot). 2nd Batt. (96th Foot).
NORTHUMBERLAND FUS (2) Regimental District No. 5— Depot, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Record Office, York. Col., Sir Geo. Bryan Milman, K.C.B., 1 g 1st Batt. (5th Foot). 2nd Batt. (5th Foot).	ROYAL SCOTS, THE (Lothian Regiment.) Regimental District No. 1— Depot, Glasgow. N.B. Record Office, Hamilton. Col., Geo. Hay Moncrieff, 1 g 1st Batt. (1st Foot). 2nd Batt. (1st Foot).	STAFFORDSHIRE (S) REGT (The Prince of Wales's) (2) Regimental District No. 44— Depot and Record Office, Lichfield. Col., Thomas Francis Lloyd, m.g. 1st Batt. (44th Foot). 2nd Batt. (96th Foot).
OXFORDSHIRE & BUCKING- HAMSHIRE LIGHT INF (2) Regimental District No. 43— Depot, Oxford. Record Office, Warley. Col., Sir Fionnes M. Colville, K.C.B., 1 g 1st Batt. (43rd Foot). 2nd Batt. (43rd Foot).	SCOTS FUSILIERS (ROY) (2) Regimental District No. 23— Depot, Apr., N.B. Record Office, Hamilton. Colonel, John Thos. Dalrymple, 1 g 1st Batt. (23rd Foot). 2nd Batt. (23rd Foot).	STAFFORDSHIRE (S) REGT (The Prince of Wales's) (2) Regimental District No. 44— Depot and Record Office, Lichfield. Colonel, Sir Charles Tucker, G.C.B., 1 g 1st Batt. (44th Foot). 2nd Batt. (96th Foot).
QUEEN'S, THE (Royal West Surrey Regiment.) (2) Regimental District No. 2— Depot, Guildford. Record Office, Hounslow. Colonel, Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, G.C.B., g 1st Batt. (2nd Foot). 2nd Batt. (2nd Foot).	SCOTTISH BORDERS—See "King's Own Scottish Bor- ders." SCOTTISH RIFLES—See "Campanians."	SUFFOLK REGIMENT. (2) Regimental District No. 22— Depot, Bury St. Edmunds. Record Office, Warley. Colonel, Hon. Bernard Mathew Ward, G.C.B., 1 g 1st Batt. (22nd Foot). 2nd Batt. (22nd Foot).

SURREY (EAST) REGT. (1) Regimental District No. 35— Depôt, Kingston-on-Thames Record Office, Hounslow Col., Sir George Richard Greaves, C.B., D. 1st Batt. (2nd Foot) 2nd Batt. (25th Foot)	WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1) Regimental District No. 29— Depôt, Worcester Record Office, Warwick Col., Sir Geo. Wentworth Alex. Higginson, C.B., D. 1st Batt. (29th Foot) 2nd Batt. (25th Foot) 3rd Batt. 4th Batt.	4th City of London (<i>Roy Fusiliers</i>). 5th City of London (<i>London Rifle Brigade</i>). 6th City of London (<i>Rifles</i>). 7th City of London 8th City of London (<i>Post Office Rifles</i>). 9th County of London (<i>Queen Victoria's Rifles</i>). 10th County of London (<i>Hackney</i>). 11th County of London (<i>Finchley Rifles</i>). 12th County of London (<i>The Rangers</i>). 13th County of London (<i>Kennington</i>). 14th County of London (<i>London Scottish</i>). 15th County of London (<i>Prince of Wales's Own, Civil Service Rifles</i>). 16th County of London (<i>Queen's Westminster Rifles</i>). 17th County of London (<i>Poplar and Stepney Rifles</i>). 18th County of London (<i>London Irish Rifles</i>). 19th County of London (<i>St. Pancras</i>). 20th County of London (<i>Black Heath and Woolwich</i>). 21st County of London (<i>First Surrey Rifles</i>). 22nd County of London (<i>The Queen's</i>). 23rd County of London 24th County of London (<i>The Queen's</i>). 25th County of London (<i>Cyclists</i>). 26th County of London (<i>Artists Rifles</i>). Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps, Lincoln's Inn
SURREY REGIMENT (ROYAL WEST)—See "Queen's, The." SUSSEX REGT. (ROYAL). (1) Regimental District No. 25— Depôt, Chichester Record Office, Hove Col., James Charles Young, M.C. 1st Batt. (25th Foot) 2nd Batt. (20th Foot)	YORK & LANCAST. REGT. (1) Regimental District No. 65— Depôt, Pontefract Record Office, York Col., Frederick Hardy, C.B., M.C. 1st Batt. (25th Foot) 2nd Batt. (24th Foot)	
WALLES (S.) BORDERERS. (1) Regimental District No. 24— Depôt, Brecon Record Office, Shrewsbury Col., George Paton, C.B., M.C. 1st Batt. (24th Foot) 2nd Batt. (24th Foot)	YORKSHIRE LIGHT INF. (The King's Own). (1) Regimental District No. 51— Depôt, Pontefract Record Office, York Col., Sir Arthur Singleton Wynne, K.C.B., D. 1st Batt. (21st Foot) 2nd Batt. (20th Foot)	
WARWICKSHIRE REGT. (ROYAL). (1) Regimental District No. 6— Depôt and Record Office, Warwick Colonel, Henry Broom Fenelon, C.B., M.C. 1st Batt. (6th Foot) 2nd Batt. (6th Foot)	YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own). (1) Regimental District No. 29— Depôt, Richmond Record Office, York Col., Sir William E. Franklyn, K.C.B., D. 1st Batt. (25th Foot) 2nd Batt. (19th Foot)	
WELSH FUSILIERS (ROY). (1) Regimental District No. 23— Depôt, Wrexham Record Office, Shrewsbury Col., Sir Luke O'Connor, F.C., K.C.B., M.C. 1st Batt. (23rd Foot) 2nd Batt. (23rd Foot)	YORKSHIRE (EAST) REGT. (1) Regimental District No. 25— Depôt, Dewsbury Record Office, York Colonel, Sir Coleridge Grove, K.C.B., M.C. 1st Batt. (25th Foot) 2nd Batt. (25th Foot)	
WELSH REGIMENT (1) Regimental District No. 41— Depôt, Cardiff Record Office, Shrewsbury Colonel, William Allan, M.C. 1st Batt. (21st Foot) 2nd Batt. (25th Foot)	YORKSHIRE (WEST) REGT. (The Prince of Wales's Own). (1) Regimental District No. 24— Depôt and Record Office, York Col., William Fry, C.B., M.C. 1st Batt. (24th Foot) 2nd Batt. (24th Foot)	The Monmouthshire Regiment. 1st Batt. 2nd Batt. 3rd Batt.
WEST RIDING REGIMENT (The Duke of Wellington's). (1) Regimental District No. 31— Depôt, Halifax Record Office, York Col., Herbert Eversley Belfield, C.B., D. 1st Batt. (23rd Foot) 2nd Batt. (25th Foot)	The following Regiments consist of Territorial Battalions only. The Cambridgeshire Regiment. 1st Batt. The Herefordshire Regiment. 1st Batt. The Northamptonshire Regiment. 1st Batt. The London Regiment. 1st City of London (<i>Roy Fusiliers</i>). 2nd City of London (<i>Roy Fusiliers</i>). 3rd City of London (<i>Roy Fusiliers</i>).	Cyclist Battalions. THE NORTHERN THE HIGHLAND THE KWAT THE HUNTINGDONSHIRE WEST INDIA REGIMENT (1) Col., Hy Jardine Holloway, M.C. 1st Batt. 2nd Batt. WEST AFRICA REGIMENT. <i>Sierra Leone.</i> Colonel, H. H. Gurney, D.S.O., C. Adj., W. F. G. Wiles, capt.

Army Service Corps.

Horse Transport Companies, Mechanical Transport Companies, Supply Companies, Remount Companies.

Colonel, H. R. H. DURN OF CONRADSTON, K.O., A.D.O., f m

Army Medical Service.

Director-General (ranking as Lieut. Gen.), Sir A. T. BLOGGETT, K.C.B., C.M.G., K.H.S., &c

Army Pay Department.

Army Veterinary Service.

Director-General (ranking as Major-General), R. Pringle, C.B., D.S.O., hon. m.g., 24, Victoria St., S.W.

Army Chaplains' Department.

Chaplain-General (ranking as Major-General), Rt. Rev. Bishop John Taylor Smith, C.V.O., D.D. (3)

Army Ordnance Department.

Principal Ordnance Officer, T. P. Batterby, hon. m.g. (ranking as Maj. Gen.), War Office (3)

Channel Islands Militia.

THE ROYAL MILITIA OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY

Lt.-Gen. Comd., Sir A. N. BOCH
Art., K.O.B., m.g.
ARTILLERY
LIGHT INFANTRY

ROYAL GUERNSEY

Lt.-Gen. Comd., H. M. LAWSON,
C.B., m.g.
ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS
LIGHT INFANTRY

Malta Militia.

ROYAL ALDERNEY ARTILLERY

THE KING'S OWN MALTA REGIMENT
BERMUDA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

Royal Marines.

Col.-in-Chief, The King

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY

Royal Fling Corps.

NAVY PAY (ANNUAL).

Exclusive of Allowances, Command Money etc

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, £4,000. Admiral, £3,500. Vice-Admiral, £2,400. Rear Admiral, £1,800. Commodore (not class), £1,000. Captain of the Fleet, £1,000. Captain, first sea, £800; second sea, £700; remainder, £600. Commander, £500. Lieutenant on Staff of Adm. of Patrols, £400 to £500. Lieutenants (late Comd. Warrant Officers or Warrant Officers), £300 to £400. Lieut.-Commander, £200 to £300. Lieutenant, £100 to £200. Sub-Lieutenant, £70 to £90. Midshipman, £30. Naval Cadet, £10. Carpenter Lieutenant, £50 to £70. Commenced Warrant Officers, £10 to £20. Chief Gunner, Boatwain, and Carpenter, £10 to £20. Various Warrant Officers, £10 to £20. Head Warrant Officer, £10 to £20.

Various Ratings, Able, Ordinary, and Leading Seaman, £10 to £15. Engineer-Rear Admiral, £1,000. Engineer-Captain, £800 to £1,000. Engineer-Commander, £600 to £800. Engineer-Lieutenant, £400 to £600 (or £400 to £500). Chief Artificer Engineer, £300 to £500. Artificer Engineer, £100 to £300. Chaplain, £100 to £200. Secretary, £100 to £200. Paymaster-in-Chief, £100. Paymaster, £100 to £200. Assistant ditto, £100 to £200. Clerk, £100. Assistant Clerk, £100. Naval Instructor, £100 to £200. Surgeon-Gen., £1,000. Deputy Surg.-Gen., £800. Fleet-Surgeon, £500 to £600. Staff Surgeon, £400 to £500. Surgeon, £200 to £300.

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

Barton, Mackrell & Co., 20, Winchester St., E.C. Burnett & Co., 22, Pall Mall, S.W.

Holt & Co. (Woodhead's Branch), 44, Charing Cross, S.W. 40, Pall Mall, S.W. (Holt, S.W.)

ARMY AGENTS.

Cox & Co., 26, Charing Cross, S.W. 2, Sir C. R. M. O'Connell, Bart., & Co., 20, Pall Mall, S.W.

Holt & Co., 2, Whitehall Place, S.W.

ARMY PAY.

a DAILY PAY (BETTER ESTABLISHMENT), EXCLUSIVE OF ALLOWANCES.

	Household Cavalry	R. Horse Artillery	Light Cavalry	(a) Royal Horse Artillery	(b) Royal Cavalry Artillery	Royal Engineers	Foot Guards	Infantry	(c) A.S.O.
Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6
Major	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Captain	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6
Lieutenant	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Second Lieutenant	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
Adjutant	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6
Riding-Master	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6
Quartermaster	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6
Sergeant (Corporal) Major	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
Bandmaster	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
Quar. Sergt. (Corp.-Major)	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6
Battery Sergt. Major, do Q. M. Sergt.	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6
Squad & Coy Sergt. (Corp.) Major	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6
Farrier Quar. Corp. (Sergeant)	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Saddler Staff-Corp. (Sergeant)	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Sergeant (Corporal of Horse)	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8
Corporal	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8
Bombardier, Second Corporal	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8
Wheeler, Saddler, Artificer	3 4 2	3 4 2	3 4 2	3 4 2	3 4 2	3 4 2	3 4 2	3 4 2	3 4 2
Shoemaker and Carriage Smith	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2
Trumpeter, Bugler, Drummer & Fifer	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 11
Gunner, Sapper, Private	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
Driver	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3

* In addition to Engineer's pay Lt. Col. 24s. Maj. 18s. Capt. 13s. 6d. and Lt. 9s. 6d.
 † In addition to Guards' pay Lt. Col. 24s. Maj. 18s. Capt. 13s. 6d. and Lt. 9s. 6d.
 ‡ In addition to Professor's pay Lt. Col. 24s. Maj. 18s. Capt. 13s. 6d. and Lt. 9s. 6d.
 § In addition to Accountant's pay Lt. Col. 24s. Maj. 18s. Capt. 13s. 6d. and Lt. 9s. 6d.
 ¶ In addition to Corps Pay Lt. Col. 24s. Maj. 18s. Capt. 13s. 6d. and Lt. 9s. 6d.

Royal Ordnance Factories.

Central Staff Woolwich.

Chief Superintendent, Ordnance Factories, V. L. Raven.

S. L. C. (acting).

Asst. Military Assistant, Maj. B. J. M. Luck, R.A.

and ditto, ditto, Capt. G. F. Marshall-Thompson, R.A.

Kilns ditto, ditto, Col. A. H. Bagnall, R.A.

Civil Assistant, J. T. Le Brooy

Deputy ditto, T. H. Welch

Ditto (temp.), J. J. Hunt, R.A.

Principal Clerk, S. A. Ratchley, A. Butler

Acting Prin. Clerk, O. E. Norton

Senior Clerk, J. Gully, F. E. Ogden, R.A.

Clerks, W. G. Frost, F. W. Foster, L. W. Foscock

(absent on Army Service), A. O. Boddin

Paymaster, R. M. Brand

Cashier, Park Royal, S. C. Piggott (temp.)

Royal Gun and Carriage Factories.

Superintendent, Col. O. P. Martel

Asst. Super., Lt.-Col. M. J. C. Dennis, Lt.-Col. J.

Byron, Maj. M. L. Wilkinson,

and Asst. Super., Lt. A. E. Macon

Senior Clerk (acting), E. H. Stockbury

Clerk, W. R. Wood

Royal Laboratory.

Superintendent, Col. Sir H. W. Bayley, Bt. C.B.

Asst. Super., Maj. H. G. B. Miller, D.S.O., Maj.

G. O. Smith, Maj. D. J. Norton

Officers in charge of Demolition Buildings, Maj. G. F.

R. Turner, Maj. W. L. Bayley, Capt. E. M. C.

Quarry Clerk, J. G. H. Hunter

Senior Clerk (acting), J. E. H. Hodge

Clerk, W. R. Wood

Building Works Department.

Superintendent, Maj. N. M. Humming, R.A.

Asst. Super., Capt. B. Mitchell, R.A.

Srd. Asst. Super., H. N. Alexander, A.M.C.E.

Traffic Manager, Lieut. R. O. Searcy, R.A.

Surveyor, H. G. Austin, R.A.

Mechanical Engineering Department.

Superintendent, G. H. Roberts, M.I.C.E.

Assistant ditto, A. H. Hall, M.I.C.E.

Assistant Mechanical Engineers, J. Searcy, A.M.C.E.,

W. R. Hartley, A.M.C.E.

Clerk, W. J. C. Burgess

Medical Department (Royal Arsenal).

Senior Medical Officer, Maj. F. S. O'Reilly, R.A.M.C.

Asst. Medical Officer, Capt. W. Groom, R.A.M.C., Capt.

H. V. Kears, R.A.M.C., Lt. F. O. Clarke, R.A.M.C.,

Lt. A. F. Ross, R.A.M.C., Lt. J. B. Byers, R.A.M.C.,

A. W. L. Leamouth, R.A.M.C.

Matron (acting), Miss E. M. E. Todd

Royal Arsenal Chapel.

Chaplain, Rev. C. A. Barry

Royal Gunpowder and Small Arms Factories,

Waltham Abbey and Enfield Lock.

Superintendent, Col. F. T. Fisher, R.A.

Asst. Super., Maj. R. C. Hales, Capt. G. McC.

Reemo, Capt. F. H. Evans, Capt. O. L. Leadley-

Brown

Officers in charge of Demolition Buildings, Capt. A. H.

Foster, Capt. E. D. Wall, Capt. O. F. G. Hogg

Principal Clerk (acting), E. W. Phillips

Senior Clerk (acting), J. J. Morris, C. H. Champ, F. Sifton

Clerk, W. R. Wood

Medical Officer, J. Dumas Erskine, R.A.

The Church of England.

The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The income of the Bishops of the Dioceses mentioned is as the following (most) originated several years ago in relation to the fact of annual money payments, seldom estimated at that time to produce the same annual income, they are consequently suffering more or less from the agricultural depression of recent years.

*Canterbury £15,000.

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev Randall Thomas Davidson, C.C.V.O., D.D. (consecrated 1892). (Lambeth Palace, S.W.) [Signs Randall Cantuarii] 1903
 Bishop of Dover, Rt. Rev Wm Walsh, D.D. (Provincials, Canterbury), cons. 1892 1893
 Bishop of Crediton, Rt. Rev H H Pereira (at Collingham Place, B.W.) 1904
 Dean, Very Rev Henry Wace, D.D. (1903) £2,500

Canon's Residency (each) £500
 A J Mason, D.D. 1892 Edw. Moore, D.D. 1903
 Bishop of Dover 1897 Edw. A. Stuart, M.A. 1907
 Archd. Spooner 1900 William Danks, M.A. 1907
 Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacon (each) £500
 Bishop of Dover, D.D., Canterbury 1897
 Ven. Henry Maxwell Spooner, Maidstone 1900

Beneficed Clergy, 320, Curates, &c., 150.
 Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, The Lord Palmer, K.C.V.O.

Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, K.C.
 Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese, F. Hugh Lee, x Sanctuary, B.W.
 Legal Secs., F. Hugh Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, x Sanctuary, B.W.

*York £9,000

Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. (consecrated 1901). (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Cosmo Eborac.] 1903
 Bishop Suffragan of Beverley, Rt. Rev Robert Jarratt (Crosswatts D.D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1899
 Bp Suff of Hull, Rt. Rev Francis Gurdon, D.D. (The Cleavage, Hemel, Hants.) 1903

Dean, Very Rev A. P. Percy-Cunt, D.D. (1880) £2,000
 Canon's Residency (each) £500, red temp to £300
 John Watson, M.A. 1898 A.D. Tupper Carey, George Aarsten, M.A. 1908
 C. G. Ball, M.A. 1904
 Organist, E. C. Baldwin, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacon (each) £500
 Bishop of Beverley, D.D., York 1884
 Ven. Charles C. Mackenzie, M.A., East Riding 1898

Beneficed Clergy 448
 Ven. Thos. Knaght Lindsay M.A., Cleveland 1897

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, J. V. Freeman, York.

*London £10,000

Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev Arthur Foley Win- nington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury) (cons. 1897) (St. James's Square, Pall Mall Palace, S.W.) [Signs A F London.] 1902

Bishop Suffragan.
 Mayney, Rt. Rev Henry Lake Paget, D.D., cons. 1902 (at Clapton Common, N.E.) 1903

Islington, Rt. Rev C. H. Turner, D.D. (at Clapton Common, N.E.) 1903

Exeter, Rt. Rev John Primatt Maud, D.D., &c., 1892

Willesden, Rt. Rev W. W. Fordin, D.D., &c., 1892 (at Frogmoor Gardens, N.W.) 1903

Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe, Right Rev Herbert Berry, D.D., cons. 1902 (at Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1903

Dean of St Paul's, Very Rev Wm Ralph Inge, D.D. (1901), Deanery, Dean's Court, K.C. £2,000

Canon's Residency (each) £500
 W.C.E. Newbold, M.A. 1899 J. G. Simpson, D.D. 1901
 S.A. Alexander, M.A. 1901 Archd. Holmes, B.D. 1901

Organist, Sir Geo. Clement Martin, Mus. D. N.Y.O.

Archdeacon.
 Ven. Ernest Edw. Holmes, B.D., London 1901
 Ven. H. E. J. Brown, M.A., Middlesex (1902) £133 1902

Beneficed Clergy, 524, Curates, &c., 1023
 Chancery, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, J. C. Lewis Coward, K.C., M.A.

Joint Registrars, F. Hugh Lee and C. W. Lee, x Dean's Court, E.C.

Chapter Clerk, H. T. A. Dashwood, x The Sanctuary, B.W.

Secretary, F. Hugh Lee

Westminster £2,000

Dean, Rt. Rev Herib. Edw. Ryle, C.V.O., D.D. 1901
 Canon's Residency (each) £500

Ven. B. Wilberforce 1894 E. H. Pearce, M.A. 1901
 Rt. Rev W. Bryd Car W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1903

Sub-Dean, Rt. Rev W. Boyd Carpenter, K.C.V.O., D.D. 1901
 Archdeacon, Ven. Basil Wilberforce, D.D. 1900

Receiver General & Chapter Clerk, G. H. Radcliffe
 Proctor, Rev Leigh M. Nixon, M.A.

Organist, Sir John Fredk. Bridge, C.V.O., Mus. D.

*Birmingham £7,000

Bishop, Rt. Rev Handley Car Glyn Moulle, D.D. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Handley Dunelm.] 1901

Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow, Rt. Rev John Nathaniel Quirk, D.D. 1904

Dean, Very Rev H. H. Benson, D.D. (1902) £3,000
 Canon's Residency (each) £500

Archd. Watkins 1880 A. H. Crickbank, M.A. 1900
 R. J. Knowling, D.D. 1902

Bp of Jarrow 1904 A. B. G. Liffington, 1904

Organist, Rev Arnold D. Culley, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacon (each) £500
 Ven. Hen. Wm Watkins, D.D., Durham 1890
 Ven. P. A. Derry, M.A., Auckland 1904

Beneficed Clergy, 225, Curates, &c., 894
 Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.

Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham
 Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham

London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, x The Sanctuary, B.W.

*Bristol £6,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D. (cons. 1896) (Farnham Castle, Surrey) [Signs Edw. Winton] 1901

Bp. Suff. of Southampton, Rt. Rev Jas. Macarthur, D.D. (cons. 1898) (Barnet, Northampton) 1902

Bp. Suff. of Gloucester, Rt. Rev J. H. G. Randolph, D.D. (Worcester, Guildford) 1903

Dean, Very Rev Wm W. Furness, D.D. 1903
 Dean of Jersey, Very Rev S. Falle, St. Helier.
 Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev T. Bell, St. Union Street, Guernsey.

Canon's Res. each £500 to £600 (now usually £500).
 F. E. F. Brathwaite, Vernon F. Storr, M.A. 1907
 M.A. 1901 Archd. Robinson, M.A. 1902

Archd. Pearson, D.D. 1902 J. Vaughan, M.A. 1903
 Organist, W. Prudersgar, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons

Ven Wm Andrew Fearon, D.D. Winchester 1893
 Bishop of Southampton, Isle of Wight 1908
 Ven. A G Robinson, M.A., Surrey 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 277 Curates, &c., 439
 Chancellor, G J Talbot, K.O.
Monks & I of W Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester
 Surrey Regent A W Moore, Doctors Commons, E C
 Secretaries, F H Lee, H T A. Dashwood, and
 C W Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

Banger £4,200

Bishop Rt Rev Watkin Hilt Williams, D.D. (Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge) 1899
 Dean, Very Rev Griffith Roberts, M.A. (1902) £700
Canon's Residency (each £350)
 Arch Morgan, M.A. 1902 | E T Davies, B.A. 1906
 Arch L J Jones, M.A. 1906 | E T Jones, B.A. 1906
Organist Rufan Rogers, Mus. Doc., £200.
Archdeacons (Canonries attached)

Ven John Morgan, M.A., Bangor 1902
 Ven John Lloyd Jones M.A. Meroneth
Beneficed Clergy, 127 Curates, &c., 70
 Chancellor, Claud Douglas-Pennant, M.A. 1909
 Registrar, A Ivor Fryer, M.A.

Bath and Wells £5,000

Bishop Rt Rev George W Kennion, D.D. (cons 1886) (The Palace, Wells) (Signs G W Bath & Wells) 1894
 Bishop Suffragan of Taunton Rt Rev Charles Kane de Salis, D.D. (Bishop of Mead Taunton) 1901
 Assistant Bishop, Rt Rev W H Stirling, D.D., Wells

Dean, Very Rev J A Robinson, D.D. (1901) £1,000
Canon's Residency of Wells (each £500)
 C A Holmes, D.D. 1899 | T M Alcock, M.A. 1901
 W Stirling, D.D. 1901 | Bishop of Taunton 1901
Organist, Rev Fred L H Davies, Mus. D.

Archdeacons (each £500)

Ven Frederick A Bymer, M.A. Wells 1899
 Ven Laurence J Fish M.A., Bath 1909
 The Bishop of Taunton D.D. Taunton 1901
Beneficed Clergy 222 Curates, &c., 136
 Chancellor, Francis H B Erlington
 Registrar, Jos. A Chant Clerk Ld Harris, Wells
 London Sec. F Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, N.W.

Birmingham £3,500

Bishop Rt Rev Henry Russell Wakefield, D.D. (Bishop of Croft, Loughborough) 1901
 Assistant Bishop, Rt Rev A Hamilton Haynes, D.D., Birmingham

Archdeacons (each £500)

Ven (vacant) Birmingham
 Ven. George L H Gardner, M.A., Aston 1901
Beneficed Clergy, 222 Curates, &c., 186
 Organist, E Stephenson
 Chancellor, John B Hagdale, K.O.
 Registrar and Secretary, J B Clarke.

Bristol £2,036 (reconstituted 1897).

Bishop, Rt Rev George Nelson, D.D. (cons 1906) (The Palace, Bristol) 1904
 Dean, Very Rev Francis Pagon, D.D. (1898) £1,400
Canon's Residency (each £350)
 Archdeacon Tetley 1898 | Rev T Talbot D.D. 1906
 Archdeacon Stewart 1901 | J G Alfred, M.A. 1901
Organist Hubert W Hunt
Archdeacons (each £500)

Ven B Stewart, M.A., North Wilt 1904
 Ven J O Tetley, D.D., Bristol 1909

Beneficed Clergy, 220, Curates, &c., 204.
 Chancellor, Arthur Bocher Elphinstone, M.A. 1891
 Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sifton Clarke, M.A.
 London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Carlisle £4,500.

Bishop, Rt Rev J W Biggle, D.D. (Ross Castle, Carlisle) (Signs J W Carlisle) 1901
 Bishop Suffragan of Barrow-in-Furness, Rt Rev Campbell West-Watson, D.D. (The Abbey, Carlisle), 1909
 Dean, Very Rev William Barker, D.D. (1908) £1,000
Canon's Residency (each £350)
 Archd Prescott, D.D. 70 | Ep of Barrow D.D. 1909
 H D. Ransley, M.A. 1909 | H E Campbell, M.A. 1901
Organist, F W Wadey, Mus. B.

Archdeacons

Ven John Eustace Prescott, D.D. Carlisle 1893
 Bishop of Barrow Westmorland (1901) £500
 Ven H P M Lafone M.A., Furness (1902) £500
Beneficed Clergy, 222, Curates, &c., 95
 Chancellor Ven Archdeacon Prescott, D.D.
 Registrar and Sec., A N Bowman, Carlisle
 London Sec., F H Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

Chelmsford £2,500

Bishop Rt Rev John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) 1904
 Bishop Suffragan of Barking, Rt Rev T Stevens, D.D. (Grove Cottage, Wanslead)
 Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Rt Rev E H Whitcombe, D.D. (Derby House, Colchester)

Archdeacons

Bishop of Barking, Essex
 Bishop of Colchester, Colchester
 Chancellor, Sir Alfred B Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Chesham £4,200

Bishop Rt Rev Francis John Jayne, D.D. (The Palace, Chesham) (Signs F J Chesham) 1899
 Dean, Very Rev J L Darby D.D. (1896) £1,000
Canon's Residency (each £350)
 A T Blewett, M.A. 1896 | W H L Cogswell, W H Binley, D.D. 1901
 Alex. Nairne, D.D. 1904

Organist Joseph C Brides Mus. D

Archdeacons (each £500).

Ven W L Page Cox D.D., Chesham 1904
 Ven A M Wood, M.A., Macclesfield 1904
Beneficed Clergy 220, Curates, &c., 227
 Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart
 Bishop's Secretaries Gannan, Farmer & Co., Chesham and F Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, S.W.
 Chapter Clerk, C C Upjack

Chichester £4,200.

Bishop, Rt Rev Charles John Ridgeway, D.D. (The Palace, Chichester) (Signs C J Chichester) 1901
 Bishop Suffragan of Exeter, Rt Rev H E Jones D.D. (St Eaton Guild, Hove) 1904
 Dean, Very Rev J J Hannah, D.D., D.D. (1902) £700

Canon's Residency (each £350)

A M Drane M.A. 1897 | T B Masters, M.A. 1901
 Hy D Jones M.A. 1902 | H K Southwell, M.A. 1901
Organist, F J W Crome

Archdeacons (each £500).

Bishop of Exeter, Chichester 1904
 Ven H K Southwell, M.A., Exeter 1901
 Ven Theodore J Churton, M.A., Hastings 1901
Beneficed Clergy, 227, Curates, &c., about 228
 Chancellor, Sir Alfred B Kempe M.A., F.R.S.
 Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, W B B. Frouland, Chichester

Chichester £4,000

Bishop, Rt Rev Fred Henry Chase, D.D. (The Palace, Ely) 1901
 Dean, Very Rev A F Kirkpatrick, D.D. (1902) £1,300

Canons Residentiary (each £500).	
V. H. Stanton, D.D. 1889	Ed. W. Goodrich, D.D. 1890
R. H. Kennell, D.D. 1891	E. K. Goudge, D.D. 1892
M. G. Glassbrook, D.D. 1893	St. Hodges, M.A. 1894
<i>Organist, Archibald Wayte Wilson, Mus.D.</i>	
Archdeacons.	
Ven. William Cunningham, D.D., <i>Ripon</i> (1897)	£500
Ven. Thomas Hodgson, M.A. <i>Hunts</i> (1898)	£500
Ven. Colin A. F. Campbell, M.A. <i>Leeds</i>	£500
<i>Beneficed Clergy, 300, Curates, 20, 100.</i>	
<i>Chancellor, George J. Talbot, K.C.</i>	
<i>Registrar, W. Johnson Evans, Esq.</i>	
<i>Secretary, F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.</i>	
Exeter £4,200.	
<i>Bishop, Rt. Rev. Archibald Robertson, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter) (1898)</i>	
<i>Bishop Suff. of Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trevelyan, D.D. (20 Woodford Road Exeter) 1897</i>	
<i>Dean, Bishop of Marlborough (A. Earle), D.D. (1898) ... £2,000</i>	
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).	
Bishop Trefusis, 1889	Archd. Sanders 1899
W. E. Fryke, M.A. 1897	D. McLaren, M.A. 1893
<i>Organist, Daniel Joseph Wood, Mus.D.</i>	
Archdeacons	
Ven. F. Arthur Sanders, M.A., <i>Exeter</i> (1898)	£500
Bishop Trefusis, D.D., <i>Barnstaple</i> (1898)	£500
Ven. A. H. Stroma, M.A., <i>Torres</i> (1898)	£500
<i>Beneficed Clergy, Incumbents, 200, Curates, 20, 100.</i>	
<i>Chanc. Sec. C. E. H. Chadwick-Hosley, M.C.B. R.C.</i>	
<i>Registrar and Secretary, A. J. Mackay, M.A. Exeter</i>	
<i>London Sec., F. H. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.</i>	
Gloucester. £4,300.	
<i>Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, D.D. (Palace, Gloucester) 1892</i>	
<i>Dean, Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence-Jones D.D. (1886) £2,000</i>	
Canons Residentiary (each £475).	
By Mitchellson, D.C.L., W. Hobhouse M.A. 1893	
1899	Rt. Rev. G. H. Ford
Archd. Riddell, 1891	Chanc. Sec. 1894
C. H. Riddell, M.A., 1899	(Canon Missioner)
<i>Organist, A. Herbert Brewer, Mus.D., £500.</i>	
Archdeacons (each £500).	
Ven. Edward C. Soobell, M.A., <i>Gloucester</i> 1899	
Ven. John Stewart Sinclair, M.A. <i>Cirencester</i> 1898	
<i>Beneficed Clergy, 300, Curates, 20, 100.</i>	
<i>Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., Arthur B. Elliott M.A. 1891</i>	
<i>Regist. & Sec., F. Hannam-Clark, M.P. (Gloucester)</i>	
Hereford £4,200.	
<i>Bishop, Right Rev. John Percival, D.D. (The Palace, Hereford) 1891</i>	
<i>Dean, Very Rev. Hon. James Westworth Leigh, D.D., F.R.S. (1896) £1,000</i>	
Canons Residentiary (each £450).	
A.T. Bamister, M.A. 1899	Archd. Lilly, M.A. 1892
H. Rashdall, D.C.L. 1890	E. H. Streeter 1893
<i>Organist, George Robertson Sinclair, Mus.D.</i>	
Archdeacons (each £500).	
Ven. E. H. Wilmington-Ingram, M.A. <i>Hereford</i> 1890	
Ven. A. L. Lilley, <i>Ludlow</i> ... 1893	
<i>Beneficed Clergy, 300, Curates, 20, 100.</i>	
<i>Chancellor, E. B. Charles, K.C.</i>	
<i>Registrar (vacant).</i>	
<i>Dep. Sec. and Sec., Charles R. Beddoe, Hereford.</i>	
<i>London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, Secretary, Westminster.</i>	
Lincoln £4,200.	
<i>Bishop, Right Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D. (The Palace, Lincoln) 1893</i>	
<i>Bishop Suff. of Bedford, Right Rev. Lionel Fynes Cavendish (The Close, Ely) 1893</i>	
<i>Dean, Very Rev. Hy E. Savage, D.D. (1891) £1,000</i>	
Canons Residentiary (each £500).	
Chas. Bodington 1888	Bishop of Bedford 1893
E. Hodgson, M.A. 1897	A. Monieris, M.A. 1898
Ven. C. E. Blakeway, D.D. 1894	(Coop) ... 1893
Organist, J. B. Lott, Mus.D.	
Archdeacons (each £500).	
Ven. Charles Bulmer Maude, M.A., <i>Salop</i> 1896	
Ven. John M. A. Graham, M.A., <i>Salop-on-Trent</i> 1898	
Ven. C. E. Blakeway, D.D., <i>Salop</i> ... 1891	
<i>Beneficed Clergy, 450, Curates, 20, 100.</i>	
<i>Chancellor, George John Talbot, M.A.</i>	
<i>Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield</i>	
<i>Sec., R. E. Redmayne, LL.M., The Close, Lichfield</i>	
Lincoln £4,500.	
<i>Bishop, Right Rev. Edward Lee Hicks, D.D. (The Old Palace, Lincoln) 1890</i>	
<i>Bishop Suff. of Grantham, Right Rev. Welbore MacCarty, D.D. (Rectory, Stoke Newington) 1895</i>	
<i>Dean, Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. (1896) £2,000</i>	
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).	
H. T. Leake, M.A. 1897	Archd. Jendwine 1898
Archd. Wakeford, M.D. 1893	J. O. Johnston, D.D. 1893
<i>Organist, George J. Bennett, Mus.D.</i>	
Archdeacons	
Ven. G. W. Jendwine, M.A., <i>Lincoln</i> 1893	
Ven. John Wakeford, M.A., <i>Stow</i> (£500) 1893	
<i>Beneficed Clergy, 450, Curates, 20, 100.</i>	
<i>Chancellor, A. J. Talbot, K.C.</i>	
<i>Registrar, A. E. T. Jordan, W. W. Smith.</i>	
<i>Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.</i>	
Liverpool £4,200.	
<i>Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fras. Jas. Chavama, D.D. (Palace, 29 Abercromby Square, Liverpool) 1890</i>	
<i>Organist, F. H. Burdall, F.R.C.O.</i>	
Archdeacons (each £500).	
Ven. Thos. John Madden, <i>Liverpool</i> 1898	
Ven. George Hardwike Spooner, <i>Warrington</i> 1898	
<i>Beneficed Clergy 300, Deacons, 10, Curates, 20, 100.</i>	
<i>Chancellor, H. Chaloner Dowdall</i>	
<i>Registrar, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House, Liverpool</i>	
<i>Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House, Liverpool</i>	
Manus £4,200.	
<i>Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Fritchard Hughes, D.D. (The Palace, Llandaff) 1893</i>	
<i>Dean, Very Rev. C. E. T. Grinith, M.A. (1892) £700</i>	
Canons Residentiary (each £300).	
T. J. Jones, M.A. 1893	Archd. Green 1894
Archd. Buckley 1893	D. Davies, M.A. 1894
<i>Organist, George G. Beale, Mus.D., £100.</i>	
Archdeacons (Canonries attached).	
Ven. J. H. Buckley, D.D., <i>Llandaff</i> 1893	
Ven. C. A. H. Green, D.D., <i>Monmouth</i> 1894	
<i>Beneficed Clergy, 275, Curates, 20, 100.</i>	
<i>Chancellor, John Hankey, M.A., K.C., Cardiff 1899</i>	
<i>Secretary, Registrar, and Appraiser-General, Frederick J. Smith</i>	
<i>Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff</i>	
<i>London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.</i>	
Manchester. £4,200.	
<i>Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Arnold-Mott Knox, D.D. (1891) ... 1893</i>	
<i>(Bishop-elect, Right Rev. Broughton, Manchester.)</i>	
<i>Bishop Suff. of Berkeley, Right Rev. Henry Mann, D.D. (Reading Lodge, Bury) ... (1892) £1,000</i>	
<i>Bishop Suff. of Wharfedale, Right Rev. A. C. Ravenshoe, D.D. (Craven Rectory, Preston) ... 1893</i>	
<i>Dean, Rt. Rev. Bishop Weldon, D.D. (1891) £1,000</i>	

Canons Residentiary (each £500).
J. J. Scott, M.A. 1893 | E. Green, M.A. 1892
R. A. Richardson, M.A. 1891 | D. R. Johnson, M.A. 1890
Organist, S. H. Nicholson, Mus. Soc.
Archdeacons (each £200)
Ven. R. O. Fletcher, M.A., Blackburn. 1891
Ven. W. O. Allen, M.A., Manchester. 1890
Ven. Philip John Horbury, M.A., Lancaster 1890
Ven. A. F. Clarke, M.A., Rochdale 1890
Beneficed Clergy, 24, Curates, &c., about 250
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar & Secretary, Edward F. Charleswood, M.A.
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences,
21 South King Street, Manchester.

Newcastle £3,500.
Bishop Designate, Venerable Herbert Louis Will
(cons) 1895
(Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon Tyne)
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. G. A. Ormsby, D.D.,
b 1893 (cons 1893) 1892
Archdeacons
Ven. J. Henderson, D.D., Northumberland 1890
Rt. Rev. G. A. Ormsby, D.D. (Lancs), Lancashire 1894

Canons Residentiary
E. J. Gough, D.D. (Lancs) | J. M. Lister, D.D. (Lancs)
1890 1890
Archd. Henderson 1890 | E. H. Knapton, M.A. 1890
(Lancs) 1890 | (Lancs) 1890
Organist, John E. Jeffries, F.R.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 24, Chaplains, 9, Curates, 130
Chancellor, F. H. L. Elington, K.C.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.
Diocesan Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, b W

***Barnsby £4,200.**
Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bartram Follock, D.D., C.V.O.
(The Palace, Norwich) [Signs R. Norwic.] 1890
Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P.
A. Bowers, D.D. (The Close, Norwich) 1890
Dean, Very Rev. H. C. Beeding, D.D. (1891) 1890
Canons Residentiary (each £500)
W. Hay M. H. Ait | C. H. W. Johns, D.Litt.
ken, M.A. 1890 | 1890
Archd. Westcott, D.D. | Bp. of Thetford 1890
1890

Organist, F. Bates, Mus. Soc., £200.
Archdeacons
Ven. F. B. Westcott, D.D., Norwich (1890) £200
Ven. Sidney Pelham, M.A., Norfolk (1890) £200
Bishop of Thetford, D.D., Lynn (1890) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 24, Curates, &c., 80
Chancellor, F. Kappel North, LL.B.
Registrar & Sec., L. G. Bohndrocks, Norwich
Diocesan Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, b W

Oxford £5,000.
Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D.D., cons. 1890
(Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon) [Signs O Oxon.] 1891
Bishop Suffr. of Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Edward
D. Shaw, D.D. 1893
Dean of Christ Church, Very Rev. Thomas Banks
Strong, D.D. (1890) 1890
Canons Residentiary (£1,000—£1,500)
W. Sanday, D.D. 1890 | E. W. Watson, D.D. 1890
Archd. Houlston | H. Scott Holland, D.D. 1890
R. L. Otley, D.D. 1890 | G. A. Cooke, D.D. 1890
Organist, H. G. Ley, Mus. Soc., £200.
Archdeacons
Ven. T. H. Archer Boulton, D.D., Oxford (1890)
Ven. W. H. G. Darch, M.A., Dorset (1890)
Bishop of Buckingham, D.D., Buckingham (1890)

† Transfers with Rectories attached to each Canonry.

Beneficed Clergy, 24, Curates, &c., 207
Chancellor, Edward William Haussel, M.A. (1890)
Sec. & Registrar, James Ross, M.A., Oxford
Diocesan Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, b W

Windsor. £2,000
Dean, Very Rev. Philip Frank Elliot, D.D.,
K.C.V.O. 1891
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)
John Neale Dalton, M. Sheppard, K.C.V.O.,
K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A. D.D. 1897
Hon. L. F. Tyrwhitt,
C. Smith, M.V.O., M.A. M.V.O. 1890
1890
Chapter Clerk, H. F. Deane.
Organist, Sir Walter Parrish, M.V.O., Mus. D.

***Peterborough £4,500**
Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hon. Edw. Carr Glyn, D.D. 1897
(Palace, Peterborough) [Signs E. C. Peterburg.]
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lewis Clayton, D.D.
(Canonry House, Peterborough)
Bishop Suffr. of Leicester, Rt. Rev. Norman
McLeod Lang, D.D. (Ayleston Rectory, Lei-
cester) 1893
Dean, Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. (1890) 1890
Canons Residentiary (each £500)
Bishop Thicknesse 1893 | Wm. Bury, M.A. 1890
Bishop Clayton 1893 | Archd. Huston, D.D. 1891
Organist, Haydn Weston, Mus. D.
Archdeacons
Ven. Jno. Edw. Stocks, D.D., Leicester (1890) £200
Ven. E. Marham Moore, M.A., Oakham (1890) £200
Ven. Wm. Holden Huston, D.D., Northampton
(1891) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 24, Curates, &c., 130
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. 1897
Registrar, Charles Smith Mages, M.A.
Diocesan Sec., H. Flude, M.A.

Ripon £4,800.
Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Wortley Drury, D.D.
(cons 1897). (The Palace, Ripon) 1891
Bishop Suffr. of Richmond, Rt. Rev. Francis O.
Kilner, D.D. (Stanhope Rectory, Co. Durham) 1891
Bishop Suffr. of Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucas
F. H. Bottomley-Smith, D.D. (Old Residence,
Ripon) 1890
Dean, Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, M.A.
(1891) 1890
Canons Residentiary (each £500)
A. T. Waugh, M.A. 1890 | G. W. Garrud, M.A. 1890
Bp. of Knaresboro' 1890 | J. B. Hartford, M.A. 1890
Organist, Charles H. Moody, £200.
Archdeacons
Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D., Ripon 1890
Ven. H. L. Cook, M.A., Craven (Lancs) 1890
Ven. Henry A. Hall, M.A., Richmond (Lancs) 1890
Beneficed Clergy, 347, Curates, 200
Chancellor, A. F. V. Smith, LL.B. (1891) 1890
Regent and Secretary, F. Dickson Wile, Ripon.

***Rochester £4,000.**
Bishop Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D. (cons.
1890) 1890
(Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks.) [Signs J. R. Harmer.]
Dean, Very Rev. John Sturt, D.D. (1891) £2,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500)
J. R. Deubum, D.D. 1890 | C. F. Ratsey, D.Litt. 1890
J. Wood, M.V.O., D.D. 1890 | Archd. D. Tall, M.A. 1890
Organist, H. Leard Felby.
Archdeacons
Ven. Arthur T. Scott, M.A., Tonbridge (Lancs) 1890
Ven. Donald Tall, M.A., Rochester 1890
Beneficed Clergy, 200, Curates, &c., 200

Chancellor, F. H. L. Brington
Registrar, Francis M. Day, M.A., Rochester
Secs., Day and Son, a Millbank House, S.W.

St Albans £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Jacob D.D. (cons.
 1893) (Verulam House, St Albans) (Signs
 Edgar Alban) 1893
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D.

Dean, Very Rev. George W. Bleanin, M.A. 1914
Organist, W. I. Luttreau, Mus. B.Sc.
Archdeacons

Ven. Hon. K. F. Giblin, M.A., St. Albans (1909) £200
 Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D., Bedford (1914) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 208, Curates 113.

Chancellor, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., J. R.S. 1892
Registrar, Arthur Day, a Millbank House, S.W.
Secretaries, Day & Son, a Millbank House, S.W.

St Asaph £4,200

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Geo. Edwards D.D.
 (Palace, St. Asaph) (Signs A. G. Asaph) 1896
Dean, Very Rev. L. Wynne-Jones, M.A. (1900) £700

Canon's Rectorialty (each £300).
Archd. Thomas 1896 *Archd. Lloyd* 1900
Archd. Fletcher 1900, *Daniel Dano* 1905
Organist, W. E. Belcher, M.A., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons
 Ven. Thomas Lloyd M.A. St. Asaph 1910
 Ven. David Ed. Thomas, M.A., Montgomery 1896
 Ven. W. E. Fletcher, M.A., Wrexham 1910

Beneficed Clergy, 207, Curates, &c., 106
Chancellor, A. Harold Edwards, M.A.
Registrar, Henry Alaph Cleaver, 41 Asaph.

Secretary, John Frye Lewis, Solicitor, Denbigh
London Sec., J. H. Hugh Law, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W.

St David's £4,500

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. (Abergwili
 Palace, Carmarthen) 1897
Bishop Suffragan of Swansea, Rt. Rev. E. Latham
 Bevan, M.A. 1905

Dean, Very Rev. J. Allan Smith, J.D. (1903) £700
Canon's Rectorialty (each £300).
 W. Williams, M.A. 1893, *Daniel Jones*, M.A. 1903

Robert Camber - C. G. Brown, M.A. 1908
Williams, M.A. 1893
Organist, Herbert C. Morris, F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons
 Ven. D. E. Williams, M.A., St. David's (1900) £275
 Ven. R. Williams, M.A., Carmarthen (1914) £200

Ven. D. Williams, M.A., Cardigan (1903) £200
Bishop of Swansea, Brown (1903) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 273, Curates, &c., 125.

Chancellor, Marley Hanson, M.A. (1903).
Registrar, Griffith E. Owen
London Sec., J. H. Hugh Law, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W.

St Edmundsbury and Ipswich £2,500

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Bernard Hodgson, D.D.
 (Parklands, Ipswich) 1914
Archdeacons

Ven. C. D. Lawrence, M.A., Suffolk -
 Ven. G. Hodges, M.A., Sudbury
Beneficed Clergy, 400, Curates, &c.

Chancellor, F. K. North, M.A.

St Edmundsbury £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Frederic R. Edgeway, D.D.
 (over gate to Palace, Salisbury) (Signs F. R.
 Edgeway) 1905
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Hugh Roberts, D.D. (1907) 1905

Canon's Rectorialty (each £300).
 E. Norton, M.A. 1896, *Oliver Norton*, M.A. 1905
Archd. Dundas, M.A. 1903, *Archd. Carpenter* 1905

Organist, Charles F. South (1893).

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A., Dorset 1908

Ven. H. J. Bodington, M.A., Wilt 1913

Ven. H. W. Carpenter, Surrey 1914

Beneficed Clergy, 400, Curates, &c., 107

Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb (1907).

Sheffield £2,500

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D.
 (cons. 1909) (Bishopholme, Bishfield) (Signs
 Leonard H. Sheffield) 1914
Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus. B., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. H. Grisdorf Jones, M.A., Sheffield 1908

Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A., Doncaster 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 105, Curates, &c.

Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, 2 Essex Court,
 Temple, E.C.

Registrar and Legal Sec., H. B. Sandford, 20
 Bank Street, Sheffield.

Sodor and Man Not £1,500

Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Denton Thompson, D.D.
 (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man) 1911

Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (1910) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 28, Curates, &c., 24

Vicar-General, Sec. and *Registrar*, C. T. W.
 Hughes-James, M.A.

London Secretary, Montague Barlow, LL.D.

Southwark £3,000

Bishop's Dean, Rt. Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, D.D.
 (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E.) 1911

Bishop Suffr. of Winchester, Rt. Rev. J. C. Leake, D.D.
 (Woolwich House, Sydenham S.E.) 1905

Bishop Suffr. of Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev.
 S. H. Taylor, D.D. (Kingston House, Clapham
 Common, S.W.) 1914

Canon's Rectorialty

Alton Edwards, M.A. 1905, C. L. Woodward, M.A. 1913

Bishop of Kingston - Bishop Hook, D.D. 1914

on-Thames 1905, Oswald Crang, M.A. 1914

F. B. Macmillan, M.A. 1909

Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus. B.Sc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop of Kingston, Southwark 1904

Ven. C. K. Eacrest, M.A., Lewisham 1906

Chancellor, G. J. Lalbot, M.A., K.C.

Southwell £3,180.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edwyn Hickyns, D.D., cons.
 1901 (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) 1904

Bishop Suffr. of Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles Thomas
 Abraham, D.D. (The Vicarage, Bakewell) 1909

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Edward Spencer Soakes, D.D., Derby 1909

Ven. Edmond Francis Cruse, M.A., Chesterfield 1900

Ven. E. Hacking, M.A., Newark 1902

Ven. (vacant), Nottingham

Beneficed Clergy, 407, Curates, &c., 200.

Chancellor, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.

Registrar, John Borough, D'Oyley & Hanson.

Sturges £3,000.

Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Winfrid Oldfield
 Burrows, D.D. (Lis Meop, Sturges) (Signs
 Winfrid O. Truett) 1902

Bishop Suffragan, Rt. Rev. J. Randle Cornhill,
 D.D. (Kewrys House, Truro) *Bishop of St.
 Germans* 1905

Canon's Rectorialty

A. J. Worledge, M.A., 1893, E. S. Hamard, M.A. 1907

E. C. Corke, M.A. 1905 (L.S.M.)

(Each of above £200).

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop Cornhill, Cornwall 1908

Van, Henry H. H. Du Boulay, M. A., Bodman 1894
Organist, M. J. Monk, Mus. B.
Bristol Clergy, 1894, Curates, 72, other Clergy, 44.
Chancellor, Robert Maclean Paul, M. A. (1888)
Registrar and Sec., Mr. L. Coward, Principal
Registry, Launceston, Cornwall
London Sec., N. H. Lee, 18 The Sanctuary, S. W.

Walsfield £3 000
Bishop Rt. Rev. George Borden Eden, D. D., 1894
1890 (Bishopric, Walsfield) 1897
Archdeacons (each £200)

Ven. William Kevley Norris, M. A. *Highgate* 1906
Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M. A., *Ilford* 1914
Organist J. H. Hardy, Mus. B.

Deputy Clergy, 179 Curates, 40, 103.
Chancellor, Ernest B. Charles, M. A.
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Colles, Walsfield

Worcester £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Hugh Yeatman Bagg, D. D.,
1891 (Hartlebury Castle, Kidder-
minster) (Signa Hybris Worcester) 1895
Dean, Very Rev. William Moore Ede, D. D. (1898)
Canon (each £200) 1891, 1890

W. Knox Little, M. A. 88 H. H. Southwell, M. A. 1892
J. M. Wilson, D. D. 1893
Organist, A. A. Atkins, Mus. B.
Archdeacons (each £200)

Ven. G. Althorn, M. A., *Wendy* 1898
Ven. T. H. F. Peile, M. A., *Warwick* 1899
Ven. John H. Greig, M. A., *Worcester* 1901

Beneficed Clergy, 321 Curates, 40, 103.
Chancellor, John Stratford Dugdale, M. A., D. D.
Registrar, C. T. Clarke

Legal Secretary, A. Day, 2 Millbank House, S. W.

BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED

Name	Dioecese	Cons.	Res.
Arthur H. Baynes, b. 1854	Natal	1893	1900
Laurence F. D. Blair, b. 1869	Fife Islands	1900	1914
George F. Brown, b. 1833	Bristol	1895	1914
W. Boyd-Carpenter, b. 1841	Ripon	1894	1912
Lewis Clayton, b. 1858	Leicester	1903	1913
Alfred Clifford, b. 1849	Leicester	1893	1913
Bagd S. Copleston, b. 1843	Calcutta	1893	1913
Charles J. Corrie, b. 1843	Korea	1894	1914
Frederick Courtenay, b. 1837	Nova Scotia	1894	1914
Owen J. L. Cromley, b. 1852	Auckland	1912	1913
Alfred Earle, b. 1847	Marlborough	1898	1914
Walter Farrer, b. 1845	Honolulu	1905	1915
George Francis Fisher, b. 1844	London	1896	1905
John H. Fiddaham, b. 1865	Queensland	1905	1912
Philip K. Fyson, b. 1846	Hokkaido	1896	1907
Wm. Thos. Gaul, b. 1844	Mahealani	1895	1907
A. G. Munner Gibson, b. 1858	Cape Town	1894	1906
John Grisdale, b. 1845	On Appelle	1897	1912
Nathl. T. Hamlyn, b. 1854	Acra	1894	1910
Wm. T. Harrison, b. 1854	Gloucester	1898	1903
John E. Hine, b. 1847	Madagascar	1896	1914
Ernest B. Hughes, b. 1849	Trancowry	1896	1914
George F. Hux, b. 1838	Singapore	1891	1909
Ernest G. Ingelman, b. 1851	Serra Leone	1893	1907
Albert E. Joselyne, b. 1856	Jamaica	1905	1912
Arthur M. Knight, b. 1854	Rangoon	1903	1909
Herbert Mather, b. 1840	Antigua	1897	1904

Name	Dioecese	Cons.	Res.
John Mitchinson, b. 1833	Barbados	1893	1891
H. H. Montgomery, b. 1847	Tamara	1895	1902
Manuel Murray, b. 1841	Panama	1896	1903
Charles O. Miles, b. 1837	Nelson, N. Z.	1896	1912
Louis Geo. Mylne, b. 1843	Bombay	1896	1907
W. R. Nalman, b. 1863	Auckland	1903	1910
G. Albert Ormsby, b. 1843	Honolulu	1893	1907
James O'Sullivan, b. 1834	Texas	1896	1913
E. N. Pwoli, b. 1860	Mahealani	1896	1910
James L. Randall, b. 1848	Honolulu	1896	1910
Wm. Day Reeve, b. 1844	Madagascar	1896	1907
Herbert E. Ryle, C. V. O., b. 1851	Worcester	1902	1912
C. Perry Scott, b. 1847	N. China	1896	1913
John Taylor Smith, b. 1860	Serra Leone	1897	1902
Wm. Eden Smyth, b. 1856	Lebanon	1895	1912
Waite H. Stirling, b. 1859	Falkland	1895	1912
N. D. J. Stratton, b. 1840	Newcastle	1896	1915
Fras. H. Thichness, b. 1859	Leicester	1898	1906
Samuel Thornton, b. 1835	Baltimore	1895	1900
Fredk. Wallis, b. 1853	Washington	1895	1911
Edw. L. Wallis, b. 1854	Calcutta	1896	1902
Gilbert White, b. 1859	Caribbean	1900	1915
M. J. Stott, Wign., b. 1862	New Guinea	1896	1908
Wm. L. Williams, b. 1859	Weymouth	1895	1909
Alfred Willis, b. 1856	Honolulu	1896	1912
Cecil Wilson, b. 1860	Malana	1894	1911

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

It is the Church of England is governed by means of its Convocations of Bishops and Clergy there is a House of Convocation for each province, Canterbury and York. Each Convocation consists of two Houses, the upper composed of the archbishops and bishops, the lower composed of the dean of every cathedral, the archdeacons, with proctors elected from every cathedral chapter, and two more elected by the clergy of every diocese in the province of Canterbury and by every archdeaconry in the province of York. A fresh election is made with every new Parliament.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY

Upper House
President—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Eight Rev. the Lords Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Birmingham, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Liandaff, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, Southwark, Southwell, St. Albans, St. Asaph, St. David's, Truro, Worcester, Chelmsford, St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich.
Apparitor-General (vacant).

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Ven. J. H. Stocks, D. D.
The Very Rev. the Dean, the Venerable the Archdeacons, and the Elected Proctors.
Registrar, F. H. Lee.
Actuary, E. J. Murr Mackenzie.

PROVINCE OF YORK—Upper House.

President—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Eight Rev. the Lords Bishops of Durham, Exeter, Chester, Newcastle, Wakefield, Liverpool, Manchester, Carlisle, Sodor and Man, Sheffield.

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 HOUSES OF LAYMEN.

The House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury, as also for that of York, consists of members elected by the various Diocesan Conferences, who are themselves elected by the Laity of their respective Parishes or Rural Deaneries. The members are elected with every fresh Parliament.

SOUTH. PROVINCE OF CANADA.		Appnl. Ctry	Secs.	Appnl. Ctry	
Monro, John Craig Warkentin, b. 1844	1869	20	Chapman, Henry Newton, b. 1844	1873	9
Procter, J. A. Richardson, b. 1844	1869	20	McGowan, Gerald Sharp, b. 1844	1870	9
Nova Scotia, C. Lamb Worrell, b. 1844	1869	20	N. Gosselin, J. O. Puchman, b. 1844	1873	20
Quebec, W. L. Williams	1869	20	Montgomery, George D. Halford, b. 1844	1869	20
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO			PROVINCE OF WEST AUSTRALIA		
Toronto { J. F. Sweeney, b. 1844	1869	20	Dunbar, Fred Goldsmith, b. 1844	1869	20
Windsor, D. Williams, b. 1844	1869	20	Kalporovic, O. H. Golding-Bird	1869	20
Ottawa { J. F. Sweeney, b. 1844	1869	20	Perth, Chas. Owen L. Riley, b. 1844	1869	20
Algonquin, George J. Thompson, b. 1844	1869	20	Metrop. Metrop.	1869	20
PROVINCE OF RUPERTS LAND.			INDEPENDENT DIOCESES OF AUSTRALASIA.		
Calcutta, F. H. Roberts, b. 1844	1869	20	Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, W. Cyprian Pinkham, b. 1844	1869	20	N. W. Australia, G. Trower, b. 1844 (cons. 1869)	1869	20
Calcutta, H. A. Gray	1869	20	Victoria, G. Trower, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	New South Wales, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
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Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
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Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
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Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
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Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
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Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Western Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	South Australia, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Victoria, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	1869	20
Calcutta, Joseph Lehoucq, b. 1844	1869	20	Queensland, R. B. Smith, b. 1844	18	

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED).

See.	Annuitants.	Appd.	Ch. Exp. (1891-1892)	Income (1891-1892)	Clergy. of See.	Income of See.
Armagh	Most Rev J B Crozier, D.D., & 1893 (cons. 1892)	1891	55,339	90	12	5,400
Dublin	Most Rev John Henry Bernard, D.D., & 1893 (cons. 1891)	1891	98,776	147	76	10,400
Bishops						
North	Most Rev James Bennett Keene, D.D., & 1893	1891	10,000	60	14	1,400
Cashel	Rt Rev Henry Stewart O'Hara, D.D., & 1893	1890	9,500	55	16	1,400
Clogher	Rt Rev Maurice Day, D.D., & 1893	1890	37,245	65	10	1,472
Cork	Rt Rev Charles Benjamin Dowse, D.D., & 1893	1891	31,538	100	20	1,700
Derry	Rt Rev George Alex. Chadwick, D.D., & 1893	1890	50,741	105	20	2,100
Down	Rt Rev Chas F D Arcey D.D., & 1893 (cons. 1892)	1891	204,772	105	20	1,700
Kilmore	Rt Rev Thomas Sterling Berry, D.D., & 1893	1891	9,500	55	16	1,400
Kilmore	Rt Rev William Richard Moore, D.D., & 1893	1891	37,245	97	16	1,400
Limerick	Rt Rev Raymond C.A. O'Connell, D.D., & 1893	1891	9,500	55	16	1,400
Querry	Rt Rev John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., & 1893	1891	20,446	105	20	1,700
Tuam	Rt Rev Hon. Benjamin J Flunket, D.D., & 1893	1891	9,723	60	10	1,400

ST PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev Charles Thomas Orendon, D.D.

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (12) and House of Representatives (viz., 200 clerical and 400 lay).

Honorary Secretaries: Ven Wm. Colquhoun, D.D., Ven I. K. Latham, D.D., Capt R. Wade Thompson, J. A. Macconchy

Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1890), A. F. Mando, 54 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 Diocesan Houses (with garden and outbuildings), 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 13 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, 12 Clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synod with 12 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 of £750,000, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on 31 Dec. 1869, was only £450,000, charged with annuities to 60 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £750,000, made up of Commutation £450,000, Parochial Sustentation £100,000, Episcopal Sustentation £100,000, Glebe capital £100,000, and Miscellaneous purposes £100,000.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £7,700,000. The interest of the Parochial Sustentation Fund is approximately £100,000. The total amount of assessment for stipend paid by parishes 1873 was £97,100 and the total amount paid for stipends under Diocesan Schemes was £100,000.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1891, was 206,225, or 12.6 per cent. of the entire population.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

See.	The Rt Rev Bishops.	Cons. (1891-1892)	See.	The Rt Rev Bishops.	Cons. (1891-1892)
Aberdeen	Anthony Mitchell, D.D., 1891-1892	1891	Edinburgh	G. H. R. Walpole, D.D., 1891-1892	1891
Argyll	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D., 1891-1892	1891	Glasgow	A. E. Campbell, D.D., 1891-1892	1891
Brechin	Most Rev W. J. J., 1891-1892	1891	Perth	A. J. Macdonald, D.D., 1891-1892	1891
Elgin	Most Rev W. J. J., 1891-1892	1891	St Andrews	C. E. Plunket, D.D., 1891-1892	1891

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 24 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 423. Parsonages, 125. Clergy, 354. Communicants, 20,000.

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 26 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are over 1,800 ministers and 16,000,000 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 1914 was 721,729. The sum of £542,604 was raised in 1914

for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 50 years 496 chapels, at a cost of £1,500,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes and schools. The parish churches number 1,400. There are in addition 20 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted. The Presbyterian form of Church government as first set up in Scotland was superseded in 1706 by the Episcopal Church under the Stuarts, but at the Revolution in 1688 Presbyterianism regained the legal establishment, which it still preserves.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, Marquess of Aberdeen.

MODERATOR, 1913, Right Rev David Paul, D.D. University of Edinburgh.

Principal Clerk, Rev David Paul, D.D., Edinburgh.

Deputy Clerk, Rev J. A. McClymont, D.D., Edinburgh.

Procureur, Christopher N. Johnston & Co. LL.D. Agent, A. L. Menzies W. 3, 54 Castle St. Edinburgh.

Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Spence.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL VARIETIES.

(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 24 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 21 Dec. 1914, there were 1,500 congregations and 26 preaching stations. The total membership was 512,000, and there were 2,224 Sunday Schools, with 223,500 scholars and 22,000 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 377 European Mission Agents and 5,000 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 £1,100,000.—*Moderator*, Rev A. R. MacLennan, D.D.—*Office*, 22 George Street, Edinburgh.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*.—According to the Census of 1911, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 420,000. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 26 presbyteries, 400 ministers, 600 congregations, with 101,000 communicants, 86,000 families, 7,700

Sabbath-school teachers, and 105,441 scholars. During the year 1914-1915 this branch contributed by congregational effort £250,000 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £200,000. It possesses 100 Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 24 professors and a lecturers, and has 25 ministerial work with 4 medical missionaries in Indian parts.—*General Secretary*, Rev W. J. Lowe, D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 24 presbyteries, 350 congregations, 6 preaching stations, and 80,000 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 95 missionaries abroad, including 40 women. In 1914 the amount raised for all purposes was £107,700.—*Church Office*, 7 E India Avenue. *E.C. General Secretary*, Rev W. M. Macphail, 22 A Mansel St. John Legat. *Publishers Office*, 22 Warwick Lane, Farnwater Row, E.C.

(4) 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 Seceder Presbyterian in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Welsh Calvinistic Church.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CONNECTION is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and maintains a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. The form of Church government is Presbyterian, and the Church is in federation with the United Free Church of Scotland and with the Presbyterian Church of England, &c. At the present time the body numbers—churches, 1,472, chapels and places of worship, 1,864, ministers and preachers, 1,300, deacons, 6,000, communicants, 122,000, on probation, 1,000, Sunday-school teachers, 22,000, scholars and teachers, 223,000, number belonging to the congregations (including communicants),

207,000. A sum amounting to £207,000 for 1914 was collected for various religious purposes in 1914. One of the features of the Welsh Church is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children, the vernacular is the language generally used in these schools. There are 300 English chapels and preaching stations with 20,000 communicants, all the rest are Welsh.—*Moderator of General Assembly*, Rev John Williams, *Sec.*, Revs E. P. Jones, B.A., Cardiff, and T. Charles Williams, M.A., Menai Bridge. *Refectory Sec.*, Rev E. Jones Evans, Walton, Liverpool.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of Methodists are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revs. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS

The 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. 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 yearly 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. Membership of the Society is through connexion with a "class meeting," in which religious experience is narrated, suitable advice or instruction being given by the "class-leader." The question of some modification of the present terms of membership was discussed by the Conference of 1892, and a scheme was remitted to the various Synods for consideration and report in 1893, but no change was made. When Wesley died the number of members was 36,000, and since then the increase has been so great that about 30,000,000 people are now receiving Methodist instruction in various parts of the world.—*Pres.*, Rev Dr R. Waddy Moss, *Sec.*, Rev B Johnson.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS

The Primitive Methodists, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1802, 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 J D Thompson.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

The United Methodist Church was formed by the Union in 1857 of three denominations of Methodists, which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were—

The Methodist Free Connection, 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 1805 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 societies—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1805, the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1824 concerning the need for a trained ministry, and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1829, 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 1857 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 27, 1857, when the first United Conference was held. About 300 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 J B Stedford, *Secretary*, J A Lorum.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS

4. Independent Methodists.—This body is Congregational in its organization, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805.—*President*, J W Johnson.

FINANCES

FINANCES.—The Wesleyans raised in 1892-93 £25,764 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £30,498, and £20,400 was expended on the training of candidates for the ministry, of whom there are 25 in the four theological colleges. The Primitive Methodists raised £20,000 for new chapels, and the United Methodist Church £15,000 for their missions.

The number of Members in the United Kingdom : of Clergy and Ministers, Great Britain 1893	Ministers	Lay Preachers	Members	On Probation	Chapels	Sunday Schools
Wesleyan Methodists	2,100	20,000	2,000,000	21,000	8,000	100,000
Primitive Methodists	1,100	10,000	1,000,000	11,000	4,000	40,000
United Methodist Church	400	5,000	400,000	4,000	2,000	20,000
Independent Methodists	100	1,000	100,000	1,000	1,000	10,000
Wesleyan Reformers	50	500	5,000	500	500	5,000

In England there are 3 Archbishops and 13 Bishops; in Ireland 4 Archbishops and 29 Bishops; in Scotland 2 Archbishops and 29 Bishops; in the British Empire there are 21 Archbishops and 209 Bishops; in the United States and Territories Apostolic, as follows:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Archbishops.	Cons. Canon.
Westminster	Francis, Cardinal Bourne (translated from St Asaph 1903)	1896
	Bishops Auxiliary	—
	Patrick Fenton	1904
	Joseph Butt	1901
Birmingham	Edward Hale	1902
Liverpool	Thomas Whiteside	1901
	Bishops	—
Chelmsford	George A. Burton	1900
Exeter	Richard Collins	1903
Gloucester	J. R. Cowdill	1902
Leeds	Francis Westyn	1903
Manchester	Richard Lacey	1903
Nottingham	(vacant)	—
Northampton	Frederick Wm. Keating	1903
Northwich	(vacant)	—
Plymouth	John Kealy	1901
Portsmouth	Wm. Timothy Coster	1900
	(Loren Chas. Camarillo, Aux.)	1903
Salford	John S. Vaughan, Aux.	1903
Sheffield	Ralph Ringleton	1903
Southampton	Peter K. Anago	1903

SCOTLAND—Archbishops

Edinburgh	James A. Smith (trans. from Dunkeld 1900)	1890
	John Maguire	1894
Glasgow	D. A. Mackintosh, Archb.	1901
	Bishops	—
Aberdeen	Acornas Chisholm	1899
Aberdeen & Isles	George J. Smith	1901
Dunkeld	John Tait	1904
Galloway	James McCarthy	1904

IRELAND—Archbishops

Armagh	(Michael Card. Logue (trans. from 1897))	1899
Dublin	William J. Walsh	1895
	(N. Donnelly, Bp. Aux.)	1893
Cathel	John Hart	1903
Down	(J. Healy (tr. 1903))	1894
	(M. Higgins, Bp. Aux.)	1901
	Bishops	—
Ashbury	Patrick Morrisroe	1901
Armagh	Joseph Moore	1895
Clogher	P. McKenna	1903
Clonfert	T. P. O'Meara	1903
Cloyne	Robert Browne	1890
	(Thomas O'Callaghan)	1894
Cork	Daniel Coleman, Aux.	1904
Derry	Charles MacHugh	1901
Down & Connor	Joseph MacRory	1903
Downpatrick		—
Elphin	Bernard Coyne	1903
Ferry	James Browne	1894
Galway	Thomas O'Don	1903
Kerry	John Mangon	1904
Kildare and Leighlin	Patrick Foley	1903
Kilkeel	James Naughton	1903
Kilmore	Michael Fogarty	1904
Kilmore	Patrick Finnegan	1903
Limerick	Edward T. O'Dwyer	1903
Louth	Lawrence Gough	1903
Meath	Abraham Brown	1903
Monaghan	Patrick O'Donnell	1903
Sligo	Patrick Kelly	1903
Waterford & Lismore		—

4 Bishops being Bishops of the same.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

EUROPE. Bishops:—

Malta	(Maurus Curran, Archb.)	1901
Osaka	(A. Fortelli, Bishop Aux.)	1901
Gibraltar	John Camilleri	1901
	H. Gregory Thompson	1901

AMERICA.

Delegate-Apostles to Canada, Alp. Stigal		—
	Archbishops	—
Edmonton	Emile Joseph Legal	1899
Halifax	Edward MacCarthy	1903
Kingston	Michael J. Spratt	1901
Montreal	(Paul N. Bruchon)	1901
	(George Gauthier, Bp. Aux.)	1901
Ottawa	Charles Gauthier	1901
Port of Spain	John F. Dowling	1903
Quebec	(Louis Naudin, Bp. Card.)	1901
	(Paul Bugnot, Bp. Aux.)	1901
St. Boniface	(vacant)	—
	(Arthur Bédouin, Bp. Aux.)	1903
St. John's Newfoundland	(E. P. Roche, Bp.)	1903
Toronto	Nell MacNeil	1903
Vancouver	R. C. Timothy Casey	1903

Alexandria	William A. MacDonnell	1903
Antigonish	James Morrison	1901
Athabasca	(Emileus Grouard, Vic. Ap.)	1901
	(Celestine Jousard, Coad.)	1901
Calgary	John McElroy	1903
Charlottetown	Henry O'Leary	1901
Chatham, N. B.	(Thomas P. Barry)	1901
	(Louis O'Leary, Bp. Aux.)	1901
Chicoutimi	Michael Labrecque	1901
Demarest	Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.	1901
Gulf of St. Lawrence	Gustave Blanche, Vic. Ap.	1901
Hamilton	Thomas Joseph Dowling	1901
Harbour-Grace	John March	1901
Honduras	Frederick Hopkins, Vic. Ap.	1901
Jamaica	John J. Collins, Vic. Ap.	1901
Jobette	John William Forbes	1901
Keweenaw	Orville Charlebois	1901
London	F. Fallon	1901
Moncton	Gabriel Breyant, Vicar Ap.	1901
Mont Laurier	Francis Xavier Bryson	1901
Nicolet	Joseph A. Brunault	1901
Pembroke	(N. Z. Loran)	1901
	(Patrick Ryan, Bp. Aux.)	1901
Peterboro'	(Michael O'Brien)	1901
Prince Albert	Albert Pascal	1901
Regina	Oliver Mathieu	1901
Rosauke	Andrew Blais	1901
Rosauke	Philip Schellert	1901
St. George's, N. F.	Michael P. Power	1901
St. Hyacinth	Alexis Boyard	1901
St. John, N. Brunswick	Edward Le Blane	1901
Sault Ste. Marie	David J. Scollard	1901
Shedbrook	(Paul Stanislas La Boeque)	1901
	(Hubert Chailoux, Bp. Aux.)	1901
Tombiching	Ellas A. Lefebvre, V. A.	1901
Three Rivers	F. X. Cloutier	1901
Valleyfield	Joseph Emard	1901
Victoria, B. C.	Alex. Macdonald	1901
	(Bp. for Northwestern in Canada, Nicolaus Rudin, res. Win'peg)	1901

AFRICA. Bishops:—

Bangweulu	Stephen Latus, V. A.	1901
Bombay	Fulius J. O'Connell, V. A.	1901
Cape Colony	(Bp. Hugo Mooney, V. A.)	1901
	(Wm. John Mooney, Vic. Ap.)	1901
Gold Coast	Ignatius Mooney, Vic. Ap.	1901
Kenya	Philip Perle, V. A.	1901
Northern	Francis Geyer, V. A.	1901

The Roman Catholic Church--The Independents and Baptists. 285

AFRICA. Bishops--continued			ASIA. Bishops--continued		
Lagos	Ferdinand Tuckey, Vic. Ap.	1904	Makassar	T. M. Ribeiro V. de Castro	1904
Natal	Henry Dabell, Vic. Ap.	1904	Nyvera	Bague Louis Kiehor	1904
Nyam	Mathurin Guillaume, Vic. Ap.	1904	Nagpur	Francis S. Coppel	1904
Orange R. Colony	Charles Cox, Adm. Ap.	1904	Poon	Henry Doering	1904
Orange River	J. Simon, Vic. Ap.	1904	Quilon	A. M. Benziger	1904
Port Louis	James E. Ellaborrow	1904	Trichunopoly	A. Falsandier	1904
Port Victoria	(vacant)		Trichur	John Mouchery, Vic. Ap.	1904
St. Helena	(vacant)		Tyrrasmoles	(vacant)	
Serra Leone	Louis Anneson, Vic. Ap.	1904	Vizagapatam	John Mary Clerc	1904
Togo	John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap.	1904	AUSTRALASIA.		
Trompsburg	Francis Wolf, Vic. Ap.	1904	Delegate Apostolic to Australasia, Abp. Corretti		
Uganda	Charles Cox, Vic. Ap.	1904	Archbishops		
Victoria Nyamias	John Bierman, Vic. Ap.	1904	Adelaide	Robt W. Spence	1904
Zanzibar	John E. Birnchen, V. A.	1904	Brisbane	Robert Dunne	1904
	John E. Birnchen, V. A.	1904		James Duhig, Abp. Coadj.	1904
ASIA.			Hobart	Patrick Delany	1904
Delegate-Apostolic to India, Abp. Zaleski			Melbourne	Thomas Carr	1904
Archbishops				Daniel Mannix, Abp. Coadj.	1904
Agnes	Charles Gentili	1904	Perth	Patrick Joseph Clune	1904
Bombay	Hermann Jungens	1904	Sydney	Michael Kelly	1904
Calcutta	Brice Maclean	1904		Francis Redwood	1904
Colombo	Anthony Condert	1904	Wellington	Thomas O'Shea, Abp. Coadj.	1904
Ceylon	Paul Amed	1904	Bishops.		
Madras	John Aclan	1904	Armidale	Patrick J. O'Connor	1904
Scinde	Anasohn John Kenally	1904	Auckland	Henry William Cleary	1904
Portugally	Bernard Argimonsola	1904	Bathurst	John Dunne	1904
Bishops.			Caroline Islands	Peter Walliser, Vic. Ap.	1904
Agnes	Henry Caumont	1904	Central Omeas, Joseph Blanc, Vic. Ap.		1904
Alachabad	Peter Grankun	1904	Chanchurich		
Arusha (Aden)	Philip R. Presutti, V. A.	1904	Cooktown	John Heaver	1904
Burma, East	Philip E. Easton, Segrada, V. A.	1904	Dunedin	Michael Vardon	1904
Burma, North	Begins C. Poulmer, Vic. A.	1904	Fiji	Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost.	1904
Burma, South	Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap.	1904	Geraldton	William Kelly	1904
Changanacherry	Matthew Makil, Vic. Ap.	1904	Gilbert Islands	Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap.	1904
Cochin	Joel Kibelo	1904	Goulburn	John Gallagher	1904
Colombators	Augustine Roy	1904	Hamberg	(vacant)	
Dacca	(vacant)		Lumre	John Carroll	1904
Brachulam	Aloysius Pareparambil, V. A.	1904	Maitland	Patrick Dwyer	1904
Galle	Joseph van Noeth	1904	Nagators		
Hong Kong	Dominio Pozzoni, Vic. Ap.	1904		Peter Brojer, Vic. Ap.	1904
Hyderabad	Denis Viamara	1904	Islands		
Jafra	Henry Joulain	1904	New Guinea	A. G. de Bolamenu	1904
Kandy	Bede Beckmeyer	1904	New Pomerania	Louis Couppe	1904
Kottayam	Alexander Chulaparambil	1904	Port Augusta	John Norron	1904
Krishnagar	Santino Tavegna	1904	Rockhampton	Joseph Shiel	1904
Kumbakonam	Mary Ann Chapuis	1904	Sole	Patrick Pielan	1904
Lahore	Fabian A. Beestermans	1904	Stundhurst	Stephen Reville	1904
Malacca	Emile Barillon	1904	South Solomon Islands	John E. Bertreux, V. A.	1904
Mangalore	P. Perini	1904	Willemstad	John Dunne	1904

The Independents and the Baptists.

THE INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. They maintain that each church is its own ruler, and thus dispense with both episcopacy and presbyteries. In 1827 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1846. There are 31 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,773 churches and preaching stations containing 1,233,243 sittings. The number of ministers in the British Isles is 2,202. Of these 202 are temporarily without pastoral charge, 26 are engaged in collegiate and tutorial duties, 26 are occupied in secretarial work, and 209 by reason of age or ill-health have retired from pastoral duty. Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1904-1905, Sir Arthur A. Haverhill, Bart. secy., R. Bedford Rocks, B.P. Secretary, Rev. Richard J. Wells. Office, 10, Mansfield Hall, Brompton Road, W.C. The Churches of Christ's Union, with 40 churches and mission stations, is governed

by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. 40, E. Dohby Shelton Office, 21, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 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 1823. In the British Isles there were, in 1904, 4,401 chapels and 2,113 pastors. The numbers numbered 453,229, Sunday-school teachers 30,300, and Sunday scholars 250,000. In the U.S. the "members" alone number over 4,000,000. Special attention is now being given to Baptist missions in the East of Europe. President of the Baptist Union, 1904-05, Rev. J. T. Forbes, M.A. Sec., Rev. J. H. Thompson, M.A. Office, Baptist Church House Southampton Row, London, W.C.

The Universities.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

Chancellor, The Earl of Cadogan, K.G., D.C.L., All Souls	1897
High Steward, The Earl of Salisbury, D.C.L., Merton	1896
Vice-Chancellor, Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D., Dean of Ch. Ch.	1891
Proctors, E. Hilliard, M.A., Balliol, J. D. Bosley, M.A., Ch. Ch.	1891
Burgesses, R. E. Prothero, M.A., All Souls, 1894, Lord Hugh R. E. Cecil, M.A., Hertford	1890
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., All Souls	1890
Deputy Steward, Sir T. Raleigh, K.G.S.L., D.C.L., Fellow of All Souls	1895
Public Orator, A. D. Godley, M.A., Magdalen	1890
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., Exeter	1899
Bodley's Librarian, Falconer Madan, M.A., Brynaudd	1891
Sub-Librarians, A. B. Cowley, D. Litt., Magdalen, 1899, H. H. E. Craster, M.A., All Souls	1891
Keeper of Archives, E. L. Poole, M.A., Magd. Reading's Librarian, W. H. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., New Coll.	1890
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G. Eagrich, M.A., Magdalen	1890
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A., Magdalen	1890
Registrar of the University, C. Loudensdorf, M.A., Pembroke	1896
Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, E. S. Craig, M.A., Univ.	1897
Medicine Observer, A. A. Rambaut, D.Sc. (Dublin), Queen's	1897
Secretary to the Curators of the University Gardens and Board of Finance, William B. Garnley, M.A., Exeter	1897
Acting Governor of Radcliffe Theatre, Rev. C. H. O. Duns, D.D., Worcester	1897
Acting Curator of Ashmolean, Rev. G. R. Cronshaw, M.A., Queen's	1897
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Foul, M.A., Magd.	1897
Coroners of the Town, W. T. Proctor, M.A., Ch. Ch. 1899, F. E. Marshall, M.A., St. John's	1897
University Council, George J. Talbot, K.C., M.A., All Souls	1897
Bohemian, John D. Foul, M.A., Magd.	1897
Bohemian, H. M. Lodge, D.D., (vacant), Medicine, E. Parker, Law, W. Moon, Arts	1897
Organist, F. Hille, D.M.S., St. John's	1890
Chaplain of the University, H. H. Bellamy	1890
Secretary to Delegates of—	
Examination of Schools, F. E. Matheson, M.A. New Coll., R. H. Owen, M.A., Worcester Coll.	1890
Examination of Teaching, J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., New Coll.	1890
Local Examinations, H. T. Gertens, M.A., Worcester	1890
University Museum, Prof. H. L. Bowdler, D.Sc., Magdalen	1890
University Press, C. Canham, M.A., Trinity	1890
Women Students, R. W. Jeffery, M.A., Brynaudd	1891
Secretary of—	
Commission for Appointments, N. Waterfield, M.A., New Coll.	1891

The Rhodes Trusts, F. J. Wylie, M.A., Brynaudd
The Princes of the Oxford Endowment Fund,
Nigel Bond, M.A., Magdalen, 40 Lincoln
Square, London S.W.
Association for Education of Women, Miss
Roger, Old Clarendon Building.

RECTORIAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor, Vice-Chan-
cellor, Proctors.
Heads of Houses, The President of Magdalen;
Warden of New Coll., Warden of Wadham;
Warden of All Souls, President of St. John's,
Principal of St. Edmund Hall.
Professors, The Professor of Zoology, the
Waynflete Professor of Pure Mathematics,
the Vinerian Professor of English Law, the
Waynflete Professor of Physiology, the Glad-
stone Professor of Political Theory, the Reader
in Indian Law.
Members of Convocation, H. T. Gertens, M.A.;
E. M. Walker, M.A., G. B. Cronshaw, M.A.;
C. G. Robertson, M.A., A. D. Godley, M.A.;
E. Barker, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Arabic (Lauds), D. S. Margoliouth, D.Litt., New Coll.	1890
Archæology (Lauds), P. Gardner, M.A., Lond. Archæology (Prothetic), Sir A. J. Evans, M.A., D.Litt., B.N.C.	1890
Astronomy, A. H. Sayce, D.Litt., Queen's	1890
Astronomy (Savilian), H. H. James, D.Sc., New Coll.	1890
Biology (Savilian), S. H. Vines, M.A., Magd. Cells, B.N.C. Hon. Sir John Ryce, D.Litt., Principal of Jesus	1890
Chemistry (Waynflete), W. H. Perkin, M.A., Hon. D.Sc. (Camb.), F.R.S.	1890
Chinese (vacant).	1890
Civil Law (Regius), H. Goudy, D.C.L., All Souls	1890
Colonial History (Ball), H. H. Egerton, M.A., All Souls	1890
Comparative Anatomy (Linares), G. C. Bourne, D.Sc., Merton	1890
Comparative Philology, J. Wright, M.A., Exeter	1890
Divinity (Regius), H. Scott Holland, D.D., Ch. Ch.	1890
Divinity (Margaret), W. Barclay, D.D., Ch. Ch. Bodley Hall (Reg.), E. W. Watson, D.D., Ch. Ch.	1890
Engineering Science, C. F. Jenkins, M.A., New Coll.	1890
English Language and Anglo-Saxon, Arthur B. Naylor, D.Litt., Merton	1890
English Literature, Sir W. A. Raleigh, M.A., Magdalen	1890
Ensigns (Johannes), W. Look, D.D., Warden of Keble	1890
Exp. Phil. (vacant).	1890
Fine Art (Slade), S. Munro, M.A., New Coll.	1890
Forestry, Sir W. Schlich, M.A., & John's	1890
Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., University	1890
Geometry (Savilian), W. Rouse, M.A., New Coll.	1890
German Language and Literature, E. G. Klein, M.A., Queen's	1890
Greek (Savilian), G. S. A. Murray, D.Litt., Ch. Ch.	1890
Hebrew (Regius), S. A. Cooke, D.D., Ch. Ch.	1890
History, Ancient (Camden), J. Haverfield, M.A., Brynaudd	1890

History, Ancient (Wynham), J. L. Myers, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	Med.	Poetry, Sir Herbert Warren, K.C.V.O., Hon. D.C.L., <i>Magdalen</i>	Med.
Human Anatomy, A. Thomson, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1920	Political Econ., F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1921
International Law (Chichele), Sir E. H. Richards, M.A., <i>B.C.L.</i>	1922	Political Theory & Inst., W. G. S. Adams, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1923
Interpretation of Holy Scripture (Oriel), C. F. Barry, M.A., D.Lit., <i>St. John's</i>	1924	Pure Mathematics (Weyfate), E. B. Elliott, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1925
Jurisprudence (C.C.U.), F. Vinogradoff, Hon. D.C.L., <i>C.C.U.</i>	1926	Romance Languages, F. Stender, M.A., <i>Burton Economy (Bibbory),</i> W. Somerville, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1927
Latin Literat. (C.C.C.), A. C. Clark, M.A., <i>C.C.C.</i>	1928	Sanskrit, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., <i>Balshol</i>	1929
Law (Pinner), W. M. Goldart, M.A., D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1930	Send Philology, L. H. Mills, Hon. M.A.	1931
Logic (Wynham) (vacant)		Ecology, E. H. Poulton, D.Sc., <i>Jesus</i>	1932
Medicine (Reg.), Sir W. Osler, Bart., Hon. M.B., F.R.S., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1934	READERS	
Modern History (Chichele), H. Spenser Wilkinson, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1935	Anatomy (Leat), J. Barclay, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1936
Modern History (Chichele), C. W. C. Oman, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1936	Anthropology, Social, R. B. Marrett, D.Sc., <i>Exeter</i>	1937
Modern History (Reg.), C. H. Firth, M.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1937	Assyriology, B. Langdon, Hon. M.A., <i>Jesus</i>	1938
Modern Philosophy (Weyfate), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1938	Economic History, L. L. Price, M.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1939
Modern Philosophy (Weyfate), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>C.C.U.</i>	1939	Education, W. M. Kesteven, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1940
Modern Philosophy (Weyfate), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>C.C.U.</i>	1940	Egyptology, F. L. Griffith, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1941
Modern Philosophy (Weyfate), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>C.C.U.</i>	1941	English (Goldsmith's), D. Nichol Smith, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1942
Modern Philosophy (Weyfate), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>C.C.U.</i>	1942	English Law, W. B. Holdsworth, D.C.L., <i>St. John's</i>	1943
Modern Philosophy (Weyfate), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>C.C.U.</i>	1943	French, T. W. Allen, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1944
Modern Philosophy (Weyfate), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>C.C.U.</i>	1944	Indian History, Ved. W. H. Hutton, M.D., <i>St. John's</i>	1945
Modern Philosophy (Weyfate), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>C.C.U.</i>	1945	Indian Law, Sir E. J. Travelyan, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1946
Modern Philosophy (Weyfate), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>C.C.U.</i>	1946	Mental Philosophy (Wade), W. McDougall, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1947
Modern Philosophy (Weyfate), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>C.C.U.</i>	1947	Ophthalmology, F. H. H. Adams, M.B.	1948
Modern Philosophy (Weyfate), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>C.C.U.</i>	1948	Pharmacology, J. A. Gunn, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1949
Modern Philosophy (Weyfate), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>C.C.U.</i>	1949	Physics (Leat), R. E. Baynes, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1950
Modern Philosophy (Weyfate), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>C.C.U.</i>	1950	Physiology, J. S. Haldane, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1951
Modern Philosophy (Weyfate), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>C.C.U.</i>	1951	Roman Law, F. de Zulueta, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1952
Modern Philosophy (Weyfate), J. A. Smith, M.A., <i>C.C.U.</i>	1952	Russian, N. Forbes, M.A., <i>Balshol</i>	1953

Fellow.	College, &c.	HEADS * Many undergraduates on active service	Elect	Gross Income	Contribn to Univ purposes	Under grad tuition	Members of Convocation
1427	All Souls	F. W. Pamber, M.A., <i>Warden</i>	1924	20,000	9,431	8	95
1428	Balshol	J. L. Strachan Davidson, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1927	22,000	1,254	2	487
1429	Brucewood	C. B. Heberden, D.C.L., <i>Principal</i>	1928	25,000	1,254	121	291
1430	Ch. Ch.	T. B. Strong, D.D., <i>Dean</i>	1929	27,777	7,777	260	297
1431	Corpus Christi	Thomas Case, M.A., <i>President</i>	1930	21,700	7,777	80	281
1432	Exeter	L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., <i>Rector</i>	1931	25,700	220	281	465
1433	Hertford	H. Boyd, D.D., <i>Principal</i>	1932	7,199	17	95	147
1434	Jesus	H. Hon. Sir J. May, D.Litt., <i>Principal</i>	1933	20,000	1,130	152	284
1435	Lincoln	W. W. Murray, D.D., <i>Rector</i>	1934	20,000	500	200	229
1436	Magdalen	Sir Herbert Warren, K.C.V.O., D.C.L., <i>Pres</i>	1935	20,000	11,000	200	423
1437	Merton	T. Bowman, M.A., <i>Warden</i>	1936	25,000	3,300	207	297
1438	New Coll.	W. A. Spencer, D.D., <i>Warden</i>	1937	25,000	4,000	207	317
1439	Oriel	L. R. Phelps, M.A., <i>Provost</i>	1938	25,000	1,254	221	291
1440	Pembroke	Ed. Rev. J. Nicholson, D.C.L., <i>Master</i>	1939	20,000	5	130	280
1441	Queen's	J. B. Magrath, D.D., <i>Provost</i>	1940	25,000	2,777	220	295
1442	St. John's	H. A. James, D.D., <i>President</i>	1941	25,000	2,777	120	400
1443	Trinity	H. A. Hinkston, D.D., <i>President</i>	1942	25,000	478	201	297
1444	University	E. W. Mason, D.Litt., <i>Master</i>	1943	25,000	121	201	297
1445	Wadham	J. Wells, M.A., <i>Warden</i>	1944	25,000	47	90	290
1446	Worcester	C. H. O. Daniel, D.D., <i>Provost</i>	1945	25,000	—	90	290
1447	St. Edmund Hall	H. H. Williams, M.A., <i>Principal</i>	1946	—	—	90	290
1448	Kid	W. Lock, D.D., <i>Warden</i>	1947	—	—	27	297
1449	New Coll. (St. Mary's)	R. Wm. M. Pope, D.D., <i>Canon</i>	1948	—	—	27	297
1450	St. Mary's	C. Abdy Marston, M.A.	—	—	—	27	297
1451	St. Mary's	J. G. Pope, M.A.	—	—	—	27	297
1452	St. Mary's	R. B. Foster, M.A.	—	—	—	27	297
Total						2,428	4,700

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Chancellor, The Lord Rayleigh, O.M., K.A., Hon. R.S.D. Trin.	1902
Vice-Chancellor, T. C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., President of Queens	1903
High Steward, The Lord Walsingham, M.B., Trin.	1903
Barony High Steward, The Rt. Hon. Lord Parker of Waddington, M.A., King's	1903
Representatives in Parliament, J. F. E. Rawlinson, M.A., K.C. Trin., M.P., Pro- fessor Sir J. Larmor, M.A., St. John's	1901
Conseillers, J. F. E. Rawlinson, M.A., K.C., Trin.	1900
Public Orator, Sir J. R. Sandys, M.B., St. John's	1906
Registrars, J. N. Keynes, B.D., Pemb., Assistant Registrar, R. Bonham, M.A., King's	1900
Librarians, J. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., Trin. Sec. to the Library, H. G. Aldin, M.A., Pet. Owen, J. A. Foote, K.C., M.A., St. John's, M.P., M. L. Koper, E.C., M.A., Trin., M. Esquels Rodella, A. H. Evans, M.A., Clare, M.P., R. Humphin Smith, M.A., Pet.	1903
Proctors, A. Munro M.A., Queen's, F. M. Rushmore, M.A., St. Cath.	1903
Organs, H. M. Mann, Hon. M.A. (King's), M.B.D. (Oxf.)	1903
Director of the Observatory, Professor A. B. Eddington, M.A., Trin.	1903
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Helio Observer, Professor F. H. Newall, M.A., Trin.	1903
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. F. O'Connor, M.A., Trin.	1903
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Jewels Curator, S. O. Cooksell, M.A., Trin.	1903
Stroblund Curator, H. Gadow, M.A., King's Curator to Zoology, H. Scott, M.A., Trin. Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Baron A. von Hügel, M.A., Trin. Curator of the Museum of Classical Arch- aeology, A. B. Cook, M.A., Queen's Curator of the Botanic Garden, R. I. Lynch, Hon. M.A.	1903
Librarian of Spence Law Library, A. H. Johnson, M.A., Queens.	1903
Representative on General Medical Council, Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., Oxf.	1903
Director of the Anatomical Laboratory, C. B. Myers, M.D., M.B., Oxf.	1903
Director of Military Studies, Lt.-Col. W. K. Whitby	1903
COUNCIL OF THE SENATE	
Official Members, The Chancellor: Vice- Chancellor	1903
Heads of Colleges, The Master of Gonville and Caus, The Provost of King's, The Master of St. John's, The President of Queens	1903
Professors, Professor Sir J. Larmor, St. John's, Professor Hobson, Professor Rolley, Professor Seward	1903
Other Members of the Senate, Dr. F. H. A. Magdall (King's), Dr. R. Jones (Trin.), Dr. Keynes (Pemb.), Sir R. Jones (St. John's), W. Dunstone, M.A. (King's), W. L. Morrison, M.A. (Clare), J. E. Gray, M.A. (Que.), H. Mel. Jones, M.A. (Trin.)	1903
PROFESSORS	
Architectural Drawing, R. H. Miles, M.A., Oxf.	1903
Architecture (Practical), R. H. Miles, M.A., Oxf.	1903
Architecture, R. H. Miles, M.A., St. John's	1903
Ancient History, J. S. Reid, Litt.D., Oxf.	1903
Arabic, J. S. Reid, M.A., Oxf.	1903
Arabic (Lord T. Ashmole), M. B. Brown, M.A., Oxf.	1903
(Sir A. Ashmole), Reader to A. A. Evans, M.A., Trin.	1903
Archæology (Dinwiddie), W. Hildrew, M.B., Oxf.	1903
Astronomy and Geometry (Lowndes), H. F. Baker, M.P., St. John's	1904
Astronomy (Plumpton), A. B. Eddington, M.A., Trin.	1901
Astronomy, H. F. Newall, M.A., Trin.	1903
Bio-Chemistry, G. F. Hopkins, M.A., Trin.	1903
Botany (Quaker), G. F. H. Nuttall, M.D., Magd.	1903
Botany, A. C. Seward, M.A., Down	1903
Chemistry, W. F. Pope, M.A., Sid.	1903
Chemistry, H. Giles, M.A., Trin.	1903
Civil Law (Rogues), W. F. Buckland, M.A., Oxf.	1904
Dinwiddie (Rogues) (vacant).	1904
" (Lady Margaret), J. F. Bethune Baker, D.D., Pemb.	1901
" (Hulse), W. E. Barnes, D.D., Pet.	1901
" (Storrman), F. C. Burkitt, M.A., Trin.	1901
" (St. J. H. Stanton, D.D., Trin.	1901
Eccelesiastical History (Dr. Henry Mal- ville Gwatkin, M.A., Emmanuel	1901
English Literature (King Edward VII) Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A., Jesus	1901
Experimental Physics, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Trin.	1904
Evangelical (St. John), B. S. Prior, A.A., Oxf.	1903
Geology (Arthur Balfour), B. C. Funnett, M.A., Oxf.	1901
Geology (Woodwardian), T. McK. Hughes, M.A., Clare	1903
German (Schroder), R. H. Bredt, Litt.D., King's	1903
Greek (Bagin), H. Jackson, O.M., Litt.D., Trin.	1903
Hebrew (Rogues), R. H. Kennett, D.D., Queens	1903
International Law (Fawcett), I. Oppen- heim, M.A., Trin.	1901
Latin (Kennedy), A. E. Housman, M.A., Trin.	1901
Law (Downing), C. S. Kenny, Litt.D. Down.	1901
Mathematics (Lancaster), Mr. J. Larmor, M.P., M.A., St. John's	1903
Mechanics and Applied Mechanics, Bertram Hopkinson, M.A., Trin.	1903
Medicine (Downing), J. B. Bradbury, M.D., Down.	1901
Mental Philosophy & Logic, J. Ward, M.D., Trin.	1903
Mineralogy, W. J. Lewis, M.A., Trinity	1901
Mod. Hist. (Rogues), J. B. Bury, M.A., King's	1903
Moral Philosophy (Knightsbridge), W. A. Barley, Litt.D., King's	1903
Musie, Sir Charles V. Stanford, M.B.D., Trin.	1903
Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian), Sir James Dewar, M.A., Peterhouse	1903
Pathology, G. S. Woodhead, M.A., Trin.	1903
Phyene (Rogues), Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., Oxf.	1903
Physics, J. N. Langley, M.D., Trin.	1903
Physiology, A. G. Egton, M.A., King's	1903
Pure Mathematics (Bakerian), E. W. Hobson, M.P., Oxf.	1903
Sanskrit, R. S. Rogers, M.A., St. John's	1903
Surgery (vacant)	1903
Zoology, Sir J. S. Gardiner, M.A., Oxf.	1903
Residence Lecturer, The Rev. M. A. Watson, M.A., Pet.	1903
Lady Margaret's Professor, The Rev. W. R. Carpenter, M.A., St. Cath.	1903

Emeritus Professor of Civil Law, E. C. West,
Clark, Litt. D., St. John's
Emeritus Professor of Divinity, H. R. Swete,
D.D., Caius

READERS

Agriculture, K. J. J. Mackenzie, M.A.,
Christ's
Botany, F. F. Blackman, M.A., St. John's
Classical Archaeology, A. R. Cook, M.A.,
Queens'
Classics (Breveton), W. Ridgeway, Sc.D., Caius
Comparative Philology, F. Gillen, Litt.D.,
Emm.
English Law, H. D. Hazeltine, Litt.D., Emm.
Etymology, A. C. Haddon, Sc.D., Christ's
Forestry, W. Dawson, M.A., Caius
Hebrew, Israel Abrahams, M.A., Chr
Sanskrit in Bibliography, A. W. Follard,
M.A., Oxford
Mathematics, E. G. W. Brauerholz, M.A., King's
Chemical Physiology, F. G. Hopkins, M.A.,
Trin
Ecology, A. R. Shipley, Sc.D., Christ's
Metalurgy (Goldsmiths), C. T. Heycock,
M.A., King's
Modern History, J. H. Rose, Litt.D., Christ's

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS

Classics (Exegesis & Dialects), B. G. Campbell,
M.A., Christ's
Ancient History, T. B. Glover, M.A., St. John's
Mathematics, H. W. Richmond, M.A., King's
R. A. Herman, M.A., Trin
T. J. I. A. Brom-
wich, Sc.D., St. John's
J. H. Grace, M.A., Pet
A. Berry, M.A., King's
Mathematics (Copley Lectures), G. H. Hardy,
M.A., Trin
Experimental Physics, G. F. C. Beale, Sc.D., Pet
C. T. E. Wilson, M.A., Sid
Botany, A. G. Tansley, M.A., Trin
Chemistry, R. P. Gregory, Sc.D., St. John's
Organic Chemistry (vacant)
Advanced Morphology of Vertebrate, H. Gladon,
M.A., King's
Ecology, L. A. Borradaile, M.A. H. Self, L.
Doncaster, Sc.D., King's

Advanced Physiology, L. E. Shore, M.D., St
John's
Agricultural Physiology, F. H. A. Marshall, Sc.D.,
Christ's
Physiology, W. B. Hardy, M.A., Caius
Physiology of the Senses, W. H. R. Rivers, M.A.,
St. John's
Experimental Psychology, C. B. Myers, Sc.D., Caius
Advanced Human Anatomy (vacant)
Medical Jurisprudence, B. Amington, M.D., Caius
Geology, J. E. Hart, Sc.D., St. John's
Moral Science, G. H. Moore, Litt.D., Trin
Moral Science (Sedgwick Lectures), W. E. John-
son, M.A., King's
Hygiene, G. S. Graham-Smith, M.D., Pembroke
Pathology, L. Cobbett, M.D., Trin
Special Pathology (Huddersfield Lectures), T. S. F.
Strangeways, M.A., St. John's
Harmony & Counterpoint, C. Wood, Mus.D., Caius
Pernau, R. A. Nicholson, Litt.D., Trin
Palaography, E. H. Munns, M.A., Pemb
Arainio, N. McLean, M.A., Christ's
English (vacant)
Physical Anthropology, W. L. H. Duckworth,
Sc.D., Jesus
Agriculture (Gibbey), C. R. Fay, M.A., Christ's
Palaeontology, H. Woods, M.A. Joh
Petrology, A. Haiker, M.A. Joh
Electrical Engineering, C. G. Lamb, M.A., Clare
Mechanical Engineering, C. E. Inglis, M.A., King's
Philosophy of Religion, J. W. Oman, M.A., Queens'
Economics (Gifford), J. M. Keynes, M.A., King's
Economics, W. T. Layton, M.A., Caius
Russian, A. P. Goudy, M.A.
Geography, Historical and Economic, H. Y. Old
ham, M.A., King's
Geography, Regional & Physical (Royal Geographi-
cal Society Lectures), P. Lake, M.A., St. John's
Surveying and Cartography (Royal Geographi-
cal Society Lectures), C. B. Wright, M.A., Caius
Pharmacology, W. E. Dixon, M.A., Downing
Education, Theory, History, & Practice, S. F.
Fiskecher, M.A., King's
Sir Robert Rade, Bishop G. F. Browne, D.D.
Leslie Stephen, Dr. W. Macnile Dixon, Glasgow
Norman Macoll (vacant)
Chemistry and Physics in their application to

FOUNDED	COLLEGES	HEADS	Estimated	Gross Income of Coll.		Under Grants	Members of the Senate	Members of the Board
				1904	1905			
1473	St Catharine's	Claude H. W. Johns, Litt.D., Master	1909	6,544	656	121	118	146
1504	Christ's	Arthur Everett Shipley, Sc.D., Master	1910	19,562	1,468	159	449	86
1506	Clare	Wm. Loudon Mollison, M.A., Master	1913	17,376	1,477	131	373	62
1509	Corpus Christi	Edmund Courtenay Pearce, M.A., Master	1914	14,541	1,225	84	139	32
1510	Downing	Albert Charles Seward, M.A., Master	1915	9,074	676	91	111	27
1512	Emmanuel	Peter Gillen, Litt.D., Master	1915	10,553	1,261	135	361	66
1516	Gonville & Caius	Hugh Kerr Anderson, M.D., Master	1915	30,426	2,715	241	463	1,130
1516	Jesus	Arthur Gray, M.A., Master	1915	14,204	1,472	126	261	50
1517	King's	Montague R. James, Litt.D., Provost	1905	27,421	2,607	141	528	96
1519	Magdalene	Arthur C. Benson, M.A., O.V.O., Head	1904	7,305	719	201	93	24
1519	Pembroke	William Sheldon Hadley, M.A., Master	1915	15,076	1,419	171	437	96
1527	Peterhouse	Adolphus W. Ward, Litt.D., Master	1905	8,722	793	88	261	410
1540	Queens'	Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., Pres.	1905	8,722	793	126	261	440
1545	Sidney Sussex	Charles Smith, M.A., Master	1905	15,455	1,424	115	361	76
1551	St John's	Robert Furysth Booth, M.A., Master	1905	45,122	3,625	177	561	1,461
1567	Trinity	Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., Master	1886	40,920	3,625	190	4,076	3,900
1570	Trinity Hall	Edward Anthony Beck, M.A., Master	1905	6,503	525	101	101	20
1580	University College	J. O. Farquhar Murray, D.D., Master	1909	—	—	113	70	26
1589	Gonville Hall	W. F. Boddaway, M.A., Canon	1909	—	—	147	4	26
		Not on College Boards	—	—	—	—	144	24
Total (1909)				—	—	2,471	2,326	24,477

Higgins and Prevention Medicine, J. R. Purvis, M.A., St. John's.
Agriculture (vacant).
German, E. P. Quiggin, M.A., Caius.
Statistics, E. P. Yale, M.A., St. John's.
Practical Theology, J. H. Gray, M.D., Peter.
Astronomy, F. J. M. Simkin, M.A., Caius.
Flora and Fauna in Music, C. R. Rootman, M.B.D., St. John's.
Animal Embryology, E. Amshon, B.D., Trin.
Forestry (vacant).
Physical Chemistry (Electrolysis) Owen Jones Lecturer, A. V. Hill, M.A., Trin.

MATRICULATIONS.

1902-1904	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933	1933-1934	1934-1935	1935-1936	1936-1937	1937-1938	1938-1939	1939-1940	1940-1941	1941-1942	1942-1943	1943-1944	1944-1945	1945-1946	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958	1958-1959	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-2031	2031-2032	2032-2033	2033-2034	2034-2035	2035-2036	2036-2037	2037-2038	2038-2039	2039-2040	2040-2041	2041-2042	2042-2043	2043-2044	2044-2045	2045-2046	2046-2047	2047-2048	2048-2049	2049-2050	2050-2051	2051-2052	2052-2053	2053-2054	2054-2055	2055-2056	2056-2057	2057-2058	2058-2059	2059-2060	2060-2061	2061-2062	2062-2063	2063-2064	2064-2065	2065-2066	2066-2067	2067-2068	2068-2069	2069-2070	2070-2071	2071-2072	2072-2073	2073-2074	2074-2075	2075-2076	2076-2077	2077-2078	2078-2079	2079-2080	2080-2081	2081-2082	2082-2083	2083-2084	2084-2085	2085-2086	2086-2087	2087-2088	2088-2089	2089-2090	2090-2091	2091-2092	2092-2093	2093-2094	2094-2095	2095-2096	2096-2097	2097-2098	2098-2099	2099-2100	2100-2101	2101-2102	2102-2103	2103-2104	2104-2105	2105-2106	2106-2107	2107-2108	2108-2109	2109-2110	2110-2111	2111-2112	2112-2113	2113-2114	2114-2115	2115-2116	2116-2117	2117-2118	2118-2119	2119-2120	2120-2121	2121-2122	2122-2123	2123-2124	2124-2125	2125-2126	2126-2127	2127-2128	2128-2129	2129-2130	2130-2131	2131-2132	2132-2133	2133-2134	2134-2135	2135-2136	2136-2137	2137-2138	2138-2139	2139-2140	2140-2141	2141-2142	2142-2143	2143-2144	2144-2145	2145-2146	2146-2147	2147-2148	2148-2149	2149-2150	2150-2151	2151-2152	2152-2153	2153-2154	2154-2155	2155-2156	2156-2157	2157-2158	2158-2159	2159-2160	2160-2161	2161-2162	2162-2163	2163-2164	2164-2165	2165-2166	2166-2167	2167-2168	2168-2169	2169-2170	2170-2171	2171-2172	2172-2173	2173-2174	2174-2175	2175-2176	2176-2177	2177-2178	2178-2179	2179-2180	2180-2181	2181-2182	2182-2183	2183-2184	2184-2185	2185-2186	2186-2187	2187-2188	2188-2189	2189-2190	2190-2191	2191-2192	2192-2193	2193-2194	2194-2195	2195-2196	2196-2197	2197-2198	2198-2199	2199-2200	2200-2201	2201-2202	2202-2203	2203-2204	2204-2205	2205-2206	2206-2207	2207-2208	2208-2209	2209-2210	2210-2211	2211-2212	2212-2213	2213-2214	2214-2215	2215-2216	2216-2217	2217-2218	2218-2219	2219-2220	2220-2221	2221-2222	2222-2223	2223-2224	2224-2225	2225-2226	2226-2227	2227-2228	2228-2229	2229-2230	2230-2231	2231-2232	2232-2233	2233-2234	2234-2235	2235-2236	2236-2237	2237-2238	2238-2239	2239-2240	2240-2241	2241-2242	2242-2243	2243-2244	2244-2245	2245-2246	2246-2247	2247-2248	2248-2249	2249-2250	2250-2251	2251-2252	2252-2253	2253-2254	2254-2255	2255-2256	2256-2257	2257-2258	2258-2259	2259-2260	2260-2261	2261-2262	2262-2263	2263-2264	2264-2265	2265-2266	2266-2267	2267-2268	2268-2269	2269-2270	2270-2271	2271-2272	2272-2273	2273-2274	2274-2275	2275-2276	2276-2277	2277-2278	2278-2279	2279-2280	2280-2281	2281-2282	2282-2283	2283-2284	2284-2285	2285-2286	2286-2287	2287-2288	2288-2289	2289-2290	2290-2291	2291-2292	2292-2293	2293-2294	2294-2295	2295-2296	2296-2297	2297-2298	2298-2299	2299-2300	2300-2301	2301-2302	2302-2303	2303-2304	2304-2305	2305-2306	2306-2307	2307-2308	2308-2309	2309-2310	2310-2311	2311-2312	2312-2313	2313-2314	2314-2315	2315-2316	2316-2317	2317-2318	2318-2319	2319-2320	2320-2321	2321-2322	2322-2323	2323-2324	2324-2325	2325-2326	2326-2327	2327-2328	2328-2329	2329-2330	2330-2331	2331-2332	2332-2333	2333-2334	2334-2335	2335-2336	2336-2337	2337-2338	2338-2339	2339-2340	2340-2341	2341-2342	2342-2343	2343-2344	2344-2345	2345-2346	2346-2347	2347-2348	2348-2349	2349-2350	2350-2351	2351-2352	2352-2353	2353-2354	2354-2355	2355-2356	2356-2357	2357-2358	2358-2359	2359-2360	2360-2361	2361-2362	2362-2363	2363-2364	2364-2365	2365-2366	2366-2367	2367-2368	2368-2369	2369-2370	2370-2371	2371-2372	2372-2373	2373-2374	2374-2375	2375-2376	2376-2377	2377-2378	2378-2379	2379-2380	2380-2381	2381-2382	2382-2383	2383-2384	2384-2385	2385-2386	2386-2387	2387-2388	2388-2389	2389-2390	2390-2391	2391-2392	2392-2393	2393-2394	2394-2395	2395-2396	2396-2397	2397-2398	2398-2399	2399-2400	2400-2401	2401-2402	2402-2403	2403-2404	2404-2405	2405-2406	2406-2407	2407-2408	2408-2409	2409-2410	2410-2411	2411-2412	2412-2413	2413-2414	2414-2415	2415-2416	2416-2417	2417-2418	2418-2419	2419-2420	2420-2421	2421-2422	2422-2423	2423-2424	2424-2425	2425-2426	2426-2427	2427-2428	2428-2429	2429-2430	2430-2431	2431-2432	2432-2433	2433-2434	2434-2435	2435-2436	2436-2437	2437-2438	2438-2439	2439-2440	2440-2441	2441-2442	2442-2443	2443-2444	2444-2445	2445-2446	2446-2447	2447-2448	2448-2449	2449-2450	2450-2451	2451-2452	2452-2453	2453-2454	2454-2455	2455-2456	2456-2457	2457-2458	2458-2459	2459-2460	2460-2461	2461-2462	2462-2463	2463-2464	2464-2465	2465-2466	2466-2467	2467-2468	2468-2469	2469-2470	2470-2471	2471-2472	2472-2473	2473-2474	2474-2475	2475-2476	2476-2477	2477-2478	2478-2479	2479-2480	2480-2481	2481-2482	2482-2483	2483-2484	2484-2485	2485-2486	2486-2487	2487-2488	2488-2489	2489-2490	2490-2491	2491-2492	2492-2493	2493-2494	2494-2495	2495-2496	2496-2497	2497-2498	2498-2499	2499-2500	2500-2501	2501-2502	2502-2503	2503-2504	2504-2505	2505-2506	2506-2507	2507-2508	2508-2509	2509-2510	2510-2511	2511-2512	2512-2513	2513-2514	2514-2515	2515-2516	2516-2517	2517-2518	2518-2519	2519-2520	2520-2521	2521-2522	2522-2523	2523-2524	2524-2525	2525-2526	2526-2527	2527-2528	2528-2529	2529-2530	2530-2531	2531-2532	2532-2533	2533-2534	2534-2535	2535-2536	2536-2537	2537-2538	2538-2539	2539-2540	2540-2541	2541-2542	2542-2543	2543-2544	2544-2545	2545-2546	2546-2547	2547-2548	2548-2549	2549-2550	2550-2551	2551-2552	2552-2553	2553-2554	2554-2555	2555-2556	2556-2557	2557-2558	2558-2559	2559-2560	2560-2561	2561-2562	2562-2563	2563-2564	2564-2565	2565-2566	2566-2567	2567-2568	2568-2569	2569-2570	2570-2571	2571-2572	2572-2573	2573-2574	2574-2575	2575-2576	2576-2577	2577-2578	2578-2579	2579-2580	2580-2581	2581-2582	2582-2583	2583-2584	2584-2585	2585-2586	2586-2587	2587-2588	2588-2589	2589-2590	2590-2591	2591-2592	2592-2593	2593-2594	2594-2595	2595-2596	2596-2597	2597-2598	2598-2599	2599-2600	2600-2601	2601-2602	2602-2603	2603-2604	2604-2605	2605-2606	2606-2607	2607-2608	2608-2609	2609-2610	2610-2611	2611-2612	2612-2613	2613-2614	2614-2615	2615-2616	2616-2617	2617-2618	2618-2619	2619-2620	2620-2621	2621-2622	2622-2623	2623-2624	2624-2625	2625-2626	2626-2627	2627-2628	2628-2629	2629-2630	2630-2631	2631-2632	2632-2633	2633-2634	2634-2635	2635-2636	2636-2637	2637-2638	2638-2639	2639-2640	2640-2641	2641-2642	2642-2643	2643-2644	2644-2645	2645-2646	2646-2647	2647-2648	2648-2649	2649-2650	2650-2651	2651-2652	2652-2653	2653-2654	2654-2655	2655-2656	2656-2657	2657-2658	2658-2659	2659-2660	2660-2661	2661-2662	2662-2663	2663-2664	2664-2665	2665-2666	2666-2667	2667-2668	2668-2669	2669-2670	2670-2671	2671-2672	2672-2673	2673-2674	2674-2675	2675-2676	2676-2677	2677-2678	2678-2679	2679-2680	2680-2681	2681-2682	2682-2683	2683-2684	2684-2685	2685-2686	2686-2687	2687-2688	2688-2689	2689-2690	2690-2691	2691-2692	2692-2693	2693-2694	2694-2695	2695-2696	2696-2697	2697-2698	2698-2699	2699-2700	2700-
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THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, South Kensington, S.W. 8 1896 and 1920.

Vice-Chancellor, H.M. the King in Council.
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 (University Extension Board) J. Lee, M.A.
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 Public Orator, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.

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 By Inner Temple, Lord Justice Swinfen Eady.
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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, 1920, 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 institu-
 tions, 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 main-
 tained by the University are the Brown Animal
 Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, the
 Physiological Laboratory in the University build-
 ings at South Kensington, Goldsmiths' College
 at New Cross, and the Francis-Galton Laboratory
 for National Eugenics at University College.

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 Principal, R. M. Burrows, D. Litt.

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 Warden, Miss F. E. Shields, M.A.
 GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.
 Warden, William Loring, M.A.

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 Civil & Mechanical Engineering, E. G. Colver,
 D.Sc., R. H. Lamb, M.Sc.
 Classical Literature, W. C. F. Walters, M.A.
 Cosmology, A. J. Sargent, M.A.
 Comparative Law (Queen), Sir John Macdonell,
 K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.A.
 Constitutional Law, J. H. Morgan, M.A.
 Education, John Adams, LL.D., J. W. Adamson,
 B.A., T. F. Nunn, D.Sc.
 Egyptology (Edwards), W. M. Flinders Petrie,
 D.C.L., F.R.S.
 Electrical Engineering, J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Do (William Siemens), Ernest Wilson, M.Inst.E.E.
 Engineering, D. B. Chappin, M.A., W. R. Dalby,
 M.A., F.R.S.; H. M. Waynflete, M.J. Mech.E.
 English History, A. F. Pollard, Litt.D.
 English Language and Lit., Ernest Collinson, Litt.D.,
 F.R.S., Sir Sidney Lee, M.A., F.R.S.
 English Language and Lit. (Queen), W. R. Inge, LL.D.
 English Literature, Miss G. F. S. Spurgeon.

Arts —

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W.
Principal, Miss A. de Schrevel.

Arts in Pedagogy only —

London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C.

Principal, Prof. J. Adams, LL.D.

Medicine —

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c (see p. 292.)

Science and Engineering —

Imperial College of Science and Technology.

(See p. 292.)

Science —

Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines.
Rector, Sir Alfred Knigh, K.C.B., LL.D.

Engineering —

City and Guilds (Engineering) College.
Dean, Prof. W. H. Dally, M.A., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E.

Science—in Agriculture only —

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
Principal, M. J. M. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.

Economics and Political Science —

London School of Economics and Political Science.
Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C.

Director, Hon. W. F. Reeves, Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM 1841
Chancellor, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.

Vice-Chancellor, Rev. H. Gee, D.D., F.R.S.

Proctors, P. P. Bedson, D.Sc., A. Robinson, D.C.L.

Registrar, H. G. Theodorou, M.A.

Librarian, E. V. Stocks, M.A.

Observer, F. C. H. Carpenter, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, Rev. H. Gee, D.D.

HATFIELD HALL, Durham
Principal, F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.

82 CHADDS HALL, Durham
Principal, Rev. E. R. F. Moulden, M.A.

ST JOHN'S HALL, Durham
Principal, Rev. D. Walker, D.D.

WOMEN'S HOUSE, Durham.
Principal, E. B. Donaldson.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.
Censor, Rev. V. K. Cooper, M.A.

HOME STUDENTS (Women)
Censor, E. M. Evershaw, B.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle
President, Sir G. H. Phillips, D.C.L.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle.
Principal, W. H. Hadow, D.Mus.

DURHAM COLLEGES.
Divinity, Rev. B. J. Knowling, D.D.

Greek, Rev. A. H. Crunckhorn, M.A.

Mathematics, Percy John Hewwood, M.A.

Hebrew, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.

Church History, Rev. Henry Gee, D.D., F.R.S.

Philosophy, Frank Byron Jevons, D.Litt.

Biblical Exegesis, Rev. Dawson Walker, D.D.

English Language and Literature, Rev. Henry Evershaw, M.A.

Latin, Rev. John Hall How, M.A.

Logic and Psychology, Arthur Robinson, D.C.L.

Modern History, Very Rev. H. H. Benson, D.D. (Hon.)

Modern Languages, Chas. Fredk. Howard, M.A.

Music, Joseph Cox Bridge, D.Mus.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle, 1841.
Medicine, (Principles and Practice), Sir G. H. Phillips, D.C.L.; Dr. Drummond, D.C.L., Sir T. Oliver, LL.D.

Do. (Psychological), T. W. McDowell, M.D.

Surgery, J. R. Morrison, M.D.; E. R. Angus, M.A.

Ophthalmology, J. D. Warlike, B.A.

Midwifery, E. F. E. Lyle, M.D.

Pathology, E. McDonald, M.D.

Med. Jurisprudence, R. A. Nelson, M.D.

Public Health, T. R. Hill, M.Sc.

Anatomy, R. Howden, M.D.

Physiology, J. A. Menzies, M.D.

Medical Botany, W. E. Hume, M.D.

Therapeutics, Thomas Beattie, M.D.

Comparative Pathology, H. J. Hutchins, M.A.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle, 1841.
Mathematics, C. M. Jessop, M.A.

Do., Applied, T. H. Havelock, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Physics, H. Stroud, D.Sc.

Chemistry, P. Phillips Bedson, D.Sc.

Geology, G. A. Labour, D.Sc.

Zoology, A. Meek, M.Sc.

Botany, M. C. Potter, B.Sc.

Agriculture & Rural Economy, D. A. Gilchrist, M.C.

Classics, J. W. Duff, D.Litt.

Eng. Lang. & Literature, Allen Mewer, M.A.

Engineering, R. L. Weighton, D.Sc.

Electrical Engineering, W. M. Thornton, B.Sc.

Naval Architecture, J. J. Welch, M.Sc.

Mining & Surveying, Henry Lewis, B.Sc.

Modern History, K. H. Vickers, M.A.

Mental and Moral Phils., Thomas Loveday, M.A.

Modern Languages, A. G. Latham, M.A.

Economics, E. M. Hailworth, M.A., M.Com.

Education, Mark B. Wright, M.A.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER (1827)
Founded also, re-organised 1880 and 1883.

Chancellor, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Sir Henry A. Miles, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Treasurer, A. E. Stanshall, B.Sc.

Registrar and Senior Tutor (Men), Edward Bryden, M.A.

Junior, Sydney Chaffin, M.A.

Senior Tutor (Women), Phoebe Sheavyn, D.Litt.

Clerk of Convocation, W. Fletcher Shaw, M.D.

Faculty of Arts
Greek, W. M. Calder, M.A.

Hellenistic Greek, J. H. Moulton, D.Litt.

Latin, B. S. Cuxway, Litt.D., W. B. Anderson, M.A.

English Lit. & Language, C. H. Herford, Litt.D., W. J. Sedgwick, D.Litt.

French, L. E. Knutson, M.A.

German, Arvid Johannsson, M.A.

Semitic Languages, Maurice A. Canney, M.A.

Chinese, E. R. Parker, M.A.

Mechanical & Ecclesiastical History, T. F. Tombs, M.A., F.B.A.

Ancient & Medieval History, J. Tait, M.A.

Economic History, George Unwin, M.A.

Modern History, J. R. Murr, M.A.

Philosophy, E. Alexander, LL.D., F.R.S.

Education, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D., M. Rompage Smith, M.A.

Economics, E. J. Chapman, M.A.

Architecture, A. G. Dickie, M.A., F.R.S.

Faculty of Science.
Mathematics, Horace Lamb, LL.B., F.R.S.

Physics, Sir Ernest Rutherford, D.C.L., D.Sc., F.R.S., Arthur Schuster, D.C.P., F.R.S. (Hon.)

Electro-Technics, Robert Beattie, D.Sc.

Engineering, J. E. Fothergill, B.Sc., F.R.S.

Chemistry, H. A. Dixon, Ph.D., F.R.S.; A. E. Ingham, D.Sc.

Metallurgy, C. A. Edwards, B.Sc.

Zoology, R. J. Nicholson, B.Sc., F.R.S.

Biology. F. E. Weiss, D.Sc.
Botany. C. F. W. Long, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Geology. Sir T. H. Hollard, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.;
 W. Boyd Dawkins, D.Sc., F.R.S. (hon.).
Chiroptology. Sir M. A. Miles, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Faculty of Law.
Professor. J. B. Smith, D.C.L.
Faculty of Commerce.
Professors. R. J. Chapman, M.A., and George
 Wain, M.A.

Faculty of Music.
Dean. Thomas Keighley, Mus.D.
Faculty of Theology.
DD.Mal. Orlinson, A. B. Peake, D.D., Marjorie A
 Conroy, M.A.

Faculty of Technology.
Dean. J. C. Maxwell Garnett, M.A.
Electrical Engineering. Milton Walker, M.A.
Mechanical En. Allan R. Field, D.Sc.
Chemistry. E. Knecht, Ph.D.

Faculty of Medicine.
Anatomy. Gratton Elliot Smith, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology. W. Stirling, M.D.
Natural History. R. B. Wild, M.D.
Pathology. H. R. Dean, M.D.
Medicine. (General.) R. S. Reynolds, M.D.
Do. (Systematic.) George R. Murray, M.D.
Obstetrics. William Thurnham, F.R.C.S.
Synthetic Surgery. J. W. Smith, F.R.C.S.
Obstetrics & Gynaecology. A. Donald, M.D.
Forensic Medicine. William Bellers, M.D.
Public Health & Bacteriology. A. S. Delaplane, M.D.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professors. J. J. Findlay, Ph.D., H. Bumpas
 Smith, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, 1900. (See page 296.)

Chancellor (vacant).
Vice-Chancellor. Gilbert Barling, F.R.C.S.
Principal. Sir Oliver Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Vice-Principal & Registrar. Robert S. Heath, D.Sc.
Secretary. George H. Morley, M.Com.

PROFESSORS

Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce.
Mathematics. R. S. Heath, D.Sc.
Physics (vacant).
Chemistry. F. F. Frankland, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Ecology. F. W. Gamble, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany. G. S. West, D.Sc.
Geology & Physiography. Wm. S. Boulton, D.Sc.
Mechanical Engineering. F. W. Burtall, M.A.
Civil Engineering. F. G. Lee, D.Sc.
Mechanical Engineering. Gilbert Kapp, M.Sc.
Engineering. Adrian J. Brown, M.Sc., F.R.S.
Metallurgy. T. Turner, M.Sc.
Mining. J. Gidman, D.Sc.
Greek and Latin. R. A. Sommerstein, D.Litt.
English Lang. & Lit. E. de Selincourt, D.Litt.
Mental and Moral Philosophy. J. H. Muirhead, LL.D.
French (vacant).
German. Karl Wichmann, Ph.D.
History. C. E. Bosley, D.Litt.
Education. Alfred Hughes, M.A.
Music. Granville Rindock, M.A.
Commerce. W. J. Ashby, Ph.D.
Accounting. G. R. Matheson, M.A.
Political Econ. W. H. Mitchell, M.Com.
Geometrical Engr. F. H. Smith, M.Com.
Faculty of Medicine.
Medicine. R. S. Reynolds, M.D.; C. J. Humphreys, M.D.
Surgery. W. M. Roberts, F.R.C.S.; G. A. Leachman
 F.R.C.S.
Anatomy. E. Stirling, M.D.
Physiology. R. B. Wild, M.D.

Therapeutics. Douglas Stanley, M.D.
Forensic Medicine. J. T. J. Morrison, F.R.C.S.
Hygiene and Public Health. A. Heston Hill, M.D.
Midwifery. Thomas Wilson, F.R.C.S.
Pathology. R. J. C. Leith, F.R.C.P.
Dental School. J. Humphreys, M.D. (Hon. Sec.).
TRAINING COLLEGE.
Head Mistress (Women). Miss M. A. Lilley, M.A.
Head Master (Men). E. A. Jones, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, 1900. (See page 296.)

Chancellor. The Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.,
 LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor. Sir Alfred Dale, LL.D.
Registrar. Edward Carey, LL.B.
Librarian. John Sampson, D.Litt.

PROFESSORS

**Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Law and
 Engineering**

Greek (vacant).
Latin. J. P. Postgate, F.R.S.
English Lang. & Philol. H. C. K. Wyld, D.Litt.
English Literature. Oliver Elton, M.A.
French. L. A. Terracher, Litt.D.
Spanish. J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, F.R.A.
German. W. K. Collinson, M.A.
Russian History, Language and Literature.
 Bernard Faxon, M.A.

Economic Science. R. C. K. Gomer, M.A.
Bacteriology. J. M. Dentie, M.D.
Ancient History. W. R. Halliday, D.Litt.
Modern History. C. K. Webster, M.A.
Philosophy. Alexander Meir, M.A.
Education. E. T. Campagnac, M.A.
Classical Archaeology. R. C. Bosanquet, M.A.
Methods & Practice of Archaeol. J. Garstang, D.Sc.
Egyptian Archaeology. Percy E. Newberry, M.A.
Social Anthropology. Sir J. G. Fraser D.C.L.
Law. G. H. Emmott, LL.M.
Commercial Law (vacant).
International Law. His Hon. Judge Thomas, LL.D.

Architecture. C. H. Reilly, M.A.
Civic Design. L. F. Abercrombie, M.A.
Mathematics. F. S. Carey, M.A.
Physics. L. R. Wilberforce, M.A.
Inorganic Chemistry. R. C. C. Baly, F.R.S.
Organic Chemistry. R. Robinson, D.Sc.
Physical Chemistry. W. C. McC Lewis, D.Sc.
Natural History. William A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany. R. J. Harvey-Gibson, M.A.
Physiology. J. S. Macdonald, M.A.
Anatomy. A. Melville Paterson, M.D.
Therapeutics. J. H. H. Abram, M.D.
Pathology. E. E. Glynn, M.D.
Medicine. E. E. Glynn, M.D.
Surgery. R. H. Parker, F.R.C.S.

Regional Surgery. W. Thelwall Thomas, F.R.C.S.
Midwifery and Gynaecology. H. Briggs, F.R.C.S.
Hygiene. A. W. Hope, D.Sc.
Forensic Medicine. R. J. M. Buchanan, M.D.
Biochemistry. Walter Baines, D.Sc.
Tropical Sanitation. Sir E. Ross, F.R.S.
Tropical Medicine. J. W. W. Stephens, M.D.
Entomology. R. Howard, M.Sc.
Engineering. W. H. Watkinson, M.Eng.
Electrical Engineering. E. W. Marchant, D.Sc.
Civil Engineering. R. W. Ferrott, M.A.I.
Naval Architecture. T. R. Abell, M.Inst. M.A.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WORKERS.

Warden, Miss D. Chapman, M.A.
DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).
Principal. E. H. Giddins, M.A.
Warden. Elizabeth Faxon, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Leeds, 1904. (£2,500.)

Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., LL.D.

Pro-Chancellor, Arthur G. Layton, LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor, Michael R. Sadler, C.B., LL.D.

Accountant, G. E. Branch

Clerk to the Senate, F. T. Batnes, B.A.

Secretary, A. M. Wheeler

PROFESSORS

Faculties of Arts (including Commerce & Law),

Sciences & Technology.

Classics, W. Rhys Roberts, Litt.D.; B. M.

Conall, M.A.

English Lang. & Lit., G. S. Gordon, M.A.

English Lang. & Lit., F. W. Moorman, Ph.D.

French, Paul Barthelemy, M.A.

German, A. W. Schindler, Ph.D.

History, Arthur J. Grant, M.A.

Philosophy, C. M. Gillespie, M.A.

Economics, D. H. Macgregor, M.A.

Education (vacant).

Law, W. R. Phillips, LL.M.

Mathematics, L. J. Rogers, M.A.

Physics (vacant).

Chemistry, A. Rumball, B.Sc., F.R.S.

Organic Chemistry, J. R. Cohen, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Zoology, W. Garstang, D.Sc.

Botany, J. H. Priestley, B.Sc.

Geology, F. F. Kendall, M.Sc.

Engineering, J. Goodman, M.Sc.

Mining, E. L. Hummel, B.Sc.

Textile Industries, A. F. Barker, M.Sc.

Dyeing, A. G. Green, M.Sc., F.R.S.

Leather Industries, H. E. Procter, D.Sc.

Coal Gas and Fuel Industries, with Metallurgy,

J. W. Cobb, B.Sc.

Agriculture, R. S. Seton, B.Sc.

Agricultural Chemistry, C. Crowther, Ph.D.

School of Medicine.

Anatomy, J. Kay Jamieson, M.B.

Physiology and Histology, Dr. Burgh Burch, M.D.

Pathology, A. S. Leyton, M.D.

Medicine, T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.

Clinical Medicine, A. G. Barre, M.D.

Surgery, B. Lawford Knapp, M.D.

Clinical Surgery, Sir Birkley Moultan, F.R.C.S.

Obstetrics, J. B. Haller, M.D.

Therapeutics, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica,

H. J. Campbell, M.D.

Public Health (vacant).

Fossorial Medicine, F. W. Birch, M.D.

Mental Diseases, J. Shaw Bolton, M.D.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD 1905. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., LL.D.

Pro-Chancellor, G. Franklin, Litt.D., H. K.

Stephenson.

Vice-Chancellor, H. A. L. Fisher, LL.D., F.R.S.

Treasurer, A. J. Hobson.

Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, M.A.

Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.

Curator of the Observatory, A. H. Leahy, M.A.

Tutor for Women Students, Miss M. J. Burby

PROFESSORS, &c.

Faculties of Arts, Sciences, Medicine, Applied

Sciences, and Law.

English Lang. & Lit., G. U. Moore Smith, Litt.D.

History, E. W. Appleton, M.A.

Greek, E. B. Forster, M.A.

Latin, W. G. Bennett, M.A.

French, A. T. Baker, Ph.D.

German, J. H. French, M.A.

Philosophy (vacant).

Economics, D. Knapp, M.A.

Accounting, T. R. Shuttleworth, B.A.

Education, J. A. Green, M.A.

Architecture, W. B. Farnham, A.R.I.B.A.

Music, H. Coward, Mus. Doc.

Mathematics, A. H. Leahy, M.A.

Physics, W. M. Hicks, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Chemistry, W. Palmer Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Zoology, Alfred Denby, M.Sc.

Botany, R. H. Bentley, M.A.

Geology, W. G. Peckham, M.A.

Geography, R. N. Haslam Brown, D.Sc.

Anatomy, C. J. Fother, M.B.

Physiology, J. B. Leathes, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.

Medicine, D. Burgess, F.R.C.P., A. J. Hall, M.B.

Forensic Medicine, A. E. Reid, M.B.

Materia Medica, &c., A. E. Barnes, M.B.

Surgery, Sinclair White, F.R.C.S.

Pathology, J. B. C. Douglas, D.M.

Midwifery, P. E. Barber, M.B.C.S.

Diseases of Women, M. H. Phillips, F.R.C.S.

Public Health, E. Searfield, M.D.

Ophthalmology, G. H. Pooley, F.R.C.S.

Engineering, W. Rapp, D.M.

Mining, F. E. Armstrong, M.Sc.

Applied Chemistry, L. T. O'Brien, M.Sc.

Metallurgy, J. O. Arnold, D.M., F.R.S.

Law, W. F. Trotter, LL.M., R. Dransfield, M.A.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

Master of Method, C. Brougham, M.A.

Mistress of Method, Miss N. G. B. Taylor, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1905. (£2,650.)

Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, K.T., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Isambard Owen, B.C.L.

Treasurer, George A. Wills, LL.D.

Registrar, James Rafter, M.A.

PROFESSORS

Agriculture Drysdale Turner, F.R.S.I.

Agricultural Biology, Berrie T. F. Barker, M.A.

Anatomy, Edward Fawcett, M.D.

Applied Chemistry, Julius Wackburn, D.Sc.

Applied Mathematics, Edmund S. Boulton, M.A.

Chemistry, Francis Francis, D.Sc.

Civil Engineering, Robert M. Forster, M.Sc.

Classics, Francis Brooks, M.A.

Electrical Engineering, David Robertson, D.Sc.

English, Arthur R. Kemp, Ph.D.

Geology, Sidney H. Reynolds, M.A.

Greek, John F. Dobson, M.A.

Mathematics, Frank E. Barrall, M.A.

Mechanical and Mining Engineering, John

Munro, M.Sc.

Medicine, J. Mitchell Clarke, M.D., Francis H.

Edgeworth, M.D.

Modern History, George H. Leonard, M.A.

Naval Architecture, William Morgan, B.Sc.

Natural History, J. E. Anstey-Davis, M.A.

Obstetrics, Walter C. Swaine, M.D.

Pathology, L. Walker Hall, M.D.

Physiology, A. F. Stanley Kent, M.A.

Psychology and Ethics, C. Lloyd Morgan, D.Sc.,

F.R.S.

Surgery, Charles A. Morton, F.R.C.S., James

Swain, M.D.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research

Station, Long Ashton.

Director, Professor R. T. F. Barker, M.A.

Secondary Training Department.

Lecturer in Education, Miss G. R. Hodgson,

D.Litt.

Elementary Training Department.

Master of Method, T. S. Foster, M.A.

Mistress of Method, Miss A. M. Mollack, M.Sc.

Hall of Residence for Women.

Warden, Miss M. C. Sharkey, M.A.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, EXETER—ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Principal, A. W. Claydon, M.A.
Sec. and Registrar, A. Woodbridge.
DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).—
Prof. of Education, A. E. Dean, M.A.
Lang. Master, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, Manchester

Principal, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, M.A.
Registrar, H. Williams.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—ARMSTRONG COLLEGE (See University of Durham.)

NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLL. (See University of Nottingham.)

Principal, W. H. Hudson, M.A.
Registrar, T. F. Black, M.B.

TRAINING COLLEGE

Head of Department, Prof. Henderson, B.A.
Normal Masters, Miss Bird, M.A.

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (See University of Reading.)

Principal, W. M. Childs, M.A.
Registrar, F. H. Wright, M.A.

SOUTHAMPTON—UNIVERSITY COLL. Principal, Alex. Hill, M.A., M.D. Registrar, D. Kiddie.

OTHERS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES. 1928. (See page 399.)

"PRINCIPAL CHAIR"

Chancellor, H.M. The King
Senior Deputy do., The Lord Kynon, K.C.V.O.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal, H. E. Griffiths, M.D.,
F.R.S.

Verger, Guild of Graduates, A. H. Trow, D.Sc.
Treas., Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Mills-Johnes, F.R.S.
Registrar, J. M. Angus (Oxford Park, Cardiff).
Treas., Guild of Graduates, J. G. Davies, M.A.
Chk., Guild of Graduates, W. Jenkins Jones, M.A.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES— Aberystwyth (1892). (See page 399.)

Principal, Thomas Francis Roberts, LL.D.
Registrar, J. H. Davies, M.A.

Lecturers, J. D. Williams, B.A.

PROFESSORS

Greek, J. W. Marshall, M.A.
Latin, E. Brady, M.A.
German and Oriental Lang. (vacant).
English Lang. and Lit., J. W. H. Atkins, M.A.
History, E. Edwards, M.A.
Do. Colonial, T. H. Roberts, M.A.
Math., Nat. Philos., & Astron., N. W. Gwynne, M.A.
Applied Mathematics, G. A. Schott, D.Sc.
Logic and Philosophy, W. Jenkins Jones, M.A.
Political Science, E. A. Lewis, D.Sc.
Chemistry, Alex. Findlay, M.Sc.
Physics, H. Morgan Lewis, M.A.
Geology, H. J. Evans, B.Sc.
Geology, O. T. Jones, D.Sc.
Botany, J. Lloyd Williams, D.Sc.
Physiol. & Comparative Physiol. (vacant).
French, J. L. André Barbier, D. & L.
Education, C. E. Chapple, M.A., Foster Watson,
B.Sc. (Switzerland).
Law, T. Arthur Levi, M.C.L.
Music, David Jenkins, M.B. Mus.
Agriculture, C. Wynne Jones, M.Sc.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss G. E. Thomas, B.A.

NEW BUILDINGS, 1928.

Warden, M. E. Price, M.A.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1894). (See page 399.)

Principal, Sir Henry E. Richel, LL.D.
Secretary and Registrar, J. R. Lloyd, M.A.

PROFESSORS

Constitutional History, The Principal.
History, J. R. Lloyd, M.A.
Greek, T. Hudson Williams, D.Litt.
Latin, E. V. Arnold, M.A.
French, O. E. Synge-O'Brien, M.A.
German, E. L. Miller-Barry, M.A.
English Language & Lit., W. Lewis Jones, M.A.
Scandinavian Languages, T. Witten Davin, Ph.D.
Logic, Philosophy and Pol. Econ., J. Gibson, M.A.
Mathematics, G. H. Bryan, M.D., F.R.S.
Physics, E. Taylor Jones, D.Sc.
Chemistry, E. J. P. Orton, Ph.D.
Botany, E. W. Phillips, D.Sc.
Zoology, J. Morris Jones, M.A.
Agriculture, Robert G. White, M.Sc.
Ecology, P. J. White, M.B., F.R.S.
Education, E. L. Archer, M.A.
Forestry, Francis Story, F.R.S.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE

Men—Warden, Prof. E. L. Archer, M.A.
Women—Warden, Miss M. O. Davis.

III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1894). (See page 399.)

Principal, Ernest Howard Griffiths, M.D., F.R.S.
Registrar, D. J. A. Brown.

PROFESSORS

Greek, G. Norwood, M.A.
Latin, O. L. Richmond, M.A.
Logic and Philosophy, E. J. W. Hetherington,
M.A.
Economics and Polit. Science, W. J. Roberts, M.A.
English Lang. & Literature, H. Littledale, M.A.
French Lang. & Literature, Paul Barber.
Education, W. Phillips, M.A., Barbara Foxley,
M.A.
Applied Mathematics, R. H. Pinkerton, M.A.
Math., Thomas Fowell, M.A.
Experimental Philosophy, The Principal.
Physics, A. L. Selby, M.A.
Chemistry, C. M. Thompson, D.Sc.
Engineering, F. Bacon, M.A.
Ecology, W. H. Parker, Ph.D.
Zoology, A. H. Trow, D.Sc.
Botany, T. F. Sibly, D.Sc.
History, H. Butler, M.A.
Metallurgy, A. A. Read, D.Met.
Music, D. Evans, Mus.Doc.

Faculty of Medicine

Anatomy, David Hepburn, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology, J. H. Haycraft, M.D., F.R.S.
Pathology and Bacteriology, E. Emrys-Roberts,
M.D.

ABERDARE HALL.

Principal, Miss Kate Herbert.

LAMPETER.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1894)
Principal & Rector, Rev. I. J. M. Bobb, D.D.

PROFESSORS

Theology and Greek, The Principal.
Math. & Phys. Science, A. W. Scott, M.A.
Latin, G. W. Wade, D.Sc., Lecturer.
English & Fiction, E. W. Jones, M.A.
Theology and Hebrew, E. T. Gwynne, M.A.
Vale (vacant).

Theology (Leet), Rev E. H. Richards, M.A.
History (Leet.) (vacant).
Mathematics (Leet.), H. H. D. Whitfield, B.A.
Classics (Leet.), H. J. Madsen, M.A.
 [Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees M.A. and B.A., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411.
 (£48,000)

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal John Herkless, D.D.
Rector, The Marquess of Aberdeen, A.T., G.C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L.
Principal, John Herkless, D.D.
Representative in Parliament, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay, B.C., LL.D.
Registrar & Secretary, Andrew Bennett
Librarian, J. M. Anderson, LL.D. *Factor,* W. Wilkie.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.

Principal, John Herkless, D.D. £1,275

PROFESSORS

Humanity, Wallace M. Lindsay, M.A. £750
Logic & Metaphysics, G. F. Stout, LL.D. 750
Greek, John Burnet, M.A. 750
Mathematics, P. R. Scott Lang, M.A. 750
Moral Philosophy, Alfred R. Taylor, M.A. 750
Nat. Phil., A. R. Butler, M.A. 750
Natural History, W. C. McIntosh, M.D. 750
Chemistry, James G. Irvine, Ph.D. 750
Education, John Edgar, M.A. 750
Engl. Literature, A. Lawson, M.A. 750
Anatomy, David Watson, M.A., M.D. 750
Physiology, Percy T. Herring, M.D. 750

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY

Prin., Very Rev George Galloway, D.D.

PROFESSORS

Professor of Divinity, The Principal £750
Biblical Criticism, Rev Allan Menzies, D.D. 500
Eccelesiastical Hist., Rev Archibald Muir, D.Litt. 500
Oriental Languages, Rev D. M. Kay, B.D. 750

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880).

Principal, John Yule Mackay, LL.D. £500

PROFESSORS

Mathematics, J. E. A. Stegall, M.A. £600
Natural Philosophy, William Peddie, D.Sc. 600
Chemistry, Alexander MacKinnon, D.Sc. 600
Natural History, D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A. 600
Botany (White's), Patrick Goddard, F.R.S. 250
Anatomy (Cox's), J. Yule Mackay, LL.D. 600
Physiology, E. W. Reid, M.A. 600
Engin. and Druggin, A. H. Gibson, D.Sc. 600

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE.

PROFESSORS

Pathology, I. R. Sutherland £500
Surgery, D. MacEwan, M.D. 400
Medicine, Alex. M. Stalker 375
Midwifery, Jno. A. C. Kynoch 400
Medical Jurisprudence, Chas. R. Marshall 500

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1460.

(£20,000)

Chancellor, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.

Rector, M. Raymond Poincaré.
Principal, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., LL.D.
Dean of Faculties, American Professor William Stewart, D.D.
Representative in Parliament, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.

PROFESSORS

Divinity, Rev H. M. R. Reid, D.D. £450
Chemistry (vacant) 1,200
Botany Frederick O. Bower, D.Sc., F.R.S. 650
Civil Engineering, J. D. Connach, D.Sc. 600
Conservancy, James Muir, LL.D. 500
Naval Architecture (including Marine Engineering), Sir John H. Eyles, LL.D. 500
Surgery, Sir William MacEwen, D.Sc., F.R.S. 600
Astronomy, Ludwig Becker, Ph.D. 500
Midwifery, Murdoch Cameron, M.D. 700
Moral Philosophy, Sir Henry Jones, LL.D. 600
Political Economy, W. R. Scott, LL.D. 600
Medical Jurisprudence, R. Stockman, M.D. 700
Forensic Medicine, John Glaister, M.D. 400
Church History, Rev James Cooper, D.D. 400
Pathology, Robert Muir, M.D., F.R.S. 1,200
Humanity, J. R. Thomson, M.A. 1,000
Natural Philosophy, A. Gray, LL.D., F.R.S. 1,000
History, Dudley J. Medley, M.A. 500
Practice of Medicine, T. R. Munro, M.D. 500
Logic & Rhetoric, Robert Laing, D.Ph. 500
Zoology, John G. Kerr, M.A., F.R.S. 500
English Lang. & Lit., Wm. M. Dixon, LL.D. 500
Geology, John W. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S. 500
Law, William M. Glog, K.C., B.A. 1,000
Greek, Gilbert A. Devine, M.A. 1,000
Physiology, D. Noel Paton, M.D., F.R.S. 1,200
Mining, Chas. Latham, M.Inst.M.E. 600
Hebrew & Semitic Lang., W. R. Stevenson, D.D. 1,000
Anatomy, Thomas H. Bryce, M.D. 1,000
Mathematics, George A. Gibson, LL.D. 1,000
Biblical Criticism, Rev G. Milligan, D.D. 500
Osteiatrics (Muirhead), J. M. Munro Kerr, M.D. 500
Surgery (St. Mungo), Robert Kennedy, M.D. 500
Pathology (St. Mungo-Norman), J. H. Teacher, M.D. 600
Medicine (Muirhead), W. K. Hunter, M.D. 500
Scottish History and Literature, R. 9 Balf, M.A. 700

Sec to Cons Court, A. R. Clapperton, LL.D.
Clerk of Senate, Professor G. Milligan, D.D.
Registrar, Albert Morrison.
Librarian, James L. Galbraith.
Clerk to Gen. Council, Archibald Craik, LL.D.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE (Women).

Mistress, Frances H. Melville, D.D.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN 1494.

(£23,400)

Chancellor, The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L. 1,200
Rector, Rt. Hon. Winston L.S. Churchill, M.P. 1,200
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Very Rev George Adam Smith, D.D. £2,500
Represent in Parlt., Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.
Secretary of the University, Donaldson R. Thomson, M.A.
Registrar, R. Walker, LL.D.
Librarian and Clerk of the General Council, F. J. Anderson, LL.B.

*The sums appended to the various Chairs are the Annual Salaries received in the year 1904-1905. Each of these salaries is an official residence in addition to his salary.

300 Scottish Universities—Aberdeen—Edinburgh—Irish Universities.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY	
Greek, John Harcourt, M.A., LL.D.	£400
Hebrew, John Harcourt, M.A., LL.D.	£400
English Literature, Adolphus A. Jack, M.A.	£200
Phil. & Archaeology, Chas. Sanford Terry, M.A.	£200
Logic, William Leslie Davidson, LL.D.	£200
Moral Philosophy, Jas. Black Ballie, D.Ph.	£200
Mathematics, Hector M. MacDonald, M.A., F.R.S.	£200
Nat. Philosophy, Charles Niven, M.A., F.R.S.	£200
Systematic Theology, Rev. Wm. Fulton, D.D.	£200
Church History, Rev. Henry Cowan, D.D.	£200
Biblical Criticism, Rev. Thomas Nicoll, D.D.	£200
Eccl. & Soc. Scs., Rev. James Gilroy, D.D.	£200
Law, James Mercer Irvine, M.A., LL.B.	£200
Physiology, John Alex. MacWilliam, M.D.	£200
Medicine, Ashley W. Mackintosh, M.D.	£200
Chemistry, Frederick Soddy, M.A., F.R.S.	£200
Astronomy, Robert William Wood, F.R.S.	£200
Surgery, John Marmoch, C.V.O., M.B., C.M.	£200
Natural Medics, Jno. Thos. Cash, M.D., F.R.S.	£200
Midwifery, Robert G. McKerron, M.D.	£200
Forensic Medicine, Matthew Hay, M.D.	£200
Botany, James W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S.	£200
Pathology, Theodore Sherman, M.D.	£200
F.R.S.E.	
Natural History, J. Arthur Thomson, LL.D.	£200
Agriculture, James Hendrick, B.Sc.	£200
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. 1882.	
(£400,000)	
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., D.C.L.	
Rector, Field Marshal the Right Hon. Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.G., K.P., O.M.	
S.R.M., K.C.S.J., C.M.G., LL.D.	
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir William Turner, B.C.S., D.C.L.	
Representative in Parliament, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Haldane, B.C.S., D.C.L.	
Soc. of Univ. Court, Rector Professor Taylor, D.D.	
Sec. of Senate, Professor Sir L. J. Grant, Bt., LL.D.	
Chk. of Senate, James Dowie	
Secretary and Registrar of General Council, Thomas F. Harley	
FACULTY OF THEOLOGY	
Hebrew, W. R. Hardie, LL.D.	£1,200
Greek, Alexander W. Huxley, LL.D.	£1,200
Mathematics, F. T. Whittaker, Sc.D.	£1,200
Logic & Metaphysics, A. H. Fringie, Ph.D.	£200
Moral Philosophy, James Seth, M.A.	£200
Natural Phil., Chas. G. Barkin, D.Sc.	£200
Rhetoric & Eng. Lit., H. J. C. Grierson, LL.D.	£200
Astronomy, Ralph L. Sampson, B.Sc.	£200
Agricultural & Rural Economy, Robt. Wallace Macle, Donald F. Tovey, M.A.	£200
Sanskrit & Comp. Phil., A. R. Keith, D.Litt.	£200
Engineering, T. H. Beare, B.Sc.	£200
Geology, Thomas J. John, M.A., M.D.	£200
Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law, Joseph K. Nicholson, D.C.	£200
Education, Alexander Duerck, M.A.	£200
Fine Art, G. Baldwin Brown, M.A.	£200
Ancient History and Paleogeography, F. Hume Brown, LL.D.	£200
Celtic Languages & Lit., William J. Watson, LL.D.	£200
Divinity, William F. Patterson, D.D.	£200
Reformation Hist., Jas. Mackinnon, Bt., D.D.	£200
Hebr. & Semitic Lang., A. R. M. Kennedy, D.D.	£200
Biblical Criticism, W. A. Curtis, D.D.	£200
Public Law, Sir L. F. Grant, Bt., LL.D.	£200
Civil Law, James Mackintosh, M.A., LL.D.	£200
FACULTY OF THEOLOGY	
Const. Law & Const. Hist., J. H. Miller, LL.D.	£200
History, Richard Lodge, LL.D.	£200
Scott. Law, John Baillie, LL.D.	£200
Conveyancing, J. L. Murray, LL.D.	£200
Natural Medics, Sir Thomas A. Fraser, M.D.	£200
Forensic Med., H. Harvey Littlejohn, M.D.	£200
Chemistry, James Walker, D.Sc.	£200
Surgery, H. Alexis Thomson, M.D.	£200
Medicine, E. L. Gulland, M.D.	£200
Anatomy, Arthur Roberson, M.D.	£200
Pathology, J. Lorrain Smith, M.D.	£200
Physiology, Sir John Halliday Groom, M.D.	£200
Clinical Medicine, Prof. Sir Thomas A. Fraser, J. Wyllie, W. Russell, M.D.	£200
Clinical Surgery, Francis M. Caird, M.D.	£200
Botany, Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D.	£200
Physiology, Sir Edward A. Schaffer, LL.D.	£200
Zoology, James Cosmo Ewart, M.D.	£200
Public Health, &c., J. Hunter Stewart, D.Sc.	£200
Bacteriology, James Ritchie, M.D.	£200
FACULTY OF THEOLOGY	
Chancellor, The Viscount Iveragh, K.P.	£200
Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D.	£200
Provost, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., M.A.	£200
Representatives on Parliament, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, K.C., LL.D.	£200
James H. M. Campbell, K.C.	£200
FACULTY OF THEOLOGY	
Vice Provost, Francis A. Tait, D.C.L.	£200
Senior Dean & Cathedral, W. S. Burnside, Sc.D.	£200
Senior Lecturer, W. R. W. Roberts, M.D.	£200
Senior Precentor, R. P. Culverwell, M.A.	£200
Bursar, G. L. Oakley, M.A.	£200
Registrar, Thos. T. Gray, M.A.	£200
Auditor, Louis C. Parker, Litt. D.	£200
FACULTY OF THEOLOGY	
Divinity (Regius), Rev. H. White (sely), D.D.	£200
(Aship King's), Rev. J. A. F. Gregg, LL.D.	£200
Pastoral Theology, C. B. Dowie, M.A.	£200
Law, Civil (Regius), C. F. Bastable, LL.D.	£200
" Civil and General Jurisprudence, (Vacant)	£200
" Feudal and English (Regius), James R. Baxter, LL.D.	£200
" Canon & Constitutional, Jas. Anderson, LL.D.	£200
History, Erasmus Smith, & Edmund Cartie, M.A.	£200
" Modern (Locky), W. A. Phillips, M.A.	£200
" Eccles., Rev. Hugh J. Lawlor, D.D.	£200
" Ancient, W. G. Gullagher, M.A.	£200
Arabic, Lucas White King, LL.D.	£200
Gernani, Gilbert Waterhouse, M.A.	£200
Greek (Regius), J. O. Smyly, Litt. D.	£200
Greek, Biblical, Rev. Newport White, D.D.	£200
Hebrew, Rev. G. Wilkins, D.D.	£200
Irish, Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, M.A.	£200
Latin (Vacant)	£200
Romanes Lang., T. B. Rudmore-Brown, LL.D.	£200
Sanskrit & Comparative Philology, Hugh Channing, M.A.	£200
Royal Astronomy, H. C. Plummer, M.A.	£200
Math. (Brasserie Smith), R. A. Kellie, M.A.	£200
Natural Philosophy, W. J. Fry, M.A.	£200
Natural & Experimental Philosophy (Brasserie Smith), W. E. Thrift, M.A.	£200
Oratory and Eng. Lit., W. F. Henson, M.A.	£200
Political Economy, C. K. Bastable, LL.D.	£200
Natural Philosophy, H. Stewart, M.A.	£200

* The sums appended to the various Chairs are the Annual Salaries granted to the respective holders. Much of these sums are expended in other ways, e.g., in the purchase of books, etc. The salaries mentioned are those of the year ending 1882. The Professorships do not always go to private parties.

Anat. & Surg., And. F. Nixon, M.D. 1893
University Anatomist, Sir G.B. Hall, Bt., M.D. 1898
Physics (Baptist), James Little, M.D. 1898
Chemistry of Medicine, James Craig, M.D. 1900
Institutes of Medicine, W.H. Thompson, M.D. 1900
Midwifery, T.H. Wilson, M.D. 1900
Surgery (Baptist Prof.), Sir G.B. Hall, Bt., M.D. 1900
Surgery, Edward H. Taylor, M.D. 1900
Biology, Henry H. Dixon, M.D. 1904
Chemistry, Sydney Young, M.Sc. 1903
Applied Chemistry, E.A. Warner 1903
Engineering, Thom. Alexander, M.E. 1907
Geology & Mineralogy, John Joly, M.D. 1897
Mine, Percy C. Beck, M.Sc. 1900
Comp. Anat. & Zool., H.W. Mackintosh, M.A. 1899
Education, E.P. Culverwell, M.A. 1905
Agriculture (vacant)
Public Officer, B.W. Tate, M.A. 1904
Librarian, J.G. Smyly, Litt.D.
REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS.
Law, Robert Russell, M.A. 1899
Physics, Hen. W. Mackintosh, M.A. 1899
Engineering, W.K. Thrift, M.A. 1901
Indian & Civil Service, E.H. Alton, M.A. 1907
Mine, H.B. Macdon, M.A. 1900
Agriculture, W.G. Rodson, M.A. 1900
Army School, J. Joly, M.D. 1900
Education, E.P. Culverwell, M.A. 1905
Lady Registrar, Miss Lucy P. Gwynn 1905

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE
Secretary, W.G. Rodson, M.A.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND
 1890.

Chancellor, His Grace the Most Revd William J. Walsh, D.D. (Archbishop of Dublin).
Vice-Chancellor, Alexander Anderson, D.Sc.
Registrar, Sir Joseph McKenna, LL.B.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK. 1845
President, Sir Bertram Windle, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Registrar, J.P. Molohan, M.A.
Bursar and Secretary, Joseph Downey
Librarian, J. Fawcett, M.A.

PROFESSORS.
Archæology, The President.
English, William P.P. Stockley, M.A.
German, Miss M.W. Swartz, M.A.
Greek Language, Charles H. Keble, M.A.
History, Patrick J. Merriman, M.A.
Irish, Rev. R. Hensley, Ph.D.
Latin, John P. Molohan, M.A.
Mathematics, M.J. Courau, M.A.
Mathematical Physics, E.H. Harper, M.A.
Mathematical Education, Miss R.M. O'Sullivan, M.A.
Mine, F. St. J. Lucy, F.R.A.S.
Philosophy and Jurisprudence, G.J. Stokes, M.A.
Philosophy, Rev. T.R. Fitzgibbon, Ph.D.
Romance Languages, Miss Mary Ryan, M.A.
Botany & Agr., M.A. H.A. Canham, M.D., M.C.S.
Chemistry, A.E. Dixon, M.D.
Geology and Geography, Isaac Swain, B.A.
Physics, William Bergin, M.A.
Zoology, Marcus H. Hartog, D.Sc.
Law of Real Property, R.J. Moloney, B.L.
Law of Contracts, W.J. Dunne, LL.D.
Anatomy, D.P. Fitzgerald, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, P.T. O'Sullivan, M.D.
Hygiene, Denis D. Donovan, LL.D.
Medicine, John Dundon, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Medicine, W.B. Ashley Cummins, M.D.
Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Henry Corby, M.D.
Ophthalmology and Otolary, A.W. Sandford, M.D.
Ophthalmology, A.E. Moore, M.A.
Physiology, R.A. Hany, F.R.C.S.

Surgery, C. Tolerton Pearson, F.R.C.S.
Engineering, Col. W. O'D. I. Alexander, M.Sc.
Economics and Commerce, Timothy Ruddy, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY 1846.

President, Alexander Anderson, LL.D.
Registrar, J.P. Fye, M.D., D.Sc.
Bursar, T. Walsh, M.D.

PROFESSORS.
English Language & Literature, Max Droussin, M.A.
History, Miss M.J. Donovan, M.A.
Greek, Robert E. McKelvey, M.A.
Latin, Charles Egan, M.A.
Mathematics, Michael Power, D.Sc.
Natural Philosophy, The President.
Chemistry, Alfred Bender, Ph.D.
Natural Hist., J. Joseph Mangan, M.A.
Modern Languages, V. Steinberger, M.A.
English Law, R.J. Sheehy, LL.B.
Anatomy & Physiology, Joseph P. Fye, M.D.
Medicine, Ralph R. Mahon, M.D.
Surgery, W. Westropp Brezerton, LL.D. & J.
Veterine Medicine, Nicholas W. Colahan, M.D.
Midwifery, Richard John Eames, M.D.
Civil Engineering, Frank R. Burdett, B.A.
Irish Language & Literature, T.O'Malley, Ph.D.
Pathology, T. Walsh, M.D.
Jurisprudence & Polit. Economy, James Anderson, LL.B.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN 1809.
President, Denis J. Coffey, LL.D.
Registrar, Professor Arthur W. Conway, D.Sc.
Secretary & Bursar, John W. Bacon, M.A.
Librarian, David D. O'Donoghue.

PROFESSORS.
Greek, Rev. Henry Browne, B.J., M.A.
Latin, Patrick Sempie, M.A.
Mathematics, Henry C. McWeeney, M.A.
English Literature, Robert Donovan, B.A.
Eng. Lang. & Philol., Rev. G. O'Neill, B.J., M.A.
French and Romances (to vacant)
History, John M. O'Sullivan, Ph.D.
Education, Rev. Timothy Corcoran, B.A.
Logic and Politics, Rev. Michael Cronin, B.D.
Logic and Psychology, Rev. John Shinn, M.A.
Metaphysics, William Magennis, M.A.
Celtic Archaeology, R.A. Macalister, M.A., F.R.A.
Early and Modern Irish, Orlam Bergin, Ph.D.
Modern Irish Lang. and Lit., Douglas Hyde, LL.D.
Early Irish History, John MacNeill, B.A.
Chemistry, Hugh Ryan, D.Sc.
Geology, Henry J. Seymour, B.Sc., F.G.S.
Exper. Physics, J.A. McTolland, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Mathematical Physics, Arthur W. Conway, D.Sc.
Zoology, George Sigeron, M.D.
Anatomy, Edward P. McLoughlin, M.B.
Physiol. and Histol., Bertram J. Collingwood, M.D.
Pathol. and Bacteriol., E.J. McWeeney, M.D.
Hygiene and Med. Jurispr., James V. Neenan, M.B.
Veterine Medicine and Therap., Martin Dempsey, M.D.
Medicine, Joseph V. O'Connell, M.D.
Midwifery and Gynaecology, Alfred Smith, M.B.
Surgery, John B. McArdle, M.Ch.
Jurispr. and Roman Law, J.A. Macmahon, LL.D.
Constitutional Law, J.G. Swift McNeill, LL.D.
Law of Property, Arthur S. Cleary, LL.D.
Civil Engineering, Pierce F. Parcell, M.A.
Economics of Ireland, T.M. Kettle, B.A.
Political Economy, Rev. Thomas A. Finlay, M.A.
Archæology, W.A. Scott, A.L.S.A.
Commerce, Charles H. Oldham, M.A.
Gorman, Mrs. Mary M. Mackinn, M.A.
Botany, J. Bayley Butler, M.A.
Modern Irish History, Mary T. Hughes, M.A.

LEGAL.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR.
(in Hare Court, Temple, E.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.]

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 41. **BUTHEM**—R. F. Hamer, B.Sc.
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St THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. In and out-patients daily at 10 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., 9.30, mental, Tu., 10, vaccination, Tu. 10.30, X-rays, M., W. and F., 2, electrical, W., 3.30, physical exercise, M., W. and F., 1.30. Visiting-days Sundays, 3 to 4.30 p.m., Wednesdays, 2.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to St Thomas's House. Secretary, G. Q. Roberts, M.A. Matron, Miss Lloyd Stoll. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached.

CHARISSA CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand. Urgent cases at all times, others at 2 daily. Out-patients, daily at 2.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St Thomas Street, Borough, S.E. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Visiting-days Sun., 2 to 4, Wed., 3 to 4. Free, Viscount Gooch. Surg., Sir E. C. Perry, K.B. Matron, Miss Louise Victoria Haughton.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. Urgent cases at all times. Surgical out-patients, daily at 1.30. Medical Men, Tu., Th., and Sat., women, M., Wed., and F., at 2.30, children, Mon. 9.30, Wed. and Sat., 1.30, throat, Tu. and F., 2.30, eye, Mon. and Th., 3.30, ear, Mon. and Th., 1.30, skin, Tu. and F., 2.30, dental, Tu. and Th., 9.30. Sec., Capt. H. S. Tunnard. Sister-Matron, Miss M. E. Ray.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours, out-patients daily, 9, ear, throat and nose, M., Tu., W. and F., 9, skin, Tu. and Th., 9, ophthalmic, Tu., Wed., F. and Sat., 9, dental, daily, 9, electrical, daily (except Fri.), 9.30, orthopaedic, F., 10, phototherapy, Tu. and Th., 9, M. and F., 10, diseases of women, W. and Sat., 2.30. Visiting-days General wards Wed., 4 to 5, Sun., 3 to 4, Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5, Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. Sec., E. W. Morris. Matron, Miss R. C. E. Loukes.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St., W. Accident and emergency cases at all hours, other cases, with or without a Governor's or subscriber's letter, daily from 10 to 4. Secretary, J. F. Clare Malheo.

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C. In-patients daily, out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1, diseases of women, Mon. 2.30, Th. 3.30, dental cases, daily at 9.30 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Bundel depart. of U.C.H.), 64, Portland Street, W., skin, M., 9.30, Th., 2.30, eye, Mon., Th., Wed., and F., at 1.30, ear, nose and throat, Tu. and F., at 3, Tuberculous Dispen-

sary, Tu. and F., 1.30, Th., 6 p.m. Mental Diseases, Sat. at 10. Inoculation Dept., W. and Sat. at 9.30. Electrical and radiographic daily. Visiting-days Tu. and F., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 4. No visits to children's ward. Sec., J. Gerald T. Buckle, M.A.

ROYAL FINS HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road. For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours. Out-patients daily, at 1.30 p.m. diseases of women, W. and Sat. at 9.30, diseases of the eye, Tu. and F. at 9, throat, nose, and ear, W. and Sat. at 9.30, skin, Th. at 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days Sun., 3 to 4; Thur., 3.30 to 4.30. Sec., Reginald E. Garrett.

St GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. Open at all times for accidents. Secretary, H. Wingrove. Matron, Miss E. Cooper.

St MARY'S HOSPITAL, Princes Street, Paddington. In patients at 1. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily at 2 p.m. diseases of women, M. and Th. at 2 p.m.; eye, Tu. and F. at 9.15, ear and nose, M. and Th. at 9.15, dental, W. and Sat. at 9.15, skin, M. and Th. at 9.15, throat, F. at 9, orthopaedic, Tu. and F. at 9.30, nervous diseases, Tu. and F. at 9.15, mental diseases, F. at 9.15, inoculation, Tu. and F. 2. Visiting-days Sun., 3 to 4, W. and Sat., 4 to 5. Sec., Thomas Ryan.

SHARKEY'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 (G.V.), Albert Dock Hospital, E., to which is attached the London School of Tropical Medicine (G.V.). Dispensaries for out-patients, East India Road, S.E., and Gravesend. Sec., P. J. Mitchell, O.M.A.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey. In-patients, with Governor's letter, to apply on Tuesdays, at 12.30 o'clock. Urgent cases admitted without a letter on any day at any hour. Visiting-days Sundays, between 2 and 3, Thursdays, 4 to 5 p.m. Sec., Sidney M. Quennell. Matron, Miss Young.

[All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.]

ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL, BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W. Out-patients, M., W., F., 9.30, surgical, Tu. and F., 1.45, ear, throat, nose, F., 3, eye, M., Th., 3, dental, Tu., 5.30, operations, W. and F., 2.30; elect. ther. and X-ray, daily, 11 to 3, dressings, daily, 9 to 11. Accidents free at all hours. Five public wards, one private ward. Special department for cancer treatment. Visiting-days W. Sat., F. and Sun. Board of Management (off. Sec., G. W. F. Robbins, M.A. Matron, Miss A. Newman.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL (Free Accident and Emergency, with Home Hospital attached), Wandsworth Common. In-patients, 10, out-patients, 10.30. Paying patients received. Resident Med. Officer, J. D. E. Snelgar, M.A. **FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (34 beds, open to all French-speaking foreigners), 12, Shaftesbury Av., W.C.** Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 64 beds. Hon. Sec., Christian Matron. Sec., G. Fendeppey.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston. In-patients daily,

10 A.M. to 4 P.M. except Sundays. Out-patients male, Tu, Th, Fr.; female, M. and F. at 2 P.M. Out-patients M. and Th. at 2 P.M. Visiting-days, W & Sun. 10-12 P.M. Sec. W. F. Ockendon. **GREAT NORTHERN GENERAL HOSPITAL**, Holloway Road, N. In-patients every day between 10 and 4 P.M.; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, 2 daily, medical, M, Tu, W, Th, and F; surgical, M, Tu, Th, and F; dental, Wed.; ear and throat, Tu and F; skin, W, eye, M. and Th. Visiting-days, Sun., 10 to 4; W., 2 to 4 P.M. Secretary, Gilbert G. Foster. Matron, Miss A. M. Bird.

HANOVER GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 100 beds free to the poor of N.W. London. Out-patients Dept., Regent St., Camden Town. Paying with no beds from 10 to 12 P.M. Sec. J. Byrre. **ITALIAN HOSPITAL**, Queen Square, W.C. Secretary, F. Hoxby.

KINGSTON AND FULHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL, Bart's Court, S.W. Free to houseless poor. Sec. Louis C. McCausland.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W.C. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. Sec. Edward A. Attwood, F.R.S.

LONDON RAINIER DISPENSARY, Riding House St., Russell Place, W. Med. Dept., A. R. Hayward M.D. Sec. Thomas A. Gower.

LONDON THERAPEUTIC HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W. (For treatment of patients with out the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Open daily, open always. Med. Out-Patients, M, Tu, W, Th, and F at 2; surgical, M, Tu, Th, and F, 2; eye, M, Tu, Th, 2; ear, throat and nose, F, 2; skin, W, 2; dental, M at 10; In-Patients, daily. Sec. A. W. Rodger. **METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL**, Kingsland Road, E.E. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 100 beds. Out-Patients, M, Tu, W, Th, F, 2 P.M.; Dental, Tu, Th, Sat., 9 P.M.; M, 2 P.M.; throat and ear, Th, 2 P.M.; eye, W, 2 P.M.; dental, M, W, F, 2 P.M. Visiting-days, Tu, 2 to 4; Sun., 2 to 4 P.M. Sec. and House Governor, J. C. Buchanan. Matron, Miss I. C. Russell.

MILNE GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S.E. Sec. Harry A. Bone.

POPULAR HOSPITAL for ACHILLEA, Poplar, E. Open free at all hours. Visiting-days, Tu and Fri. 2 to 4. Sec. 2 to 4. Sec. and House Gov., F. J. M. Rogers, J.A.

PRINCE OF WALES GENERAL HOSPITAL, The Green, Tottenham, N. 100 beds, all free. Visiting days Sun. and W. 2 to 2 P.M. Director, F. W. Russell.

St. JOHN AND St. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL OF 40 Grove Road, N.W. Sec. M. J. Griffin.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W. 100 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 10 and 2 P.M.; dental cases, Tu and F at 2 P.M.; throat, nose, and ear, Tu and F at 2 P.M.; eye, M, W, Th at 2; orthopaedic, Th at 2. Women's cases, M, 2 to 4 P.M. and W, 2 P.M. Skin diseases, Tu and F at 2. Med. cases of children, W and Sat. at 9-10. Electric cases, Tu and F at 10. Sec. J. Robinson.

GAMING.

GAMING HOSPITAL (St. George's). Four persons admitted free without letters of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day.

except Sunday, at 2 P.M. Visiting-days, Tu and Sat., 2 to 4 P.M. Sec. Fred. W. Howell. Matron, Miss B. Harcourt.

CANCER CHAIRMAN OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Essex Street, W. For incurable cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application. Secretary Super., F. Clare Malheade.

CHILDREN.

ALMAHEDA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH EIP DEPARTMENT, Queen Sq., W.C. Sec. Stanley Smith.

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, TEN (Incorporated), Clapham Road, S.W. Surgical and medical, M, Tu, Th, and Fri. at 2 P.M.; dental, Wed., 2 P.M.; eye, Tu, 2 P.M. Matron, Miss F. E. Barwell. Sec. Thomas Clapham.

CHERRY HOSPITAL FOR SICK AND INCURABLE CHILDREN, Chayre Walk, Chelsea, S.W. For cases ineligibly at General Hospitals. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 4s. a few free and half-payment case. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Brompton, Kent. Sec. M. Kemp-Welch.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF STIP DEPARTMENT, Bardsley Road, Newlands. Admission by weekly payment. Lady Super., Miss E. Jackson.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E. Open daily. Lady Super., Adelaide Row. Treasurer, Robert J. Munn. Sec. W. M. Wilson.

EVINGDALE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, South-west Bridge Road, S.E. Free to all patients only, 6s. 6d. and out-patients days. See cases daily, 2 P.M. to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. Matron, Miss F. Goode. Sec. H. C. Standish Smith.

Mrs. MAYNARD'S HOSPITAL, 10 beds, 13 to 19 Roper's Causeway, E., and AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, 10 beds, Girls' Village Home, Brompton, E. Admission free to destitute children under the care of Dr. Barnard's Homes. Under Medical Officer, Robert Milne, M.D.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN, Lower Sydenham, S.E. Matron, Miss Scott. Hon. Sec., E. M. Stone. C. B. Pollard.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN, Finchcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. Visiting hours, 2 to 5 daily. Matron, Miss Macdonald-Burn. Hon. Sec. Cumberland Court.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TEN, Gt. Ormond St., Bloomsbury, and Convalescent Branch, Ormwell House, Highgate (see beds). Matron, Miss G. Payne. Sec. Stewart Johnson. Asst. Sec., J. McKay.

KINGSTON DISPENSARY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 40 Church Street. Free on subscriber's recommendation. Hon. Sec., E. A. Lower.

LOVE MAYOR THERAPEUTIC HOSPITAL, ALON, Herts (London Office, 10 Monmouth St., E.C.). Chairman, Sir Wm. Trevelyan, Bart. Hon. Sec., Sir Wm. H. Dunn.

PANORAMA GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, London, W. 40 beds. Free to all patients without letters. Sec. Wm. H. Fowler. Matron, Miss B. Short. Macdonald. Convalescent Home for children, "Fair View," Clough. Matron, Miss J. T. Arnold.

QUEEN'S (LATE SOUTH-LONDON) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Road, Bethnal Green, E., and at Bethnal Green (see beds). In and out-patients at 10-12 P.M. Surgical cases, Tu and W, 2 P.M. and Sat. 2 P.M.; medical, W, 2 P.M.

CITY OF LONDON

Parliament—Med. Sup., R. H. Stoen, M.D. (Private patients received from £1. 1s. weekly.)

MIDDLESEX

Wandsworth—Med. Sup., R. Worth, M.R.

SURREY

Martins—Med. Sup., P. C. Coomies, L.R.C.P.

Brookwood—Med. Sup., J. A. Lowry, M.D.

KENT

Harming Heath—Med. Sup., H. W. Lewis, M.D.

Chartham—Med. Sup., G. C. Fitzgerald M.D.

The following asylums for unimprovable imbeciles from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolitan—

Leavesden, Herts.—Med. Sup., F. A. Elkins, M.D., G.M.

Caterham, Surrey—Med. Sup., P. E. Campbell, M.R., C.M.

Tooting Bec, Tooting, S.W.—Med. Sup., Edwin H. Boreford, M.D., L.R.C.P.

Fountain, Tooting, S.W.—Acting Med. Sup., J. L. Gordon, M.D., Ch.B.

And the following 14 for improvable imbeciles and the feeble-minded

Darwell Industrial Colony, Kent.—Med. Sup., H. B. Sherlock, M.D., R.N.C., D.F.M.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In patients on W & S. 10. out-patients, W and F, at 11. Secretary, H. B. Jomacou.

LARGE END MOTHERS LYING-IN HOME (late Mothers Lying-in Home, Chadwell), 324, 326, and 328 Commercial Rd., E. See *Lady Sup.*, Miss Anderson. Sec., A. W. Lacey.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOME, York Road, Lambeth. Patients present subscriber's letter on any day between 10 and 12, except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses. Matron, Miss E. Watkins.

FRANKFORD MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. Branches at Victoria Dock, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Sup.*, Miss Fritchard.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFEY 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. Monthly nurses supplied for private cases. Secretary, Arthur Wells.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes, and Training School for Midwives. Secretary, Maj. G. L. R. Kibick, 35 Finsbury Square, E.C.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES AND NERVOUS DISEASES, "Foxon Window Memorial," 30 Camden Road, N.W. Sec., Miss Thibodeau.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maple Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying

in- and out-patients are received, 40 beds, including 10 private wards. Out-patients daily, a p.m., except Sat. Sec., H. W. Burleigh.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen St., Bloomsbury 200 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at 3s. 6d. per week. Out-patients, M, Tu, Th, and F, at 11. Visiting-days Th, and Sat., 2 to 4. Sec., G. R. Hamilton.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARALYSIS, AND EPILEPSY, 73 Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W. Special wards for children. Out-patients, M, W Th, and F, 2 to 3, Tu 4 to 5, F 5 to 6. Visiting-days Sun, 2 to 4, Wed, 3 to 4. Secretary, D. D. Kirkaldy, M.A.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON O. H. Judd St., St. Pancras (20 beds). Attendance daily, 10 to 3 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. Sec., Harry M. S. Drace.

ROYAL EYE OR SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC H., St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. Out-patients daily at 2.30 and 2. Sec., G. F. N. Tylor.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. Open free daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 to 10 a.m. Visiting-days Su. and W., 2 to 4. Sec., Robt. J. Eland. *Lady Sup.*, Miss M. I. Pollett.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC, King William St., Strand, W.C. Attendance daily at 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application. Sec., John Hy Johnson.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 225 Marylebone Road (Wg). Out-patients, M, Tu, Th and F 10 to 12, and 2 to 4 a.m., F 5 p.m. Hon. Sec., H. W. Burleigh.

ORTHOPAEDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, 42 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W, Bolsover St. and Euston Road. Surgeons attend M, Tu, Wed, Th, and Fri. at 2.30 p.m.

PAV HOSPITALS.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Connaught Place, Regent's Park, N.W. Women are to 2 p.m. 2d. weekly Secretary, Cyril Cobb.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Hon. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the Secretary.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for incurables), 6, Weymouth St., W. Hon. Sec., Miss E. Underwood. HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes. Hon. Sec., Miss Hayward and U. F. Gies. (Many other Institutions also admit paying patients.)

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Bloomsbury, S.E. (Wg). Out-patients, daily at 11. Radium, French Light, and X-Ray treatment daily, 2. Free and paying patients received. Sec., Frank Taylor.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. Out-patients treated daily at 1.30 and 4.30 p.m., Sat. 1.30 p.m. only. Applications for admission to be made to the Secretary, James E. Hole.
ST JOHN'S H. FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), 40 Leicester Square, W.C. (2825). Out-patients daily at 1.30, and, except Sat., 6 to 7.30 p.m. Free and paying in-patients are received at 115 Whitebridge Rd. (20 beds) Secy-Genl., G. A. Arundell.

ST PAUL'S H. FOR SKIN AND URINARY DISEASES, Red Lion Sq., W.C. Out-patients (free), men, daily, 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Sat. 1.30 p.m. Women and children, daily (except Sat.) at 1 p.m., also Fri. at 6.30 p.m. In-patients, by arrangement. Hon. Sec., A. W. Johnston.

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N.W. M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30 p.m. Tu. and Th., 5 p.m., F., 5.30 p.m. Sec., Arthur W. Adeney.

STONE

ST PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 30 beds, with 6 beds in Paying Ward. Out-patients, M. and Tu. at 11 a.m., W., Th., and Sat. at 11 a.m. Women and children, F. at 11 a.m. Sec., Irwin H. Beattie.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. Sec., Richard Kershaw.
HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. Open daily, 1.30. Tuesday and Friday evenings, 6.30. Monday, 9 a.m. (for children only) Sec., W. Holt.

LONDON THROAT HOSPITAL, for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, 224 St. Portland St., W., and 75 Belvoir St., W. (Amalgamated with above). Free to the necessitous. Daily, 1.30 to 3, Tu. and Fri. 6 to 8 p.m. Visiting-days Su. and Th., 11 to 4. Sec., L. Helms.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (2825), INCORPORATED, 1 Fitzroy Sq., W. Sec. J. Mackinnon.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho. Out-patients daily (except Sat.) 1.30 to 3 and 6 to 7.30 p.m. In-patients admitted daily. Sec., Arthur Barrington.

WOMEN.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Pelham Road (Convallescent Houses) St. Leonards, and Handed to Hospital-patients). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10s. 6d. to 40s. Visiting-days Wednesday and Sunday, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 2s. per weekly attendance, seen daily at 1.15 p.m., Sat. 9.30 a.m. Hon. Treas., R. H. Goldsmid. Sec., H. H. Jennings.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Broomfield Rd., Jeffrey's Road, S.W. Under Medical women. Matron, Miss Ellen Chippindale.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Square, S.W. Out-patients daily, 1.30 p.m., except Sat. Matron, Miss H. G. Palfin. Sec., W. J. Davidson.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 20 Soho Square, W. Open daily to out-patients Sat., 9 to 10, all other days, 11.30 to 1.30. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 1s. at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting-days Sun. and W., 11 to 4. Sec., A. Hayward. Matron, Miss Squier.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 244 Euston Road, N.W. The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 11 o'clock. A charge of 6d. or 1s. is made on entrance, and 2s. each visit afterwards. Treasurer, Mrs. Westlake. Secretary, Misses H. Murphy.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Mary lebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 11 to 1. Visiting-days Sun., Thurs. and Sat., 11 to 4. Sec., D. K. Paterson. Matron, Miss Tice.

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Finsbury, E. Urgent cases at all times. In-patients (1924), 629, out-patients, 13,773. Matron, Miss Kate L. May. Sec., A. Ernest Wilkes.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.). Out-patients' department, 20-22 Kensington Causeway, S.W. In-patient Hospital building at 103 South Side, Clapham Common. All physicians and surgeons are women. Out-patients, daily, 1.30-4.30. Tu. 1.30-4.30. Hon. Treas., E. L. Sumner. Clerk, Sec., Miss M. E. Ridler.

WAR FUNDS.

THE Prince of Wales, treasurer of the **NATIONAL RELIEF FUND**, issued his appeal to the Nation on Aug. 6, 1914. Total amount received on behalf of National Relief Fund to Nov. 24, including interest earned and amount paid over to Fund from Queen's Work for Women Fund, £1,467,314. Of this sum £2,225,000 has been distributed for relief at the end of November, 1915, leaving a balance in hand of £3,242,314.

QUEEN MARY'S FUND (Women) amounted on November 1, 1915, to £146,601.

The **Times Red Cross Fund** exceeds (Nov. 24, 1915) £1,779,271.

THE **OVERSEAS CLUB FUND**, for providing sailors and soldiers with tobacco, cigarettes and matches, has reached a total of £54,041.

THE **OVERSEAS AIRCRAFT FUND** now amounts to £74,232.

The **Daily Telegraph BELGIAN SHELLEYS FUND** has reached, on November 24, 1915, the sum of £750,000 11s. 6d., representing 2,000,000 shillings.

PAID MONEY—On September 29 the Paymaster-General held for disposal the sum of £3,724,600.

BLUE CROSS FUND (for wounded horses at the front), £20,000.

Banks and Banking.

A List of the principal Banks in the British Empire, with their Head Offices and Offices in London. Banks with an asterisk are Clearing Banks, and those with † are Army Agents, the figures in parentheses denote the London Agents of Banks with an Office in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Governor, The Right Hon. Lord Curzon—Deputy Governor, Brian Cokayne

DIRECTORS.

Charles George Arbuthnot.
Henry Conno Orme Bonser
George Macanley Booth.
Herbert Brookes.
William Middleton Campbell.
Alfred Clayton Cole.
Edward Charles Grouffell
Sir Fyfeard A. Hambro, K.C.V.O.
Lionel Henry Hanbury

George William Henderson.
William Bosno Hoare
The Right Hon. Lord Hollen-
dan
Rt. Hon. Frederick H. Jackson.
Reginald Eden Johnston
Robt. Molesworth Kenderaley
Lecl. Lubbock.
Robert Lydston Newman.

Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.
The Right Hon. Lord Revel-
stoke, G.C.V.O.
Albert George Sandeman.
Frank Cyril Tarkenton.
Henry Alexander Trotter
Vincent Cartwright Vickers.
Alexander Falconer Wallace

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 6, 1915.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	£
Notes issued	79,525,725
Govt. Debt	12,025,100
Other Security	7,434,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	61,066,725
Total	£79,525,725

RECEIVING DEPARTMENT

	£	Govt. Securi-	£
Proprietors' Capital	24,552,000	ties	31,086,000
Reserve	3,125,000	Other Security	112,060,400
Public Deposits	84,225,125	ties	48,040,000
Other Deposits	21,301,897	Notes	123,000
Seven-day and other Bills	24,809	Gold and Sil-	
		ver Coin	123,000
Total	£197,375,807		£197,375,807

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Accountant, C. N. Lister
Deputy do, L. M. Horder
Assistant do, F. B. Arnold.
Branch Banks, W. H. Clegg
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.
Agent, T. E. Bowman.

Chief Cashier, Sir John Gordon
Kaurie
Deputy do, E. M. Harvey
Assistant do, J. A. Stark

Discount Office, Calcutta, Paget
Secretary, H. S. Imman
Deputy do, H. Tilden
Assistant do, H. C. G. Dale.
Low Courts Branch
Agent, M. J. Hardcastle

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. A. W. Smith.
Bristol, F. D. G. Street.
Hull, G. T. Chisholm.

Leeds, J. H. Brand.
Liverpool, John Lea.
Manchester, F. W. Peel.

Newcastle, H. A. Brakins, C.R.
G.M.G.
Plymouth, H. K. N. Thurston

The British offices of the Banks of many countries are carrying on their business under licenses granted by the Majesty's Government. Banks in the London area now close for business at 3 p.m. (Saturdays, 2 p.m.)

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| <p>1. African Banking Corporation, Ltd., 63, London Wall, E.C.</p> <p>2. Agricultural Bank of Egypt, Cairo, 37½, Old Broad Street, E.C.</p> <p>3. Alexanders and Company, Ltd., 24, Lombard Street, E.C.</p> <p>4. Alshabab Bank, Ltd., <i>Alshabab</i> (1909).</p> <p>5. Allan (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C.</p> <p>6. Alliance Bank of India, Ltd., <i>Sindia</i> (1877).</p> <p>7. American Express Co., 65, Broadway, New York, 24, Queen Street, Chancery Lane, and 6, Regent Street, W.</p> <p>8. Anglo-American Bank, Vienna, 31, Lombard Street, E.C.</p> <p>9. Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.</p> <p>10. Anglo-Levantine Banking Company, Ltd., 20, Wallbrook, E.C.</p> <p>11. Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., Old Broad Street, E.C.</p> <p>12. Armstrong & Co., 31, Bishopsgate, E.C.</p> <p>13. Australian Bank of Commerce, Ltd., George and King Streets, Sydney, N.S.W.</p> <p>14. Bank of Commerce, Ltd., 11, Threadneedle St., E.C.</p> <p>15. Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan, 1, Old Broad Street, E.C.</p> <p>16. Banco de Chile, Santiago and Valparaiso; 11, Gracechurch Street, E.C.</p> <p>17. Banco Español del Rio de la Plata, Buenos Aires; 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C.</p> | <p>18. Bank of Adelaide, Adelaide, 21, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</p> <p>19. Bank of Athens, Athens, 20, Fenchurch Street, E.C.</p> <p>20. Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street, E.C.</p> <p>21. Bank of Bengal, Calcutta (ex. 75, 130).</p> <p>22. Bank of Bombay, Bombay (75).</p> <p>23. Bank of British North America, 5, Gracechurch Street, E.C.</p> <p>24. Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., 17 and 20, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</p> <p>25. Bank of England, Threadneedle St., E.C., Law Courts, W.C., Burlington Gardens, W.</p> <p>26. Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont. (1901).</p> <p>27. Bank of Ireland, College Green, Dublin (ex. 75).</p> <p>28. Bank of Liverpool, Ltd., Liverpool (ex. 75, 100, 101, 102).</p> <p>29. Bank of Madras, Madras (ex. 100).</p> <p>30. Bank of Mauritius, Ltd., George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.</p> <p>31. Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 27, Threadneedle Street, E.C.; 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.</p> <p>32. Bank of Morocco, Ltd., Suffolk House, E.C.</p> <p>33. Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, N.S.W.; 11, Threadneedle Street, E.C.</p> <p>34. Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, N.Z.; 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</p> |
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- 244 Bank of North Queensland, Ltd., Brisbane, Q., 4, Queen Victoria Street, E.O.
- 245 Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S., and Toronto, Ont. (1821).
- 246 Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa (1877).
- 247 Bank of Roumania, Ltd., 7, St. Winchester Street, E.C.
- 248 Bank of Scotland, Bank St., Edinburgh, 30, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 249 Bank of Spain, Madrid, 37, New Broad Street, E.C.
- 250 Bank of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. (1827).
- 251 Bank of Upper India, Ltd., Meerut (1899).
- 252 Bank of Victoria, Ltd., Collins Street, Melbourne 69, King William Street, E.C.
- 253 Bank of Whitehaven, Ltd., Whitehaven (1880).
- 254 Banque D'Hochelega, Montreal (1860).
- 255 Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Ltd., Brussels, 2, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 256 Banque Nationale, Quebec (1872).
- 257 Barclay and Company, Ltd., 34, Lombard St., E.C., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W., 4, Vere St., Cavendish Sq., W., 10, Fleet St., E.C., 127,rompton Road, S.W., 127, Leadenhall St., E.C., 43, Borough High St., S.E., 120, Wood St., E.C., 95, Victoria St., Westminster, N.W., 2, Great Tower St., E.C., 30, Broadway, Crikewood, N.W., 15, Great Portland St., W.O., 4 & 6, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C., 25, Old Broad St., E.C.
- 258 Baring Brothers and Co., Ltd., 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 259 Beckett & Co., Leeds (1800).
- 260 Beckett & Co., York (1800).
- 261 Belfast Banking Company, Ltd., Belfast (1800).
- 262 Bensa (L.) & Son, 4, Harrington St., Liverpool (1830).
- 263 Benson (Fredk J.) & Co., 11 & 12, Blomfield St., London Wall, E.C.
- 264 Birgerstaff, W. J. & Son, West Smithfield, E.C., 4, Bank Bldg., Metropolitan Cattle Market, E.C.
- 265 Blydenstein (B. W.) & Co., 35 & 36, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
- 266 Boulton Brothers & Co., 39, Old Broad St., E.C.
- 267 Boyle, Low, Murray & Co., 25, College Green, Dublin (1800).
- 268 Bradford National Bank, Ltd., Bradford (1800).
- 269 Brandt's (Wm.) Sons & Co., 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
- 270 British Bank for Foreign Trade, Ltd., 48, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 271 British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 41-43 and 45, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 272 British Bank of South America, Ltd., 4, Moorgate Street, E.C.
- 273 British, Foreign & Colonial Corporation, Ltd., 37, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 274 British Linen Bank, 25, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, Threadneedle St., E.C.
- 275 British Mutual Banking Company, Ltd., Ludgate Circus, E.C.
- 276 British Oriental Bank, Ltd., Singapore, 25, Bankersbury, E.C.
- 277 Brown, Shipley & Co., No. 100 Court, Leith, E.C.; and 100, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 278 Buitendijk's Bankvereniging, Amsterdam; 20, Copthall Avenue, E.C.
- 279 Canadian Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Toronto, Ont. (1880).
- 280 Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto; 4, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 281 Capital & Counties Bank, Ltd., 20, Threadneedle St., E.C., 25, Ludgate Hill; 200, Oxford St., 100, Abchurch Lane, 20, King St., W.C., 20, Upper Street, N., 100, and 100, Fawcett Place, 100, Piccadilly, W., 125, High St., Rhoreditch, 20, Victoria St., Westminster, 100, Fore Street, E.C., 100, Commercial Road, E., 100, Fleet Street, 100, Gray's Inn Road, W.O., 2, Broad St. Place, E.C., 20, Fenchurch Street, E.C., 20, Green's Mud, Woolwich, S.E., Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C., 20, High St., Kensington, W., 100, High Holborn, W.C., 20, Queen Victoria St., E.C., 2, Mandeville Place, Wigmore Street, W., 100, Brompton Road, N.W., 20, Chancery, E.C., 31 and 32, King William Street, E.C., 100, Great Portland St., W.
- 282 Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, 25, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 283 Child & Company, 1, Fleet Street, Temple Bar, E.C.
- 284 City Bank of Sydney, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (1800).
- 285 Clere (George) & Co., 70, Cornhill, E.C.
- 286 Clydesdale Bank, Ltd., 30, Vincent Place, Glasgow, 30, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 287 Cooke, Biddulph & Co., 43, Charing Cross.
- 288 Colonial Bank, 25, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 289 Colonial Bank of Australasia, Ltd., Melbourne, 35, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 290 Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd., Collins Street, Melbourne, 25, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 291 Commercial Bank of London, Daskwood House, 9, New Broad St., E.C.
- 292 Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd., George Street, Edinburgh, 60, Lombard St., E.C.
- 293 Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Ltd., 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 294 Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd., George Street, Sydney, N.S.W., 25, Birch Lane, E.C.
- 295 Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Ltd., Hobart (1800).
- 296 Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Sydney, 35-38, New Broad Street, E.C.
- 297 Comptoir National d'Escompte, 25, Rue de la Victoire, Paris 20, Threadneedle St., E.C.
- 298 Cook (Thos.) & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
- 299 Coulson, Berthoud & Co., Basilidon House, Moorgate Street, E.C.
- 300 Coutts & Co., 400, Strand, W.C., 25, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 301 Cox & Co., 25, Charing Cross, S.W.
- 302 Crédit Industriel et Commercial, 20, Rue de la Victoire, Paris, 20, Cannon St., E.C.
- 303 Crédit Lyonnais, Palais du Commerce, Lyons, 40, Lombard St., E.C., and 4, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
- 304 Credito Italiano, Genoa and Milan, 20, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
- 305 Canlife (Roger), Sons & Co., 25, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 306 Delhi and London Bank, Ltd., 2, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 307 de Fy, Gansicht & Co., 17, St. Helena Place, E.C.
- 308 Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency, 4, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 309 Dingley & Co., Loughborough (1800).
- 310 Dingley, Pears & Co., Oldhampton (1800).
- 311 Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, 20, Cornhill, E.C.
- 312 Dubois (Samuel) & Son, 7, Moorgate St., E.C.

St.; Deptford, Broadway; Baling, The Mall, East's Court, 129 & 130, Earl's Court Road; East Greenwich, 129, Trafalgar Road; Eastern, 129, High St., White chapel; Euston Road, 2, Hampstead Road; Finchley Road, Heath Drive, 128, Finchley Road, 12, Fore St., Winstbury, Forest Gate, 128 & 129, Romford Road, Golders Green, 129, Golders Green Parade, Goodmayes, Ilford, 128, High Road, Gray's Inn, 2, John Street, Bedford Row, Greenwich, 2, Church St. Hackney, Amburth Road, Hammersmith, 12, King St. West, Hampstead, 128, Finchley Road 21, Han over Square, 128 & 129, Harrow Road, 129, Herne Hill, Highbury, 129 & 130, Upper St., Islington, 129 & 130, High Holborn, 2, Holborn Circus, Holland Park and Shepherd's Bush, 12, Shepherd's Bush Green, 129 & 130, Holloway Road, Ilford, The Broadway, Islington, 4 & 5, Upper St., Kennington, opposite Kennington Palace Kennington High St., 94 & 95, High St. Kilburn, 128, High Road, King's Cross, 128 & 129, Pentonville Rd., King'sland, 74 & 75, High St., 64, Knightbridge, Lambeth, 92, Westminster Bridge Road, Law Courts, 25, Strand, Lewisham, 2, Lewisham Bridge, Leyton, 129, High Road, Limehouse, 92, East India Dock Rd.; Marylebone, 2, Stratford St., Oxford St., 129, Wall, 129, East Ferry Rd., Poplar, 4, Mincing Lane, Newton Butts, Noddy Row, Notwood, Westow Hill, Old St., 98 & 100, City Road, Oxford Street, 129 & 130, New Oxford St., Paddington, 2, Counaught St., Edgware Rd., Palmer's Green, Piccadilly Circus, 4 & 6, Glasshouse St. Putney, 2, Putney Hill, Regent's Pk., 2, Marylebone Rd., St. James's, 95, St. James's St., S.W. 2, St. John's Wood, 128, High St., N.W. 2, St. Mary Axe, St. Paul's, 2, St. Paul's Church, 129, 128, 128 & 129, Shoreditch, 34 & 35, Blame Sq., South Kennington, 25, Sumner Place, Queen's Gate, Southfields, Wimbledon Park Road, Southwark, & Borough High Street, Stamford Hill, 6, Market Parade, Stratford Broadway, Streatham, 128, High Rd., Streatham Hill, 1, Streatham High Road, Temple Bar, 25, Strand, Tower Bridge, Tooley St., Upper Clapton, 98 & 100, Upper Clapton Road, Victoria, 129, Victoria St., Victoria St., 60, Victoria St., Wandsworth, 98 & 100, High St., Wandsworth Common, 72, St. James Road, Wandsworth, 23, High Street, 129, Westbourne Grove, West Baling, 128, Uxbridge Road, West Hampstead, 128, West End Lane, Westminster Bridge Road, 129, Westminster Bridge Road, West Norwood, 129, Norwood Road, Wimbledon, 25, Wimbledon Hill Road, Wimbledon Common, High St., Wimbledon Park, 72, Arthur Road, 92, Wood St., Woolwich, 72, Fowls St.

129 London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Joint Gen. Managers, J. M. Madden, R. B. Murray, F. Hyde, R. W. Woolley, Secretary, R. J. Morris; Head Office, 2, Threadneedle Street; Foreign Branch, Finch Lane, 92, Cornhill, 129, High St., Aston, 129 Aldersgate Street; Aldgate, 92, Fenchurch St.; & Angel Court, Throgmorton St.; 227 & 129, Balham High Rd.; Bedford Park, 44, Theobald's St.; Belsgrove, 72 & 92,

Birmingham Palace Rd., Birmmosey, 92, Jamaica Rd., 425 & 427, Holborn Green Rd., 128, Kensington, 129, Kensington, Bishop's House, Blackfriars Rd., Brompton, 129, High Holborn 25, Broad St.; 25, Brompton Rd., Camberwell Gate, 128, Walworth Rd., Cambridge Circus, 129, Shaftesbury Avenue, 6, Chancery Lane, W.C., 26, Catford Hill, E.C., Charing Cross, 449, Strand, 30 & 32, King's Rd., Chelsea, 128, High Rd., Chiswick, Clapham Junc., 129, Lavender Hill, Clarendon, 24, Goswell Rd., 29, Coleman St., Covent Garden, 20, Bow St., 129, North End, Croydon, 25, 12, Royal Parade, West Croydon, 43 & 43, High St., Deptford, 45, The Broadway, Ealing, 2, The Bridge, Ealing Common; 128, High St., East Ham, 25, Ruckhamp, 129, Fenchurch St., 129, Fenchley Rd., 129, Finsbury Pavement, 100 & 101, Fore St., 29, Woodgrange Rd., Forest Gate, 20, Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill, 25, Fulham Rd., 20, The Parade, Golders Green, 60, Gracechurch Street, E.C., 23, Great Portland Street, Mare Street, Hackney, 129, Hackney Road, 20, King St., Hammersmith, 23, Grand Parade, Harringay, 25, Haymarket, 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct, Islington, Metropolitan Cadets Market, 12, Leonard Place, Kennington, 129, High Rd., Kilburn, 4, Rennie St., Knightsbridge, Law Courts, 129, Fleet St., 24 & 27, High St., Lewisham, 129, High Rd., Leyton, 64, High Rd., Leytonstone, 128, Coldharbour Lane, Longborough Junction, 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill, 92, High St., Marylebone, 20, South Andley St., Mayfair, 25, Mile End Rd., 129, New Bond St., 45 & 66, New Broad St., 129, New Cross Rd., E.C., 29, 92, & 92, Newgate St., Notting Hill, 129 & 129, Portobello Rd., 92, High St., Notting Hill Gate, 92, St. Barnet St., Old St., 98, Old Bond St., 128, Old Kent Rd., 70, Oxford St., 129, Oxford St., 425 & 427, Oxford St., 129 & 129, Edgware Rd., Finsbury, 49, Rye Lane, Finsbury, 129, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, 71, Queen Victoria St., 66 & 67, George St., Richmond, Rochester Row, 129, Vauxhall Bridge Road, 129, Lower Road, and 22, Union Road, Morden, 129, St. James's St., R.W., 20, Shaftesbury Avenue, 2, Shepherd's Bush Green, W., 30 & 32, High St., Shoreditch, Southfields, 129, Windmillers Park Rd., 129, Southwark Park Rd., S.E., 129, Commercial Rd., Stepney, 129 & 129, High St., Stoke Newington, 128, High St., Stratford, 129, Streatham Hill, 92, Tooley St., 129 & 129, Tottenham Court Rd., 129, Tottenham Court Rd., Upper Tooting, 129, Balham High Rd., 129 & 129, Balham High Rd., Waltham Green, 2, Malvern Rd., West Ebbw, 60, West Smithfield, 60, Westbourne Grove, Wesleyan Hall, Westminster, 129, High St., Whitechapel, 92, High Rd., Willesden Green, Willesden Junction, 60, High St., Harlesden, 128, Wood St.; 1 & 2, Fowls St., Woolwich.

129 London and Lancashire Bank, Ltd., 20, Lombard St., E.C.

129 London and Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Ltd., 20, Old Broad Street, E.C.

129 London and Provincial Bank, Ltd., General Manager, W. Ostrich, 2, Bank Buildings,

NAME OF BANK	When Incorporated	CAPITAL			SHARES			Dividend for last complete year.
		Sub- scribed	Paid-up	Reserve Fund	Of £	Per share value.	Highest & Lowest Price, 1904.	
London City and Midland	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	Per cash.
London Joint-Stock Bank	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
London and Provincial Bank	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
London & South-Western Bk.	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Manchester & County Bank	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Manchester & LONDON BANK, & Co.	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Merchants' Bank (1895)	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Merchants' Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Merchants' Bank of Scotland	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Merchants' Bank of Canada	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Mohawk Bank	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Mutual Bank of London	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
National Bank of Australia	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
National Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
National Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
National Bank of New Zealand	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
National Bank of Scotland	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
National Bank of S. Africa	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
National Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
National Prov. B. of England	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Northamptonshire Union	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
North of Scotland & Town & County Bank	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Northern Banking Co.	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Northern Grocers Bank	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Northampton & Woburn Bay Co.	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Palmer Bank	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Parry's Bank	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Provincial Bank of Canada	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Provincial Bank of Ireland	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Provincial Banking Company	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Quebec Bank	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Canada	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Australia	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of New Zealand	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Scotland	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of S. Africa	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of India	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Transvaal	L	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	£	5	20-30	20
Royal Bank of Egypt	L	1						

* A working agreement has been entered into between Barclay & Co., Ltd., and the United Counties Bank, Ltd. providing for the amalgamation of the two Banks.

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Washington - 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853,

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Scottish Banks.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 328-344.
(H.O.) signifies the Head Office, an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

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Fresh Banks.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 338-344.
(H Q) signifies Head Office, an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

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Principal Banks in the British Empire and Abroad.

313

Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Bankers— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)

Principal Banks in the British Empire and Abroad.

* Continental Banks have been included as usual, but owing to the war no business is being conducted with many of the towns contained in the list.

** The numbers given in the following List refer to the Principal Banking Offices on pages 291-292, and indicate that a branch is in operation at the place named, *Bank Offices being designated (B.O.)*. Where the name of a Bank is given in *It is followed by a reference number in square brackets, thus [1], which indicates the London Agents of the Bank named.*

Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)
Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)	Aalborg— <i>see</i> (P), 291 (P)

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[illegible]

Practical Nursing in the British Nursing and Midwifery

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Tithe Commutation.

THE average Tithes Rent Charge for the first fifty years from 1836 was £100 9s 9½d, and for

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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).

DATE OF FORMATION.—This is important, as in young companies less than the normal rate of mortality is experienced, while, on the other hand, expenses are necessarily greater owing to the larger proportion of new business.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the surplus or profits is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of the surplus 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, 1924.

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 carefully considered with assets.

PAYMENT INCOME.—The annual premium in come is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reinsurance parts of the risk.

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 14%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 9% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading,

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 accumulative investment of savings. Recent increases in income-tax have added to its attractions, for 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 by an intending proposer for Life assurance of the office best suited to his requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made under reliable expert advice. Whilst we have above indicated some points for consideration, the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits and shortcomings of the various companies. There are many good offices, but in the very best and most efficient class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by selecting judiciously during the continuance of a policy, which may be life-long, through the

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 comparison of percentages 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.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. 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 H¹ and O¹, and the corresponding Tables H²(P) and O²(P) 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 O² and O²(P) tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O¹ table alone, the H¹ is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

The O² Tables, which are founded on the latest and largest Life assurance experience, usually require slightly stronger reserves than the H¹. Some offices carry forward large additional reserves beyond the amount required by the valuation tables adopted by them.

precaution having been taken of obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

On receipt of an inquiry containing full particulars of requirements accompanied by a remittance of a fee of 5s. addressed to the Publishers of WHITAKER'S ALMANAC, 25, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.4, and marked "Insurance," the Insurance Editor will be prepared—

(1) To advise any intending assured as to the system and descriptions of policies best adapted to suit the special circumstances as described, and to assist inquirer in the choice of the Life office which seems from its financial strength and earning capabilities best qualified to do justice to his requirements, and most likely to yield the most satisfactory and profitable results. Selection is of special importance from the investment point of view in case of endowment assurance.

(2) To similarly advise any person contemplating the purchase of an annuity. Some annuities may be given immediately or may have been offered at date of an inquiry, so certain companies were recommended the same at date of publication.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ALLOCATIONS				VALUATION	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	Expenses, % of Premiums	Rate of Interest, less Income Tax	Mortality Table	Interest, % Assumed
1833	P I	Abstemers & General	£ 804,895	111,307	29.5	£ s d 4 15 1	Om	£ s d 3 0 0
1834	P-SF	Alliance*	2,354,118	1,172,138	9.9	4 0 8	Om	3 0 0
1835	P SF	Atlas	1,079,945	515,942	22.6	4 0 10	Om(5)	3 0 0
1840	M	Australian Mutual (C)	34,649,579	2,621,565	23.4	4 14 11	H=	3 & 31
1846	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)	1,395,489	594,022	24.1	4 5 5	H=	3 10 0
1854	P FS	British Equitable	1,339,544	268,865	22.6	3 17 0	Om	3 0 0
1855	P F	Calcuttan	1,456,567	285,567	23.6	4 0 5	Om	3 0 0
1857	P SF	Canada Life (C)	2,047,102	996,580	24.4	3 0 8	H=	3 & 31
1858	P SF	Century	524,522	112,264	29.5	4 3 6	Om	3 0 0
1860	M	Clergy Mutual (c)	4,815,125	277,409	5.8	3 12 10	Om(5)	10 0 0
1861	P	Clerical Medical & Gen	6,023,466	446,577	22.1	3 17 1	Om(5)	10 0 0
1862	M	Colonial Mutual (C)	1,783,304	427,276	24.9	4 12 0	Om	3 10 0
1863	FF-S	Commercial Union*	4,052,277	627,887	23.7	4 6 2	Om	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C)	1,995,493	513,080	31.0	5 8 10	Om(5) and American Tropical	3, 31 & 4
1877	P	Eagle	1,219,611	165,822	26.5	3 19 5	H=	3 0 0
1878	P	Edinburgh	4,349,350	294,564	15.5	4 9 4	Om	3 0 0
1879	M	English & Scottish Law	1,071,121	139,391	16.7	4 0 11	Om	3 0 0
1882	M	Equitable (C)	5,211,511	221,439	7.6	4 4 11	Om*	10 0 0
1883	P	Equitable, U S A. (A)	22,204,775	10,886,244	19.5	4 12 11	American, &c	3, 31 & 4
1884	P	Equity & Law	4,687,118	246,430	20.4	4 1 8	Om & Om(5)	10 15 0
1885	M	Friends' Provident	3,433,136	186,492	11.7	3 19 5	Om & Om(5)	3 0 0
1887	P	General	1,174,820	176,531	22.3	3 15 9	Om & H=	3 0 0
1888	FFH	General Accident	185,765	25,424	17.5	4 0 0	Om	3 10 0
1889	P	Gresham	10,399,956	1,021,817	22.0	4 3 7	H=	3 10 0
1890	P FS	Guardian*	3,702,707	275,794	25.4	4 8 5	Om	3 0 0
1891	P FS	Law Union & Rock	7,024,316	590,591	25.4	4 6 8	Om	3 0 0
1892	P	Legal & General	5,880,726	1,015,265	21.3	4 10 9	Om	10 0 0
1893	P	Life Assure of Scotland	1,928,575	235,246	15.6	3 15 9	Om	3 0 0
1895	P SF-M	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	4,523,468	286,574	10.0	3 15 7	Om & Om(5)	10 15 0
1896	P SF	Law & Lanc Life & Gen*	3,203,688	399,761	20.3	3 17 8	H= & Om	3 & 31
1897	P I	Law & Man (Ordinary)	285,229	71,445	15.5	3 14 8	H=	3 0 0
1898	FF-S	London Assurance	1,722,280	270,235	21.4	4 1 10	Om	10 15 0
1899	M	London Life (c)	5,235,341	430,122	4.8	4 4 11	Om(5)	3 0 0
1899	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	1,720,224	427,564	20.6	4 1 3	H=	3 10 0
1899	M*	Marine & General	1,080,422	281,664	16.0	4 1 10	Om & Om(5)	3 0 0
1899	M	Metropolitan (c)	1,028,579	172,854	6.5	4 0 10	Om	3 0 0
1899	M S	Mn. & Citizens' (C) (Ord.)	7,076,549	765,245	12.2	4 15 11	H=	3 & 31
1899	M	Mutual, New York (A)	223,451,474	11,181,434	19.5	4 15 3	American, &c	3, 31 & 4
1899	M	National Mutual	1,000,746	200,205	15.6	4 1 11	Om	3 0 0
1899	M	Natl Mut of Austral (C)	1,705,400	1,042,309	26.4	4 19 3	H=	3 10 0
1899	M	National Provident	7,320,676	516,320	10.2	4 1 10	Om	3 0 0
1899	M	New York Life (A)	129,046,529	12,728,293	16.2	4 14 9	American, &c	3 0 0
1899	P-SF	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	17,077,320	1,243,654	13.7	4 1 3	Om	3 0 0
1899	P SF	Northern	1,364,203	294,288	20.0	3 14 0	Om & Om(5)	24 & 31
1899	M	Norwich Union Life*	12,127,100	1,564,309	14.6	4 2 0	Om	10 0 0
1899	P I	Pearl (Ordinary)	1,420,207	220,200	14.7	3 19 2	H=	3 0 0
1899	FF-S	Phoenix	1,024,169	777,077	22.3	4 0 6	Om	3 0 0
1899	M	Provident Clerks'	1,077,228	277,228	24.7	4 4 0	Om	3 0 0
1899	P I	Prudential (Ordinary)	27,000,000	1,028,000	8.2	4 2 8	H=	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued.

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS				VALUATION	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	Expenses % of Premiums	Rate of Interest Less Income Tax	Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s d.		£ s. d.
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	7,790,489	1,368,113	10 0	3 16 6	H ^a	3 0 0
1848	P&F	Royal	11,445,790	895,349	10 7	3 19 6	O ^a & O ^(b)	3 0 0
1790	P&F	Royal Exchange	4,607,427	397,640	14 7	4 0 1	O ^a	3 0 0
1861	M I	Royal London (Ord)	29,158	37,973	7 1	3 7 5	Special	3 0 0
1864	P	Sceptre	1,200,174	74,626	14 4	4 0 11	O ^a & O ^(b)	10 0
1866	M	Scottish Amicable	6,400,087	409,630	12 3	3 18 0	O ^a & O ^(b)	10 0
1851	M	Scottish Equitable	6,045,115	406,860	13 1	3 19 0	O ^a	3 0 0
1867	P & F	Scottish Insurance	313,057	40,864	15 1	4 0 3	O ^a	3 0 0
1861	P & S	Scottish Life	3,170,073	208,900	15 1	4 0 6	O ^a & O ^(b)	3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	15,653,691	745,054	13 5	3 17 3	O ^a	1 ^a & 2 ^a
1863	P & S	Scottish Temperance	1,204,074	231,379	14 5	4 0 6	O ^a	3 0 0
1864	P&F	Scottish Union & Nat	8,335,443	528,760	13 9	3 19 3	O ^a	3 0 0
1863	M	Scottish Widows'	12,965,035	1,483,331	9 9	4 0 3	O ^a & O ^(b)	3 0 0
1863	P	Standard	13,600,219	997,990	12 8	4 0 9	O ^a	3 0 0
1863	P	Star	6,991,411	506,966	16 0	4 1 9	O ^a	3 0 0
1860	P & S	Sun Life	10,918,180	979,667	15 1	4 1 8	O ^a & O ^(b)	3 0 0
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C)	12,730,750	1,653,090	10 9	6 10 8	O ^(b)	3 & 3 ^a
1840	M	United Kingdom T & G	10,327,181	737,999	10 3	3 17 8	O ^a & O ^(b)	10 0
1862	P	University	820,120	69,776	11 4	4 0 2	O ^a	1 10 0
1861	M I	Wesleyan & Gen (Ord)	1,406,918	206,000	14 9	3 18 0	O ^a	3 0 0
1864	P&F	Yorkshire	2,536,435	209,675	13 1	4 4 7	O ^a & O ^(b)	3 0 0

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1866	P	Britannic	1,003,216	1,008,613	42 1	4 6 8	Eng No 6	3 10 0
1865	P	London & Manchester	990,454	663,500	43 3	3 6 10	Eng No 3	3 0 0
1864	P	Pearl	1,501,418	1,513,493	42 7	3 15 0	Eng No 3	3 0 0
1848	P	Prudential	40,649,318	8,176,000	38 8	3 15 4	and Eng No 3	3 0 0
1864	P	Refuge	2,717,467	2,215,846	46 9	4 0 4	Eng No. 3	3 0 0
1861	P	Royal London	1,605,830	1,136,434	44 3	3 15 6	Eng No. 3	3 0 0
1861	M	Wesleyan & General	990,693	776,603	47 8	3 18 10	O ^(b)	3 0 0

J^a = London & Refuge

A = American Office

F = Transacts Fire Business also

H = Transacts Accident Business also

I = Transacts Industrial Business also

L = Does not pay Commission

M = Transacts Marine Business also

* Alliance Including funds of acquired businesses.

* Calcutta. Fire business commenced 1863.

* Century Accident business commenced 1861.

* Clerical Medical & General. Large additional valuation reserve.

* Commercial Union. Excluding figures of acquired businesses.

* Equitable. Does include valuation expenses. Interest yield before deduction of tax. Additional reserve beyond valuation liability, £200,000.

* Equity and Law. Net interest yield on funds excluding reversions and speculative assets.

* General Accident. Life business commenced 1861.

* Guardian. Excluding figures of acquired businesses.

* Legal and General. Interest yield on funds excluding reversions.

* London and Manchester Life and General. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.

* Marine and General. Also insures Mariners. Ac insured risks figures in regard to which are included in statement of premiums.

* National Mutual. Interest yield excluding reversions.

* Norwich Union Life. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business.

* Phoenix. Fire business commenced 1861.

* Scottish Amicable. Net Premiums valued at 10 per cent., so strengthening reserves through additional margin of premiums being available.

* Scottish Insurance. Accident business commenced 1867.

* Scottish Provident. 1 per cent. for all except a small and diminishing portion of old policies. Additional reserve, £200,000. Specially low premiums.

* Scottish U. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.

* Scottish Widows' Exclusive of Investment Reserve of £200,000.

* United Kingdom. Net O^a premiums in combination with O^(b) partially taken and special additional reserve.

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 PREMIUM FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age of Entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Discounted Bonus	Age of Entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Discounted Bonus	Age of Entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Discounted Bonus
21	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	31	£ 10. 0. 0	£ 8. 0. 0	£ 8. 0. 0	41	£ 20. 0. 0	£ 15. 0. 0	£ 15. 0. 0
22	£ 2. 12. 0	£ 1. 12. 0	£ 1. 12. 0	32	£ 11. 0. 0	£ 8. 6. 0	£ 8. 6. 0	42	£ 21. 0. 0	£ 16. 0. 0	£ 16. 0. 0
23	£ 2. 14. 0	£ 1. 14. 0	£ 1. 14. 0	33	£ 12. 0. 0	£ 9. 0. 0	£ 9. 0. 0	43	£ 22. 0. 0	£ 17. 0. 0	£ 17. 0. 0
24	£ 2. 16. 0	£ 1. 16. 0	£ 1. 16. 0	34	£ 13. 0. 0	£ 9. 6. 0	£ 9. 6. 0	44	£ 23. 0. 0	£ 18. 0. 0	£ 18. 0. 0
25	£ 2. 18. 0	£ 1. 18. 0	£ 1. 18. 0	35	£ 14. 0. 0	£ 10. 0. 0	£ 10. 0. 0	45	£ 24. 0. 0	£ 19. 0. 0	£ 19. 0. 0
26	£ 2. 20. 0	£ 1. 20. 0	£ 1. 20. 0	36	£ 15. 0. 0	£ 10. 6. 0	£ 10. 6. 0	46	£ 25. 0. 0	£ 20. 0. 0	£ 20. 0. 0
27	£ 2. 22. 0	£ 1. 22. 0	£ 1. 22. 0	37	£ 16. 0. 0	£ 11. 0. 0	£ 11. 0. 0	47	£ 26. 0. 0	£ 21. 0. 0	£ 21. 0. 0
28	£ 2. 24. 0	£ 1. 24. 0	£ 1. 24. 0	38	£ 17. 0. 0	£ 11. 6. 0	£ 11. 6. 0	48	£ 27. 0. 0	£ 22. 0. 0	£ 22. 0. 0
29	£ 2. 26. 0	£ 1. 26. 0	£ 1. 26. 0	39	£ 18. 0. 0	£ 12. 0. 0	£ 12. 0. 0	49	£ 28. 0. 0	£ 23. 0. 0	£ 23. 0. 0
30	£ 2. 28. 0	£ 1. 28. 0	£ 1. 28. 0	40	£ 19. 0. 0	£ 12. 6. 0	£ 12. 6. 0	50	£ 29. 0. 0	£ 24. 0. 0	£ 24. 0. 0

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for assurance of £100 at death with participation in profits. 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 premiums, 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 much 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 22	Age 23	Age 24	Age 25	Age 26	Age 27	Age 28	Age 29	Age 30
Abolitionary Gen.	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
Alliance	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
Atlas	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
Australian Mutual	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
Benjamin	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
British Equitable	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
Calcutta	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
Canada Life	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
Century	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
Clarendon	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
Colonial Mutual	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
Commercial Union	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
Continental	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
Edinburgh	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
English & Scot. Life	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
Equitable	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0
Equitable, U.S.A.	£ 2. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0	£ 1. 10. 0

Annual Premiums for Assurance, &c.—continued.

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NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
Equity and Law	16 4 4	16 4 4	16 4 4	16 4 4	16 4 4	16 4 4	16 4 4	16 4 4	16 4 4
Friends Provident	17 21	17 21	17 21	17 21	17 21	17 21	17 21	17 21	17 21
General	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
General Accident	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Gresham	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Guardian	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Law Union & Rock	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Legal and General	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Life Assn. of Scot.	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
London & Lanc.	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
London Assurance	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
London Life	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Manufacturers	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Marine & General	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Metropolitan	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Mutual and Citizens	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Mutual of New York	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
National Mutual	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
National Mut. of Aust.	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
National Provident	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
New York	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Northern	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Norwich Union	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Pearl	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Phoenix	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Provident Association	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
of London	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Provident Clerks	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Prudential	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Refuge	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Royal	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Royal Exchange	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Scaph	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Scottish Amicable	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Scottish Equitable	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Scottish Insurance	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Scottish Life	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Scottish Provident	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
about Temperance	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Scottish Union & Nat.	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Scottish Widows	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Standard	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Star	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Sun Life	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Sun Life (of Canada)	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
United King. Temp.	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
University	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Wesleyan & General	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Yorkshire	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Post Office (without profits)	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0

† London Life—These rates are for ages not exceeding 70 that referred to allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Society's full participation reversionary bonus plan.
 * Anniversary Rates.
 • Mutual of New York—Rates are for married ages. Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstinence.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

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 surplus 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 £1000. WITH PROFIT.

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 £1000 at various ages of entry and maturity, participating in profits, are given in this table.

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 25 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.					SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 30 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.
Abstracred Genl. & B.	5 2 2 2 2 2	5 2 2 2 2 2	5 2 2 2 2 2	5 2 2 2 2 2	5 2 2 2 2 2	5 2 2 2 2 2	5 2 2 2 2 2	5 2 2 2 2 2	5 2 2 2 2 2	5 2 2 2 2 2
Alliance	1 3 3 9 3 3	1 3 3 9 3 3	1 3 3 9 3 3	1 3 3 9 3 3	1 3 3 9 3 3	1 3 3 9 3 3	1 3 3 9 3 3	1 3 3 9 3 3	1 3 3 9 3 3	1 3 3 9 3 3
Atlas	1 3 3 7 4 0	1 3 3 7 4 0	1 3 3 7 4 0	1 3 3 7 4 0	1 3 3 7 4 0	1 3 3 7 4 0	1 3 3 7 4 0	1 3 3 7 4 0	1 3 3 7 4 0	1 3 3 7 4 0
Australian Mutual	1 3 2 4 3 17	1 3 2 4 3 17	1 3 2 4 3 17	1 3 2 4 3 17	1 3 2 4 3 17	1 3 2 4 3 17	1 3 2 4 3 17	1 3 2 4 3 17	1 3 2 4 3 17	1 3 2 4 3 17
Britannic	1 3 3 6 4 1	1 3 3 6 4 1	1 3 3 6 4 1	1 3 3 6 4 1	1 3 3 6 4 1	1 3 3 6 4 1	1 3 3 6 4 1	1 3 3 6 4 1	1 3 3 6 4 1	1 3 3 6 4 1
British Equitable	1 3 3 4 3 19	1 3 3 4 3 19	1 3 3 4 3 19	1 3 3 4 3 19	1 3 3 4 3 19	1 3 3 4 3 19	1 3 3 4 3 19	1 3 3 4 3 19	1 3 3 4 3 19	1 3 3 4 3 19
Calcutta	1 3 3 3 3 17	1 3 3 3 3 17	1 3 3 3 3 17	1 3 3 3 3 17	1 3 3 3 3 17	1 3 3 3 3 17	1 3 3 3 3 17	1 3 3 3 3 17	1 3 3 3 3 17	1 3 3 3 3 17
Canada Life	1 3 3 3 4 0	1 3 3 3 4 0	1 3 3 3 4 0	1 3 3 3 4 0	1 3 3 3 4 0	1 3 3 3 4 0	1 3 3 3 4 0	1 3 3 3 4 0	1 3 3 3 4 0	1 3 3 3 4 0
Century	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Clery Mutual	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Clerical, Med. & Gen. B.	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Colonial Mutual	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Commercial Union	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Confederation	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Equitable	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Equitable (T. & S.)	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Equity and Law	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Friend's Provident	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
General	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
General Accident	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Grubbs	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Guardian	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Law Union & Rock	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Legal and General	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Life Assur. of Scotland	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Liverpool & Lond. & Gl.	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
London & Lanc.	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
London Assurance	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
London Life	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Manufacturers	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Marine and General	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Metropolitan	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Mutual & Citizens	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Mut. of New York	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
National Mutual	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Nat. Mutual of Aust.	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
National Provident	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
New York	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
North Brit. & Mercant.	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Northern	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Norwich Union	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Paradise	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Phoenix	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Prov. Assur. of Lon.	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Provident Clerks	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Prudential	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Refuge	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19
Royal	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19	1 3 3 3 3 19

Annual Premiums for Endowment Assurance—continued. 387

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 65 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.					SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 65 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.
Royal Exchange	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Scotiabank	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Scotiabank Amicable	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Scotiabank Equitable	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Scotiabank Insurance	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Scotiabank Life	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Scotiabank Provident	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Scotiabank Temp.	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Scotiabank L. & N. B.	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Scotiabank Widows'	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Standard	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Star	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
"Sun Life	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Sun of Canada	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
T. & T. King Temp.	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Universality	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Wesleyan & General	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Yorkshire	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Post Office (without profits).	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	13 5 4 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4

* Sun Life—Reductions granted to total shareholders. Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age.
 B Matures on birthday of assured. L Matures on anniversary of issue.
 L London Life see note, to preceding table. A Assurances Rates.

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 1914.	Nov. 1914.	Blue Book issued in 1914.	Nov. 1914.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,458,359	£11,458,607	£1,941,994	£1,941,841
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	5,373,353		
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,373,353	14,900,434	45,726	2,084,750
Increase in value of Investments	198,573	1,157		
Fines, Fees, &c.	44,371	507,093	143	300,674
Miscellaneous	17,507,536	28,970,469	1,980,603	19,617,667
Total Income ..	17,507,536	28,970,469	1,980,603	19,617,667
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,350,490	23,590,110	697,776	7,356,404
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	861,297	1,350,127		
Surrenders	734,051	2,331,940	5,331	974,077
Annuities	520,014	2,691,149	21	
Commission and Expenses	1,370,815	4,136,103	935,980	7,983,633
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	705,658	303,708	1,660	775,764
Loss or Depreciation	202,844	2,621,303	400	266,801
Miscellaneous	7,531		345	
Increase in Funds	2,507,777	21,300,000	300,740	2,507,406
Total ..	17,507,536	28,970,469	1,980,603	19,617,667
Life and Annuity Funds	128,400,000	128,400,000	2,500,000	25,750,000
Assurances in Force as shown by the Nov. 1914. Returns published by the Board of Trade	ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCES		INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCES	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sum Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sum Assured.
	2,175,494	541,000,000	37,335,045	400,000,000

Immediate Annuities.

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 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
Alliance	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Athena	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
*Australian Mutual	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Calendonian	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Canada Life	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Century	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Clery Mutual	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Clerical, Med., & Gen.	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
*Colonial Mutual	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Commercial Union	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Confederation	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Edgemoor	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Edinburgh	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Eng. and Scottish Law	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Equitable	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Equitable (U.S.)	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Friends Provident	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
General	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
General Accident	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Greenwich	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Guardian	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Law Union and Rock	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Legal and General	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Life Assoc. of Scotland	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Life & London & Globe	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
London Assurance	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
London and Lanc Life	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
London Life	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Marine and General	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
*Marine and Citizens	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Metropolitan of New York	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
National Mutual	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Nat. Mut. of Aust.	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
National Provident	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
New York	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Northern	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Norwich Union Life	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Pearl	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Phoenix	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Provident Clerks	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Provident	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Raffles	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Royal	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Royal Exchange	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Scottish Accident	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Scottish Amicable	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Scottish Equitable	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Scottish Life	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Scottish Provident	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Scottish Union & Nat.	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Scottish Widows	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Standard	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Star	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Sun Life	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Sun Life of Canada	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Windsor & General	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
Yorkshire	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10
1000 Office	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10	25.21	27.75	32.13	38.10	45.21	53.21	62.10	71.10

* American Mutual, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.

† London Life rates are for annual payments, and are converted into half-yearly rates at time of quotation.

‡ These are 1906 mortality rates based on average rates of Canada for similar ages. Otherwise as in Table 100.

Directory of Insurance Companies.

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ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident or Employers' Liability, B=Boiler, Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire, G=Guarantee, H=Hailstorm, L=Life, Li=Licences, Ma=Machinery, M=Marine, Mo=Marriage, P=Plate Glass, V=Various classes.
 Note.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

No.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Office.
1882	(L, F, Bu, P.) (A (ex E. L.))	Abolitioners' and General...	142, Edmund street, Birmingham, Craven House, Kingsway, W C
1883	F, H, L, A, S	Alliance	Bartholomew lane, E C
1884	A, C, F, V	Army, Navy, and General	257, Finsbury, W
1885	F, L, A	Atlas	60, Cheapside, E C
1886	G	Australian Mutual	Spencer, 37, Threadneedle-street, E C
1887	L	Bankers' Guar and Trust ...	25, St. Helen's-place, E C
1888	L	Britannic	Broad St Corner, E C
1889	M	British and Foreign	5, Castle St., Liverpool, 1, Old Broad-street, E C
1890	F, A, G, V	British Crown	223, W George-st, E C, 122, Cannon-st, E C
1891	(M, A, Bu, F.) (G, L)	British Dominions General	British Dominions House, Royal Exchange-avenue, E C
1892	B, V	British Esne, &c	12, King-st, Manchester, 70, Queen-st., E C
1893	L, F, A	British Equitable	Queen-street-place, E C
1894	F, A, G, V	British General	66, Cheapside, E C
1895	F, A	British Law	5, Lombury, Bank, E C
1896	L	British Legal and United Prov	78, New Oxford-street W
1897	L	British Life	134, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow
1898	L	British Widows	1, Old-street, E C
1899	F, L, Bu	Builders Accident	31 & 33, Bedford-street, Strand
1900	L	Calcutta Life	12, George-st, Eden, 26, King William-st, E C
1901	L	Canada Life	Toronto, 12, King-street, E C
1902	A, Ma, Bu, V	Car and General	82, Pall Mall, S W
1903	F, A, V	Central	1, Cornhill, E C
1904	A, F, G, L, V	Century	Edinburgh, 27, Queen Victoria-street, E C
1905	F	City Equitable Fire	28, Old Jewry, E C
1906	L	City Life	5, Paul-street, Finsbury, E C
1907	L	Clergy Mutual	1 & 3, Sanctuary, Westminster, S W
1908	L	Clergy Pensions	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W C
1909	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen	12, St. James's-square, S W
1910	F, L, M, A, V	Colonial Mutual	Nelbourne, 22, Poultry, E C
1911	L	Commercial Union	24-st, Cornhill, E C
1912	L	Confederation	Toronto, 22-24, Fleet-street, E C (Ins, E C)
1913	L, A, F, Mo	Consolidated	2, Fleet-street, E C, (Fire), 22, St. Swithun's Corporation-st, Manx, 14, Red Lion-sq W C
1914	F, L, V	Co-operative	50, Regent-street, W
1915	F, A, V	Cumty Fire	124 & 1, Cheapside, E C
1916	A, F, P, V	Drapers' Mutual	70, Pall Mall, S W
1917	L	Eagle	11, Norfolk-street, Strand
1918	F, Bu, P, A	Ecclesiastical	26, George-st., Edinburgh, 3, Birchin-lane, E C
1919	L	Edinburgh	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment
1920	A, G, F, V	Employers' Liability	32, St James's-sq S W, 44, Charlotte-sq, Edin
1921	L	English and Scottish Law	Mansion House-street, E C (burgh)
1922	L	Equitable	New York, 345, Strand, W C
1923	L	Equitable, United States	24, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W C
1924	L	Essex and Suffolk	High-street, Colchester, 55, New Broad-st, E C
1925	F, A, Bu	Essex	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E C
1926	F, Bu, M, A	Essex	50, Cheapside, E C
1927	F, A, Bu, V, G	Fine Art and General	Broadway, Finsbury, 17, Gracechurch-street, E C
1928	L	Fire and Marine	1, Aldwych, Strand, W C
1929	A, L, F, G, V	General Accident	22, Cannon-street, E C
1930	L	General Life	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E C
1931	L	Graham Life	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E C
1932	A, F	Graham Fire and Accident	22, Birchin-lane, E C
1933	G	Guarantee Society	21, Lombard-street, E C
1934	F, A, L, Bu	Guardian	24, New Bridge-street, E C
1935	F, L	Hand in Hand Fire and Life	40, Holborn-viaduct, E C
1936	L, Bu, F, A, V	Harbours of Oak	40, Dame-st., Dublin
1937	A, F, V	Hibernian	10, Ironmonger-lane, E C
1938	Ch, V	Horse, Carriage, and General	27, Ball Mall East, S W
1939	Ch, V	Imp. Acc., Live Stock, & Gen.	1, Old Broad-street, E C
1940	M	Indemnity Mutual	22, Victoria-street, S W
1941	A	Iron Trades Employers	22, Bishopsgate, E C
1942	F, A, L, Bu	Iron Trades Employers	22, Bishopsgate, E C
1943	F, A, L, Bu	Iron Trades Employers	22, Bishopsgate, E C
1944	F, A, L, Bu	Iron Trades Employers	22, Bishopsgate, E C
1945	F, A, L, Bu	Iron Trades Employers	22, Bishopsgate, E C
1946	F, A, L, Bu	Iron Trades Employers	22, Bishopsgate, E C
1947	F, A, L, Bu	Iron Trades Employers	22, Bishopsgate, E C
1948	F, A, L, Bu	Iron Trades Employers	22, Bishopsgate, E C
1949	F, A, L, Bu	Iron Trades Employers	22, Bishopsgate, E C
1950	F, A, L, Bu	Iron Trades Employers	22, Bishopsgate, E C

No.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Office
1861	F, A, G, V	King (in Liquidation) ..	2, Backlebury, E.C.
1862	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident ..	213, Strand, W.C.
1863	F, A, V	Law Fire ..	114, Chancery lane, W.C.
1864	F, A, G, L, V	Law Integrity ..	10 Church street, Liverpool.
1865	F, A, L	Law Union and Dock ..	Old Sergeant a Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1866	A, F	Legal ..	131, Strand, W.C.
1867	L	Legal and General ..	10, Fleet-street, E.C.
1868	Patents, &c.	Letters Patent ..	King's House, Kingsway, W.C.
1869	L	Licences ..	24, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1870	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland ..	25, Princess-st., Edinb., 28, Bishopsgate, E.C.
1871	F, L, A	L'pool & London & Globe ..	1, Dale-street, Liverpool, 1, Cornhill, E.C.
1872	G, M	Liverpool Mortgage ..	6, Castle-street, Liverpool
1873	A, F, V	Liverpool Victoria (in liquidation) ..	14, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1874	F, A, M	London and Lancashire Fire ..	45, Dale-st., L'pool, 135, Leadenhall st., E.C.
1875	L, F, A, Bo, Bu, G, L, Ma, V	London and Lanc. Life & Genl ..	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C.
1876	L	London and Manchester Indl ..	50, Finsbury-square, E.C.
1877	F, A, Bu, V	London and Midland ..	113, Mooadilly, W.
1878	L, A, F	London and Provincial ..	Cleveland House, City road, E.C.
1879	M	London and Provincial Marine ..	1 & 4, Royal Exchange buildings, E.C.
1880	F, M, L, A	London Assurance ..	7, Royal Exchange, E.C.
1881	A, Bu, F, P, V	London Guarantee and Acc ..	48-49, New Broad-street, E.C.
1882	L	London Life ..	31, King William street, E.C.
1883	Bo	Manchester Steam Larn ..	Manchester
1884	L	Manufacturers ..	20, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1885	M	Marine ..	11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
1886	L	Marine and General ..	Liverpool, 11, Royal Exchange, E.C.
1887	M	Maritime ..	17, Cornhill, E.C.
1888	M	Merchants' Marine ..	23, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1889	L	Metropolitan Life ..	Dudley
1890	F	Midland Mutual Plate Glass ..	10, St James's-street, S.W.
1891	A, F, V	Motor Union ..	18 & 17, Finsbury-square, E.C.
1892	F	Municipal Mutual ..	Spadina, 1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.
1893	L	Mutual and Citizens' ..	New York, 7 & 8, Norfolk st., Strand, W.C.
1894	L	Mutual of New York ..	27 & 28, Newgate-street, E.C.
1895	L, &c.	National Benefit ..	Manchester, 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1896	Bo, Ma	National Holler ..	Glasgow, 48, Canino street, E.C.
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain ..	Edinburgh, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.
1898	G	National Guarant & Suretyship ..	Thames House, 11, Strand, W.C.
1899	V	Navl Insurance and Guarantee ..	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.
1900	L	National Mutual ..	1, Abchurch, 1, Cheapside, E.C.
1901	L	National Mutual of Austral ..	48, Gracechurch street, E.C.
1902	L	National Provident ..	68, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
1903	F	National Prov. Plate Glass ..	New York, Trafalgar-bldgs, Trafalgar-sq., W.C.
1904	F, A, M	New York Life ..	Queen street, Auckland, 3, Finch lane, E.C.
1905	A, F, V	New Zealand ..	1, Chapel-st., Liverpool
1906	F, L, M, A	North and South ..	Edinburgh, 48, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1907	F, L, A, P	North British and Mercantile ..	1, Union-ter., Aberdeen, 1, Moorgate-st., E.C.
1908	F, A, M	Northern ..	1, North, 50, Fleet-street, E.C.
1909	L	Norwich Union Fire ..	1, North, 49, Fleet-street, E.C.
1910	L	Norwich Union Life ..	35-41, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1911	A, Mo, G, V, F	Ocean Accident ..	1 & 2, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1912	M	Ocean Marine ..	1, Pearl Buildings, High Holborn, W.C.
1913	F, L, A, M	Phoenix ..	Phoenix House, King William-street, E.C.
1914	L, A	Phoenix ..	67, Dale-street, Liverpool
1915	L, A, V	Providence and Income ..	1, Fleet-street, E.C.
1916	L	Provident Clerks', &c., Life ..	27 & 29, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1917	A, G, V, F	Prov. Clerks' Guar. and Acc ..	68, Coleman-street, E.C.
1918	L	Provident Assoc. of London ..	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C.
1919	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial ..	Boston, 6, Old Jewry, E.C.
1920	L	Prudential ..	Holborn-lane, E.C.
1921	A, O, V	Railway Passengers ..	44, Cornhill, E.C.
1922	L	Refuge ..	Oxford Street, Manchester, 113, Strand
1923	M	Reliance Marine ..	Exchange Buildings, L'pool, 27, Cornhill, E.C.

No.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1844	F, L, A, M, V	Royal	Liverpool, 24/26, Lombard street, E.C.
1790	F, L, M, A, V, P	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C.
1846	L	Royal London	Finabury-square, E.C.
1810	F, &c	Royal London Auxiliary	Finabury square, E.C.
1857	Penalons	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)	25, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.
1857	L	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1854	L	Scottish	20, Finabury-square, E.C.
1854	L	Scottish Amicable	Glasgow, 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1854	Bo	Scottish Boiler	Glasgow, 188A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1854	L	Scottish Equitable	20, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh, 32, Cornhill, E.C.
1857	A, L, F, V	Scottish Insurance	125, George-st., & 24, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1854	L	Scottish Legal	24, Wilson street, Glasgow
1854	L, A	Scottish Life	Edinburgh, 9 & 10, King-street, E.C.
1859	Ca	Scottish Live Stock	Pert, Alderby, Strand, W.C.
1859	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh, 3, Lombard-st., E.C.
1854	L, A	Scottish Temperance	102, St. Vincent-st., Glasgow, 3, Cheap-side, E.C.
1854	F, L, A, V	Scottish Union and National	Edinburgh, 5, Walbrook, E.C.
1854	L	Scottish Widows	2, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh, 28, Cornhill, E.C.
1857	M	Sea	Exchange Bldgs., Liverpool, 32, Cornhill, E.C.
1854	A, F, M	South British	Auckland, Jerusalem Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.
1854	L	Standard	3, George-street, Edinburgh, 22, King William-st., Moorgate-street, E.C.
1854	F, A	Star	Edinburgh, 22, Nicholas lane, E.C.
1854	F, A	State	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1790	F, A	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1854	A, L, G	Sun Life	Edinburgh, 4 & 5, Norfolk street, Strand, W.C.
1854	M	Sun Life of Canada	Liverpool, 20, Cornhill, E.C.
1854	M	Thames and Mersey	Edinburgh, 20, Cornhill, E.C.
1857	Trustees & Executors	Trustees, Executors, and Securities	Winchester House, E.C.
1744	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1, Royal Exchange buildings, E.C.
1857	M	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., Liverpool, 1, Threadneedle-st., E.C.
1854	A, G, Bu	United Legal Indemnity	222, Strand, W.C.
1854	L	United Kingdom Temp.	126, Strand, W.C.
1854	L	University	25, Pall mall, S.W.
1859	Do, V	Vulcan	Manchester 76, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1854	L	Wesleyan and General	Birmingham, 20/22, Holborn, W.C.
1854	F, M	Western	Toronto, 14, Cornhill, E.C.
1854	F	West of Scotland	Glasgow, 3, Princes street, Bank, E.C.
1777	F	Westminster Fire	27, King street, Covent-garden, W.C.
1854	M	World Marine	2 & 4, Royal Exchange buildings, E.C.
1854	F, A, L, V, M	Yorkshire	York, Bank buildings, Princes-street, E.C.

Fire Insurance Rates.

Most leading 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, at 6d.

Household goods therein, according to class, 1s. 6d. or 2s.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Vendors 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.

Aircraft and Bombardment Insurance.—The Government rates run from 2s. per cent. against aircraft risks and 3s. per cent. against aircraft and bombardment risks in cases of private dwelling houses and contents, to larger amounts in other cases. All other buildings, and farming stock, 2s. and 4s. 6d. per cent. respectively, contents, 2s. and 3s. per cent. respectively. Merchandise at docks, &c., 2s. 6d. and 2s. per cent. respectively. These insurances can be arranged with most fire offices or Government agents. It should be noted that they are subject to average, so that for a policyholder's complete protection it is necessary that he should insure for the full value of buildings and contents, otherwise, should a claim arise, it would be proportionately adjusted. Thus, if the value of the property involved is £1,000 and a policy for only £500 is effected, compensation would be obtainable only to the extent of half the value of the property destroyed, but if the policy were for £1,000 the compensation would cover the whole loss.

Postal Regulations of the United Kingdom.

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands.

Lettres.

Not exceeding 1 oz. 1d.
Exceeding 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz. . . . 2d.
For every additional 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz. 1d.

Book Rate.

Not exceeding 2 oz. 1d.
For every additional 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz. 1d.
Limits 5 lb. in weight, 9 ft. in length, 1 ft. in width or depth.

Newspaper Rate.

Not exceeding 2 oz. 1d.
For every additional 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz. 1d.

* 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.
Limit in weight 5 lb.

Sample Rate.

Not exceeding 4 oz. 1d.
Between 4 and 6 oz. 1½d.
Between 6 and 8 oz. 2d.

No packet will be transmissible at this rate which exceeds 8 oz. in weight, 18 in. in length, 6 in. in width, or 4 in. in depth.

Packets.

Not exceeding.	s. d.	Not exceeding.	s. d.
1 lb.	0 4	5 lb.	0 9
2 "	0 5	9 "	0 10
3 "	0 6	10 "	0 11
4 "	0 7	11 " (limit)	1 0
7 "	0 8		

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKAGES (*letters, newspapers, post cards*) are charged double postage on delivery, UNPAID PACKAGES, double the deficiency.

RE-DIRECTION.—(a) By agent of addressee. *Letters, post-cards, halfpenny packets, and newspapers* 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. *Packets* 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 payable rate. *Registered packets* must be taken to a Post Office. (b) 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 packets, and for the re-direction and (postal) forwarding of telegrams. The notice holder good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1s. for second, 1s. third, and 1s. each subsequent year.

REGISTRATION.—Registered letters and packets

must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. The registration fee is 1d. exclusive of postage. With a further 5d. 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 (5d.), carrying no compensation. COMPENSATION for loss or damage.—The fees for compensation inclusive of registration are—Fee 2d., compensation 5s. 6d. 6s., and 1d. for each additional 5s. up to the maximum 1s. 1d. 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. (c). 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 5s. Compensation for jewellery, watches, &c., is only given on registered packets, for glass, crockery, glassware, liquids, water-gardens, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables only when sent as parcels. Compensation is not given for damage to (a) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case, (b) registered letters, unless conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care."

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free, other unregistered postal packets, 1/6.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are three services.—(a) By special messenger all the way, from all offices which deliver telegrams. Charge, which must be prepaid, 2d. per mile, or part of a mile, inclusive of all charges, but with a special charge of 2d. on each packet over 1 lb. in weight, and 1d. on each packet after the first up to ten. Live animals and loose money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram gratis. (b) By special messenger after transmission by post (charge 2d. as before, exclusive of postage, with special charges as before). (c) In advance of the ordinary deliveries at the request of addressee (2d. per mile for one packet, and 1d. for every ten or less additional packets). For (a), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner; for (b), may be handed in or posted, and must be marked "Express," with a wavy vertical line back and front. Waiting fees 10 minutes free, each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2d. For Sundays and Holidays, see p. 393.

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE LETTERS BY RAIL.—On payment of 2d. to a servant of any of the chief railways, in addition to postage at the ordinary rate, letters not exceeding 4 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 handed in at any express delivery post office (express fee of 2d. per mile). The letter may be forwarded after conveyance by train by express service, clearly so marked, crossed front and back with

Australia, & s. Australia (*suspended*). S.W.
Austria, & s. Bahamas, & s. Bd.; Barbados,
Bd. & s. Bd., Borneo (*suspended*), & s. Bd.;
Belgium (*Belt.*) & s. Bd.; Belchin Fort, &
Ss. Bd.; Belgium, & s. Bermuda, & s. Bd.;
Bismarck, & s. Bd.; Boulhaux, S.W., Bolivia, & s. Bd.;
Bolivia, & s. Bd.; Bonaira, W. Id.; Borneo (Brit. N.), & s. Bd.; Borneo (Dutch), & s. Id.; Bosnia-
Herzegovina (*susp.*); S.W.; Brazil; Pernambuco
Town, Is. Id.; Amazon Co. Office, Ist Zone,
to Id., 2nd q. Id., elsewhere, & s. Id.; Brit. E.
Africa, & s. Bd. (Mombasa and Kilindini), & s. Bd.;
def. rate all places, Is. Id.; Brit. Guiana, & s. Bd.;
Brit. New Guinea (Papua) Port Moresby, & s. Bd.;
Brit. Somaliland, & s. Bd.; Barbora, & s. Bd.;
Cullinar, & s. Bd.; Bulgaria (*suspended*); Burma;
Is. Bd.; Cameroun, & s. Bd.; Cameroon (*sus-*
pended), Canada? (Cape Breton, Nova Brunswic,
Nova Scotia, Ontario, P. E. I., Quebec, Is.)
Manitoba, Is. Id.; Alberta, Saskatchewan,
Id. def. Brit. Col. Is. Id. to Ss. Id.; Yukon,
& s. Bd. to Ss. Id.; Canary Is., Id. Cape of Good
Hope, & s. Bd. O. Verd Is. St. Vincent, & s. Bd.;
St. Thomas, & s. Id. Caroline Is. (*Papa*) (*suspended*),
Oeynho, Is. Id.; Chile, & s. Bd. (Yunta Arica?)
China, & s. Id. Coochin China, & s. Id.; Chosen,
& s. Id.; Cocchi China, & s. Cocon, & s. Id.;
Colombia, & s. Bd. (Gueneventura), & s. Bd.; Comoro
Zalande, & s. Bd.; Congo (Belg.), & s. Bd. to Ss. Id.;
Costa Rica, & s. Id. Crotro, & s. Id.; Cuba, & s. Id.;
Madagascar, & s. Bd.; Delagoa Bay, see Port. R. Afr.
Bahamae, & s. Id.; Orange River, & s. Id.; Denmark,
S.W.; Dominica, & s. Bd.; Dutch E. Africa,
Indies, & s. Bd. to Id.; Dutch Guiana, & s. Bd.;
Ecuador, & s. Bd.; Egypt (Alexandria), Is.
Seakin, Is. Id.; elsewhere Ist region, Is. 2nd,
Is. Id. 2nd, Is. Id.; Falkland Is. by post from
Galveston or Colon (Chile), Fanning Is., & s. Bd.;
Faroe Is., Id.; Fernando Po, & s. Id.; Fiji, & s. Bd.
to Ss. Id.; France, & s. Bd.; French Equat. Afr.
(Congo), & s. Bd. to Ss. Bd.; French Guiana, & s. Bd.;
French Guineas, & s. Id.; Gomakry, & s. Id.;
French Somali Coast, & s. Bd.; German E. Africa
(*suspended*), Germany (*suspended*), Gibraltar, Isl.
Isl., Gold Coast, & s. Bd. Horn and Second
Horn, & s. Bd.; Greek Islands, & s. Bd.;
Grenada, & s. Bd.; Guadaloupe, & s. Bd.; Guam
Is. Id.; Guadeloupe, & s. Bd. (San Jose),
Is. Id.; Harai, & s. Id. & s. Id.; Holland, & s. Bd.;
Honduras, & s. Hd. Honduras (Brit.), & s. Bd.;
Hong Kong, & s. Bd. Hungary (*suspended*),
Iceland, S.W.; India, & s. Id.; Italian E. Afr.
Is. Id.; Ital. Somaliland (Benadir), & s. Italy,
S.W.; Ivory Coast, & s. Bd.; Jamaica, & s. Bd.;
Japan (incl. Formosa and Saghalien), & s. Id.;
Korea, see Chosen, Kwang Tung Peninsula,
Ss. Id.; & s. China, & s. Id.; Labuan, & s. Id.;
Las Salinas, & s. Bd.; Liberia, & s. Luxembourg
(*suspended*), Madagascar, & s. Id.; Madeira,
Is. Id.; Malacca Straits, & s. Maldive, & s. Id.;
Malta, & s. Id.; Mar del Plata, & s. Id.;
Martinique, & s. Bd.; Mauritius, & s. Bd.; Mexico
(City), & other places, Is. Id. to Ss. Id.;
Midway Is. Id.; Montenegro, Id.; Morocco
(Spanish), & s. Tanger, & elsewhere, S.W. to
S.W.; Muscat, & Persian Gulf, Natal, & s. Bd.

New Caledonia, *Is. d'd.* Newfoundland, *Is. d'd.* Ia.
New Zealand, *Is. d'd.* Nicaragua, *Is. d'd.* Niue, *Is. d'd.*
doi Sen, *Is. d'd.* Nigeria, *Is. d'd.* (Niger), *Is. d'd.*
Is. d'd. Norfolk, *Is. d'd.* Norway, *Is. d'd.*
Newswand, *Is. d'd.* Orange Free State, *Is. d'd.*
Palau Is. (Angau), *Is. d'd.* Panama Rep., *Is. d'd.*
(Panama and Colon, *Is. d'd.*) Paraguay, *Is. d'd.*
and *Is. d'd.* Peru, *Is. d'd.* Perle, *Is. d'd.* (Bambur
Le d'd.) Bunder Abbas, *Is. d'd.* Persian Gulf,
Is. d'd. Port, *Is. d'd.* *Is. d'd.* (Qatira, Itaya, Madena,
Orellana, Requena, *Is. d'd.*) Philippine Islands,
Is. d'd. to *Is. d'd.* (Manila, *Is. d'd.*) Porto Rico,
Is. d'd. Portugal, *Is. d'd.* Portuguese N. Africa,
Is. d'd. and *Is. d'd.* Rio de Janeiro, *Is. d'd.*
Principe, *Is. d'd.* Roumanie, *Is. d'd.* Roumanie
(N) *Is. d'd.* (S), *Is. d'd.* Rodriguez, *Is. d'd.* (S)
Roumania, *Is. d'd.* and *Is. d'd.* Russia (Casp.
Asiatic, Caucasus and Transcaucasia, *Is. d'd.*
St. Croix, *Is. d'd.* San Domingo, *Is. d'd.* St.
Kitts, *Is. d'd.* St. Helena, *Is. d'd.* St. L.
Lucia, *Is. d'd.* St. Pierre and Miquelon, *Is. d'd.*
St. Thomas (W. Indies), *Is. d'd.* St. Thomas, *Is.*
Is. d'd. St. Vincent, *Is. d'd.* Salvador, *Is. d'd.*
(Cibartat, *Is. d'd.*) Sandwich Is., *Is. d'd.* (Homonai,
Is. d'd. Senegal, Up. Senegal, and Niger, *Is. d'd.*
Seychelles, *Is. d'd.* Sierra Leone, *Is. d'd.*
Sierra Leone, *Is. d'd.* (Sierra Leone, *Is. d'd.*)
Sierra Leone, *Is. d'd.* to *Is. d'd.* Society Is., by post
from San Francisco, Spain, *Is. d'd.* (Marshall,
Is. d'd.) Spitzbergen, *Is. d'd.* Straits Settlements, *Is.*
Malay Peninsula, Sudan, *Is. d'd.* Sumatra,
Is. d'd. Sweden, *Is. d'd.* Switzerland, *Is. d'd.*
Tannian, *Is. d'd.* Togo, *Is. d'd.* Tonga, *Is. d'd.*
Is. d'd. Toucou, *Is. d'd.* Transvaal, *Is. d'd.*
Trinidad, *Is. d'd.* Tripoli, *Is. d'd.* Tunis, *Is. d'd.*
Turks Island, *Is. d'd.* Uganda, *Is. d'd.* U. Africa,
United States, *Is. d'd.* (New York, Boston, etc., *Is.*
Washington State, *Is. d'd.* Chicago, New Orleans,
New York, New York, New York, New York,
wherever except Alaska, *Is. d'd.* to *Is. d'd.*)
Uruguay, *Is. d'd.* Venezuela, *Is. d'd.* Yema
(Araba), *Is. d'd.* Zanzibar, *Is. d'd.* (Pemb,
Is. d'd.) Zulu, *Is. d'd.* to *Is. d'd.*

Deferred Telegrams

Telegrams in plain English or French, for certain Extra-European places, are accepted as (unless otherwise mentioned) reduced rates on condition that they may, if necessary, be deferred during transmission for not more than 24 hours in favour of Full-rate Telegrams.

Cable Letter L

[illegible]

U.S.—Where noted, as the case may be, to the whole country, district, place, or rate preceding the sign.

* Via French Co. dr. = half full rate, via American Can. 1st class.

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† The deferred rate subtrust, "d(r)" system applies to places and rates marked (hms).

International Phone Numbers: London, Moscow, Warsaw, Tokyo, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tientsin, Wladivostok

[illegible]

77 Cable letters not deciphered from Montreal by phone in R.C. to which

2. Strongest Abatement, Fila, and Fort Johnson, which are tops of H.O.A.

Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom (1915-1916). 399

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 1914.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty
Import Duties.	£ s d		£ s d	Export, &c.—continued.	£ s d
Bees called <i>Munn</i> Spruce, or Black Bear and Berlin White Bees, and other preparations whether fermented or not (artificial) of a character similar to Munn, Spruce, or Black Bear where the words thereof were before for nomination, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 50 gals	5 0 0	Motor Cars, including motor bicycles and tricycles and accessories and component parts thereof other than tyres, except cars for use as omnibuses or as taxicabs or for trade purposes in amount equal to 30 per cent. of the value of the article	0 0 6	Additional in respect of Imported Spirits—	
Exceeding 50 gals	5 7 6	Motor Spirit the gallon	0 0 6	Not warehoused or warehoused less than 3 years	Liquid gal 0 0 0
Beer of any other description where the value thereof was, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 100 gals	1 5 6	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS including gramophones, pianos and similar instruments and accessories and component parts thereof of an amount equal to 30 per cent. of the value of the article		Warehoused 3 years and less than 3 years	Liquid gal 0 1 4
Coffee, Peas, Beans, or other seeds	0 3 0	SACCHARY and MISTURUS containing Saccharin or other substances of like nature or use	0 2 0	Additional in respect of Imported Spirits—	
Onions Raw or kiln-dried	0 2 0	SOAP, TRANSPARENT, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used	0 0 3	Not warehoused or warehoused less than 3 years	Liquid gal 0 1 7
Roasted or ground	0 0 3			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	
Preserved in liquid	0 0 1			as per gallon even if imported in bottles.	
Negative.	0 0 3			Not exceeding 50 gals of any one kind	£ 4 6
Cloves, Nutmegs, and other aromatic parts of any amount equal to 25 per cent. of the value of the article.		SPIRITS and SWEETENED WATERS For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits including Naphtha or Methylene Alcohol purified so as to be potable and mixtures and preparations containing spirits—		Exceeding 50 gals	£ 7 0 0
Cocoa	0 0 1	Emumerated Spirits—			
Roast and Shells	0 0 1	Brandy Rum proof gal	0 25 1		
Preparations of (as including Confectionery containing Chocolate, charged under See 7 Finance Act 1914)	0 0 3	Imitation Brandy (Geneva)	0 25 1		
Cocoa Butter	0 0 1	Additional in respect of sugar used in sweetening any of the above for strength if sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Emumerated Spirit	0 0 1		
Corries	0 1 0	Unenumerated Spirits—			
Kiln-dried, roasted or ground	0 0 3	Swartened (including Liqueurs, Cordons, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened (if tested)	0 25 1		
Coffee and Chicory (or other vegetable substances roasted and ground mixed)	0 0 3	Not sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordons, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened (if tested)	0 25 1		
Fruit dried or otherwise preserved without sugar	0 0 3	Liqueurs, Cordons, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened (if tested)	0 25 1		
Turnips	0 0 3	Additional in respect of Imported Spirits—			
Pigs and Pig Cake, Puns, commonly called French Puns, and Prunelles, Figs Dried or Preserved not otherwise described Prunes and Raisins	0 0 6	Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 3 years	0 0 6		
Wheat liable to duty as such preserved with Sugar—see Sugar	0 0 1	Warehoused 3 years and less than 3 years	0 0 6		
Citron, Solid	0 0 1	Liqueurs, Cordons, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits in bottles, sealed in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	0 0 6		
Liquid	0 0 3				
Molasses and unrefined Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polarcope and on which Duty is not otherwise charged	0 0 1				
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter	0 0 1				
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter	0 0 3				
If containing more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter	0 0 3				
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.					

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Excise Duties and Licences.

401

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, and	£ s. d.	MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only	£ s. d.
U.K.	0 0 0	Not exc. ss. 2	0 0 0
APPOINTMENT'S Annual Licence, U.K.	10 0 0	" ss. 2 0 0	0 0 0
(May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.)		" 4 0 0	0 0 0
BEER—per barrel (36 galls.) of specific gravity of 105 (55° of gravity) —	1 5 0	" 10 0 0	0 0 0
BEER DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences —		Exceed. 30s.	0 0 0
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale	10 10 0	MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises	0 5 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 1s. 6d. for every further 50		MOTOR SPIRIT, manufactured in U.K.	0 0 0
By a Beginner	1 0 0	Duty repayable to persons using for motor ambulances, and otherwise than for motive power for motor cars, and half duty repayable when used for trade cars or hackney carriages, or by a medical man for professional purposes.	0 0 0
Other brewers, annual value of house exceeding £10 but not exceeding £100	0 4 0	Motor Spirit Manufacturer, annual licence	1 0 0
The annual value exceeding £100 but not exceeding £150	0 5 0	Motor Spirit Dealer, annual licence.	0 5 0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0 4 0	(One pint at a time may be sold without licence.)	
Retailers of beer (Beer house Licence) —		OCCASIONAL LICENCES to Licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day —	
"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 per ad. to £15 per ad., 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.		Any intoxicating liquor	0 10 0
Not to be consumed on premises from £1 per ad. where annual value does not exceed £100, up to £10 where it exceeds £100.		Beer or Wine only	0 5 0
CAMP (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.) for every pack duty	0 0 0	Tobacco dealer	0 0 4
CHEESE, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried	0 8 0	PASSENGER VEHICLES, on board which exposable liquors and tobacco are sold	10 0 0
CIDER RETAILERS, annual licence —		Motor Spirit Dealer, annual licence	0 5 0
"For consumption on the premises from £3 per ad. where annual value is under £100, up to £15 where it is £100 or over		PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U.K. trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional	4 15 0
Not to be consumed on the premises	0 0 0	PEDLARS (Police Licence)	0 5 0
"For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q.v.)		PLATE Dealers in, annual licence, U.K. Above 5 dwts. and under 100 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article	5 6 0
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per lb.	0 0 4	1 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards	5 15 0
CORPORATION FUNDS — Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence, in grant of new licence (Monopoly Value) (4 Edw 7, c. 23)		Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom	5 15 0
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 50,000		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 £15, according to population of the 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 (Club): an Excise Duty of 6d. in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty	
By a Beginner	10 0 0	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.	
GLASS, Solid, the cwt.	0 5 0	A reduction of duty is also allowed	
Do, Liquid	0 4 0		
GRUINER or SAGINAR, Annual Licence to Manufacture (U.K.)	1 0 0		
HAWKES' Annual Licence, U.K. (see Pedlars)	0 5 0		
HOTEL AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £10 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	0 0 0		

Excise—Local Taxation Licences.

In certain cases where the hours of sale are curtailed by war restrictions.	£ s. d.
RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of 2d. a mile) —	0 0 0
Urban District traffic —	0 0 0
Other traffic —	0 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 2 0
RACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz.	0 3 0
SPRITS —	
Home-made, per proof gallon	0 14 9
Imported from Channel Islands, per proof gallon	0 15 1
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
" " " " " "	0 10 0
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, see PUBLICANS.	
Retailers of, not to be consumed on the premises —	
Annual value of licensed premises —	
Not exceeding £500	10 0 0
Exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1,000	11 10 0
" " " " " "	12 0 0
" " " " " "	13 0 0
" " " " " "	14 0 0
" " " " " "	15 0 0
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" " " " " "	30 0 0

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 £200 £ s. d.	
(see also Vict. c. 40)	
STILLS or REFRIGERATORS, annual, U.K. —	0 0 0
Chemists and others, keeping or using —	0 0 0
SWEETS (including British Wine) —	
Maker's annual licence	5 5 0
Wholesale Dealer	5 5 0
"Retailers of the same as for Cider	
TORRADO, grown in Ireland (from April 30, 1920), or grown in England or Scotland (from Jan. 1, 1920) —	
Manufactured in bond — per lb.	0 7 0
Unmanufactured, if containing 10 per cent. moisture — per lb.	0 5 4
Less than 10 per cent. moisture —	0 5 2½
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland, annual licence	0 5 0
TORRADO and Snuff, U.K., annual —	
Dealers in —	0 5 2
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5 5 0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 50,000	10 10 0
50,000 " " 100,000	15 15 0
100,000 " " 200,000	20 20 0
200,000 " " 300,000	25 25 0
300,000 " " 400,000	30 30 0
400,000 " " 500,000	35 35 0
500,000 " " 600,000	40 40 0
600,000 " " 700,000	45 45 0
700,000 " " 800,000	50 50 0
800,000 " " 900,000	55 55 0
900,000 " " 1,000,000	60 60 0
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1,100,000 " " 1,200,000	70 70 0
1,200,000 " " 1,300,000	75 75 0
1,300,000 " " 1,400,000	80 80 0
1,400,000 " " 1,500,000	85 85 0
1,500,000 " " 1,600,000	90 90 0
1,600,000 " " 1,700,000	95 95 0
1,700,000 " " 1,800,000	100 100 0
1,800,000 " " 1,900,000	105 105 0
1,900,000 " " 2,000,000	110 110 0
2,000,000 " " 2,100,000	115 115 0
2,100,000 " " 2,200,000	120 120 0
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2,400,000 " " 2,500,000	135 135 0
2,500,000 " " 2,600,000	140 140 0
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2,700,000 " " 2,800,000	150 150 0
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3,100,000 " " 3,200,000	170 170 0
3,200,000 " " 3,300,000	175 175 0
3,300,000 " " 3,400,000	180 180 0
3,400,000 " " 3,500,000	185 185 0
3,500,000 " " 3,600,000	190 190 0
3,600,000 " " 3,700,000	195 195 0
3,700,000 " " 3,800,000	200 200 0
3,800,000 " " 3,900,000	205 205 0
3,900,000 " " 4,000,000	210 210 0
4,000,000 " " 4,100,000	215 215 0
4,100,000 " " 4,200,000	220 220 0
4,200,000 " " 4,300,000	225 225 0
4,300,000 " " 4,400,000	230 230 0
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4,600,000 " " 4,700,000	245 245 0
4,700,000 " " 4,800,000	250 250 0
4,800,000 " " 4,900,000	255 255 0
4,900,000 " " 5,000,000	260 260 0
5,000,000 " " 5,100,000	265 265 0
5,100,000 " " 5,200,000	270 270 0
5,200,000 " " 5,300,000	275 275 0
5,300,000 " " 5,400,000	280 280 0
5,400,000 " " 5,500,000	285 285 0
5,500,000 " " 5,600,000	290 290 0
5,600,000 " " 5,700,000	295 295 0
5,700,000 " " 5,800,000	300 300 0
5,800,000 " " 5,900,000	305 305 0
5,900,000 " " 6,000,000	310 310 0
6,000,000 " " 6,100,000	315 315 0
6,100,000 " " 6,200,000	320 320 0
6,200,000 " " 6,300,000	325 325 0
6,300,000 " " 6,400,000	330 330 0
6,400,000 " " 6,500,000	335 335 0
6,500,000 " " 6,600,000	340 340 0
6,600,000 " " 6,700,000	345 345 0
6,700,000 " " 6,800,000	350 350 0
6,800,000 " " 6,900,000	355 355 0
6,900,000 " " 7,000,000	360 360 0
7,000,000 " " 7,100,000	365 365 0
7,100,000 " " 7,200,000	370 370 0
7,200,000 " " 7,300,000	375 375 0
7,300,000 " " 7,400,000	380 380 0
7,400,000 " " 7,500,000	385 385 0
7,500,000 " " 7,600,000	390 390 0
7,600,000 " " 7,700,000	395 395 0
7,700,000 " " 7,800,000	400 400 0
7,800,000 " " 7,900,000	405 405 0
7,900,000 " " 8,000,000	410 410 0
8,000,000 " " 8,100,000	415 415 0
8,100,000 " " 8,200,000	420 420 0
8,200,000 " " 8,300,000	425 425 0
8,300,000 " " 8,400,000	430 430 0
8,400,000 " " 8,500,000	435 435 0
8,500,000 " " 8,600,000	440 440 0
8,600,000 " " 8,700,000	445 445 0
8,700,000 " " 8,800,000	450 450 0
8,800,000 " " 8,900,000	455 455 0
8,900,000 " " 9,000,000	460 460 0
9,000,000 " " 9,100,000	465 465 0
9,100,000 " " 9,200,000	470 470 0
9,200,000 " " 9,300,000	475 475 0
9,300,000 " " 9,400,000	480 480 0
9,400,000 " " 9,500,000	485 485 0
9,500,000 " " 9,600,000	490 490 0
9,600,000 " " 9,700,000	495 495 0
9,700,000 " " 9,800,000	500 500 0
9,800,000 " " 9,900,000	505 505 0
9,900,000 " " 10,000,000	510 510 0
10,000,000 " " 10,100,000	515 515 0
10,100,000 " " 10,200,000	520 520 0
10,200,000 " " 10,300,000	525 525 0
10,300,000 " " 10,400,000	530 530 0
10,400,000 " " 10,500,000	535 535 0
10,500,000 " " 10,600,000	540 540 0
10,600,000 " " 10,700,000	545 545 0
10,700,000 " " 10,800,000	550 550 0
10,800,000 " " 10,900,000	555 555 0
10,900,000 " " 11,000,000	560 560 0
11,000,000 " " 11,100,000	565 565 0
11,100,000 " " 11,200,000	570 570 0
11,200,000 " " 11,300,000	575 575 0
11,300,000 " " 11,400,000	580 580 0
11,400,000 " " 11,500,000	585 585 0
11,500,000 " " 11,600,000	590 590 0
11,600,000 " " 11,700,000	595 595 0
11,700,000 " " 11,800,000	600 600 0
11,800,000 " " 11,900,000	605 605 0
11,900,000 " " 12,000,000	610 610 0
12,000,000 " " 12,100,000	615 615 0
12,100,000 " " 12,200,000	620 620 0
12,200,000 " " 12,300,000	625 625 0
12,300,000 " " 12,400,000	630 630 0
12,400,000 " " 12,500,000	635 635 0
12,500,000 " " 12,600,000	640 640 0
12,600,000 " " 12,700,000	645 645 0
12,700,000 " " 12,800,000	650 650 0
12,800,000 " " 12,900,000	655 655 0
12,900,000 " " 13,000,000	660 660 0
13,000,000 " " 13,100,000	665 665 0
13,100,000 " " 13,200,000	670 670 0
13,200,000 " " 13,300,000	675 675 0
13,300,000 " " 13,400,000	680 680 0
13,400,000 " " 13,500,000	685 685 0
13,500,000 " " 13,600,000	690 690 0
13,600,000 " " 13,700,000	695 695 0
13,700,000 " " 13,800,000	700 700 0
13,800,000 " " 13,900,000	705 705 0
13,900,000 " " 14,000,000	710 710 0
14,000,000 " " 14,100,000	715 715 0
14,100,000 " " 14,200,000	720 720 0
14,200,000 " " 14,300,000	725 725 0
14,300,000 " " 14,400,000	730 730 0
14,400,000 " " 14,500,000	735 735 0
14,500,000 " " 14,600,000	740 740 0
14,600,000 " " 14,700,000	745 745 0
14,700,000 " " 14,800,000	750 750 0
14,800,000 " " 14,900,000	755 755 0
14,900,000 " " 15,000,000	760 760 0
15,000,000 " " 15,100,000	765 765 0
15,100,000 " " 15,200,000	770 770 0
15,200,000 " " 15,300,000	775 775 0
15,300,000 " " 15,400,000	780 780 0
15,400,000 " " 15,500,000	785 785 0
15,500,000 " " 15,600,000	790 790 0
15,600,000 " " 15,700,000	795 795 0
15,700,000 " " 15,800,000	800 800 0
15,800,000 " " 15,900,000	805 805 0
15,900,000 " " 16,000,000	810 810 0
16,000,000 " " 16,100,000	815 815 0
16,100,000 " " 16,200,000	820 820 0
16,200,000 " " 16,300,000	825 825 0
16,300,000 " " 16,400,000	830 830 0
16,400,000 " " 16,500,000	835 835 0
16,500,000 " " 16,600,000	840 840 0
16,600,000 " " 16,700,000	845 845 0
16,700,000 " " 16,800,000	850 850 0
16,800,000 " " 16,900,000	855 855 0
16,900,000 " " 17,000,000	860 860 0
17,000,000 " " 17,100,000	865 865 0
17,100,000 " " 17,200,000	870 870 0
17,200,000 " " 17,300,000	875 875 0
17,300,000 " " 17,400,000	880 880 0
17,400,000 " " 17,500,000	885 885 0
17,500,000 " " 17,600,000	890 890 0
17,600,000 " " 17,700,000	895 895 0
17,700,000 " " 17,800,000	900 900 0
17,800,000 " " 17,900,000	905 905 0
17,900,000 " " 18,000,000	910 910 0
18,000,000 " " 18,100,000	915 915 0
18,100,000 " " 18,200,000	920 920 0
18,200,000 " " 18,300,000	925 925 0
18,300,000 " " 18,400,000	930 930 0
18,400,000 " " 18,500,000	935 935 0
18,500,000 " " 18,600,000	940 940 0
18,600,000 " " 18,700,000	945 945 0
18,700,000 " " 18,800,000	950 950 0
18,800,000 " " 18,900,000	955 955 0
18,900,000 " " 19,000,000	960 960 0
19,000,000 " " 19,100,000	965 965 0
19,100,000 " " 19,200,000	970 970 0
19,200,000 " " 19,300,000	975 975 0
19,300,000 " " 19,400,000	980 980 0
19,400,000 " " 19,500,000	985 985 0
19,500,000 " " 19,600,000	990 990 0
19,600,000 " " 19,700,000	995 995 0
19,700,000 " " 19,800,000	1000 1000 0
19,800,000 " " 19,900,000	1005 1005 0
19,900,000 " " 20,000,000	1010 1010 0
20,000,000 " " 20,100,000	1015 1015 0
20,100,000 " " 20,200,000	1020 1020 0
20,200,000 " " 20,300,000	1025 1025 0
20,300,000 " " 20,400,000	1030 1030 0
20,400,000 " " 20,500,000	1035 1035 0
20,500,000 " " 20,600,000	1040 1040 0
20,600,000 " " 20,700,000	1045 1045 0
20,700,000 " " 20,800,000	1050 1050 0
20,800,000 " " 20,900,000	1055 1055 0
20,900,000 " " 21,000,000	1060 1060 0
21,000,000 " " 21,100,000	1065 1065 0
21,100,000 " " 21,200,000	1070 1070 0
21,200,000 " " 21,300,000	1075 1075 0
21,300,000 " " 21,400,000	1080 1080 0
21,400,000 " " 21,500,000	1085 1085 0
21,500,000 " " 21,600,000	1090 1090 0
21,600,000 " " 21,700,000	1095 1095 0
21,700,000 " " 21,800,000	1100 1100 0
21,800,000 " " 21,900,000	1105 1105 0
21,900,000 " " 22,000,000	1110 1110 0
22,000,000 " " 22,100,000	1115 1115 0
22,100,000 " " 22,200,000	1120 1120 0
22,200,000 " " 22,300,000	1125 1125 0
22,300,000 " " 22,400,000	1130 1130 0
22,400,000 " " 22,500,000	1135 1135 0
22,500,000 " " 22,600,000	1140 1140 0
22,600,000 " " 22,700,000	1145 1145 0
22,700,000 " " 22,800,000	1150 1150 0
22,800,000 " " 22,900,000	1155 1155 0
22,900,000 " " 23,000,000	1160 1160 0
23,000,000 " " 23,100,000	1165 1165 0
23,100,000 " " 23,200,000	1170 1170 0
23,200,000 " " 23,300,000	1175 1175 0
23,300,000 " " 23,400,000	1180 1180 0
23,400,000 " " 23,500,000	1185 1185 0
23,500,000 " " 23,600,000	1190 1190 0
23,600,000 " " 23,700,000	1195 1195 0
23,700,000 " " 23,800,000	1200 1200 0
23,800,000 " " 23,900,000	1205 1205 0
23,900,000 " " 24,000,000	1210 1210 0
24,000,000 " " 24,100,000	1215 1215 0
24,100,000 " " 24,200,000	1220 1220 0
24,200,000 " " 24,300,000	1225 1225 0
24,300,000 " " 24,400,000	1230 1230 0
24,400,000 " " 24,500,000	1235 1235 0
24,500,000 " " 24,600,000	1240 1240 0
24,600,000 " " 24,700,000	1245 1245 0
24,700,000 " " 24,800,000	1250 1250 0
24,800,000 " " 24,900,000	1255 1255 0
24,900,000 " " 25,000,000	1260 1260 0
25,000,000 " " 25,100,000	1265 1265 0
25,100,000 " " 25,200,000	1270 1270 0
25,200,000 " " 25,300,000	1275 1275 0
25,300,000 " " 25,400,000	1280 1280 0
25,400,000 " " 25,500,000	1285 1285 0
25,500,000 " " 25,600,000	1290 1290 0
25,600,000 " " 25,700,000	1295 1295 0
25,700,000 " " 25,800,000	1300 1300 0
25,800,000 " " 25,900,000	1305 1305 0
25,900,000 " " 26,000,000	1310 1310 0
26,000,000 " " 26,100,000	1315 1315 0
26,100,000 " "	

GAME LICENCES, U.K. , if taken out after 1st July and before 1st Nov. to expire on 31st July following	£ 1 0	GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)	£ 1 0
After 1st July, to expire following 1st October	£ 0 0	Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun	£ 0 0
After 1st Oct. to expire 31st July	£ 0 0	Persons holding game li- cences, soldiers and volunteers are excepted, but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant.	£ 0 0
License for a continuous period of fourteen days	£ 0 0	U.K. expires 31st July	£ 0 0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	£ 0 0	MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE —	£ 15 0
Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game Licences	£ 0 0	Great Britain Every male servant	£ 0 0
Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 31st July, annually	£ 0 0	* MOTOR CAR, REGISTRATION OF	£ 0 0
		" CYCLES	£ 0 0
		" DRIVER'S LICENCE	£ 0 0

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and
licences to drive obtained from, the respective Offices of
the County Councils.

Stamps, Taxes, Death Duties, and Land Values Duties.

(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, 1894, are—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—a Bill of exchange (including cheque) for payment of money on demand—£ 25 (1) Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births &c.—£ 1 (1) Charter-parties—£ 40 (1) Lease or tenancy—£ 1 (1) of a dwelling house, or part of it for a definite term not exceeding 3 years at a rent not exceeding the rate of £ 50 per annum. If of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year where the rent for such term does not exceed £ 50. Letter of remuneration—£ 75 (1) and £ 25 (1) & 10 (1) & 10 (1) Notarial Acts—£ 10 (1) Policies of insurance not life or marine—£ 10 (1) Protocols of bills of exchange and promissory notes—£ 10 (1) Prizes liable to the duty of 1d.—£ 10 (1) Receipts—£ 10 (1) Transfers of shares in Great Britain—£ 10 (1) Voting papers—£ 10 (1) Warrants for goods—£ 10 (1)

ADMISSIO to the degree of a barrister	£ 50 0	BANK NOTE for money payable on de-	£ 1 0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	£ 25 0	mand	£ 0 0
Any Inn of Court or Student of	£ 25 0	Not exceeding £ 100	£ 0 0
King's Inn, Dublin	£ 25 0	" " " " " " " "	£ 0 0
As Fellow of College of Physicians	£ 25 0	" " " " " " " "	£ 0 0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship,	£ 1 0	BANKER'S ANNUAL LICENCE, U.K.	£ 30 0
or marriage, England or Ireland	£ 3 0	Bankers' Cheques	£ 0 0
Ditto, on any other ground	£ 3 0	BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Inland or Foreign,	£ 0 0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	£ 3 0	payable on demand, or within 3 days	£ 0 0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland	£ 3 0	after date or sight, 6s & 6s Vict., & 9,	£ 0 0
As a Burgess in Scotland	£ 3 0	a. 10 (1), for any amount	£ 0 0
AFFIDAVIT , or statutory declaration	£ 0 0	Bills of Exchange, Inland, not payable	£ 0 0
AGREEMENT or memorandum of	£ 0 0	on demand or within 3 days also	£ 0 0
agreement, under hand only, not	£ 0 0	PROMISSORY NOTES Not exceeding £ 5	£ 0 0
otherwise charged.	£ 0 0	Exc. £ 5 and not exceeding £ 10	£ 0 0
AGREEMENT FOR LEASE, see LEASES	£ 0 0	" " " " " " " "	£ 0 0
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished	£ 0 3	" " " " " " " "	£ 0 0
house, the rent exceeding £ 50	£ 0 3	" " " " " " " "	£ 0 0
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable	£ 0 0	" " " " " " " "	£ 0 0
in certain cases as an actual Con-	£ 0 0	" " " " " " " "	£ 0 0
vveyance (Stamp Act, 1894, s. 95).	£ 0 0	Every £ 100 and also for any fractional	£ 0 0
ALREADY WORKS , Cert. of Registration	£ 5 0	part of £ 100, of such amount	£ 0 0
ALLOTMENT , see LETTER OF ALLOTMENT	£ 0 0	Bills of Exchange, Foreign (i.e., drawn	£ 0 0
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in	£ 0 0	and expressed to be payable, out of	£ 0 0
execution of a power of property not	£ 0 0	U.K.), not payable on demand or	£ 0 0
being by a will, also on retirement	£ 0 0	within 3 days—When paid, or en-	£ 0 0
of trustee, although no new trustee	£ 0 0	dorsed, or negotiated in U.K. Not	£ 0 0
is appointed (s. 84 V. VII. c. 7)	£ 0 0	exceeding £ 5	£ 0 0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any	£ 0 0	Exc. £ 5 and not exceeding £ 10	£ 0 0
property, or of dilapidations, or of	£ 0 0	" " " " " " " "	£ 0 0
repairs wanted, or of materials and	£ 0 0	" " " " " " " "	£ 0 0
labour, where the amount of the	£ 0 0	" " " " " " " "	£ 0 0
appraisement shall not exceed £ 5	£ 0 0	Every £ 100 or fractional part	£ 0 0
Not exc. £ 5	£ 0 0	(Special Adhesive Stamps are required	£ 0 0
" " " " " " " "	£ 0 0	for Foreign Bills chargeable with	£ 0 0
" " " " " " " "	£ 0 0	these ad val. duties)	£ 0 0
Exceeding £ 5	£ 0 0	BILL OF LADING	£ 0 0
APPRENTICESHIP, INDENTURES	£ 0 0	BILL OF SALE, Absolute, see CONVEY-	£ 0 0
ANCE, grant of, stamp duty on	£ 0 0	ANCE ON SALE , by way of Security,	£ 0 0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in	£ 0 0	see MORTGAGE , &c.	£ 0 0
England or Ireland	£ 0 0	DEED for payment of money, see MORT-	£ 0 0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	£ 0 0	GAGE BOND , &c.	£ 0 0
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	£ 0 0	For securing an annuity—	£ 0 0
AWARD	£ 0 0	1. Where the total amount is ascertain-	£ 0 0
		able. Same as MORTGAGE BOND , &c.	£ 0 0

WHEATON'S STAMPAHOL 1916

or personal property valued in such
 bodies. per cent.
 (Subject to certain exceptions laid
 down in the Act of 1894 (Vict. 58))
COVENANTS—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 periodi-
 cal payments, see **BOND**.
 Separate Deed of, made on occasion
 of sale or mortgage, but not being
 an instrument chargeable with ad-
 valorem duty as a Conveyance or Mort-
 gage, same duty as a Convey-
 ance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but
 not to exceed
DECLARATION, see AFFIDAVIT
DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a
 Will or Settlement
DEED of any kind not charged under
 some special head
DEPOSIT, see LEASE
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a
Gamekeeper
DUPPLICATE or COUNTERPART
 Same duty as original, but not to exceed
ECCLIASTICAL LICENCES—
 To hold the office of lecturer, &c.
 For licensing a building for divine
 service, &c., and any chapel for
 solemnising marriages
 Licence not otherwise charged
EQUITABLE MORTGAGE under hand only
 For every £100 or part thereof
ESTATE DUTY
 In the case of every person dying
 after 15 August, 1894, 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 £100,000
 1,000 1,000,000
 10,000 10,000,000
 100,000 100,000,000
 1,000,000 1,000,000,000
 10,000,000 10,000,000,000
Gifts made by deceased during his
life for public or charitable pur-
poses, are charged, unless made
more than twelve months before
death, other gifts are charged, un-
less made more than three years
before death; gifts made in con-
sideration of marriage, or as part
of decedent's reasonable normal
expenditure, excepted. Gifts not
exceeding £100 in value or amount
also excepted.
Payment of Estate or Succession
Duty may, by agreement with
the Commissioners, be made, wholly
or in part, in the form of real or
personal property comprised in
the estate.
Small estates up to £100 and £100
are charged, at the option of
the accounting parties, either by

the preceding scale or with fixed
 duties of 5s. and 10s., and are
 exempt from all other death duties.
 Interest at 5 per cent. per annum is
 also payable on the Estate Duty on
 personality from the date of the
 death up to that of delivery of the
 affidavit or account.
 The Estate Duty on real property
 may be paid, if desired, by eight
 yearly or sixteen half yearly in-
 stalments, and that on certain
 annuities may at option be paid in
 four yearly instalments, and a per-
 cent interest is charged on all un-
 paid portions of duty in these cases
 from twelve months after death.
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY
 Charged on the amount by which the
 profits from all trades or businesses
 (except husbandry, offices or em-
 ployments, and professions) exceed
 by more than £500 the pre-war
 standard of profits.
 A duty equal to 50 per cent. of the
 excess.
FACULTY OR DISPENSATION
 In England, in all cases
 In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases
 £500, in others
FEE is taken in all Public Depart-
 ments by means of stamps, such pay-
 ments are accounted for to the Ex-
 chequer under the heading of Miscel-
 laneous Revenue
GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appoint-
ment of
HIRE PURCHASE AGREEMENTS,
 Under hand
 Under seal
 (Finance Act, 1907, s. 7)
HOUSE DUTY—On inhabited houses, oc-
 cupied as farm house, public-house,
 coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or
 lodging house of the annual value
 of £50, and not exceeding £500
 Exceeding £500 and not ex. £1,000
 Exceeding £1,000
 Other houses of the annual value of
 £50, and not exceeding £500
 Exceeding £500, and not ex. £1,000
 Exceeding £1,000
 On Houses let in tenements or flats,
 see s. 10 of Act of 1894
INCOME TAX, see Property and Income
Tax
INCREMENTAL VALUE DUTY, see Land
Values Duties.
INTERMEDIATE ESTATE LICENCES
 (an additional is payable for every
 patent over 20 in number)
INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE
 For any sum not exceeding £100
 Ex. £100, and not ex. £500
 Ex. £500, and not ex. £1,000, for every
 £100 or fractional part of £100
 Ex. £1,000, and not ex. £2,000, for
 every £1,000 or fractional part of £1,000
 Ex. £2,000, for every £2,000 or any
 fractional part of £2,000
POSSIBILITIES OF INHERITANCE against him
 under the Wills Act, 1837, and the
 Wills (Amendment) Act, 1897;
 Annual Premium not exceeding £100

Annual Premium exceeding £5 under hand.....	£ s d
Ditto ditto under seal	0 0 0
—ACIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0 0 1
<i>Provision for Composition for Insurance Duty, see ss 44 Vict c 42, s 22, and ss 46 Vict c 22, s 12, and 7 Edw 7 c 12, s 5 (a).</i>	
INSURANCE PREMIUMS—See	
Where the premium does not exceed 25 p. cent.	0 0 1
Where the premium exceeds 25 p. cent.	0 0 2
For any Voyage, for every £100 or fractional part (s 1 Finance Act, 1908)	0 0 1
For Time, for every £100, and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, &c., not exc. 6 months	0 0 6
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of	0 0 6

(s 121 7 c 7 s. 21).
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty

INVENTORY DUTY, see ESTATE DUTY	100 0 0
LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1892 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 2s. in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or the separate) does not exceed £100 is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £500 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.	

LAND VALUES DUTIES.—

(1) INCREMENTAL VALUE DUTY payable on the occasion (a) of any transfer or sale of land or any interest therein, (b) of any lease for more than 25 years, (c) of the land, or interest in it, passing on death. (d) In the case of Corporations, in addition to (a) and (b), and in place of (c), the duty is payable in 1924 and every 25 years thereafter.

Rate of duty (payable as a stamp duty by (a) the seller, (b) the lessor, (c) the decedent's estate, or (d) the Corporation) £1 for every £5 of "incremental value." i.e., the increase in the value of the site apart from the value of buildings, &c. thereon—since April 20, 1909, or since the last payment of duty.

Exemptions, &c.—Agricultural land, while it has no higher value than for agricultural purposes only—small residences occupied by the owner, or holder of lease of 25 years, where annual value does not exceed £50 in London, £25 in towns of 20,000 population, and £10 elsewhere.—Small agricultural holdings, where land and dwelling do not exceed £50 annual value, occupied and cultivated by the owner, and not exceeding 20 acres (of average value not exceeding £25 an acre).—Recreation grounds owned by corporations and other bodies, without view of profit, are not liable to the provision of charge (s 1).—Houses (transient, lease, &c., or separate dwellings).—Ten per cent. of increment allowed free on first and on any subsequent occasion, but such allowance not to amount

to more than 25 per cent. in any period of five years.—Allowance is made where Incremental Duty has been paid for the same benefit or increment.—Minerals which were the subject of a mining lease or were being worked on April 20, 1909.—Minerals not so exempt are subject to a special basis of charge to Incremental Value Duty, as an annual duty.

(II) REVERSION DUTY payable by the lessor on the determination of a lease.

Rate of Duty £1 for every £50 of the value of the benefit accruing to the lessor.

Exemptions, &c.—Reversions purchased before April 20, 1909, under leases which determine within 25 years of purchase.—Leases of agricultural land.—Leases the original term of which did not exceed 25 years.—Allowance made where fresh lease is granted before expiration of original lease, 25 per cent. of duty for each unexpired year, up to 50 per cent. of whole duty.—Allowance is made where Incremental Value Duty has been paid for the same benefit or increment.—Mining leases are not charged.

(III) UNDEVELOPED LAND DUTY payable by the owner (including a lessee for a term of 50 years or more) of any land which has not been developed by the erection of dwelling houses or buildings for the purpose of any trade, &c., other than agriculture (but including glass-houses or greenhouses as trade buildings), or is not otherwise used bona-fide for any trade, &c., other than agriculture.

Rate of Duty One halfpenny annually for every £1 of the "site value," i.e., the market value of the fee simple of the land if divested of buildings, timber, &c., and less the value of any minerals.

Exemptions, &c.—Land the site value of which does not exceed £50 an acre.—Agricultural land, except on such part of the site value as exceeds its agricultural value.—Parks and spaces open to the public as of right, or to which the public are allowed reasonable access.—Recreation grounds, used as such under agreements for not less than 5 years.—Land not exceeding 1 acre occupied with a dwelling-house.—Garden (with a dwelling-house) up to 2 acres, when site value of the whole does not exceed 20 times its annual value.—Agricultural land held under an existing agreement, not chargeable until agreement terminates.—Agricultural land occupied and cultivated by the owner, if all land owned by him does not exceed £500 in value.—Allowance is made where Incremental Value Duty has been paid in respect of undeveloped land.

(IV) MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral workings.

Rate of Duty (payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lease) 1s. 6d. annually for each £1 of rental value.

Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.—Reversion Duty is not charged on the determination, nor Incremental Duty on the grant, of a mining lease.—Minerals which were the subject of a mining lease or were being worked on April 20, 1909, are exempt from Incremental Value Duty, and minerals not so exempt are charged by that Duty on a special basis in the form of an annual duty.

NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests) *£* 2 6

PASSEPORT *£* 2 6

PATENT (LAWYER) for inventions —

On application for provisional

protection — *£* 1 0

On filing complete specification — *£* 3 0

On notice of desire to have patent

sealed — *£* 1 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 —

1st year *£* 0 1 25th year — 10 0 0

2d " " 0 1 26th " " 11 0 0

3d " " 0 1 27th " " 12 0 0

4th " " 0 1 28th " " 13 0 0

5th " " 0 1 29th " " 14 0 0

Other small fees are also payable, of such

amount as may be from time to time

prescribed by the Board of Trade with

the sanction of the Treasury

POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving

promoney of wages — *£* 2 6

For the receipt of any money, or bill,

or note, not exceeding *£* 50, or of

any periodical payments not exceed-

ing *£* 50 annually — *£* 5 0

For sale, transfer, or acceptance of

any of the Government funds not

exceeding *£* 500 (nominal amount) — *£* 2 6

Idem, in any other case — *£* 20 0

For the receipt of dividends or interest

of any stock, if for one payment only

Idem in any other case — *£* 5 0

Proxy to vote at a meeting — *£* 2 6

Power of attorney of any other kind — *£* 10 0

PROCURATOR, Deed or other Instru-

ment of — *£* 10 0

PROVISIONARY NOTE, *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX. In the *£*

Schedule A—Land, Tenements, &c. — *£* 2 6

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ part of

the assessment (*see* & *Vict* c. 23).

Allowance to Owners of Land and

Houses, tax average cost of main-

tenance, repairs, insurance and man-

agement may be claimed in addi-

tion. This special allowance does

not apply to houses of annual value

exceeding *£* 50. Five years' average

taken.

Schedule B—Nurseries & Market Gardens

In respect of the Occupation of

Yards, &c., on full Annual Value,

or (by special request, if made be-

fore 1st January in the current

income-tax year) on profits of

business, as in case of Trades,

under Schedule D.

Schedule C—Dividends or Annuities

from public securities Government

Stocks, &c. *see* above.

Schedule D—Trades, Professions, &c.

Professions, Trades, &c. *see* above.

Schedule E—Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c. *see* above.

Exemption and Abatement.

Income not exceeding *£* 150 Exempt.

Excd. Not Excd.

£ 150 *£* 150 Abatement of *£* 100

400 400 " 200

800 800 " 400

1200 1200 " 600

When the total joint income of a husband and wife does not exceed *£* 400, a wife can separate her claim for exemption or abatement from that of her husband on account of profits derived from any business carried on by means of her own personal labour (& *see* & *Vict* c. 23, s. 6) provided the husband is assessable under Sch. D, and that his income is unconnected with the business of the wife. 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 9 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefit, more than *£* 500 in all.

A Clergyman or Minister paying rent for dwelling-house and using part of the house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent (*Finance Act*, 1909, s. 11).

ALLOWANCE FOR CHILDREN may be claimed by persons whose total incomes do not exceed *£* 400. *Idem* to be free of tax in respect of each child under 16 years old.

RESIDENTS ABROAD—No exemption or other relief dependent on total income is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom.

Exceptions: present or former servants of the Crown, widows in receipt of pensions granted in consideration of the employment of their late husbands 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 residing abroad for their health.

EXCESS PROFITS, *see* Excess Profits.

SUPPLY TAX, *see* Supply Tax.

PROFIT of any Bill of Exchange—

* Relief for "Earned" Income.—An individual whose total income from all sources does not exceed *£* 400 may claim to be charged at the appropriate lower rate of duty (see below) upon any portion of such income which is immediately derived by him from the exercise of a trade or profession, or from an office or employment of profit held by him, or from a pension for past services in an office or employment of profit.

Where the total income does not exceed—

£ 400 *£* 400 *£* 400

Relief of Earned Income—An individual whose total income from all sources does not exceed *£* 400 is entitled to such relief from income tax as will reduce the total amount of income tax on the income which is immediately derived by him from the exercise of a trade or profession, or from an office or employment of profit, to the extent of the tax which would be payable on the total income if the tax were charged at the appropriate lower rate.

The rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st March 1910, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st April 1911, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st May 1912, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st June 1913, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st July 1914, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st August 1915, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st September 1916, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st October 1917, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st November 1918, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st December 1919, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st January 1920, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st February 1921, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st March 1922, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st April 1923, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st May 1924, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st June 1925, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st July 1926, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st August 1927, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st September 1928, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st October 1929, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st November 1930, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st December 1931, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st January 1932, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st February 1933, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st March 1934, 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January 2208, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st February 2209, and the rates of tax upon any such income for the year ending 31st March

Stamps, Taxes, Death Duties, and Land Values Duties. 409

Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed $\pounds$, the same duty as the Bill or Note.	$\pounds$ s. d.
In any other case...	0 0 0
Stamp Duty, $\pounds$ or upwards	0 0 0
Penalty for not stamping	10 0 0
REVENUE DUTY, see Land Values Duties.	
REVOCACTION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will	0 10 0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, or SCRIP	0 0 1
SUPPLEMENT.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner for every $\pounds$ 100 or part of $\pounds$ 100	0 5 0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FORBORN, to Bearer (secs 4 (a) and 6 of Fin Act, 1899), on first negotiation in U.K., for every $\pounds$ 100, or fraction of $\pounds$ 100	0 0 1
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer—	
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., on issue, per cent. on nominal value	1 10 0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every $\pounds$ 100 or fractional part of $\pounds$ 100	0 0 1
STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, see SHARE WARRANT.	
RECOGNITION DUTY, or LEGACY DUTIES	
SEVERAL TAX.—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates on persons whose total incomes exceed $\pounds$ 1,000—	
In respect of the first $\pounds$ 500	NIL
In respect of the excess over $\pounds$ 500—	
For every $\pounds$ of the first $\pounds$ 500 of the excess	0 0 10
For every $\pounds$ of the next $\pounds$ 1,000 of the excess	0 1 1
For every $\pounds$ of the next $\pounds$ 1,000 of the excess	0 1 6
For every $\pounds$ of the next $\pounds$ 1,000 of the excess	0 1 10
For every $\pounds$ of the next $\pounds$ 1,000 of the excess	0 2 1
For every $\pounds$ of the next $\pounds$ 1,000 of the excess	0 2 6
For every $\pounds$ of the next $\pounds$ 1,000 of the excess	0 2 10
For every $\pounds$ of the next $\pounds$ 1,000 of the excess	0 3 1
For every $\pounds$ of the remainder of the excess	0 3 6
TRANSFER OF STOCK, see CONVEYANCE.	
Transfer of Share in Coal Book Mines.	0 0 6
UNDEVELOPED LAND DUTY, see Land Values Duties.	
VALUATION, see APPRAISEMENT	
VOTING PAPER or PROXY	0 0 1
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0 0 1

Spelled Stamps.

ALL applications for allowance must be made within two years from the time of spelling of unexecuted instruments, or within two years of the date of the first execution of others.

The hours of attendance for the allowance of spelled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to 3: Saturday, 11 to 2. At Telegraph Street, E.C. (see policy and general spelled stamps), from 11 to 3 on Wednesday and Friday.

— **Stamps Stamped after Execution.**

REMARKS 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 $\pounds$ 10 — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year, if in the form of letters and correspondence only — Appraisements — Attested copies, — within 14 days of $\pounds$ of execution.

Foreign sea policies, within 30 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. — *See* 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—

Agreements under hand only. At tested copies or extracts after 14 $\pounds$ s. d.

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, 1906.

FEES TO BE PAID BY FRAXES

On registration, with a capital of $\pounds$ 1,000, $\pounds$ 1, exceeding $\pounds$ 1,000 —

For every $\pounds$ 1,000 or part of $\pounds$ 1,000, up to $\pounds$ 1,000 1 0 0

Do, after first $\pounds$ 1,000 up to $\pounds$ 1,000,000 0 5 0

Do, after first $\pounds$ 1,000,000 0 1 0

Maximum Fee 30 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 $\pounds$ 10 to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage $\pounds$ 10 up to $\pounds$ 100, $\pounds$ 10 above $\pounds$ 100.

— **Hours at Somerset House.**

Income Revenue Office, 11 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, WILLS, AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened, 3. A person present at the birth, or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration 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 his 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 28 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 fee, 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. 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, 1893, 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 24 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. 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 assisting 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 funeral, 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.

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 intrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding Inquests, but are sent for by the police 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, "free of legal services," and the number is immediately provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the house holders 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 forty shillings, the fine for defaulting jurymen being £5. In the case of sudden or suspicious death in Scotland, the Lord Advocate may order a public inquiry to be held in the manner prescribed by the Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act, 1862, as altered by an amending Act passed in 1902.

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, 1897, 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 house 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 48 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, 1897, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1897, 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, 1897).

MARRIAGE BY Banns OR LICENCE

Banns of Marriage.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, of 1836, § 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 repeals most of the laws then in force (see also 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 84, and 5 Vict. c. 24). 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," *passim*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a vicarage 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 (*Middleton v. Wood*, 4 Sw & Tr 467). 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. 84, 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. 424). The Act of 1856 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 book, 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 35 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 legalized in 1885. 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 as follows, and a stamp duty of 1d. Thereafter in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1s. for a single year, and 2s. 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 it requires there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5s. to the clerk, and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishop's Registrar, 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, as Knightbridge 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 required 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, see *ed. 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 10s. to £5 and 6d. By the 4th George IV c. 74, 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 possibly be found a parochial clergyman who is also 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.

GENERAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

General licences are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriages at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any other place, &c.; but the persons concerned must meet with the General registrar. Application should be made to the Faculty Office, as Knightbridge Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. Fees of licence 30s. stamp, &c., average 10s. 6d.

MARRIAGE BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN MONOCHROMISM BUILDING.

Marriages can take place in a District Registrar Office or in a Monochromism 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, 1896, 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

(c) *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

(d) *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 24 of 29 & 30 Vict cap 32, 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 78, 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 (*Guides & Gazette, 27 T L R. 425*)

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, 1896

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 "authorized person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorized 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, 1896. (See *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1896, No. 1324*)

NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT, 1896

This Act which came into force on January 1, 1896, 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 born on the banks 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

FEES

For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice book	1 s. d.
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice book	1 s. d.
For a certificate for marriage without licence	1 s. d.
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1 s. d.
For a licence for marriage	2 s. d.
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage	2 s. d.
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5 s. d.
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10 s. d.

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 7s. If they live in different districts, to 9s.

"In a marriage by licence the total fees are 12s. 6d."

CERTIFICATES OF BIRTH, DEATH, OR MARRIAGE

Certificates of Birth, Death, or Marriage can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House on payment of fees amounting to 3s. 6d., viz., 2s. for search, and 1s. 6d. for the certificate and 1d. 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. For the certificates of a birth in Scotland, application should be made to the Registrar-General in Edinburgh.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament.

Friendly Societies Act, 1869, Birth or Death, &c.; Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, &c.; Savings Banks Act, 1869, Birth, Death, or Marriage, &c.; National Insurance Act, 1911, and 1920, Birth, &c.; Marriage, &c.; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1891, and Trade Union Amendment Act, 1896, Death of child under 16 years of age, &c.

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, 1894.

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 solemnise 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 Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence 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 marriage to take place by the license 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 license.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD

Act passed June 27, 1894; came into force Jan. 1, 1895. Order in Council dated Nov. 22, 1903, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid down.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1894. 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 recognised 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 intended 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 (1) in the United Kingdom, or (2) in a Colony or India (3) 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 an 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 28, 1896, and are payable to His Majesty's Govt. —

For receiving notice of an intended marriage 5 s. d.

For receiving notice of a caveat 10 s. d.

For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him 10 s. d.

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. 5 s. d.

For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same 10 s. d.

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 authorized Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremony is 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 (*Brind v. Brind*, 1899, 23 T.L.R. 649).

Marriage may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriage Act, 1896" 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 person may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by rite which is valid by the law of the country in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (re *Green v. Rogers v. Piddie*, 1899, 20 T.L.R. 220).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

The marriage laws of Scotland are peculiar among those of all nations for the latitude allowed the contracting parties, and, beyond requiring proof of present consent, the utter absence of diriment as to celebration. No religious ceremony is obligatory, although the intervention of the Church is recognised, and is usual in practice. That the parties give their free and conscious consent is the only requisite. Males over fourteen and females over twelve may contract marriage without consent of their parents or guardians.

Marriages are of two kinds: (a) Those solemnised by a minister after (a) banns, or (b) publication of notices by the Registrar, called Regular Marriages; and (c) those celebrated without the assistance of a clergyman, called Irregular Marriages.

On Banns.—The proclamation of banns in Scotland has been customary since antiquity. It is regulated chiefly by the Acts of Assembly of the Church of Scotland. One of the parties must have resided in the parish where the banns are to be proclaimed for the space of fifteen clear days immediately preceding the proclamation in the parish church. The banns are proclaimed in the parish church on two separate Sundays during service, but it is customary to complete the publication by proclamation at two services on the same Sunday. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the proclamation is made in both. There is no provision for cases where one of the parties resides in England, but it is usual to accept an English certificate. Application for proclamation of banns is made to the session clerk of the parish church. A certificate of residence signed by two householders is usually required to accompany the application. The fee for banns is 2s. 6d.

The certificate of publication of banns is authority to a clergyman of any denomination to celebrate the marriage. After the lapse of three months the banns are useless. The marriage must take place in presence of at least two witnesses capable of giving evidence. It need not be celebrated in a church but may be in a dwelling-house or elsewhere, and at any hour, the time and place is a matter of absolute indifference to the law. After the marriage a schedule, signed by the parties, the clergyman, and two witnesses must be transmitted to the registrar within three days, under penalties. Clergymen do not charge fees.

After Notice by Registrar.—This procedure is regulated by the Marriage Notice (Scotland) Act, 1896. Both parties must have resided in Scotland for at least fifteen days prior to publication of the notice. Application is made to the registrar, who publicly exhibits the notice of the intended marriage for seven days. At the expiry of this period, unless written objections have been filed, the registrar issues a certificate of publication, which is equivalent in effect to banns. The fee is 2s. 6d. Roman Catholics send themselves of this record exclusively.

Regular Marriages.—By declaration or solemn engagement. One of the parties must have

resided in Scotland for twenty-one days immediately preceding. The parties, being capable of marriage and without legal impediment, may express either verbally or in writing, in presence of two witnesses (to whom the parties are known) capable of giving evidence, their mutual consent to take each other then and there for husband and wife. This act constitutes marriage. Registration is not essential to the validity of the marriage. If, however, it is desired to register the marriage, application is made to the sheriff of the county where it has been contracted. It is advisable to employ a solicitor to conduct the matter. The fees are £1 2s. A copy of the entry in the register duly signed by the registrar is sufficient proof of the marriage (*Drew v. Drew* (1922), F 175).

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION

The following is an abstract of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, which comes into force on Jan. 1, 1915, and which consolidates and amends 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, 1906, 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 Parliaments 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.

* See "Acquisition of British Nationality" below.

- (1) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or
- (2) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1925, 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 allegiance. 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.
- (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 his head 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, 1925, if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate.
- (f) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown, 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 1, 1920, and December 31, 1924, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1920. 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, 1922, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with the provisions after Jan. 1, 1925, 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, 1925, 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 lingue*, 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, 1925.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Extension Act, 1925, the provisions of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act of 1925, were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the January 1, 1926. 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 *£50*. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets *£4* for every case in his private practice and *2s.* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, dysentery, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or purpuric. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1905. 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, rubeola or German measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, 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.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1907 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1909), it is provided that any person who—(a) 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, (b) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (c) 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 to a lodging 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 *£50*, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board 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 or articles of 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 Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1891, 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 Metropolitan. 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.

WILLS, TESTATORS AND EXECUTORS.

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—*i.e.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be profuse than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the more words or words 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 full 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 it 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.

REMIANARY 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 EXECUTOR—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.
William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Telford 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 of us." 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.

EXECUTOR—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 six 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 happened) 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 remarries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A widow 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 *single* woman (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.

LEGATEE LEGATEE.—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 be 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 joint executors, guardians of children under age. By the *Trusts for Infants Act*, 1890, 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 AN EXECUTOR.—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 executor or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the *Finance Act*, 1894, duties are charged on all property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode or to a solicitor, and prove the will, to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the *Land Transfer Act*, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act. One alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before 21 January, 1853, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1852 (s. 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27), 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 Probate 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 1853 were all distributed among the district registries when those 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 1853 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 executor 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 leaflet 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 1867 are the following:—

Registry	Registrar	District
Bangor	G. H. Reid (£300)	Carnarvon and Anglesey
Birmingham	John Glasier (£300)	Warwickshire
Bristol	H. F. C. le Cren (£300)	Dorsetshire
Budmin	W. H. L. Shadwell (£300)	Cornwall
Bristol	Alfred Frederick Nepean (£300)	Bristol & Bath, County Court Districts
Bury St. Edmunds	Ronald Smithy (£300)	Suffolk, West
Canterbury	H. Mapleton Chapman (£300)	Kent, East, and Canterbury
Carlisle	E. L. Hunt (£300)	Cumberland and Westmoreland
Carmarthen	H. M. Fraser (£300)	Carmarthen (Cardigan Pembroke with the towns of East and West) (Lower in the town of Swansea in the county of Glamorgan)
Chester	H. A. Jenner (£300)	Chester
Chichester	W. B. B. Freeland (£300)	Sussex, West
Derby	C. E. Wilde (£300)	Derbyshire
Durham	W. J. Maynard (£300)	Durham
Exeter	O. K. Hardy (£300)	Devonshire
Gloucester	R. Fuller (£300)	Gloucestershire (except Bristol County Ct. Dist.)
Hereford	H. G. M. Nolan (£300)	Herefordshire, Radnor, and Brecknock
Ipswich	G. Fritthard, B.A. (£300)	Suffolk, East, & Essex, North
Leicester	Baldwin Deane Adams (£300)	Leicestershire, Rutland, and the Hundreds of Bedford and West Bedford, and the City of Leicester

Registry	Registrar	District
Leicester	H. Pickering Clarke (£300)	Leicestershire and Rutland
Lewes	J. W. Hensch (£300)	Sussex, East
Lichfield	H. G. Farnham (£300)	Staffordshire
Lincoln	John Strachan, Esq. (£300)	Lincolnshire
Liverpool	J. C. Bromfield (£300)	Merseyside (except the City of Liverpool)
London	Raymond Allen (£300)	Metropolitan District of London
Manchester	R. S. O. Mann (£300)	City of Manchester and Hundred of Salford
Newcastle-on-Tyne	H. E. Edwards (£300)	Northumberland
Northampton	W. Young (£300)	Northants, North, and Beds
Notwich	Charles H. Wilkin (£300)	Kent
Nottingham	Dr. F. Oswald (£300)	Nottinghamshire
Oxford	John T. Lewis (£300)	Oxon, Berks, and Bucks
Peterboro	C. S. Mayes (£300)	Northants, North, and Cambs
St. Asaph	J. F. Lewis (£300)	Flint, Denbigh, & Merioneth
Salisbury	J. F. M. Fawcett (£300)	Wiltshire
Shrewsbury	R. A. Green (£300)	Shropshire and Montgomery
Truro	E. Alma (£300)	Cornwall, West
Wakefield	B. H. H. Thomson (£300)	Yorkshire, West
Wells	V. F. Kingleheart (£300)	Bath, Somerset, East, except Bath C. C. District
Winchester	G. G. Phillips (£300)	Hampshire
Worcester	G. F. Adams (£300)	Worcestershire
York	G. L. Simpson (£300)	Yorkshire, 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 1867 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 32 of the Act of 1867, 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 2s. for the deposit, of 2s. 6d. for entering a minute thereof, and 2s. for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (See also PUBLIC TRUSTS, post.)

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

The Act of 1867 enacts that Trustees may invest in any Parliamentary Stock 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 approved 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 30 years preceding date of investment any railway or canal Stock in Great Britain or Ireland leased for 25 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 Gande, 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 30 years preceding date of investment any Corporation Stock of any borough having 50,000 inhabitants any County Council Stock authorized 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 20 per cent. of authorized amount for 20 years and in any Securities authorized by order of the High Courts of Justice of England or Ireland Provided Stocks redeemable within 25 years are not purchased at a premium over the redemption price, or at more than 25 per cent. premium over such redemption price if redeemable after 25 years.

The Rule of the Supreme Court, 1888, authorizes 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, 1893, or under the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1896 provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment.

The Trusts Amendment Act, 1894, (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, 1890, 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 Gazette, but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1896.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office 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 Office has proved a great success. The annual report for 1904-05 shows that the Department is wholly free from debt,

and the work is carried on without any charge on the public purse. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1905, was £52,282,000, while the value of the future estates represented by the applications of 2,228 intending testators which have still to mature, was £26,666,000. Official figures give the total value of the business, present and future, negotiated to date, at over £78,948,000.

The methods of the Department, which dispense with forms wherever possible are prompt and businesslike. 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. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, the appointment may be effected with even greater simplicity. 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 personal friends or relatives of the testator. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee to act in substitution of or jointly with the executors already nominated can be effected by means of a codicil.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while his success ensures that he is highly skilled in his duties.

In addition to these advantages, he makes a special feature of investment. The large funds placed in his care, and his official position, give him manifest advantages in this respect, he will endeavor to ensure that the capital shall be preserved intact, but also to invest as productively as is prudent under his powers, so that the best rate of interest shall be secured.

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.

In practice, wherever possible, he appears to follow the sound policy of spreading his investments so that the risk of any loss, either of capital or of income, is diminished and the stability of both assured as far as possible.

In his last report he shows that where a greater latitude of investment is given than that permitted by trustee securities only, he has found it possible to secure a return of 4½ per cent.

The success of the Department may doubtless be ascribed to the wide public need for such an office, secondly, to the State guarantee which accompanied the remedy provided, and thirdly, to the energy and efficiency with which the Department is administered. The Public Trustee makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself and of his senior officials to the human and personal details of any trust, and to the care of children and infirm people for whom he is responsible. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department, and the Office is separate from any other Government Department. The work of the Office is subject to audit, both external and internal. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee may direct the audit and investigation of any trust.

The fees are on a moderate scale.

The Public Trustee is not allowed to work for a profit, but merely to pay his expenses, so that the Office is a mutual one in that those using it are intended to have their estates administered at cost price.

The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee on capital and a fee on income. The fees on capital are taken in two instalments—an instalment of half at the beginning and another instalment of half at the end of a trust—each instalment being calculated at the following rates:—

On the first £5,000, fifteen shillings per cent.
On the excess of £5,000 to £50,000, five shillings per cent.

On the excess of £50,000 to £500,000, 3d. per cent.
On the excess of £500,000, 3d. per cent.

The fee on income is 1 per cent. If, as is usual, the income be paid direct from its source to the person entitled, on any income in excess of £500 a year the fee is only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Where the income is paid through the Department then the fee is 1 per cent. up to £500 a year, and 1 per cent. on any excess of £500 a year, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on income in excess of £500 a year. The fee

on investment is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the Public Trustee, out of the fee, paying the brokerage.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with either of his senior officers can be arranged by letter or telephone, and a pamphlet giving full information can be obtained post free on application to 3 & 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., or at any Post Office. It is hoped that the new permanent offices of the Department in Kingsway will be open on 1 Jan. 1906.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

The Public Trustee, Charles John Stewart.

Assistant Public Trustee, E. K. Allen.

Legal Adviser, L. J. Fulkon.

Financial Adviser, E. W. Thomas.

Principal Clerk, E. C. Groves, R. S. Shuckburgh.

Small Estates and Compensation Cases, E. A. Foynder.

Accountant, A. F. Day.

Chief Clerk, Income Office, F. W. Mordred.

Cashier, A. H. Cobbett.

Manchester Branch.

Deputy Public Trustee, T. M. Young.

Office Hours, 10 to 4, Saturday, 10 to 1.

Intestates' Estates.

PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS

TABLE of Succession applicable to England and Scotland, and showing persons entitled to administer.

The persons entitled to administer are shown in brackets.

IN EACH INSTANCE IT IS SUPPOSED THERE ARE NO NEARER RELATIONS THAN THOSE NAMED

(* Where this is provided the Regulation applies to Scotland only.)

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. The provisions of this Act are now applied to Scotland by the Intestates' Estates (Scotland) Act, 1911.

If the Intestate die, leaving

Widow only

Widow and child or children

Widow and father

Widow and mother, no father

Widow, brother or sisters

His representatives take in the proportions following—

Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.]
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.]
* One-third to widow. One-third to living children in equal shares (but the heir must collate the heritable estate, and those children who have been advanced by intestate during life must collate the advances). One-third amongst living children *per capita* and issue of deceased children *per stirpes*. See NOTE A, next page.
Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.]
Half to widow. Half to mother. [Widow.]
* Half to widow, one-sixth to mother. Two-sixths to Crown.
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 <i>per stirpes</i> [Widow]
Husband, with or without children	*Half to widow One-sixth to mother, two-sixths to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> All to husband [Husband] *Half to husband Half to wife's next-of-kin [Husband]
Father, brothers, and sisters	All to father [Father] *One-half to father One-half equally amongst brothers and sisters
Mother, brothers, and sisters	All equally [Mother] *Mother one-third. Brothers and sisters two-thirds equally
Mother, but no other kin	All to mother [Mother]
Child, children, or grandchildren by deceased child	*One-third to mother Two-thirds to the Crown Amongst children in equal shares, the grand children by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parents' share. [Any number of children not exceeding three] Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parents' share
Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces	[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	Equally to both [Grandfather]
Father's father, and mother's mother	Equally to both [Father or both]
Grandmother, uncles, and aunts	All to grandmother [Grandmother]
Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts	*All to uncles and aunts if paternal Equally <i>per capita</i> [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	*Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes in exclusion of maternal uncle All equally [Either not exceeding three]
Cousins	*Nephew and niece Equally <i>per capita</i> [Any number not exceeding three]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half sister	Equally <i>per capita</i> [Any number not exceeding three] *All to nephew by brother

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. By the Scottish law brothers and sisters german (that is, by the same father and mother) and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters consanguinean (that is, by the same father only) and their issue. And brothers and sisters consanguinean and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters uterine (that is, by the same mother only) and their issue.

NOTE C.—Posthumous children take equally with those born in the lifetime of their father.

Intestates' Estates—Real Property.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

TABLE of Descent of Real Property in England 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 diverse 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 that 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.

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 all 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
Wife and father	If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter 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 husband 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.)
Wife, mother, nephews and nieces	sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest).
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking <i>per stirpes</i>
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	one third to wife for life, rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son
Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children	one third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.
Husband and child or children	lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first.
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father	All to eldest son, or his issue (See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.)
Mother, and brothers and sisters	Daughters equally
Mother and sisters	Husband for life (provided the wife or the husband in her right, was at same 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
Father, and brothers and sisters	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors
Child and grandchild by deceased child	All to eldest brother
Brother and grandfather	All to sisters
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to father
Brother and two sisters	See above "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child" &c.
Brother and wife	All to brother
Grandfather (no nearer)	All to great-nephew if eldest brother's grandson
Father's father & mother's mother	All to brother's daughter if child of eldest brother
Grandmother & uncle or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	brother all
Uncle, and deceased uncle a child	one third to wife for life, rest to brother
Cousin by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt a child	All to grandfather
Two sons, nephew and niece children of deceased brother	All to father's father
Uncle or aunt's children and brother's grandchildren through a son	All to uncle or aunt.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Uncle unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or if none, child of deceased aunt on father's side
	Nephew
	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally
	Nephew by brother
	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 representatives 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.

ARCHITECTS

The custom is to charge 3 per cent. on the cost of new work, if exceeding £1,000. Below that sum, an increased scale is usual. An increased charge is also made for alterations to existing buildings, and for designs for decorations, fittings, and furniture. If plans, &c., are prepared for works which are never carried out, the charge is one-half the above, with a further half per cent. if tenders have been invited and received. These charges do not include negotiations for purchase of sites, &c., nor settlement of difficulties with adjacent owners and public authorities, nor taking out quantities. For repetitions a modified charge is usually arranged. The minimum charge per day is three guineas. In all cases, travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are paid by the employer in addition to the fees. For furnishing or checking a Schedule of Dispenditures and Estimates the usual charge is 1 guinea per cent. on the estimate, but in no case less than two guineas. For valuing and negotiating the settlement of claims under the Land Claims and similar Acts the charge is on Ryda's Scale.

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 SURVEYORS IN CONNECTION 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.

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 £500, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,500, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Pictures, Paintings, Trade Stocks, and other Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase money of the property, 10 per cent. on £500, and 2½ per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Ground Rents and Chief Rents, including the preparation of particulars and the advising as to reserves—½ to 1 year's purchase, according to the circumstances of each case, exclusive of expenses.

Sales 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—3 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery—3 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 3 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle—3 per cent. on the amount realised.

2 Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases—On the first £500, 3 per cent.; on the next £4,500, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Pictures, Paintings, Furniture, Trade Stocks, and other Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right*, at 3 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Ground Rents and Chief Rents—½ to 1 year's purchase, according to the circumstances of each case.

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, £3 3s.

When one Valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties.

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Preparing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise—Where the term is for three years or less, 3 per cent. on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 2½ per cent. on one year's rent, and upon the premium or consideration, 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 3 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue. 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 *Furnished Houses or Flats, including Survey or Valuation*—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting *Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Showings, including Collection of Rent*—3 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, including 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 £500, three quarters ditto on next £500, half ditto on next £500, quarter ditto on residue.

5. Collections or Recoveries.

For collecting Ground Rents or Rents of Premises let on Leases or Agreements.—From 1/2 to 5 per cent.

For collecting Rents of Weekly Property.—20 per cent on gross rental.

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) *For Mortgage Purposes.*—A guinea per cent on the first £25,000, half a guinea per cent on the next £25,000, and a quarter of a guinea per cent beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

(b) *For Partition Purposes, or for advising Owners for purpose of Sale or Purchase.*—When the valuation amounts to £10,000 or under, half a guinea per cent, where the valuation amounts to more than £10,000, half a guinea per cent on first £10,000, and one quarter of a guinea per cent on the residue.

(c) *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.

(d) *For advising as to Rents other than Ground Rents.*—When the rent is fixed at £500 per annum or under, 5 per cent on one year's rent, over £500 per annum, 3 per cent on £500, and 1/2 per cent on the remainder of one year's rental, exclusive of expenses.

2. Valuation of Furniture, Pictures, and Effects.—3 per cent up to £500, and 1/2 per cent on the residue.

3. Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks.—3 per cent up to £500, and 1/2 per cent on the residue.

4. Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock.—3 guineas per cent up to £500, and 1/2 guinea per cent on the residue.

5. Valuation of Hotel and Public House Furniture, Fittings, and Stock.—3 guineas per cent up to £1,000, and £3 3s per cent on the residue.

6. Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes.—(a) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.*—One guinea per cent on the first £1,000, and one quarter guinea per cent on the remainder of the amount of the valuation of each property. Minimum fee, £5 5s on each property.

(b) *Of Furniture and Effects.*—1 1/2 guineas per cent on the first £500, and 1/2 guinea per cent on the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

7. Valuations under the Finance (1894-95) Act, 1894.—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 £50,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent on the balance above that amount.

Urban Properties.—One quarter-guinea per cent on a "total value" of £50,000, and one-eighth guinea per cent on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, £3 3s.

8. Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and setting the amount if required.—3 guineas per cent on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

9. Valuation or Sale of Furniture.—3 guineas per cent on amount realised. When valuing only, 1 guinea per cent on first £500, and 1/2 guinea per cent on the residue.

10. Valuation of Tenant Right.—3 guineas per cent on the first £500, and 1/2 guinea per cent on the next £500, and 1/4 guinea per cent on the residue.

MEDICAL FEES.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the homes in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners—

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS	RENTALS			
	£50 to £100	£100 to £250	£250 to £500	£500 to £1,000
Ordinary Visit	6d	10s	2s	6d to 7s
Night Visit	10s	20s	40s	50s to 100s
House beyond two miles from Home	10s	20s	40s	50s to 100s
Deliveries per 3 hours	10s	20s	40s	50s to 100s
Letters of Advice	6d	10s	20s	30s to 40s
Attendants on servants	6d	10s	20s	30s to 40s
Midwifery	10s	20s	40s	50s to 100s
Advising Children	6d	10s	20s	30s to 40s
Consultations	6d	10s	20s	30s to 40s
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	6d	10s	20s	30s to 40s
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	6d	10s	20s	30s to 40s

Special visits—1/2 of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in, in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee of 10s.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c. if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if he send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year, and contain, but one amount—

"Attendance and medicine," from date to date, so much. The patient has no means of checking the correctness of the charge, although medical men, like all others, are well liable to err, they, however, are always willing to show their ledgers when requested.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1886, 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 conveying liable to taxation by a public official, and in 1856 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 1886 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 £500 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 mortgagee's) solicitor the Scale charge on sums exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1,000 is 2 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.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The cleaning 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 cart, 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 uncommodate the passage of any person over or along a footway or to roll any cart, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or heat or shake any carpet, rug or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

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.

THE BANK RATE, 1912-1913

Year	Day	Rate
1912	17 April	4½
"	1 Oct.	4½
1913	6 Jan.	4½
"	22	4
"	29	3
"	30 July	4
"	21	3
"	1 Aug.	20
"	6	5
"	8	5

No change to Nov. 30, 1913.

BANK HOLIDAYS

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Banks of England and Ireland, and the Exchange, 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 special holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT EMPLOYING A SOLICITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the north-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 37. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £500, or the husband in 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 Registrars" (49) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, with out the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £500, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

#

ABOUT OUP a mile.	GOODWOOD OUP a mile.	DOUGLASS OUP a mile.	GOLD VASE, ABOUT a mile.
1906 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1906 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1906 Velocity, 47 sec 4th.	1906 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.
1907 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1907 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1907 Velocity, 47 sec 4th.	1907 Golden Measure, 47 sec 4th.
1908 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1908 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1908 Velocity, 47 sec 4th.	1908 Golden Measure, 47 sec 4th.
1909 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1909 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1909 Velocity, 47 sec 4th.	1909 Golden Measure, 47 sec 4th.
1910 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1910 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1910 Velocity, 47 sec 4th.	1910 Golden Measure, 47 sec 4th.
1911 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1911 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1911 Velocity, 47 sec 4th.	1911 Golden Measure, 47 sec 4th.
1912 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1912 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1912 Velocity, 47 sec 4th.	1912 Golden Measure, 47 sec 4th.
1913 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1913 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1913 Velocity, 47 sec 4th.	1913 Golden Measure, 47 sec 4th.
1914 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1914 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1914 Velocity, 47 sec 4th.	1914 Golden Measure, 47 sec 4th.
1915 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1915 White Knight, 47 sec 4th.	1915 Velocity, 47 sec 4th.	1915 Golden Measure, 47 sec 4th.

A Newmarket Gold Cup over the Summer Course in miles a fur, and won by

NEWMARKET STAKES (ABOUT) New a mile & a fur.	NEWMARKET STAKES Newmarket and spring a mile & a fur.	HUNT OUP (ABOUT) New miles 1/2 fur 100 yds.	STEWARDS OUP. (GOODWOOD) New a mile & a fur.
1906 New a mile & a fur.	1906 New a mile & a fur.	1906 Hunt Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.	1906 Stewards Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.
1907 New a mile & a fur.	1907 New a mile & a fur.	1907 Hunt Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.	1907 Stewards Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.
1908 New a mile & a fur.	1908 New a mile & a fur.	1908 Hunt Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.	1908 Stewards Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.
1909 New a mile & a fur.	1909 New a mile & a fur.	1909 Hunt Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.	1909 Stewards Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.
1910 New a mile & a fur.	1910 New a mile & a fur.	1910 Hunt Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.	1910 Stewards Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.
1911 New a mile & a fur.	1911 New a mile & a fur.	1911 Hunt Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.	1911 Stewards Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.
1912 New a mile & a fur.	1912 New a mile & a fur.	1912 Hunt Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.	1912 Stewards Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.
1913 New a mile & a fur.	1913 New a mile & a fur.	1913 Hunt Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.	1913 Stewards Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.
1914 New a mile & a fur.	1914 New a mile & a fur.	1914 Hunt Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.	1914 Stewards Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.
1915 New a mile & a fur.	1915 New a mile & a fur.	1915 Hunt Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.	1915 Stewards Oup, 1/2 fur 100 yds.

A Newmarket Handicap, won by Chap Gole, 47 sec 4th.

CHAMPIONSHIP New a mile & a fur.	CARRIAGES New last in 1/2 mile & a fur.	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS a mile & a fur.	LINCOLN HIDE a mile.
1906 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1906 Carriage, 47 sec 4th.	1906 Grand Prix, 47 sec 4th.	1906 Lincoln Hide, 47 sec 4th.
1907 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1907 Carriage, 47 sec 4th.	1907 Grand Prix, 47 sec 4th.	1907 Lincoln Hide, 47 sec 4th.
1908 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1908 Carriage, 47 sec 4th.	1908 Grand Prix, 47 sec 4th.	1908 Lincoln Hide, 47 sec 4th.
1909 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1909 Carriage, 47 sec 4th.	1909 Grand Prix, 47 sec 4th.	1909 Lincoln Hide, 47 sec 4th.
1910 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1910 Carriage, 47 sec 4th.	1910 Grand Prix, 47 sec 4th.	1910 Lincoln Hide, 47 sec 4th.
1911 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1911 Carriage, 47 sec 4th.	1911 Grand Prix, 47 sec 4th.	1911 Lincoln Hide, 47 sec 4th.
1912 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1912 Carriage, 47 sec 4th.	1912 Grand Prix, 47 sec 4th.	1912 Lincoln Hide, 47 sec 4th.
1913 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1913 Carriage, 47 sec 4th.	1913 Grand Prix, 47 sec 4th.	1913 Lincoln Hide, 47 sec 4th.
1914 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1914 Carriage, 47 sec 4th.	1914 Grand Prix, 47 sec 4th.	1914 Lincoln Hide, 47 sec 4th.
1915 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1915 Carriage, 47 sec 4th.	1915 Grand Prix, 47 sec 4th.	1915 Lincoln Hide, 47 sec 4th.

GRAND NATIONAL a mile & a fur.	CITY & SUBURBAN a mile.	KENTON JUEL Kenton Spring Meeting a mile, from 1906 to 1915.	POSS OF WALFERT Newmarket and July a mile & a fur.
1906 Grand National, 47 sec 4th.	1906 City & Suburban, 47 sec 4th.	1906 Kenton Juel, 47 sec 4th.	1906 Poss of Walfert, 47 sec 4th.
1907 Grand National, 47 sec 4th.	1907 City & Suburban, 47 sec 4th.	1907 Kenton Juel, 47 sec 4th.	1907 Poss of Walfert, 47 sec 4th.
1908 Grand National, 47 sec 4th.	1908 City & Suburban, 47 sec 4th.	1908 Kenton Juel, 47 sec 4th.	1908 Poss of Walfert, 47 sec 4th.
1909 Grand National, 47 sec 4th.	1909 City & Suburban, 47 sec 4th.	1909 Kenton Juel, 47 sec 4th.	1909 Poss of Walfert, 47 sec 4th.
1910 Grand National, 47 sec 4th.	1910 City & Suburban, 47 sec 4th.	1910 Kenton Juel, 47 sec 4th.	1910 Poss of Walfert, 47 sec 4th.
1911 Grand National, 47 sec 4th.	1911 City & Suburban, 47 sec 4th.	1911 Kenton Juel, 47 sec 4th.	1911 Poss of Walfert, 47 sec 4th.
1912 Grand National, 47 sec 4th.	1912 City & Suburban, 47 sec 4th.	1912 Kenton Juel, 47 sec 4th.	1912 Poss of Walfert, 47 sec 4th.
1913 Grand National, 47 sec 4th.	1913 City & Suburban, 47 sec 4th.	1913 Kenton Juel, 47 sec 4th.	1913 Poss of Walfert, 47 sec 4th.
1914 Grand National, 47 sec 4th.	1914 City & Suburban, 47 sec 4th.	1914 Kenton Juel, 47 sec 4th.	1914 Poss of Walfert, 47 sec 4th.
1915 Grand National, 47 sec 4th.	1915 City & Suburban, 47 sec 4th.	1915 Kenton Juel, 47 sec 4th.	1915 Poss of Walfert, 47 sec 4th.

CHAMPION STAKES (NEWMARKET) New a mile & a fur.	NEW STAKES (ABOUT) For two-year-olds a mile & a fur.	MIDDLE PK PLATE (NEWMARKET) a mile.	DEWEEST PLATE (NEWMARKET) a mile.
1906 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1906 New Stakes, 47 sec 4th.	1906 Middle Pk Plate, 47 sec 4th.	1906 Deweest Plate, 47 sec 4th.
1907 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1907 New Stakes, 47 sec 4th.	1907 Middle Pk Plate, 47 sec 4th.	1907 Deweest Plate, 47 sec 4th.
1908 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1908 New Stakes, 47 sec 4th.	1908 Middle Pk Plate, 47 sec 4th.	1908 Deweest Plate, 47 sec 4th.
1909 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1909 New Stakes, 47 sec 4th.	1909 Middle Pk Plate, 47 sec 4th.	1909 Deweest Plate, 47 sec 4th.
1910 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1910 New Stakes, 47 sec 4th.	1910 Middle Pk Plate, 47 sec 4th.	1910 Deweest Plate, 47 sec 4th.
1911 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1911 New Stakes, 47 sec 4th.	1911 Middle Pk Plate, 47 sec 4th.	1911 Deweest Plate, 47 sec 4th.
1912 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1912 New Stakes, 47 sec 4th.	1912 Middle Pk Plate, 47 sec 4th.	1912 Deweest Plate, 47 sec 4th.
1913 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1913 New Stakes, 47 sec 4th.	1913 Middle Pk Plate, 47 sec 4th.	1913 Deweest Plate, 47 sec 4th.
1914 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1914 New Stakes, 47 sec 4th.	1914 Middle Pk Plate, 47 sec 4th.	1914 Deweest Plate, 47 sec 4th.
1915 Champion, 47 sec 4th.	1915 New Stakes, 47 sec 4th.	1915 Middle Pk Plate, 47 sec 4th.	1915 Deweest Plate, 47 sec 4th.

RUGBY UNION	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND	ASSOCIATION
1906 Rugby Union, 47 sec 4th.	1906 County Championship, 47 sec 4th.	1906 England & Scotland, 47 sec 4th.	1906 Association, 47 sec 4th.
1907 Rugby Union, 47 sec 4th.	1907 County Championship, 47 sec 4th.	1907 England & Scotland, 47 sec 4th.	1907 Association, 47 sec 4th.
1908 Rugby Union, 47 sec 4th.	1908 County Championship, 47 sec 4th.	1908 England & Scotland, 47 sec 4th.	1908 Association, 47 sec 4th.
1909 Rugby Union, 47 sec 4th.	1909 County Championship, 47 sec 4th.	1909 England & Scotland, 47 sec 4th.	1909 Association, 47 sec 4th.
1910 Rugby Union, 47 sec 4th.	1910 County Championship, 47 sec 4th.	1910 England & Scotland, 47 sec 4th.	1910 Association, 47 sec 4th.
1911 Rugby Union, 47 sec 4th.	1911 County Championship, 47 sec 4th.	1911 England & Scotland, 47 sec 4th.	1911 Association, 47 sec 4th.
1912 Rugby Union, 47 sec 4th.	1912 County Championship, 47 sec 4th.	1912 England & Scotland, 47 sec 4th.	1912 Association, 47 sec 4th.
1913 Rugby Union, 47 sec 4th.	1913 County Championship, 47 sec 4th.	1913 England & Scotland, 47 sec 4th.	1913 Association, 47 sec 4th.
1914 Rugby Union, 47 sec 4th.	1914 County Championship, 47 sec 4th.	1914 England & Scotland, 47 sec 4th.	1914 Association, 47 sec 4th.
1915 Rugby Union, 47 sec 4th.	1915 County Championship, 47 sec 4th.	1915 England & Scotland, 47 sec 4th.	1915 Association, 47 sec 4th.

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**OLD BILLIARD CHAMPION
SHIP (ON SPECIAL SCALE)**

Year	Winner
1925	W. Cook & J. Roberts, jr.
1926	W. Cook & J. Roberts, jr.
1928	J. Roberts, jr. & Earl Cook.
1929	J. Roberts, jr. & Earl Cook.
1930	J. Roberts, jr. & Earl Cook.
1931	J. Bennett & W. Cook.
1932	J. Bennett & T. Taylor.
1933	J. Roberts, jr. & Earl Cook.
1934	J. Roberts, jr. & J. Bennett.

Bennett resigned. Cook & Roberts made the largest haul.

WORLDWIDE AQUATIC

CHAMPIONSHIP			
Yr	Winner		
1901	T	Stanbury	G Towns
1902	G	Towns	T Stanbury
1903	T	Towns	E Darnan
1904	W	Webb	G Towns
1905	R	Arnatt	W Webb
1906	R	Arnatt	W Webb
1907	R	Arnatt	E Barr
1908	E	Barry	R Arnatt
1909	E	Barry	E Darnan
1910	E	Barry	H Pearle

the previous match were 3,000 up, but the others saving the first, 4,000 up, also not champion Billard American rules C. Dawson, then H. W. Stevenson in 1904 H. W. Stevenson defeated C. Dawson several times. In 1906 and 1907 there was no match. In 1908 M. Inman challenged, and became champion by default of answer. In 1909, 1910 and 1911 there was no match. In 1912 M. Inman beat T. Moore for the title. There was no challenge in 1913, 1914 and 1915. M. Inman also holds the Billiard

LAKETENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Championship of England Cup was
 established, which after being long
 term by R. W. Boyd & Higgins was
 won by J. K. Smith, who was finally won by Ham
 when he dominated the later in the
 championship was finally won outright
 by Harry when he beat Norman in a
 that race carrying with it both the
 and English Championship title
 : In Australia, & In New Zealand
 & On the Zambesi South Africa
 & First race for a third cup. The
 title of English Champion was a
 included.
 & English Championship also
 closed.

WINGLANDING RECORDS

[illegible]

OTHER OLYMPIC RECORDS

[illegible]

Ashland.—Jas. Ed. Norvell, 174 S. 1st Jda. in
 1924. 9 spec. Long Island U.S.A. May 29, 1923.
 John Paul Jones, Jr. Cambridge Mass. U.S.A.
 in 4 males 24-26th spec. May 22, 1923. Abel B.
 Kiviat, 1 male, 1 juv. in 2 males, 9-10th spec., as there-
 bridge Mass. U.S.A. in 1 male, 1 juv. as there-
 bridge Mass. U.S.A. in 1 male, 1 juv. as there-
 bridge Mass. U.S.A. in 1 male, 1 juv. as there-
 London to Brighton Walk.—Reared by H. V. L.
 1 male, 1 juv. in 2 males, 24-26th spec. May 22, 1923.
 Brighton and back record, 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂, 1 juv. as there-
 Brighton, 2 spec., 1923.
 Reared in a dry grassy meadow, 1 male, 1 juv.
 2 spec., by H. V. L. Brighton, New York, Dec. 2, 1923.
 Brighton.—Frederick W. in Argentina, 1 male, 1 juv.
 Brighton, 1 male, 1 juv. as there-bridge Mass. U.S.A.
 Brighton, 1 male, 1 juv. as there-bridge Mass. U.S.A.

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Yds.	Name	Age	Time		Yds.	Name	Age	Time			Name	Age	Time	
100	A. F. Duffy	18	1.12		100	R. Donaldson	18	1.12		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
200	D. J. Kelly	18	2.05		200	R. Donaldson	18	2.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
300	Howard P. Drew	18	3.05		300	R. Donaldson	18	3.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
400	H. E. Walker	18	4.05		400	R. Donaldson	18	4.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
500	Howard P. Drew	18	5.05		500	R. Donaldson	18	5.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
600	C. F. Smith	18	6.05		600	R. Donaldson	18	6.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
700	Frederick W. Kelly	18	7.05		700	R. Donaldson	18	7.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
800	H. E. Walker	18	8.05		800	R. Donaldson	18	8.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
900	W. Applethorpe	18	9.05		900	R. Donaldson	18	9.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1000	R. J. Weller	18	10.05		1000	R. Donaldson	18	10.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1100	R. J. Weller	18	11.05		1100	R. Donaldson	18	11.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1200	R. C. Green	18	12.05		1200	R. Donaldson	18	12.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1300	R. C. Green	18	13.05		1300	R. Donaldson	18	13.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1400	D. F. Lippincott	18	14.05		1400	R. Donaldson	18	14.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1500	W. Applethorpe	18	15.05		1500	R. Donaldson	18	15.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1600	H. E. Polling	18	16.05		1600	R. Donaldson	18	16.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1700	R. J. Weller	18	17.05		1700	R. Donaldson	18	17.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1800	W. Halsewell	18	18.05		1800	R. Donaldson	18	18.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1900	O. Greenings	18	19.05		1900	R. Donaldson	18	19.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
2000	W. W. Long	18	20.05		2000	R. Donaldson	18	20.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
400	W. Halsewell	18	4.05		400	R. Donaldson	18	4.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
500	G. R. Landerson	18	5.05		500	R. Donaldson	18	5.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
600	W. W. Sheppard	18	6.05		600	R. Donaldson	18	6.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
700	R. H. Sheppard	18	7.05		700	R. Donaldson	18	7.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
800	R. H. Sheppard	18	8.05		800	R. Donaldson	18	8.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
900	R. H. Sheppard	18	9.05		900	R. Donaldson	18	9.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1000	R. H. Sheppard	18	10.05		1000	R. Donaldson	18	10.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1100	R. H. Sheppard	18	11.05		1100	R. Donaldson	18	11.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1200	R. H. Sheppard	18	12.05		1200	R. Donaldson	18	12.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1300	R. H. Sheppard	18	13.05		1300	R. Donaldson	18	13.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1400	R. H. Sheppard	18	14.05		1400	R. Donaldson	18	14.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1500	R. H. Sheppard	18	15.05		1500	R. Donaldson	18	15.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1600	R. H. Sheppard	18	16.05		1600	R. Donaldson	18	16.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1700	R. H. Sheppard	18	17.05		1700	R. Donaldson	18	17.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1800	R. H. Sheppard	18	18.05		1800	R. Donaldson	18	18.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1900	R. H. Sheppard	18	19.05		1900	R. Donaldson	18	19.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
2000	R. H. Sheppard	18	20.05		2000	R. Donaldson	18	20.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
100	G. W. Hutton	18	1.05		100	R. Donaldson	18	1.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
200	N. Taber	18	2.05		200	R. Donaldson	18	2.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
300	R. Rankin	18	3.05		300	R. Donaldson	18	3.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
400	A. Strubb	18	4.05		400	R. Donaldson	18	4.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
500	A. Strubb	18	5.05		500	R. Donaldson	18	5.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
600	A. Strubb	18	6.05		600	R. Donaldson	18	6.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
700	A. Strubb	18	7.05		700	R. Donaldson	18	7.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
800	A. Strubb	18	8.05		800	R. Donaldson	18	8.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
900	A. Strubb	18	9.05		900	R. Donaldson	18	9.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1000	A. Strubb	18	10.05		1000	R. Donaldson	18	10.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1100	A. Strubb	18	11.05		1100	R. Donaldson	18	11.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1200	A. Strubb	18	12.05		1200	R. Donaldson	18	12.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1300	A. Strubb	18	13.05		1300	R. Donaldson	18	13.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1400	A. Strubb	18	14.05		1400	R. Donaldson	18	14.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1500	A. Strubb	18	15.05		1500	R. Donaldson	18	15.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1600	A. Strubb	18	16.05		1600	R. Donaldson	18	16.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1700	A. Strubb	18	17.05		1700	R. Donaldson	18	17.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1800	A. Strubb	18	18.05		1800	R. Donaldson	18	18.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1900	A. Strubb	18	19.05		1900	R. Donaldson	18	19.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
2000	A. Strubb	18	20.05		2000	R. Donaldson	18	20.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
100	A. Strubb	18	1.05		100	R. Donaldson	18	1.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
200	A. Strubb	18	2.05		200	R. Donaldson	18	2.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
300	A. Strubb	18	3.05		300	R. Donaldson	18	3.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
400	A. Strubb	18	4.05		400	R. Donaldson	18	4.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
500	A. Strubb	18	5.05		500	R. Donaldson	18	5.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
600	A. Strubb	18	6.05		600	R. Donaldson	18	6.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
700	A. Strubb	18	7.05		700	R. Donaldson	18	7.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
800	A. Strubb	18	8.05		800	R. Donaldson	18	8.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
900	A. Strubb	18	9.05		900	R. Donaldson	18	9.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1000	A. Strubb	18	10.05		1000	R. Donaldson	18	10.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1100	A. Strubb	18	11.05		1100	R. Donaldson	18	11.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1200	A. Strubb	18	12.05		1200	R. Donaldson	18	12.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1300	A. Strubb	18	13.05		1300	R. Donaldson	18	13.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1400	A. Strubb	18	14.05		1400	R. Donaldson	18	14.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1500	A. Strubb	18	15.05		1500	R. Donaldson	18	15.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1600	A. Strubb	18	16.05		1600	R. Donaldson	18	16.05		Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888. Best "spot-in" break (100-0) made by W. J. Paul, 1888.				
1700	A. Strubb	18												

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

THE Weights and Measures Act of 1889, which superseded all previous laws upon the subject, enacts the measures which may legally be used in the United Kingdom. These are based upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, which are kept in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

Further Acts of Parliament were passed in 1886 and 1894 dealing with the question of verification of weights and measures, and regulations were issued by the Board of Trade in 1907 respecting the inspection and stamping of weights and measures.

The Yard and the Pound are the only two independent standards for weights and measures, as the Gallon, the standard of capacity, both for dry and liquid measure is not independent, but is based upon the Pound. The Gallon is defined in the Act of 1824 as the volume of ten imperial standard pounds weight of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, with the water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, and the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

For the use of Apothecaries and for selling drugs retail

Of the Apothecaries measure of weight, the grain is the same as the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries ounce contains 480 grains, like the Troy ounce. But, of the measure of capacity, the Apothecaries *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *drasm*, and the words are spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437 1/2 grains), and the *fluid drachm* (54 60/100 grains) is equal in weight to two Avoirdupois *drysts*.

Measure of WFLM

30 grains	=	1 scruple (℥i)	
3 scruples	=	1 drachm (℥ss)	
8 drachms	=	1 Apothecaries ounce	(or Apoth.)

Measures of Capacity

60 minims (m.℥) = 1 fluid drachm (fl. dr.)
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (fl. oz.).

Avoiding Weight.

7000 grains (gr)	=	1 pound (lb).
16 drams (dr)	=	1 ounce (oz)
16 ounces	=	1 pound.
14 pounds	=	1 stone *
16 pounds	=	1 quarter
4 quarters	=	1 hundredweight (cwt).
2 stone	=	1 hundredweight.
20 hundredweight	=	1 ton.
1 ton	=	2240 pounds.

They Weigh

For weighing gold and silver and precious stones the Troy ounce is equal in weight to 480 grains. In dealing with quantities less than an ounce, the ounce is divided decimally, not into grains. Larger quantities than an ounce are stated in ounces.

Jewellers' Wacht

By an Order in Council of Oct. 24, 1937, the metric unit of one milligram is ordained the legal standard of weights for precious stones and metals.

Der Lehrer

in plants	deep troughs	at 2 feet	in	2 quart.
of quartz	quartz & spg	at 2 ft	=	x peak
& rocks	-	-	=	x bushel

* The weight of stone (for dead weight) is 8 lb. only.

Lessons of Devotion

4 gills	=	1 pint
2 pints	=	1 quart
4 quarts	=	1 gallon
2 gallons	=	1 peck
4 pecks	=	1 bushel
2 bushels	=	1 quarter
26 bushels	=	1 chaldron

Судья

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned —

Wheat, English, 60 lb. Foreign, 60 lb.
Barley English, 50 lb. French, 50½ lb.
Mediterranean 50 lb.
Oats, English, 39 lb. Foreign, 38 and 40 lb.
Rye and Malze, 60 lb. Buckwheat, 50 lb.
The 1 & 2 barrels of flour is 60 lb.

How and How Often

Truss of Straw 35 lb Truss of Old Hay, 55 lb
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb
Load, 36 Trusses—Straw 12 cwt. 2 qr 8 lb
Old Hay, 18 cwt New Hay, 10 cwt 3 qr 4 lb.

Liquid Measure.

4 gills = 1 pint
2 pints = 1 quart
4 quarts = 1 gallon
31½ gallons = 1 barrel
2 barrels = 1 hogshead

Size of Bacteria

	Size of Barrels	Gals.
Fukin (1) Quarter Barrel		9
Anker (10 gallons)		20
Kilderkin, Rundlet or $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrel		21
Barrel		26
Tierce (48 gallons)		48
Hogshead of Ale (v $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels)		54
Punchoon		78
Butt of Ale		108

Bottle Neckard

The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 25 fluid

In the drug trade two large bottles are used —

Corbyn = 40 fluid oz. (quart).
Winchester quart = 80 " (½ gallon).
Liter

1 cubic inch = 62.5 grains
 1 gallon (256 1/2 cub. in.) = 10 lb. (distilled)
 1 cubic foot = 62 1/2 lb
 25 1/2 cubic ft. (256 gal.) = 1 ton
 Water for Ships. Ton, 250 gals. Butt 200, Pun
 cheon 75, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.
 Cisterns. A cistern 4 feet in s.; and 3 deep will
 hold brimful 256 1/2 gallons, weighing 16 cwt,
 5 lbs and 5 1/2 lb in addition to its own weight.

Analysis of Length

12 inches (in) = 1 foot (ft)
 3 feet = 1 yard (yd)
 5½ yards = 1 rod, pole, or perch
 4 poles = 1 chain* or ten links
 10 chains = 1 furlong
 8 furlongs = 1 mile.
 3 miles = 1 league.

Technical Manual

6 feet = 1 fathom
24 feet = 1 chain
120 fathoms = 1 cable length
1.852 fathoms = 1 nautical mile or knot

A New Division of the Irish

New denunciations of standards, being equivalents to or multiples or aliquot parts of the

* **NOTE**—The width of no yard in the length of a
cricket match.

Imperial measure of an inch, have been made and verified by the Board of Trade, and became standards under the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, on and after Nov. 1, 1874.

According to the schedule of the new denominations the descriptive number of the equivalent of an inch is $\frac{1}{10}$ B.G. (Birmingham gauge). The new numbers proceed by units down to $\frac{1}{10}$ B.G., which equals $\frac{1}{10}$ inch, diminishing thereafter from $\frac{1}{10}$ B.G. ($\frac{1}{10}$ inch) by units to 30 B.G. ($\frac{1}{300}$ inch).

Square or Surface Measure.
 144 square inches = 1 square foot.
 9 square feet = 1 square yard.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ square yard = 1 square rod or perch.
 40 square rods = 1 rood.
 4 roods = 1 acre ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre square yards).
 640 acres = 1 square mile ($3,607,360$ square yards).

Circular Measure.
 60 seconds (") = 1 minute (').
 60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
 30 degrees = 1 sign.
 12 signs = 1 circumference.
 Diameter of circle $\times 3.1416$ = circumference.
 Diameter squared $\times .7854$ = area of circle.
 Diameter squared $\times 3.1416$ = surface of sphere.
 Diameter cubed $\times .5236$ = solidity of sphere.
 One degree of circumference $\times 37.3$ = radius.
 Diameter of cylinder $\times 3.1416$, product by length or height, gives the surface.
 Diameter squared $\times .7854$, product by length or height, gives solid content.

Cubic Measure.
 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Electrical Measure.
 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 electro-magnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 10.638 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106.3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international AMPERE, 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 a centigramme 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 ampere, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $\frac{1}{100}$ 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 COLUMB, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere during 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 ampere 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 ampere per second.

Builders' Measurements.
 Stock or kiln bricks $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches $\times 4\frac{1}{2}$ $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
 Welsh fire-bricks 9 " $\times 4\frac{1}{2}$ $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
 Paving bricks 9 " $\times 4\frac{1}{2}$ $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Square tiles $8\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$ $\times 1$.
 Dutch clinker bricks $9\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 4$ $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

A Rod of Brickwork $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet $\times 16\frac{1}{2}$ feet $\times 1$ brick thick = 360 cubic feet or $12\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards, and contains about $4,500$ bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.

Ordinary bricks weigh about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs each a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A Piece of Wall Paper is $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft long $\times$ as in wide (English), and $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft $\times$ as in (French).

Timber and Wood.
 40 cubic feet unhewed, 50 cubic feet squared = 1 load.
 100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
 A standard hundred of deals contains six pieces.
 The Petersburg standard consists of 16 cubic feet, or ten pieces $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $\times 11$ in $\times 12$ ft, or ten pieces 3 in $\times 12$ in $\times 6$ ft.
 A Batton is not more than 7 inches wide, a Deal not more than 9 inches. Planks are 12 to 4 inches thick, and 12 inches and up in width.
 A Cord of Wood is $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons, or 128 cubic feet.

Gross of Staves			
Employ	in in	Ladies	in in
" Small	$16\frac{1}{2} \times 14$	" Small	16×12
Prisencases	14×14	" Large	14×12
Duchemes	14×12		14×8
Marchionesses	12×12	Plantation	12×12
" Small	12×12	Doubled	12×10
Countesses	12×8		12×7
" Wide	12×8	Smalls	12×6
Vicountesses	12×6	Dicks	12×6
" Small	12×6	Dicks	12×6

Specific Gravities.

Weight of following substances compared with the weight of a similar quantity of water.

Alcohol	—	0.79	Brandy	—	0.86
Aluminium	—	2.70	Brass	—	8.40
Bamite	—	2.50	Chalk	—	1.50
Barytes	—	4.50	Cider	—	1.00
Bell	—	7.80	Clay	—	1.90

half hour the number increases until 8 bells at 4 a.m., then a half again at 4.30 a.m. to 9 bells at 5 a.m.; 1 bell at 5.30 a.m. and 8 bells at noon. In the afternoon 1 bell sounds at 2.30 p.m. and 8 bells at 4 p.m., after which is the *Port 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, 4 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 5 p.m.
Second Dog	5 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 *W.*

Tons.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the *Cran Measures Act*, 1826, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing 21; imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 9½ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Moss*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 12½ each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Leet*, which contains 12,500 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 25 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 250 = 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,250 = 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 12,500 = 1 Cured herring is sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 21½ imperial gallons, or 10 half barrels of 21½ 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, 1873, is in force.

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 6,093 feet at the

Equator to 6,268 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,093½ feet. The *Statute 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 *American Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 200 fathoms, or 360 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,926 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

Ship Measurement.

The *Ton-measurement* of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogheads = 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 20 quarters of wheat = 200 cubic feet. This cubic space is the *Ton-register* used by all maritime nations, 200 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 200.

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" indicating that the vessel in question is capable of steaming or sailing 15 nautical miles in one hour. The *Statute Mile* = 6,080 feet, (the *Statute Mile* being 5,280 feet and the *Geographical Mile* 6,080 feet). The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 25 knots in statute miles.

Knots	Miles.	Knots	Miles.	Knots	Miles.
1	1.1515	21	24.1815	23	26.5345
2	2.3030	22	24.5670	24	27.0120
3	3.4545	23	24.9525	25	27.4895
4	4.6060	24	25.3380		
5	5.7575	25	25.7235		
6	6.9090	26	26.1090		
7	8.0605	27	26.4945		
8	9.2120	28	26.8800		
9	10.3635	29	27.2655		
10	11.5150	30	27.6510		
11	12.6665	31	28.0365		
12	13.8180	32	28.4220		

Paper and Book Measures.

Writing Paper.

24 sheets = 1 quire.
48 quires = 1 ream.

Printing Paper

24 sheets = 1 ream.
5 reams = 1 bundle.
5 bundles = 1 bale.

Sizes of Printing Paper

Foolscap	=	27	×	13½	inches.
Crown	=	20	×	25	"
Post	=	20	×	26	"
Demy	=	22½	×	27	"
Medium	=	24	×	29	"
Royal	=	25	×	30	"
Super Post	=	25	×	25½	"
Double Foolscap	=	27	×	17	"
Super Royal	=	27½	×	20½	"
Double Crown	=	30	×	20	"
Imperial	=	30	×	22	"
Columnia	=	34½	×	23½	"
Atlas	=	36	×	26	"
Double Post	=	40	×	30	"

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers

Manuscript	=	78	×	48	inches
Antiquarian	=	53	×	31	"
Double Elephant	=	40	×	26½	"
Atlas	=	24	×	26	"
Colombier	=	34½	×	23½	"
Imperial	=	30	×	22	"
Elephant	=	28	×	23	"
Super Royal	=	27	×	29	"
Royal	=	25	×	27½	"
Medium	=	24	×	27½	"
Large Post	=	20½	×	26½	"
Copy or Draft	=	20	×	26	"
Demy	=	20	×	25½	"
Post	=	19	×	25½	"
Foolscap	=	17	×	13½	"
Print	=	16½	×	13½	"
Post	=	15	×	12½	"

Sizes of Brown Papers

Casing	=	46	×	36	inches
Double Imperial	=	45	×	29	"
Elephant	=	34	×	24	"
Double Four Pound	=	37	×	21	"
Imperial 44y	=	29	×	22	"
Eleven Cap	=	26	×	21	"
Bar Cap	=	24	×	19½	"
Kent Cap	=	21	×	22	"

Sizes of Bound Books

Quarto = 4to Octavo = 8vo

Demy 8mo	=	34	×	5½	inches
Foolscap 8vo	=	6½	×	4½	"
Crown 8vo	=	7½	×	5	"
Large Crown 8vo	=	8	×	5½	"
Demy 8vo	=	9½	×	6½	"
Medium 8vo	=	9½	×	6	"
Royal 8vo	=	10	×	6½	"
Super Royal 8vo	=	10½	×	6½	"
Imperial 8vo	=	11	×	7½	"
Foolscap 4to	=	8½	×	6½	"
Crown 4to	=	10	×	7½	"
Demy 4to	=	12½	×	8½	"
Royal 4to	=	12½	×	10	"
Imperial 4to	=	13	×	11	"
Crown Folio	=	15	×	20	"
Demy Folio	=	17½	×	22½	"
Royal Folio	=	20	×	25½	"
Music	=	14	×	10½	"

Sizes of Type.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in this Almanack is named *Nonpareil*. The column contains 72 lines, and is, technically, 24 Ems wide, on an average every column actually contains about 2,000 letters. The compositor in making out his bill reckons that the column contains so many (2,000) ems he then, doubling that number, charges as so many (2,000) ems.

A very minute type, used only occasionally, is—*Brilliant*. A column the size of this in the Almanack if set in Brilliant would contain 224 lines and about 7,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

Diamond is the next size the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

Pica, 65 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

Ruby, 67 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

Nonpareil, 72 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

Minion, 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

Brevier, 56 lines, 1,920 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

Bourgeois, 53 lines, 1,500 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

Long Primer, 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

Small Pica, 43 lines, 1,200 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

Pica, 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

English, 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

Great Primer, 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

Double Pica, 22 lines, 400 letters—

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METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Tables for the conversion of British and Metric Weights and Measures will be found on a later page headed "Double Conversion Table 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 1867.

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.

The names of the sub-divisions and multiples of each of the standard measures of the Metric system are as follows.

For the sake of comparison, the equivalent values of the nearest British measure is given.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre = 0.3937 inch (near)

10 centimetres = 1 decimetre = 0.3937 foot (near)

10 decimetres = 1 METRE (m) = 1.0936 yard.

10 metres = 1 dekametre (dam) = 1.094 poles

10 dekametres = 1 hectometre = 0.4972 furlong

10 hectometres = 1 kilometre = 0.6214 mile (near)

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT

10 milligrams = 1 centigram = 0.1543 grain.

10 centigrams = 1 decigram = 1.5432 "

10 decigrams = 1 grammme = 15.4323 "

10 grammes = 1 dekagram = 5.6438 drams

10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram = 3.5974 oz.

10 hectograms = 1 KILOGRAM (kg) = 2.2046 lb

10 kilograms = 1 MYRILOGRAM = 15.747 stones.

10 myrilograms = 1 quintal (q) = 1.1023 cwt.

10 quintals = 1 tonne (t) = 0.9842 ton

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY

10 millilitres = 1 centilitre = 0.0704 gill

10 centilitres = 1 de-lilitre (dl) = 0.7739 pint

10 de-litres = 1 LITRE (l) = 0.7739 quart

10 litres = 1 dekalitre = 1.967 gals.

10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre = 2.2047 bushels (near)

4.—MEASURES OF LAND

100 sq. metres = 1 are (a) = 0.0988 rood

100 ares = 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

100 hectares = 1 sq kilometre = 0.386 sq. mil.

Notes.

1 hectolitre = 100 litres = 2.775 bushels.

1 hectolitre per hectare = 1 sq bushels per acre.

1 quintal = 100 kilograms = 2.205 bushels

1 quintal per hectare = 1 sq bushels per acre

1 are = 100 square metres = 3.953 pence a bushel

1 " 1 quintal = 1.43 " a cental

1 " 1 " (duky) = 1.43 " a quarter

THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures are those of the United Kingdom, with the following differences:—

Weight.—The short ton the Cental of

true Cwt. is used; the short ton is 20 centals = 2,000 lb. The long ton is 4 quarters of 28 lb. = 1 cwt (224 lb.), 100 cwt = 1 ton (2,240 lb.).

Capacity.—For corn, the old bushel of 2,150.4 cubic inches, its gallon = 230.8 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 = 120.105 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7.687 grains of water = 16 Imperial ounces. For medicinal purposes the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 453.6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 56 minims.

BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

Channel Islands		
Verpée (Normandy)	7 acres	Goumay
rood	= 44 acres	4 acres
Bushel	= 6 g gallons	5 g gallons.
Pound	= 7.567 grains	7.567 grains.
Cwt	(224 lb.) = 128 g lb.	(224 lb.) = 128 g lb.

British India.

Guz usually 39 inches	also the yard	
Digha (Bengal)	usually =	600 acres
Cawny (Madras)	=	133 "
Tula (rupee weight)	=	180 grains
Beer, 80 tolas	=	1 lb 1 oz
Manud, 40 seers	=	80 lb 1 lb
(Madras)	=	80 lb 1 lb
Candy	=	300 lb
Visham = 3 lb, Daugali	=	3 pints
Parah	=	15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore)	=	7.7 lb
Pikul	100 catties =	133 lb

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*—League about 2.5 Imperial gallons half arm = 12.5 Imperial gallons anker = 5.1 Imperial gallons Capacity Mud = 3 bushels The general surface measure in Morgen, equal to 2.4726 acres, 1.000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1.053 British Imperial feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb is used Recently a Bill was introduced to provide for the standardization 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* (which see) has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except the United Kingdom and Russia) and is permanent in all countries throughout the World.

Russia.

In Russia the standard of length is the Sachine, which is equal to seven British feet. The standard of weight is the Pound, equal to nine tenths of the British pound. The other measures are—

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH

10 verstok	= 1 arshine
3 arshine	= 1 machine
300 arshine	= 1 verst = 0.663 mile.
1 sq verst	= 0.44 sq mile.
1 desyatina	= 2.7 acres.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT

1 solotnik	= 1 loch.
36 loch	= 1 pound.
40 pounds	= 1 pood (36 lb 1 lb.).
10 poods	= 1 bershovik.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY

1 vedra (8 shekels) = 5706 Imperial gallons
 1 shekvert (8 shekels) = 5772 Imperial bushels.

Turkey

In Turkey the weights and measures differ considerably in the different *vilayets*, but the following are those used at Constantinople and the neighbourhood—

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH

1 fersa = 1 rop.
 8 rups = 1 pek = 56.77 British inches.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT

16 kiras = 1 dram
 400 drams = 1 oke = 2.56 British pounds.
 44 okes = 1 kantar

The usual measure of capacity in Turkey is the *Kiloh* which is slightly larger than the British bushel

Greece

1 ocyne = 84 lb.
 1 quintal = 136 lb.
 1 livre = 2 lb.
 1 drachme = 11 oz.

Egypt.

1 Pic (tertiles) = 52.75 inches
 1 Feddan (land) = 1.036 acres
 1 Oke = 57.75 lb.
 1 Kantar = 55.00 lb.
 1 Ardeh of wheat or maize = 128 okes = 346.66 lb.
 1 Ardeh of barley = 88 okes = 242.22 lb.
 1 Ardeh of rice = 128 okes = 346.66 lb.

China

1 Tael weight = 1.13 oz.
 1 Catty = 1.33 lb.
 1 Poul = 133 lb.
 1 Ta'lin = 1.42 inches.
 1 Li = 1.95 feet.
 1 Chang = 1.75 feet.
 1 Li = 1.15 feet.

Japan and Formosa.

1 Ri = 4.403 miles
 1 Square ri = 5.953 sq miles
 1 Chu = 5.443 chafu
 1 Munsu ebo = 5.407 aches
 1 Ken = 1.984 yaku
 1 Tsubo = 3.958 sq yards.
 1 Liquid koku = 39.703 gallons.
 1 Dry koku = 4.769 bushels.
 1 Koku of capacity = 0.1 ton
 1 Liquid sho = 1.588 quarts.
 1 Dry sho = 1.985 poks.
 1 Kwan = 8.673 lb.
 1 Man = 1.368 lb.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British Measures

The Cubit was the length of the forearm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger. Its length, as a measure, varied in different countries. The English Cubit was 18 inches. The Ell also varied. The English Ell was 45 inches, the Scottish Ell was 37 inches.

The Hand, still used for measuring horses, was 4 inches.

The Scotch Mile and the Statute Acre are based on the Statute Fathom of 66 yards. The Mile is 320 perches (1,760 yards), and the Acre

480 square perches (4,800 square yards). In former times other miles and acres, based on different perches, were also used, among which were the following—

The Scottish Mile was 220 faths or Scottish perches, each of 6 Scottish ells (1.564 yards). The Scottish Mile was about 174 Statute Miles. The Irish Mile was 320 Irish perches, each of 7 yards (1,280 yards). 22 Irish Miles were equal to 14 Statute Miles.

The Scottish Acre contained 480 faths, or square Scottish perches (6,120 square yards). It was equal to 1.77 Statute Acre.

The Cunningham Acre contained 480 square perches, the perch being 6½ yards (6,560 square yards). It was equal to 1.25 Statute Acre.

The Irish Acre contained 480 square Irish perches (7,840 square yards). It was a little more than 1½ Statute Acre.

The Cheshire Acre contained 480 square perches, each perch being 8 yards (10,240 square yards). It was nearly equal to 1½ Statute Acre.

The Hide was an ancient measure of land, which varied in different parts, but the average was 120 acres. A yard of land—virgate, or farthing land—was a quarter of a hide. In some counties the hide was called a carucate, which was divided into eight bovates. In the time of Domesday Book (A.D. 1086) a hide was worth on the average, £1 per annum, a knight's fee was usually five hides.

Old French Measures.

1 toise of 6 feet, 1 Foot = 12.96 in
 1 Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46.77 in
 1 League, 3,000 toises = 3.6 miles.
 1 Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23.44 feet
 1 Aigent 100 sq perches = 1.25 acres
 1 Poune = 7.554 grains.
 1 Metier = 34.377 gallons, 1 Botiveau (½) = 1.85 gallons.
 1 Pinte = 1.76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures

1 Common Egyptian Cubit = 18 in 10 (Cubit of Israel = 21 in 10)
 1 Cubit of Ezeiel = 25 in 10, Reed = 25 in 10
 1 Hikkah (Athen talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels.
 1 Shekel = 1/4 oz., of 4 gerah, or (shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 gerah, 20 gerah.
 1 Bath (fluid) Ephah (corn) = 7.776 U.S. gallons, of 6 hin 18.48 72 log.
 1 Cor or Homer (20 ephas) = 8.35 bushels.
 The Talmudic cubit is exactly 1/10 millionth of the Equatorial Circumference.

N.B.—The Egyptian royal cubit, = 20.64 inches, appears to have been the common cubit increased in the ratio of a degree of latitude to one of longitude in Lower Egypt at 29° N. It was divided into 7 palms. The Persian Cubit of Ezeiel was divided into 8 palms.

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
Scottishmen	5 ft. 5½ in.	21 st. 12 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 5 in.	20 st. 12 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7½ in.	22 st. 12 lb.
Welshmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	22 st. 4 lb.

House 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. *Example*—1 centimetre = 0.393 inch and 1 inch = 2.54 centimetres.
1 metre = 1.093 yards and 1 yard = 0.914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0.621 mile and 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres.

Centimetre.	Inches	Metres	Yards	Kilometres	Miles	Hectares	Acre	Square Kilometres	Square Miles
1 cm.	0.393	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000621	0.00000025	0.000247	0.00000039	0.000155
10 cm.	3.937	0.01	0.011	0.01	0.00621	0.0000025	0.00247	0.000039	0.000155
100 cm.	39.37	0.1	0.11	0.1	0.0621	0.000025	0.0247	0.00039	0.00155
1 m.	39.37	1	1.1	1	0.621	0.0025	0.247	0.0039	0.0155
10 m.	393.7	10	11	10	6.21	0.025	2.47	0.039	0.155
100 m.	3937	100	110	100	62.1	0.25	24.7	0.39	1.55
1 km.	39370	1000	1100	1	0.621	25	247	0.39	1.55
10 km.	393700	10000	11000	10	6.21	250	2470	3.9	15.5
100 km.	3937000	100000	110000	100	62.1	2500	24700	39	155
1000 km.	39370000	1000000	1100000	1000	621	25000	247000	390	1550
10000 km.	393700000	10000000	11000000	10000	6210	250000	2470000	3900	15500
100000 km.	3937000000	100000000	110000000	100000	62100	2500000	24700000	39000	155000
1000000 km.	39370000000	1000000000	1100000000	1000000	621000	25000000	247000000	390000	1550000
10000000 km.	393700000000	10000000000	11000000000	10000000	6210000	250000000	2470000000	3900000	15500000
100000000 km.	3937000000000	100000000000	110000000000	100000000	62100000	2500000000	24700000000	39000000	155000000
1000000000 km.	39370000000000	1000000000000	1100000000000	1000000000	621000000	25000000000	247000000000	390000000	1550000000
10000000000 km.	393700000000000	10000000000000	11000000000000	10000000000	6210000000	250000000000	2470000000000	3900000000	15500000000
100000000000 km.	3937000000000000	100000000000000	110000000000000	100000000000	62100000000	2500000000000	24700000000000	39000000000	155000000000
1000000000000 km.	39370000000000000	1000000000000000	1100000000000000	1000000000000	621000000000	25000000000000	247000000000000	390000000000	1550000000000
10000000000000 km.	393700000000000000	10000000000000000	11000000000000000	10000000000000	6210000000000	250000000000000	2470000000000000	3900000000000	15500000000000
100000000000000 km.	3937000000000000000	100000000000000000	110000000000000000	100000000000000	62100000000000	2500000000000000	24700000000000000	39000000000000	155000000000000
1000000000000000 km.	39370000000000000000	1000000000000000000	1100000000000000000	1000000000000000	621000000000000	25000000000000000	247000000000000000	390000000000000	1550000000000000
10000000000000000 km.	39370000000000000000	10000000000000000000	11000000000000000000	10000000000000000	6210000000000000	250000000000000000	2470000000000000000	3900000000000000	15500000000000000
100000000000000000 km.	393700000000000000000	100000000000000000000	110000000000000000000	100000000000000000	62100000000000000	2500000000000000000	24700000000000000000	39000000000000000	155000000000000000
1000000000000000000 km.	3937000000000000000000	1000000000000000000000	1100000000000000000000	1000000000000000000	621000000000000000	25000000000000000000	247000000000000000000	390000000000000000	1550000000000000000
10000000000000000000 km.	39370000000000000000000	10000000000000000000000	11000000000000000000000	10000000000000000000	6210000000000000000	250000000000000000000	2470000000000000000000	3900000000000000000	15500000000000000000
100000000000000000000 km.	393700000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000	110000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000	62100000000000000000	2500000000000000000000	24700000000000000000000	39000000000000000000	155000000000000000000
1000000000000000000000 km.	3937000000000000000000000	1000000000000000000000000	1100000000000000000000000	1000000000000000000000	621000000000000000000	25000000000000000000000	247000000000000000000000	390000000000000000000	1550000000000000000000
10000000000000000000000 km.	39370000000000000000000000	10000000000000000000000000	11000000000000000000000000	10000000000000000000000	6210000000000000000000	250000000000000000000000	2470000000000000000000000	3900000000000000000000	15500000000000000000000
100000000000000000000000 km.	393700000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000	110000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000	62100000000000000000000	2500000000000000000000000	24700000000000000000000000	39000000000000000000000	155000000000000000000000
1000000000000000000000000 km.	3937000000000000000000000000	1000000000000000000000000000	1100000000000000000000000000	1000000000000000000000000	621000000000000000000000	25000000000000000000000000	247000000000000000000000000	390000000000000000000000	1550000000000000000000000
10000000000000000000000000 km.	39370000000000000000000000000	10000000000000000000000000000	11000000000000000000000000000	10000000000000000000000000	6210000000000000000000000	250000000000000000000000000	2470000000000000000000000000	3900000000000000000000000	15500000000000000000000000
100000000000000000000000000 km.	393700000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000	110000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000	62100000000000000000000000	2500000000000000000000000000	24700000000000000000000000000	39000000000000000000000000	155000000000000000000000000
1000000000000000000000000000 km.	3937000000000000000000000000000	1000000000000000000000000000000	1100000000000000000000000000000	1000000000000000000000000000	621000000000000000000000000	25000000000000000000000000000	247000000000000000000000000000	390000000000000000000000000	1550000000000000000000000000
10000000000000000000000000000 km.	39370000000000000000000000000000	10000000000000000000000000000000	11000000000000000000000000000000	10000000000000000000000000000	6210000000000000000000000000	250000000000000000000000000000	2470000000000000000000000000000	3900000000000000000000000000	15500000000000000000000000000
100000000000000000000000000000 km.	393700000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000	110000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000	62100000000000000000000000000	2500000000000000000000000000000	24700000000000000000000000000000	39000000000000000000000000000	155000000000000000000000000000
1000000000000000000000000000000 km.	3937000000000000000000000000000000	1000000000000000000000000000000000	1100000000000000000000000000000000	1000000000000000000000000000000	621000000000000000000000000000	25000000000000000000000000000000	247000000000000000000000000000000	390000000000000000000000000000	1550000000000000000000000000000
10000000000000000000000000000000 km.	39370000000000000000000000000000000	10000000000000000000000000000000000	11000000000000000000000000000000000	10000000000000000000000000000000	6210000000000000000000000000000	250000000000000000000000000000000	247000000000000000000000000000000	3900000000000000000000000000000	15500000000000000000000000000000
100000000000000000000000000000000 km.	393700000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000	110000000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000	62100000000000000000000000000000	2500000000000000000000000000000000	2470000000000000000000000000000000	39000000000000000000000000000000	155000000000000000000000000000000
1000000000000000000000000000000000 km.	3937000000000000000000000000000000000	1000000000000000000000000000000000000	1100000000000000000000000000000000000	1000000000000000000000000000000000	621000000000000000000000000000000	25000000000000000000000000000000000	247000000000000000000000000000000000	3900000000000000000000000000000000	1550000000000000000000000000000000
10000000000000000000000000000000000 km.	39370000000000000000000000000000000000	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	11000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000	62100000000000000000000000000000000	2500000000000000000000000000000000000	24700000000000000000000000000000000000	390000000000000000000000000000000000	155000000000000000000000000000000000
100000000000000000000000000000000000 km.	393700000000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000000000000000000000000000000000000	621000000000000000000000000000000000	25000000000000000000000000000000000000	247000000000000000000000000000000000000	39000000000000000000000000000000000000	1550000000000000000000000000000000000
1000000000000000000000000000000000000 km.	3937000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000000000000000000000000000000000000000	1100000000000000000000000000000000000000	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	62100000000000000000000000000000000000	250000000000000000000000000000000000000	2470000000000000000000000000000000000000	390000000000000000000000000000000000000	15500000000000000000000000000000000000
10000000000000000000000000000000000000 km.	39370000000000000000000000000000000000000	100	11000000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	621000000000000000000000000000000000000	2500000000000000000000000000000000000000	24700000000000000000000000000000000000000	3900000000000000000000000000000000000000	155000000000000000000000000000000000000
100000000000000000000000000000000000000 km.	393700000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000	1100	1000000000000000000000000000000000000000	6210000000000000000000000000000000000000	2500	24700	3900	1550000000000000000000000000000000000000
1000000000000000000000000000000000000000 km.	3937000000000000000000000000000000000000000	100	11000	100	62100000000000000000000000000000000000000	25000	247000	3900	15500000000000000000000000000000000000000
100 km.	393700	1000	1100	1000	621000000000000000000000000000000000000000	2500	24700	39000	

Ready Reckoner, Marketing, or Hourly Charges Table. 443

No.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	No.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						

Equivalent Investments.

A TABLE SHOWING THE PROFITS UPON INVESTMENTS IN THE FUNDS OR IN STOCKS AND SHARES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PRICES.

Example.—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £73 2s. od. look in the column headed 5% Pr. Cl. for 73, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is 4 1/2% and. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £98, will yield 5 1/2% per cent.

Return Per Cent.	4% Pr. Cl.	5% Pr. Cl.	6% Pr. Cl.	7% Pr. Cl.	8% Pr. Cl.	9% Pr. Cl.	10% Pr. Cl.	11% Pr. Cl.	12% Pr. Cl.	13% Pr. Cl.	14% Pr. Cl.	15% Pr. Cl.	16% Pr. Cl.	17% Pr. Cl.	18% Pr. Cl.	19% Pr. Cl.	20% Pr. Cl.	21% Pr. Cl.	22% Pr. Cl.	23% Pr. Cl.	24% Pr. Cl.	25% Pr. Cl.	26% Pr. Cl.	27% Pr. Cl.	28% Pr. Cl.	29% Pr. Cl.	30% Pr. Cl.	31% Pr. Cl.	32% Pr. Cl.	33% Pr. Cl.	34% Pr. Cl.	35% Pr. Cl.	36% Pr. Cl.	37% Pr. Cl.	38% Pr. Cl.	39% Pr. Cl.	40% Pr. Cl.	41% Pr. Cl.	42% Pr. Cl.	43% Pr. Cl.	44% Pr. Cl.	45% Pr. Cl.	46% Pr. Cl.	47% Pr. Cl.	48% Pr. Cl.	49% Pr. Cl.	50% Pr. Cl.	51% Pr. Cl.	52% Pr. Cl.	53% Pr. Cl.	54% Pr. Cl.	55% Pr. Cl.	56% Pr. Cl.	57% Pr. Cl.	58% Pr. Cl.	59% Pr. Cl.	60% Pr. Cl.	61% Pr. Cl.	62% Pr. Cl.	63% Pr. Cl.	64% Pr. Cl.	65% Pr. Cl.	66% Pr. Cl.	67% Pr. Cl.	68% Pr. Cl.	69% Pr. Cl.	70% Pr. Cl.	71% Pr. Cl.	72% Pr. Cl.	73% Pr. Cl.	74% Pr. Cl.	75% Pr. Cl.	76% Pr. Cl.	77% Pr. Cl.	78% Pr. Cl.	79% Pr. Cl.	80% Pr. Cl.	81% Pr. Cl.	82% Pr. Cl.	83% Pr. Cl.	84% Pr. Cl.	85% Pr. Cl.	86% Pr. Cl.	87% Pr. Cl.	88% Pr. Cl.	89% Pr. Cl.	90% Pr. Cl.	91% Pr. Cl.	92% Pr. Cl.	93% Pr. Cl.	94% Pr. Cl.	95% Pr. Cl.	96% Pr. Cl.	97% Pr. Cl.	98% Pr. Cl.	99% Pr. Cl.	100% Pr. Cl.																															
4 1/2	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
4 1/2	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
4 1/2	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
4 1/2	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
4 1/2	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
4 1/2	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
4 1/2	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
4 1/2	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
4 1/2	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
4 1/2	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
4 1/2	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187													

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY. 445

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

Years	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1	40	48	48	48	47	44	44	55	55	55	55
2	1 07	1 06	1 06	1 04	1 03	1 02	44	58	58	58	58
3	1 81	1 78	1 78	1 74	1 72	1 70	44	77	77	77	77
4	2 53	2 50	2 50	2 45	2 43	2 41	44	98	98	98	98
5	3 23	3 20	3 20	3 14	3 12	3 10	44	120	120	120	120
6	3 90	3 87	3 87	3 80	3 78	3 76	44	143	143	143	143
7	4 54	4 51	4 51	4 43	4 41	4 39	44	167	167	167	167
8	5 15	5 12	5 12	5 03	5 01	4 99	44	192	192	192	192
9	5 73	5 70	5 70	5 60	5 58	5 56	44	217	217	217	217
10	6 28	6 25	6 25	6 14	6 12	6 10	44	243	243	243	243
11	6 80	6 77	6 77	6 66	6 64	6 62	44	269	269	269	269
12	7 29	7 26	7 26	7 14	7 12	7 10	44	295	295	295	295
13	7 75	7 72	7 72	7 60	7 58	7 56	44	322	322	322	322
14	8 18	8 15	8 15	8 03	8 01	7 99	44	349	349	349	349
15	8 58	8 55	8 55	8 42	8 40	8 38	44	376	376	376	376
16	8 95	8 92	8 92	8 79	8 77	8 75	44	403	403	403	403
17	9 29	9 26	9 26	9 13	9 11	9 09	44	430	430	430	430
18	9 60	9 57	9 57	9 44	9 42	9 40	44	457	457	457	457
19	9 88	9 85	9 85	9 71	9 69	9 67	44	484	484	484	484
20	10 13	10 10	10 10	9 96	9 94	9 92	44	511	511	511	511
21	10 35	10 32	10 32	10 18	10 16	10 14	44	538	538	538	538
22	10 55	10 52	10 52	10 38	10 36	10 34	44	565	565	565	565
23	10 73	10 70	10 70	10 56	10 54	10 52	44	592	592	592	592
24	10 89	10 86	10 86	10 72	10 70	10 68	44	619	619	619	619
25	11 03	11 00	11 00	10 86	10 84	10 82	44	646	646	646	646
26	11 15	11 12	11 12	10 98	10 96	10 94	44	673	673	673	673
27	11 26	11 23	11 23	11 09	11 07	11 05	44	700	700	700	700
28	11 36	11 33	11 33	11 19	11 17	11 15	44	727	727	727	727
29	11 45	11 42	11 42	11 29	11 27	11 25	44	754	754	754	754
30	11 53	11 50	11 50	11 38	11 36	11 34	44	781	781	781	781
31	12 00	11 97	11 97	11 47	11 45	11 43	44	808	808	808	808
32	12 06	12 03	12 03	11 56	11 54	11 52	44	835	835	835	835
33	12 11	12 08	12 08	11 65	11 63	11 61	44	862	862	862	862
34	12 15	12 12	12 12	11 74	11 72	11 70	44	889	889	889	889
35	12 19	12 16	12 16	11 83	11 81	11 79	44	916	916	916	916
36	12 22	12 19	12 19	11 92	11 90	11 88	44	943	943	943	943
37	12 25	12 22	12 22	12 01	11 99	11 97	44	970	970	970	970
38	12 28	12 25	12 25	12 10	12 08	12 06	44	997	997	997	997
39	12 30	12 27	12 27	12 19	12 17	12 15	44	1024	1024	1024	1024
40	12 32	12 29	12 29	12 28	12 26	12 24	44	1051	1051	1051	1051
41	12 34	12 31	12 31	12 37	12 35	12 33	44	1078	1078	1078	1078
42	12 36	12 33	12 33	12 46	12 44	12 42	44	1105	1105	1105	1105
43	12 37	12 34	12 34	12 55	12 53	12 51	44	1132	1132	1132	1132
44	12 38	12 35	12 35	13 04	13 02	13 00	44	1159	1159	1159	1159

EXAMPLE 1. What is the present value of a Lease having years to run of the full annual value of £200 interest being reckoned at 4 per cent. Answer £144 3s 6d or £144 3s 6d.

EXAMPLE 2. A man aged 30 wishes to purchase a lease for an annuity of £200 a year net value to be computed that for a present payment interest being reckoned at 4 per cent. How much will he receive? Answer £144 3s 6d. Looking at the Table of Years of Lease of 100 years it will be seen that the expectation for age 30 is about 27 years and

from the above table an annuity certain for 27 years interest at 4 per cent is worth £127 10s 6d purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £144 3s 6d any amount.

NOTE IN EXAMPLE 2.—This method is only approximate. The value of an annuity which depends on lives of a given present age when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always worth a deal less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES

	English Mile	English Long Measure	French Kilom.	German Meas.	Russian Verk.	Austrian Mile	Dutch L.	Norwegian Measure	Swedish Mile	Danish Mile	Belgian Stades
English Statute Mile	1 000	0 691	1 760	0 817	1 968	0 812	0 869	0 848	0 848	0 817	0 817
English Geog. Mile	1 152	0 800	1 995	0 930	2 178	0 845	0 902	0 881	0 881	0 850	0 850
Kilometer	0 621	0 340	1 000	0 738	0 869	0 738	0 738	0 738	0 738	0 738	0 738
German Geog. Mile	0 660	0 400	1 000	0 738	0 869	0 738	0 738	0 738	0 738	0 738	0 738
Russian Verk.	0 663	0 373	1 067	0 744	1 000	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744
Austrian Mile	0 724	0 439	1 066	0 744	1 000	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744
Dutch L.	0 724	0 439	1 066	0 744	1 000	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744
Norwegian Mile	0 724	0 439	1 066	0 744	1 000	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744
Swedish Mile	0 724	0 439	1 066	0 744	1 000	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744
Danish Mile	0 724	0 439	1 066	0 744	1 000	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744
Belgian Stades	0 663	0 373	1 067	0 744	1 000	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744	0 744

Expectation of Life.

The following table is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Returns, which refers to England and Wales only. The figures are based upon the mortality in the years 1895-1900.

AGE.	Of 1,000,000 BOYS AND GIRLS END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN ANNUAL SURVIVORS (Expectation of Life).		AGE.	Of 1,000,000 BOYS AND GIRLS END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN ANNUAL SURVIVORS (Expectation of Life).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	44 13	47 77	53	468,987	533,408	27 01	28 38
1	828,136	829,348	39 78	54 53	54	467,602	533,364	26 40	27 94
2	764,090	828,536	34 70	50 34	55	475,449	533,305	25 79	27 24
3	707,754	828,327	30 78	50 49	56	453,603	520,319	25 19	26 59
4	757,431	789,853	33 98	55 05	57	460,961	520,250	24 61	25 45
5	730,181	788,144	33 30	55 79	58	437,603	498,067	24 04	25 30
6	744,036	775,618	34 58	53 38	59	422,814	481,394	23 48	24 71
7	741,081	770,530	36 16	54 47	60	409,518	473,037	23 33	24 30
8	738,115	768,537	31 36	53 08	61	394,783	459,185	22 30	23 51
9	723,453	757,198	30 51	50 84	62	379,685	444,780	21 67	23 04
10	704,099	765,067	49 63	51 37	63	361,183	429,844	21 38	22 37
11	720,728	763,498	48 73	51 09	64	348,478	414,361	20 84	21 61
12	721,064	761,629	47 34	50 81	65	330,344	398,099	20 34	21 27
13	709,080	759,677	46 36	49 34	66	315,870	381,604	19 80	20 74
14	707,364	757,668	46 08	48 48	67	298,339	364,339	19 38	20 28
15	700,373	755,499	45 21	47 61	68	281,780	346,471	18 92	19 78
16	700,199	753,145	44 34	46 75	69	264,025	328,056	18 48	19 24
17	700,601	750,324	43 50	45 30	70	246,620	309,168	18 05	18 78
18	717,800	747,731	42 57	43 57	71	228,844	289,856	17 24	18 33
19	714,811	744,750	41 34	44 07	72	211,034	270,347	17 04	17 90
20	711,714	741,766	41 08	43 44	73	193,310	250,444	16 56	17 48
21	708,463	738,693	40 21	42 60	74	175,796	230,523	16 30	17 00
22	705,039	735,530	39 40	41 80	75	158,608	210,608	16 15	16 70
23	700,445	732,371	38 50	40 99	76	141,891	190,071	15 30	16 34
24	697,794	728,865	37 50	40 17	77	125,775	171,836	14 40	15 59
25	693,894	725,388	37 01	39 37	78	110,390	153,148	13 79	15 17
26	689,981	721,745	36 28	38 50	79	95,861	135,173	12 40	14 35
27	686,909	717,973	35 43	37 76	80	81,098	118,088	11 66	13 55
28	683,778	714,068	34 64	36 57	81	69,749	101,580	10 45	13 17
29	677,351	710,028	33 85	35 17	82	58,495	87,094	9 41	12 41
30	673,800	706,869	33 07	34 39	83	48,190	73,333	8 38	12 06
31	669,680	703,436	32 29	33 50	84	39,188	60,009	7 46	11 30
32	665,955	699,977	31 51	33 03	85	31,303	49,085	6 55	10 54
33	662,540	696,191	30 75	33 05	86	24,601	40,067	6 05	10 19
34	659,708	692,709	30 09	32 29	87	19,000	31,449	5 07	9 39
35	648,169	681,167	30 14	31 50	88	14,377	24,915	4 09	8 71
36	640,353	676,814	29 30	30 77	89	10,985	19,078	3 13	8 04
37	631,135	671,440	27 74	30 00	90	7,794	14,330	2 58	7 37
38	620,793	665,410	27 05	29 25	91	5,470	10,550	2 43	6 73
39	609,028	659,394	26 34	28 54	92	3,779	7,606	2 30	6 10
40	601,664	653,004	25 64	27 80	93	2,543	5,395	2 17	5 46
41	600,679	646,518	24 84	27 09	94	1,865	3,700	2 08	5 16
42	598,072	640,000	24 05	26 37	95	1,280	2,494	1 58	4 43
43	593,075	632,115	23 25	25 56	96	884	1,661	1 46	4 13
44	585,085	625,007	22 45	24 90	97	594	1,084	1 78	3 44
45	577,000	616,184	22 00	24 20	98	405	666	1 57	3 16
46	568,041	611,441	21 20	23 48	99	287	404	1 46	2 48
47	559,100	606,453	20 40	22 76	100	188	241	1 31	2 20
48	549,184	601,000	20 00	22 05	101	121	141	1 14	1 52
49	540,000	596,000	19 24	21 20	102	88	80	1 00	1 28
50	530,000	590,000	18 50	20 44	103	60	45	1 00	1 00
51	520,000	585,000	18 00	19 50	104	40	30	1 00	1 00
52	510,000	580,000	17 00	18 50	105	20	20	1 00	1 00

Compound Interest Tables.

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TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN AMOUNT OF ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHEN 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	3	3½	4	4½	5	Yr	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
2	1.005	1.008	1.012	1.016	1.020	1.025	2	1.005	1.008	1.012	1.016	1.020	1.025
3	1.010	1.016	1.024	1.032	1.040	1.050	3	1.010	1.016	1.024	1.032	1.040	1.050
4	1.015	1.024	1.036	1.048	1.060	1.075	4	1.015	1.024	1.036	1.048	1.060	1.075
5	1.020	1.032	1.048	1.064	1.080	1.100	5	1.020	1.032	1.048	1.064	1.080	1.100
6	1.025	1.040	1.060	1.080	1.100	1.125	6	1.025	1.040	1.060	1.080	1.100	1.125
7	1.030	1.048	1.072	1.096	1.120	1.150	7	1.030	1.048	1.072	1.096	1.120	1.150
8	1.035	1.056	1.084	1.112	1.140	1.175	8	1.035	1.056	1.084	1.112	1.140	1.175
9	1.040	1.064	1.096	1.128	1.160	1.200	9	1.040	1.064	1.096	1.128	1.160	1.200
10	1.045	1.072	1.108	1.144	1.180	1.225	10	1.045	1.072	1.108	1.144	1.180	1.225
11	1.050	1.080	1.120	1.160	1.200	1.250	11	1.050	1.080	1.120	1.160	1.200	1.250
12	1.055	1.088	1.132	1.176	1.220	1.275	12	1.055	1.088	1.132	1.176	1.220	1.275
13	1.060	1.096	1.144	1.192	1.240	1.300	13	1.060	1.096	1.144	1.192	1.240	1.300
14	1.065	1.104	1.156	1.208	1.260	1.325	14	1.065	1.104	1.156	1.208	1.260	1.325
15	1.070	1.112	1.168	1.224	1.280	1.350	15	1.070	1.112	1.168	1.224	1.280	1.350
16	1.075	1.120	1.180	1.240	1.300	1.375	16	1.075	1.120	1.180	1.240	1.300	1.375
17	1.080	1.128	1.192	1.256	1.320	1.400	17	1.080	1.128	1.192	1.256	1.320	1.400
18	1.085	1.136	1.204	1.272	1.340	1.425	18	1.085	1.136	1.204	1.272	1.340	1.425
19	1.090	1.144	1.216	1.288	1.360	1.450	19	1.090	1.144	1.216	1.288	1.360	1.450
20	1.095	1.152	1.228	1.304	1.380	1.475	20	1.095	1.152	1.228	1.304	1.380	1.475
21	1.100	1.160	1.240	1.320	1.400	1.500	21	1.100	1.160	1.240	1.320	1.400	1.500
22	1.105	1.168	1.252	1.336	1.420	1.525	22	1.105	1.168	1.252	1.336	1.420	1.525
23	1.110	1.176	1.264	1.352	1.440	1.550	23	1.110	1.176	1.264	1.352	1.440	1.550
24	1.115	1.184	1.272	1.368	1.460	1.575	24	1.115	1.184	1.272	1.368	1.460	1.575
25	1.120	1.192	1.284	1.384	1.480	1.600	25	1.120	1.192	1.284	1.384	1.480	1.600
26	1.125	1.200	1.296	1.400	1.500	1.625	26	1.125	1.200	1.296	1.400	1.500	1.625
27	1.130	1.208	1.304	1.416	1.520	1.650	27	1.130	1.208	1.304	1.416	1.520	1.650
28	1.135	1.216	1.312	1.432	1.540	1.675	28	1.135	1.216	1.312	1.432	1.540	1.675
29	1.140	1.224	1.320	1.448	1.560	1.700	29	1.140	1.224	1.320	1.448	1.560	1.700
30	1.145	1.232	1.328	1.464	1.580	1.725	30	1.145	1.232	1.328	1.464	1.580	1.725
31	1.150	1.240	1.336	1.480	1.600	1.750	31	1.150	1.240	1.336	1.480	1.600	1.750
32	1.155	1.248	1.344	1.496	1.620	1.775	32	1.155	1.248	1.344	1.496	1.620	1.775
33	1.160	1.256	1.352	1.512	1.640	1.800	33	1.160	1.256	1.352	1.512	1.640	1.800
34	1.165	1.264	1.360	1.528	1.660	1.825	34	1.165	1.264	1.360	1.528	1.660	1.825
35	1.170	1.272	1.368	1.544	1.680	1.850	35	1.170	1.272	1.368	1.544	1.680	1.850
36	1.175	1.280	1.376	1.560	1.700	1.875	36	1.175	1.280	1.376	1.560	1.700	1.875
37	1.180	1.288	1.384	1.576	1.720	1.900	37	1.180	1.288	1.384	1.576	1.720	1.900
38	1.185	1.296	1.392	1.592	1.740	1.925	38	1.185	1.296	1.392	1.592	1.740	1.925
39	1.190	1.304	1.400	1.608	1.760	1.950	39	1.190	1.304	1.400	1.608	1.760	1.950
40	1.195	1.312	1.408	1.624	1.780	1.975	40	1.195	1.312	1.408	1.624	1.780	1.975
41	1.200	1.320	1.416	1.640	1.800	2.000	41	1.200	1.320	1.416	1.640	1.800	2.000
42	1.205	1.328	1.424	1.656	1.820	2.025	42	1.205	1.328	1.424	1.656	1.820	2.025
43	1.210	1.336	1.432	1.672	1.840	2.050	43	1.210	1.336	1.432	1.672	1.840	2.050
44	1.215	1.344	1.440	1.688	1.860	2.075	44	1.215	1.344	1.440	1.688	1.860	2.075
45	1.220	1.352	1.448	1.704	1.880	2.100	45	1.220	1.352	1.448	1.704	1.880	2.100
46	1.225	1.360	1.456	1.720	1.900	2.125	46	1.225	1.360	1.456	1.720	1.900	2.125
47	1.230	1.368	1.464	1.736	1.920	2.150	47	1.230	1.368	1.464	1.736	1.920	2.150
48	1.235	1.376	1.472	1.752	1.940	2.175	48	1.235	1.376	1.472	1.752	1.940	2.175
49	1.240	1.384	1.480	1.768	1.960	2.200	49	1.240	1.384	1.480	1.768	1.960	2.200
50	1.245	1.392	1.488	1.784	1.980	2.225	50	1.245	1.392	1.488	1.784	1.980	2.225

NET RECEIPTS FROM HOME-MADE AND IMPORTED SPIRITS, 1905-1914

Year ended 31 March	Home Made	Imported	Total	Duties Collected for Local Taxation Included in Totals.
1905	18,738,331	2,994,478	21,732,809	2,002,000
1906	17,746,330	2,994,184	20,740,514	1,918,000
1907	17,746,128	4,426,340	22,172,468	1,918,000
1908	17,746,128	4,426,340	22,172,468	1,918,000
1909	17,746,128	4,426,340	22,172,468	1,918,000
1910	17,746,128	4,426,340	22,172,468	1,918,000
1911	17,746,128	4,426,340	22,172,468	1,918,000
1912	17,746,128	4,426,340	22,172,468	1,918,000
1913	17,746,128	4,426,340	22,172,468	1,918,000
1914	17,746,128	4,426,340	22,172,468	1,918,000

IMPERIAL COINS ISSUED

Year	GOLD			Silver	Bronze	Total
	London Mint	Australian and Ottawa Mints	Total			
1906	£ 6,500,000	£ 11,000,000	£ 17,500,000	£ 310,400	£ 100,300	£ 18,910,700
1907	12,000,000	11,400,000	23,400,000	1,700,000	100,500	25,200,500
1908	20,000,000	10,400,000	30,400,000	2,000,000	200,500	32,600,500
1909	24,000,000	10,400,000	34,400,000	800,000	200,500	35,400,500
1910	23,000,000	9,700,000	32,700,000	1,300,000	200,500	34,200,500
1911	20,000,000	10,400,000	30,400,000	1,300,000	200,500	31,900,500
1912	20,000,000	10,400,000	30,400,000	1,300,000	200,500	31,900,500
1913	20,000,000	10,400,000	30,400,000	1,300,000	200,500	31,900,500
1914	20,000,000	10,400,000	30,400,000	1,300,000	200,500	31,900,500

New 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), and P (Perth). The letter U is borne on Imperial gold coins struck at the branch Mint at Ottawa, Canada, which are otherwise of identical design.

The authorized Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, those marked* only being issued on special occasions: 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	666 7/8	666 7/8	1 00000
*Two Pound	333 1/4	333 1/4	0 40000
Sovereign	235 7/8	235 7/8	0 00000
Half-Sovereign	117 7/8	117 7/8	0 00000
SILVER.			
Crown	436 3/4	436 3/4	0 000
Double Florin	218 1/4	218 1/4	0 000
Half-Crown	109 1/8	109 1/8	0 000
Florin	54 5/8	54 5/8	0 000
Shilling	27 2/3	27 2/3	0 000
Sixpence	13 7/8	13 7/8	0 000
*Bank or 4d	29 1/2	29 1/2	0 000
Threepence	14 5/8	14 5/8	0 000
*Twopence	7 1/4	7 1/4	0 000
*Penny	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 000
BRONZE.			
Penny	148 3/4	148 3/4	0 000
Halfpenny	74 3/8	74 3/8	0 000
Farthling	37 1/4	37 1/4	0 000

STANDARD GOLD contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (or one of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy, fineness, 916 2/3, or 22 carats). Twenty Troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 360 sovereigns and one half-sovereign, one Troy ounce is, therefore, intrinsically worth £3 17s 10 1/2d, and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s 11 1/2d.

STANDARD SILVER consists of thirty-seven farthings of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy, fineness, 900. One Troy pound of standard silver is coined into 64 shillings. [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness

21 1/2 to 22 dwts (925 1/2), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

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 £500.

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, 1852, and an Order in Council of 26 March 1890, 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, £500, £1,000, and £5,000.

TENDER BY NOTES of the value of £5 and over are now issued, and are legal tender to any amount.

BANK POST BILLS can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £50 and over at seven days sight. They are issued for the full sum named therein without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn; they may be obtained at the Chief Office in London, or at any of the branches.

LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change (gold if above the least current weight is a legal tender to any amount). Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

It may be noted that the least weight of a penny is one-third of the miligramme (one-thirtieth of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois). Further, the halfpenny is one-eighth of an ounce.

PRICE OF SILVER, 1906-1914.—The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:—1906, 57 1/2d; 1907, 50 1/2d; 1908, 50 1/2d; 1909, 50 1/2d; 1910, 50 1/2d; 1911, 50 1/2d; 1912, 50 1/2d; 1913, 50 1/2d; 1914, 50 1/2d.

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 480; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0.480.

Currency of British Dominions and Colonies.

IMPERIAL sterling coins are the sole legal metallic currency in the following British Colonies —

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA
 (GENERAL)
 FALKLAND ISLANDS
 FIJI
 GIBRALTAR
 NEW ZEALAND
 ST. HELENA

In the following Dominions special coins are current in addition to the Imperial series —

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences 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 AND CERTAIN W. INDIAN ISLANDS. — A special grant or fourpence GUERNSEY — Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4 s, 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 — One penny and one halfpenny (nickel bronze; and one tenth penny (aluminium and nickel-bronze), all perforated

COLONIES POSSESSING SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES

COLONY	MONETARY UNIT (Standard Coin)	VALUE		GOLD COINS	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS
		In English Currency	Pieces to the Pound Sterling		
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar	4 s 2½	267	British and United States	Silver—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Nickel—5 cents Bronze—cents Nickel—5, s 1, and 1 cent Bronze—1 and ½ cent
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	4	257		Silver—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents Bronze—cents
CANADA	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 s 2½	267	Canadian 25 & 5 dollars also British gold & United States 25 and 5 dollars	British gold.
Ceylon	Indian Rupee fixed rating	1 4	15		Silver—50, 25, and 10 cents. Nickel—5 cents Copper—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
CYPRUS	Piastre	6 s 1½	280	British gold	Silver—10, 5, 4, and 3 pence. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ pence. Silver—50 and 25 cents. Nickel (perforated)—20, 5, 2 and 1½ cent. Aluminium (perforated)—1 and ½ cent
EAST AFRICA	Indian Rupee fixed rating	1 4	15		Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1 and ½ cent. Nickel—½, ¼, and 1½ pence (anna) Copper—1, ½, and ¼ pence or pie. Silver—50 and 25 cents. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	Dollar, Mexican or British	1 s 2½	21 6½		Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1 and ½ cent. Nickel—½, ¼, and 1½ pence (anna) Copper—1, ½, and ¼ pence or pie. Silver—50 and 25 cents. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
INDIA	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice	1 4	15	British gold.	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—cents Silver—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
MAURITIUS (and REUNIONS)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15		
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4 s	48		
SEYDLANDS	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	4	257	British gold.	
USAMBA	Same	as East Africa			

* Variable with the price of silver—now about 24 pence per standard ounce.

Monies of All Nations.

* Values thus marked are subject to fluctuation.
† The only gold coin in general use is the English sovereign, which equals 900 piaziras.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit. English Currency	Gold Coins	Silver Coins
Argentina	Nominal, Gold Peso of 100 Centavos Actual, Paper Peso of 100 Centavos	1 2 1/2 1 2 1/2	1/2 and 5 Pesos	1 Peso; 5, 10, 20 and 50 Centavos
Austria-Hungary	Krone of 100 Heller	1 0 10	10, 20 and 100 Kronen	1, 2 and 5 Kronen
Belgium	Franc of 100 Centimes	1 0 9 5/13	10 Francs	1, 2 and 5 Francs
Congo	Franc of 100 Centimes	1 0 9 5/13	10 Francs	10 Centimes
Bolivia	Nominal, Gold Boliviano of 100 Centavos Actual, Silver Boliviano of 100 Centavos	1 4 0 1 2 0	1, 1/2 and 5 Bolivianos	1 Bol 10, 20, 50 Centavos 50 and 100 Centavos
Brazil	Nominal, Gold Milreis Actual, Paper Milreis	1 2 3 1 2 1/2	10 & 20 Milreis	1, 2 Milreis 500 Reis
British Empire	Gold Sovereign of 20 Shillings	1 0 0	10 and 20 Shillings	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 Pence
United Kingdom	Silver Dollar of 100 Cents	1 4 1 3/4	10 and 20 Pence	1 Dollar; 5, 10, 20 and 50 Cents
Canada	Silver Dollar of 100 Cents	1 4 1 3/4	10 and 20 Pence	1 Dollar; 5, 10, 20 and 50 Cents
Newfoundland	Silver Dollar of 100 Cents	1 4 1 3/4	10 and 20 Pence	1 Dollar; 5, 10, 20 and 50 Cents
Jamaica	Same as United Kingdom	1 4 1 3/4	10 and 20 Pence	1 Dollar; 5, 10, 20 and 50 Cents
Australia	Same as United Kingdom	1 4 1 3/4	10 and 20 Pence	1 Dollar; 5, 10, 20 and 50 Cents
New Zealand	Same as United Kingdom	1 4 1 3/4	10 and 20 Pence	1 Dollar; 5, 10, 20 and 50 Cents
Union of S. Africa	Same as United Kingdom	1 4 1 3/4	10 and 20 Pence	1 Dollar; 5, 10, 20 and 50 Cents
India	Rupie of 100 Annas	1 4 1 3/4	10 and 20 Pence	1 Rupee; 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, 1/128, 1/256, 1/512, 1/1024, 1/2048, 1/4096, 1/8192, 1/16384, 1/32768, 1/65536, 1/131072, 1/262144, 1/524288, 1/1048576, 1/2097152, 1/4194304, 1/8388608, 1/16777216, 1/33554432, 1/67108864, 1/134217728, 1/268435456, 1/536870912, 1/1073741824, 1/2147483648, 1/4294967296, 1/8589934592, 1/17179869184, 1/34359738368, 1/68719476736, 1/137438953472, 1/274877906944, 1/549755813888, 1/1099511627776, 1/2199023255552, 1/4398046511104, 1/8796093022208, 1/17592186044416, 1/35184372088832, 1/70368744177664, 1/140737488355328, 1/281474976710656, 1/562949953421312, 1/1125899906842624, 1/2251799813685248, 1/4503599627370496, 1/9007199254740992, 1/18014398509481984, 1/36028797018963968, 1/72057594037927936, 1/144115188075855872, 1/288230376151711744, 1/576460752303423488, 1/1152921504606846976, 1/2305843009213693952, 1/4611686018427387904, 1/9223372036854775808, 1/18446744073709551616, 1/36893488147419103232, 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Country	Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit English Currency	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins
Honduras	Silver Peso of 100 Centavos	£ 1 d 0 4 0		1 Peso = 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos
Italy	Lira of 100 Centesimi	0 0 9 5 2 3	5, 10, 20, 50 Lire	1, 2, 5 Lire, 50 Centesimi
Tripoli	Piastre of 40 Paras	0 0 0 1 1 4		
Japan	Gold Yen of 100 Sen	0 0 0 1 0 0	5, 10, 20 Yen	10, 20, 50 Sen
Korea	Gold Won of 100 Chon	0 0 0 1 0 0	5, 10, 20 Won	10, 20, 50 Chon
Liberia	1.8 Dollar of 100 Cents	0 0 0 1 3 0		10, 20, 50 Cents
Luxemburg	Franc = 100 Pfennigs	0 0 0 9 5 2 3		
Mexico	Nominal, Gold Dollar of 100 Centavos	0 0 0 1 0 0	5, 10 Dollars	1 Dollar = 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
	Actual, Silver Dollar	0 0 0 1 0 0		
Mousoo	Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 0 9 5 2 3	50 & 100 Francs	
Montenegro	Perper = Austrian Krone	0 0 0 10	10, 20, 50 Perpers	1, 2, 5 Perpers
Morocco	Silver Piastre = 1/2 Franc	0 0 0 1 0		1 Piastre 1/2, 1/4 Piastre
Netherlands	Gold Florin or Guilder of 100 Cents	0 0 1 7 8 6 4	10 Florins	1/2, 1, 1 1/2 Florins
Java	Gold Ducat	0 0 0 1 1 2		5, 10, 25 Cents
Curacao	Same as Netherlands			
Nicaragua	Gold Cordoba of 100 Centavos	0 0 0 1 3 0		5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
	Actual, Paper Peso	0 0 0 1 0		
Norway	Gold Krone of 100 Ore	0 0 1 1 1 1 2	5, 10, 20 Kroner	1, 2 Kroner = 10, 25, 50 Ore
Oman	Muhammadi of 20 God	1 0 0 1 1 2	Maria Theresa Dollar	and Indian Rupees
Panama	Gold Balboa of 5 Pesos	0 0 0 1	1, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 20 Balboas	1 Peso = 5, 10, 20, 50 Cents
Paraguay	Nominal, Peso of 100 Centavos	0 0 1 1 1 2		1 Peso = 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
	Paper Peso	0 0 0 1 0		
Peru	Silver Krun of 20 Shaku	0 0 0 1 0	1/2, 1 Tonian (20 Krun) = 1 Krun	1/2, 1, 2 Krun
Peru	Libra of 20 Soles (= 100 Dineros = 1000 Centavos)	1 0 0	1/2, 1, 2 Labra	1/2, 1 Sol = 1/2, 1 Dinero
Portugal	Nominal Gold escudo	0 0 0 1 1 2	1/2, 1, 2 Escudo	1 Escudo = 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
	Actual, Paper escudo	0 0 0 1 0		
Portuguese India	Indian Rupee = 400 Reis	0 0 0 1 0		
Rumania	Gold Lei of 100 Ban	0 0 0 9 5 2 3	10, 20, 50, 100 Lei	1, 2, 5 Lei, 50 Ban
Russia	Gold Ruble of 100 Kopeks	0 0 0 1 1 2	5, 7 1/2, 10, 15 Rubles	1 Ruble = 5, 10, 25, 50 Kopeks
Finland	Gold Markka of 100 Pennas	0 0 0 9 5 2 3	10, 20 Markkan	1, 2, 5 Markkan = 10, 20 Pennas
Salvador	Gold Peso of 100 Centavos	0 0 0 1 1 2	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 Pesos	1 Peso = 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
	Silver Peso of 100 Centavos	0 0 0 1 0		
Sardinia	Ducat of 100 Partas	0 0 0 9 5 2 3	10 20 Ducats	1, 2, 5 Ducats = 10 Partas
Siam	Gold Tual of 100 Satangs	0 0 0 1 0		
Spain	Nominal, Silver Peseta	0 0 0 9 5 2 3	5, 10, 20, 50 Pesetas	1, 2, 5 Pesetas = 10 Centavos
	Actual, Paper Peseta	0 0 0 1 0		
Sweden	Gold Krona of 100 Ore	0 0 0 1 1 2	5, 10, 20 Kroner	1, 2 Kroner = 10, 25, 50 Ore
Switzerland	Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 0 9 5 2 3	10, 20 Francs	1, 2, 5 Francs = 10 Centimes
Turkey	Turkish Lira of 100 Piastres	0 0 0 1 0	100, 200, 500 Piastres	1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 Piastres
United States	Gold Piastre of 40 Paras	0 0 0 1 0 0		
	Gold Dollar of 100 Cents	0 0 0 1 0 0	1, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 20 Dollars	1/2, 1/4, 1 Dollar = 1 Cent
Philippines	Piastre = 50 U.S. Cents	0 0 0 1 0 0		
Uruguay	Nominal, Gold Peso of 100 Centavos	0 0 0 1 0		1 Peso = 10, 20, 50 Centavos
	Actual, Silver Peso	0 0 0 1 0		
Venezuela	Gold Bolivar of 100 Centavos	0 0 0 1 0	5, 10, 20, 50 Bolivars	1, 2, 5 Bolivars = 10, 20, 50 Centavos

- Abraham, William, M.P. for Harbour Div., Dublin, aged 52.—*Aug. 2.*
- Addington, George Hubbard, V.D., and Baron, aged 72.—*Nov. 2.*
- Antony, Francis, 5th Earl, R.N. Vol. Res. (killed in naval aeroplane), aged 31.—*Dec. 5, 1914.*
- Arbuckle, Col. Sir Edmund 4th Baronet (Buckin Exped. 1896), owner of Stonehouse, aged 66.—*Feb. 22.*
- Arbuckle, Hon. Sir William, late Agent-Gen. for Natal in London, aged 76.—*Aug. 3.*
- Ardilaun, Arthur Edward Guinness, 2nd Baron, LL.D., aged 74.—*Jan. 22.*
- Barker, Sir John, Baronet, head of the Kensington Motors firm, and late an M.P., aged 73.—*Dec. 26, 1914.*
- Barclay, Mr Nathaniel, K.C.B. formerly Director of Naval Construction (1870-1886), aged 83.—*June 25.*
- Beere, Mrs Bernard (Mrs. Olivier), the distinguished actress, aged 61.—*March 23.*
- Benson, Rev Richard Moule ("Father"), founded the Cowley Brotherhood, aged 90.—*Jan. 14.*
- Bigwood, Sir Arthur, late M.P. for Wick Burghs, aged 73.—*March 23.*
- Bingham, Sir John Edward 1st Baronet, V.D., a noted Sheffield manufacturer and volunteer, aged 77.—*March 23.*
- Birrell, Mrs. Augustine, wife of the (1st) Secretary in the Lord Lieut.—*March 23.*
- Black, Robert, classical scholar and translator, aged 82.—*April.*
- Brabourne Wyndham Wentworth, 3rd Baron, Capt. Grenadier Guards (killed in action), aged 50.—*March 13.*
- Bradon Mary Elizabeth (Mrs John Macwell), novelist, aged 77.—*Feb. 4.*
- Bradford, George Cecil Orlando, 4th Earl of, formerly an M.P. (1889-92), aged 70.—*Jan. 2.*
- Brassey, Frank, Roy Acad., aged 61.—*Aug. 10.*
- Bridges, Brig-Gen. Wm Thomas, K.C.B. (posthumous), 1st Africa, comd. Australian troops in the Dardanelles (died of wounds), aged 54.—*May 2.*
- Brindley, Col. Henry B Harrison, M.P. for Herefordshire, aged 62.—*Dec. 29, 1914.*
- Brooke, Rupert, Sub Lt. R.N.D., the poet, died in hospital at Lemnos, aged 27.—*April 23.*
- Brough, Miss Fanny, the well known actress, aged 60.—*Nov. 22, 1914.*
- Bryce, Thomas Alexander (Balf Boldrewood), Australian novelist, aged 69.—*March 22.*
- Bunsen, and Quenberry, William Henry Walter, 6th Duke of S.G., K.T. P.C., aged 82.—*Nov. 2, 1914.*
- Bucknill, Rt Hon Sir Thomas Townsend, a Judge of the King's Bench Div. 1899-1914, aged 70.—*Oct. 4.*
- Bulfinch, Frank Thomas, sea novelist, aged 33.—*March 2.*
- Buxton, Mr Thomas Powell, 3rd Baronet, O.M.B. a former Governor of N. Australia, aged 61.—*Oct. 21.*
- Cadogan, Mrs Henry, 5th Earl, K.G., P.C., had been Irish Viceroy and Lord Privy Seal, aged 75.—*March 6.*
- Cappes, Maj-Gen. Sir Thompson, K.C.M.G., C.B., B.O. (Colonial, Nile, and S. Africa), comd. 7th Div. of Exped. Force (died of wounds), aged 62.—*Sept. 27.*
- Carlson, Sir Lionel, Edward Gascoy, K.C.M.G., late British Minister to Mexico, aged 45.—*Oct. 21.*
- Cardigan, Countess, widow of the Earl who led the Balaklava Charge, aged 90.—*May 23.*
- Carroll, Miss Edith, head of Surgical Institute, Brussels, executed by the Germans, for encouraging fugitives, aged 30.—*Oct. 22.*
- Cawley, Harold Thomas, M.P. for Heywood Div. and Capt. 6th Batt. Manchester Regt. (killed in action), aged 37.—*Sept.*
- Church, Sir Arthur Herbert, Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Academy of Arts, aged 82.—*May 21.*
- Collet, Flight-Comdr. Charles Herbert, D.S.O., R.N.A., R.N.A.S. (died of wounds), aged 27.—*Aug. 19.*
- Compton, Lord Spencer Douglas, Lieut. Northants Yeom., sent to Northampton Marquise (killed in action), aged 22.—*May 23.*
- Congleton, Henry Bligh Fortescue, 5th Baron, Lieut. Grenadier Guards (killed in action), aged 24.—*Nov. 22, 1914.*
- Cotton, Sir Henry John Steadman, K.C.B., a former Chief Commissioner of Assam, afterwards M.P., aged 70.—*Oct. 23.*
- Courtown, James George Henry, 5th Earl of, aged 62.—*Nov. 22, 1914.*
- Craddock, Rear-Adm. Sir Christopher Geo Francis Maurice K.C.V.O. (Soudan and China) (lost in his Flagship off Valparaiso), aged 52.—*Nov. 2, 1914.*
- Croome Walter, a new decorative artist and writer, aged 70.—*March 14.*
- Cummings, William Hayman, Mus D., late Principal of Guildhall School of Music, aged 84.—*May 2.*
- Dacon, The Nawab of, C.I.E.—*Nov. 16.*
- Davis, Henry Wm. Banks, R.A., landscape and animal painter, aged 81.—*Dec. 2, 1914.*
- Deamer, Mrs Percy, authoress, died while on Serbian hospital service, aged 43.—*July 21.*
- De Freyne, Arthur Reginald, 5th Baron (killed in action), aged 56.—*May 2.*
- de la Poer Edmond James, Count, formerly M.P. for Co. Waterford, aged 74.—*Aug. 30.*
- De Montmorency, Adalbert de Talleyrand-Perigord, Duke of, aged 77.—*March.*
- De Murella, Dowager Countess, widow of Don Ramon Cabrera, Field-Marshal of Spain, aged 94.—*April 22.*
- De Rutzen, Baron, elder brother of the late well known London magistrate, aged 84.—*April 23.*
- Diaz, Beltrán Porfirio, ex President of Mexico, aged 84.—*July 2.*
- Dobell, Bertram, bookseller bibliographer, and poet, aged 72.—*Dec. 14, 1914.*
- Donaldson, Mr James, Vice-Chancellor and Prince of St. Andrews University, aged 84.—*March 2.*
- Duff, Lady Grant, C.I. (widow of Sir Mount Stuart Grant Duff), aged 74.—*March 22.*
- du Maurier, Lt. Col. Louis Buxton, D.S.O., elder son of the late George du Maurier, artist and novelist (S. Africa 1902), author of "An Englishman's Home" (killed in action), aged 49.—*March 22.*
- du Maurier, Mrs George, widow of the artist and novelist.—*Jan. 3.*
- Eden, Sir William, 5th Baronet, V.D., known for his litigation with Whitaker, aged 84.—*Feb. 22.*
- Edwards, George, theatrical manager, aged 63.—*Oct.*
- Ehrlich, Professor Paul, the eminent physician and bacteriologist, inventor of "Salvarsan," aged 62.—*Aug. 22.*
- Elder, Alexander, a founder of Elder Dempster Steamship Line, aged 82.—*Jan. 23.*
- Emmett, Walter Lewis, humorous writer ("Chatterbox" in Punch), aged 48.—*Aug. 4.*

Kno, James Croesley, manufacturing chemist and proprietor of "Kno's Fruit Salt."—*July*
 Mrs. John Henry, 4th Earl of, K.P., P.C., for merly an M.P. and Lord of Treasury, aged 73—*Dec. 3, 1914.*
 Kinnock, Dr. John Joseph, M.P. for North Tipperary, aged 62.—*April*
 Kitecourt, George Thomas John, 1st and only Baron, formerly M.P. for N. Wilts, aged 76—*Jan. 28.*
 Labbe, Jean Henri, French naturalist and writer, aged 92.—*Oct. 21.*
 Farmer, Sir George Herbert, Bt. 1st Baronet died from injuries received in a railway accident in German S.W. Africa, where he was serving with Gen. Botha, aged 56.—*May 20.*
 Farwell, Rt. Hon. Sir George, late a Lord Justice of Appeal, aged 69.—*Sept. 30.*
 Fernandez, James, the actor, aged 80.—*July*
 Ferversham, William Ernest, 1st Earl of, D., formerly an M.P., aged 85.—*Jan. 13.*
 Ferversham, Mabel, Dowager Countess of, widow of preceding, aged 86.—*Aug. 28.*
 Fields, Mrs. James T., widow of the American publisher, and friend of Thos. Dickson, aged 80.—*Jan.*
 Fischer Thomas Halbed, Senior Master in Lunacy and oldest K.C. (1893), aged 85.—*Nov. 3, 1914.*
 FitzClarence, Brig.-Gen. Charles, V.C. (Malakoff), Irish Guards (killed in action), aged 49.—*Nov. 28, 1914.*
 Forayth, Nell, M.V.O., Gen. Manager of Royal Opera, Covent Garden, aged 49.—*April 28.*
 Frohman, Charles, the well known theatrical manager, one of the victims of the torpedoed Lusitania.—*May 7.*
 Fuller, Sir John Michael Fleetwood, 1st Baronet K.C.B., V.C., and Lesa Griv of Victoria and M.P., aged 51.—*Sept. 4.*
 Garvagh, Chas. John Spencer George, 3rd Baron, aged 62.—*Feb. 7.*
 Gaultie, Dr. James, F.R.S. Prof. of Geology, Edinburgh, 1886-1914, aged 76.—*March 1.*
 Gilbey, Sir Walter, 1st Baronet, agriculturist and late head of Messrs W. & A. Gilbey, aged 83.—*Nov. 21, 1914.*
 Gladstone, Wm. Glynne (Charles, grandson of the statesman and M.P. for Kilmarnock (killed in action), aged 39.—*April 14.*
 Glantawe, John Jones, 1st Baron, a Welsh tin plate and military magnate, and former M.P., aged 80.—*July 17.*
 Gopal Krishna Chokla C.I.E. Indian political reformer and member of Viceroy's Council, aged 49.—*Feb. 10.*
 Gough, Brig. Gen. John Edmund, K.C.B. (prosthesis), V.C. (Somaliland, also Nile, Crete and S. Africa) (died of wounds), aged 43.—*Feb. 28.*
 Grace, William Gilbert, M.D., the world famed ophthalmologist, aged 67.—*Oct. 23.*
 Grenfell, Capt. Francis, V.C., the first officer in the Army to receive the V.C. in present war (killed in action), aged 34.—*Nov.*
 Gwydyr, Wyloughby Merrick Campbell, 5th and last Baron, aged 73.—*Feb. 13.*
 Hamilton, Capt. Lord Arthur John, Irish Guards and Deputy Master of H.M.'s Household (killed in action), aged 31.—*Dec. 1914.*
 Hardie, James Kerr, M.P. for Marthyr Tydvil and Scotland, leader, aged 59.—*Sept. 26.*
 Harrison, Sir C. Frederick, late Gen. Manager of London & North Western Railway, aged 70.—*Jan. 1.*

Herrshoff, John B., the famous blind yacht designer, aged 77.—*July*
 Hoare, Sir Samuel, 2nd Baronet, formerly a banker and M.P., aged 73.—*Jan. 20.*
 Huggins, Lady widow of the distinguished spectroscopist and astronomer, aged 68.—*March 15.*
 Hugon, Mlle. Adèle, the last of the children of the great French poet, died at Surcouf, aged 85.—*April*
 Huntingfield Joshua Charles, 4th Baron, for merly Col. in Scots Guards (Egypt and Sudan), aged 72.—*Jan. 13.*
 Illingworth Rt. Hon. Percy Holden, M.P. for Shigley Div. and Chief Government Whip, aged 44.—*Jan. 3.*
 Inouye, Marquis the famous Japanese statesman and one of the makers of modern Japan, aged 80.—*Sept. 1.*
 Jersey Victor Albert Geo., 7th Earl of P.C. & aged 70.—*May 31.*
 Jones, William M.P. for North Carmarthenshire and a Government Whip, aged 53.—*May 9.*
 Kekewich, Maj. Gen. Robert Geo. G.B. (Nile, Sudan, and S. Africa—defended Kimberley), aged 62.—*Nov. 3, 1914.*
 Kenna, Brig. Gen. Paul Aloysius, D.S.O., V.C. (Nile also S. and E. Africa), A.D.C. (died of wounds), aged 53.—*Aug. 30.*
 Kennedy, Rt. Hon. Sir William Rann, a Lord Justice of Court of Appeal, aged 68.—*Jan. 17.*
 Kenny Gen. Sir Thomas Kelly, G.C.B. (China, Abyssinia, and S. Africa), aged 70.—*Dec. 26, 1914.*
 Kesteven, John Henry, and Baron, aged 64.—*July 23.*
 Kilmurry Francis Charles 3rd Earl of, K.P., an Irish Peer, aged 73.—*Jan. 28.*
 Lane, Sir Hugh Percy D.C. of Irish National Gallery (lost in Lusitania) aged 40.—*May 7.*
 Leigh, Hon. Sir E. Chandos, K.C.B., K.C., Counsel to the Speaker 1887-1907, aged 63.—*May 21.*
 Loeffler Prof. Friedrich, the discoverer of the bacillus of diphtheria, aged 63.—*April*
 Lonsborough, The Dowager Countess of, aged 77.—*May*
 Londonderry, Charles Stewart, 6th Marquess of, K.G., P.C., V.D., Lord-Lieut. of Ireland 1895-9, aged 60.—*Feb. 11.*
 Loudoun, Alice, Countess of, aged 50.—*May 20.*
 Lumden, Lt. Col. Dugald McIlwain, G.B. (S. Africa as comd. of Lumden's Horse), aged 64.—*May 10.*
 Lydekker, Richard, F.R.S. eminent naturalist and geologist, aged 69.—*April 18.*
 Maarsden, Maarten (pen name of Joost M. Van der P. Maars), Anglo-Dutch novelist, aged 58.—*Aug. 4.*
 McDonald, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Claude Maxwell, G.C.B. (Egypt, Sudan, and Feking), late Ambassador at Tokio aged 63.—*Sept. 10.*
 Mahan, Rear Adm. Alfred Thayer, the great naval historian and critic, author of "The Influence of Sea Power on History," aged 74.—*Nov. 30, 1914.*
 Milne, Lt.-Col. Sir John Peniston, 20th Baronet, V.C. (S. Africa), comd. Notts Yeoman (killed in action), aged 45.—*Aug. 20.*
 Mills, Lieut. Hon. Charles Thomas, Scots Guards, M.P. for L. L. and half of Lord Hailsham (killed in action), aged 41.—*Oct. 5.*
 Milnes, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Bryan, G.C.B. (Indian Mutiny and Oude campaign, then, Sir Harry Post Major of the Tower of London, aged 70.—*Jan. 21.*

- Mischin, Professor Edward A., F.R.S., protozoologist, aged 40.
- Moorehouse, Rt. Rev James, D.D., Bishop of Manchester (1886-1903), aged 80.—April 2.
- Morley, Rt. Hon. John Francis, an Irish Lord Justice of Appeal, aged 60.—May 2.
- Mosley, Sir Oswald, 4th Baronet, aged 67.—Oct. 22.
- Mount Cashell, Edward Geo. A. Harcourt, 6th and last Earl, aged 84.—April 2.
- Murray, Sir James Augustine Hy., LL.D., the lexicographer, editor of Oxford English Dictionary, aged 72.—July 22.
- Neenan, Joseph Patrick, M.P. for the College Green Div. of Dublin, aged 64.—April 2.
- Nares, Vice Adm. Sir Geo. Strong, K.C.B., F.R.S., commanded *Challenger* Exped., also *Alert* and *Discovery* in Arctic, aged 84.—Jan. 22.
- Noble, Capt. Sir Andrew, 2nd Baronet, K.C.B., V.R.S., late head the Warwick firm of Sir W. G. Armstrongs, Carlisle & Co., aged 84.—Oct. 22.
- Normanton, Caroline, Dowager Countess of, aged 82.—Jan. 22.
- O'Connor, Maj.-Gen. Sir Luke, K.C.B., V.C. (Crimes, Mutiny, and Ashanti), Col. Roy Welsh Reg., aged 84.—Feb. 2.
- O'Neill, Capt. the Hon. Arthur Edward Bruce, and Life Guards, M.P. for Mid Antrim. The first Member of Parliament to fall in the war, aged 30.—Nov. 4, 1914.
- Pégoud, Flight Sub-Lt. Adolphe, the famous French aviator, killed while engaged in a fight with a German "Aviatik," aged 25.—Aug. 22.
- Petrie, Lionel George Carroll, 16th Baron, Capt. (Volunteer Guards (died of wounds), aged 42.—Sept. 22.
- Flower, Sir Wm. Chichele, K.C.S.I., formerly Queen's Counsel for India, aged 62.—Sept.
- Pollack, George Frederick, formerly Senior Master of the King's Bench and King's Remembrancer, aged 84.—May.
- Raleigh, Cecil (Albham Rowlands), dramatic author and critic, aged 61.—Nov. 22, 1914.
- Rushin, Sir James, 1st Baronet, long M.P. for Leamington or N. Herefordshire, aged 72.—April 22.
- Saunders, Baron de, head of the International News Agency, aged 69.—April 22.
- Roberts, Field-Marshal Frederick Slagh, 1st Earl, K.C., K.P., O.M., V.C. (1895), entered Army 1860, and died at Headquarters in France, aged 82.—Nov. 24, 1914.
- Roberts, Maj.-Gen. George Ricketts, late I.A., aged 82. (Half brother of Earl Roberts).—March 22.
- Ross, O'Donovan, a notorious figure in the Fenian conspiracy, aged 64.—June.
- Rothschild, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st Baron, P.C., G.C.V.O., banker and philanthropist, aged 74.—March 22.
- Rucker, Sir Arthur W., ex-Principal of the University of London, President of the British Association, aged 67.—Nov. 2.
- Saunders, Col. Sir Charles, 1st Baronet, V.D., repeatedly M.P. for Nottingham and its West Div., aged 82.—April 22.
- Sherrin, the Viscountess, widow of the Victorian statesman, aged 82.—Dec. 7, 1914.
- Stamouth, Gerald Anthony Fellow Baghill, 4th Viscount, aged 62.—March 22.
- Solomon, Hon. Sir Edward Philip, K.C.M.G., a Colonial statesman and ex-Minister, aged 62.—Nov. 22.
- Somerset, the Dowager Duchess of, widow of 26th Duke, aged 82.—Oct. 22.
- Spottiswoode, William Hugh, managing director of Messrs. Myre and Spottiswoode, printers and publishers, aged 82.—Aug. 22.
- Stair, John Hew North Gustave Hy Hamilton, 12th Earl of, aged 82.—Dec. 2, 1914.
- Sikes, General, the Russian defender of Fort Arthur, aged 62.—Jan. 22.
- Smart, Lt.-Col. Lord Ninian Edward Crofton, M.P. for Cardiff, comdg. 6th Batt. Welsh Regt. (killed in action), aged 32.—Oct. 22.
- Teignmouth, Charles John, 3rd Baron, aged 72.—March 22.
- Temple, Mrs., widow of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.—April 2.
- Tennyson, Miss Matilda, the last surviving sister of the late Lord Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, aged 92.—Aug. 22.
- Tooth, Sir Robert Lucas, 1st Baronet, philanthropist, Chairman of Bank of N.S. Wales in London, aged 70.—Feb. 22.
- Torphichen, James Walter, 12th Baron and a Scottish Baron. Peer, aged 62.—July 22.
- Trefusis, Bryn-Gen Hon. John Frederick, D.S.O., Irish Guards (killed in action), aged 37.—Oct. 22.
- Trumper, Victor, the famous Australian cricketer once the world's finest batsman, aged 37.—June 22.
- Tupper, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, 1st Baronet, G.C.M.G., prominent Canadian statesman, twice High Commissioner in London, aged 94.—Oct. 22.
- Turner, Sir George M.A., a South African medical officer, known for his leprosy researches, aged 67.—Mar. 22.
- Twiss, Rev. Sir John F., 12th Baronet, formerly Mathematical Professor at Staff College, aged 82.—Dec. 2, 1914.
- Van Horne, Sir William Cornelius, K.C.M.G., of the Canadian Pacific Railway and a leading capitalist, aged 72.—Sept. 22.
- Vickers, Col. Thomas Edward, C.B., V.D., head of the great Sheffield steel firm, aged 72.—Oct. 22.
- Walker, Col. Sir Peter ('), and Baronet, F.D., High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1894, aged 62.—Oct. 22.
- Waller, Lewis, the well-known romantic actor, aged 62.—Nov. 22.
- Warneford, Flight Sub-Lt. Reginald A. J. V.C., 2nd, first destroyer of a Zeppelin, aged 22.—June 22.
- Watkin, Sir Alfred Mellor, and and last Baronet, of long service with the S.E. Ry., aged 82.—Nov. 22, 1914.
- Walby, Reginald Earle 1st and only Baron, P.C., G.C.B., formerly Permanent Secretary to Treasury and Chairman of L.C.C., aged 62.—Oct. 22.
- Wendover, Albert Edward, Viscount, Capt. Royal Horse Guards (died of wounds), aged 22.—May 22.
- Wilding, Capt. Anthony Frederick, tennis champion of the world (killed in action), aged 32.—May 22.
- Willett, William, promoter of Daylight Saving Bill, and artistic builder, aged 62.—March 22.
- Wilson, John, D.C.L., M.P. for Mid-Durham, the "Miner's M.P.," aged 72.—March 22.
- Wilton, Arthur George, 5th Earl of Wilton, P.C., aged 82.—April 22.
- White, Count de, Russian statesman, aged 62.—March 22.
- Wood, Mrs. John, formerly a famous comedy actress, aged 72.—Jan. 22.
- Wylie, Lt.-Col. Charles William Montagu Douglas, C.B., G.C.M.G., V.C., of varied service (Lt. S. Africa, etc.), and under Foreign Office, at Aden (killed in action), aged 67.—April 22.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS, 1 Nov., 1914-20 Nov., 1915

THE BRITISH ISLES

THE KING AND COURT.—(1914) Nov. 11 The King opened the new Session of Parliament.—and Lieut. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales accompanied for service on the staff. 12 His Majesty left England to visit the General Headquarters in France. Dec. 1 The King George visited base hospitals containing the British, Indian, and enemy wounded. President Poincaré, accompanied by M. Viviani, the French Premier, and Gen. Joffre, visited the King at the British Headquarters. His Majesty and the French President afterwards motored together to the British Front. The King also met King Albert, whom he decorated with the K.C. 2 The King returned to London. 22 The King and Queen left London for Sandringham to spend Christmas. 23 Their Majesties sent hearty good wishes for Christmas and the New Year to the officers and men of the Navy and Army both at home and abroad. (1915) Jan. 1 The King sent a telegram to the French President expressing the hope that the New Year would witness a still greater drawing together of the bonds of warm friendship and alliance between Great Britain and France, to which M. Poincaré responded in similar terms of cordiality. 13 The King held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace, and decorated a number of members of the Expeditionary Force with the D.C. and D.S.O. Feb. 2 Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria visited the wounded officers at Dorchester House, Park Lane. 3 The sick and wounded soldiers at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Great Portland Street, visited by the King and Queen. 21 The King sanctioned the addition of a battalion of Welsh Guards. 22 Admiral Sir John Jellicoe promoted G.C.B.—Prince Albert, on his recovery from an operation, rejoined the *Owl* wood. 23 The King returned to Buckingham Palace after a visit to a part of the Grand Fleet. March 3. M. Paul Hymans, the new Belgian Minister, arrived in London. 24 The King and Queen, Princess Mary, and Princess Alexandra of Teck viewed from Buckingham Palace the National Guard on a march from the Guildhall to Hyde Park. 25 Lord Kitchener visited by the King and Queen at York House.—The Queen received at Buckingham Palace a Committee of ladies associated with Freemasonry, who presented a cheque for £5,000 to be used at Her Majesty's discretion to help women suffering from unemployment in consequence of the war. 26 The Queen and Princess Mary inspected the free buffet at Victoria Station for the soldiers and sailors travelling to and from London. April 6 The King gave orders that no wine, spirits, or beer should be consumed in any of the Royal Households. 7 Princess Mary as proxy for Queen Alexandra, acted as sponsor at the christening of the son of the Hon. John Ward at the Chapel of Marlborough House. 8 The Prince of Wales landed in England with dispatches from Sir John French, and arrived at Windsor the following day. 20 The Prince of Wales received Sir Herbert Warren at Buckingham Palace and gave him the cup which he had presented to the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, in commemoration of His Highness's two years' residence there. 21 Princess Mary celebrated her eighteenth birthday. 22 The Prince of Wales's Fund reached over £1,000,000. 23 The King, accompanied by Lord

Kitchener, visited the Small Arms Factory at Enfield, and afterwards inspected the Royal Factory at Waltham Abbey. May 2 Accompanied by Lord Kitchener, the King visited the Tyneside works of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. 24 The King, through Mr. Asquith refused to accept Sir Edgar Speyer's renunciation of his British honours. June 3 List of appointments made by the King on his birthday published. The K.G. conferred on Lord Kitchener & The King and Queen visited the King George Hospital.—The P.C. conferred on Flight-Lieut. R. A. J. Warneford, R.N., by telegram. 28 The Prince of Wales appointed the Hon. Sir Sidney Robert Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B., Comptroller and Treasurer to His Royal Highness. 29. Brevet Michael O'Leary decorated with the P.C. at Buckingham Palace. 30 The twenty-first birthday of the Prince of Wales.—"Alexandra Day" celebrated in London. Her Majesty made her accustomed drive from Marlborough House to the City. 29 The King returned to London after completing his tour of inspection of the Salisbury Plain Training Centre. July 1 Col. the Hon. Sir Charles Legge, K.C.V.O., appointed Paymaster of the Household. 6 Their Majesties celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of their wedding.—The Queen inspected at Buckingham Palace an ambulance crew for use at the Front, as representative of the cars provided in England and Wales by subscriptions promoted by Lady Mayowes and Mayowes. 20 The King arrived at Buckingham Palace on his return from a visit to the Grand Fleet. His Majesty sent a message of congratulation to Adm. Sir John Jellicoe on his efficiency. 29 Order of the Annunziata conferred on the Prince of Wales by the King of Italy. 20 The King left Windsor on a tour of inspection to industrial centres engaged in the production of war material and visited Kynoch's and other principal factories at Birmingham. Aug. 3 The King presented the Welsh Guards with their first colours. 4 The King, the Queen, and Queen Alexandra attended a Service of Solemn Intercession at St. Paul's Cathedral on the anniversary of the declaration of war. 12 The King and Queen visited the wounded soldiers of the New Zealand Contingent at the Auxiliary Hospital, Walton-on-the-Thames, and on the 25th the Australian Contingent at the Auxiliary Hospital, Harefield Park. 26 Royal visit to Brighton, the King, Queen, and Mr. Asquith inspected the Kitchener Hospital and Pavilion Hospital for wounded Indian soldiers, some of whom were decorated by His Majesty. Sept. 3 The King and Lord Kitchener inspected the Canadian troops at Shorncliffe. 20 The King and Queen returned to Windsor from their tour in the South-West of England. 27 Leeds, the munition works, and the University visited by the King, who inspected the Officers' Training Corps, and on the following day the East Leeds Military Hospital, travelling to Sheffield, His Majesty inspected the principal munition works. 28 The King returned to Buckingham Palace. Oct. 24 The King left for France to inspect his troops at the Front. 28 The King met with an accident while inspecting his Army, caused by his horse rearing and falling upon His Majesty's leg. 29 The Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace on short leave of absence from the Front. Nov. 1 The King, on leaving the Front, issued a Special Order of the Day

to his troops. He arrived home at Buckingham Palace. **9.** His Majesty continued to make satisfactory progress towards recovery from his accident.—The Prince of Wales returned to France.

IMPERIAL POLITICS—(1914) Nov. 21. The new Session of Parliament was opened by the King. The Speech from the Throne was exceptionally brief, and emphasised the need for the concentration of national energy "on the prosecution of a victorious issue of the war on which we are engaged." Dec. 22. Mr. Bonar Law conferred with the Unionist chairmen and agents as to the best means of co-operation in relation to the war and other matters. He stated that on the eve of the outbreak of the war, the Unionist leaders expressed the opinion that it would be fatal to hesitate supporting France and Russia, and offered the Government the unhesitating support of the Opposition. (1915) Jan. 1. The New Year's Honours did not include any new peers, but Lord St. Aldwyn received the dignity of an earl. Feb. 1. Mr. Masterman resigned the Chairmanship of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was succeeded by Mr. R. S. Montagu. Mr. F. D. Anderson became Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in succession to Mr. Montagu. 4. The Select Committee of the House of Commons to consider a scheme of pensions for disabled officers and men, and the widows and dependents of those killed in war, issued a Special Report recommending increased rates and pensions. 22. The announcement was made in the Commons by Mr. Harcourt, Secretary to the Colonies, that it had been decided, after consultation with the Dominions, not to hold the annual meeting of the Imperial Conference in 1915. 27. The Welsh Liberals passed a resolution protesting against any attempt to alter the position of the Welsh Church Act and the Summary Act. March 2. The Prime Minister, in an eloquent and fervent war speech, announced to the House of Commons the reply of Great Britain to the German "blockade," and stated that the British and French Governments held themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin. Mr. Asquith asked the House to sanction votes of credit for £27,000,000. 9. In the Commons, Mr. Lloyd George introduced a new Defence of the Realm Bill having as its object the mobilisation of industrial resources by the Government and a greatly increased output of munitions. 21. The Government suffered a defeat in the House of Lords on a division—47 votes to 25—on a motion of Lord Macdonnell for an address to His Majesty praying him to withhold his consent, during the continuance of the war, from the draft Proclamation creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces of Africa and South. 22. Mr. Edward Grey, presiding at a lecture on the war, laid upon Germany, by her refusal to settle the dispute by a conference, the appalling responsibility for the war. One essential condition of peace must be the restoration of peace, and reparation to Belgium, and the admission of the claim of the Allies of the right to pursue a national existence in the enjoyment of their own liberty, as well as the liberty of other nationalities. 24. The death was announced of Mr. John Wilson, "the sainted M.P.," who had sat for Mid-Durham for 32 years, twenty-five years.—Lord Kitchener left Liverpool. April 24. Parliament assembled after

the Easter recess. The resignation of Sir H. D. Erskine, Sergeant-at-Arms, after forty years' service in the service of the House, and the appointment of Vice Admiral Sir Collin Keppel, were announced. 25. The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his proposals for the increased taxation of spirits and beer. May 4. Mr. Lloyd George introduced the Budget, the most stupendous in our financial history. Estimated revenue, £250,320,000; estimated expenditure, £122,944,000. The estimate of expenditure was based on the assumption that the war would last until April, 1916. The average daily cost of the war was now £2,200,000. 10. Mr. Churchill stated in the Commons that the Admiralty sent a warning to the *Lusitania*, and directions for her course. It was officially denied that the liner was armed. 19. The Prime Minister made the formal announcement in the House of Commons that "steps are in contemplation which involve the reconstruction of the Government on a broader personal and political basis." 23. The constitution of the new Cabinet was announced. As Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law stated at a large meeting of the Unionist Party in both Houses of Parliament, held at the Carlton Club, the reasons which led them to agree to join a Coalition Government for the purpose of helping to direct the war to a successful issue. 30. Mr. Asquith, on the invitation of Sir John French, visited the British Army in France, and also met General Joffre. June 3. On the King's birthday, two new peers were created, and Earl Kitchener was appointed K.G. The Bill to establish a Ministry of Munitions was read a third time, and two days later, in the House of Lords, it was passed and received the Royal Assent. 12. Mr. Lloyd George, at Cardiff, addressed a representative meeting of employers and work people in the engineering and metal trades in South Wales, with the view to the speeding of the manufacture and output of munitions. The Minister of Munitions had the previous week addressed similar meetings of masters and men on the same subject at Manchester and Liverpool, expressing his opinion that the country had not yet brought half its industrial strength into operation for winning the war, and emphasising the gravity of the situation. 21. The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced a new Loan Bill for an unraised amount, issued at par, and carrying interest at 4½ per cent. with the right to repay at par in 1920, or in any case in 1922. 21. The new *Munitions Bill* was read a second time, after an animated debate, in the House of Commons. 22. Mr. Walter Long introduced the National Registration Bill, providing for the registration of males and females between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five. The Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law spoke at a meeting at the Guildhall on the War Loan and National Thrift. July 2. The Munitions Bill received the Royal Assent. 2. The Prime Minister, Lord Crewe, Lord Kitchener, and Mr. Balfour left England to attend a conference with members of the French Ministry at Châlons on the 6th. 8. Mr. Balfour unveiled in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall a marble bust of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. 13. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that over £20,000,000 had been subscribed to the new War Loan, and £25,000,000 more through the Post Office. 24. By invitation of the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden attended the meet-

ing of the Cabinet.—In the House of Lords, The National Registration Bill passed through all its stages.—The Prime Minister stated that a Committee, presided over by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with expert colleagues outside the Government, was being formed to consider the question of retrenchment. 20 In the Commons, Mr Asquith asked for a new vote of credit for £5,000,000, making the total for the financial year £160,000,000. Future daily expenditure might roughly be calculated at £5,000,000. 21 Lord Newton, in the House of Lords, stated the approximate number of married men drawing repatriation allowances in the Regular Army was 600,000, and in the Territorial Force 107,000—a total of 707,000. The aggregate cost since mobilisation was approximately £25,000,000. 22 The House adjourned until Sept. 14. Aug. 22 Cotton was declared absolute contraband by the British Government. 23 Mr Walter Runciman gave his decision on the points referred to him in connection with the new agreement arrived at by Mr Lloyd George for the South Wales coal trade. 24 Sir Edward Grey published a letter in which he traversed the German Chancellor's speech at the opening of the Reichstag (Aug. 29). 25 Sir Edward Grey issued his statement on the negotiations between Great Britain and Germany in 1914, and showed that Germany would only consent to limit her Navy on condition that England agreed to remain absolutely neutral in the event of a European war. Sept. 6. Mr Lloyd George addressed the Trade Union Congress at Bristol. 26 Parliament reassembled.—(Trial in Council under the Suppression Act, 1914, made provision regarding the Government of Ireland and Welsh Church Lots, 1914 for the post-mortem of their operation until after the war. 27 In the House of Commons, Mr Asquith asked for a further vote of credit for £50,000,000, to cover war expenditure to the middle of November, raising the total sum so provided for the year 1914-15 to £160,000,000. The Premier stated that about 3,000,000 men had offered themselves for the Army or Navy since the beginning of the war. In the Lords, Lord Kitchener emphasised the need for more recruits, the number having recently fallen off, to maintain the strength of the forces in the field during 1915. 28 Mr McKenna introduced his Budget, showing expenditure £1,300,000,000, revenue £1,200,000,000, estimated deficit, £1,000,000. 29 First Report of the Committee on Retrenchment issued. 30 In the House of Lords, an important amendment moved to the Government's Pension Bill was carried by 25 votes to 24. An Order in Council applied the Decree of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915, to the whole area of Greater London, and prohibited 'trading on licensed premises and in clubs. Oct. 2. The Earl of Cavendish elected a Representative Peer for Ireland. 31 The American Loan Bill passed in the House of Lords, and received the Royal Assent. 32 Sir Edward Grey, in the Commons, made a statement of the new and grave situation in the Near East. Sir John Simon gave a total number of allies interned as 24,000. 33 Lord Derby explained his recruiting scheme to a large meeting at the Mansion House.—Resignation of Sir Edward Carson, Attorney-General, an motioned in Order in Council issued abolishing Article 9 of the Declaration of London. 34 In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey gave a review of British diplomacy in the Near East. Sir Edward Carson explained

that his reason for resigning was that he disagreed with the Balkan policy of the Government. Nov. 2. Sir F. E. Smith, K.C., Solicitor-General, succeeded Sir Edward Carson, K.C., as Attorney-General. The Rt. Hon. George Cave, K.C., M.P., appointed Solicitor-General. In the House of Commons, the Premier announced that the future conduct of the war, subject to reference to the Cabinet, would be entrusted to a Council of not less than three and not more than five. In the House of Lords, the Clubs (Temporary) Bill passed through all its stages. Lord Lansdowne stated that no General Election would take place during the war. 6 The publication of the *Globe* suspended at the instance of the War Office. 7 Press Bureau made an authoritative statement denying that Lord Kitchener had tendered his resignation, or that his visit to the Eastern theatre of war in any way threatened that such a resignation was contemplated. 20 In the House of Commons, Mr Asquith moved a vote of credit for £50,000,000. The Premier, who was temporarily performing the duties of the Secretary for War, announced that the Government was sensible of the difficulties which had cramped the General Staff at Army Headquarters, and intimated that closer co-ordination with the strategy of our Allies would be aimed at in future. 22 The Premier stated in the Commons that the new War Committee would during the temporary absence of Lord Kitchener, consist of the Prime Minister, Mr Balfour, Mr Lloyd George, Mr Roussell and Mr McKenna. 23 Resignation of Mr Winston Churchill announced.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS (GENERAL).—(1915) Jan. 2. A collision took place at Ilford, on the Great Eastern Railway, between a local and an express train from London, 9 killed, about 50 injured, one passenger subsequently died. 3. Nine men killed and a seriously injured by an explosion at Minnie Pit, Halmerend, Staffordshire. 4. During a fog, an accident involving three trains occurred on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway between Streatham Common and Northbury Stations, the driver of one of the engines was killed. March 22. Railway accident at Smithy Bridge, near Rochdale, by collision of the Yorkshire and Manchester and Fleetwood boat train with a stationary empty goods train 3 killed, 20 injured. May 25. Sir George Farrer died from injuries sustained in a railway accident in German South-West Africa, where he was acting as Assistant Quartermaster-General to the South African Forces. 26. The worst disaster in the history of British railways took place at Quinton's Hill, a mile north of Greta Green, on the Caledonian Line, a heavily laden troop train, going southward with 200 officers and men, running into a local passenger train, the Scotch express from Euston crashing into the wreckage of them both 127 killed (among them many of the 7th Royal Scots, including 3 officers) and 200 injured. June 13. Serious fire at Dunrobin Castle, the Duke of Sutherland's Highland seat. July 22. Hydrogen explosion at Wormwood Scrubs airship shed, 2 air mechanics killed, 9 injured. Aug. 24. Second pulling of the Holyhead express from Euston, travelling at a high speed between Stone Tunnel and Weston Station, lost the wheels, first seven coaches thrown over an embankment, 9 killed, 20 seriously injured. 25. Fatal collision at Polkshaws West, 20 killed.

near Glasgow one killed, several injured. **Jan. 21.** *Alert*, cutter of the training ship *Ceres*, off Portland with a crew of 12, run into by a tug and sunk; 10 boys drowned. **Feb. 4.** *Seymour* from King's Cross in Leeds came into collision with a truck which was being shunted near Newark Station; 1 killed, 4 injured. **Nov. 22.** The overturning of a crowded Birmingham tramcar, which had run off the lines going down Aston Hill, caused the death of a passenger and injury to 35 others.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS AT SEA—(1914)
Dec. 5. British oil tank steamer *Edna*, from Salina, in Texas, wrecked off Barrow, and subsequently caught fire after an explosion; only two of the crew rescued. **15.** The Government steamer *Sharus* reported to have been lost some-where in the Atlantic, with all on board. (cont.)
Jan. 22. The *Y. F. & O.* liner, *foundered* in the Island Sea, off Japan after striking upon the Howaro Rock, off Shima Island, all the passengers and crew saved. **17.** The *Penarth*, with a crew of 29, from the River Plate to Hull, wrecked off the Norfolk coast, 5 survivors rescued by the mine-sweeper *Gleaner* and taken to Lowestoft. **22.** *Wilson* liner *Hydro*, bound for Trodholm from Liverpool, foundered off Rathlin Island, 14 of the crew of 22 lost. **23.** Steamship *Empress*, of Sunderland, bound for London, struck the wreck of the *Penarth* on Shearwater Shoal, crew rescued. **Feb. 13.** The *barque Andromeda* wrecked near Falmouth Harbour, 27 saved, a lost. **March 23.** Steamer *Dover*, from New York, foundered off New York, passengers and crew rescued by the *War Action*, 1,300 miles off New York. **24.** The *Midler* Dampier liner *Palace* torpedoed to the south of St. George's Channel, 100 of the passengers and crew drowned, or killed by the explosion of the torpedo. **April 9.** Wreck of the *L. & S. W.* cross-channel steamer *Gurnsey*, 7 of the crew drowned. **May 7.** Sinking of the great *German liner Lusitania* by two torpedoes fired by a German submarine off the Old Head of Kinsale, 1,194 lives lost. **Aug. 22.** Holt liner *Dromed* sunk, 3 killed (including Capt. J. Miles) and several injured. **Sept. 4.** Allan liner *Harper*, with 22 passengers and crew, torpedoed south-west of the Fastnet, passengers landed at Queenstown, vessel sunk, with the loss of 20 lives and 2,400 mail bags. **19.** White Star liner *Arctic* torpedoed by a German submarine off Queenstown, 20 saved out of a total of 222 passengers and crew. **Nov. 7.** The Italian liner *Assisi*, to New York, with 222 passengers and 26 crew, shelled and torpedoed by a German submarine; 25 persons saved. **10.** Trinity House yacht *Zeus* sunk, 20 of crew reported missing.

ART—(1915) **Feb. 9.** Mr. J. A. Arnaby Brown, A.R.A., and Mr. Joseph Farquharson, A.R.A., elected R.A.A. **22.** Messrs. Doreen stated to have purchased for £20,000 the late Mr. J. P. Morgan's Chinese porcelain collection. **24.** The *St. Margaret* panels from the Morgan Collection, purchased by Mr. H. C. Frick, of New York, for £25,000. **March 4.** Three Hopewell beamed by Mrs. Ingram Bywater and Miss Julia Cook, recovered by the Trustees of the National Gallery. **27.** *St. George* marked at the sale held by the American Art Association at the Plaza Hotel, New York, of 25 pictures of the property of Messrs. Bywater; £20,000 paid for Albert Dupp's

"Cavaliers Crossing a Stream." **May 22.** The *Calderon* Holbeins purchased by Mr. H. C. Frick, of New York, for \$20,000. **June 22.** Sir Walter Gilbey's Collection sold at Messrs. Christie's for £25,000. **July 7.** The *Christoph* Collection of French prints of the 18th century acquired by an English buyer—Mr. T. D. Crow's Collection of Old and Modern Masters realized £25,000, of which the Lawrence group fetched £1,000. **Nov. 6.** Death of Mr. Peter A. B. Widener, the multi-millionaire of New York, a great art collector, and the purchaser of the celebrated Panthanger Raphael.

CRIMES—(1914) **Nov. 22.** The German naval spy Lody, alias Inglis, sentenced by court-martial to be shot, executed at the Tower. **Dec. 2.** Lord Alfred Douglas, who was tried at the Central Criminal Court on the charge of writing and publishing a defamatory libel on Mr. R. B. Ross, was, on the disagreement of the jury, discharged, the prosecution entering a *nolle prosequi*. **March 24.** Eliza Ellen Woodman, of Redhill, sentenced at Basingstoke to eighteen months' hard labour for perjury, and also sending threatening letters to Major R. O. Fisher, a borough justice, and P. C. Atwood, of the Borough Police. **March 25.** Julian Field and Lady Ida Sitwell sentenced at the Central Criminal Court for conspiring to cheat and defraud Miss Florence Bennett Dobbs, and fraudulently inducing her to accept certain bills of exchange—Lady Ida Sitwell to three months' imprisonment in the second division, Field to eighteen months' imprisonment. **April 2.** Oliver Herbert found not guilty. **23.** Violet Layard found guilty the murder of Miss Violet Fommers, aged 20, who had for many years lived as companion to Layard in a house in Hayes Road, Bromley, Kent. **23.** Mrs. Annie Josephine Wootton, wife of Lieut. Wootton, found dead with a bullet wound at her house, Rotherfield Street, Tellington. Marie Lanteri, otherwise Whistley, arrested and charged with murder. Whistley was subsequently acquitted. **June 20.** George Joseph Smith, of Richmond Road, Rotherfield, charged at Bow Street with the murder of his three wives—Hester Constance Annie Munday on July 23, 1822; Alice Burnham, Dec. 22, 1823; and Margaret Elizabeth Loffy, Dec. 25, 1824. At the previous hearing of the case evidence had been given of other marriages contracted under his own or other names. It was also stated that in two cases the wives had died in the bath. Smith was subsequently convicted of the wilful murder of Elizabeth Munday, and executed Aug. 13. **April 4.** Margaret Ellen Kelly, aged 7, found, suffocated by means of a piece of cloth at Aldersgate Station. **May 22.** Suicide of Kuiperle, the alleged German spy in Brixton Prison. **31.** The printer publisher, and the writer of a letter in the *Times* entitled "The Need for Compulsion" charged at the Mansion House with publishing information that might be useful to the enemy; summons dismissed. **June 5.** **June 4.** German spies Müller and Hahn sentenced—Müller to be shot, Hahn to seven years' penal servitude. **22.** Deposition of the notorious Miss Trot. **23.** The German spy Müller shot at the Tower, after an ineffectual appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal. **July 9.** James T. Southgate, a solicitor, and Edwin Whiting, an accountant, were sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to five years' penal servitude for publishing false statements, and

twelve months' imprisonment, to run consecutively, for conspiracy relative to the Civil Service Bank (Limited), knowing such statements to be false in material particulars. Aug 5 Maria Cecilia Natalia Jenotha, the Kaiser's favourite pianist, arrested in London, expelled from the country.

DRAMA AND MUSIC—(1914) Feb 1 The King, the Queen, and Princess Mary attended a performance of *The School for Scandal* at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, given in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund. 20 Mme Sarah Bernhardt underwent an operation at Bordeaux, her right leg being partly amputated. 21 Miss Ellen Terry successfully operated upon in New York for removal of cataract of the eye. May 7 Mr Charles Frohman, the well known theatrical manager, drowned in the sinking of the *Lusitania*. June 6 Death of Dr H. Cummings, formerly Principal of the Guildhall School of Music. July 5 The King and Princess Mary present at a *matinée* of *King Henry VIII* given in aid of the King George's Fund for Actors and Actresses. Oct 4 Death of Mr George Edwards, manager of the Gaiety for nearly thirty years. Nov 1 Death of Mr Lewis Waller, the actor manager, one of the most popular actors of his time. 2 Reappearance of Mme Sarah Bernhardt on the stage at Paris in a performance for the benefit of the ambulance of Prof Denoué, the surgeon who operated on Mme Bernhardt at Bordeaux. 3 Mr Edward Wilard, the famous tragedian, died at New York.

ECCLESIASTICAL—(1914) Jan. 10 At St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, the Rev H P Walsh, D.D., consecrated first Bishop of Assam. March 1 Ecclesiastical Commissioners decided to improve the scale of pension grants on the retirement of incumbents. Year's voluntary offerings of the Church of England for year ended Easter, 1914, amounted to £5,439,000—an increase on 1913 of £1,700,000. June 27 Last services held in the Theatre Church, Rialto Street, June associated with the late Rev Charles Voysey. 30 Dr Straton resigned the See of Newcastle. July 15 Canon Waller, secretary of the Church Missionary Society (India Group), nominated Bishop of Thimphu. 21 The Bishop of Khartoum appointed Chaplain General's Deputy at the Front. Aug 6 Archbishop Menken elected Bishop of British Columbia. 25 Dr Clifford relinquished the pastorate of Westbourne Park Baptist Chapel, after 49 years' ministry. Sept. 24 (Order in Council) under the *Supremacy Act, 1534*, postponed the operation of the *Welsh Church Act, 1914*, until after the war. 25 Reinstatement of Rev E J Campbell M.A., minister of the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct. 25 Ven H. L. Wild, Archbishop of Nottingham, appointed Bishop of Newcastle. Oct 1 Rev E W Furness, B.D., F.R.S., succeeded the late Dr Wood as Master of the Temple.

EDUCATIONAL—(1915) Feb 14 Sir C. A. Parsons gave £5,000 to the Royal Institution. March 1 Death of Dr R. Atkinson, Master of Clare Coll., Cambridge. May 21 Messrs G. A. and H. G. Wills added £50,000 to their previous gift of £50,000 for the erection of additional buildings to the University of Bristol. July 7 Mr. O. W. Dyson Perrins, an old member of Queen's Coll., Oxford, offered to present £50,000 to the University of Oxford for the furtherance of instruction and research. Oct. 1 Dr James,

the retiring Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, stated that 20,000 members of the University were on military service, 400 had fallen, 200 had been wounded, and 300 had won distinction for bravery. Nov 2 Death of Sir A. Baker, M.A., F.R.S., late Principal of the University of London, and a former secretary of the Royal Society, President of the British Association, 1901.

LABOUR—(1915) Feb 22 Conference of railway managers and workers arrived at a settlement by which the men received a substantial addition to their pay, the four main Scottish lines not included in the settlement. 23 The Clyde engineers who had struck for an increase of 2d. an hour ordered by the Government to resume work on March 1; the matter in dispute to be referred to a Court of Arbitration. 24 Mr Lloyd George addressed his constituents at Bangor, and declared that compulsory arbitration in war time was imperative, as it was "intolerable that the lives of Britons should be imperilled for the making of a farthing an hour." March 1 Committee of Production in Engineering and Shipbuilding Establishments having issued its wages award, the principal trade unions accepted its terms. The Clyde workers continued defiant, and announced their refusal to work overtime. 5 Labour troubles on the Clyde settling down, men working overtime. 8 Special Arbitration Court, held in Glasgow, granted an increase of 10 per cent. to certain grades of workers in the West of Scotland steel works, affecting 2,000 of the lower-paid operatives. 17 Miners' Federation decided to ask for an immediate 20 per cent. increase on present earnings. 19 Conference of Government and Labour representatives at the Treasury concluded. Announcement officially made that an agreement had been arrived at between the Government and the trade unions, the chief points being no stoppage of work on munitions or equipments of war, all disputes to be submitted to conferences between the parties concerned, the machinery for arbitration formulated, and the relaxation of present trade union rules. 20 Court of Arbitration in the Clyde engineers' dispute awarded an advance of 2d. an hour to time workers and 20 per cent. to piece-workers. 20 Deputation representing the leading shipbuilding firms of the country waited on Mr Lloyd George and urged the total prohibition of drink during the war. April 2 2,000 women stated to have presented themselves at the Labour Exchanges for war work. 20 25 engineering and shipbuilding societies meeting at Newcastle sent a message to the Prime Minister asking him to tell Lord Kitchener that they would "deliver the goods." 22 Inauguration of the Dockers' Battalion, 300 men paraded in khaki at their headquarters. May 1 The Miners' Federation at a meeting passed a resolution inviting Mr Asquith to act as arbitrator in the dispute concerning the amount of the war bonus, the miners claiming an advance of 20 per cent. on actual earnings, at an inconclusive joint conference on April 30. The employers made an offer of 20 per cent. 24 Strika of 20,000 of the L.C.C. tramway men began at New Cross for increased pay. The L.C.C. in reply, ordered all men of military age to return their uniform and badges to the tramway depot, and the enrolment of men not eligible for enlistment for military service to take the place of the

1910. June 21. Meeting of representatives of engineering firms in South Wales addressed by Mr. Lloyd George on the shortage of shells, and the urgent need of full employment of all engineering machinery to drive the foe from France. 22. Mr. Ramsden's peace proposals accepted by the cotton operatives. 24. Interview between the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation and Mr. Lloyd George, who represented the urgent necessity of stopping all strikes and lock-outs, especially in trades connected with the production of war material. 25. South Wales miners steadily refused to accept the principle of compulsory arbitration. 26. expiry of the three months' notice, from April 1, in the South Wales coalfield, negotiations for the settlement of the dispute took place at Cardiff. July 2. Royal Assent given to the Munitions Bill, forbidding all strikes and lock-outs, and requiring disputes to be referred to arbitration. Trade union regulations restricting output to be suspended, employers' profits to be limited. 13. The Government met miners' threat to strike on the 25th by issuing a proclamation under the Munitions Act whereby it became an offence to strike on penalty of £5 a day. Miners' Federation urged men to continue working, and leaders of South Wales miners strongly advised the men not to strike. 24. 250,000 miners of the South Wales coalfields struck work, the Government decided to enforce the Munitions Act. 26. Mr. Ramsden's efforts to secure peace failed. 29. Mr. Lloyd George went to Cardiff and addressed the Miners' Executive. 30. The new terms drawn up by the Minister of Munitions accepted by the Miners' Executive. 31. Miners' delegates accepted the Government's new terms, the strike ended Sept. 7. Trades Union Congress at Bristol unanimously adopted a resolution upholding voluntary settlement, and protesting against the campaign for compulsory service. 30. Mr. Lloyd George addressed the Trade Union Congress, and asserted that "the country is not doing its best." He claimed, in answer to the challenge to show how the Government had kept its promise to intercept war profits, that the State had taken control of practically the whole of the engineering works in the country, and appropriated the profits made for the purposes of the State. 13. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., at the close of the sitting of the Executive Council of the National Union of Railwaymen issued an official statement that negotiations had been opened up with the railway companies to hold a meeting to consider an advance in wages. 21. The Liverpool Munitions Tribunal fined a number of Miners, Canals, Laird & Co. a sentence for persistent loss of time. It was stated that the advance was in 11 weeks amounted to 2,000,000 hours. Oct. 7. Miners' Federation approved scheme for alliance with Railwaymen's and Transport Workers' Unions.

LEGAL.—(1914) Nov. 24. Judgment given for the defendant in the action brought by Mr. E. V. Sagar, a shareholder in the English National Company, against Mr. Godfrey Isaac, the managing director of the company, for an illegal breach of engagement. Dec. 24. Victoria Ferry, known as the suicide-hall stage at Victoria, awarded £500 damages against the Misses Rogers (plaintiff) for breach of certain contracts. (1915) Jan. 20. Miss Olive Cooper (defendant, Gladys Buckmaster) awarded £5,000

damages in an action for libel against the proprietors and printers of the *London Mail*. 29. The Full Court of Appeal gave judgment in five cases determining legal questions of great importance arising out of the war as to who is an alien enemy, and the power to sue in English Courts as Mr. Justice Baggallay appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, and Sir Frederick Low, K.C., M.P., a Judge of the High Court Feb. 3. Judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Baggallay in favour of Charles Eugene Edward Slimsby, an infant, in the legitimacy suit involving the question of the succession to the large Slimsby estates in Yorkshire. April 22. Rt. Hon. Sir M. B. Buckley, late a Lord of Appeal, created a Baron under the title of Lord Wrenbury. June 24. Peerage conferred on Sir B. Buckmaster under the title of Baron Buckmaster of Cheddington as Robert Hetherington and Henry Arnold Wilson, members of the firm of William Jackson & Co., sentenced, in the Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, to six months' imprisonment and fine of £5,000 each for being instrumental in supplying part of a cargo of iron ore to Krupp, the Phoenix, and Rhesmische Companies in Germany. 30. Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson K.C., M.P. appointed Lord Justice Clerk in succession to Lord Kingsburgh. July 24. Mr. J. Henderson, K.C., M.P. appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta. 27. The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the *Titanic*, begun at Westminster before Lord Mersey, gave its verdict. 30. In the Land Court, Dublin, judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Wylie in the long-drawn-out litigation as to the sale of the Marquess of Eland's estate in Co. Galway, consisting of 30,000 acres, to the Congested District Board. The Board proposed to purchase it compulsorily for £2,000,000 award given. £20,000,000. Sept. 20. Death of Sir George Farwell, formerly a Lord Justice of Appeal. Oct. 4. Death of Sir Thomas Buxhall, formerly a Judge in the King's Bench Division. Nov. 10. Mr. Peterson, K.C. appointed Chancery Judge succeeding Mr. Justice Joyce.

MUNICIPAL.—(1914) Nov. 9. At the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall important speeches on the war were delivered by the Prime Minister, Lord Kitchener, and Mr. Churchill. Peerage conferred on Mr. Walter Cunliffe, the Governor of the Bank of England, for his services during the financial crisis. (1915) Jan. 20. Local Government Board informed the City Corporation that they had decided to sanction the scheme for the improvement of Cloth Fair. Feb. 20. The Crystal Palace closed to the public by order of the Admiralty. June 26. Meeting of the citizens of London at the Mansion House subscribed £27,445 to the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Associations, in response to the Lord Mayor's appeal.—The Home Secretary announced that 12,657 special constables had been enrolled in the metropolitan area since the beginning of the war. July 3. The Arundel Estate freehold between Whitechapel Avenue and Coventry Street sold for £250,000. 30. Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, presented at the Guildhall with the freedom of the City. Sept. 20. Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year. Nov. 9. The Lord Mayor's Show took the form of a military pageant. Among the detachments were Grenadier. Four of the guns captured from the Germans at Loos, and representatives

of regiments from the trenches of Flanders and France, were in the procession. At the banquet at the Guildhall speeches were made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, Sir John Simon, Lord Reading, the French Ambassador, and others.

SPORT—(1914) Dec. 22. Scottish Football Association decided to abandon all the National Cup ties for the season. 26 World's record at billiards made by George Gray at Nunston of 1,581 break, with ivory balls in a match of 3,000 up (1914) Jan. 22. Abandonment of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race officially announced Feb. 12. Bombardier Wells defeated McDoldrick, the Scottish Heavy weight Champion, at Plymouth 29 Waterloo Cup won by Sir Thomas Dewar's Winning Number—Board of Trade announced that all racing, except at Newmarket and in Ireland, must cease after the end—(Council of the Lawn Tennis Association decided not to issue a challenge for the Davis Cup during 1915, and also to abandon the Inter-County Cup competitions) 22. Amateur Billiard Champion ship won by Mr. A. W. T. Good in 3,000 up competition March 22. The Jockey Club decided to modify various race meetings. 22. Sgt. J. Basham (Welter weight Champion of England) defeated Matt Wells (ex Light-weight Champion of England) at the London Opera House 24. Lincoln Handicap won by View Law 26 Grand National won by Ally Sluper 29. Bombardier Wells knocked out by F. Moran (America) in the 10th round in a 20-round contest at the London Opera House April 2. M. C. U. officially announced that no cricket matches had been arranged for the season 3. Death of Mr. A. E. Studdart, the distinguished cricketer and Rugby football player 5. Jack Johnson defeated by Jesse Willard, the cowboy boxer, in a 45 round prize fight for the Heavy weight Championship of the World at Havana City and Habana won by Black Jumper May 12. Sgt. J. Basham, the holder, won the Welter weight Championship of Great Britain against Sgt. J. McCorrick at the National Sporting Club June 13. The Derby run at Newmarket, and won by Mr. R. H. Jos's Fumern 22. American Open Golf Championship won by Mr. Jerome Traver the 1 upon Montclair amateur 22. Death of Victor Trumper, the famous Australian cricketer July 3. At the conference of the English, Scottish, Southern, and Irish Leagues, held at Blackpool, a decision was arrived at for the continuance of football 19. Football Association decided there shall be no international matches for the Challenge Cup Amateur leagues and clubs to be allowed to arrange matches without cups, medals, or other awards, provided they do not interfere with those employed in war work Oct. 12. Commonwealth won by Sir A. Bailey's son in Law 22. Death of Lieut. H. G. Hammond, the famous rifle shot, killed in action Nov. 2. Death of Dr. W. G. Grace, the cricketer of world wide renown.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(For brief events connected with the war, see "Diary of the War," p. 464.)

(1914) Nov. 29. Head Constable of the Punjab Criminal Investigation Department killed and three Calcutta policemen seriously wounded by a bomb thrown in the Indian quarter of Calcutta Dec. 12. Bill announcing the loan of £20,000,000 from the Imperial Government

passed the Commonwealth Government.—Result of New Zealand elections gave the Government 40, the Liberals 22, and the Labour Party 7 seats 22. Union Government of S. Africa announced its intention to employ its powers under the Defence Act to commandeer men for service, and not to depend entirely on volunteers (1914) Jan. 7. Raid of Khosweli into Tloko, on the Indian frontier 9. Capture of the last gang of rebels officially announced from Pretoria. 21. H. H. the Aga Khan left Cairo for India after a visit to Egypt, where he visited his co-religionists and the Indian troops.—Explanation of the serious friction which had arisen between the Federal Government of Australia and Mr. Deakin, as President of the Australasian Commission for the Panama Exposition 29. Native rising in the Shire Highlands between Zomba and Blantyre suppressed, 3 whites killed 25. Completion of the Canadian Northern Railway from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast Feb. 3. John Caplomb, leader of the strike, 1914 in Nyasaland, killed by the Blantyre police. 23. Colonial Office reported riot at Singapore by part of the Indian 5th Light Infantry, occasioned by dissatisfaction at some recent promotions riot quelled by a detachment of the 36th Sikhs, 22 soldiers killed and 21 wounded 24. Civilians killed. 22. Union Parliament of S. Africa opened by Lord Buxton, Governor Gen. March 2. Gen. Hertzog, in the South African Parliament, moved for a committee to inquire into the causes of the rebellion Wessel Wessels committed for trial on the charge of high treason—Australian Cup won by Lempiers 26. War Budget of South Africa estimated the expenditure for 1915-16 at £16,400,000, and revenue at £13,704,000 25. Mr. J. H. Hughes, Minister of Militia, stated in the Dominion House of Commons that on the basis of 200,000 men, the total expenditure for the coming year was estimated at £19,000,000 The Government proposed to keep 20,000 men in the firing line during the war the number to be increased to 25,000 if needed 30. De Wet committed for trial at Bloemfontein on a charge of treason May 22. Riots in hand and the Central Province of Ceylon on the birthday of Buddha, between Buddhists and Moslems 32. Outbreak at Colombo much property destroyed and many lives lost June 2. 24 persons indicted for conspiracy at Lahore in the first trial in India by special Commissions under the recently passed Defence of India Act Revelations of plans for a general rising against the Government, suspected German intrigue. 24. Lord Hardinge, at the request of the Government, agreed to retain the Viceroyalty of India until March, 1916. 22. Commandant Enoco de Villiers, one of the most prominent leaders of the rebellion in the Free State, sentenced by the Treason Court, Bloemfontein, to four years imprisonment and a fine of £500 July 12. Statement made by Mr. Pearce, Commonwealth Minister of Defence that over 200,000 Australians were at the front or in training 22. General Botha received an enthusiastic greeting on his arrival at Cape Town. 22. It was announced that 100,000 men of all arms for home defence and overseas service had been enrolled in Canada up to date Aug. 6. New Zealand Coalition Cabinet formed under the leadership of Mr. F. Massey 24. The King conferred a knighthood on Maj.-Gen. Ross Macdonald, Canadian Minister of Militia Sept. 12. Message received by the War Depart-

ment at Ottawa from Mr. Staggerson, the Arctic explorer, announcing his safety, after a silence of twelve months. 22. Murderous attempt on Gen. Remus by Indians at Newlands. 23. Launch at Sydney of the *Brisbane*, the first cruiser built in the Overseas Dominion. Oct. 27. Result of South African election South African Party, 54. Unionists, 40. Nationalists, 23; Independents, 5. Labour, 4.

UNITED STATES

(Jan.) Dec. 3 President Wilson, in his annual Presidential Message to Congress, made an important statement with regard to national defense, and foreshadowed a scheme of optional military training for every citizen. Mr. Wilson emphasized America's prospective role of Peace maker. 10. U.S. Government issued a serious Note to Great Britain on the treatment by the British Fleet of American commerce. 20. Gifts from citizens of the United States sent to England by the "Santa Claus ship," *Janes*, exhibited in London. (1915) Jan. 1. King George exchanged New Year's greetings with President Wilson. 2. Plot to smuggle 1,000 officers to Germany in the guise of naturalized American citizens by means of forged passports, foiled by U.S. authorities. 3. Department of Commerce issued a notice to American shippers emphasizing the importance of complete and accurate manifests, and on the subject of contraband and non-contraband goods. 5. Col. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal zone, announced that owing to landslides at the Culabra Cut the Canal would be closed possibly until the spring. 6. Riots in the Underground Railway, New York, 7 killed, 22 injured. Reply of Mr. George Grey to the U.S. Note. 13. House of Representatives by 224 votes to 174 defeated the proposal to amend the Constitution so as to give the suffrage to women. Naval Committee of House of Representatives adopted a programme of 2 battleships, 6 torpedo-destroyers, and 17 submarines yearly. 19. Excitement in New York over the case of the *Duesen*, known to be laden with cotton for Germany via Rotterdam. 22. Trade report issued by the Secretary of Commerce showed total exports of the United States for 1914, \$2,287,000,000, imports, \$2,224,000,000, decrease of imports from England, France and Germany about one-half. 22. U.S. Press strongly reprobated the German raid on the E coast of England. 23. Sailing of the *Duesen* definitely decided upon. British Government undertook to purchase the cargo if seized. 25. Mr. Bryan refuted the charge that the United States Government had shown partiality to the Allies, and affirmed that the action of the Government had been based on legal principle without bias of any kind. 26. Violent opposition in the Senate to the Ship Purchase Bill, Senator Bacon spoke continuously for 14 hours and 25 minutes to delay voting on the measure. Feb. 2. Attempt made by Von Kuen, a German reservist, to blow up the railway bridge across the St. Croix River forming the international boundary between Eastern Maine and New Brunswick. 3. Announcement of German "blockade" of England aroused great indignation. 4. The *Leviathan*, with 3,000 troops consigned to Germany from the United States, arrived at Folkestone, England. 20. Panama Exhibition at San Francisco officially opened by President Wilson. 27. The *Rosie*, officially announced in

Paris to have been seized by a French cruiser, to be taken before a French Prize Court. March 11. Arrival at Newport News to relief of the German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*. 24. Explanation and apology by Count Bernstorff of the sinking of the *William P. Frye*. 25. Seizure of the *Duesen* declared valid by French tribunal. The *Duesen*, in a sinking condition, rescued by the s.s. *Manhattan*; passengers and crew saved. 26. News of the torpedoing of the *Blider Dempster* liner *Fulda* by German submarine causes great indignation in the United States. April 6. U.S. Government reply to Sir Edward Grey's Note on the blockade of German trade with neutrals. American Note to Germany suggesting *La Gira*, with interest, as compensation for the sinking of the *William P. Frye*. 21. The *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* interned by the U.S. authorities. 22. The President in an impromptu speech to the Associated Press in New York, publicly expressed the expectation that the United States would in some way have a hand in the restoration of peace. May 1. German Embassy at Washington issued a warning in the newspapers to intending passengers in the *Leviathan*. The *Gulflight* U.S. oil-tank vessel torpedoed by a German submarine. Three American lives lost. 4. Largest American destroyer, the *Tinker*, launched at Quincy, Mass. 7. Torpedoing of the unarmed (unarmed) liner *Lusitania* by German submarine. 1,534 lives lost, many of whom were citizens of the United States, including Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt and Mr. A. L. Hopkins, President of the Port New Shipping and Dock Company. Furious storm of indignation in New York on receipt of the news of the outrage and emphatic demands that the U.S. Government should insist upon satisfaction from Germany. 20. Telegram sent to Washington by German Government pleading the blame for the sinking of the *Leviathan* on the British Government, "which, through its plan of starving the civilian population, has forced Germany to adopt retaliatory measures." U.S. wrote to Germany dealing with the method of German submarines and the sinking of the *Lusitania*. In strongly expressed terms it accused Germany of the recurrence of such outrages as the sinking of the *Lusitania*. 22. Disatisfaction in America with Great Britain's treatment of U.S. commerce, especially in regard to cotton. 26. United States s.s. *Norfolk* torpedoed by a German submarine. 30. Will of the late Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt ceased to dispose of estate estimated at \$6,000,000. 31. Reply of the German Government to the American Note on the sinking of the *Lusitania* great disatisfaction in the States at its evasive and unsatisfactory tone, characterized by the American Press as "insulting to the United States and unworthy of a civilized Power." June 2. Count Bernstorff received in audience by President Wilson. 8. Resignation of Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, owing to his disagreement with President Wilson's policy with regard to Germany. Mr. Robert Lansing appointed Acting Secretary of State. 22. Failure reported of German efforts to gain control of the manufacture of munitions in the United States by the purchase of the Bethlehem Steel Works, Pennsylvania, from Mr. Charles M. Schwab. 23. Text issued of President Wilson's Note to Germany, which demanded assurances in regard to the safeguarding of the lives of Ameri-

own citizens. 28. Arrest of Gen Huerta and Gen. Pasquale Orozco for violation of American neutrality laws. July 2. Attempted murder of Mr J. Pierpont Morgan by Holt, a German-American, at Glen Cove, Long Island. 29. German reply to the American protest of June 28, intimating that United States citizens desirous of crossing the Atlantic must do so in American vessels or take the risk. 30. The yacht *Assoluto* won trial races and was selected as the defender of the America Cup. 31. Full text of the U. S. Note to Germany issued, friendly and reasonable in tone, it contained a solemn warning that German repetition of violation of neutral rights when they affected American citizens would be regarded by the U. S. Government as "de liberately unfriendly."—Excursion steamer *Eastland* capsized in Chicago River, with the loss of 1,000 lives. 32. Apology offered by Germany for the torpedoing of the *Nebraskan*, which was to be considered as an "unfortunate accident."—U. S. steamer *Leelanaw* sunk by a German submarine. Aug. 2. *Leyland* liner *Libertian* sunk by German submarine, three Americans among the victims. 3. Publication of correspondence between Sir Edward Grey and Dr. Page on the various aspects of the British blockade of Germany and its effects on American trade.—Marriage of Miss K. A. Page, daughter of the United States Ambassador, to Mr. Chas. G. Loring, of Boston, U. S. A., at the Chapel Royal, St. James Palace.—French Prize Court declared the seizure of the *Decia* by a French cruiser to be legal.—Arrest in New York of Mr. Trillich Lincoln, formerly an English M. P., on the charge of forgery. 5. U. S. naval forces occupied the fort at Port-au Prince, Hayti. 25. Striking exposure by the *New York World* of German intrigues, including wholesale bribery and espionage in the United States, in which the German Chancellor, Count Bernstorff, and others were implicated. 26. White Star liner *Arabic* sunk by German submarine, out of a total of 464 passengers and crew, including 35 Americans, 260 saved. 27. President Wilson directed the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to submit a programme of national defence. 27. (Count Bernstorff notified Mr. Lansing that "full satisfaction would be given by Germany to the United States for the sinking of the *Arabic*." Sept. 1. Count Bernstorff, acting on instructions from Berlin, notified Mr. Lansing that Germany accepted the American principle that passenger liners should be warned before being attacked by submarine. 10. President Wilson informed the American Government that Dr. Dumba was "no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States."—Anglo-French mission to the United States on question of the American exchange. 23. Government refused to give a safe conduct to Dr. Dumba to go to Vienna "on leave, but insisted on his recall. Oct. 5. Dr. Dumba sailed for Europe. 7. Mr. Wilson announced his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt. Nov. 4. Numerous arrests made in United States of

German spies concerned in munition conspiracy. 24. Death of Dr. Booker T. Washington. 25. Mr. Roosevelt protests against U. S. Government's attitude towards Germany's "criminal violation of the law of nations."

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(For Naval and Military Operations of the War, see pp. 746-750.)

(1914) Dec. 5. Italian Chamber of Deputies decides upon a policy of armed neutrality. 28. (Count von Moltke succeeded by Gen. von Falkenhayn as Chief of the German General Staff. (1915) Jan. 12. Earthquake shocks in Rome, several buildings being injured, great damage elsewhere, especially at Avezzano, which was entirely destroyed. Total casualties, 3,000 killed, 20,000 injured. Feb. 14. Japan presented a series of demands to Chinese Government. 25. Attempted assassination of Dr. Afonso Costa, Portuguese ex Premier, by a schoolboy. 27. Well known Paris resort, the Moulin Rouge, totally destroyed by fire. April 4. King of Denmark successfully underwent an operation. May 1. Replying to Japan's demands, China granted many concessions. 2. French battleship *Langue* launched at Bordeaux.—Long conversations in Rome between Baron Sonnino and Princes Bulow, and between Central Powers' diplomatic representatives. 4. Italian Ambassador at Vienna instructed to denounce the Treaty of the Triple Alliance. 5. Under German pressure, Austria offered various concessions to Italy. 8. Following Japan's decision to send an ultimatum, China acceded to new and modified demands. 24. Renunciation of Signor Salandra, the Italian Premier, which the King declined to accept.—Insurrection in Portugal and conflict with troops. 25. New Portuguese Ministry formed by Senhor Tagas. 27. Italy declared war against Austria, and the King ordered a general mobilisation of the Army and Navy. June 5. The King of Denmark signed the new constitutional law abolishing the privileges of the most highly taxed voters and instituting woman suffrage. July 5. Death in Paris of Porfirio Diaz, ex President of Mexico. 30. Political crisis in Japan and resignation of Cabinet owing to charges of bribery against a Minister. Aug. 6. Senhor Bernardino Machado elected President of the Portuguese Republic. 8. Count Okuma, Japanese Premier, decided to retain office. 21. Death of Hamburg of Ewaldheim, Shulrich, distinguished bacteriologist. Sept. 1. Death of Marquis Ixouze, the Japanese statesman. 27. Confirmation received of reports of wholesale murders of Armenians by Turks. Oct. 20. Factory explosion in Paris, 45 killed and 27 injured. 28. Resignation of French Premier, M. Viviani. Nov. 3. New French Cabinet formed by M. Briand secured vote of confidence by 256 votes to one. 6. Commencement of Coronation ceremonies of the Emperor of Japan at Kioto.

(cont.) Nov 9. The Germans made a vigorous, but unsuccessful, attempt to capture Tyres. At the Lord Mayor's Banquet, at the Guildhall, Lord Kitchener, in a vigorous speech, called for "more men and still more men until the enemy is crushed." The Prime Minister affirmed the decision of the Government to carry on the war to the last extremity. 10. The Admiralty announced the destruction by the Australian cruiser Sydney of the notorious German cruiser Emden (Capt von Müller) at Keelung Cocos Island. The Kungsherg, another German cruiser, discovered by H.M.S. Chatham, hiding at the mouth of a river on the coast of German East Africa, was impressed by the sinking of colliers blockading the river. The Russian General Staff announced that the right wing of the German Army in East Prussia had been defeated and a general advance had been made along the line. On the Western front the Germans captured Dinant. 11. H.M. S. Niger, a gunboat, submerged in the Downs. De Wet reported to have been routed by General Botha, but to have escaped. 12. Violent fighting on the Western front with varying success continued on the left wing of the Allies. Rear-Adm. Froubridge, O.B.E., honourably acquitted by a court martial of neglect in permitting the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau to escape from the Straits of Messina. 13. The death of F.M. Lord Roberts from pneumonia, the result of a chill took place in France, where he had been making a brief visit to inspect the Indian troops, of whom he was Colonel-in-Chief. 14. The Russians continued their victorious march through East Prussia, levying war taxes proportioned to the German imports in Belgium. 15. H.E.H. the Prince of Wales appointed aide-de-camp to Sir John French. In the Persian Gulf the entrenched position of the Turkish forces on the Shatt-el-Arab river was stormed, and many prisoners taken. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced a War Loan of £200,000,000, issued at 4½, yielding 3¼ per cent, redeemable at par March 1, 1916. 16. Liban shelled by a German squadron. 17. Funeral of Lord Roberts at St. Paul's Cathedral, at which the King was present. Failure of the German attempt to "hack a way through to Calais." 18. The Germans made a slight advance near St. Mihiel and on the Meuse. The Admiralty announced further extension of mine defences with compulsory pilots in the North Sea. 19. British forces from India occupy Basra, at the head of the Persian Gulf. Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen raided by British aeroplanes. 20. Zeppelins bombarded by a British squadron, sinking great damage to the harbour works and local German positions near Newport also bombarded, silencing the batteries. 21. Destroyed by a British warship off the N coast of Scotland. Tyres, Rhodus, and Gossom humiliated by the Germans. 22. Gallant recapture of Bruchsal at La Bunde by Indian troops, many German officers, men, and guns taken. German losses up to date stated to be 1,500,000. 23. N.E. of Tyres, ground gained by the Allies. 24. H.M.S. Schuerr, an old battleship, blown up in the roadway of Sues Canal, with the loss of about 500 of the crew. 25. Rhodus Cathedral again shelled. The First Lord of the Admiralty stated that by the end of 1915 Britain would have 26 new Dreadnoughts against 3 possible new ones for Germany. 27. The officially announced that the War Loan of £200,000,000 had

been over-subscribed. 28. The King left England to visit the General Headquarters of the Expeditionary Force. Dec. 1. The King visited the Indian troops and the wounded at the base hospitals. He invested General Joffre with the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath. 2. Fougard and M. Vivanti dined with the King. Capture and surrender of De Wet announced from Pretoria. 3. Appreciable progress of the Allies between Lens and Béthune. Belgrade taken by the Austrians. 4. The King invested Sir John French with the Order of Merit, and witnessed artillery in action. 5. A dispatch from Maj. Gen. A. Paris stated that although the Expeditionary Force was not able to prevent the fall of Antwerp, it was successful in delaying the German forces for a considerable time, and enabled the Belgian Army to withdraw in safety. The King visited the headquarters of the Belgian Army and invested King Albert with the Order of the Garter. 6. The King inspected the Royal Flying Corps, and returned home from France. It was officially stated by the Russians that Lofz had been executed in perfect order for strategic reasons. 7. French airmen raided the German air-shed at Freiburg. Gen. Beyer shot while attempting to cross the Vaul River. 8. Admiralty reported that a British squadron, under Vice-Adm. Sir Frederick Sturdee, off the Falkland Islands, sank the German cruiser *Scharnhorst*, the flagship of Adm. Graf von Spee, the *Goueben*, and the *Leipzig*. The *Turner* sunk while in flight, and the *Dreadnaught* was pursued by the British vessels. British casualties, 7 killed, 4 wounded. South African rebel force, begun October 9, finally collapsed. 9. Serbians regained Belgrade and vigorously pursued the Austrians. 10. Gen. Botha, announcing the end of the rebellion declared "Our next duty is now to make it impossible for the Afrikaners to be again used as a base from which to threaten the peace and liberties of the Union." 11. Violent assaults by the Germans on Tyres repulsed. Submarine B. 11 (Lieut. Comm. Norman D. Holbrook, R.N.) entered the Dardanelles, dived under five rows of mines, and torpedoed the Turkish battleship *Messudiyeh*. The submarine returned in safety. 12. The Serbians, after a fierce contest, recaptured Belgrade. Montenegrins captured Vahgrad, defeating the Austrians. 13. West Hartlepool, Whitby, and Scarborough bombarded by German cruisers. Much damage was done. Churches (including Whitby Abbey), hospitals, and hotels being struck. The raid resulted in the deaths of six civilians, and the wounding of six, chiefly women and children. On the approach of British patrol vessels the German cruisers hastily fled, and escaped in the night. 14. Turkish suzerainty over Egypt ended by the proclamation of a British Protectorate. Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur H. McMahon appointed High Commissioner. 15. Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, appointed Sultan of Egypt on the deposition of the Khedive Abida Hilmi Pasha for his adherence to the King's enemies. 16. Allied airmen dropped bombs on Zeppelin sheds at Brussels. 17. Capt. Fourie and his brother, Lt. Fourie, ringleaders in the S. African rebellion, found guilty of treason. Capt. Fourie was shot, his brother sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. 18. The retirement of the Russians towards Warsaw stated to be due to strategic reasons, to avoid the flank movements of the Germans. The S. African Government announced recognition in force by the Union Forces in the

Ans and Chabal regions of German S.W. Africa. 24. Failure of the Pope to obtain a Christmas truce between the belligerents reported. German aeroplanes dropped a bomb over Dover. Squadron Commander E. B. Dyer, R.N., dropped bombs on a Zeppelin shed at Brussels. In the Fribourg region siege guns, quick-firing guns, and bomb-throwers captured in the German trenches. 25. An informal Christmas truce was held all along the line. Coming out of their trenches, the Allied troops fraternized with the enemy. On the stroke of midnight hostilities were resumed. Seven British seaplanes, aided by H.M.S. *Arcturion* and *Undine*, accompanied by submarines, made an air raid on German war vessels off Cuxhaven. The British ships were attacked by two Zeppelins, seaplanes, and submarines, the latter were evaded, and the former driven off. German aeroplanes appeared over Bismarck, but was driven off by aeroplanes. 26. In Galicia the Austrians in flight abandoned ten quick-firing guns, 43 officers, and 2,000 men, and in full retreat in the Carpathians, left 10,000 men as prisoners. 27. The United States Government addressed a Note to the British Government on the subject of the treatment of American commerce by British war vessels, complaining of arbitrary and unnecessary search and delay. 28. German aeroplanes attacked Dunkirk, many civilians killed and injured. 29. Boucainville, the largest of the Molomou Islands, taken by the King's Australian forces. A new decoration, the Military Cross, for distinguished service in the field, instituted by the King (reign) Jan. 1. H.M.S. battleship *Foreword* for (sunk) and sunk by a German submarine in the English Channel. 2. H.M.S. *For* and H.M.S. *Gothic* bombarded Dar-es-Salaam. Turkish transport sunk by a mine in the Aegean. 3. Crushing defeat of the Turks by the Russians at Ardahan, in the Caucasus. Two army corps annihilated. The Allies made some progress in France, and gained ground at St. Laurent. Arrest of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, whose Pastoral Letter, condemning the conduct of the German Army in Belgium had incurred the displeasure of the authorities. 4. Russians reached the frontier between the Bukovina and Hungary. Arrangements reported to be made through the United States Government for the exchange of British and German officers and men prisoners of war physically incapacitated for future military service. 5. President Poincaré signed the Decree making permanent the prohibition of the sale of absolute. 6. Solomon Cathedral bombarded by the Germans. Turks reported to be advancing on the Asar Canal. Official proofs circulated of the neutrality of Belgium until its invasion. The King and Queen visited the wounded Indian troops in hospital at Brighton. Text of the British Government reply to the American Note issued by Sir Edward Grey. 7. Sixteen German aircraft attempted to fly over the English Channel, but obliged by bad weather to return. 8. The use by the Germans of poisonous shells reported from France. 9. Persian invasion and the occupation of Tabriz by the Turks announced. Resignation of Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Baron Stephen Burián appointed his successor. Gen. Sir Douglas Haig and Gen. Sir H. Smith-Dorrien made Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour by President Poincaré. 10. Germans by a counter-attacked retreat ground gained by the French before Soissons, in consequence of the

furious fighting the Allies withdrew temporarily across the Aisne. Union Forces occupied Valenciennes, the chief port of German S.W. Africa. 11. Russian success in the Caucasus, gains prisoners and 20,000 head of cattle captured from the Turks. 12. Germans driven from the dunes by successful artillery fire of the French. Advance made in the Fribourg district. 13. Communists from Petrograd stated that the battle of Kara Urga, fought in a ceaseless snow-storm, resulted in the complete overthrow of the Turks who were closely pursued by the Russians. 14. Zeppelin raids on Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Fleetisham, and other Norfolk towns and villages four persons killed. 15. Zeppelins bombarded by British aeroplanes, who dropped twenty-seven bombs, one German submarine believed to be damaged. German aeroplanes raided Dunkirk, killing nine civilians, one aeroplane brought down by Allied aircraft. M. Millerand, French Minister of War, inspected new armies at Aldershot, and on the following day was received by the King and conferred with Lord Kitchener. 16. Attempted raid on the East Coast by three German battle-cruisers—the *Derfflinger*, the *Seydlitz*, the *Moltke*, and an armoured cruiser, the *Blücher*. Sighted and intercepted by a British patrolling squadron seeking to escape, the German warships were pursued and forced to fight by Sir D. Beatty. After a running fight the *Blücher* was sunk and two other German cruisers seriously damaged. British casualties 11 wounded. 17. At Liban, the forts brought down a Zeppelin and captured the crew. German attack on Giverny, near La Bassée, repulsed by the British. 18. German cruiser *Gazelle* damaged by a Russian submarine in the Baltic. The first Indian soldier to receive the V.C. decorated by the King. 19. Turks advanced to within thirty miles of the Suez Canal, and came into collision with a British patrol. Fierce attacks by the Germans all along the Western front vigorously repulsed by the Allies. Decision of the British Government to lend £5,000,000 to Rumania. 20. Russian advance in East Prussia on the Ruse of the Memel towards Tilsit. 21. British again checked furious attack of the Germans near La Bassée. 22. In the Argonne, heavy fighting near Fontaine Madame. Russian advance on Tatars. Feb. 1. German submarine attempted to torpedo the British hospital ship *Aspirin* off Harve Lightship. In the La Bassée district British troops captured German trenches. 2. The Turks attempted to bridge over and from the Suez Canal, first at Tussam, near Ismailia, and afterwards at El Kantara. They were repulsed by the British forces and retreated with the loss of all their material. German loan of £5,000,000 reported to have been granted to Bulgaria by Germany. 3. German Government announced a "blockade" of England, to come into operation at Feb. Merchant vessels belonging to the Allies liable to be destroyed by German vessels and submarines. Similar risks would be incurred by neutral ships "owing to the use of neutral flag by British merchantmen." 4. The Army Estimates provided for establishment of 2,000,000 men, exclusive of those serving in India. Strong protest by the neutral countries against the German "blockade." Russians entered Tarnow. 5. Treasury announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer after conferences with the Finance Ministers of France and Russia, M.M. Ribot and Park, had agreed with them to unite their

financial resources, equally with their military resources, to bring the war to a successful conclusion. 1. M. Deland, Foreign Minister for France, received by the King at Buckingham Palace. 2. M. Deland, Minister of Finance, received by the King. 3. The United States Government issued two Notes—to Great Britain and to Germany. That to Germany intimated that an attack on a vessel flying the American flag would be regarded in a very grave light. The Note to Great Britain stated that the United States Government would "view with anxious solicitude any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing these waters" (the German "war zone"). The King sanctioned the formation of a battalion of Welsh Guards. 22. The Admiralty announced that combined aeroplane and submarine operations had been carried out by the Naval Wing at Bruges, Ostend, Blankenberge, and Ostend to prevent the development of hostile submarine bases and establishments. Thirty four aeroplanes and submarines took part in the attack, doing considerable damage. Ostend Railway Station suffered heavily. The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath conferred on Sir John Jellicoe. On the Eastern front, the Russians retreated in East Prussia to avoid a flanking movement by the enemy. 23. East of Olvenchy the line of the Allies was advanced. The French supported by British guns and infantry, pushed forward on the extreme right. 24. East Prussia reported to be entirely evacuated by the Russians. Continued and rapid advance of the Germans in East Prussia, and in Poland north of the Vistula. In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill outlined the answer of the Government to the threatened German "blockade" and said that the effort would be to apply the full force of naval pressure to the enemy. 25. Another great air raid against the Belgian towns held by the Germans in the Bruges, Ostend-Zeebrugge districts made by forty British aeroplanes and machines belonging to the Naval Wing, assisted by eight French aeroplanes. Ostend, Middelkerke, Ghent, and Zeebrugge bombarded. The Bukovina abandoned by the Russians. 26. Two Zeppelins, L 3 and L 4, wrecked on the Danish coast. 27. Threatened "blockade" of Great Britain by Germany began. 28. British fleet of battleships and battle-cruisers, accompanied by destroyers, and aided by a strong French squadron, while under the command of V. Adm. Becht, while H. Carden, attacked the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles. Those on the European side were silenced. 29. German aeroplane raid on Essex. Bombs dropped on Colchester, Braintree, and Coggeshall. No loss of life and trifling damage done. 30. Unsuccessful attempt by a German submarine to torpedo the cross-channel ferries to Boulogne passenger boat. 31. Supposed loss of H.M.S. *Olan McNaughton*, an armed merchant cruiser, the ship having been missing since Feb. 2. 32. The first week of the "blockade" resulted in the torpedoing of enemy vessels, the arrival at and sailings from British ports during the same period being 1,500. Bombardment of the Dardanelles forts resumed, in which H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* took part. Allied ships by France, aided the German lines of communication in Champagne, dropping sixty bombs on railway stations, trains, and other points of concentration. 33. It was officially announced that the *Dora* had been seized by a French cruiser and brought to East

to be taken before a French Prize Court. 34. Successful Russian counter-attacks in Poland and Galicia. The King returned from his visit to a portion of the Grand Fleet. 35. The Premier announced in the House of Commons the reply of Great Britain to the German "blockade" and campaign of piracy and killing, and stated that the British and French Governments held themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of "presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin." Mr. Asquith asked the House to sanction votes of credit for £10,000,000. In the Champagne, the Germans made unsuccessful attacks, the result of the heavy fighting being favourable to the Allies, who during the preceding fortnight gained some two miles along a front of nearly 500 miles. 36. Fierce fighting in the Carpathians, the Austrians and Hungarians sustaining enormous losses in persistent but unsuccessful assaults. N.E. of Mesnil, the Prussian Guard, fighting with great ferocity, failed to reach some trenches. German submarine 1's sunk off Dover. Admiralty decided that the sea officers and men could not be allowed "honourable treatment," the submarine being presumably guilty of attacking unarmed merchantmen, and ships carrying non-combatants, neutrals, and women. 37. Austrian retreat in the Bukovina reported. Zeppelin L 5 wrecked near Tiremont, 38. of the crew killed. At the Dardanelles, H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* supported by H.M.S. *Inflexible* and H.M.S. *Prince George*, attacked the defences at the Narrows. 39. Political crisis in Greece, and resignation of M. Venizelos, the result of disagreement with the King on the subject of intervention in the war. 40. British army dropped bombs on the Karnak at Ostend. 41. In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George introduced a Bill to extend the power to take over and control works producing or capable of producing war material, thus enabling the Government to mobilise the whole forces of the engineering trade for the prosecution of the war. New Greek Ministry formed by M. Gounaris, pledged to a policy of neutrality. 42. Capture of Neuve Chapelle by British troops. Counter-attacks by the Germans in the Champagne, which proved unsuccessful. H.M.S. *Ariel* rammed and sank German submarine 1's. Germany, heavily reinforced, resumed the offensive in a fresh movement towards Warsaw. 43. Capture of L'Epine, S.E. of Arras, enabled the British to push their line forward a considerable distance in the neighbourhood. It was announced from Paris that an Expeditionary Force, under the command of Gen. D'Amade, was being concentrated in N. Africa for service in the Dardanelles. H.M.S. auxiliary cruiser *Bayona*, engaged on patrol duty, was torpedoed and sunk. 44. Junctions at Don and Donat destroyed, and a train blown up at Don Station by British airmen. 45. Admiralty announced the sinking of the *Ureder* by H.M.S. *Glaucop*, H.M.S. *Arct*, and H.M.S. auxiliary cruiser *Oreva*, who caught her near Juan Fernandez Island. The Germans attacked the British troops at St. Eloi, and gained some advantage. 46. British troops recovered the ground lost at St. Eloi. Field-Marshal Sir John French reported that the prisoners taken since the capture of the German lines during the fighting from the 26th to the 29th on the Neuve Chapelle front being 1,500. 47. Allied naval attack on Helig-

Rahr H.M.S. *Invincible*, H.M.S. *Ocean*, and the *Souvet*, of the French Squadron, sunk. 22. *Zamians* again invade East Prussia. Agreement arrived at between the Government and the representatives of thirty four Trade Unions to accelerate the output of munitions and other Government work. 23. Capture by Gen Botha of two rebels and field guns at Swakopmund. Successful air raid on Deal, the bombs dropped falling into the sea. 24. German attack on Paris with two Zeppelins, wounding eight persons. 25. Russians took Przemyśl. 26,000 prisoners (including 9 generals, 23 officers of the General Staff, and 2,000 officers) and 700 big guns captured, together with a large quantity of war material. 27. Turkish raid on Egypt frustrated by British aeroplanes. Capture of the *Davis* declared valid by French tribunal. 28. British naval wing attacked Hoboken, near Antwerp, dropping bombs on submarines in course of construction. 29. Admiralty reported the sinking of the German submarine U 29 at Metz station and the air-ship at Fremont captured by French airmen. 30. French captured the summit of Hartmannswillerkopf, strongly fortified by the Germans. 31. The *Falcke*, a liner belonging to Elder, Dempster & Co., torpedoed by a German submarine off Milford, with the loss of 222 passengers and crew. German losses during the first five months of the war computed by French authorities to be 1,300,000 men. April: Submarine bases at Zebruge and Hoboken again raided by British airmen. 5. The King commanded that from April 6 no wines, spirits, or beer be consumed in any of the Royal Households. American Note to Germany suggesting the payment of £25,000, with interest, as compensation for the sinking of the *Wilhelm I* & *Wormed*, in German North West Africa, taken by the Union Forces. 7. In France east of Verdun, Hills 229 and 222 taken by the French. 8. German armed merchantman *Prinsess Marie Friederich* interned. 9. Attempted assassination of the Sultan of Egypt. Russians stated by the General Staff to be holding the summits of the Carpathians on a front of 70 miles, from south of the Dukla Pass to slightly north of the Lusk Pass. 10. French advance reported between the Meuse and the Moselle, and capture of Eparges. 22. German threat of reprisal for German prisoners from submarines carried out. 23. British officers placed under military arrest. 24. British Government appointed a Strong Munitions Committee, with Mr. Lloyd George as Chairman. Head raised to 8½d. per quarter loaf. 25. Zeppelin raid on the North-East Coast, in the Tyne district, no lives lost. Rout of 12,000 Turks on the Euphrates, British casualties, 700. 27. Field-Marshal Sir John French's dispatch, Feb. 2. March 22, published. British losses in the battle of Neuve Chapelle, 200 officers, 2,200 men killed; 200 officers, 2,200 men wounded; 23 officers, 1,200 men missing. Allied airmen make a raid on military buildings at Ostend. Allies captured the south-eastern spur of Notre Dame de Lorette. 28. Zeppelin raid on the East Coast. Bombs dropped on Lowestoft, Halesworth, Maldon, and Southwold, but little damage done. 29. Admiralty announced the sinking of the British transport *Wanderer* in the Aggen Sea by a Turkish destroyer. 30. of the troops were drowned. 31. While attempting a difficult reconnaissance of the Kephissus fields, in the Macedonia, British submarine H 23 ran ashore

at Kephiss Point, the officers and crew were made prisoners. British exploded a mine under Hill 60, on the Tyres-Comines railway, and captured the hill. 31. In Alsace, the French advanced along both banks of the Fecht. Desperate, but unsuccessful, attempts of the Germans to retake Hill 60. Gavron, the famous French aviator, brought down in the German lines and taken prisoner. In German troops occupied Kestonshoop, in German South West Africa. 22. Germans attacked the French troops north of the Tyres silent, using asphyxiating gases, which obliged the French to retire and fall back to the canal. 23. Fierce fighting at Tyres four 7 guns recaptured by the Canadian Division, who by "their gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation." Many prisoners were also taken, but the Canadian losses were heavy. 25. Petrograd reported that German troops were being moved to the Carpathians to check the Russian advance on Hungary. Landing at various points on the Gallipoli Peninsula effected by the Allies, after strenuous opposition. 26. The sudden attack of two German army corps in the region of Tyres developed into a violent battle for the coast. Loss of St. Julien, after a gallant fight by the Canadians. Summit of Hartmannswillerkopf retaken by the Germans, and recaptured by the French. Courtrai railway junction destroyed by British airmen, who successfully attacked other railway lines. The National Relief Fund reached over £5,000,000. 27. Allies reported to be making good progress in the Dardanelles. French armoured cruiser *Leon Gambetta* torpedoed in the Orante Straits, with the loss of 200 officers and men. 28. Dr. J. S. Haldane, F.R.S., reported to the War Office that, from investigations on the spot, the asphyxiating gases used by the Germans in their attack at Tyres were chlorine or bromine. War Office appealed to the public to contribute gas masks respirators for the use of the troops. German offensive at Tyres "definitely stopped." 30. Zeppelin raid on Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, incendiary bombs were dropped, doing considerable damage, but no lives were lost. May 1. Attack by the Germans on Hill 60, again using asphyxiating gases. Naval skirmish off the Dutch coast, resulting in the sinking of two German submarines and one British torpedo destroyer. German Embassy at Washington issued a warning in the newspapers to intending passengers in the liner *Leustorm*. Mysterious telegrams were sent to many passengers, including Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, urging them to cancel their proposed voyage. A German reported to be midway between the East Prussian front and Elga, on the Baltic. 2. Russian retreat in West Galicia. 4. Second War Budget introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd George, who announced no new taxes, but indicated a possible expenditure of £1,200,000,000. Turks reported to have been severely beaten by the Russians in the Caucasus. 5. Petrograd correspondent admitted that the Russians were falling back in Galicia before an immense German army, brought up from the Czarow region. 6. Transvaal led by the British owing to the enemy's use of asphyxiating gases again retaken. French troops progressed in the direction of St. Mihiel, but lost some ground at other points. The submarine *U-29* sank *Leustorm* struck by two torpedoes, and sank, with the loss of 1,200 lives, by a German submarine of the Old Band of Keston. Many

distinguished people, of whom a large number were citizens of the United States, were passengers. Among those who were drowned were Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt, Mr. A. I. Hopkins, and Mr. Charles Frohman, the actor-manager. **11** *Lucina*, on the Baltic coast, captured by a German sailing fleet. **12** First British Army in action. *Lucina* blown between the Bots Grevier and Fushbert attacked, and ground gained southwards towards Fromelles. **13** Zeppelin raid on Southampton, Leith-on-Sea, and Westcliff. Some sea bombs were dropped killing one person and doing damage to the extent of £50,000. **14** At the inquest held on the victims of the torpedoed *Lucina*, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful and wholesale murder" against the German submarine officers, the German Emperor, and the German Government. In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated that directions were given to the *Lucina* as to the course the liner should take. Telegram sent by the German Government to Washington placed the blame for the sinking of the *Lucina* on the British Government, "which, through its plan of starving the civilian population, has forced Germany to adopt retaliatory measures." Public declaration on the subject of the sinking of the *Lucina* made by President Wilson, who stated, "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight, such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others that she is right." **15** Republic of German attack on Tyres. **16** Serious anti-German riots in London and all over the country; the military called out at Southend. At Liverpool damage estimated at £50,000 caused by the rioters. **17** H.M.S. *Golf* torpedoed in the Dardanelles by Turkish destroyers, **18** officers and men saved, feared loss of sea. Windhoek, the capital of German South West Africa, occupied by Gen. Botha. Report of the Committee (Chairman, Lord Bryce) appointed to inquire into the outrages committed by German troops during the war, issued by the Government. **19** Found that "Murder, lust, and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries." **20** The names of the German Emperor, the German Crown Prince, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Sax-Coburg, and the Duke of Cumberland struck off the roll of the Knights of the Garter by command of the King as a consequence of the Order. **21** Profound sensation caused by the statement of the military correspondent of the Times that "We had not sufficient high explosive to level the enemy's camps to the ground after the French practice. The infantry did splendidly, but the conditions were too hard. The want of an unlimited supply of high explosive was a fatal bar to our success." **22** First British Army delivered a successful attack between Richebourg l'Avoine and Fushbert. Germans pushed back two miles, 1,000 prisoners taken. At Raman Headquarters staff admitted the retirement along the line of the Sea in Western Galicia, and the retreat from the line of the river Danube. **23** Nicks and Tines, and the consequent withdrawal from the Russian lines of the Cossacks. At the Galicia City, American expedition. **24** At the Galicia City, American expedition. **25** At the Galicia City, American expedition. **26** At the Galicia City, American expedition. **27** At the Galicia City, American expedition. **28** At the Galicia City, American expedition. **29** At the Galicia City, American expedition. **30** At the Galicia City, American expedition.

gals, three persons being injured; chased by British armmen, on the return off Newport it was attacked by eight naval aeroplanes from Dunkirk and reported to be damaged. **31** In the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener stated that retaliatory methods must be employed in self-protection to counteract the German use of spy-planes against the Allied troops. He also stated that in regard to shells and high explosives there had been considerable delay in the production of the quantity required, but that strenuous efforts had been taken to minimise the delay and increase the output 300,000 more recruits were required to form new armies. **1** In the House of Commons, the Premier announced the coming reconstruction of the Government "on a broader personal and political basis for the purposes of the war alone." **2** The King, accompanied by Lord Kitchener, visited the Tyne-side shipbuilding yards and ammunition factories. **3** Italy declared war against Austria. "Considerable advance" of the Allies in the Dardanelles reported. Turkish attacks repulsed with a loss of 7,000 of the enemy British casualties, 300. Austrian air raid on the arsenal at Venice. Italians victorious in two naval skirmishes. They also raided the Island of Porto Ruvo. **4** New Coalition Ministry announced. Mr. Lloyd George appointed Minister of Munitions—a new department. **5** H.M.S. *Triumph* torpedoed by a submarine off the Gallipoli Peninsula, the majority of the officers and men saved. Italians invaded the Trentino, and on the East occupied the line of the Isonzo. **6** Another Zeppelin raid on the East Coast. Bombs dropped on Southend, two women killed and a child injured. H.M. auxiliary ship *Proserpine* accidentally blown up in Liverpool harbour. 25 men injured, 10 men killed. In the Dardanelles, H.M.S. *Albatross* torpedoed by a submarine off the Gallipoli Peninsula, the majority of the officers and men saved. During exploit of British submarine E.S.S. 12. Commander Martin E. Kinnell, in the Sea of Marmora and at Constantinople, torpedoed a transport lying alongside the arsenal. French armmen bombarded a chemical factory at Ludwigshafen, where poisonous gases for the German front were manufactured. Appointment of Mr. Henry Jackson to be First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. **7** Lord Fisher. **8** Considerable progress of the French between Lens and Arras, and towards Bouches. Advance of British troops towards La Bassée. **9** Italian mentioned the invasion of the Trentino and advanced to within 50 miles of Trent. **10** Reply of the German Government to the American Note on the sinking of the *Lucina*. Great clamour in the United States at its evasive and unsatisfactory tone. Italian attack Pola, severely damaging the docks and setting fire to the arsenal. Zeppelin raid on the outskirts of London. 30 bombs dropped, and a number of small fires started, 6 people killed. **11** Lord Kitchener given the Order of the Garter. Sugar refinery at Roubaix taken by the French after two days' severe struggle. On the Eastern front the Germans made an unsuccessful attack on the Sarr-Lévy line, using spy-planes. **12** On the Danube, Austrian army defeated at Mikulajew. Three forts of Tremynal taken by the Germans. Italian staff announced that the Italian Army had crossed the Isonzo, and held Italy the slopes of Monte Ros. **13** Tremynal captured by the German and Austrian armies.

after a vigorous bombardment by 25-in guns and the heaviest attack of the enemy, who were greatly superior in numbers and heavy artillery. Austro-German advances on Lemberg. In the Persian Gulf, British forces took Amara, on the Tigris. German trenches at Givensky captured. Mr Lloyd George, at Manchester, declared that France would not have fallen, and that the Allied Army might by now have crossed the German frontier had the Allies supply of artillery and munitions been equal to those of Germany. 4. Allied attack in the Gallipoli Peninsula on Turkish positions, and slight advance along a front of about 3 miles. 5. Zeppelin raid on the East Coast, 24 killed, 40 injured. Germans crossed the Danube at Zurawno in their advance on Lemberg. 7. Flight Sub-Lt. E. A. J. Warnford, R.N., attacked a Zeppelin at an altitude of 5,000 feet between Ghent and Brussels. Flying above the airship, he dropped six bombs causing the Zeppelin to explode and fall to the ground killing 20 of the crew. French captured enemy's trenches at Heubertus and Moulin-à-Vent. Zeppelin shed at Exhere, north of Brussels, bombed by British airmen and a Zeppelin destroyed. Resignation of Mr Bryan, U.S. Secretary of State, owing to his disagreement with President Wilson, whose fresh Note to Germany on the Lusitania, in course of preparation, he considered to be too strongly worded. Mr Robert Lansing appointed Acting Secretary of State. The King conferred the C.B. on Flight Sub-Lt. Warnford, R.N., taking the unusual course of conferring the honour by wire. In the "Labyrinth" French captured Neville St. Vaast. 8. German submarine officially stated to have been sunk, 8 officers and 20 men made prisoners. Japanese capture the heights of Montcalcon. Mr Bailford announced that the policy of reprisals by differentiation between submarine crews and other prisoners had been abandoned. 20. British torpedo boats Nos. 10 and 21 torpedoed and sunk off the East Coast by a German submarine. 21. Text of American Note to Germany issued. The United States Government demanded assurances in regard to the safeguarding of the lives of American citizens. Petrograd announced a defeat of the Austro-German forces at Zurawno, on the Danube, with the loss of 25,000 prisoners. 22. The Danube again crossed by Austro-German troops at Kolomes. Railway station at Souches taken by the French. 23. On the Eastern front the Russian front from Meschela north to the river has, claiming to have captured some 25,000 prisoners. 24. Austro-German advances to Jaworow N.W. of Lemberg, reported. 25. As a reprisal for the bombardment by the Germans of open French and British towns, Allied airmen bombarded Karlsruhe, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Bombs were dropped from twenty-three aeroplanes upon the castle, the arms factory, and the railway station, with reported great loss of life and damage by fire. German Admiralty announce the loss of submarine U-23. Zeppelin raid on the North-east Coast, 20 persons killed, 40 injured. 26. British attacked German lines north of Ypres, and carried his first line along a front of 2,000 yards. French advances in the Vosges. 27. French attacks at Soudiers and in Alsace reported. Some slight advances made by British troops in the direction of Valenciennes. French retained positions recently gained to the north

of Arras, and carried the Sural Bottom, defended by the Germans since May 2, after a fierce struggle. Petrograd review of the operations east of the Danube during a month of operations announced enemy losses of 200,000 to 250,000 men in their efforts to cross the Danube along a front of 40 miles. Austrian warships raided the Italian coast without causing serious damage. 28. Russians retreated to positions in front of Lemberg. French invested Meisau, in Alsace, and bombarded Munster. 29. Austro-German forces captured Zolkow and Rawa Rada. British cruiser Beowulf struck by a torpedo, but not seriously damaged. 30. De Wet found guilty of treason at Bloemfontein, and sentenced to six years imprisonment and a fine of £5,000. In the House of Commons, Mr McKenna announced the terms of the New War Loan, unlimited in amount, issued at 4 per cent, bearing interest at 4½ per cent, redeemable in 1925, and repayable in 1945. 31. Resurgence of Lemberg by the Austrians. Russians defeated Austrians near Rumow and drove them across the Danube. Sondermarch taken by the French. German submarine sunk at Borkum. 32. In the House of Commons, Mr Lloyd George introduced the Munitions of War Bill, forbidding "strikes" and "lock-outs," and requiring that all labour disputes be referred to arbitration. Austrians, after crossing the Danube along the line Zurawno Demaskow, were defeated by the Russians who drove them across the river again. 33. In East Africa, Bukoba, a German port on Lake Victoria Nyanza, reported to have been destroyed by a British colonel under Brig-Gen. J. M. Stewart. Railway station at Douda raided by French airmen. 34. Renewed fierce fighting on the heights of the Mame. On the Eastern front the Germans captured Halls. German retreat to the Galla Lips. British torpedo gunboat Hesperus bombarded the ports of Tchesme, Lida, and Agelha, in Asia Minor. Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen bombed by French airmen. 35. In the House of Commons, Mr Walter Long introduced the National Registration Bill, to include all males and females between the ages of 15 and 45. 36. Explosive of German attack east of Meisau. July 2. R.M.S. destroyer Lightening reported damaged by a mine or torpedo, 24 of the crew missing. German offensive against the Lublin-Chelm railway, capture of Kamron and Krasit. Russians retreating. Germans claim that during June they took 100,000 prisoners, 50 guns, and 200 machine guns on the Eastern Front. A serious effort of the Germans by force artillery and attack of the Prussian Granddreaders to break the French line in the Argonne. Republic of the Crown Prince between the Bismarck Road and Hainleu. Russians continued their retreat into Poland from Gailica. Naval action in the Baltic, four armoured Russian cruisers chase the German mine-laying cruiser Albatross, which grounded and sank. Sir Ian Hamilton reported a substantial success by the Allied troops, supported by the naval forces, in Gallipoli. British submarines under Commander Max H. Horton torpedoed and sank the German battle-ship Pommern in the Baltic. The Munitioners received the Royal Award. 3. It was announced that 20,000 men had been enrolled in the first week of the establishment of the War Machine Worker Volunteers. Failure of the Crown Prince to pierce the French line in the Argonne, with the loss of 20,000 men, shows a series of

Three attacks continued for ten days. North of Arras the Germans made an unsuccessful attempt to take the main road between Arras and Abbeville, losing heavily. 4. On the Eastern front German offensive against the Imbail-Orchies railway checked at Krasnik. Great success by Gen. Botha. German cruiser *Königsberg* destroyed by the British monitors *Nereus* and *Gowen* in the Ruzizi River, German East Africa. 5. Sir Ian Hamilton announced desperate attack made by the Turks on the British positions in the Gallipoli Peninsula, June 22-23. The enemy lost 5,100 killed and 25,000 wounded in their unsuccessful assault, June 24-July 1. Archduke Joseph of Austria severely defeated by the Russians north-east of Krasnik. Fierce fighting all along the Western line, especially round Bouches, Arras, and on the heights of the Meuse. 6. North of Ypres, 200 yards of the German trenches taken by the British, supported by French artillery. R.R. of St. Mihiel, Germany, after a violent bombardment, seized a slight success, piercing the French line at one point. The Government accepted the offer of the South African Union to raise an Imperial contingent. 7. Italian offensive against Gorizia and the Austrian positions on the Carso hills reported to be steadily progressing. In Belgium, British repulsed counter-attacks by the Germans, and at Bouches the French carried a line of German trenches. Conference at Aiaia between the Prime Minister, Lord Crewe, and Mr. Balfour, and M. Viviani, M. Delcassé, M. Millerand, M. Auzanour, M. Thomas, and Gen. Joffre. 8. Sir John French also present. 8. Italian cruiser *Impero* sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Upper Adriatic, nearly all the complement of 200 sailors and crew were saved. From Petrograd it was reported that a great stand of the Russian Army in the Lubin district was being made, and the Austro-German advance brought to a standstill. 9. Conquest of German South West Africa, Governor *Leitz* surrendering all the German forces to Gen. Botha. Sir John French stated that the Germans had fallen back along the Yser Canal. Between Ypres and the Bois de Freire lost trenches were recaptured by the British. German reply to the American Note of June 22 evaded the responsibility for the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and made certain proposals, "on conditions, for the safety of Americans travelling in the war zone. Attempted breaching of German line. Orders by German submarines. 22. At Fontenelle, British success repulsed the enemy driven from captured positions, and the defensive works from the hill south-east of Fontenelle to the Lannols road taken. 23. 24 officers and 700 prisoners captured. Gen. Ruddy nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies operating on the North-Western front. Attempt to assassinate the Sultan of Egypt by a bomb, which failed to explode. 22. North of Bouches the enemy's use of phosphorylated bombs compelled the French to evacuate German. 22. On the Western front, the French repulsed some of the last touches at Bouches; the Germans, however, captured the cemetery and some of the adjacent trenches. Violent bombardment of *Frezenen-Waenre* by the Germans. 23. In the Argonne, the army of the German Emperor resumed the offensive. After a violent bombardment and the use of phosphorylated shells, the enemy advanced in three waves, gaining a temporary success, but was repulsed

by vigorous French counter-attacks. German strategic railway and stores at Vignelles-la-Montagne bombed by a French aerial squadron of 25 aeroplanes. Government met the South Wales miners' threat to strike by issuing a Royal proclamation under the Munitions Act, making it an offence to take part in a strike or lock-out. In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna announced that the subscription through the Bank of England to the War Loan amounted to £500,000,000 and £15,000,000 through the Post Office. 24 German fleet often five on the Narv in their new move to Warsaw. *Prasmyr* captured. Retirement of the Russians to their second line of defence. In the direction of Riga, Germans developed a new offensive. British expedition from Kurbo drove the Turks from their position on the Fuprates at Wai revah. On the invitation of Mr. Agniff, Mr. Robert Gordon attended a meeting of the Cabinet. 25 French progress on the Aisles in Belgium reported, including the occupation of the lower valley of the Serron River. In the Argonne, the Crown Prince's attacks again repulsed. In Lorraine, Germans made an unsuccessful attack near Leinry. 27 Army under Gen. von Hindenburg pressed the Russians back to the line of fortresses on the Narv. Russian line broken at Krasnostav by Gen. von Macken's offensive towards the Lubin-Cholin railway. Lord Mersey delivered the report of the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the *Lusitania*, which was found to be due to a German submarine the captain was exonerated from all blame. 28. Russian retreat from the Bessarabia front to the Hirsh line. Germans crossed the Bug near Rohat. Italian cruiser *Giuseppe Garibaldi* sunk by Austrian submarines. Italians defeated Austrians on the Isarno, capture of 2,000 prisoners and guns. 29. The King of Italy conferred the Order of the *Azzurri* on the Prince of Wales. Bulgaria, through M. Radulovitch reaffirmed her adhesion to neutrality. 30. Heaton at Cinnar, the capital of Upper Alsace, bombed by French aeroplanes. French advanced up the valley of the Ficht towards Munster. 22. Progress of German offensive in Courland, report of Windau, on the Baltic captured by the Germans. In the Rokal district the Austro-German army was driven across the Bug. British success at Hoops. Repulse of Turks in the Aden region. 22. Russians reported to have fallen back across the Narv to the north and the Vistula to the south. Italian advance on the Isarno from Tolmino to Montebellone. Trieste railway raided by Italian aeroplanes. Convention signed by which the Turks ceded to Bulgaria the Turkish port of the De-degatch railway, with the territory between the river Maritza and the frontier. 23. Germans crossed the Narv between forts of *Ortye Palnack*, and *Roshan*. Italians routed the Austrians attacking the Carso front, capturing 1,200 prisoners, including 70 officers. Bombardment of Ortona and the Treviso Islands by Austrian warships. *Immerick* bombed by Italian airmen. The King visited Birmingham and inspected some of the principal factories engaged on the production of war material. 24. French at the Bende Gap, in the Vosges captured several German divisions retreating from the height of Fontenelle (Hill Gap) to Lannols, taking 200 prisoners. On the Eastern front, General von Mackensen brought to a standstill on the Lubin-Cholin front. 25. Defeat of Turkish troops on the

Exploited by British, who occupied Nauvay, 28 guns taken and enemy losses heavy. 17. Steamship *Ledano* torpedoed by German submarine off the Orkneys, crew saved. 26. Island of Pelagos, in the Adriatic, occupied by Italian naval forces. French destroyer demolished Austrian submarine and aeroplane supply station at Lagoda Island. German destroyer sunk in the North Sea by a British submarine. 27. French submarine *Mérette* reported to be sunk by Turks in the Dardanelles. 28. Germans forced the Vistula between Warsaw and Ivangorod. Russians drove the Austrians across the Bug near Kamienka. Parliamentary Paper gave the number up to July 27 reported killed by German submarines on British vessels, including 11 M. ships, as approximately 1,300, on neutral vessels, as 29. Russian line on the Lublin-Volyn railway broken by Gen von Mackensen to the south of Warsaw. French airmen bombed an asphaltizing gas factory at Durbach, in Alsace. 30. Germans attacked the British trenches north and south of Hougge using "flame projectors," and penetrated the first line of defence on a front of 500 yards, but these were afterwards recovered. Squadron of 45 French aeroplanes dropped 200 bombs on the petrol producing factories of Pechellkraan, between Haguenau and Wissembourg. Shells were also dropped on the station of Feltz and the aviation sheds of Thieshoug. The Pope addressed a letter to the Governments of the States engaged in the war declaring that he would devote "every activity to the reconciliation of the peoples now engaged in this fratricidal struggle." 31. Evacuation of Lublin by the Russians and occupation by Austrians. French aeroplane squadron bombarded German aviation camp at Dillbeim. The Cross of the Legion of Honour conferred upon Sir Robert Borden by President Poincaré. Aug. 1. British recovered portion of the trenches taken by the Germans after their "flame attack." 2. Russians reported to have fallen back between Volyn and the Bug. A vigorous attempt of the enemy on Hill 275 failed. In the Dardanelles, successful attack of Australian and New Zealand troops on the Turks near Pasaubas Post. 3. X-ray line near Ostrova and the Rhine line forced by Germans. Attack on Warsaw by Prince Leopold of Bavaria. The Solicitor General, in an action before the Prize Court, gave 20,000,000 as an approximately correct estimate of the number of Germans under arms or engaged in various forms of war work. 4. Anniversary of the Declaration of War—65th day. The King and Queen, the Premier and members of the Cabinet, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation attended a service of humble prayer to Almighty God on behalf of the Nation and Empire at St. Paul's Cathedral. Fall of Warsaw, orderly retirement of the Russians after the removal or destruction of war material and stores, and destroying the bridges over the Vistula. New Belgian Grey Book exposed an attempt made by Germany to arrive at an agreement with France in regard to African development at the expense of Belgium. Failure of German attempt to pierce the French front. It was announced that the Premier of New Zealand had formed a Coalition Ministry for the duration of the War. 5. Fall of Ivangorod. Russians evacuating Riga. In the Vozes, heavy bombardment by Germans of French trenches at Langsdorf. Heavy fighting on the heights dominating Pechin, especially at the Schreide-

mannels Pass. In the Argonne, violent attempt by Germans, using hand grenades and petroleum and supported by heavy artillery, to capture Hill 202. 6. Gen Sarail appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Dardanelles. New landing by Colonial troops at Anzac Cove. Anniversary of the National Relief Fund amounts received to date, with interest added, £1,100,000, of which sum £2,200,000 had been allocated to date for distribution for relief. 7. It was reported that the Kaiser, through the King of Denmark, had offered the Russians terms of peace, which were emphatically rejected by the Tsar. In the Dardanelles, part of the crest of Sari Bair occupied by British. Russians repulsed Germans near Riga. 8. German squadron of 9 battleships and 22 cruisers repulsed by Russian fleet in the Gulf of Riga. New medal, the "Naval General Service Medal," for service in minor naval warlike operations, sanctioned by the King. H. M. patrol ship *Runways* sunk in the North Sea by the German armed steamer *Meteor*. 4 officers, 20 men saved. The captain of the *Meteor*, to escape a pursuing British squadron, blew up his ship. H. M. auxiliary cruiser *Indus* torpedoed by a German submarine off Norway, 22 officers and 219 men saved. 9. Trenches at Hougge captured by Germans on July 30 taken by British, who extended the front of the trenches captured to 1,200 yards. Praga, N. E. suburb of Warsaw, occupied by Germans, who claimed to have invested the fortress of Nowe Georgiewsk. Squadron of 30 aeroplanes bombarded the station and factory of Harbruck, dropping 254 shells. Turkish *commissariat* stated that the Turkish battleship *Harreddin* *Barbaros* had been sunk by an enemy submarine. 10. Air raid on the East Coast. 24 killed, 14 injured, some fires. H. M. destroyer *Lyons* struck a mine in the North Sea and sank, 4 officers and 22 men saved. Sir Ian Hamilton reported substantial progress at several points on the Gallipoli Peninsula. 200 yards on a front of 300 yards gained E. of the Krithia Road. In the Anzac zone a footing gained on the Chunuk Bair portion of Sari Bair. Sir John French announced the consolidation of ground N. W. of Hougge recently gained. German infantry attack repulsed German fleet in the Gulf of Riga again repulsed. On the Eastern front, Russians reported to be evacuating Kovno, the fortress on the Niemen, and Livinsk. 21. Capture of Loman by Gen von Scholtz. Bulgaria expressed her willingness to co-operate with the Allies in return for certain concessions in Macedonia and the Kavalla district. The Goeben reported to have been torpedoed in the Bosphorus. The King appointed King Albert of Belgium Colonel-in-Chief of the 5th Dragoon Guards. 22. In the Vozes, determined but unsuccessful attempt by Germans to recover the important strategic positions lost on the Lingehof. Germans driven back from the Schonberg, south-east of Mitau, near Riga. Capture of Sidice, and progress to the Bug. Bombardment of Heligoland by Austrians. 23. Another Zeppelin raid on the East Coast, 6 killed, 23 injured, damage to property. In the Baltic provinces, the Russians continued their successful drive against von Hindenburg's army in the neighbourhood of Jacobstadt and Drimk. Austrian submarine U 3 sunk by French torpedo boat destroyer *Buse* in the Lower Adriatic. 24. The *Royal Edward*, a British transport, sunk by German submarine in the Algeira Sea; 200 saved, 2,000 reported missing.

by the enemy of the Dardanelles announced by the Admiralty. 27. Violent bombardment of German trenches, strong shelling in the Alsace and Argonne districts. Advances on the Italian front, general evacuation of the Trentino by the Austrians. It was officially announced that the week's casualties caused by the Zeppelin raids on London were 38 killed, 225 injured. 28. Fall of Vilna, after its evacuation by the Russians, who made a successful retreat. Bombardment of German positions on the Belgian coast by British Fleet, supported by French artillery. 29. Bulgaria announced an armed neutrality, and mobilised her army. 30. French advance on the Aisne-Marne Canal. In the Vosges, "marked progress" at Hartmannswillerkopf reported. Mr McKenna introduced his Budget. 31. Raid on Stuttgart by French aeroplane squadron, who dropped 30 bombs on the palace of the King of Wurtemberg as a reprisal for the bombardment of open towns by the Germans. 32. Russians reconquered Luck, after gaining a great success over the Austrians in Volhynia, capturing 28 officers and 6,000 men. Mobilisation of Greek Army. 30 classes called up. Bombardment of German positions on the Lorraine front. 24. Russians repulsed furious assault on Dyak. 25. Great Allied advance in France after a bombardment of German positions for 25 days. British attacked south of La Basse Canal, to the east of Crenoy and Vermelles. German trenches captured and lines penetrated 4,000 yards, western outskirts of Halluch, the village of Loos, and the mining works around it and Hill 30 taken. Gain of 600 yards of trenches near Hooge, and position consolidated. Nine guns, 2,000 prisoners captured. In Champagne, the French penetrated the German lines on a front of 2½ miles and depth of 2½ miles. United States Government insist on Dr Dumba's recall. 27. French progressed further in Champagne and forced the German positions in their second line of defence. Progress of British offensive east of Loos. Repulse of fierce offensive by German Crown Prince in the Argonne, the enemy using "liquid fire," asphyxiating gas, and "lachrymatory" shells. 28. British made a further advance south of Loos, and forced the German third line of defence. Total prisoners taken up to date, 3,000, and 25 guns and 20 machine guns. Turks defeated on the Tigris at Kut-el Amara, and retreated to Bagdad, 1,400 prisoners taken. British casualties, 500. Terms of the Anglo-French Loan announced at New York. Issue for £20,000,000 at 5 per cent, to be offered to the public at 6½. Casualties of recent engagements on the Western front announced 25 officers, 2,125 men. French gain Hill 120, the highest point of the crests of Vimy, east of Givenchy. Italian battleship *Bravoletto* Bros destroyed by an explosion in the harbour of Brindisi. 30. In the Champagne, French progressed at Hill 26, the Butte de Tahure, and before Ripont, while further south, on the Souain-Tahure-Cernay road, the conquest of the first German position was extended and completed by carrying the "Works of Defeat." Total of field and heavy guns captured from Germans since Sept. 25 on the Champagne front, 22. On the Eastern front, Gen. Ivanoff effected a severe blow at von Mackensen near Varna. 26. A Russian aeroplane flying over the trenches of Verdun, and 20 shells at once the German and Austrian columns at St. Etienne. 27. Night air assault

given. Petersburg correspondent stated that the Russian operations in the Vitebsk region had resulted in the winning of the initiative from the enemy. 4. Dispatch received from Sir John French announcing a heavy bombardment and repeated attacks by the enemy against British trenches between the quarries and the Vermelles-Halluch road, which were repulsed with severe loss to the Germans. To the north-west Germans recaptured the greater portion of Hohensollern Redoubt. 5. Resignation of M. Venizelos. Landing of the Allied troops at Salonika begun. 6. Progress of French in the Champagne region. Village of Tahure carried by assault, and summit of the height of Tahure taken. Progress in the vicinity of Navarin Farm. Total number of prisoners, 2,000. Labour leaders, after being addressed by the Prime Minister and Lord Kitchener, issued a strongly worded appeal for men, in which it was stated that "if the voluntary principle is to be vindicated, at least 30,000 recruits per week must be raised to maintain the efficiency of our armies" and secure ultimate victory. 7. German and Austro-Hungarian troops reported to have crossed the Drina the Save, and Danube in their invasion of Serbia, strenuous resistance offered by Serbians. Coalition Ministry formed in Greece. M. Zaimis, Premier. 8. Germans, after a fierce bombardment, attempted a violent attack on Loos and its approaches, attack repelled, Germans losing heavily. In the Champagne area, French made "marked progress." New Greek Cabinet decided to "maintain armed neutrality," and to "await developments in the Balkans." 9. Dispatch from Sir John French issued by Press Bureau announced the constant and violent shelling of new British trenches. Heavy bombardment by Germans of the whole of the area recently won by the British, followed by a series of attempts of masses of infantry to take the whole front from the south of Loos to Hohensollern Redoubt, the attack was successfully repulsed, with severe loss to the enemy, who left between 7,000 and 8,000 dead on the field. Wundling, in the Camerons, captured by British forces. 20. Belgrade occupied by Austro-Germans. Serious street fighting. Declaration by Greece of armed neutrality, characterised by complete benevolence to the Quadruple Entente. Russian success in Gallicia reported. Austro-German line on the Strypa broken by Gen. Ivanoff. German steamer *Lules*, with cargo of 3,000 tons of metal, torpedoed by British submarines. 21. In the Balkans. 22. Serbian official communication stated that the Serbian troops were vigorously resisting the onslaught of the Austro-Germans. Bulgarian bands dynamited a railway bridge on the Salonika-Uskub line. Dispatch from F. M. Sir John French showed that the German attack on British positions south of La Basse Canal on the 26th inst. was made in great strength, the main assault being directed against the chalk pit north of Hill 30 and between Halluch and the Hohensollern Redoubt, and that the losses of the enemy were very great. Lord Derby, the new Director of Secretariat, entered upon his duties, and met in conference the Parliamentary Secretaries. Committee and the Joint Labour Representing Committee. New Order against travelling in the London Underground. 22. Two enemy monitors sunk by the Dumbie by British artillery. 23. In the French Chamber, announced the decision of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population, 1921
In Europe	121,512	45,878,500
In Asia	2,187,550	323,158,000
In Africa	3,618,245	49,458,150
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	3,214,685	6,240,000
Total	13,153,712	43,286,650

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION—The British Empire occupies about 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 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 1921 was 6,000,000, mainly Anglo-Saxon, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. This white population includes a considerable sprinkling of Jewish blood. The remaining 30,000,000 Indians and 20,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 4,000,000 black races, 4,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 200,000 Red Indians in Canada.

RELIGIONS—Of the total population over 200,000,000 are Hindus, 200,000,000 Muhammadans, 100,000,000 Christians (50,000,000 Protestants, 50,000,000 Catholics), 10,000,000 Buddhists, 10,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, 100,000,000 Jains and 100,000,000 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 many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. 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 Conferences* (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 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 Judiciary.

(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 Dependencies*.—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 Government to 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 suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to what has been already stated, 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 principal government departments are administered by 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 assisted with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown. Dominions of this nature 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 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.

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 Canada Railway, &c. This practice has grown up in effect as a corollary of the principle, "No taxation without representation" which was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous experiment the principle has become an accepted maxim of British administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—For many years the Imperial Dominions have contributed to the defence of the Empire and a movement has recently been made by the various self-governing Dominions to provide land and sea forces to defend their territories against aggression. Canada has reorganised her old-standing militia, and has naval defence schemes in contemplation. Australia and New Zealand are parties to a naval scheme which is to be replaced by an Australian fleet, while their land forces have recently been reorganised. South Africa is developing a scheme of military service for home defence, and makes

considerable contributions to the naval expenses of the Empire. These schemes are largely the outcome of the deliberations of the Imperial Conference, held periodically at London, and consisting of representatives of the Ministry of the Imperial and Dominion Governments. Other Dominions provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The Imperial Conference has gradually become recognised as the Cabinet of the Empire. Its origin 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. The constitution of the Conference was 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 of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland; Secretaries, Sir H. W. J. L. J. C. O. C. B., Assistant Sec., C. T. Davis, A. B. Keith, &c.

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 member of the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, his active participation in the government of the Imperial Dominions varying with the nature of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State. (See also "Imperial Conference," ante.)

THE JUDICIARY.—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 Colonial Courts and Courts of Vice Admiralty and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee 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.

DEFENCE.—The general defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government, aided in an increasing degree by the governments of India (see ante) and the self-governing Dominions (see Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa). The "first line of defence" is the Royal Navy (see United Kingdom), the "second line" being the Regular and Auxiliary troops of the British Army (see United Kingdom). Questions

affecting general strategy are considered and determined by the Defence Committee, which secures co-ordination between the sea and land forces of the Empire.

Imperial Defence Committee

President, The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

Members The Secretary of State for War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, Colonies and India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, the Director of Military Operations, the Director of Naval Intelligence, Naval and Military Officers of experience and Ministers of the Dominions also attend by invitation. **Secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee,** Lt Col M P A. Harker, C.B.

EDUCATION—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. Universities, Colleges and Universities 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 (s), Jamaica, and Bermuda. Each State of the U.S.A. has a similar nomination and 25 scholarships, each of £500, are in the nomination of the President of the Empire.

FINANCE—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. The tariff of the United Kingdom is imposed without distinction on foreign and Imperial merchandise. 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.

PRODUCTION—In 1923 the wheat crop of the world was about 450,000,000 quarters, of which 82,750,000 quarters were produced in the British Empire. India, Canada, Australia, and the United

Kingdom are the principal wheat-producing units. Barley, oats and maize and tea, coffee, sugar, and rubber are largely cultivated. 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 and Egypt, and its cultivation is increasing elsewhere. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced, but is produced mainly within the Empire, while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South Africa and Australasia. Precious stones are found in various parts of the Empire, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India rubies and emeralds.

EXTERNAL TRADE—The Imports of all Nations may be valued at £3,500,000,000, 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 total trade of the British Empire in 1923 was valued at £2,208,000,000 (Imports £1,265,430,000, Exports £942,570,000), of which 73.9 per cent was Foreign and 26.1 per cent Inter-Imperial. The United Kingdom (total value £1,402,333,000), India (£337,200,000), Canada (£233,000,000), Australia (£238,275,000), New Zealand (£245,275,000), and South Africa (£203,000,000) are the principal trading units of the Empire.

SHIPPING—On June 30, 1925, there were 11,323 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,205 were registered in the United Kingdom and 2,118 in other parts of the Empire. These figures include 10,228 steam vessels of 20,830,028 tons (U.K. 8,675 vessels of 19,235,705 tons, Dominion 1,553 vessels of 1,595,323 tons) and 1,095 sailing vessels of 443,230 tons (U.K. 670 vessels of 305,663 tons, Dominion 425 vessels of 137,567 tons).

TOWNS—Capital, London (England). Population (1921) 4,522,982 (with suburbs, 7,222,623).

At the census of 1921 there were 94 towns in the British Empire exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, of which 50 were in the United Kingdom (England 42, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Ireland 1), 29 in New Zealand, 4 Australia, 1 Egypt and 1 each in New Guinea, South Africa, Cayman, Hong Kong, and Straits Settlements.

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1904-1924
TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGER CONVEYANCE, FREIGHT, AND WORKING EXPENDITURE OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Year	Length (Miles on Jan. Dec.)	Total Capital Paid up (Shares)	No of Passes etc. (Estimated of Season Ticket Holders)	Total of Traffic Receipts		Working Expenses	Per cent of Gross Receipts	Net Traffic Receipts
				Total	Per Mile			
	Miles	£	Total	£	£	£		£
1904	26,634	1,298,994,682	1,170,773,700	103,767,669	4,286	69,379,531	62	42,660,742
1905	26,847	1,271,600,935	1,179,000,100	105,131,709	4,601	70,044,663	62	43,446,395
1906	27,063	1,286,883,341	1,240,347,730	106,776,093	4,695	71,782,894	62	44,444,077
1907	27,280	1,294,065,600	1,259,401,315	112,178,174	4,864	75,609,194	63	44,339,790
1908	27,403	1,320,833,833	1,276,115,488	120,555,833	4,764	76,407,801	64	43,486,500
1909	27,580	1,314,406,644	1,265,080,761	120,686,060	4,734	75,927,580	62	45,134,654
1910	27,767	1,318,313,427	1,268,598,593	124,337,130	4,855	76,567,676	62	47,323,654
1911	27,957	1,344,048,361	1,280,340,690	127,840,000	4,607	78,527,844	62	49,312,156
1912	28,143	1,334,953,528	1,294,339,046	128,233,417	4,654	81,000,343	62	47,233,074
1913	28,329	1,334,953,528	1,294,339,046	128,233,417	4,654	81,000,343	62	47,233,074
1914	28,515	1,344,048,361	1,280,340,690	127,840,000	4,607	78,527,844	62	49,312,156
1924	29,722	1,344,048,361	1,280,340,690	127,840,000	4,607	78,527,844	62	49,312,156

AREA, POPULATION, AND TRADE OF THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

Dominions by Continents	How Acquired	Date	Estimated Area (sq. miles)	Estimated Population (1921)	Total Imports (1921)	Total Exports (1921)
Europe.						
United Kingdom			122,000	45,000,000	£ 744,000,000	£ 390,000,000
Isle of Man			200	30,000	—	—
Channel Islands			70	37,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo			100	212,000	£ 6,000,000	£ 900,000
Gibraltar	Treaty Common	1814	1	1	—	—
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest	1757-1857	1,900,000	315,000,000	£ 120,000,000	£ 171,000,000
Ceylon	Treaty Common	1815	25,000	4,000,000	£ 10,000,000	£ 10,000,000
Straits Settlements	"	1818-1824	1,000	100,000	£ 10,000,000	£ 10,000,000
Federated Malay States	"	1874-1888	17,700	1,000,000	£ 10,000,000	£ 10,000,000
Other Malay States	"	1890	14,000	800,000	—	—
Hong Kong	"	1842-1860	300	400,000	—	—
Wakhaia	"	1860	300	400,000	—	—
North Borneo	Conquest	1877	35,000	200,000	£ 100,000	£ 1,000,000
Brunei	Treaty Common	1888	4,000	—	—	—
Bombay	Protectorate	1800	90,000	600,000	£ 800,000	£ 1,000,000
Cyprus	Treaty Common	(Annexed, 1914)	3,500	275,000	£ 700,000	£ 700,000
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Common	1814	177,000	—	—	—
Natal	Annexation	1843	36,000	—	—	—
Transvaal	"	1890	110,000	—	—	—
Orange Free State	"	1890	90,000	—	—	—
Bechuanaland	"	1890	10,000	—	—	—
Botswana	"	1890	170,000	—	—	—
Rhodesia	"	1890	100,000	—	—	—
Cameroon	Treaty Common	1897	1,000	100,000	£ 700,000	£ 700,000
Gold Coast	"	1897	30,000	1,000,000	£ 4,000,000	£ 4,000,000
Sierra Leone	"	1897	10,000	1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Northern Nigeria	"	1897	100,000	10,000,000	£ 5,000,000	£ 5,000,000
Southern Nigeria	"	1897	100,000	10,000,000	£ 5,000,000	£ 5,000,000
Somaland	"	1897	10,000	100,000	£ 100,000	£ 100,000
East Africa	"	1897	100,000	1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Uganda	"	1897	100,000	1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Zanzibar	"	1897	1,000	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Somaliland	"	1897	100,000	1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Egypt	Occupation (Protectorate since 1914)	1882	100,000	10,000,000	£ 10,000,000	£ 10,000,000
Asia.						
Sudan	Conquest	1898	1,000,000	1,000,000	—	—
Madagascar	" and Concession	1890-1891	700	300,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Mayotte	Treaty Common	1843	200	20,000	£ 100,000	£ 100,000
Antananarivo	Occupation	1895	40	200	—	—
Re. Helona	Conquest	1873	47	3,000	£ 40,000	£ 40,000
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Concession	1793-1794	400,000	—	—	—
Quebec	"	1793-1794	100,000	—	—	—
New Scotia	"	1807-1793	10,000	—	—	—
New Brunswick	"	1793	10,000	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	Treaty Common	1793-1794	1,000	—	—	—
British Columbia	Conquest	1860	200,000	7,000,000	£ 100,000,000	£ 100,000,000
Manitoba	"	1870	100,000	—	—	—
Alberta	"	1870	100,000	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	"	1870	100,000	—	—	—
North-West Territories	"	1870	1,000,000	—	—	—
Newfoundland	Treaty Common	1869	40,000	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
San Juan	Conquest	1895	1,000	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Salvador	Settlement	1895	1,000	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Lower Islands	"	1895-1899	100	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Windward Islands	Concession	1793-1794	100	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Barbados	Settlement	1800	100	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,000	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
British Guiana	" and Concession	1800-1814	100,000	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
British Honduras	"	1793	100	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1800	100	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Falkland Islands	Treaty Common	1773	1,000	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
South Georgia	"	1773	1,000	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Australasia.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	100,000	1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Victoria	"	1850	100,000	1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
South Australia	"	1836	100,000	1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Queensland	"	1860	100,000	1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Tasmania	"	1803	100,000	1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Western Australia	"	1826	100,000	1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
New Zealand	" and Concession	1840	100,000	1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Vanuatu	Concession from Native	1874	7,000	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Palau	Annexation	1898	100	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Palau Islands	Treaty Common	1893-1894	100	100,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000

[illegible]

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE British Isles, including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, lie between the 48th and 61st degrees of N latitude, and the 2nd and 11th degrees of West longitude. The total area is 77,683,084 acres, or 121,777 sq miles, with a population in July 1914 of 46,431,548. In 1913 there were 1,102,123 births (23.9 per 1,000), 652,793 deaths (14.2 per 1,000), and 242,247 marriages (5.4 per 1,000) in the United Kingdom. In 1914 the average strength of the Regular Army of the United Kingdom, previous to the outbreak of war, was 249,887 officers and men, this has since been increased by an additional 3,000,000 or thereabout, the Army Reserve numbered 145,000, the Special Reserve 61,427, the Territorial Force 251,062, and the Police numbered 72,255. The number of Immigrants was 108,930, and of Emigrants 214,138, in 1914. The number of Paupers and Dependents in Jan 1914 was 933,163, and 13,316 Criminals were convicted in 1913. There were in 1913 60,754 registered Joint-Stock Companies trading in the United Kingdom, the paid-up capital amounting to £2,425,740,857. There were also 1,637 Building Societies, with 608,737 members, a share capital of £45,085,262 and £60,891,410 outstanding on mortgage securities, and 3,562 Industrial and Provident (Co-operative) Societies, with 3,144,033 members and a share capital of £40,626,750. In 1913 there were 30,047 applications for Patents of which 16,599 were sealed, and 39,275 Designs and 5,071 Trade Marks were registered. There were 5,908 cases of Involuntary in 1913, with total liabilities £6,132,107 and assets £2,175,397. In 1913 shipping to the extent of 82,148 569 tons entered and 82,661,012 tons cleared at various ports of the United Kingdom, while in 1912 sailing (165) and steam (134) vessels numbering 299 were totally lost, their tonnage being 163,228, and 2,235 lives were lost (including 1,498 on the *Titanic*), of whom 840 were passengers and 1,386 crew. Of the total area, 46,763,816 acres were under cultivation in 1914, 7,745,177 acres being under corn crops, 6,935,942 under green crops, 33,952,709 other crops, grass, permanent pasture, &c. The live stock included 1,851,042 horses, 12,184,505 cattle, 27,063,977 sheep, and 3,952,615 pigs. 62,432,328 bushels of wheat, 64,525,424 bushels of barley and bere, and 165,308,206 bushels of oats were grown in the United Kingdom, while 10,906,747 cwt. (about 191,000,000 bushels) of wheat and 10,060,223 cwt of wheatmeal and flour were imported in 1914.

UNITED KINGDOM BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, 1900-1913.

Year	Births	Rate per 1,000	Marriages	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1900	1,199,928	28.2	311,254	15.1	757,720	28.4
1901	1,203,925	28.3	315,090	14.7	665,625	25.6
1902	1,173,784	28.0	319,080	14.7	675,165	25.3
1903	1,245,900	28.7	313,300	14.1	667,608	25.0
1904	1,222,925	28.0	320,299	14.3	630,386	24.0
1905	1,204,926	27.4	329,926	14.8	672,128	24.8
1906	1,095,528	26.0	338,988	14.8	631,491	23.8
1907	1,102,123	25.9	344,447	14.9	652,793	24.0

UNITED KINGDOM IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

The following tables give the number of persons who left the British Isles between the years 1900-1914, and of those who arrived from 1901-1914. The Nationality of the Immigrants is given, and the chief Destinations of the Emigrants (British and Irish only).

Year	NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS				Year	DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS				
	British and Irish	Foreigners	Not distinctly given	Total		To British North America	To the United States	To Australia and New Zealand	To South Africa	Total
1900	99,499	62,735	4,093	166,327	1900	22,400	139,413	21,179	10,321	283,313
1901	104,175	62,120	4,800	171,095	1901	16,600	126,300	10,327	10,256	263,483
1902	122,924	62,390	4,381	189,695	1902	28,443	120,777	14,900	20,813	284,933
1903	144,328	62,172	5,143	211,643	1903	39,690	123,623	12,373	50,207	325,893
1904	122,912	77,028	4,272	204,212	1904	69,626	126,445	23,210	20,818	340,100
1905	120,926	122,123	1,822	244,871	1905	62,437	122,370	12,130	26,307	323,244
1906	122,021	122,079	—	244,100	1906	81,322	122,000	23,000	19,000	345,322
1907	122,021	122,079	—	244,100	1907	81,322	122,000	23,000	19,000	345,322
1908	122,021	122,079	—	244,100	1908	81,322	122,000	23,000	19,000	345,322
1909	122,021	122,079	—	244,100	1909	81,322	122,000	23,000	19,000	345,322
1910	122,021	122,079	—	244,100	1910	81,322	122,000	23,000	19,000	345,322
1911	122,021	122,079	—	244,100	1911	81,322	122,000	23,000	19,000	345,322
1912	122,021	122,079	—	244,100	1912	81,322	122,000	23,000	19,000	345,322
1913	122,021	122,079	—	244,100	1913	81,322	122,000	23,000	19,000	345,322
1914	122,021	122,079	—	244,100	1914	81,322	122,000	23,000	19,000	345,322

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 1801 that statisticians had anything more than surmises to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census sheet taken of that country was for 6,000 copies. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1670...	4,150,000	1670	5,773,648
1680...	4,811,798	1700	6,045,000
1690...	5,600,337	1750	6,817,033

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..	16,345,648	1861..	29,321,280
1811..	18,509,126	1871..	31,845,378
1821..	21,872,187	1881..	35,841,490
1831..	24,398,485	1891..	38,104,875
1841..	27,036,430	1901..	41,076,800
1851..	27,724,096	1911..	45,370,530†

* The population of the United Kingdom a month before the outbreak of war, was officially estimated at 45,089,249.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECADE CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1911, IRELAND, 1801-1901, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEA*, 1861-1911†.

ENGLAND AND WALES	POPULATION			INCREASE		FAMILIES		INHABITED HOUSES	
	Males	Females	Total	Decennial	Per cent.	Number	Persons to each	Number	Persons to each
1801	4,854,735	4,637,801	9,492,536	—	—	1,866,793	4.69	1,575,983	5.64
1811	4,873,605	4,890,611	9,764,216	2,712,780	28.00	2,144,147	4.74	1,797,504	5.05
1821	5,850,319	5,349,877	11,200,196	1,325,980	13.06	2,493,443	4.81	2,000,156	5.75
1831	6,771,196	6,245,601	13,016,797	1,805,596	15.80	2,911,874	4.77	2,401,544	5.60
1841	7,777,585	6,236,586	14,014,171	1,017,375	14.27	—	—	2,943,945	5.41
1851	8,781,305	6,246,364	15,027,669	1,013,483	12.05	3,712,390	4.83	3,478,039	5.47
1861	9,775,459	6,246,965	16,022,424	1,238,625	11.90	4,491,584	4.47	3,739,595	5.37
1871	10,498,934	11,663,333	22,162,267	6,146,044	23.81	5,049,016	4.50	4,399,127	5.33
1881	12,039,950	12,334,537	24,374,487	2,186,173	14.36	5,633,321	4.61	4,871,519	5.38
1891	14,054,000	14,949,000	29,003,000	4,968,000	11.04	6,131,000	4.73	5,451,497	5.34
1901	15,726,613	16,799,939	32,526,552	3,522,552	12.17	7,036,000	4.66	6,680,800	5.46
1911	17,445,608	18,604,884	36,050,492	3,524,000	10.99	8,005,000	4.59	7,244,781	5.05
SCOTLAND									
1801	739,091	869,309	1,608,400	—	—	364,079	4.41	394,513	5.46
1811	826,896	979,568	1,806,464	197,444	12.27	408,000	4.49	394,000	5.93
1821	986,683	1,105,868	2,092,551	286,087	15.84	447,000	4.66	341,474	6.18
1831	1,114,496	1,249,930	2,364,426	278,875	13.04	508,301	4.70	369,363	6.40
1841	1,241,606	1,376,388	2,618,000	253,574	10.84	550,400	4.76	390,800	6.70
1851	1,375,479	1,513,463	2,888,942	268,942	10.45	600,000	4.81	370,000	7.00
1861	1,449,400	1,618,460	3,067,860	178,918	6.00	676,584	4.51	333,000	7.00
1871	1,603,143	1,725,823	3,328,966	257,106	7.74	744,604	4.52	411,100	6.00
1881	1,799,475	1,926,000	3,725,475	375,509	11.18	818,723	4.60	730,000	5.05
1891	1,948,717	2,088,930	4,037,647	312,172	7.77	876,000	4.59	817,000	4.90
1901	2,177,753	2,268,368	4,446,121	408,474	11.00	967,000	4.60	926,404	4.70
1911	2,326,639	2,428,000	4,754,639	308,518	6.46	1,040,147	4.58	1,013,369	4.70
IRELAND									
1801	3,341,006	3,439,001	6,780,007	—	—	1,318,000	5.18	1,148,000	5.05
1811	3,794,000	3,974,501	7,768,501	988,495	14.28	1,380,000	5.15	1,240,000	6.22
1821	4,409,576	4,155,568	8,565,144	797,643	9.85	1,479,730	5.61	1,368,000	6.28
1831	5,190,430	5,361,756	10,552,186	982,042	11.50	1,504,319	5.44	1,461,000	6.28
1841	5,837,370	5,961,507	11,798,877	1,248,697	11.80	1,681,300	5.44	1,601,100	5.60
1851	6,730,753	6,774,600	13,505,353	1,706,476	12.67	1,971,494	5.04	1,911,300	5.05
1861	7,333,777	7,441,500	14,775,277	1,264,524	9.39	2,005,074	5.04	2,041,100	5.05
1871	8,228,553	8,365,797	16,594,350	1,816,073	11.00	2,211,113	5.05	2,278,576	5.40
1881	8,800,000	8,958,738	17,758,738	1,164,388	6.84	2,400,000	5.00	2,428,100	5.00
1891	9,198,048	9,198,171	18,396,219	600,481	3.34	2,400,000	4.78	2,400,000	5.00
ISLANDS									
1861	66,844	76,870	143,714	—	—	—	—	11,300	6.35
1871	66,140	77,377	143,517	—	—	—	—	11,000	6.35
1881	66,000	76,416	142,416	—	—	—	—	11,000	6.35
1891	66,000	75,170	141,170	—	—	—	—	11,000	6.35
1901	66,000	75,000	141,000	—	—	—	—	11,000	6.35
1911	66,000	75,000	141,000	—	—	—	—	11,000	6.35

† Excludes of the Army, Navy and Merchant Seamen Abroad.

* These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the decennial periods.

† Inaccurately taken.

† Decrease

ENGLISH COUNTIES—ACREAGE, POPULATION, LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

[illegible]

CITIES and Boroughs	Popu- lation	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate, 1912-13	Mayor, 1912-13 + Lord Mayor	Town Clerk
		Births	Deaths				
London	4,533,301	24 6	25 0		2 d		
CITY OF LONDON	57,925	9 4	14 5	5,756,954	6 12	Sir Chas Wakefield	Sir James Bell.
WESTMINSTER	160,277	14 6	10 5	6,619,059	6 20	Sir G. E. Wakeley	John Hunt
					aver	O M G	
Battersea	107,793	25 2	14 1	1,000,509	8 4	W J Moore	W Marcus Wilkins
Barnes	125,060	30 2	17 9	900,794	9 8	John Henry Hart	Fredk Ryall
Bethnal Green	108,084	26 3	18 4	535,410	8 0	J W Lewis	C G E Fletcher
Canterbury	107,348	24 3	18 8	1,350,685	9 7	G J Malony	Charles Wm Tagg
Chelsea	68,382	18 2	13 5	915,484	7 9	Rev R Hudson, M A	Thomas Holland
Deptford	109,498	27 6	14 0	684,895	8 4	W A Wayland	A Purkis
Finsbury	157,923	25 4	18 4	1,001,765	7 7	H B Barlow	J W Preston
Fulham	157,117	26 9	18 7	915,570	7 20	H G Norris	J Percy Butler
Greenwich	158,277	24 8	13 17	1,000,000	8 4	Charles Moore	Francis Robinson
Hackney	108,239	24 2	13 17	1,000,000	8 4	Louis A. Johnson	W A Williams
Hammersmith	121,421	23 5	13 0	854,780	7 10	Henry Foreman	Leslie Gordon M A
Hampstead	85,310	15 0	10 8	1,115,596	7 10	E A O'Brien	Arthur P. Johnson,
Hornsey	40,337	16 7	14 2	1,133,050	8 0	J P Parker	Lionel Walford.
Islington	307,493	25 10	13 23	1,000,440	8 2	George Saml Filhott	
Kensington	172,317	24 4	14 0	1,443,249	7 5	W H Dawson M A	Wm Chambers Leete
Lambeth	208,098	26 1	14 4	1,000,000	8 4	Charles H Gilham	Bruce Penny
Lewisham	174,433	28 33	20 08	1,115,040	8 0	A H Nicholl	Edward Wright
Paddington	124,351	20 87	13 08	1,000,000	7 9	H G Handover	Arthur W J Russell
Poplar	104,444	30 36	20 72	812,432	21 9	A H Warren	
St. Marylebone	117,444	14 28	10 11	1,000,000	7 3	J Fettes	James Wilson
St. Pancras	104,387	24 7	13 0	1,135,000	7 10	M J Mitchell	C H E Barrett
Shoreditch	111,307	24 3	13 4	767,000	8 6	H Busby Bird	J A D Mline
Southwark	191,307	31 3	14 9	1,000,000	8 9	F W Ward	Francis Mayman Gray
Stoke Newington	100,000	22 0	13 1	1,000,000	8 9	John Kiley	Gen Wm Clarke D L
Wandsworth	104,444	20 87	10 80	1,150,000	7 11	H J Ormond	Stdney White L L D
Woolwich	121,316	28 5	18 3	816,924	8 11	A D Downey	D A Nicholl
						Henry Smith Syer	Arthur B Brycecon.

Municipal Directory of England and Wales.

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	Popu- lation	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value	Mayor, 1912-13 + Lord Mayor + Chairman	Town Clerk or Clerk T D C
		Births	Deaths	£		
England						
Abingdon, Berks	6,809	28 8	22 3	29,230	H T Clarke	Bromley Challenor
Abercromby, Lancs	45,771	29 6	14 1	200,000	Thos Barlow	Arthur By Alden
Adon, Middlesex	66,250	28 8	20 7	400,411	H Percy Pratt	W Rodman
Aldeburgh, E Suffolk	1,374	28 6	13 6	11,570	W F Thompson	Henry C Casley
Andover, Hants	7,000			36,621	F W Bingham	Thos E Longman
Appleby, Westmorland	1,736	23 6	20 0	10,465	Edw Alex Heals	W Hewitson
Arundel, W Sussex	8,400	24 59	7 45	13,678	W Woods Mitchell	Arthur Holmes
Ashdon-and-Lyne, Lancs	45,779	23 1	17 1	197,621	Col C E Wainwright, D L	Fredk W Bromley
Barns, Lancs	20,324	28 8	17 1	90,264	J H Lord	Joseph Entwistle
Barnsley, Oxon	23,463	21 83	10 55	70,450	W T Harding	Arthur Stockton
Barnsley, Yorks (W R)	23,909	30 4	17 1	175,954	Henry Holmes	Wm P Donald
Barnstaple, Devon	14,484	26 90	14 01	37,493	P A Jewell	A F Seldon
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs	65,000	29 7	14 8	204,478	Alfred Barrow	Leonard Hawlett
Basingstoke, Hants	11,500		6 6	71,000	T B Abbott	John A Kingdon
BATH, Somerset	7,130	25 3	12 7	414,000	H T Holt	Fredk D Wardle
Bath, Yorks (W R)	26,775	23 1	12 5	145,376	Ben Turner	Joseph Hamman-Croft
Bedeale, E Suffolk	7,130			29,240	E J Hindes	Thos Mayman Angell
Bendish (Town & County)	20,000	18 8	9 9	27,000	F E Hockings	Charles Stimpson
Berwick-upon-Tweed	13,071	22 0	15 0	67,000	J W Fiesdarsleith	A H M Weddell
Beverley, Yorks (E R)	13,000	20 1	11 9	54,070	Harry Wray	James Willis Mills
Bewdley, Worcestershire	5,700	29 5	10 00	6,200	John Green	Stanley Hammarway
Biddulph, Cheshire	14,700	15 00	9 07	100,300	Frank Bond	T E Rodgers, LL B
Bilbrough, Devon	6,200	20 07	10 00	24,000	A R Chope	Wm. Britton Seldon.

Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Mayor, 1894-95. * Lord Mayor † Chairman	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)
		Births	Deaths			
Birkenhead, Cheshire	137,995	27.4	15.0	709,864	James Merritt	James Fearnley
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick	268,430	25.8	14.8	4,498,490	* Nev Chamberlain	Ernest V. Riley
Bishop's Cleeve, Shrop	1,409	14.9	19.1	6,590	R. C. Davies	Ernest Griffiths
Blackburn, Lancs.	134,367	20.9	14.6	375,362	Alfred Nuttall	Lewis Bead J.
Blackpool, Lancs.	66,208	15.2	14.5	377,670	B. Holt	Thomas Lofton
Bladford Forum, Dorset	3,477	20.2	18.6	24,678	F. J. Lampard	t. W. Symes
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,734			24,122	G. C. Carpenter	John Pethybridge
Bolton, Lancs.	125,847	22.0	14.4	867,824	James Seddon	Samuel Parker
Boulton, Lancs.	73,630	20.8	16.1	474,864	* Pearson, M.D.	John S. Tuntley
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	16,679	22.7	14.99	68,153	* Charles Lucas	Meaburn Stannard
Bournemouth, Hants	85,654	13.9	10.1	768,552	H. Robson	Herbert Ashling
Brackley, Northants	8,639	22.5	15.5	12,798	* Gardner	* Charles Eric Barnes
BRADFORD, Yorks	221,480	19.6	13.5	1,589,867	* Thomas Howarth	Frederick Stevens
Bridgnorth, Shrop	5,760	19.7	12.96	22,200	John Anderson	Wm. Hughes Cooksey
Bridgwater, Somerset	16,808	22.0	12.5	67,681	F. G. Haggart	Arthur King (J.L.B.)
Bridlington, Yorks (K.R.)	14,334	16.5	12.4	105,540	W. E. Collins	A. E. Matthewman
Bridport, Dorset	5,528	18.0	14.0	25,450	E. P. Rendall	* James George Nares
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.)	20,843	17.7	13.5	90,630	Robert Thornton	* James H. Rothwell
Brighton, E. Sussex	133,938	17.5	13.9	865,817	John Lonsdale (Otter)	Hugo Talbot
Balerol, Glos and com	353,324	21.4	13.3	1,666,528	* Bar. J. Baron M.B.	Edmund J. Taylor
Bromley Kent	32,640	17.6	9.42	264,801	W. Lundy-Jones	P. H. Norman
Buckingham	3,286	18.1	11.7	17,581	A. C. Rogers	G. H. M. Barker
Burley, Lancs.	120,040	23.6	16.0	458,747	A. M. M. Blair, M.D.	Frederick Thomas
Burton upon Trent	48,466	21.66	13.69	301,650	Joseph S. Rowland	John E. Chapman
Bury, Lancs.	59,473	19.7	15.8	298,848	James Hacking	John Haslam
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	16,785	18.86	14.09	66,750	Olwen A. Clark	Arthur P. Wheeler
Caine, Wilts	3,130	17.4	13.7	12,119	H. P. Jefferys	C. O. Gough
Cambridge	57,676	17.1	12.3	387,724	George Turner	J. E. L. Whitehead, M.A.
CANTERBURY, Kent	44,646	20.09	9.4	133,038	E. A. Bremner, M.D.	Henry Fielding
CARRISLE Cumberland	38,432	22.8	14.9	261,959	W. P. Gibbins	A. H. Collingwood
Card, Somerset	4,568	22.6	15.7	19,682	John Hockley	John Adams Forward
Chatham, Kent	42,250	27.9	22.5	150,336	William Faine	J. W. Halloran
Chelmsford, Essex	19,500	21.45	11.7	106,241	* Geo. W. Taylor	George Melvin
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48,944	15.8	13.2	317,797	F. Rees Jones	Mobt. Owen Seacombe
CHICHESTER	39,038	23.74	15.78	228,766	John M. Frost	J. Humald Dickson
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	37,421	27.5	16.9	130,087	Ernest Rhentall	John Middleton
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex	18,591	17.50	12.38	59,800	* A. Garland	J. W. Loader Cooper
Chippingham, Wilts	8,400			30,000	A. J. Townsend	Francis Hy. Phillips
Chipping Norton, Oxon	3,772	18.9	11.4	12,548	C. W. Hannell	Thomas Mace
Chorley, Lancs.	31,500			122,114	James Turner	John Mills
Christchurch, Hants	6,000			31,777	Alfred H. Bearn	John Druff
Cirencester (see Dover)						
Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich also Rye and Winchelsea					Lord Warden, Earl Beauchamp, K.G. (1913)	Registrar — R. R. Knocker, Dover
Cliitheroe, Lancs.	18,500	21.5	16.7	51,053	Jan. Mervet Whipp	William Self Weeks
Colchester, Essex	42,438	19.7	17.1	289,369	Allen G. Aldridge	H. Chas. Waullyn
Colne, Lancs.	25,593			107,542	R. Knight	Alfred Varley
Compton, Cheshire	11,300	24.4	16.1	38,408	F. T. Lucas	Edward A. Plant
CONVENTRY, Warwick	119,300	22.3	11.6	465,484	Malcolm K. Paulmore	George Sutton
Crows, Cheshire	44,970			172,970	A. H. Radger	Harold S. K. Feltham
Croydon, Surrey	181,596	22.0	10.8	1,163,200	F. Denning	Dr. J. M. Newham
Darlington, Durham	59,500	27.2	13.4	302,208	J. G. Harbottle	Henry Gordon Stearns
Dartmouth, Devon	7,202	26.8	19.3	38,286	Thomas Wilton	Hydney J. Pope
Darwen, Lancs.	40,264	28.4	16.26	179,827	John Tomlinson	W. P. Halliwell, M.A.
Deventry, Northants	3,577	22.8	12.9	16,409	W. Edgar	* Fredk. Willoughby
Deal, Kent	11,277	23.1	13.2	57,226	William H. Redsell	* Alfred Chas. Brown
Derby	126,869	23.8	17.7	664,843	Albert Green	G. Trevelyan Lee
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,742	25.5	11.7	27,026	Edmund J. Neate	Joseph T. Jackson
DEVALBY, Yorks (W.R.)	59,083	24.0	15.2	154,688	Walter France	H. Ellis
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	44,423	26.2	14.6	295,428	Saml. Balmforth	* R. A. Hall Tovey
Dorchester	9,800	19.3	13.0	49,400	G. J. Dennis	A. G. Symonds
Dover, Kent	43,641	24.78	13.42	200,490	Edwin W. T. Farley	R. H. Knocker
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,428	20.6	12.7	29,167	Percy John Pond	Samuel John Tinsley
Dunstable, Bedfordshire	51,208	22.0	16.0	170,077	H. C. Lloyd	Hy C. Bredell, (M.A.)
Durham, Durham	29,400	24.8	13.8	77,500	George Hy. Kenyon	T. Rodgetts Gordon

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Valuable £	Mayor, 1904-05. * Lord Mayor † Chairman	Towns (Clark or Clerk U D C)
		Births	Deaths			
Dunstable, Beds.	8,427	29	27	31,543	W. L. Garrett	C. O. S. Bunting
DURHAM	29,320	24	26	97,897	J. J. Girdon	Frederick Marshall
Ealing, Middlesex	71,420	26	27	248,404	Seamount Shephard	George H. Brydges
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	29,549	14	9	444,701	C. O. B. Harding, M.D.	H. West Forgas
East Ham, Essex	26,266	23	3	254,000	R. Banks Martin	* Eustace Wilson
East Retford, Notts.	19,286			97,338	Sydney Curtis	Wm. Percival Jones
Enfield, Lancs.	41,944	24	28	129,664	W. Ogden	Edwin Parkes
Enniscorthy, Middlesex	71,004	27	3	299,351	W. A. Cull	T. W. Scott
Enfield, Middlesex	61,049	21	3	299,903	† David Weston	Thomas Ward
Exmouth, W. Devonshire	6,351			39,900	C. T. Cox	H. Lloyd Fyfe, LL.B.
Eye, E. Suffolk	4,000	19	5	31,573	James Owen	Harold Warner
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,126	17	8	51,005	St. Thos. Hy Lacom	Ed Ernest Armitage
Faversham, Kent	20,619	16	6	49,369	R. E. Alexander, M.D.	Guy Tassell
Folkestone, Kent	33,485	17	10	208,000	Mr. Stephen Penfold	Arthur Fred. Kidson
Fowey, Cornwall	4,400	14	3	14,870	W. H. L. Shallowell	H. S. Graham
Gateshead, Durham	29,320	31	28	444,128	William H. Wardall	William Swinburne
Gillingham, Kent	28,539	28	21	190,000	W. H. Griffin	F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
Glastonbury, Somerset	4,521	28	28	55,773	J. C. Morland	R. T. Gould, M.A.
Glossop, Derby	28,688	17	9	265,364	Herbert Partington	Thos. Walter Ellison
GLoucester	30,720	28	28	399,386	James Bruton	G. Sheffield-Hawkey
Gosdunham, Surrey	8,467	21	28	53,000	Hos. A. J. Davey	F. Perrell Whalley
Grantham, Leicestershire	28,123	21	28	16,754	W. H. M. M. M.	George H. H. H.
Grantham, Lincoln	20,779	27	20	147,361	St. A. Priestley, M.P.	Anthony Henry Maiton
Gravesend, Kent	28,177				Henry Huggins	H. Hampton-Brown, B.A.
Great Grimsby, Lincoln	70,667	26	9	317,264	J. C. Moss	John Wm Jackson
Guildford, Surrey	23,800	19	9	126,000	H. Odling-Smee, M.A.	Albt. David Jenkins
Hallifax, Yorks (W.R.)	220,273	17	18	498,265	Richard Hodgson	Percy Saunders
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	33,765	18	13	709,863	T. H. Fleming	Jos. Turner Taylor
Harrogate, Durham	20,628	30	29	75,426	T. W. Watson	Herld. Wright Bell
Harwich, Essex	12,663	25	1	40,498	Edward Saunders	A. J. Hannul Ward
Hastings, Kent	28,740	26	13	287,797	Ervin Russell	W. Masgrove
Hastings, E. Sussex	29,800	24	8	423,265	George Hutchings	Benjamin Frederick
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,771	26	7	3,009	W. H. L. Warr	Meadows
Hendon, Cornwall	2,476	24	1	9,707	William Hall	J. D. Suckney
Hemel Hempstead, Herts	21,000	22	7	69,200	G. A. Talbot	Jos. Walker Tysack
Hemel Hempstead, North	4,466	22	4	32,004	C. Luker	Alfred E. Usher
HEREFORD	20,920	20	18	137,120	G. B. Greenland	Alfred Caldwell
Hertford	10,364	24	11	99,100	W. J. M. Lacey	Robert Batterbury
Heywood, Lancs.	26,597	28	26	120,320	Richard Grundy	Alfred Baker
High Wycombe, Bucks	20,320	26	6	73,425	John Gomm	George G. Boucher
Higham Ferrers	2,708	26	1	8,244	Thos. Pathnall	Arthur Jea. Clarke
Holiton, Devon	3,324	19	4	16,997	R. H. Matthews	Wm. H. Simpson, B.A.
Hornsey, Middlesex	28,953	28	8	709,250	Percy Mitchell	Edward Wm. Hallier
Hove, E. Sussex	40,773	14	28	498,430	A. R. Sargent	F. D. Ashby
Huddersfield, Yorks	120,000	28	1	537,593	Joseph Blamires	Henry Rodcott
Huddersfield, Yorks	101,228	28	1	537,593	J. H. Hargreaves	Joseph Field, LL.B.
Huddersfield, Yorks	101,228	28	1	537,593	W. H. Hargreaves	H. A. Leonard, LL.B.
Hyde, Cheshire	33,427	22	19	143,907	W. H. Hargreaves	F. Perry Manks
Hythe, Kent	6,367	22	18	43,924	Stanley Walsh	Thos. Brownson, B.A.
Ilford, Essex	90,001	28	3	444,007	Wm. Richard Cobay	Bernard C. Drake
Ilkington, Derby	31,673	24	7	100,000	W. J. O. Sheel	A. Partington
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000	J. Agnes MacDonald	Sidney F. James
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000	Sydney Brand	William Bartoft
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000	John Hall	Geo. Johnson, jun
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000	Wm. Anderson Briggs	Smith Terry
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000	T. Gordon Thompson	John E. Bolton
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000	R. B. Brinton	J. R. Tharsfield
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000	R. O. Bidley	J. W. Woottoncroft
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000	M. R. Burns	Harold Allen, Wm.
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000	William Briggs	T. Hughes, M.A.,
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000		F. A.
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000	Edward Kiehn	Claude Henri Peter
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000	M. C. Alderson, B.D.	Lo Lawlence
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000	Charles Lupton	St. Robert Fox
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000	Jonathan North	E. A. Fritchard
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000	J. Ashworth	W. E. Cochrane
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000	Henry Gaskin	W. T. Sab.
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000		
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000		
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000		
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Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000		
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000		
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000		
Ilkeston, E. Suffolk	74,000	24	4	200,000		
Ilkeston, E.						

Cities, Towns, and Urban Districts.	Population.	Rate per 1,000		Borough Value.	Mayor 1895-96 & Lord Mayor & Chairman.	Town Clerk (or Clerk I. D. C.)
		Borough	Parishes			
Lewes, H. Sussex	10,979	20 7	12 9	64,125	T. G. Roberts	M. S. Blaker, M. A.
Leyton, Essex	133,799	20 5	00 0	548,891	A. G. Giller	R. Vincent
LICHFIELD, Staffs.	8,565	21 2	15 5	47,945	J. T. Babby	Herbert Russell
LINCOLN	60,843	21 2	25 2	257,784	C. T. Parker	William Bagshaw
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,371	20 5	25 2	20,555	J. L. Rapson	Henry Lyde (Carter)
LIVERPOOL, Lancs.	767,999	30 1	29 3	4,983,857	*Arthur S. Mather	E. R. Pickmere, M. A.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	1,373	21 8	13 9	4,753	James Venning	J. Percival Heath
Loughborough, Leics.	28,990	21 8	13 9	107,354	Walter W. (Cotton)	Henry Perkins
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,883	21 8	13 9	38,774	C. Adlam	Herbert Sharpley
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk	34,799	27 7	11 4	149,121	J. W. Brooke	R. Bessie Nicholson
Ludlow, Salop	5,985	23 0	12 2	23,088	*Samuel H. Valentine	J. Herbert Williams
Luton, Beds.	55,000	23 8	22 2	230,034	John H. Staddon	William Smith
Lyd, Kent	2,674	21 5	11 7	11,448	Edwin Harold Finn	G. G. H. Witzell
Lynne Regis, Dorset	2,779	21 5	11 7	11,448	A. J. Woodroffe	H. J. Bamshotham
Lynton, Exeter	4,289	21 5	11 7	24,250	J. P. C. Shubb	John Davis Rawlin
Maclesfield (Chester)	34,797	20 4	15 1	120,000	Edwin Crow	F. Ralph Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks.	15,118	21 5	11 7	95,688	U. W. Cox	H. E. Davies
Malden, Kent	35,475	20 4	11 6	204,798	G. Trywhitt-Jones	S. Lance Munckton
Malden, Essex	6,458	27 6	28 2	20,214	C. E. Barritt	Frederick Hy Bright
Malmsbury, Wilt.	5,567	21 5	11 7	7,792	Albert Adys	Montagu Hy Chubb
MANCHESTER, Lancs.	738,538	25 6	25 6	4,742,201	*A. G. Copeland	Thomas Hudson
MANCHESTER, Lancs.	738,538	25 6	25 6	4,742,201	Thomas Smith	John Harrop White
Mansfield, Notts	36,888	21 5	11 7	127,083	W. B. Reeve	Edward Brooke
Margate, Kent	30,000	21 5	11 7	204,321	A. J. Crosby	E. Llewellyn Williams
Marborough, Wilts.	4,401	24 6	20 20	19,733	Joseph Calvert	Frederick Kitchen
Middlebrough, Yorks.	126,450	21 5	11 7	536,829	W. M. Wiggins	F. Entwistle
Middleton, Lancs.	27,983	21 5	11 7	127,000	William Rumbrook	Buckton H. Deakin
Monmouth	5,569	21 5	11 7	7,792	J. Bricket	William Tilly
Morecambe, Lancs.	12,123	21 5	11 7	20,774	Brian B. Baker	Fred Thackeray
Morpeth, Northumb.	24,885	21 5	11 7	20,774	Edward Norman	James Jordin
Morpeth, Northumb.	7,436	21 5	11 7	20,774	B. Sykes	Joseph Hyde
Morley, Lancs.	13,805	21 5	11 7	20,774	William Fell	J. H. Baldwin
Nelson, Lancs.	20,479	21 5	11 7	20,774	W. E. Knight	Godfrey Tallents
Newark, Notts	26,412	21 5	11 7	20,774	F. D. Hazell	V. Quakett-Louch
Newbury, Berks.	12,707	21 5	11 7	20,774	W. V. S. G. Goudrey	Joseph Griffith, L.L.B.
Newcastle under Lyme	20,201	21 5	11 7	20,774	*George Lman	Arthur Maud Oliver
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	273,425	27 7	28 2	1,700,754	J. C. Millgate	1. Rom Pratt
Newport, I. of Wight	11,809	21 5	11 7	46,998	Charles Thomas	Albert A. Newman
Newport, Mon.	89,400	21 5	11 7	463,243	Col. H. Byrne, C.B.	Walter Lamacraft
New Romney, Kent	1,333	21 5	11 7	6,888	J. E. Pearce	Robert Hankinson
Northampton	94,183	20 7	13 6	408,274	*E. B. Southwell	Arnold Henry Miller
Northwich, Norfolk	124,127	20 7	13 6	472,251	I. G. Small	William John Board
NOTTINGHAM	266,968	23 8	22 2	1,279,579	H. C. Jones	F. S. Clay
Nuneaton, Warwick	37,973	21 5	11 7	12,674	Mal. (Gen. E. H.)	J. F. Newcombe.
Okehampton, Devon	3,200	17 8	20 4	11,674	Holley	J. H. Hallworth.
Oldham, Lancs.	157,044	23 0	27 6	539,900	James Greaves	F. W. Wilson.
Ossett, Yorks.	24,076	21 5	11 7	57,793	George F. Wilson	S. Fryce Parry, M. A.
Oswestry, Salop	9,991	21 5	11 7	73,400	R. H. Parry	*Richard Bacon, M. A.
OXFORD	54,339	25 7	11 9	441,280	C. M. Vincent	Matthew H. Truett
Penzance, Cornwall	3,922	21 5	11 7	8,565	Benjamin Aunear	Thomas H. Cornish
PETERBOROUGH	13,476	17 4	13 6	65,083	George Poole	William Mellows
Plymouth, Devon	33,576	21 5	11 7	129,765	G. Nicholl	John H. Ellis.
Plymouth, Devon	33,576	21 5	11 7	129,765	Thomas Baker	John H. Ellis.
Pontefract, Yorks (W. R.)	13,490	21 5	11 7	28,675	*Col. J. R. Shaw	William Haddock
Poole, Dorset	13,490	21 5	11 7	28,675	G. C. A. Kentish	*Charles Laby
Purtonmouth, Hants.	20,774	21 5	11 7	1,246,119	John Henry Corke	G. H. Ebberton
Prescot, Lancs.	128,554	21 5	11 7	428,329	H. Cartmell	Alfred Howarth
Reading, Yorks (W. R.)	14,007	21 5	11 7	29,797	W. Croft Forrest	Alfred E. Evans
Queensborough, Kent	2,674	21 5	11 7	11,448	*Capt. E. W. Jaffray	Charles R. Harris
Ramsgate, Kent	2,674	21 5	11 7	11,448	T. S. Chayney	A. Blandale Clarke
Rawlinsall, Lancs.	30,576	21 5	11 7	129,765	Henry Crabtree	James Whalley
Reading, Berks.	30,576	21 5	11 7	129,765	Leonard G. Sutton	W. S. Clutterbuck.
Reigate, Surrey	29,253	21 5	11 7	129,765	G. A. Reynolds Ince	Alfred Smith.
Richmond, Surrey	33,576	21 5	11 7	129,765	Lewis Hunt, M. D.	Henry Sagar.
Richmond, Yorks (N. E.)	2,674	21 5	11 7	11,448	William Walton	C. G. Croft, M. A.
RIPON, Yorks (W. R.)	2,674	21 5	11 7	11,448	F. W. Hargrave	M. Kirtley
Rochdale, Lancs.	24,300	21 5	11 7	129,765	Robert Turner	Wm. Hy. Hickman.
ROCHESTER, Kent	20,384	21 5	11 7	129,765	Col. H. A. Brookes	Apsey Kennette.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population	Rate per £100		Rateable Value	Mayor, 1924-25 * Lord Mayor * Chairman	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)
		Birth	Death			
Barnsey, Rants	4,671	30	25	16,865	R. Bowen	B. W. Attles, M.A.
Barnham, Yorks (W.R.)	68,323	30	25	142,370	F. W. Grundy	Has. L. des Forges
Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.)	4,600	16	17	16,684	I. I. Barton	Charles G. Vincent
Barnstaple, Devon	6,314	15	17	27,774	George F. Burnham	Walter Davies
Barnstaple, Devon	18,133	15	17	103,013	J. P. Atkinson, M.D.	William Adams
St. Albans, Herts.	100,775	33	16	413,295	James Flint	E. Percy Debenham
St. Albans, Herts.	7,179	22	11	23,000	H. D. Bates	W. H. Andrew
St. Albans, Herts.	3,025	17	10	26,265	Thos. Uren	Edward Bonas
Salisbury, Wilt.	234,575	26	16	1,049,348	William S. Harrison	G. Dennis Day LL.B.
Salisbury, Wilt.	22,217	17	9	125,129	I. Nulton	I. Evans
Salisbury, Wilt.	4,130	17	9	14,386	James Macklin	Francis Hodgson
Salisbury, Wilt.	3,240	17	10	23,244	I. J. Lang	H. E. Clouston
Scarborough, Yorks (N.R.)	37,224	18	13	245,229	Wm. Jas. Hughes	E. Cotton Byrne, M.A.
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,073	20	13	6,388	C. Graham	Sydney Jones
Shaftesbury, Dorset	476,571	27	2	2,031,424	W. C. Giff	I. Kingley Hart
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	26,314	26	13	170,191	P. A. Warlow	William E. Butler
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	123,048	23	13	664,866	F. B. Deakin	R. F. Pridmore
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	82,908	17	13	389,296	George I. Hyder	H. C. Lloyd
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	2,242	17	13	13,583	W. J. Incombe	B. R. Lanthorne
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	71,747	14	13	336,892	Joseph Francis	H. J. Worwood
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	111,357	31	17	457,694	W. Sanders	R. J. Riccard
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	4,625	18	12	16,323	Henry Bell	Ernest Jarratt
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	43,383	25	13	100,908	John Taylor	John M. Hayton, M.A.
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	26,552	26	12	120,545	Edgar Pipe	Ernest Head Cooper
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	9,646	23	13	44,119	I. S. Bailey	Richard Biddle
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	126,040	21	13	579,439	James Bottomley	Frank H. Wensley
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	39,311	30	17	275,418	W. F. Martin	Charles Allen
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	221,430	32	17	878,647	I. W. Pitts	Robert Hyde
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	47,322	17	13	47,322	I. B. Watson	A. B. (Crosby), M.A.
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	4,532	18	13	22,000	I. D. Howard	E. Burgess Sharpley
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	129,087	30	16	799,325	A. D. Flower	Robert Jann
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	20,122	19	10	126,277	H. Hitchcock	Has. Henry Wells
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	58,730	24	11	241,320	R. H. Davidson	Henry Craven
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	7,728	23	13	29,316	James Henry Parkes	A. B. Bony Nadin
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	22,513	18	13	111,596	W. Ewart Morse	Robert Hilton
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	3,379	23	13	19,629	F. W. Woodcock	John Matthews
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	5,200	20	14	23,738	A. C. Mole	W. H. Hatley
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	4,778	17	14	20,323	H. Judge	Joseph Munn Mace
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	18,603	34	13	89,229	H. Bishop	I. Houschen
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	20,203	16	12	82,154	Stephen Aldman	Wm. James Watson
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	25,204	17	14	122,123	W. F. Whitwell	Has. Marshall Hole
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	38,779	13	13	203,000	A. T. Gregory	H. Garratt
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	3,042	20	16	9,520	R. H. Jackson	Frederick N. Hex
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	4,126	20	15	24,525	Has. John Towell	George Mark Doe
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	149,405	25	12	578,666	C. D. Copp	George E. Windleat
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	11,305	15	11	52,420	Symons	E. Brown
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	35,702	15	12	309,080	P. Front	Frederick Parkin
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	61,428	26	14	260,426	I. Rankin	Wm. Chas. Cripps
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	50,443	22	14	248,541	C. Whithorn Emson	Stanley Wilson
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	87,175	20	12	519,198	Henry Grogg	Abraham C. Allbone
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	2,726	20	12	12,847	Edmund Blonchouse	H. W. Cook
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	43,200	20	15	185,000	Edwin C. Watson	Francis E. Hodges
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	44,093	20	14	202,290	Edwin C. Walter	W. H. Clavell Milner
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	234,803	22	12	1,000,778	W. H. Thompson	W. H. Clavell Milner
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	2,000	19	15	5,288	M. Slater	Herbert Lee
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	74,321	20	15	302,534	H. P. Martin	C. B. Watson LL.B.
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	11,093	20	16	67,300	S. S. Clark	Vico Clavell Milner
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	4,455	16	10	21,540	Peter Pascoe	James Lyon Whittle
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	15,444	20	12	61,205	Earl of Warwick	Brabson (Campbell)
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	20,429	20	14	82,429	William Warner	Thomas Jones, M.A.
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	20,429	20	14	82,429	G. W. Whitley	Ed. Tyndar Foster
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	20,429	20	14	82,429	J. H. Whitley	F. E. Potts LL.B.
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	20,429	20	14	82,429	A. G. Tarley	Alfred Wolskham
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	20,429	20	14	82,429	G. B. Vennell	Higgin Simpson
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	20,429	20	14	82,429	Charles Macfarlane	Henry Anthony
Sharncliffe, Yorks (W.R.)	20,429	20	14	82,429	R. S. Comben	Sturtable

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Mayor 1924-25. * Lord Mayor † Chairman	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	
		Births	Deaths				
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19,048	28 5	16 8	76,366	John B. Musgrave	Thomas Brown	
Widnes, Lancs.	31,268	31 9	17 7	177,328	John Hadley	H. S. Oppenheim	
Wigan, Lancs.	24,491	29 5	17 4	344,178	Alex. Sim. Hilton	Wm. Henry Tyrer	
Willesden	167,622	23 5	10 3	919,931	George H. Hiscocks	Stanley W. Ball	
Wilton, Wilts.	2,124			10,585	W. E. J. Stroud	Henry John King	
Wimbledon, Surrey	50,598	18 1	10 0	441,662	Wm. Barry	A. Steele Sheldon	
Winchester, Sussex	693			4,500	G. M. Freeman K.C.	Walter Dawes	
WINDCHESTER, Hants.	23,380	18 1	10 0	244,962	Alfred Edmeades	Thomas Holt	
Windsor, Berks.	12,682	21 0	13 5	51,183	W. Carter	E. Cecil Durant	
Wisbech, Cambs.	10,868	19 2	11 3	48,444	† Clayton	† E. F. Copeman, M.A.	
Wokingham, Berks.	4,358	19 1	11 6	23,351	Henry C. Mylne	J. H. E. Chilton	
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	95,725	27 0	15 5	427,198	A. L. Skidmore	Sir Horatio Brevitt	
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,594	21 1	12 0	4,474	W. P. Clarke	A. Ballard, LL.B.	
Worcester	46,722	19 2	13 1	232,993	H. B. Leicester	Samuel Southall	
Workington, Cumb.	25,292	25 6	15 5	200,445	P. Walls	John Warwick	
Worthing, W. Sussex	33,000	25 6	9 9	205,976	James White	J. Kennedy Allerton	
Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk	57,508	20 2	13 6	269,227	E. W. Woolledge	Wm. Edgar Stephens	
Yeovil, Somerset	14,750	20 7	10 4	66,233	Norman Buchanan	H. Copeland Batten	
YORK	83,608	22 5	13 2	423,094	* W. A. F. Todd	Percy J. Spalding	
Wales							
Aberavon, Glamorg.	33,000	39 0	12 6	53,000	Percy Jacob		
Aberdare	12,427	29 6	13 1				
Aberystwyth, Mon.	8,321	18 1	17 5	38,450	Zachariah Wbeatley	Wm. H. Hopwood	
Aberystwyth, Card.	8,412	15 5	12 5	47,976	John Evans	A. J. Hughes	
Barnstaple, Devon	8,412	15 5	12 5	47,976	R. J. Williams	† Feuch Williams	
Brecon, Carn.	11,327	17 2	13 9	44,944	W. I. Thomas	† H. M. Williams	
Breconmaria, Anglesey	1,530			9,752	Gwynn J. Jones	G. Evans Williams	
Brecon	1,530	24 3	15 2	1,206,440	* R. J. Smith M.D.	J. L. Wheatley	
Caerdyff, Glamorg.	3,378	18 2	17 6	13,867	D. J. James	David Morgan Jones	
Cardigan	10,221			42,286	J. Lewis	H. Brunel White	
Cardiff, Glamorg.	1,119	17 4	15 9	42,286	R. A. Jones	† R. O. Roberts	
Conway, Carn.	1,119	17 4	15 9	42,286	Edward Jones	Hugh Parry	
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,119	17 4	15 9	42,286	David Thomas	Wm. Thos. Gwyn	
Denbigh	5,692	16 9	12 5	36,041	Robert Owen	Edward Parry	
Flint	5,474	34 5	14 7	20,027	May J. F. Hyson	Thomas W. Hughes	
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	5,020	12 64	11 25	15,065	Richard Bennett	R. T. F. Williams	
Kidwelly, Carn.	1,022	13 4	12 7	5,800	Thomas Reynolds	Walter Burt James	
Lampeter, Carn.	1,022	13 4	12 7	5,800	L. Banks Price	† Ernest Lloyd	
Llandovery, Carn.	1,022	13 4	12 7	5,800	† F. C. Pryor Price	H. Alfred Thomas	
Llanelli, Carn.	33,677	27 3	12 9	222,683	Sir E. S. Howard	Henry W. Spornart	
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,633	16 5	15 5	7,519	K. B.	Thomas Jones	
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2,594			8,000	R. Jernum	Arthur Davies	
Mertby Tydfil	85,022	27 7	15 3	282,000	John Harpur	† Aneuryn Bees	
Montgomery	983			7,808	Henry Jones	Chas. Sydney Price	
Neath, Glamorg.	17,586	27 4	15 4	69,402	Thomas Jones	Edwin Chas. Curtis	
Pemhroke	15,673	22 4	15 5	54,712	† Col. A. F. Berdieu	Ronald D. Lowless	
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3,792	16 55	8 21	15,666	† Robert	Evans R. Davies	
Rhondda	166,365	33 2	14 1	694,432	† Alfred Gladstone	W. P. Nicholas	
Ruthin, Denbigh	1,824	22 6	16 9	12,052	R. H. Williams	Baldwin Griffith	
Swansea, Glamorg.	121,665	26 8	15 5	605,372	Thomas Morrells	H. Lang Gresh	
Tenby, Pemb.	4,328	11 22	10 59	16,422	† Capt. D. H. Morgan	G. Lurt Stokes	
Walspool, Montgom.	3,927	20 0	13 9	41,597	Thom. Joseph Evans	Price & Carley	
Wrexham, Denbigh	16,377	25 6	10 0	80,024	L. B. Rowland	Lawson Taylor	
Isle of Man							
Douglas	22,000	19 2	15 4	268,030	Daniel Finn	Alexr. Robertson	
COAL EXPORT DUTY.—A duty was charged upon exported coal during the financial years 1922-23 to 1926-27, the amounts derived therefrom being as follows:—							
1922-23	£1,311,706	1924-25	£1,052,774	1926-27	£1,311,706	1927-28	£1,311,706
1923-24	1,391,707	1925-26	1,123,973				
1924-25	1,052,774	1926-27	1,123,973				
WHEAT AND GRAIN IMPORT DUTY.—A duty was charged upon imported corn and grain in the financial year 1922-23, and was repealed in 1923-24. The following amounts were raised:—							
1922-23	£1,311,706	1923-24	£1,311,706	1924-25	£1,311,706	1925-26	£1,311,706
1923-24	1,311,706	1924-25	1,311,706	1925-26	1,311,706	1926-27	1,311,706
1924-25	1,311,706	1925-26	1,311,706	1926-27	1,311,706	1927-28	1,311,706

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Relief.—The island of Great Britain (England and Wales and Scotland) contains two distinct areas in the lowlands of the south and east and the hilly country of the west and north. In ENGLAND the *Pennine Range* runs from the centre almost to the Cheviots in the north, the latter forming a natural boundary between England and Scotland. The highest point in the Pennines is Crookfell (2,890 feet), and west of the Pennines is a circular chain of hills in Cumberland with the highest point in England, *Snowdon* (3,560 feet). WALES is mainly highlands, the Cambrian Mountains running from the south-west to north-east their highest points being *Snowdon* (3,560 feet), and *Plynlimmon* (2,460 feet). In South Wales are the Black Mountains (Brecon Beacons, 2,300 feet). SCOTLAND, which occupies about one-third of the island, from the Solway Firth in the west to the mouth of the Tweed, contains two groups of highlands in the north and centre, the latter being the *Grampian Hills*, which provide in *Ben Arda* (4,400 feet) and *Ben Nevis* (4,130 feet) the highest points in Scotland and the United Kingdom. Between the Grampians and Cheviots are the lowlands of Scotland, in which its capital (Edinburgh) and largest city (Glasgow) are situated.

Rivers.—The rivers of ENGLAND, owing to the general elevation of the west and the low lying plains of the east, flow mainly into the North Sea. The *Thames* (200 miles) rises in the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire, and flows through Oxford, Windsor, and London to an estuary between Essex and Kent on the east coast. The river is tidal for 60 miles to Teddington Lock, and is navigable to Lechlade (200 miles). The *Great Ouse* (200 miles) rises in Northamptonshire, and flows into the Wash on the east coast, with a navigable length of about 60 miles to Bedford. The *Yorkshire Ouse* (60 miles) rises in the Pennine Range, and flows southward to York and thence to a confluence with the *Fens* which rises in the western slopes of the southern Pennines, and flows through Burton and Nottingham to form the *Humber*, upon which is situated Hull. The *Tyne* rises in the northern Pennines, and flows eastward to the North Sea below New castle. In the west of England are the *S Severn* (200 miles), rising in the Welsh hills and flowing in a semicircular course to the Bristol Channel, between Wales and the Cornwall-Devon promontory. The *Mersey*, rising in the western Pennines, flows into the Irish Channel, with an estuary at Liverpool which is connected with Manchester by a ship canal. The principal rivers of SCOTLAND rise in the Cheviots, the *Tyde* flowing west by Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde, and the *Tweed* eastward to form a boundary between England and Scotland at Berwick. The *Tay* (Firth Dundee) and the *Dee* (Aberdeen) also flow eastwards into the North Sea.

Lakes.—The Lake District of ENGLAND, mainly in Cumberland but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, and famous for its scenery, contains a circle of lakes, of which *Windermere* (20 miles long), *Ullswater*, and *Deerwater* are the largest. WALES has but one large lake in *Lake Nebo* (2 miles long). SCOTLAND, particularly in the Highlands, abounds in lakes, of which the largest are *Lake Lochness* (20 miles), the largest in Britain, and *Lake Arvi*, *Tay*, *Loch Lomond*, and *Loch Ness* in the Grampian valleys, *Loch Ness* (20 miles), *Loch Lomond*, between the Grampians and the Highlands; and *Loch Ness* (20

miles) and *Ness*, with many smaller lakes, in the Highlands.

Climate.—The climate of the British Isles is influenced by the prevailing north west winds and by the existence of the Gulf Stream. The prevailing winds cause a plentiful rainfall in the western region, the average fall being highest in Ireland. The *Gulf Stream*, from the Gulf of Mexico, is a belt of temperate water, which divides at the south western extremity of Ireland and at the Land's End (Cornwall), the former current skirting the north of Scotland, and reuniting with the southern arm in the North Sea. The climate of the British Isles is thus warmer and far more equable than that of other lands between the same parallels, and its harbours are free from ice all the year round.

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* (1801), 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.

The Sovereign.—The throne is hereditary in the English houses of Saxo-Norburg-Gotha with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters but daughters and their descendants preponderate over lateral 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 (*Dyson v. Attorney-General* (1913), 11 T. L. R. 123).

The Legislature.—Parliament consists of two Houses, the House of Lords and the House of 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, Irish peers (all elected for life and Scottish peers (all elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords. While the House of Lords was formerly entitled to alter or reject any Bill passed by the House of Commons, these powers are 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 becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified, without the consent of the Upper House. The Speaker of the House of Commons decides what is a Money Bill within the meaning of such a (a) of the Act. As for a Public Bill other than a Money Bill, such a measure will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Com-

mons, 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 exempted from this Act.

(b) *The House of Commons*.—This body consists of 600 members, elected by the registered male electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-sixth of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annually salaries of £500.

(c) *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, or inner Council, 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. The Cabinet has no corporate existence. The Ministry includes a number of minor posts, whose occupants have no seat in the Cabinet. 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.

The Judiciary.—(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. The High Court comprises the King's Bench, Chancery and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from these divisions, 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 Royal Courts of Justice, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench. 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, while in the provinces the County Courts have jurisdiction in bankruptcy.

With regard to criminal law in England, 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 are:

(1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases in the provinces, and in London at the Central Criminal Court for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, held 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 in respect of cases arising within their districts. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions,

consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. These courts hear and decide minor offences, and have power to commit offenders to take their trial in more serious cases. (4) *Court of Criminal Appeal*.—This Court, which was established by an Act passed in 1907, has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences. It will not, however, re-try a case, nor will it upset the verdict of a jury unless it is manifestly unreasonable.

(b) *Scotland*.—Scots civil law, which is entirely different from that of England, is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Judiciary 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 each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county, which merit only an arbitrary punishment. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

(c) *Ireland*.—The civil courts in Ireland are very similar to the English courts. In the main the criminal procedure is also similar, except that in Ireland there is no Court of Criminal Appeal, and accused persons are precluded from giving evidence at their trial.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—Local Government is carried out under the central control of Local Government Boards. 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. Scotland and Ireland each have an elaborate system of local government. 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 elective Boards of Guardians and Councils for Counties, County Boroughs, other Boroughs, and Urban and Rural Councils. The municipalities having Lord Mayors, Mayors or Chairmen.

DEFENCE

The *Royal Navy* (see pp. 586-591) is recruited by voluntary enlistment and is administered by the "Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom" (commonly called Lords of the Admiralty), under the control of the King-Empress in Parliament. Many additions to both fleets and personnel have been made since the commencement of the war, but a very proper reticence on the part of the Naval authorities has prevented any fresh knowledge of either being communicated.

The *British Army* (see pp. 586-591) is also recruited by voluntary enlistment, and is administered by the Army Council (similar in membership to the Lords of the Admiralty), under the authority of the King-Empress in Parliament. The additions to the Army since the declaration of war have been colossal. It is

stated that by March, 1928, the total force available will amount to upwards of four million men.

EDUCATION

(Figures for 1912-24.)

The Educational System of England and Wales is twofold, being mainly under State and Local control and management, and partly under parental and private arrangements.

Elementary

Elementary Education is compulsory for all children between 5 and 14 years of age, and is provided free in Public Elementary Schools maintained by Local Authorities and aided by State Grants.

In England and Wales out of the whole number of such children (about 6½ millions) about 6 millions are on the books of such schools, which are 21,497 in number, and staffed by 265,496 adult teachers. Included in the above number there are (in populous districts) special schools for defective children, but 70 Poor Law schools are not included.

Secondary

Considerable progress has been and is being made towards a public provision of acceptable Secondary Schools affording suitable courses for pupils of about 12-16 (in some cases 18) years of age.

In England and Wales there are 1,128 Secondary Schools regarded as efficient by the Board of Education, and attended by 209,850 pupils and staffed by 20,206 full-time teachers. About two-thirds of the pupils pay fees or hold scholarships, the remainder come from Public Elementary Schools with free places, entering at about 12 years of age as a rule. Of Secondary schools 1,000 receive State grants, about 550 are controlled by County or County Borough Authorities, and of the remainder most are unaided, and many are also aided by Local Authorities.

Continuance and Technical

(Figures mostly for 1922-23.)

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly controlled by Local Authorities), 6,976 in number,

and attended by 778,332 students on whom State grants are paid, and of whom nearly one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 24 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses (350), University Tutorial Classes (141), Technical Institution Courses (82), with 1,303 grant-earning students, and last, but not least, Day Technical Classes (262), held in 123 Institutions, with 28,668 students on whom State grants are paid, and also 208 Schools of Art, 77 Junior Technical and 5 Nautical Training Schools also are now provided.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom about 62 per cent have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Some 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, 2 in Wales, and 2 in Ireland. These, with dates of foundation are Oxford (1209), Cambridge (1209), Durham (1831), London (1836), Manchester (1824), Birmingham (1900), Liverpool (1903), Leeds (1904), Sheffield (1905), and Bristol (1909), in England; University of Wales (1893), in Wales; St. Andrews (1422), Glasgow (1450), Aberdeen (1494), and Edinburgh (1562) in Scotland; and Dublin (1592) National (1900), and Belfast (1909), in Ireland.

Besides these 18 Universities there are 4 independent University Colleges providing higher instruction.

Most of these Universities and University Colleges receive State grants in respect of technological and professional work under Board of Education Regulations. The number of students in attendance (upwards of 9,000 in 1912) will probably have fallen by at least 50 per cent owing to the war. The total number of undergraduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge away on active service on the 17th May, 1915, was 8,806. Of these there were 336 killed, 483 wounded, 85 missing or prisoners, 23 were mentioned in dispatches, 23 had won the Military Cross, and 26 the Distinguished Service Order.

THE DECREASE OF CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1822-1913

(CRIMINAL OFFENDERS CONVICTED AT SUPERIOR COURTS.)

Year	England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland		Year
	Population	Convictions	Population	Convictions	Population	Convictions	
1822	11,829,000	29,071	2,276,000	2,869	6,214,000	5,200	1822
1825	12,229,772	31,028	2,354,738	3,424	6,260,980	5,779	1825
1828	12,629,494	32,740	2,433,467	3,333	6,311,886	5,666	1828
1831	13,029,216	34,452	2,512,195	3,400	6,362,810	5,698	1831
1834	13,429,938	36,164	2,590,923	3,466	6,413,734	5,684	1834
1837	13,829,660	37,876	2,669,651	3,532	6,464,658	5,670	1837
1840	14,229,382	39,588	2,748,379	3,598	6,515,582	5,656	1840
1843	14,629,104	41,300	2,827,107	3,664	6,566,506	5,642	1843
1846	15,029,826	43,012	2,905,835	3,730	6,617,430	5,628	1846
1849	15,429,548	44,724	2,984,563	3,796	6,668,354	5,614	1849
1852	15,829,270	46,436	3,063,291	3,862	6,719,278	5,600	1852
1855	16,229,992	48,148	3,142,019	3,928	6,770,202	5,586	1855
1858	16,629,714	49,860	3,220,747	4,000	6,821,126	5,572	1858
1861	17,029,436	51,572	3,299,475	4,066	6,872,050	5,558	1861
1864	17,429,158	53,284	3,378,203	4,132	6,922,974	5,544	1864
1867	17,829,880	55,000	3,456,931	4,198	6,973,898	5,530	1867
1870	18,229,602	56,712	3,535,659	4,264	7,024,822	5,516	1870
1873	18,629,324	58,424	3,614,387	4,330	7,075,746	5,502	1873
1876	19,029,046	60,136	3,693,115	4,396	7,126,670	5,488	1876
1879	19,429,768	61,848	3,771,843	4,462	7,177,594	5,474	1879
1882	19,829,490	63,560	3,850,571	4,528	7,228,518	5,460	1882
1885	20,229,212	65,272	3,929,300	4,594	7,279,442	5,446	1885
1888	20,629,934	66,984	4,008,028	4,660	7,330,366	5,432	1888
1891	21,029,656	68,696	4,086,756	4,726	7,381,290	5,418	1891
1894	21,429,378	70,408	4,165,484	4,792	7,432,214	5,404	1894
1897	21,829,100	72,120	4,244,212	4,858	7,483,138	5,390	1897
1900	22,229,822	73,832	4,322,940	4,924	7,534,062	5,376	1900
1903	22,629,544	75,544	4,401,668	4,990	7,584,986	5,362	1903
1906	23,029,266	77,256	4,480,396	5,056	7,635,910	5,348	1906
1909	23,429,988	78,968	4,559,124	5,122	7,686,834	5,334	1909
1912	23,829,710	80,680	4,637,852	5,188	7,737,758	5,320	1912
1915	24,229,432	82,392	4,716,580	5,254	7,788,682	5,306	1915
1918	24,629,154	84,104	4,795,308	5,320	7,839,606	5,292	1918
1921	25,029,876	85,816	4,874,036	5,386	7,890,530	5,278	1921
1924	25,429,598	87,528	4,952,764	5,452	7,941,454	5,264	1924

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION STATISTICS, UNITED KINGDOM. I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year ended July 31	ORDINARY PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS				EVENING SCHOOLS AND CLASSES		
	Accommodation (No.)	Average Attendance (per cent.)	Parliamentary Grant (£)	Receipts from Local Rates (£)	Male Students (No.)	Female Students (No.)	Total Students (No.)
1907	7,082,935	88.43	11,380,784	10,837,084	442,505	294,131	736,636
1908	7,088,416	88.37	11,204,305	10,485,806	446,434	305,166	751,600
1909	7,118,236	88.98	11,389,381	11,180,515	447,913	310,443	758,356
1910	7,026,687	88.83	11,445,035	11,635,725	452,438	314,947	767,385
1911	6,868,366	89.01	11,530,138	12,215,899	453,067	318,115	771,182
1912	6,865,876	88.79	11,735,441	12,750,115	456,885	322,599	779,484
1913	6,940,196	88.73	11,869,540	—	467,840	331,641	799,481
1914	7,004,007	88.73	12,484,000	—	—	—	—

II—SCOTLAND

Year ended Aug. 31	PRIMARY SCHOOLS					
	Accommodation (No.)	Children in Attendance (No.)	Average Attendance (No.)	Attendance at National Schools (No.)	Parliamentary Grant (£)	Expenditure on School Boards (£)
1907	987,670	758,677	698,761	800,586	1,866,711	3,264,369
1908	999,484	758,418	698,144	801,664	1,941,773	3,411,798
1909	1,025,865	802,880	705,126	808,813	2,001,864	3,725,548
1910	1,026,236	812,890	719,128	817,687	2,109,780	4,098,013
1911	1,037,764	820,611	731,995	837,180	2,233,150	4,264,823
1912	1,044,703	820,171	733,798	844,815	2,331,800	—
1913	1,058,659	816,035	729,089	843,941	2,453,796	—

III—IRELAND

Year ended Dec. 31	Population of Ireland 1901 June	PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND				
		Number of Schools	School Accommodation	Pupils on the Rolls	Average Attendance	Educational Expenditure, Year ended March 31
1907	4,368,451	8,538	748,124	671,471	485,070	1,434,185
1908	4,384,664	8,460	757,321	680,001	494,666	1,470,347
1909	4,386,601	8,401	760,576	679,135	501,107	1,504,490
1910	4,395,411	8,337	761,764	679,435	495,959	1,606,649
1911	4,393,608	8,269	766,008	684,634	512,866	1,724,259
1912	4,364,710	8,255	769,697	688,974	499,038	1,700,040
1913	4,380,531	8,299	771,974	688,011	502,622	1,764,837
1914	4,375,354	—	—	—	—	1,797,179

IV—TRAINING COLLEGE STUDENTS, UNITED KINGDOM

Year ended July 31	ENGLAND AND WALES				SCOTLAND				IRELAND			
	Training Colleges	Non-Colleges	Students		Training Colleges	Non-Colleges	Students		Training Colleges	Non-Colleges	Students	
			Men	Women			Men	Women			Men	Women
1906	73	16	1,423	1,638	8	4	134	1,661	7	476	667	1,143
1907	73	16	1,480	1,839	8	4	166	1,399	7	521	663	1,184
1908	80	17	1,599	1,671	8	4	168	1,578	7	536	666	1,202
1909	81	31	1,795	1,676	8	4	164	1,317	7	530	665	1,194
1910	85	35	1,613	1,444	8	4	173	1,444	7	534	668	1,202
1911	86	41	1,680	1,590	8	4	156	1,333	7	530	668	1,198
1912	88	46	1,704	1,664	8	4	169	1,573	7	529	668	1,197
1913	88	51	1,676	1,665	8	4	168	1,574	7	497	705	1,202

FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom for the five years ended March 31, 1925, are stated as follows—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1920-21	£289,500,000	£270,000,000
1921-22	282,000,000	276,545,000
1922-23	288,600,000	286,600,000
1923-24	298,045,000	297,400,000
1924-25	270,320,000	270,600,000

The Accounts for 1924-25 and Budget Estimates for 1925-26 are shown below—

Revenue.	Receipts, 1924-25	Estimate, 1925-26
Customs	£28,660,000	£28,450,000
Excise	44,313,000	44,652,000
Estate Duties, &c	28,300,000	28,000,000
Stamps	7,577,000	6,300,000
Land Tax	830,000	650,000
House Duty	1,990,000	1,990,000
Income Tax (including Super-Tax)	69,300,000	103,000,000
Land Value Duties	412,000	380,000
Total Tax Revenue	£139,300,000	£202,600,000
Postal Service	20,400,000	20,600,000
Telegraph Service	1,000,000	1,100,000
Telephone Service	6,000,000	6,700,000
Crown Lands	545,000	530,000
Suez Canal Shares, &c	1,077,000	1,000,000
Miscellaneous	5,072,000	1,700,000
Total Non-Tax Revenue	£27,394,000	£24,830,000
From Exchequer Balances		3,075,000
Total Revenue	£166,694,000	£227,430,000
Total Expenditure		
Surplus		
Extraordinary Revenue (Borrowed)		

Expenditure.
(As finally approved before the outbreak of hostilities)

Expenditure.	Payments, 1924-25	Estimate, 1925-26
National Debt, Interest, &c.	£6	£
National Debt, Repayment of Capital	16,740,000	24,500,000
Road Improvement Fund	6,750,000	
Payment to Local Taxation	1,445,000	1,431,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	9,800,000	9,400,000
Army	2,700,000	1,697,000
Navy	28,800,000	None (15,000,000)
Old Age Pensions	51,000,000	60,000,000
Insurance and Labour Exchanges	28,000,000	29,000,000
Education and other Civil Services		
Customs, Excise, and Inland Revenue	4,740,000	4,700,000
Post Office Services	20,000,000	20,000,000
Total Expenditure	£100,000,000	£100,000,000
Expenditure against Capital	9,000,000	2,075,000

Final Balance-Sheet, 1915-16.

(On the assumption that the War lasts until the 31st March, 1926.)

Estimated Revenue, 1925-26.

Customs	£27,450,000
Add Prop. increase in Wine Duties	1,500,000
Excise	£28,500,000
Add Prop. increase in Beer Duty	1,500,000
Estate Duties, &c.	£28,000,000
Stamps	6,300,000
Land Tax	650,000
House Duty	1,990,000
Income Tax (including Super-Tax)	103,000,000
Land Value Duties	380,000
Total Tax Revenue	£139,300,000
Postal Service	20,600,000
Telegraph Service	1,100,000
Telephone Service	6,700,000
Crown Lands	530,000
Suez Canal Shares, &c	1,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,700,000
Total Non Tax Revenue	34,530,000
Total Revenue	£173,830,000
Deficit	£1,130,000,000
Revenue (Borrowed)	3,075,000

Estimated Expenditure, 1925-26.

National Debt, Interest, &c.	£24,500,000
Deficit Proposed Suspension of New Sinking Fund	3,075,000
National Debt, Repayment of Capital	£24,500,000
Add Interest and Expenses of Additional War Debt	14,075,000
Road Improvement Fund	6,750,000
Payment to Local Taxation	1,431,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	9,400,000
Total Current Fund Services	£62,900,000
Army	15,000,000
Navy	27,000,000
Old Age Pensions	£12,000,000
Insurance and Labour Exchanges	28,000,000
Education and other Civil Services	27,000,000
Customs, Excise, and Inland Revenue	4,700,000
Post Office Services	20,000,000
Total Supply Services	£90,000,000
Vote of Credit	£20,000,000
Further Vote of Credit	700,000,000
Total Expenditure	£1,130,000,000
Expenditure against Capital	2,075,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Occupations.—In 1922 the total number of occupied persons in the United Kingdom was 19,300,000 (12,000,000 males and 7,300,000 females). Of this total the largest percentages, or 23 per cent, were employed in agriculture, 11 per cent in commerce, 8 per cent in conveyance, 5 per cent in mines and quarries, 7 per cent in metals and machinery, 6 per cent in building and construction, 6 per cent in textile fabrics, and 2 per cent in drugs.

Trade Unions.—On Jan. 1, 1923, there were 1,200 Trade Unions, with a total membership of

3,330,862, while the 222 largest Trade Unions (2,326,322 members) had an income of £5,236,734 and invested funds at December 31, 1911, of £25,570,692.

Agriculture.

The preliminary statements of areas under crops and number of live stock on agricultural holdings, as returned in June, 1912, enable the following summary for the U.K., with the comparative figures for 1914, to be compiled. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are not included.

	Area 1914	Area 1912
Wheat	1,504,932	2,334,090
Barley	1,571,170	1,523,950
Oats	3,877,950	4,548,050
Potatoes	1,792,300	1,800,300
Turnips and Swedes	1,752,470	1,827,450
Maize	523,850	500,490
Clover, Sainfoin, &c., for Hay	2,902,000	2,830,300
Permanent Grass for Hay	6,449,850	6,400,360

Live Stock.

Description	1912	1914	1915
Horses	1,574,264	1,542,950	1,599,640
Cattle	11,563,600	12,144,950	12,135,370
Sheep	27,529,200	27,826,050	28,161,540
Pigs	3,375,774	2,839,850	3,763,780

Fisheries

The Fisheries of the United Kingdom employed 200,000 men and boys in 1911, 3,125 steam vessels and 22,827 sailing vessels being used. The total value of the fish landed in 1913 was £14,229,000 (exclusive of salmon and shell fish), the weight being approximately 24,000,000 cwt.

Minerals.

The chief metallic minerals produced in the United Kingdom are iron ore, tin ore, and lead, of which the output and value of the first far exceed the remainder. The following table shows the value of the principal metals won in 1912, the total value being £33,945,792—

Metal	Tons.	Value
Iron (from I. K. ores)	4,432,636	26,429,292
" (from Foreign Dues)	4,299,202	15,299,372
Tin	9,124	340,654
Zinc	6,200	126,800
Copper	291	22,724
Silver	(oz.) 222,297	24,384
Gold	(oz.) 1,268	5,103

The non-metallic minerals include coal (of which the produce of the United Kingdom is second only to that of the United States) and various stones and slate, salt, and oil shale. The

output and value of coal produced in the five years 1910-1914 is as follows—

Year	Tons.	Value at Pit
1910	264,450,000	268,400,000
1911	271,820,000	280,750,000
1912	260,420,000	277,221,000
1913	267,437,473	285,523,619
1914	253,195,000	

1,049,897 persons were employed in the 3,300 coal mines in 1911.

The coal production is mainly in England and Wales, the counties producing over 20,000,000 tons annually being Durham, Yorkshire, Glamorgan, Lancashire, and those over 10,000,000 tons annually are Derbyshire, Northumberland, Staffordshire, Monmouthshire, and Nottinghamshire. The most productive county for iron ore is Yorkshire, the next counties being Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Cumberland, and Staffordshire.

Manufactures.

The United Kingdom imports annually (for home consumption) about 2,000,000,000 lb. of cotton and 400,000,000 lb. of wool (in addition to 190,000,000 lb. produced at home), the former principally from the U.S., the latter principally from Australasia. Of the *Textile Industries* cotton is the most important, employing 576,800 hands (277,722 males and 299,078 females) in 1907, the output permitting exports valued at £50,310,000 in 1913 (the imports being £11,500,000). Woollen industries employed 221,102 persons in 1907, the exports being valued at £22,750,000 in 1913 (imports £5,593,000). Flax (linen) industries employed 121,143 persons, the exports being £10,000,000. Hemp and jute, silk, hosiery, and lace are also important. The *Metal Industries* are next in importance, the manufacture of iron and steel permitting exports in 1913 valued at £41,600,000, exclusive of machinery (£33,000,000). *Chemicals and Drugs* (exports, 1913, £9,200,000), *Shipbuilding* (exports, 1912, £7,000,000), *Cutlery and Hardware* (exports, 1912, £8,000,000), *Electrical Goods and Apparatus* (£4,000,000), *Leather* (£3,000,000), *Earthenware and Glass* (£3,000,000), and *Paper* (£3,000,000) are also important industries. In addition to Printing and Brewing and Distilling, which are mainly for the home market.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The aggregate value of the merchandise imported and exported by the United Kingdom exceeds that of any other nation, but the value of the merchandise exported by the U.K. was exceeded in 1913-14 by that exported by the United States. The total value of the trade in the five years 1910-1914 is as under—

Merchandise.			
Year	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1910	£ 6,400,000,000	£ 5,200,000,000	£ 11,600,000,000
1911	6,200,000,000	5,200,000,000	11,400,000,000
1912	6,400,000,000	5,200,000,000	11,600,000,000
1913	7,200,000,000	5,200,000,000	12,400,000,000
1914	6,200,000,000	5,200,000,000	11,400,000,000

GENERAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (MERCHANDISE ONLY), 1700-1924.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total	Year	Total of Imports Per Head	Domestic Exports Per Head	Total of Trade Per Head
1700	£ 4,600,000	£ 6,100,000	£ 10,700,000	1700	£ 1 18 6	£ 1 18 6	£ 2 17 0
1710	7,250,000	10,250,000	17,500,000	1710	1 18 0	1 18 0	2 16 0
1720	30,500,000	38,100,000	68,600,000	1720	1 17 0	1 15 4	2 14 0
1730	39,300,000	43,900,000	83,200,000	1730	1 17 9	1 15 8	2 14 0
1740	35,471,765	48,949,880	84,421,645	1740	1 13 9	1 10 11	2 12 0
1750	48,300,473	69,700,748	118,001,221	1750	1 9 0	1 8 0	2 13 0
1760	67,428,710	118,481,025	185,917,725	1760	1 12 3	1 12 7	2 6 8
1770	125,000,000	180,500,000	305,500,000	1770	2 10 0	1 12 10	2 10 0
1780	175,544,134	230,000,000	405,544,134	1780	2 3 3	1 10 10	2 11 7
1790	244,544,134	324,544,134	569,088,268	1790	2 13 5	1 6 7	2 17 10
1800	344,544,134	434,544,134	779,088,268	1800	2 13 5	1 6 7	2 14 5
1810	444,544,134	534,544,134	979,088,268	1810	2 13 5	1 6 7	2 14 5
1820	544,544,134	634,544,134	1,179,088,268	1820	2 7 7	1 4 7	2 13 0
1830	644,544,134	734,544,134	1,379,088,268	1830	2 7 7	1 4 7	2 13 0
1840	744,544,134	834,544,134	1,579,088,268	1840	2 7 7	1 4 7	2 13 0
1850	844,544,134	934,544,134	1,779,088,268	1850	2 7 7	1 4 7	2 13 0
1860	944,544,134	1,034,544,134	1,979,088,268	1860	2 7 7	1 4 7	2 13 0
1870	1,044,544,134	1,134,544,134	2,179,088,268	1870	2 7 7	1 4 7	2 13 0
1880	1,144,544,134	1,234,544,134	2,379,088,268	1880	2 7 7	1 4 7	2 13 0
1890	1,244,544,134	1,334,544,134	2,579,088,268	1890	2 7 7	1 4 7	2 13 0
1900	1,344,544,134	1,434,544,134	2,779,088,268	1900	2 7 7	1 4 7	2 13 0
1910	1,444,544,134	1,534,544,134	2,979,088,268	1910	2 7 7	1 4 7	2 13 0
1920	1,544,544,134	1,634,544,134	3,179,088,268	1920	2 7 7	1 4 7	2 13 0
1924	1,644,544,134	1,734,544,134	3,379,088,268	1924	2 7 7	1 4 7	2 13 0

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1914.
NATIONS EXCHANGING

BRITISH DOMINIONS	Merchandise.		OTHER COUNTRIES.	Merchandise.	
	Imported from	Exported to.		Imported from	Exported to
Europe —	£	£	Algeria	£	£
Channel Islands	2,205,674	1,612,222	Afghanistan	8,206	5,475
Malta and Gozo	21,469	321,317	Argentina	60	2
Gibraltar	25,356	874,207	Austria-Hungary	27,219,090	15,220,668
Asia —			Belgium	4,491,712	3,499,935
Cyprus	226,313	150,019	Belgium	18,105,820	13,529,691
Empire of India	43,348,176	63,825,114	Congo	342,023	291,526
Aden, Ferim, &c	231,554	295,462	Bolivia	1,602,860	266,226
Ceylon	13,284,791	2,965,466	Brazil	7,976,632	6,601,111
Straits Settlements	13,284,791	4,697,222	Hungary	195,143	884,539
Federated Malay States	2,556,025	1,289,116	Italy	5,347,456	4,010,030
Hong Kong	598,874	3,720,016	China	4,718,654	13,137,032
Borneo	102,553	44,540	Colombia	1,000,154	1,184,398
Sumatra	5,202	19,047	Cuba	1,084,126	194,420
Africa —			Denmark	4,346,842	2,367,708
Egypt	17,096,154	7,933,746	Colonies	15,376,023	7,160,122
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	425,813	424,326	Ecuador	150,431	296,737
Cape Province	8,470,629	10,023,483	France	266,059	439,576
Transvaal	2,987,944	4,872,716	Algeria	1,124,572	35,022,222
Orange Free State	314,443	5,014,093	Colonies	1,060,063	974,499
Basutoland	—	8,914	Morocco	402,022	1,454,202
Bechuanaland	—	1,126	Tunis	751,926	370,266
Swaziland	28,046	823,737	German Empire	47,049,343	26,431,273
Rhodesia	208,459	144,461	Colonies	371,670	423,288
Gambia	26,194	2,432,982	Greece	2,423,516	3,037,708
Gold Coast	276,230	730,401	Guatemala	282,467	245,709
Nigeria	4,742,423	4,430,664	Haiti and San Domingo	402,322	222,044
Somaland	12,430	888,990	Honduras	2,222	105,664
E. Africa Protectorate	446,174	67,590	Italy	8,699,496	13,922,586
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394	Colonies	6,340	39,194
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664	Tripoli	31,844	145,430
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990	Japan	4,205,274	8,960,775
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590	Liberia	53,430	89,090
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394	Mexico	1,240,394	246,254
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664	Montenegro	—	205
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990	Netherlands	24,310,222	20,671,702
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590	Colonies	13,394,022	6,036,926
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394	Nicaragua	39,105	130,272
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664	Norway	7,701,806	7,777,298
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990	Panama	89,037	245,946
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590	Paraguay	5,546	73,797
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394	Peru	794,288	718,328
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664	Portugal	2,022,694	1,122,469
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990	Colonies	3,021,156	3,029,301
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590	Rumania	1,003,073	1,173,222
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394	Russia	2,021,026	1,021,677
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664	Salvador	21,792,527	21,792,527
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990	Serbia	109,069	473,124
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590	Siam	25,302	88,029
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394	Spain	824,319	1,026,218
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664	Colonies	24,114,122	7,120,022
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990	Sweden	1,702,222	1,605,222
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590	Switzerland	24,124,070	9,022,426
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394	Turkey in Europe	20,024,436	3,577,122
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664	Turkey in Asia	1,021,322	2,021,322
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990	Crate	2,122,027	2,122,027
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590	United States	198,222,222	64,022,222
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394	Philippines, &c.	1,021,322	1,021,322
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664	Uruguay	2,122,027	2,122,027
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990	Venezuela	2,122,027	2,122,027
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590	Total Other Countries	222,222,222	222,222,222
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394	Total Trade	222,222,222	222,222,222
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			
Sierra Leone	4,742,423	4,430,664			
Sierra Leone	12,430	888,990			
Sierra Leone	446,174	67,590			
Sierra Leone	323,784	104,394			

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1913 AND 1914.

CLASSIFICATION	1913	1914	CLASSIFICATION	1913	1914
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO	£	£	RAW MATERIALS AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED	£	£
Non-durable	299,200,393	297,000,000	Iron Ore	2,433,819	2,400,344
Grain and Flour	202,404,304	202,404,304	Other Metallic Ores	10,377,330	9,530,000
Wheat	43,440,173	44,774,070	Wood and Timber	32,700,004	25,343,111
Barley	8,077,300	8,000,310	Raw Cotton	70,520,547	53,000,000
Oats	5,077,000	4,074,107	Wool	37,730,434	34,000,000
Malze	13,700,703	11,700,000	Other Textile Materials	19,751,130	15,000,000
Wheatmeal and Flour	4,077,771	5,000,000	Oilseeds, &c	41,570,000	41,330,000
Rice	2,000,703	2,000,000	Hides and Skins	23,000,000	10,000,000
Meat	20,000,000	20,000,000	Paper making Materials	5,000,000	5,000,000
Animals for food	20,000,000	20,000,000	Miscellaneous	20,000,000	20,000,000
Eggs	17,000,000	17,000,000			
Butter	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Cheese	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Fish	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Fruit	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Lard	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Margarine	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Vegetables	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Durable	20,000,000	20,000,000			
Cocoa	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Coffee	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Confectionery	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Dried Fruit	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Condensed Milk	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Spirits	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Refined Sugar	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Unrefined Sugar	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Tea	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Wine	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Tobacco	10,000,000	10,000,000			
			WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED		
			Iron and Steel	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Other Metals	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Cutlery, Hardware, &c	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Electrical Goods	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Machinery	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Wood and Timber	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Cotton Yarn & Manufs	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Woolen Yarn & Manufs	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Quilts	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Other Textiles	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Apparel	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Chemicals, Drugs, &c	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Leather and Manufs	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Earthenware and Glass	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Paper	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Motor Cars	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Miscellaneous Manufs	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Parcel Post	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Total Imports	£ 700,734,730	£ 666,610,113

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1913 AND 1914.

CLASSIFICATION	1913	1914	CLASSIFICATION	1913	1914
FOOD, DRINK & TOBACCO	£	£	Machinery	£	£
Grain and Flour	202,404,304	202,404,304	ships (New)	11,000,000	11,000,000
Meat	20,000,000	20,000,000	Wood Manufactures	10,000,000	10,000,000
Beer and Ale	10,000,000	10,000,000	Cotton Yarn	10,000,000	10,000,000
Minerals and Cakes	10,000,000	10,000,000	Cotton Piece Goods	10,000,000	10,000,000
Herrings	10,000,000	10,000,000	Other (textures)	10,000,000	10,000,000
Spirits	10,000,000	10,000,000	Wool Yarn and Manufs	10,000,000	10,000,000
Tobacco	10,000,000	10,000,000	Silk	10,000,000	10,000,000
RAW MATERIALS			Other Textiles	10,000,000	10,000,000
Wool, &c	10,000,000	10,000,000	Apparel	10,000,000	10,000,000
Oilseeds	10,000,000	10,000,000	Chemicals, Drugs, &c	10,000,000	10,000,000
Hides	10,000,000	10,000,000	Leather	10,000,000	10,000,000
WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED			Earthenware and Glass	10,000,000	10,000,000
Iron and Steel	10,000,000	10,000,000	Paper	10,000,000	10,000,000
Other Metals	10,000,000	10,000,000	Carriages, Carts, &c	10,000,000	10,000,000
Cutlery and Hardware	10,000,000	10,000,000	Miscellaneous Manufs	10,000,000	10,000,000
Electrical Goods	10,000,000	10,000,000	Parcel Post	10,000,000	10,000,000
			Total Domestic Exports	£ 700,734,730	£ 666,610,113

* According to a Report issued by the Board of Trade, the total output of coal in the United Kingdom during the first half of 1914 is estimated to have been 20,000,000 tons, as against 20,000,000 in the first half of 1913; the production is thus 20,000,000 tons, or 20 per cent. As compared with the first half of 1913 the production is 20,000,000 tons, or 20 per cent.

RAILWAY MOVEMENTS.

Year	Imports.	Exports.
1920	66,254,728	60,234,728
1921	71,422,077	64,724,273
1922	62,287,200	57,224,077
1923	69,497,125	64,871,428
1924	74,222,228	62,122,228

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—On Dec. 31, 1924, there were 23,702 miles of railway open for traffic, the capital of the various companies being £1,422,822,000. The total receipts were £1,222,000,000 and working expenses £817,000,000, leaving net receipts at £405,000,000. The total number of passengers carried (exclusive of season ticket holders) was 1,422,822,000, and the total weight of goods conveyed 222,000,000 tons, as against 222,000,000 in 1923.

Tramways.—The total tramway mileage was 2,072 on Dec. 31, 1924. The total receipts were £1,222,000,000, the working expenses £817,000,000, and the net receipts £405,000,000; the total paid up capital being £1,222,000,000. During 1923 1,222,000 passengers were carried.

Roads.—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, and a Development and Road Improvement Fund (the latter derived from duty on motor spirit and from carriage licences) has been formed for the creation and improvement of highways. On March 31, 1924, this fund amounted to £1,222,000.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In the year ending March 31, 1924, 1,222,000,000 letters (75 per head of the population) were delivered in the United Kingdom, in addition to 222,000,000 post cards, and 1,222,000,000 halfpenny packets. There were in 1924-25 75,000 miles of telegraph and telephone lines (2,222,000 miles of wire), transmitting 77,000,000 inland and 12,222,000 foreign messages, and 77,000 telephones, giving 32,222,000 trunk calls in 1924-25.

Navigation.—In 1924 there were 4,072 miles of canals, carrying 43,122,000 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £1,222,000 and expenditure £1,222,000. Of the total mileage 1,222 miles were owned or controlled by railway companies. The total paid-up capital was £1,222,000. The Manchester Ship Canal opened in 1894, has a total length of 35 miles and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool.

Shipping.—In 1923 the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom consisted of 12,222 steamers (22,222,000 gross tons) and 6,222 sailing vessels (22,222,000 gross tons), a total of 22,222 vessels (22,222,000 tons). In 1923 122 sailing vessels (22,222 net tons) and 222 steam vessels (2,222,000 net tons) were built in the United Kingdom, exclusive of warships (22,222 tons for Royal Navy and 22,222 tons for other countries). In 1924 there were 22,222 seamen employed in British vessels (exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and inland navigation, but inclusive of

fishing vessels) of this total, 22,222 were British, 22,222 foreigners, and 22,222 were Danish and American. Germany (1,222), Sweden (2,222), Norway (2,222), and Russia (2,222) were the most numerous of the foreign nationalities. The total tonnage of British and Foreign shipping entered and cleared at the various ports of the United Kingdom in 1923 (exclusive of vessels engaged in coasting trade) is shown below:—

Port	Entered.	Cleared.
(1923)		
ENGLAND & WALES—		
Barron	202,222	22,222
Blyth	1,222,222	1,222,222
Bristol	1,222,222	1,222,222
Cardiff	7,222,222	22,222,222
Dover	2,222,222	2,222,222
Fleetwood	22,222	22,222
Folkestone	77,222	77,222
Glasgow	77,222	77,222
Grimsey	2,222,222	2,222,222
Hartlepool	1,222,222	22,222
Harwich	222,222	22,222
Hull	4,222,222	1,222,222
King's Lynn	12,222	22,222
Liverpool	12,222,222	12,222,222
London	12,222,222	12,222,222
Manchester	2,222,222	2,222,222
Maryport	77,222	77,222
Middlesbrough	1,222,222	1,222,222
Newcastle & Shields	6,222,222	6,222,222
Newhaven	22,222	22,222
Newport	2,222,222	2,222,222
Plymouth	3,222,222	3,222,222
Port Talbot	22,222	22,222
Southampton	6,222,222	6,222,222
Sunderland	1,222,222	1,222,222
Swansea	1,222,222	1,222,222
Weymouth	22,222	22,222
SCOTLAND—		
Aberdeen	222,222	222,222
Alloa	22,222	22,222
Ardrossan	222,222	222,222
Bornmouth	222,222	222,222
Burntisland	222,222	222,222
Dundee	222,222	222,222
Glasgow	2,222,222	2,222,222
Grahamstown	222,222	222,222
Greenock	222,222	222,222
Kirkcaldy	222,222	222,222
Leith	1,222,222	1,222,222
Methil	222,222	222,222
IRELAND—		
Belfast	222,222	222,222
Cork	1,222,222	1,222,222
Dublin	222,222	222,222
ALL PORTS	22,222,222	22,222,222

Civil List and other Pensions.—The amounts paid in 1924-25 were:—For Naval and Military Services, £12,222,000; for Political Services, £12,222,000; Lord G. Hamilton £1,222,000; Rt. Hon. H. Campbell £22,000; Lord Balfour of Burleigh £1,222,000; Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease £1,222,000; for Civil Services, £12,222,000; for Mayors £1,222,000; for Civil List Pensions (the grants being limited to £1,222,000 in any one year) amounted to £12,222,000 in 1924-25. (See page 222.)

FOOD IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION PER HEAD (U.K.), 1902-1923

Articles (Food Articles on whole)	Quantities per Head in each Year							
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Wheat	230.16	247.39	249.36	245.45	261.26	247.39	267.16	265.56
Wheatmeal & Flour	36.28	33.91	34.49	34.51	34.51	34.51	34.51	34.51
Maise	124.37	125.07	125.30	127.37	126.39	125.07	126.39	127.37
Rice, &c.	15.13	13.28	15.67	14.07	14.38	13.08	14.81	15.1
Beef (Fresh and Refrigerated)	14.26	14.66	14.22	15.44	17.43	18.09	19.49	21.78
Beef (on hoof)	9.38	7.77	6.23	5.75	3.26	3.04	7.9	7.9
Mutton (Fresh and Refrigerated)	10.34	11.71	11.14	11.68	13.66	13.16	14.29	14.94
Mutton (on hoof)	15	15	11	10.1	17.1	16	18	18
Pork	1.07	1.45	1.45	1.08	1.19	1.28	1.77	1.80
Rabbits (dead)	1.07	1.75	1.38	1.44	1.68	1.85	1.02	1.04
Bacon and Ham	17.27	16.26	17.24	14.22	11.2	14.05	13.26	13.56
Potatoes	9.41	10.86	17.54	10.48	8.97	7.05	14.06	10.74
Sugar	83.34	86.76	86.73	86.73	83.45	94.05	88.15	94.48
Butter	11	10.87	10.55	10.04	10.64	10.31	9.53	9.61
Margarine	2.28	2.24	2.05	2.17	2.28	2.31	2.73	2.67
Cheese	6.67	5.94	5.71	5.87	5.98	5.68	5.49	4.43
Eggs	51.84	50.53	49.14	47.47	48.59	50.03	49.73	53.70
Currants, &c.	4.86	4.91	4.68	4.88	4.64	4.89	4.66	4.79
Tea	6.22	6.26	6.24	6.27	6.39	6.48	6.47	6.64
Coals (raw)	1.02	1.01	1.05	1.1	1.18	1.13	1.21	1.13
Coals, &c. (prepared)	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Coffee	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
Wine	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Tobacco and Snuff	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Do (unmanufactured)	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spirits (Home-made & not Imported)	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Beer (Home-made & Imported)	26.17	27.28	26.28	26.12	26.32	27.22	26.74	27.31
Glucose (Home-made & Imported)	5.5	5.46	5.08	5.21	5.99	6.31	5.8	5.46

* 1 lb. of Wheatmeal and Flour = 2 1/2 lb. of Grains (approximately)

U.K. COTTON IMPORTS 1899-1924.

Year	Total Imports (in 100 lb.)	From U.K. (in 100 lb.)	From Foreign (in 100 lb.)	From India (in 100 lb.)
1899	1,665,447	1,522,229	143,218	30,000
1900	1,768,207	1,521,229	246,978	30,000
1901	1,820,700	1,521,229	299,471	30,000
1902	1,874,731	1,521,229	353,502	30,000
1903	1,782,299	1,521,229	261,070	30,000
1904	1,854,041	1,521,229	332,812	30,000
1905	1,802,298	1,521,229	281,069	30,000
1906	1,827,321	1,521,229	306,092	30,000
1907	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1908	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1909	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1910	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1911	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1912	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1913	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1914	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1915	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1916	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1917	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1918	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1919	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1920	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1921	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1922	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1923	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000
1924	1,826,222	1,521,229	305,000	30,000

The total imports in 1924 amounted to 1,826,222 bales of 50 lb., of which 1,521,229 bales were from Foreign Countries and Egypt, and 305,000 bales from British Dominions. Of the total imports 1,826,222 bales were retained for home consumption and 305,000 bales were re-exported. The sources of the British cotton supply in 1924 were the U.K.,

1,844,327 bales, Egypt 1,326,222 bales, Indian Empire, 1,026,222 bales, Peru 326,222 bales, Brazil, 226,222 bales, British East Africa, 126,222 bales, British West Africa, 226,222 bales, British West Indies, 226,222 bales, German East Africa, 226,222 bales, France, 226,222 bales, Turkey, 226,222 bales, and Chile 226,222 bales. The total value of the raw cotton imported in 1924 was £32,222,222.

BALANCE OF TRADE FOR THE U.K.

During the first eight months of 1923, 1924, and 1925 —

Jan.-Aug.	Total Exports and Re Exports	Total Imports	Excess of Imports over Exports
	<i>Merchandise</i>		
1923	£423,848,900	£428,448,000	£5,599,100
1924	225,222,222	477,333,333	252,111,111
1925	225,222,222	272,722,222	47,500,000
	<i>Gold and Silver</i>		
1923	£23,222,222	£40,222,222	£17,000,000
1924	22,222,222	22,222,222	0
1925	22,222,222	22,222,222	0
	<i>Total</i>		
1923	£447,071,122	£468,670,222	£21,599,100
1924	247,444,444	500,000,000	252,555,556
1925	247,444,444	294,944,444	47,500,000

TWENTY YEARS OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

Comparing the last decade of the nineteenth century with the first decade of the twentieth, the following statement shows the principal changes in the Agriculture of Great Britain—

	Average 1890-1900	Average 1900-1910	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent
Crops and Grass	32,590,910	32,880,402	-310,508	-0.95
Arable Land	16,039,038	15,106,928	-932,110	-5.81
Permanent Grass	16,551,872	17,773,474	+1,221,602	+7.36
Wheat	1,032,143	1,082,133	+49,990	+4.85
All corn Crops	7,566,017	7,042,428	-523,589	-6.92
Potatoes	533,394	568,622	+35,228	+6.62
Small Fruit	69,040	80,221	+11,181	+16.17
Orchards	219,539	244,850	+25,311	+11.53
Horses	Number	Number	Number	
Cows and Heifers	1,521,827	1,545,513	+23,686	+1.55
All Cattle	2,573,188	2,695,593	+122,405	+4.76
Sheep	6,642,706	6,875,623	+232,917	+3.52
Pigs	27,022,123	26,122,399	-899,724	-3.31
	2,509,306	2,495,716	-13,590	-0.50

U.K. WHEAT (GRAIN) IMPORTS, 1900-1914

Year	Total Imports	From Canada	From India	From Australia	From U.S.	From Russia	From Argentina
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1900	68,669,490	6,327,600	6,100	2,621,600	32,528,470	4,478,300	12,524,000
1901	69,708,532	6,691,720	2,341,500	5,437,700	39,466,300	2,521,500	8,080,000
1902	81,002,227	9,527,425	8,841,386	4,774,753	43,312,561	6,540,457	4,315,105
1903	82,131,030	10,822,127	17,027,827	26	24,197,695	17,176,300	14,120,464
1904	97,722,500	6,508,600	25,491,300	10,286,900	6,738,300	23,205,400	21,442,600
1905	97,622,752	6,617,630	22,807,422	10,044,700	6,430,100	25,500,000	23,258,900
1906	92,967,200	11,245,200	10,636,200	7,765,100	22,554,400	26,057,500	19,176,900
1907	97,166,000	13,222,000	18,269,600	8,324,200	19,948,100	11,430,100	21,900,600
1908	91,121,205	13,796,695	8,948,200	5,548,200	25,768,900	5,167,110	31,922,400
1909	97,654,422	16,613,745	14,633,200	9,700,100	15,504,100	17,644,840	20,027,800
1910	105,222,638	26,449,200	17,916,738	13,117,500	10,948,900	26,941,600	15,121,600
1911	98,667,767	14,373,700	22,161,758	13,210,700	12,939,700	18,105,100	14,748,600
1912	109,372,229	22,224,200	23,379,400	11,928,200	19,972,994	9,025,000	18,726,700
1913	105,678,102	22,767,500	18,766,100	10,125,422	24,067,944	5,012,100	14,738,000
1914	103,926,743	31,427,290	10,708,900	12,113,400	34,222,166	7,224,827	6,497,760

BRITISH AND FOREIGN CERN, 1900-1914.

Year	WHEAT IMPORTS—GRAIN		WHEAT IMPORTS—MALL AND FLOUR	
	From British Empire	From Foreign Countries	From British Empire	From Foreign Countries
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1900	10,121,800	26,477,690	1,362,959	20,158,950
1901	10,824,020	22,864,500	1,905,710	20,672,720
1902	22,700,590	26,301,627	1,075,148	17,421,123
1903	27,691,965	40,236,465	2,638,420	17,622,590
1904	42,702,500	35,076,900	2,774,707	12,528,185
1905	38,439,434	57,792,300	2,029,390	9,025,273
1906	31,747,000	61,222,200	2,029,000	12,221,300
1907	30,422,800	57,314,200	1,570,420	11,725,946
1908	24,270,025	22,822,110	1,760,742	11,222,112
1909	27,691,445	22,222,200	2,525,300	8,467,420
1910	22,126,121	27,126,500	3,224,222	6,725,320
1911	22,126,121	22,126,500	3,722,222	6,725,320
1912	22,126,121	22,126,500	4,722,222	7,422,222
1913	22,126,121	22,126,500	4,722,222	7,422,222
1914	22,126,121	22,126,500	4,722,222	7,422,222

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1907-8-1913-14

Year ended March 31	From Beer	From Spirits	From Railway Duty	From Patent Medicines	From Licences		Total Receipts
					Liquor Licences.	Other Licences.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	13,166,965	17,705,793	345,484	Formerly classified under Stamps.	2,222,222	2,222,222	35,794,385
1909	12,491,139	17,696,368	345,822		2,276,493	2,276,493	33,890,525
1910	12,571,626	14,966,979	326,139		2,251,995	2,251,995	30,543,627
1911	12,757,217	16,757,217	318,126		2,268,447	2,268,447	30,199,457
1912	13,348,975	16,511,399	318,126		2,270,427	2,270,427	30,449,327
1913	13,200,343	16,436,422	283,599		2,283,213	2,283,213	30,203,587
1914	13,622,571	19,539,777	286,326		2,326,579	2,326,579	30,795,252

* Establishment Licences transferred to Local Authorities.

† Including arrears from 1909-1910.

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1907-8-1913-14.

Year ended March 31	Ten.	Sugar	Tobacco and Skull	Spirits	Wine	Olive and Coffee	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	5,507,947	6,707,829	13,729,378	4,133,024	2,777,494	518,021	33,269,694
1909	4,046,211	2,461,027	13,623,865	3,981,124	2,122,782	523,277	29,158,287
1910	5,677,590	2,966,200	15,680,906	3,222,120	2,122,139	529,427	30,128,382
1911	5,639,028	2,966,200	17,169,863	4,026,841	2,122,576	524,419	32,168,027
1912	6,129,070	3,229,425	17,342,260	4,213,745	2,026,366	626,225	33,566,621
1913	6,132,879	3,021,786	17,264,125	4,286,793	2,122,527	524,225	33,352,425
1914	6,498,816	3,272,044	18,263,479	4,425,500	2,122,527	524,225	35,068,591

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY AND STAMPS, 1907-8-1913-14.

Year ended March 31	ESTATE & DIVINE				STAMPS		
	Probate Duty	Estate Duty	Legacy and Succession Duty	Total	Deeds, &c	Receipts and other Stamps	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	27,111	14,320,267	4,696,268	29,143,646	3,826,026	1,771,143	34,740,815
1909	27,111	14,173,264	4,079,198	18,329,573	3,826,026	1,771,143	29,158,287
1910	27,111	17,469,258	4,222,126	21,728,533	4,222,126	1,771,143	30,128,382
1911	27,111	16,700,266	4,222,126	21,709,503	4,222,126	1,771,143	30,128,382
1912	43,787	16,829,704	5,278,501	24,152,092	5,278,501	1,771,143	30,128,382
1913	27,111	20,026,347	5,323,403	25,406,861	5,323,403	1,771,143	30,128,382
1914	27,111	21,648,585	5,449,486	27,325,182	5,449,486	1,771,143	30,128,382

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1906-7-1912-13.

The following table gives the amount assessed to Property and Income Tax in the seven years 1906-6 to 1912-13 in Land and House, Schedule A (Ownership of Land and House) and B (Ownership of Land and House) present Schedule D (Business 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 House.	Business.	Foreign Investments.	Salaries.	Total	Rate in £.	Produce of £.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1906-7	16,424,175	28,424,175	41,710,264	54,779,423	64,026,258	10	6,402,625
1907-8	16,424,175	28,424,175	41,710,264	54,779,423	64,026,258	10	6,402,625
1908-9	16,424,175	28,424,175	41,710,264	54,779,423	64,026,258	10	6,402,625
1909-10	16,424,175	28,424,175	41,710,264	54,779,423	64,026,258	10	6,402,625
1910-11	16,424,175	28,424,175	41,710,264	54,779,423	64,026,258	10	6,402,625
1911-12	16,424,175	28,424,175	41,710,264	54,779,423	64,026,258	10	6,402,625
1912-13	16,424,175	28,424,175	41,710,264	54,779,423	64,026,258	10	6,402,625

* The rates of the tax as fixed by the Finance Acts will be found on p. 505.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES (U.K.).
VARIATIONS FROM THE BASED YEAR 1900.

Year	Building Trades	Coal Mining	Engineering	Textile	Agriculture	Mean of Friendly Societies	
						Including Agriculture	Excluding Agriculture
1880	85 55	61 45	88 05	89 75	91 53	83 57	81 11
1890	86 07	85 05	90 05	95 15	90 50	90 05	90 00
1895	91 00	90 54	93 15	94 97	90 66	90 11	90 00
1900	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1901	100	100	100	100	101 13	99 07	98 56
1902	100	100	100	100	101 13	97 78	98 56
1903	100	100	100	100	101 13	97 00	98 56
1904	100	100	100	100	101 13	96 67	98 56
1905	100	100	100	100	101 13	97 03	98 56
1906	100	100	100	100	101 13	97 44	98 56
1907	100	100	100	100	101 13	97 77	98 56
1908	100	100	100	100	101 13	98 23	98 56
1909	100	100	100	100	101 13	98 56	98 56
1910	100	100	100	100	101 13	99 00	98 56
1911	100	100	100	100	101 13	99 00	98 56
1912	100	100	100	100	101 13	99 00	98 56

METHODS OF CHANGE IN WAGES (U.K.).

Year	INDIVIDUALS WHOSE WAGES WERE CHANGED	
	Without Striking (All Trades)	After Striking (All Trades)
1900	1,077,460	54,960
1901	1,044,373	54,960
1902	1,044,407	54,960
1903	1,044,407	54,960
1904	1,044,407	54,960
1905	1,044,407	54,960
1906	1,044,407	54,960
1907	1,044,407	54,960
1908	1,044,407	54,960
1909	1,044,407	54,960
1910	1,044,407	54,960
1911	1,044,407	54,960
1912	1,044,407	54,960

FRIENDLY AND COLLECTING SOCIETIES REGISTERED IN THE U.K., 1900-1912.

Year	Number of Societies or Branches making Returns	Number of Members	Funds at End of Year
1900	7,170	3,061,493	15,000,000
1901	6,964	3,314,708	15,431,000
1902	7,004	3,304,804	15,431,000
1903	7,004	3,304,804	15,431,000
1904	7,004	3,304,804	15,431,000
1905	7,004	3,304,804	15,431,000
1906	7,004	3,304,804	15,431,000
1907	7,004	3,304,804	15,431,000
1908	7,004	3,304,804	15,431,000
1909	7,004	3,304,804	15,431,000
1910	7,004	3,304,804	15,431,000
1911	7,004	3,304,804	15,431,000
1912	7,004	3,304,804	15,431,000

Ordinary Friendly Societies

1901	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1902	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1903	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1904	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1905	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1906	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1907	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1908	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1909	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1910	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1911	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1912	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000

Societies with Branches (Orders).

1901	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1902	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1903	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1904	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1905	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1906	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1907	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1908	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1909	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1910	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1911	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000
1912	19,800	1,535,069	15,000,000

* These are estimated figures.

COINAGE STATISTICS

During 1912, 180,445 100 Imperial coins, and 25,427,000 coins for Governments of various Dominions and Colonies, were struck at the Royal Mint. The total, 180,445 100s, is the highest figure reached in any year for coinage at the Royal Mint. At the Mint, Birmingham Ltd 44,600,000, and by the King's Norton Metal Company, Ltd., 4,600,000 additional Colonial coins were struck under the supervision of the Royal Mint. 1901: tons of "blanks" for pence, halfpence, and farthings were supplied to the Royal Mint, under contract, by the Mint, Birmingham Ltd, and the King's Norton Metal Company, Ltd.

The bronze issue was somewhat less than those of the two preceding years, but largely in excess of the average. Gold coinage was less than in the previous year by about 12,000,000 pieces, and the Imperial silver pieces numbered no less than 9,400,000—nearly thrice the large issues of 1901. A profit of over £1,000,000 was made on the silver coinage account, the values issued being: half-crowns, £1,300,000; florins, £1,300,000; shillings, £1,300,000; pence, £1,300,000; farthings, £1,300,000. From silver to the value of £1,000,000 was withdrawn from circulation.

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 10 years, and whose means do not exceed £31 per week, is entitled to receive a pension of an amount which varies according to his or her means of from 1s. to 5s. a week. The scale is as follows: Where the yearly means of the Pensioner as calculated under the Act do not exceed £48, the rate of pension per week is 5s., exceed £48, but do not exceed £53 10s. 6d., the rate is 4s., exceed £53 10s. 6d., but do not exceed £58 5s., the rate is 3s., exceed £58 5s., but do not exceed £63 10s. 6d., the rate is 2s., exceed £63 10s. 6d., but do not exceed £68 5s., the rate is 1s., exceed £68 5s., no pension is payable. The following table shows the number of claims received, Pensions payable, revoked, lapsed, &c., during the year ended 31st March, 1914.—

	ENGLAND	WALES (including Monmouth)	SCOTLAND	IRELAND	TOTAL
(i) Number of Claims received	114,036	7,728	26,671	33,083	171,508
(a) "Pension" Committee or on appeal by the Local Government Board on account of—	26,807	1,736	4,354	13,667	46,564
(i) Age	8,090	604	1,139	7,835	18,668
(ii) Poor Relief	7,101	297	707	1,258	9,363
(iii) Means	7,083	516	643	2,600	11,042
(iv) Other causes	1,533	69	265	362	1,979
(b) Pensions in force on 31st March, 1914	642,151	42,474	97,894	200,000	982,519
At 1st	604,560	40,350	93,395	192,468	930,773
" 2nd	13,896	810	1,467	3,004	19,177
" 3rd	13,087	734	1,361	4,241	19,423
" 4th	6,646	360	694	1,536	9,236
" 5th	3,620	200	427	503	4,750
(c) Number of Pensioners of whose death information has reached the Officer since 31st March, 1913	67,373	5,032	11,160	21,039	104,604

* These figures include 15,690 pensions revoked on questions raised during the year.
† Of this number 162,560 pensions were payable to women.

The number of Old Age Pensions payable on the last Friday in December, 1914, was as follows—

England and Wales	700,589
Scotland	98,374
Ireland	198,570
Total	997,533

PAUPERS OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE IN

ENGLAND AND WALES*

	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
31st March, 1908	61,376	168,096	229,472
31st January, 1914	48,103	8,945	57,048

PAUPERS AND POOR RELIEF, 1 A., 1860-1914.

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—

Expenditure on the Unemployed and Unemployed and Unemployed (not over the Unemployed and Unemployed and Unemployed)									
Year	ENGLAND AND WALES (on 1st January)		SCOTLAND (on 1st January)		IRELAND (on 1st January)		TOTAL		
	Indoor	Outdoor	Paupers	Non-paupers	Indoor	Outdoor	Total Number	Amount of Relief	
1860	110,000	73,000	77,000	36,000	43,000	1,711	1,000,150	6,666,867	
1870	126,304	82,000	76,000	46,000	43,000	10,700	1,076,004	9,323,700	
1880	136,304	84,000	76,000	46,000	43,000	10,700	1,076,004	10,000,000	
1890	126,000	80,000	76,000	46,000	43,000	10,700	1,076,004	10,000,000	
1900	126,000	80,000	76,000	46,000	43,000	10,700	1,076,004	10,000,000	
1910	126,000	80,000	76,000	46,000	43,000	10,700	1,076,004	10,000,000	
1914	126,000	80,000	76,000	46,000	43,000	10,700	1,076,004	10,000,000	

* 1 A.—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.

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF TAX PAYABLE OF CERTAIN INCOME, AND THE VIRTUAL RATE CHARGED IN THE 2 UNDER THE EXISTING LAW AND UNDER THE PROPOSALS MADE BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ON SEPTEMBER 31, 1915

A - INCOME TAX

[illegible]

—INCOME TAX AND NUTRITION—

Item	Rate	Unit	Quantity	Amount	Remarks
1. Fuel	1.50	per gallon	100	150.00	
2. Oil	2.00	per gallon	50	100.00	
3. Grease	1.00	per gallon	25	25.00	
4. Lubricants	1.50	per gallon	75	112.50	
5. Tires	10.00	per tire	4	40.00	
6. Spare parts	5.00	per part	2	10.00	
7. Repairs	1.00	per hour	10	10.00	
8. Maintenance	1.00	per hour	10	10.00	
9. Insurance	1.00	per month	12	12.00	
10. Depreciation	1.00	per month	12	12.00	
11. Interest	1.00	per month	12	12.00	
12. Taxes	1.00	per month	12	12.00	
13. Licenses	1.00	per month	12	12.00	
14. Permits	1.00	per month	12	12.00	
15. Other	1.00	per month	12	12.00	
Total				300.00	

NOTE—The figures in the foregoing statements (A and B) take no account of the allowances in respect of life insurance premiums and children, which, in many cases, would substantially reduce the tax payable and the interest rate.

THE WAR BUDGET AND TAXES

Mr McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Sept. 21, 1915, produced the War Budget for 1915-16, and announced the proposals of the Government to meet the "additional and unprecedented burdens."

Estimates for 1915-16.—

Revenue	£278,000,000
Expenditure	2,590,000,000

Estimated Deficit £2,312,000,000

The estimated rate of expenditure down to March 31, 1916, was put at upwards of £4,500,000 to £5,000,000 a day. The total of £2,590,000,000 was made up as follows—

Navy	£120,000,000
Army	715,000,000
Advances to other Powers	423,000,000
For and Post-Monetary Bills	30,000,000
Ordinary Services, including charge for Debt	170,000,000
Food Supplies, &c	36,000,000
	£2,590,000,000

NATIONAL DEBT OF £2,500,000,000. NEW WAR TAXES, £200,000,000.

To reduce the prospective deficit of £2,312,000,000, it was proposed to raise the Revenue for 1915-16 from £278,000,000 to £478,000,000 by taxes which in a full year would bring up the Revenue to £578,000,000, representing a total new tax revenue of £300,000,000.

Therefore on March 31, 1916, the prospective deficit on the year would be £2,312,000,000 and a total dead-weight National Debt of £2,500,000,000.

INCOME TAX CHANGES

Increase of 40 per cent. on existing rates
Reduction of exemption limit from £150 to £120

Reduction of abatement from £150 to £120
Income tax to be payable in two instalments, on Jan. 1 and July 1. All weekly wage earners, both assessment and collection, to be quarterly.

Resulting from these changes there would be a yield of £120,000,000 for the last six months of 1915-16, and for any full year £240,000,000, the proceeds of the 40 per cent. increase being £120,000,000.

SUPPLY-TAX.—Income of between £3,000 and £5,000, and £5 and instead of 2s. 6d. between £5,000 and £10,000, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. above £10,000. In a full year the yield was estimated at £2,400,000.

SPERMEN CASES

A man with no children earning 50s. a week will pay 2s. 6d. quarterly

A man with no children earning 60s. a week will pay 3s. 6d. quarterly

A man with no children earning 80s. a week will pay 4s. 6d. quarterly

A man with £5,000 a year will pay £2,000, or 4s. 6d. in the £

A man with £6,000 a year will pay £2,400, or 4s. 6d. in the £

A man with over £10,000 a year will pay £4,000 on the £10,000, and 3s. in the £ on every pound above.

Thus, with £50,000 a year he will pay £8,000, or 16s. in the £

With £100,000 a year he will pay £16,000, or 32s. in the £

PROPOSALS FOR RELIEF

Provision is made for repayment of the additional tax where a man can show that his actual income is less by one fifth than the income on which he has paid tax, owing to the operation of the three years' average

Special relief will be granted where income has fallen more than 20 per cent.

CUSTOMS DUTIES Increase, £25,000,000.

SUGAR DUTY from 12s. 6d. per cwt to 9s. 6d., to a penny a lb. To yield 1915-16 £5,300,000. TEA, TOBACCO, COFFEE, COCOA, HICORY, and DRIED FRUITS, an increase of 50 per cent. MOTOR SPIRIT, increase of 2d. per gallon yielding 1915-16 £500,000. PATENT MEDICINES, an increase of 100 per cent. For a full year the estimate was—

Sugar	£11,700,000
Tea	4,500,000
Tobacco	5,000,000
Cocoa	200,000
Dried Fruits	100,000
Motor Spirit	1,500,000
Patent Medicines	500,000
	£25,000,000

WAR PROFITS

Where the profits of any business, manufacture, or agency, whose financial year ended before June 30, 1915, show an increase of more than £100 over those of the preceding year, a special tax of 50 per cent. was imposed. By March, 1916, it was anticipated that this would realize £4,000,000, but in a full year £30,000,000 was expected.

NEW IMPORT DUTIES

Ad valorem duties of 25 per cent. or their equivalent in weight on Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, and Parts. Cinema Films. Clocks and Watches. Musical Instruments. Plate Glass. Hats of all kinds. Revenue expected, £1,000,000.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH CHARGES

Reduction of weight allowed in a letter for a penny. New scale for Parcel Post. Ninepenny telegrams (i.e. 2d. for first 10 words), increase in rates for Telegrams. Postage on Postal Orders to be one penny on orders below half-a-crown. Telephone charges to be increased. A further proposal to abolish the halfpenny postage was subsequently abandoned.

For 1915-16 it was expected that these would yield £1,000,000, and in a full year £4,000,000.

BEES AND SPIRITS.—No new duties imposed.

VOTES OF CREDIT

On Nov. 20, 1915, Mr Asquith moved another Vote of Credit for £500,000,000, this amount carrying on the war until the middle of Feb. 1916, and raising the total amount of the five Votes of Credit taken since April 2, 1915, to £2,500,000,000.

From April 2, 1915 £1,500,000,000
Between Aug. 1914, and April, 1915 500,000,000

Total during the war £2,500,000,000

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The National Debt, was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,000 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £25,000,000 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 £37,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £122,000,000, making the total nearly £200,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £50,000,000 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised—

Year	£	Year	£	Year	£
1793	4,877,000	1801	17,305,000	1809	12,000,000
1794	6,000,000	1802	12,000,000	1810	7,700,000
1795	30,000,000	1803	4,700,000	1811	10,100,000
1796	10,000,000	1804	14,500,000	1812	14,700,000
1797	20,000,000	1805	24,000,000	1813	20,000,000
1798	10,000,000	1806	13,000,000	1814	34,500,000
1799	11,714,000	1807	10,000,000	1815	10,000,000
1800	13,000,000	1808	12,000,000	1816	354,000

The amount of the Debt in January 1816, was £200,430,000 (Funded, £166,300,000; Unfunded, £34,130,000). Annuities, £2,000,000 the annual charge being nearly £30,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817-1837—

Year	£	Year	£	Year	£
1817	1,000,000	1825	2,000,000	1837	4,000,000
1818	1,000,000	1826	5,000,000	1838	4,000,000
1819	1,000,000	1827	5,000,000	1839	2,000,000
1820	1,000,000	1828	9,000,000	1840	1,000,000
1821	4,000,000	1829	1,000,000	1841	4,000,000

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1886-1925.

Year	Debt Weight	Old Floating Fund and Treasury Balances	Gross amount Redeemed	Debt Created	Net Increase or Decrease	Year ended 31 Mar	Average Price of £100 Stock	Yield at that Price
1886-87	741,000,000	202,413	5,800,454	Nil	- 5,800,454	1887	102 1/2	3 1/2
1887-88	726,000,000	200,000	4,930,000	Nil	- 4,930,000	1888	102 1/2	3 1/2
1888-89	704,000,000	1,000,000	8,000,000	1,000,000	- 7,000,000	1889	98 1/2	3 1/2
1889-90	697,000,000	1,000,000	8,000,000	90,000	- 8,000,000	1890	96 1/2	3 1/2
1890-91	688,000,000	3,000,000	9,573,000	3,100,000	- 6,300,000	1891	95 1/2	3 1/2
1891-92	655,000,000	1,000,000	7,000,000	Nil	- 7,000,000	1892	100 1/2	3 1/2
1892-93	648,000,000	1,000,000	7,000,000	Nil	- 7,000,000	1893	100 1/2	3 1/2
1893-94	641,000,000	300,000	6,000,000	Nil	- 6,000,000	1894	100 1/2	3 1/2
1894-95	635,000,000	300,000	7,000,000	Nil	- 7,000,000	1895	100 1/2	3 1/2
1895-96	628,000,000	200,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	+ 900,000	1896	99 1/2	3 1/2
1896-97	620,000,000	200,000	7,000,000	60,000,000	+ 60,000,000	1897	94 1/2	3 1/2
1897-98	609,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1898	92 1/2	3 1/2
1898-99	605,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1899	92 1/2	3 1/2
1899-00	600,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1900	92 1/2	3 1/2
1900-01	595,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1901	92 1/2	3 1/2
1901-02	590,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1902	92 1/2	3 1/2
1902-03	585,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1903	92 1/2	3 1/2
1903-04	580,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1904	92 1/2	3 1/2
1904-05	575,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1905	92 1/2	3 1/2
1905-06	570,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1906	92 1/2	3 1/2
1906-07	565,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1907	92 1/2	3 1/2
1907-08	560,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1908	92 1/2	3 1/2
1908-09	555,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1909	92 1/2	3 1/2
1909-10	550,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1910	92 1/2	3 1/2
1910-11	545,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1911	92 1/2	3 1/2
1911-12	540,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1912	92 1/2	3 1/2
1912-13	535,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1913	92 1/2	3 1/2
1913-14	530,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1914	92 1/2	3 1/2
1914-15	525,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	30,000,000	+ 23,000,000	1915	92 1/2	3 1/2

* The rate of Interest on Consols was reduced from 5s per centum per annum to 4s 10d per centum in March, 1925; and from 4s 10d per centum to 4s 6d per centum in April, 1925.
† The average price in 1925, to the end of July, was 107 1/2 p.c., and the yield 3 1/2 p.c.

The Debt is of three descriptions—I Funded (a) Permanent, (b) Terminable, II Unfunded, III. Certain other Liabilities. The Funded and Unfunded (or Floating) Debts are included in the fixed annual charge, and details of the various descriptions are given below—

I. FUNDED DEBT—(a) Permanent

That is, Debt which the Government is not under obligation to pay off at any fixed time. This consisted of the following stock on March 31—

	1924.	1925.
3½ per cent. Consols	£520,427,626	£535,025,626
3½ per cent. Consols	3,825,566	3,785,183
3½ per cent. (2d Vict.)	29,825,765	29,825,405
Bank of England Debt	11,025,100	11,025,100
Bank of Ireland do	2,430,749	2,430,749

£566,727,870 £583,290,959

(b) Terminable Annuities

These are a description of Sinking Fund by means of which a considerable portion of debt is paid off year by year, and after a certain time the capitalised sum entirely extinguished the Treasury giving an annuity for a certain number of years in exchange for permanent stock.

The following is a list of these terminable annuities with their amount, the dates when they expire and their capitalised value as on March 31, 1925—

(c) Annuities for Life and Terms of Years (£2,549,340, created 1830-1860) £24,486,422

(a) Annuities created by Finance Act, 1893—

(a) Savings Banks Annuities (£752,296 expiring in 1924-1925) 7,736,964

(b) Book Debt Annuities (£745,215 expiring in 1924) 6,438,725

(c) Sinking Fund Annuity (£715,547 created in 1884 and expiring in 1924) —

Total Capital value £30,090,722

II UNFUNDED DEBT

The Unfunded Debt consists of loans, money borrowed for short periods, which the Government is bound to pay off at certain dates. It is represented by certain loans having currency for periods varying from a few months to five or more years. On 31 March, 1925, these consisted of six months' Treasury Bills to the amount of £10,000,000, Exchequer Bonds (3½ per cent.) repayable on April, 1925, of £1,000,000, and Exchequer Bonds (5 per cent.) repayable on 5 April, 1925, to the amount of £26,225,200.

The total Debt on which interest is included in the Permanent or Fixed Annual Charge is therefore £40,296,722—a decrease, under this head, of £20,322,222 since 31 March, 1924.

III. OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They show an increase during the year

of £22,377,220, and stood as follows on 31 March, 1925

Under Telegraph Acts, 1869 to 1923	£3,775,322
Uganda Railway, 1896 to 1900	6,275,200
Public Offices Act, 1891	27,200
(Whitehall Site) Act, 1897	625,000
Royal Niger Company Act, 1899	200,000
Naval Works Acts, 1893-1903	15,545,000
Military Works, 1867 to 1903	8,700,340
Land Registry Buildings, 1900	200,000
Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1,744,726
Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	222,122
Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1,328,242
Guarantee Agreement Act, 1904	1,000,000
Telephone Transfer Act, 1912	2,000,220
Housing Act, 1924	200,000

Total £22,377,220

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. On 31 March, 1925, these consisted of the following sums—

Liability to Renters (Chancery)	£1,020,432
" " Bankrupts' Estates	1,114,375
" " Renters, &c. (Ireland)	628,425
Court of Bankruptcy	40,000
Unclaimed Dividends (B. of England)	44,200
" " South Sea Annuities, &c.	20,700
Dividends (Bank of Ireland)	1,720
Prize Money	20,000
Life Annuities &c. (Nat. Debt Office)	20,000
Unclaimed Dividends	20,720
Deferred Annuity Fund	20,720

COST OF THE DEBT

The Cost of the National Debt for the last two years is detailed below—

	1923-1924	1924-1925
I Annual Interest—		
Perpetual Annuities	£	£
Government Debt	24,345,063	14,220,861
Terminal Annuities	341,266	341,266
Unfunded Debt	1,125,820	1,271,844
II Cost of Management	20,666	220,300
III New Sinking Fund	2,220,422	1,000,000

Total £24,394,151 £15,492,271

Sinking Fund.

Large sums are paid off annually by means of (a) the New Sinking Fund, 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, and (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.

DEVELOPMENT AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT FUNDS

The amounts issued from the Exchequer in the year ended 31 March, 1925, for the above funds are shown below—

Road Improvement Fund	£
Payments under 8 Edw VII and	
8 Geo V being not proceeds of	
Motor Spirit Duty	828,042
Do Carriage Licences	620,344

Total £1,448,386

FINANCES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, UNITED KINGDOM

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, OUTSTANDING LOANS, AND RATEABLE VALUE

England and Wales, 1911-12

RECEIPTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Source	Amount	Percentage of Total
Public Rates	66,569,704	48.7
Exchequer Grants (including Local Taxation Duties)	22,269,609	16.3
Gas, Water, and Electric Light Undertakings, and Tramways and Light Railways	27,542,787	20.0
Harbour Dock, Pier, Canal, and Quay Undertakings	7,565,764	5.6
Other Sources	12,535,601	9.3
Total Receipts otherwise than from Loans	126,483,465	100.0
Receipts from Loans	17,746,799	
Total Receipts	£144,230,264	

EX-CHEQUER GRANTS, &c.

I Grants out of Monies annually voted by Parliament—	
For Elementary Education (including Industrial Schools)	£11,620,286
For Higher Education	1,292,196
For purposes of the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1906	66,623
Miscellaneous Grants	154,614
II Receipts out of the Local Taxation Account—	
Local Taxation Licence Duties	4,253,581
Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties	1,634,868
Grant under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1894	1,307,006
Grant in respect of expenses of collection of Establishment Licence Duties	40,000
III Establishment Licence Duties (collected by local authorities)	1,668,906
IV Road Improvement Grants	182,909
V Grants from the Small Holdings Account	40,630
Total Government Subventions	£122,269,609

LOCAL LOANS OUTSTANDING

At End of Year	Outstanding Loans for		Total Outstanding Loans
	Reproductive Services *	Other Purposes *	
1884-1885	£8,726,697	91,471,671	100,198,368
1885-1886	12,726,697	104,320,221	117,046,918
1886-1887	12,726,697	107,028,379	119,755,076
1887-1888	12,726,697	127,864,700	140,591,397
1888-1889	12,726,697	128,021,207	140,747,904
1889-1890	12,726,697	134,020,326	146,747,023
1890-1891	12,726,697	137,406,265	150,132,962
1891-1892	12,726,697	137,427,265	150,153,962

* Public, Cemeteries, Electric Lighting, Gasworks, Harbours, Docks, Piers, Canals, Quays, Markets, Tramways, Light Railways, and Waterworks (including Metropolitan Water Board since 1904 and the Port of London Authority since 1908).
* &c. Highways, Schools, Sewers, Poor Law, &c.

LOCAL EXPENDITURE

Works and Purposes	Total Expenditure (otherwise than out of Loans)	Percentage of Total Expenditure
1 Administration of Justice	£98,008	0.7
2 Baths and Wash houses	777,557	0.6
3 Cemeteries	730,365	0.5
4 Education—		
(1) Elementary, including Industrial Schools	24,747,800	16.5
(2) Higher	4,953,073	3.7
5 Electric Lighting (other than Public Lighting)	4,213,424	3.1
6 Gasworks	7,205,889	5.4
7 Harbours, Docks, Piers, Canals, and Quays	7,133,779	5.3
8 Highways, Bridges and Ferries (including Lighting)	25,051,420	11.2
9 Hospitals (other than Poor Law Infirmary)	1,884,220	1.4
10 House Refuse Removal and Destruction of	2,075,072	1.7
11 Housing of the Working Classes	622,450	0.7
12 Lighting Streets, Roads, &c.	2,267,084	1.7
13 Lunatic Asylums	3,254,083	2.0
14 Markets	866,586	0.6
15 Parks, Commons, &c.	1,450,243	1.1
16 Police and Police Stations	7,224,429	5.4
17 Poor Relief, excluding cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics in county & county borough asylums	11,803,596	8.9
18 Private Street Works and Improvements	1,230,685	0.9
19 Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	4,873,225	3.6
20 Small Holdings and Allotments	145,473	0.3
21 Tramways and Light Railways	5,643,401	6.5
22 Unemployed Workmen Act, 1906, Purposes of	220,137	0.1
23 Valuation	126,260	0.1
24 Valuation	126,260	0.1
25 Waterworks (excluding those of the Metropolitan Water Board)	5,721,289	4.3
26 Other Works and purposes	11,506,530	8.6
27 Unapportioned Loan Charges for items 1 & 2, 11, 13, 15, 19, 20, and 26	2,690,637	2.0
Total Expenditure otherwise than out of Loans	£126,073,397	100.0
Expenditure out of Loans	26,890,378	
Total Expenditure	£152,963,775	

The following shows the services in respect of which the greatest amounts of loans were outstanding on 31 March, 1912, viz.—

Waterworks	£12,420,000
Harbours, Docks, Piers, Canals, &c.	73,070,000
Highways, &c.	25,130,000

The United Kingdom—Local Finance.

DETAILS OF RATES RAISED, ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year	Per £ of Assessable Value					Per Head of Population, England and Wales.
	London.	County Boroughs.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	England and Wales.	
1901-02	2 d	2 d	2 d	2 d	2 d	2 d
1902-03	6 4 4	6 4 0	6 4 5	3 3 2	5 3 8	5 1 6
1903-04	6 8 7	6 8 4	6 8 4	3 9 4	5 9 5	5 12 6
1904-05	7 0 7	6 10 8	6 4 7	4 10 0	6 1 10	5 14 3
1905-06	6 9 5	6 10 9	6 4 3	4 1 3	6 0 25	5 14 4
1906-07	6 10 3	7 1 5	6 4 8	4 4 4	6 3 6	5 15 9
1907-08	6 11 3	7 3 0	6 7 9	4 6 6	6 4 16	5 16 5
1908-09	7 1 2	7 4 4	6 8 1	4 7 8	6 5 06	5 16 8

LOCAL EXPENDITURE AND EXCHEQUER GRANTS (PER HEAD) ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year	I. BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.		II. EDUCATION.		III. OTHER PURPOSES.	
	Rates.	Exchequer Grants.	Rates.	Exchequer Grants.	Rates.	Exchequer Grants.
1901-02	6 5	1 4 7	4 0	3 4 3	18 1	3 8 0
1902-03	7 0	1 4 8	4 12	5 0 0	19 12	3 0 0
1903-04	7 3	1 5 0	6 6	7 3 3	20 6	3 0 0
1904-05	6 12	1 4 7	6 12	7 5 8	20 6	3 0 9
1905-06	7 8	1 4 8	7 7	7 4 5	21 0	3 1 2
1906-07	7 8	1 4 8	7 12	7 5 1	21 4	3 0 9
1907-08	8 8	1 4 4	8 1	7 12 3	21 12	3 0 4

Education (not Poor Law schools)	50,449,099
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works	43,740,377
Tramways and Light Railways	27,539,654
Electric Lighting	29,774,186
Gasworks	28,667,099
Poor Law purposes	21,804,397
Housing of the Working Classes	21,253,737
Lunatic Asylums	10,251,845

RATEABLE VALUE, 1912.

Agricultural Land	£53,886,288
Other Hereditaments	295,773,598
Annual Value of Government Property upon which contributions in lieu of rates were received	1,921,946
Total	£801,481,832

Assessable Value = Rateable Value less one half the rateable value of agricultural land = £400,068,888.

Scotland and Ireland, 1912-13.

RECEIPTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

		Percentage of Total.
Rates	£8,097,449	43.9
Government Subventions	2,539,349	13.9
Revenue-producing Undertakings	6,961,001	25.6
Miscellaneous Sources	641,921	4.6
Total Receipts otherwise than from Loans	£18,239,720	100.0
Receipts from Loans	1,268,490	
Total Receipts	£19,508,210	
Ireland.		
Rates	£2,991,792	45.8
Government Subventions	1,267,496	19.6

Gas, Water, Electric Light, and Tramway Undertakings	£1,440,875	17.4
Tolls, Fees, Stamps, and Duties	553,964	7.8
Other Sources	677,261	9.5
Total Receipts otherwise than from Loans	2,672,496	100.0
Receipts from Loans	1,600,000	
Total Receipts	£4,272,496	

EXCHEQUER GRANTS, &c.

Education Grants	£1,440,875
'Equivalent' Grant	208,184
Agricultural Rates Grant	179,563
Police and Licensing Grant	168,781
Parliamentary Grant	224,286
In Lieu of Rates on Government Property	40,000
In Relief of Parish Rates	20,897
Road Improvement Grant	47,797
Roads Grant	24,261
Medical Relief Grant	19,620
Other Grants	100,000
Total Government Subventions	£2,539,349

Ireland.

Agricultural Grant	£77,455
Estate Duty Grant	264,791
Accommodation and Maintenance of Lunatics	102,944
Grants in aid of Educational and Medical Expenditure of Boards of Guardians	25,000
Other Grants	141,000
Total Government Subventions	£571,190

LOCAL EXPENDITURE				SCOTLAND, LOCAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT END OF 1921-22			
Works and Purposes.	Scotland.	Ireland.		REPRODUCTIVE UNDERTAKING			
Education (including Industrial Schools and Reformatories)	£ 4,042,790	£ 276,589		Harbours and Ports	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	
Electric Lighting (other than Public Lighting)	718,189	201,100		Water Supply	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Gasworks	8,854,869	408,890		Gas Supply	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Harbours, Docks, Piers, Canals, and Quays	1,324,826	324,530		Tramways	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Highways, Bridges, and Ferries	1,347,491	1,052,878		Electricity Supply	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Hospitals (other than Poor Law Infirmarys)	400,328	270,941		Working class Dwellings	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Libraries (Public)	77,007	113,647		Other purposes	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Lighting (Public)	225,760	225,760		Total	£ 12,700,000	£ 12,700,000	
Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums	160,432	160,432		Common Good (so far as not falling under other heads)	£ 200,000	£ 200,000	
Markets	53,727			NON REPRODUCTIVE SERVICES			
Parks	217,700			Education	£ 6,600,000	£ 6,600,000	
Police and Police Stations	717,001	13,000		Sewers	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Poor Relief —				Buildings (unallocated)	1,000,000	1,000,000	
(I) Including cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics	1,576,093			Roads and Bridges	1,000,000	1,000,000	
(II) Excluding do.	1,000,000			Lunatic Asylums	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Private Street Works and Improvements	1,000,000			Hospitals	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Improvements of Towns by building, demolition of houses, &c.		6,000		Parks	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Severage and Sewage Disposal	435,400	200,000		Poor Relief	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Tramways and Light Railways	1,375,414	304,140		Other purposes	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Waterworks	1,147,000	120,446		Total	£ 12,700,000	£ 12,700,000	
Other Works and purposes (unapportioned Loan Charges for purposes other than Gasworks, Electric Lighting, and Tramways)	1,070,070	1,070,070		Total Loans outstanding (31 Mar. 1922) £ 12,700,000			
Total Expenditure (other than out of Loans)	18,310,157	7,374,300		Rateable Value (Scotland), 1922	£ 12,700,000		
Expenditure out of Loans	1,050,443	1,050,443		Gross Rental	£ 12,700,000		
Total Expenditure	19,360,600	8,424,743		Average Rate of Assessment per £ of Gross Rental (including both Owners and Occupiers rates) 40 10 10			
LOCAL EXPENDITURE AND EXCHEQUER GRANTS, IRELAND				IRELAND, LOCAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT END OF 1921-22			
Total Rates raised 1921-22 —				County Councils —	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	
(i) Per £ of rateable value	4 4 4			Roads, Bridges, Piers, &c.	1,000,000	1,000,000	
(ii) Per head of estimated population	15 9 4			Other purposes	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Total Exchequer Grants —				Total	£ 2,000,000	£ 2,000,000	
(i) Per £ of rateable value	1 0 0			Town Councils and Commissions and Joint Boards —			
(ii) Per head of estimated population	6 0 0			Water Supply	£ 3,644,890	£ 3,644,890	
Rateable Value (Ireland), 1922 = £ 15,827,928				Sewerage	1,000,000	1,000,000	
LOCAL EXPENDITURE AND EXCHEQUER GRANTS, SCOTLAND.				Paving	1,000,000	1,000,000	
				Gasworks	1,000,000	1,000,000	
				Electric Light Works	1,000,000	1,000,000	
				Housing of Working Classes	1,000,000	1,000,000	
				Other purposes	1,000,000	1,000,000	
				Total	£ 12,700,000	£ 12,700,000	
				Rural District Councils —			
				Under Public Health Acts	£ 436,704	£ 436,704	
				Under the Labourers Acts	1,000,000	1,000,000	
				Other purposes	1,000,000	1,000,000	
				Total	£ 2,436,704	£ 2,436,704	
				Boards of Guardians	1,000,000	1,000,000	
				Commissioners of Lunatic Asylums	1,000,000	1,000,000	
				Harbour Authorities	1,000,000	1,000,000	
				Total Loans outstanding (31 March, 1922)	£ 12,700,000	£ 12,700,000	

Fleming, W. G. Fraser, F. W. Mickle, W. Stewart,
J. E. M. Lamb, W. Macdonald, O. H. Rankine,
A. C. Smith, D. E. Crawford, J. H. Murray,
Lang, H. N. Patrick, &c.
Junior Inspectors, R. F. Mackay, &c. J. G. Freylin,
W. A. Robertson, &c. A. King, J. Anderson, W. A.
Monro, &c. G. Watson, W. Robb, F. R. S. Walker
&c. &c.

Sub-Inspectors, &c. G. J. Crumlie, W. M. Shanks,
A. McDonald, J. Wilson, R. Topping, J. Craigie,
T. McVie
Medical Officer and Chief Inspector of Physical
Training, L. D. Crockett, &c. &c.
Inspectors for Domestic Subjects, Miss J. G. Crawford
(Principal), Miss J. S. S. Gilmister, Miss B.
Littlejohn.

The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh—£25,000
Director, Sir T. Charles Murray, &c. &c.
Curator and Keeper of Art and Anthropological
Department, R. Ward
Keeper Natural History Department, W. E. Clarke,
&c.
Keeper Technological Department, Alexander Grant,
&c.
Assistant Keepers, P. H. Grimshaw, T. Russell, J.
S. Jolly

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,
22 George Street, Edinburgh
Members, Angus Buchanan, &c., Chairman, W.
Lyon Macdonald, &c. (Sheriff of Argyll), Deputy
Chairman, Prof. D. A. W. Thompson, &c. &c. The
Marquess of Breadalban, &c. &c. Principal Member
South Province, J. H. Irvine, &c. David
T. Jones, Chief Clerk, Geo. Hughart, Insp. of Salmon
Fisheries, Wm. Lamberton Calderwood, &c. &c.,
Districtal Super. T. Wemyss Fulton, &c. &c., &c.
Insp. of the Fisheries, William Jeffrey (Edin-
burgh), Asst. Insp. of do, Walter Duff (Aberdeen),
Marine Super. J. R. McEwan (Edinburgh).

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND,
22 George Square, Edinburgh
Asst. Director, J. R. Elliot, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
District Geologists, L. T. Clough, &c. &c., L. T. Huxman,
&c. &c.
Geologists, E. B. Haller, &c. &c. E. M. Anderson, &c. &c.,
R. G. Carruthers, &c. &c. W. Lee, &c. &c. M. Macgregor,
&c. &c. C. Hawker Dimham, &c. &c. J. F. Ritchie, &c. &c.,
G. V. Wilson, &c. &c. H. H. Reid, &c. &c. &c. &c.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
22 George Street, Edinburgh.
(Office hours 9 to 4, Saturday 9 to 12.30)
Executive Members—The Secretary for Scotland
(Principal), the Under-Secretary for Scotland, and
the Solicitor-General for Scotland.
Appointed Members—First President, Sir George
Macdonald, &c. &c. Legal Member, Peter F.
Macpherson, &c. (Advocate) &c. &c. &c. &c.
Medical Member, W. Leslie Macdonald, &c. &c. &c.
£2,000 to £2,500

OFFICES OF BOARD.
Secretary, John T. Maxwell, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Assistant Secretaries, David Brown, &c. &c. Arthur
Grant, &c. &c.
General Superintendents of Poor and Insurances
Officer under Public Health Act, Alexander Stuart
Alex. B. Miller, &c. Cleveland Ellis George A.
Mackay, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Medical Inspectors, Frederick Dittmar, &c. &c. Thomas
F. Dewar, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Veterinary Medical Inspector, Donald Laidlaw, &c. &c.
Insp. to Insp.
Engineering Inspector, J. Walker Smith, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Assistant do, David Donald, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Architectural do, John Wilson, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Assistant do, G. D. Macdonald, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Joint Medical Inspector, Mary J. Morrison, &c. &c.
Chiefs in Charge of Departments, Archd. Jas. Bain
(Housing and Town Planning), Alex. McKinnon
(Public Health), Alex. Oliphant (Sanitation, Ac-
counting, & Audit), Adam Small (Poor Law), Wm.
C. L. Brown (Local Govt.), James Macdonald (Fire-
Insurance), &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
(Registrar), &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL,
22 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.
Commissioners, Sir Thomas Mason (Chairman), &c. &c.
Legal Commissioners, J. Cowan, &c. &c. Sheriff J.
Wilson, &c. &c.
Medical Commissioners, John Macpherson, &c. &c.
(£2,500), Hamilton C. Mart, &c. &c. John Currie
&c. &c.
Deputy Commissioners, Charles Macpherson, &c. &c.
(£200), R. C. Brown, &c. (£200), J. P. Sturrock,
&c. &c. &c.
Secretary, A. D. Wood, &c. &c.
Chief Clerk, D. Forbes, &c. &c.
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, J. A. W. Stone
Senior Clerk, J. A. MacGregor

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE
COMMISSION
The Scottish Commission—£200,000
22 Prince Street, Edinburgh
Chairman, Sir James Leishman, &c. &c.
Principal Secretary, J. H. Jackson, &c. &c.
Deputy Secretaries, J. C. McNeill, &c. &c.
Commissioners, J. McNeill, Miss Paterson, &c. &c.
The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, &c. &c.
Secretary, J. Jeffrey, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Medical Officers, J. R. Currie, &c. &c. G. H. Calton, &c. &c.
Assistant Secretaries, H. L. F. Fraser, W. Leitch,
&c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Accountant, J. Stewart Roggie, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Legal Adviser, J. M. Vallance, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
First Clerk (Verbal), R. A. Pitt, A. Smith, &c. &c.
G. W. Wright, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Assistant Secretaries, S. H. C. Kerr, T. A. Moray,
W. A. M. Murray, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Superintendent of Registry, E. D. Ross, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Superintendent of Female Accounting Staff, M. H. &c. &c.
Wain, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.

Outdoor Staff
Chief Inspector J. W. Peck, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Deputy Chief Inspectors, S. H. Turner, A. Newlands,
&c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Inspectors (Male), J. Arnell, M. Beaton, W. Horne,
J. E. Highton, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp. (Female), D. S. Allan,
&c. &c. Insp. to Insp.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,
Mound, Edinburgh.
Director, J. L. Carr, &c. &c.
Keeper, T. Curran Morton
SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Queen Street, Edinburgh
Director, Jas. L. Carr
Keeper, T. Curran Morton
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,
Queen Street, Edinburgh
Director, Alexander O. Currie, &c. &c. Secy.
COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT
HOUSE,
22 George Street, Edinburgh.
Secretary, C. Dick Fiddle,
Assistant, D. A. Stevenson

PRISON COMMISSION—£7,000
22, Rutland Square, Edinburgh
Commissioners, The Master of Forth (Chairman),
&c. &c. James Devon, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Secretary and Inspector, David Cronin, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Chief Clerk, William Harvey, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Supt. of Statistics and Registrar, L. A. van den Bergh,
&c. &c. Insp. to Insp.

H. M. GENERAL REGISTERS HOUSE,
Registers House, Edinburgh.
Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Montrose, &c. &c.
Deputy Clerk Register, Keeper of the Records and
Registers-General for Scotland, Sir J. Pattison
MacDougall, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
General Registers Department
Deputy Keeper, G. A. Lee, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Chief Clerk, William Angus, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
First Clerk (Verbal), &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Second Clerk (Verbal), R. H. Lindsay, John Duff, David
Anderson, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Historical and Antiquarian Department
Curator, R. H. Stewart, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.
Assistant do, C. W. Tait, &c. &c. Insp. to Insp.

Scotland—Government Departments—Law Courts and Offices. 515

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.—*See 499*
Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, M.A., £500
First and Astronomer, J. Stoney, F.R.S., £500
Assist. Astronomer, H. W. Wright, M.A., £250
Assist. Astronomer, R. A. Baker, £250

SCOTTISH LAND COURT.

Grosvener Crescent, Edinburgh.
Members, The Hon. Lord Kennedy, LL.D. (Chairman), £500
Alasdair Dewar, Col. R. F. Duguid, C.B., E. E. Macdonald, Norman Reid, £500
Principal Clerk, William Mackenzie (Clerk of Court, Auditor, and Legal Assessor, Arthur Morgan)
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray, £500
W. A. Cairns, G. R. Lamb, £500
Keeper of the Rolls, Duncan Macfarlane.

SCOTTISH OFFICE.

Dorset House, Whitehall, N.W., and 6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood £500

Privy Secy, Viscount Phillips, Esq., and J. Dundas £500
Under-Secretary, Permanent, Sir James M. Dodds, £500
Principal Secy, W. A. C. Goudchild, £500
Asst. Secy, John Lamb, C.B., £500
Writer (Clerk), J. H. Gascoigne, M.O., F.J.G. Ross, £500
A. H. Smith, £500
Junior Secy, W. A. C. Goudchild, L. G. M. Glover £500
U. W. Milroy, P. R. Laird, W. Hogg £500

Clerk Assistant in Charge of Accounts, &c. R. Cotton

Secy of Registry, R. Penny £500
Inspector of Local Loans and Audits, and Ass't to £500
Accounting Officer, D. D. Moodie £500
Inspector of Alkali Works, W. S. Curphey (Chief), £500
Do., Anatomy, Sir J. A. Russell, M.D., £500
Do., Constabulary, Maj. A. G. Ferguson £500

Legal Department.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Robt. Murray, M.P., £500
Legal Secretary, M. Miller Craig, LL.B., £500
Solicitor-Gen., T. R. Morrison, M.C., £500

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

3 Parliament Square.
Principal Architect for Scotland, C. J. W. Simpson, £500
Asst. Architect, J. T. Gallie, J. H. Eyle, A.R.C.S., £500
J. H. Willis, A. H. Campbell, J. T. Skilton, J. F. Milne £500
Chief Clerk, G. W. Jupp £500
Solicitor, T. Carruthers, M.C., 10 Duke Street.

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D., F.R.S., £500
Assistant Keeper, W. Wright Smith, M.A., £500
Assistant, M. Macdonald, Harry F. Tait, F.R.S., £500
Do., Librarian, Matthew Y. Orr £500
Do., Librarian, James T. Johnston £500
Do., Herbarium, John F. Jeffrey £500
Do., Studio, Robt. M. Adam £500
Principal Gardener, Robert L. Harrow £500
Plant Propagator, Laurence S. Stewart £500

Scottish Law Courts and Offices

COURT OF SESSION (1899). LAW SERVICES, 25 Oct. to 20 March and 20 May to 20 July

Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. Alexander Ure (Lord Strathclyde).

Inner House—First Division

Rt. Hon. the Lord President (Lord Justice General) £500
The Rt. Hon. Alexander Ure (Lord Strathclyde) £500
Lord Johnston, Henry Johnston £500
Lord Macdonald, C. Kenneth Macdonald £500
Lord Skerrington, William Campbell £500

Second Division

Lord Scott Dickson (Rt. Hon. Charles Scott Dickson, £500
M.A.), Lord Justice Clerk £500
Lord Dundas, David Dundas £500
Lord Halcyon, Edward Theodore Halcyon £500
Lord Guthrie, Charles John Guthrie £500

Outer House

Lord Cullen, W. J. Cullen £500
Lord Dewar, Arthur Dewar £500
Lord Goudchild, George Lewis Macfarlane £500
Lord Hunter, William Hunter £500
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macleod Anderson £500
Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adam, M.C., £500
Inner House Depute Clerk, John Fulton, M.C., £500
(a vacancy) £500
Inner House Ordinary Clerk, J. Antonie, M.C., £500
Drummond, M.C., £500
Outer House Depute Clerk, John Moir, John Cairns, £500
Andrew Ross, M.C., J. H. Saunders, £500
Outer House Assistant Clerk, R. Maxwell Main, £500
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Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Scott Dickson £500
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Secretary, Depute Clerk, Harry E. Macdonald, M.A., £500
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Clerk of Trials & Registrar, And. Murray £500

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3 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
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Depute do. Joseph Nicoll £500

SCOTTISH COUNTIES AND CAPITALS, WITH POPULATION (1851) ACREAGE, CONVENTS, SHERIFFS-PRINCIPAL, AND CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

[illegible][illegible]

BURGH DIRECTORY OF SCOTLAND

Royal Burghs in Small Capitals.	Popu- lation, 1901	Rate per 1,000 Births Deaths	Rateable Value 1901- 2	Provost * Lord Provost.	Town Clerk.
ABERDEEN	162,801	14 6 16 9	976,478	*James Teggart	Wm Gordon, M.B.
AIRDIE	84,388	11 7 14 3	95,590	Alex Frew	Thomas Thomson.
ANFAN	4,129	11 1 17 6	22,013	Thomas Hy Foster	Murray Little.
ANSTRUTHER EASTERN	1,147	19 13	6,167	Wm. Oliphant	John Guthrie and Charles Hender- son Maxwell.
ANSTRUTHER WESTERN	350	30 68 9 06	1,666	John Porter	John Guthrie and Charles Hender- son Maxwell.
ARROTHA	20,648	11 31 18 11	88,000	G R Thomson	W K Macdonald.
AYR	34,985	15 14 17 06	135,194	John Mitchell.	P A. Thomson.
BALFOLK	1,173	18 74 13 63	4,884	D C Booth	John Valecor
BALFOLK OF INVERBELLIE	8,430	18 94 13 05	37,685	George Henderson	T Maule Guthrie.
BALFOLK	4,467	18 94 13 05	5,425	D J Balfour Kirke	Alex Mcintosh, R. Brown.
CAMPBELLTOWN	7,007	14 5 16 3	37,093	James Lethian	D J N Macgillivray.
Clydebank	45,000	30 68 13 83	136,760	John Taylor	John Hepburn.
Cuthbert	43,867	30 67 16 34	118,406	Thomas Davie	John Alston.
CRAIL	1,096	14 10 11 83	6,167	John Scott	John Guthrie and Charles Hender- son Maxwell.
Cromarty	1,500	15 10 15 06	3,500	James Ross	D M. Junior
CULLEN	1,598	17 10 15 06	4,777	John Forbes	Wm C Paterson
CULROSS	456	18 18 14 18	3,371	J A E. Cunningham	Alfred J. Ross
CUSSIE (FIFE)	4,380	18 18 14 18	17,708	James Stark	J L Anderson
DUNFALL	8,639	18 0 11 0	14,808	Alex Henderson	Alex Dewar
DUNFOLK	741	18 0 14 6	5,000	Wm. G. Moore	R M. Mackay
DUNFORTH	11,611	30 0 14 6	53,431	John Buchanan	Alex. Roberts
DUNFRIES	16,061	30 0 13 8	103,081	T R. Macaulay	E A. Grierson, John Grierson.
DUNDEE	1,306	15 10 16 8	14,118	Alex Simpson.	Robert White
DUNDEE	177,300	15 10 16 8	1,100,170	William Dow	W H B. Martin.
DUNFERMLINE	16,103	11 1 11 1	161,138	Robert Husband	John L. Jack
DYFART	4,159	16 7 14 5	15,469	James O. Anderson	James Herd
EDINBURGH	300,000	10 0 15 4	1,906,469	*Robert K. Inches	Sir Thomas Hunter.
ELGIN	6,965	19 5 10 4	47,106	*William Ramsay	L.D. W.S.
Falkirk	24,065	16 0 11 0	156,000	James Cairns Bogie	A G. Lockhart
FARFAR	10,648	18 71 14 84	46,931	James Moffat	A Balfour Gray
FIFE	4,411	18 0 16 36	11,390	Robt Jas Douglas	A MacHardy
FORTROSE	970	18 1 15 0	5,199	J M. Stuart	Robt Urquhart, Jr
Glasgow	14,519	18 0 13 0	70,508	G P. Rutherford	John Henderson.
Glasgow	774,600	17 0 16 37	7,500,773	*Thomas Dunlop.	J R. Lumsden
Glasgow	78,000	17 5 18 34	43,594	Wm B. McMillan	Sir John Lindsay.
Glasgow	4,100	17 3 15 0	11,371	George Young	G H MacCulloch.
Glasgow	26,644	14 1 14 6	166,791	James Moffat	G H Stevenson
Glasgow	16,577	13 0 14 0	86,723	John Melrose	P M. Kirkpatrick.
Glasgow	531	13 0 14 0	3,605	John Gilman	Robert Purdon.
Glasgow	3,921	13 0 14 0	31,000	Henry Findlay	R. S. Corrigan
Glasgow	11,111	13 0 14 0	11,111	John Burns	John B. Menzies.
Glasgow	3,980	13 0 14 0	11,111	James Skinner	K. MacDonald.
Glasgow	11,111	13 0 14 0	11,111	James Borland.	John Kellas.
Glasgow	4,751	13 0 14 0	11,111	John Stewart Boyd	David Gilchrist.
Glasgow	11,111	13 0 14 0	11,111	Mathew Smith.	J C. Halliburton.
Glasgow	11,111	13 0 14 0	11,111	Alexander Black.	Wm. Middlemas.
Glasgow	11,111	13 0 14 0	11,111	Thomas Hutton.	J Guthrie and C
Glasgow	11,111	13 0 14 0	11,111	John Smith	H Maxwell.
Glasgow	11,111	13 0 14 0	11,111	Sir Robert Lock	W. Millie Dow
Glasgow	11,111	13 0 14 0	11,111	Wm. R. Balle	W MacBain.
Glasgow	11,111	13 0 14 0	11,111	Wm. R. Balle	Wm. L. Macintosh.
Glasgow	11,111	13 0 14 0	11,111	Wm. R. Balle	John Gibson.
Glasgow	11,111	13 0 14 0	11,111	Wm. R. Balle	W. J. Heddie.

1 Population 1901 1,000,000

Royal Burghs in GRAND CAPITALS.	Popu- lation, 1911	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value, 1911 £	Provost = Lord Provost	Town Clerk
		Births	Deaths			
LANARK	5,000	28 2	15 9	25,680	James Paton	James Aunan.
LAUDER	5,000	26 1	14 3	2,567	S. H. Lindsay	George Rankin.
Leith	20,426	26 9	15 4	494,340	Malcolm Smith	D Robertson, L.L.S., S.S.C.
LEITHGOW	4,000	24 7	13 2	17,426	J. B. Thomas	James Russell
LOCHMARKE	1,000	27 0	12 3	1,861	Wm. J. Halliday	John B. McRish.
MONTROSE	10,000	20 29	12 8	58,796	Alex. Thomson	James Cunningham.
Motherwell	40,378	21 2	13 0	219,890	Andrew Wilson	James Burns.
Musselburgh	15,934	20 0	10 0	73,174	Robert Millar	John Richardson
NAIRN	4,000	25 0	10 0	24,600	K. Macrae	Alex. Horn
NEWBURN	1,000	14 7	10 5	10,000	Geo. Anderson	A. H. Brockton
NEW GALLOWAY	276	8 5	8 3	1,604	Dr. Cowan	R. Johnstone
NORTH BRANFORD	1,000	14 7	7 0	20,000	John Macintyre	A. D. Wallace
Oban	1,000	20 0	10 0	1,000	Archibald Black	Alexander S. Black.
Paisley	20,000	27 6	15 9	44,073	John Robertson	Mrs. Martin
PERKINS	5,774	18 9	11 9	11,337	Peter Dalling	James W. Buchanan, L.L.S.
PERTH	20,000	19 9	13 1	190,301	"Charles Scott.	John Begg.
Peterhead	13,500	18 9	13 0	59,300	Wm. H. Leask	David Martin.
PITHEVEN	1,000	23 8	13 3	6,344	John Smart	A. I. Mackintosh.
Port Glasgow	17,775	24 3	17 3	88,500	P. Macfarlane	Andrew Paton.
QUEENSBERRY	2,000	24	14	10,000	Wm. McArthur	Peter Miller
RENFREW	10,000	29 3	18 1	61,000	Robert Anderson	Andrew R. Harper
ROTHES	9,000	19 0	16 4	59,000	James Fisher	Robert D. Hayle
RUTHVEN	24,310	20 8	14 0	124,691	Adam Aitken	Geo. Gray
ST. ANDREW'S	7,000	20 3	11 5	70,000	Prof. J. Herkless	Hugh Thomson.
SAVINGHAM	1,000	20 3	11 5	6,000	F. J. Tweedie	William Forsyth
SELKIRK	10,000	27 48	17 09	10,000	David Byrne	John Follet.
STIRLING	6,444	20 3	10 0	20,705	William Fox	David B. Morris.
STRANRAER	1,000	23 7	11 0	7,000	James Wattland	W. G. Belfast.
TAIR	1,000	20 77	9 47	3,000	Andrew McAdam	J. S. Cormack
WATFORD	9,000	27 0	10 5	20,775	David Hamilton	W. C. Lawrie
WICK	1,000	20 3	10 5	6,440	Thomas Shaw	Alexander Bruce
WIGTOWN	1,000	20 3	10 5	6,440	Thomas Shaw	John Black.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Estab- lished.	Club-House	No. of Members	Subscrip- tion Entr. Ann.	Secretary	Remarks.
Art.	1857	24, Bath St., Glasgow	430	8 s. 10 d.	3 Gs. Lawrence & Noble	Art.
Australasian	1857	25, Archibald Pl., Edinburgh	200	None	10 s. H. E. Kavanagh	Social.
Calcutta U.S.	1857	4, St. Andrew's Pl., Edinburgh	300	10 s. 10 d.	3 Gs. Capt. J. R. Hay	The Services.
Commercio	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
Cum gratia	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
County	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
Highland	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
Impact Union	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
Jockey	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
Kelvin	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
Liberal	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
New	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
Old	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
Northern	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
Paisley	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
Queen's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Andrew's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. George's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. John's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Luke's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Mark's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Matthew's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Michael's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Nicholas	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Paul's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Peter's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Thomas	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Vincent	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. George's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. John's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Luke's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Mark's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Matthew's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Michael's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Nicholas	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Paul's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Peter's	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Thomas	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.
St. Vincent	1857	21, Bathwell St., Glasgow	1,000	10 s. 10 d.	10 s. George H. Ross	Social.

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1900 Brown, A. K.	1923 McKay, W. D.
1901 Browne, G. W.	1924 Nisbet, E. E.
1902 Burnet, Sir J. J.	1925 Noble, Robert.
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1904 Gibb, Robert.	1927 Reid, Geo. Ogilvie.
1905 Guthrie, Sir James.	1928 Shird, W. Hume.
1906 Hardie, C. M.	1929 Roche, Alex.
1907 Hoie, William.	1930 Scott, Thomas.
1908 Hutchison, R. G.	1931 Stevenson, W. G.
1909 Kerr, Hy. W.	1932 Walls, William.
1910 Kinnear, John.	1933 Walton, Edw. A.
1911 Lorimer, J. H.	1934 Wingate, J. L.

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(1896) John Lavery, (1900) George Henry

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Brown, W. Marshall.	Michie, J. Coutie.
Burns, Robert.	Miller, James.
Cadenhead, James.	Mitchell, J. Campbell.
Cameron, D. Y.	Murray, David.
Duncan, John.	Nisbet, Folliott.
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Ganley, H. E.	Prie, George.
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Guthrie Smith, 205 St. Vincent Street

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(Incorporated 1884), 218 St. Vincent Street -
Pres., Alex. Moore, C.A.; Treas., T. & Craig
C.A.; Auditor, John Wilson, C.A.; Sec., D
Norman Shinn, B.L., C.A., 498 W. George
Street.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS
15, NEWLAND, Elmhouse Crescent. — Pres
W W Larkie, Vice Presidents, James Brown
Alexander Cleghorn, P N Cunningham,
Prof A L Mellanby, D.Sc., T Blackwood
Murray, D.Sc., Alexander Wilson, Sec. and
Editor, E H Parker

ROYAL INFIRMARY, Castle Street (1992).—*Superintendent, Dr J Maxtone-Thom Sec. and Cashier, R. Morrison Scott, C A, 125 Buchanan Street*

ROYAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW
(Insd. x8m), 507 Bath street — Pres., George
Nelson, LL.D., Vice Presidents John Edwards,
F.R.S., Charles L. Gibson, F.R.S., Sir John
Stirling Maxwell, Bart. Hon. Libr. Dr James
Knight, Hon. Treas., John Mann, jun., G.A.,
Sec. Prof Peter Bunnett.

VICTORIA INFIRMARY.—(Chairman, Lord Row-
allan Hon. Treas., John Fleming Hon. Sec.,
Wm Gray, Sec. and Treas., F. Blacet, 16
Carlton Place, S.W., Sup. Dr D O MacGregor,
M.B., Watrous Miss Jessie Campbell)

WESTERN LYNNMAN OF GLASGOW (Incorporated) — Chairman, Mr Matthew Arthur, Bt., Ser and Treas, J Matheson Johnston, C.A. 87 Union Street, Medical Dept, Dr Donald J Mackintosh. WYO. 11.11.

LANGRISH ATHLETIC (Incorporated 1897), St George's Place - Pres, The Marquis of Ailesa, Chairman of Governors Alexander Knox, F.R.S., Sec, Stuart & Forsyth

ST ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, 276
W Regent Street.—(Gen Sec, Wallwood E
Ferguson, W 4

ST. MARGARET COLLEGE - Pres., James Macfarlane Vice-Pres., Sir John de Primrose, Bart., Sec., J. T. Brown 11.11. or W. Robert St.

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
6	2	1	1	6	2	1	1	6	2	1	1
10	3	2	1	10	3	2	1	10	3	2	1
15	5	3	1	15	5	3	1	15	5	3	1
20	7	4	1	20	7	4	1	20	7	4	1
25	8	5	1	25	8	5	1	25	8	5	1
30	10	6	1	30	10	6	1	30	10	6	1
35	12	7	1	35	12	7	1	35	12	7	1
40	14	8	1	40	14	8	1	40	14	8	1
45	16	9	1	45	16	9	1	45	16	9	1
50	18	10	1	50	18	10	1	50	18	10	1
55	20	11	1	55	20	11	1	55	20	11	1
60	22	12	1	60	22	12	1	60	22	12	1
65	24	13	1	65	24	13	1	65	24	13	1
70	26	14	1	70	26	14	1	70	26	14	1
75	28	15	1	75	28	15	1	75	28	15	1
80	30	16	1	80	30	16	1	80	30	16	1
85	32	17	1	85	32	17	1	85	32	17	1
90	34	18	1	90	34	18	1	90	34	18	1
95	36	19	1	95	36	19	1	95	36	19	1
100	38	20	1	100	38	20	1	100	38	20	1
105	40	21	1	105	40	21	1	105	40	21	1
110	42	22	1	110	42	22	1	110	42	22	1
115	44	23	1	115	44	23	1	115	44	23	1
120	46	24	1	120	46	24	1	120	46	24	1
125	48	25	1	125	48	25	1	125	48	25	1
130	50	26	1	130	50	26	1	130	50	26	1
135	52	27	1	135	52	27	1	135	52	27	1
140	54	28	1	140	54	28	1	140	54	28	1
145	56	29	1	145	56	29	1	145	56	29	1
150	58	30	1	150	58	30	1	150	58	30	1
155	60	31	1	155	60	31	1	155	60	31	1
160	62	32	1	160	62	32	1	160	62	32	1
165	64	33	1	165	64	33	1	165	64	33	1
170	66	34	1	170	66	34	1	170	66	34	1
175	68	35	1	175	68	35	1	175	68	35	1
180	70	36	1	180	70	36	1	180	70	36	1
185	72	37	1	185	72	37	1	185	72	37	1
190	74	38	1	190	74	38	1	190	74	38	1
195	76	39	1	195	76	39	1	195	76	39	1
200	78	40	1	200	78	40	1	200	78	40	1
205	80	41	1	205	80	41	1	205	80	41	1
210	82	42	1	210	82	42	1	210	82	42	1
215	84	43	1	215	84	43	1	215	84	43	1
220	86	44	1	220	86	44	1	220	86	44	1
225	88	45	1	225	88	45	1	225	88	45	1
230	90	46	1	230	90	46	1	230	90	46	1

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

PHYSIOGRAPHY—Ireland is an island in the North Atlantic Ocean, between $51^{\circ} 56' - 55^{\circ} 30' N$ latitude and $9^{\circ} 25' - 10^{\circ} 30' W$ longitude, with a total area of 32,643 square miles, a greatest length of 224 miles, and a greatest breadth of 174 miles. It is separated from Great Britain by the Irish Channel and contains many isolated hills rising to a crest with a great plain in the centre, from 50-350 feet above sea level. The highest points in Ireland are Carrauntuhill (4,444 feet) and Ben Bulbin (3,534 feet) in the Macgillycuddy Reeks of Kerry (5,475 more (3,225 feet) on the boundary between Limerick and Tipperary; Lugnasquilla, in Wick low (3,225 feet), and Mullia (3,000 feet) in Mayo. The Shannon, the largest river in the British Isles, rises at the foot of Mullagh Mountain, in Cavan, and flows southward for some 224 miles, through Lough Allen, Bodery, Furber, Ree and Don, to a wide estuary and the Atlantic between Clare on the north, and Limerick and Kerry on the south. The Erne also drains westwards, and the Foyle and Suir northwards, into the Atlantic. The eastern system contains the Liffey, from the Wicklow Mountains to the Irish Sea at Dublin; the Boyne, from Kildare to the Irish Sea at Drogheda; the Suir, to Wexford Harbour; the Barrow, from the north and east and west, from the west, to the harbour of Waterford; the Blackwater, from the Kerry hills to Lough Harbour on the south coast; and the Lee, from the west to Cork Harbour on the south coast.

Ireland contains the largest lake in the United Kingdom in Lough Neagh, 224 sq miles in area, and is interspersed with lakes in the north and west, the largest being Lough Erne, Carrish and West in the north and west, Strangford in the north-east, and the Shannon chain, already mentioned in the centre. In the highlands of Kerry are the famous Lakes of Killarney.

CLIMATE—The climate is more equable than that of Great Britain, the range of temperature being smaller and the rainfall, although generally more abundant, is not so heavy as that of a large portion of Scotland, or so light as that of a large portion of eastern England.

POPULATION—The population of Ireland at the census of 1921 was 3,200,222 (1,598,048 males and 1,602,174 females) giving a density of 127 per sq mile. The estimated population at 30 June 1923, was 3,311,328. The population is distributed over the four provinces in the administrative counties and county boroughs and in the principal urban districts, as shown in the tables on pp 593 and 594. In 1924 the births numbered 99,000 (no 6 per 1,000), the deaths 72,000 (no 4 per 1,000), and the marriages 23,717 (5.4 per 1,000).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY—Ireland is mainly an agricultural country, but it imports a great quantity of farm produce, much of which could be produced in the island. In 1923 the value of farm produce and other food stuffs imported was £25,995,440, or more than one-third of the total imports. The total imports for the year amounted to £73,672,149, an increase on the year of £20,450, and the exports to £73,000,411, an increase of £4,700,411. In every year during the last decade, with the exception of 1921, there has been an increase in imports, and only two years during that period—1918 and 1922—have shown decreases in exports.

There has been a marked improvement in the volume of Ireland's trade as well as in its value. Of the exports, 55 per cent consists of farm produce, 39 per cent of manufactured goods, and 6 per cent of raw materials. Ireland's imports are worth £26,221,000 per head, and her exports £16,174,000 per head of her population. The principal exports are live stock, bacon and hams, butter, poultry, eggs, oats, potatoes, vegetables, and flax, &c. together with the products of the live stock industries—such as hides, skins, wool, feathers, &c. Ireland exported in 1923 36,643 horses to Great Britain, as compared with 22,899 which came from the rest of the world; 1,209,622 cattle, against 14,743; 699,295 sheep, against 501 and 200,000 swine; 999,257 cwt of bacon, against 4,229,890 cwt (almost all coming from Denmark and the United States); and 220,422 cwt of hams, against 544,993 cwt (practically all coming from Canada and the United States).

GOVERNMENT—Ireland sends 203 members to the Imperial House of Commons (see p 500), and the Irish Peers elect from among themselves 28 representatives to sit in the House of Lords (see p 229). The Government of Ireland Act, passed on Sept 28, 1924, provides a separate Legislature for dealing with certain Irish affairs, and reduces the Irish representation in the Imperial House of Commons from 203 to 42, but its operation is suspended until after the termination of the war. The Lord Lieutenant, appointed by the Crown and holding office during the continuance of the Government that appoints him is now the official head of the Executive Government, but the Chief Secretary, who usually sits in the Cabinet virtually controls all Irish administration. The Irish branches of the Customs and Excise, the Inland Revenue, and the Post Office are controlled from London headquarters. Under the Imperial Treasury are the Treasury Remembrancer's Office in Ireland, the Irish Board of Public Works, and the Irish Valuation Office, and through the Joint Committee which regulates the administration of the National Insurance Act, the Treasury also controls the Irish Commission under that Act. The Board of Trade has branches in Ireland dealing with the Mercantile Marine, the Royal Naval Reserve and Labour Exchanges, and its sanction is necessary for all expenditure by the Commissioners of Irish Lights. The remaining public services in Ireland are either wholly or partly under the Irish Government, their official heads, whether paid or unpaid, are appointed by the Crown, or by the Lord Lieutenant and with the exceptions noted in the following pages they are wholly maintained or assisted out of the annual Parliamentary Vote. The salaries of the Irish Judiciary and of four of the principal Land Commissioners are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

RELIGION—The last Irish census shows—

	Number	Percentage of Population
Roman Catholics	2,440,670	73.9
Church of Ireland	574,611	13.1
Presbyterians	440,595	10.6
Methodists	20,376	0.4
and other denominations	65,500	1.5
Information refused	2,172	0.1
Total	3,200,222	100.0

The principal bodies included in the year "other denominations" are—Congregationalists or Independents, 2,300; Baptists, 2,500; Unitarians, 1,700; Reformed Presbyterians, 2,200; Brethren, 2,000; Jews, 2,100. Roman Catholics form the large majority of

the inhabitants of Leitrim, Munster, and Connaught. In Ulster, Roman Catholics form the largest single body, the figures per 1,000 being—Roman Catholics, 430; Church of Ireland, 220; Presbyterians, 160; Methodists, 20; and "all other denominations," 34.

His Majesty's Household in Ireland.

Hereditary Lord High Steward in Ireland, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, K.C.V.O.
Hereditary Chief Butler in Ireland, Marquess of Ormonde, K.P., H.M.I.
Honorary Physicians, J. Little, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., Sir John Moore, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., D.L.
Honorary Surgeons, Lt.-Col. Sir C. B. Hall, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.S., Lt.-Col. Sir T. Miles, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Honorary Surgeon Oculist, C. H. Fitzgerald, M.D.

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. 129.]
Ulster King of Arms and Regent of Order of St. Patrick, Capt. N. E. Wilkinson, C.V.O., F.R.A.
Attache Pursuivant and Deputy Ulster King of Arms, M.A. LL.B.
Registrar of the Office of Arms, T. U. Sadler, Esq.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

His Excellency the Right Honourable Ivor Churchill Gresham, and Baron Wimborne C.B.E., born 16th January 1863, married, 1908, Hon. Alice Katherine Grosvenor, daughter of and Lord Ebury, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, sworn in 18th February 1903. £20,000

THE VICE REGAL HOUSEHOLD

Private Secretary, Lord Basil Blackwood, £200
Ulster King of Arms, Capt. N. E. Wilkinson, C.V.O., F.R.A. 30
State Steward and Chamberlain, 500
Comptroller, Capt. A. I. G. Murray-Graham 300
Military Sec., Capt. Sir George L. L. B. 400
Freemote, Bart.
Master of the Stables, Capt. G. Haselme
Adieu-de-Camp, Lieut. Humphrey Lloyd,
Lieut. Hon. Ian Maitland each 200

Gentleman in Waiting, S. M. Power
Physicians in Ordinary, R. Macdowell (Congrave M.D., F.R.C.P.I., and James Craig, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., F.R.C.S.I., and E. H. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S.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, W. L. de Courcy
Wheeler M.D., F.R.C.S.I. £200
Surg. Oculist, H. C. Mooney, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Surg. Dentist, G. J. Goldie, D.D., L.R.C.P.I.
Dean of Chapel Royal, Rev. C. W. O'H. Meane, M.A. 200

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

His Excellency The Lord Lieutenant

H. H. the Duke of Connaught.
Lord Chancellor—J. J. O'Brien
Marquess of Ormonde
Earl of Westminster
Earl of Meath
Earl of Fingall
Earl of Mayo
Earl of Devon and Mount Earl
Earl of Salisbury
Earl of Alderney
Viscount Morley of Blackburn
Viscount Bryce
Lord Glenbrook
Lord Castletown
Lord Alton
Lord Bury
Lord Grandall
Lord Atkinson
Lord Fife
Lord Macdonald
Anglican Bishop (Chief Sec.)
Christopher Forbes (Lt. Ch. Sec.)
Sir Wm. Moore Johnson, Bart.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.

Sir Andrew Marshall Porter, Bart.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Hugh Holmes
John Young
Arthur James Balfour
John George Gibson (Judge)
Sir Joseph West Ridgeway
Dodgson H. Maddison (Judge)
Gerald W. Balfour
Sir Edward Henry Carson
Hon. Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett
William Duggan Andrews
Sir David Harrel
William Kenny (Judge)
Jonathan Ross
John Ross (Judge)
Sir Henry Augustine Robinson
Frederick Wrench
Thomas Andrews
Walter Russel Long
James Henry Munn Campbell
Sir Patrick Coll
Richard R. Cherry (Lt. Ch. Justice)
Richard Edward Meredith

Alexander M. Carlisle
Robert Young
Hon. Sir Neville G. Latham
Thomas Wallace Russell
Sir James Brown Donoherty
James (Viscount) Wylie (Judge)
William Frederick Bailey
Sir Robert E. Matheson
Thomas Hamilton
Michael Francis Cox
Robert G. Glendinning
Lawrence A. Waldron
Chas. A. O'Connor (Master of Ballis)
Thomas Loplell O'Shaughnessy
Sir Arthur H. P. Paget
William Hunter, Lord (Judge)
Edward Archibald
Thos. F. Molony (Lord Justice)
William Joseph Ryan Starke
Jonathan Pitt (Judge)
Sir Matthew Nathan
John Denham
Stephen James (Lord Justice)

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

For further particulars relating to the County Boroughs see Municipal Directory of Ireland.

The figures in this column for the City of London and Tower include those for the parts of Belfast, Co. Down, which heretofore were part of those respective counties.

Secretary, Hy Williams, M.P., L.B., *£400 to £450*
Asst. Secretary, J. E. Shanahan, *£300 to £350*
Staff Officers, J. G. Taw, J. Healy, T. F. Foley, George
 Price, M.D., *£200 to £250*, H. P. Boland, *£200 to £250*
Accountant, J. L. Collins, *£200 to £250*
Heads of Divisions, J. J. Healy, A. H. Mulvey, J.
 Ballaghy, *£200 to £250*
Inspector, T. M. Balcham, M.P., *£200 to £250*
Asst. Sec., C. H. O'Leary, M.P., *£200 to £250*
Asst. Sec., J. C. Smith, *£200 to £250*
Solicitor & Treasury Solicitor in Ireland, J. Donnelly
£200 to £250
Principal Surveyors of Buildings, J. H. Penland, M.P.,
 F.R.I.A., A. Robinson, M.P., *£200 to £250*
Asst. P.M. Surveyors, W. M. Paton, A.R.I.A., A. R.
 Brown, E. Twist, H. Albury, A.M.I.C.E., *£200 to £250*

R.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

Dublin Branch, Custom House.

Superintendent, H. E. Fitzmaurice, *£200 to £250*
Deputy Sec., E. H. Chapman, *£200 to £250*
Technical Officer, J. E. H. Wilson, *£200 to £250*
Editor, Printer & Publisher of Dublin Gazette, A.
 Thom & Co., Ltd., 87-89 Mch. Abbey Street, Dublin

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COM-
MISSION (IRELAND),

Peninsula Ho., 17, Mount St. Dublin—*£400,000*
Chairman, Sir Joseph A. Giffen, *£5,000*
Private Secretary, J. B. Shaw, *£2,000*
Deputy Chairman, Walter B. Kinnear, *£2,000*
Deputy Sec., Wm. J. Maguire, M.P., and Mrs. M. L.
 Delaney, M.A., each *£2,000*, Chief Registrar of
 Friendly Societies.
Secretary, John Houlliman, *£200 to £250*
Assistant Secretary, Pierce Kent, *£200 to £250*
Accountant, D. F. Gallagher, *£200 to £250*
Asst. Sec. Clerks and Asst. Secs., J. Dunne, J. J.
 Fanning, J. E. Finn, W. R. Macaulay, J. A.
 McCarron, A. F. J. Moran, C. J. Murphy, *£200 to £250*
Mail Clks., J. O'Donoghue, Chas. Dickson, *£200 to £250*
Assistant Medical Officer, Thomas O'Brien, *£200 to £250*
Legal Adviser, Hugh Moran, *£200 to £250*

Outdoor Staff

Chief Inspector, Cecil H. Dwyer, *£200 to £250*
Inspectors, J. Cassidy, B. Clendinning, J. Gray, T.
 Roche, W. Walker, *£200 to £250*, Mrs. N. H.
 Walker, *£200 to £250*

Friendly Societies Registry,

St. Patrick's Church, Dublin.

Asst. Regr. for Ireland, D. O'Connell, *£200 to £250*

BOARD OF TRADE,

St. John's Quay, Dublin.

Principal Officer, Capt. William Tiller, *£200 to £250*
Super. Sec., T. D. Taylor, *£200 to £250*, **Eng. Sec.**, F. Carruthers,
£200 to £250, **Asst. Secs.**, W. H. Chanter, T. Dwyer,
£200 to £250, **Engineer Surveyors**, W. L. Ward, J. R. Harris,
 J. A. Lynch

Lieutenants—Engineer Surveyors, T. Keady,
£200 to £250, **Asst. Sec.**, P. H. Hursey, G. M. Gray, *£200 to £250*,
 R. Blake

Quartermasters—Nautical Surveyors, Capt. R. J. Sharpe,
Chief Officer, W. McLean, M.P.

Marine Department.

Marine Marine Office, 21 and 23 Eden Quay,
 Dublin and Victoria Road, Cork.

Royal Naval Reserve, Dublin

Regiment, Capt. Sir Alex. A. Walker Bart., M.P.

Regiment, John George Clements, M.P.

Labour Exchange and Unemployment Insurance,
 Lord Edward St. Dublin

First Offr. for Ireland, Major T. W. M. Fuge,
£200 to £250

Asst. Sec., B. J. Gwynn, *£200 to £250*

Commissioners of Irish Lights,

D'Ober Street, Dublin

Scientific Officer, Mr. Howard Grubb, M.P.

Secretary, Herbert G. Clark

Inspector of Lights, R. Dunn

Asst. Sec., H. H. Maudsley

Engineer & Asst. Sec., C. W. Keble, M.P.

Asst. Sec., W. W. Nugent, M.P.

Accountant, C. F. E. J. J. J.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES IN IRELAND, 1881-1914.

Produce	QUINTAL PRICES IN IRELAND							
	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89
Wheat	cwt	7 12 1/2	6 5 1/2	6 6 1/2	6 4 1/2	6 5 1/2	7 1 1/2	7 5 1/2
Oats	"	6 0 1/2	5 3 1/2	6 4	5 2 1/2	5 2 1/2	5 10 1/2	6 4
Barley	"	7 2 1/2	6 2 1/2	6 1 1/2	6 8	7 0 1/2	7 2 1/2	7 8 1/2
Hay	"	8 6 1/2	8 2 1/2	3 2 1/2	5	3 0	3 0 1/2	3 2 1/2
Potatoes	"	12	10 1/2	8 5 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Green Seeds	"	12	10 1/2	8 5 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Butter	"	108 3	89 3	96 5	89 9	94 11	101 4	105 6
Pork	"	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Flax	"	14 1/2	6 4 1/2	6 1 1/2	6 7 1/2	6 1 1/2	6 1 1/2	6 4 1/2
Wool	"	14 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2
Eggs	"	120	7 2	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6
Beef	"	63 4	53 6	53 10	53 8	53 8	53 8	53 8
Mutton	"	72 9	60 5	60 5	60 5	60 5	60 5	60 5
Store Cattle	"	122 8	122 9	122 6	124 11	126 7	124 11	126 8
2 to 3 years	head	122 8	122 9	122 6	124 11	126 7	124 11	126 8
3 to 4 years	"	122 8	122 9	122 6	124 11	126 7	124 11	126 8
and over	"	122 8	122 9	122 6	124 11	126 7	124 11	126 8
Springers	"	122 8	122 9	122 6	124 11	126 7	124 11	126 8
Store Sheep	"	122 8	122 9	122 6	124 11	126 7	124 11	126 8
Lambs	"	122 8	122 9	122 6	124 11	126 7	124 11	126 8
2 to 3 years	"	122 8	122 9	122 6	124 11	126 7	124 11	126 8
and over	"	122 8	122 9	122 6	124 11	126 7	124 11	126 8

The Irish Judiciary, Magistracy, and Police.

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

House of Lords.

(For Constitution see p. 298.)

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE IN IRELAND.

Four Courts, Dublin—£124,744.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges—Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Chief Baron.

Lord Justices—Rt Hon Stephen Ronan (1895) and Rt. Hon. Thomas F. Molony each £4,000
Rt Hon. and Ch. of Error, R. C. de Varona £1,500

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chancery Division.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. J. J. O'Brien (1893) £6,000

Clerk of the Crown and Highways and Permanent Secretary Gerald Moran £500

Private Secretary, J. Gerald Dougherty £500

Chief Clerk, Edward D. MacLaughlin, LL.B. £1,000

Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Chas. A. O'Connor, M.A. (1895) £4,000

Chief Clerk, Edward W. Salmon £2,000

Chancery Judge, Hon. D. F. Martin (1894) £3,500

Chief Clerk, T. W. Elkerker £1,000

Land Judge, Rt. Hon. J. Ross, LL.D. (1896) £3,500

Registrar, J. M. Kennedy £1,500

King's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. R. R. Cherry LL.D. (1894) £5,000

Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. Chr. Palles, LL.D. (1894) £4,500

Justices, Rt. Hon. John G. Gilson, M.A. (1888) £4,000

Rt. Hon. Dodgson M. Madden, LL.D. (1894) £4,000

Probate and Matrimonial, Hon. Walter Boyd LL.D. (1897) £3,500

Admiralty and Bankruptcy, Rt. Hon. William Kenny, M.A. (1897) £4,000

Rt. Hon. Wm. Huston Dodd, M.A. (1897) £4,000

Jonathan Finn M.A. (1895) each £3,500

Master, Arthur B. Courtney C.B. LL.D. £1,500

Sergeant and Clerk of the Crown, Jas. O'Brien £200

Registrar, H. Vivian Fox, B.A. £1,500

Assessors, V. C. Kennedy £200

Assistant Registrar, T. O'Brien £200 to £2,700

Probate and Matrimonial Branch.

Chief Registrar, Henry C. Warren £1,500

Assistant Registrar, J. T. Goughigan, M.A. £200

Admiralty

Registrar, Charles T. Waters £500

Bankruptcy

Official Assignee, Alfred O'Hallinhead £1,500

Chief Registrar, W. H. Boyd £200

Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle £200

Court Registrar, R. G. Daniel £200

Consolidated Office of Supreme Court.

Telling Masters, Valentine Kilbride, James A. Downing, and John F. Cullane each £1,000

Accountant-General, Luke A. Teeling £1,000

Clerk of Judgments, etc., J. M. Lavery £200 to £1,000

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

Upper Merrion Street, Dublin—£74,500.

Judicial Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Mr Justice Wylie, LL.D. (1895) £2,500. Hon. Mr Justice Fitzgerald (1895) £2,500.

Estimate Commissioners, Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench, B.L. £2,000. Rt. Hon. W. F. Bailey, C.B., and W. R. Stuart. each £4,000

Secretary, C. T. Board, LL.D. £1,500

Office of Public Trustee,

32, Nassau Street, Dublin

Public Trustee, A. McClinton £1,500

Registry of Deeds,

The Temple Henrietta Street, Dublin.

Registrar, Richard Manders, C.B., K.C. £4,400

Public Record and State Papers Office,

Four Courts, Dublin and Record Tower, Dublin

Castle—£6,900.

Keeper of the Records (ex-officio), Rt. Hon. the

Master of the Rolls.

Deputy Keeper, M. I. McEnery, M.B.A. £700 to £800

Assistant Deputy Keeper, H. Wood, B.A. M.B.A. £500 to £700

Recorder and County Court Judges.

(With the Counties and Cities in which they exercise jurisdiction.)

RECORDERS OF—

Dublin (City and Co. of Dublin) (£2,500) First

Rt. Hon. T. L. O'Shaughnessy, K.C. 1895

Cork (City and Co. of Cork & E.R.) (£2,000) 1895

M. J. Bourke, M.A., K.C. 1895

Belfast (Belfast City and Co. of Antrim) (£2,000) 1897

J. Walker, Esq., M.A., K.C. 1897

Londonderry (City and Co. of Londonderry) (£2,500) 1899

Andrew Todd, LL.D., K.C. 1899

Galway (Town and Co. of Galway) (£2,500) 1893

R. J. Doyle, M.A., K.C. 1893

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,400).

Co. of Down—James Orr, M.A., K.C. 1891

Queens Co., City and Co. of Wicklow, City and Co. of Wexford—Hon. David Fitzgerald, B.A., K.C. 1891

Co. of Tipperary—J. H. Moore, M.A., K.C. 1891

Co. of Carlow, Kildare, Wexford, and Wexford—R. W. Brereton Barry, B.A., K.C. 1891

Co. of Donegal—John F. Cooke, LL.B., K.C. 1893

Co. of Roscommon and Sligo—J. Wakely, M.A., K.C. 1894

King's Co. and Co. Longford, Meath, and Westmeath—M. Drummond, M.A., K.C. 1894

Co. Clare—M. McD. Bodkin, K.C. 1897

City and Co. of Limerick—P. H. Law Smith, LL.D., K.C. 1898

Co. of Armagh and Louth—G. G. Green, B.A., K.C. 1899

Co. of Mayo—Charles F. Doyle, M.A., K.C. 1891

Co. of Fermanagh and Monaghan—W. J. Johnston M.A., LL.B., K.C. 1891

Co. of Tyrone—John Linahan, K.C. 1891

Co. of Kerry—Chas. Drummond, LL.D., K.C. 1893

Co. of Caron and Leitrim—Wm. H. Brown, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., K.C. 1894

Co. Cork, W.R.—John W. Hyman, M.A., K.C. 1895

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Lower Castle Yard, Dublin Castle—£109,944.

Chief Commissioner, Lt. Col. W. Edgeworth-Johnstone £7,000

Assistant Commissioner, Fergus Quinn £500

Sec. and Act., W. A. Magill, B.A. £400 to £500

Finance Clerk, E. L. Cuthbert £200 to £300

Police Force.

Chief Superintendent. £200 to £300

Superintendent, Detective Branch. £200 to £300

Superintendents. £200 to £300

Chief Inspector, Detective Branch. £100 to £200

as Inspr. (Police Br.) £200 to £300

Approximate Strength, 1915-16.

Uniform Service—41 Station Sergeants, 170 Sergeants, and 1,100 Constables. Det Br.—28 Sergeants, 25 Detective Officers, and 6 Constables.

Divisional Magistrates.

Police Courts—

Inn's Quay, Dublin, and Kingstown.
 Chief Magistrate—E. G. Swift, M.A. & C. £1,000
 Magistrates—T. C. Drury, M.A., LL.B., M.C. Machinery, &c. (vacant) each £1,000
 Chief Clerk—N. Colgan £500

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY

Headquarters, Dublin Castle—£1,454,067
 Inspector-General, Col. Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,500 to £1,500
 Private Sec. G. H. Mercer £100
 Deputy J. G. W. A. O'Connell £1,000 to £1,500

Asst. Sec. W. M. Davies, H. D. Tracks

Prin. Staff Officer, H. M. Metcalfe £200 to £250
 Accountant, W. Campbell £200 to £250
 Asst. Accountant, G. McDonagh £200 to £250
 Staff Officers, W. Kelly, J. Robb, W. J. Randle, J. J. Moore £200 to £250

Depot, Phoenix Park, Dublin

Asst. Insp.-Genl. Commandt. E. H. Pearson £200
 Surgeon, P. J. Peacock, L.R.C.P. and S.L. £200

Countess, &c.

Comms. of Police (Belfast), T. J. Smith, J. P. £200
 36 Constab. Inspectors £200 to £250
 195 District Inspectors £200 to £250

Approximate Strength, 1915-16.

230 Head Constables, 1,600 Sergeants, 370 Acting Sergeants, and 8,177 Constables, total, 10,230

Principal Irish Institutions

NOTE—Irish Branches of Institutions, Societies, &c., which have their headquarters outside Ireland are not included

ACADEMY ROYAL IRISH (1766) 15 Dawson Street, Dublin—Pres. Rev. J. F. Maloney, D.D. & C. Provost of T.C.D., Sec. J. A. McQuillan, D.Sc. F.R.S. Sec. of Council, H. W. Barry, LL.D., LL.B., Res. Sec. R. Macaulay LL.D.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL LISTER (1854), Ballinacorney, Belfast—Sec. Kenneth MacRae

ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, ROYAL SOCIETY OF 6 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin—Gen. Sec. E. C. R. Armstrong, M.A., Chas. McNeill
 APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND (1871), Mary St., Dublin—Governor J. C. M. Walter, M.D., LL.D. Sec. H. W. Mason LL.D.

ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE (1859), 30 South Frederick St. Dublin—Pres. (1915-16) R. C. Orpen, R.N.A., Sec. F. G. Hicks, F.R.I.A.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY OF TRINITY COLLEGE (1795), Dundalk, Castleknock 10 Dublin—Royal Astronomer of Ireland, H. C. Plummer, M.A.

BANKERS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF (1891), 93 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin—Sec. Lt. Christian CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND INSTITUTE OF (1888), 4 College Green, Dublin—Pres. (1915-16) David Telford Sec. J. Harold Finn

CIVIL ENGINEERS OF IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF (1859), 25 Dawson St., Dublin—Pres. (1915-16) Mark Ruddle, M.I.E.E. Sec. A. Hamard, M.A. & C.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1770), Trinity College, Dublin—Auditor (1915-16) I. Roundtree, LL.B. Secs. T. C. K. Moore J. B. Hemill, LL.B.

COMMERCE, CHAMBERS OF — Belfast (1793), 7 Donegall Sq., W.—Sec. W. J. P. Wilson
 Dublin (1793), Dame St.—Asst. Sec. R. King Irvine

Limerick ()—Sec. John P. Power
 Waterford ()—Sec. J. Allingham
 COMMERCE AND SHIPPING, FIRM INCORPORATED CHAMBERS OF (1880), Commercial Buildings, Cork—Deputy Sec. G. C. Tolerton

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION, IRISH (1880), 30 Le. Abbey St., Dublin—Pres. (1915) J. M. Dunlop, Sec. J. McConville
 COUNTY COUNCILS, GENERAL COUNCIL OF IRISH (1880), 3 Cavendish Row, Dublin—Sec. A. Knight John

DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF (1856), 45 Moleworth St., Dublin—Sec. G. D. Williams

DUBLIN SOCIETY ROYAL (1732), Leinster House, Kildare St. Dublin—Pres. Lord Rathdownell H.M.L. Sec. R. G. Carlen LL.B., Sir J. M. Grath LL.D., Rev. E. J. Moss, F.R.S.

FLAX NUTRIAL ASSOCIATION (1799), Donegall St., W. Belfast—Sec. W. J. E. Wilson

FREEMASONS, IRISH GRAND LODGE OF, Masonic Hall, Moleworth St., Dublin—Grand Master, Earl of Darnley, Hon. Sec. J. P. O'Connell, Sec. C. A. Cameron, M.D. & C. Dep. Ord. Sec. H. F. Flavelle

GOLDBENESS ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND, Alexandra College, Dublin—Sec. Miss H. B. Lewis, M.A., Wm. Lawson LL.D.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS (see also Port and Docks Board) — Belfast (1793), Corporation Sq.—Sec. W. A. Curtis, Insp. T. A. Gillart B.E., M.Inst.C.E.

Cork (1880) Customs House—Sec. Wm. Dunnigan Insp. James Price, B.E.I., Wm. D. O'Connell Insp. John J. Power Insp. Eng. H. V. Mottney B.E., M.Inst.C.E.

Waterford—Sec. J. Allingham Insp. W. Friel C.E.

HISTORICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Cork (1901)—Sec. P. G. Lee, L.R.C.P. & S.L., J. Coleman, F.R.S.A. & C.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1850), 3 Moleworth St., Dublin—Sec. E. Knowlton F.R.S.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND, DUBLIN (1874), 25 William St.—Asst. Sec. G. Wilkinson

IRISH TRINITY (1901), Patrick St., Dublin—Sec. James A. Ryan

LAW SOCIETY OF IRELAND, INCORPORATED (1845), Solicitors' Bldg., Four Courts, Dublin—Pres. (1914-15) A. E. Bradley, Sec. W. G. Walsby

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY (1870), King's Inns, Henrietta St., Dublin—Auditor (1915-16) Lieut. J. P. O'Connell, Sec. D. MacMansfield and V. L. Marland
 LINEN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION (1801), 7 Donegall Sq., W., Belfast—Sec. W. J. P. Wilson
 MARINE GUARDIANSHIP IN IRELAND (OCEAN MASONIC HALL, Moleworth St., Dublin, Asst. Sec. John Holdbrook)

Female Orphan School (open), Ballsbridge, Dub.
Infants' School, Miss W. M. Coleman.
Orphan School (open), Ballymore, Mon.
 Douglas, Co. Dublin—**Board Master**, James
 Moore, M.A.

Victoria Jubilee Anniversary Fund.
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, IRISH (1839)—**Sec.**, C
 H. Glick, 28 Dame St., Dublin.

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, IRISH ASSOCIATION
 OF (1922) 28 Dawson St., Dublin—**Secs.** E.
 Finlay Heron, M.A., T. F. McGahan.

MUSIC, ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF (1825), 36
 Westland Row, Dublin—**Sec.**, C. E. Grahame
 Harvey, *Lady Supr.*, Miss Craig.

PAINTING, SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE,
 ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF (1823), 4r
 Abbey St., Dublin—**Pres.**, Desmond O'Brien,
 R.A.; **Keeper and Treasr.**, J. M. Kavanagh,
 R.A.; **Sec.**, H. Blair Browne, R.A.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND (1825),
 67 Lr Mount St., Dublin—**Pres.** (1915-16)
 James Tate, *Regis.* Arthur T. Fells.

PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF
 (1857), Kildare St., Dublin—**Pres.** (1915-16),
 E. MacDowell Conyngham, M.D., *Regis.* T. P. C.
 Kirpatrick, M.D.

PORT AND DOCK BOARD DUBLIN (1782), West
 moreland St.—**Sec.**, N. Proud, *Chief Engr.*, J.
 W. Griffiths, A.M.I.N.C.E.

**STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL INQUIRY SOCIETY OF
 IRELAND** (1847), 53 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.

—**Secs.** W. Lawson, LL.D., H. Wood, M.B.A.
 K. M. Palmer, M.D.
PORT AND HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS, LONDON-
 DERRY (1824)—**Sec.**, James Dawson, *Engr.*,
 A. M. C. Stewart, B.A.L., M.I.N.C.E.

STOCK EXCHANGES—
 Belfast, 24 Lombard St.—**Sec.**, James Carson
 Dublin, Anglessea St.—**Sec.**, John Godfrey
 Place.

SURGEONS IN IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF
 (1784), 22 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin—**Pres.**
 (1915-16), F. Conway Dwyer, M.D. **Sec.**, Sir C.
 A. Cameron, M.D., C.B., *Regis.*, Alfred Miller.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LIBRARY AND HISTORI-
 CAL SOCIETY** (1902), St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.
 —**Author** (1915-16), J. G. O'Connor, M.A.,
Sec., J. J. Murney and H. G. McGrath.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (1823),
 Trinity College, Dublin—**Pres.** (1915-16), A.
 E. L. West, *Sec.*, I. Green.

WATER COMMISSIONERS, BELFAST CITY AND
 DISTRICT (1840), 53 Royal Av., Belfast—**Sec.**,
 R. Hamilton, *Engr.*, F. W. McCullough,
 M.I.N.C.E.

**WOMEN'S NATIONAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF
 IRELAND** (1907) 9 Ely Pl., Dublin—**Hon.**
Medical Sec., Dr. Prudence Gamlin, *Hon.*
Gen. Sec., Miss M. McCarthy.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1822),
 Phoenix Park, Dublin—**Sec.**, Prof. G. H. Car-
 penter, *Supt. of Gardens*, B. B. Forster, M.D.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF IRELAND

Including County Boroughs, BOROUGH OTHER THAN TWENTY BOROUGHES, and Urban Districts
 having, according to the last Census (1921), a Population of 7,000 and upwards

County Boroughs, Boroughs OTHER THAN the Twenty Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Popu- lation 1921	Rate per 2,000, 1921	Rateable Value 1921	Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairman, 1921-22	Town Clerk or Clerk U.D.C.	
Armagh	7,256	22 5	27 5	21,608	THOMAS McLaughlin	James Lennon
Athlone	7,472	20 0	26 5	23,468	H. J. Connel	P. V. C. Murphy
Ballymacrea	11,882	22 0	28 4	35,595	Sam. Hoed	Henry O'Hara, M.P.
Bangor	7,776	20 3	27 3	47,727	John McKeen	James Milliken
Belfast	328,947	28 0	28 0	1,284,529	Sir Crawford McCullagh	Robert Meyer
Bray	7,627	20 6	26 6	31,076	James M. Hughes	Denis Mullally
CARRIGLISH	20,000	24 1	26 6	19,680	THOMAS O'BRIEN, M.P.	John F. O'Brien
Colebrookline	7,405	23 9	27 6	23,227	Andrew McPester	William Henry
Cork	78,673	24 3	29 9	289,694	Henry O'Shea	Flora W. McCarthy
Dublin	304,800	30 1	28 3	1,024,007	Ed. Han J. M. Gallagher	Henry Campbell
Dublin Suburbs—						
Blackrock	9,080	23 1	27 9	48,958	Alfred Sexton	John Mooney
Clontarf	17,219	26 0	28 9	81,080	Michael F. O'Brien	J. A. Vaughan, LL.D.
Pennycuik	29,294	27 6	26 6	136,299	Charles P. O'Neill	Joshua P. Manly
Rathfriland	29,440	25 6	25 7	124,344	John Russell	Reynolds Mason
DRUGHDA	12,901	23 0	27 2	25,849	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	J. R. Conolly
Dundalk	13,168	25 0	26 5	34,681	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	Matthew Comerford
Galway	12,256	27 3	28 0	29,809	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	T. H. Redington
KILKENNY	10,524	26 3	28 2	26,722	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	Edward G. Connel
Larne	8,028	26 3	28 2	26,722	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	Wm. G. Young
Lisburn	20,528	26 4	29 3	26,722	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	Wm. M. Nolan
Londonderry	20,528	26 4	29 3	26,722	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	T. M. Wilson
Lurgan	12,256	27 3	28 0	29,809	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	Sir F. H. Miller
Nenagh	11,882	26 3	28 2	26,722	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	F. W. Follock
Newtownards	9,080	23 1	27 9	48,958	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	W. M. Cronin
Portadown	11,882	26 3	28 2	26,722	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	Hugh McCreary
Queensdown	8,028	26 3	28 2	26,722	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	M. W. H. McCreary
Sligo	11,882	26 3	28 2	26,722	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	James H. Campbell
Tralee	11,882	26 3	28 2	26,722	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	John Ryan
Waterford	21,608	27 3	28 0	48,958	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	Michael O'Connor
WEXFORD	21,608	27 3	28 0	48,958	THOMAS F. O'NEILL	James J. Feely
						Wm. A. Browne

THE ISLE OF MAN (MUNA).

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. $54^{\circ} 3' - 54^{\circ} 45' N$ and long. $4^{\circ} 28' - 5^{\circ} 17' W$, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 141,263 (see 21 miles) acres, with a population (1911) of 25,083. The cultivated area (1909) was 23,285 acres, and the live stock included 5,458 horses, 21,368 cattle, 76,618 sheep, and 3,325 pigs. In the thirteenth 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 950 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 1266, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haaco 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 1292 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1292 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £477,244. 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 promulgations taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1911), 21,120 (Castle-town is the ancient capital), the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1902-13	1903-14	1904-15
Public revenue	£108,308	£128,108	£132,114
Public expenditure	70,730	80,440	86,443
Public debt	29,431	28,733	173,531

Lieutenant-Governor, The Lord Raglan, C.B. (with honours).

Govt. Sec. & Treasurer, R. E. Sargeant.	£1,800
Chief of the Staff, Thomas Kneen	1,000
First Deane, S. Stevenson Moore	1,000
Second Deane, Charles T. C. Callow	1,000
Attorney-General, George Alfred King	1,000
Recorder-General, J. T. Orwell	500
Spec. 1, House of Keys, D. Maitland	unp.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distance 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.

The land under cultivation in 1909 was 27,325 verges, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. There were 2,777 horses, 11,409 cattle, 125 sheep, and 1,467 pigs in Jersey, and in Guernsey, &c., 2,112 horses, 7,401 cattle, 187

sheep, and 2,467 pigs in 1909. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows has earned a well deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents 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 the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the legislative assembly. The *Ballif*, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation, they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier on the south side, where there is excellent sea-bathing; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre Port on the east coast.

Islands	Area.	Population.	
		1901	1911
Jersey	28,777	58,576	52,898
Guernsey	25,654	40,446	41,863
Alderney	1,066	2,000	2,501
Brethou	74	—	—
Gravel Park	1,035	483	534
Little Sark	239	—	43
Herm	300	—	3
Jethou	44	3	—
Lithou	38	—	3
Total	47,083	95,518	95,899

47,083 acres = 73.4 square miles.

Imports from U.K.	£1,082,871	£1,082,871
Exports to U.K.	970,671	920,369
(Jersey only)		

JERSEY

Revenue, 1914, £202,409. Expenditure, £197,325. Public debt, 1914, £1,700.

Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Sir A. N. Knollys, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Govt. Sec., W. Whitaker Maitland.

Ballif, Sir William Henry Vaughan Vernon, Kt.

Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Fells, M.A.

Attorney-General, Henry E. Le V. du Durell.

Lieut. Reginald Naoull Lempiere.

Solicitor-General, E. Malet de Carteret.

Recorder-General, Percy A. Aubin.

States Treasurer, Henry M. de la Roche.

GOVERNMENT AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).

Revenue, 1911, £46,154. Expenditure, £46,154.

Public debt, 1911, £24,244.

Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. Sir Reginald.

Clare Hart, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Government Sec., Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B.

Ballif, H. Chepmell Osbourne.

Dean, Very Rev. Thomas Bell, M.A.

Attorney-General, Edward U. Osbourne.

Solicitor-General, Arthur W. Bell.

Recorder-General, Victor G. Carey.

Supt. of Education, Mabel Carey.

Judge (Alderney), Maj. R. W. Mellish.

Attorney-General, W. J. Flott.

Clers (Greffier), Richard La Coq.

Recorder, Maj. L. Langlois.

BARK.

Seigneur, Wm. Collings.

Somerset, Thomas Godfrey.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	Elect		Elect
Recorder, Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C.	£4,000 1900	Head Master of Freeman's Orphan School W. W. Parkinson	£1,400 1904
Member, Sir James Bell	£2,000 1902	Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss Ethel Stradwick, M.A.	£900 1903
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell	£2,000 1900	Reg. of Mayor's Court, David Harrison	£2,000 1900
Common Sergeant, Sir F. A. Boman	£3,000 1900	Baron Bower, Lt. Col. John C. Ker, M.A.	£400 1907
1900, K.C.		Common Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt. Col. J. J. Kearns, C.B.	£300 1907
Judges of City of London Court (and other offices), L. A. Atterley Jones, K.C.	£2,500 1914	Librarian, Bernard Kettle	£700 1909
J. A. Kentwell, LL.D., K.C.	£2,000 1901	Director, Art Gallery, A. G. Temple, F.R.S. (acting)	
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court, Frank Blather Jackson	£2,500 1900	Medical Officer Port of London, Herbert Williams, M.D.	£1,000 1902
Commissioners of Fairs, Capt. R. J. W. Nott Bower, C.F.O.	£1,500 1900	Clerk to the Lord Mayor, C. G. Douglas	£1,250 1907
Comptroller, Edman Alexander Rayles	£2,000 1902	Assistant, J. H. Trotter	£500 1907
Remembrancer, Herib. Stuart Banks	£1,500 1903	Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Herbert George, Esq.	£1,000 1907
Moderator, Sir Edmund Crawford	£2,500 1905	Assistant, S. Richards	£500 1905
Secretary of High Bench of Southwark, William Hayes, B.A.	£1,500 1905	Registrar City of London Court, James Anstey Wild	£1,500 1905
Medical Officer, City of London, William J. Howard M.D. B.Ch.	£1,250 1912	Asst. to do, E. B. Tattershall	£500 1905
Coroner for London, £2,500 per annum (work £125 per day), F. I. Waldo, M.D., M.A., J. P. (Golden Lane, E.C.)	£1,250 1904	High Bench of do, E. Goodwin	£300 1901
Recorder of Southwark, The Recorder	£700 0 1900	Keeper of the Guildhall, W. T. Hodges	£300 1904
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read	£200 1905	Marshal, Capt. Alfred E. Wood	£300 1907
Surgeon, Sydney Perkins, F.R.S.B.	£1,500 1905	Principal Clerk Public Health Dept., W. F. Ricknall	£700 1904
Engineer, E. R. Flach, M.C.E.	£800 1915	Principal Clerk in the Chamberlain's Office, E. Payne	£650 1903
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.	£1,250 1905	Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Arthur Saunders	£750 1903
and Master, J. W. Hill, M.A.	£500 1905		

*The City's Estate, 1914

NET RECEIPTS	£	NET EXPENDITURE	£
Rates revenue	185,704	To Magistrates	28,745
Markets, viz. —		Criminal Justice	12,000
London Central	34,445	Prisoners	40,701
Leadenhall	1,507	Port of London Sanitary Act	10,000
Billinggate	9,300	Open Spaces	11,314
	£45,254	Guildhall Library, Museum, &c.	5,536
Less Metropolitan (at £2.52)	£2,521	Guildhall School of Music	3,463
" Spitalfields	1,073	City of London School	7,863
Foreign (at £10 towards)		City of London School for Girls	1,200
Loss on Trading	6,138	Freemen's Orphan School	1,000
	11,602	Sundries	1,344
Office of Chamberlain (Excess of Income)	308	Committee Allowances	2,079
	£29,954	To Officers, Establishments	1,492
		Expenses of Bond and Debiture Issues	0,000
		Pensions not allocated to Departments	2,423
		Charitable Donations	4,007
		Contributions to War Relief Fund	2,300
		Other Public Donations	806
		Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500
		Expenses of Honours conferred	100
		Reception to their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark	1,000
		To London Almshouses	2,000
		Expenses of Bills in Parliament	0,000
		Debiture Book Redemption	10,000
		Interest on Asylum Loan	0,000
		Total	£108,007

* The above is abstracted from the annual City's Cash Account of the series extending to 1914. The accounts for the year 1914 were not yet received when this was printed. The accounts for the year 1913 were received in the City of London, but two years' accounts, viz. Queen Elizabeth, have been recently discovered among the Corporation Archives at the House of the Guild. The accounts are in full and signed by the Auditors and in perfect preservation. The extract is from the most Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, viz. 1913 to 1914. The accounts are prepared and signed as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 24th June 1914, and the 10th December 1914, upon Reports of the Civil and Ordnance Committees, and they are printed in conformity with the above Resolutions of the Court of Common Council. The accounts are issued in the form of a book, and show the income and expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

THE CITY COMPANIES, NUMBERS OF LIVERYMEN,
CORPORATE AND TRUST INCOMES, MASTERS, CLERKS, AND HALLS.

As will be seen from the following table, many of the London Livery Companies are possessed of great wealth. Of some portion of the property they are merely trustees but of the "corporate" property they are the sole owners, and may dispose of the income as they please. Fifteen 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 deag

nation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild but the Fletchers (arrow makers) and the Lincolns (bridle, bit, and spur makers) are not self-explanatory. The following list is compiled from returns made (in many cases but partially) at the Editor's request. Where the return was incomplete the Editor allowed the old figures to remain. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

Company	No. of Liverymen	Corporate Income	Trust Income	Total Income	Master or Prime Warden 1914-1915	Clerk	Hall
<i>Merchants (1)</i>	300	12,000	25,000	37,000	Herbert Watson & Co.	L. W. E. Bagnall	Ironmonger Lane.
<i>Green (2)</i>	251	17,500	500	18,000	St. Paul's	R. V. Mansel Smith	Pinces St.
<i>Drapers (3)</i>	251	50,000	25,000	75,000	Robert Gliven	St. Paul's	Throgmorton St.
<i>Fullmasons (4)</i>	340	47,750	2,500	50,250	W. P. Haskell Smith	Mr. French Trowel	London Bridge, E.C.
<i>Goldsmiths (5)</i>	120	12,000	25,000	37,000	St. Andrew's	Mr. W. K. Evidance	roster Lane
<i>Shoemakers (6)</i>	245	25,000	25,000	50,000	W. W. Read	J. J. Lambart	Longgate Hill.
<i>Merchants (7)</i>	120	17,000	13,000	30,000	A. C. Clouston, & Co.	Edward Nash, & Co.	30 Threapneedle St.
<i>Barbours (8)</i>	451	9,000	41,000	50,000	E. B. Florence	J. Egleston	21 Gresham St.
<i>Silvers (9)</i>	124	20,000	2,000	22,000	Arthur Hicks	W. Lloyd	21 North Lane
<i>Ironmongers (10)</i>	25	12,000	12,000	24,000	W. Guy W. Ralford	Ed. Adams Hall	Conchurch St.
<i>Woolmen (11)</i>	250	9,000	1,000	10,000	Alfred George Wyatt	C. Linnus	60, 1, Upper Thames St.
<i>Clothworkers (12)</i>	250	44,000	12,000	56,000	John A. Bloxam	P. M. Evans, & Co.	41 Mining Lane
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of City precedence							
<i>Apollonians (13)</i>	250	7,000	500	7,500	George Arnold	A. Morley, Upton	Water Lane
<i>Armourers (14)</i>	250	7,000	500	7,500	Michael H. Snell	Widney Hill	40 Chesham St.
<i>Barbers (15)</i>	121	1,500	200	1,700	William Morgan	Frank C. Linford	25 Harp Lane.
<i>Barbers (16)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Arthur Hickman	B. H. Roberts	Monkwell St.
<i>Blacksmiths (17)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Garrett	100 Bishopsgate, E.C.
<i>Blacksmiths (18)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	H. Griffith	100 Bishopsgate, E.C.
<i>Brookers (19)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. Higgins	Adelle St. E.C.
<i>Brookers (20)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	G. W. Barber, & Co.	12 St. Martin's Lane, E.C.
<i>Butchers (21)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	Arthur Pearce	Bartholomew Close
<i>Chambers (22)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	H. W. Copper	Golden Lane, E.C.
<i>Compositors (23)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton St.
<i>Clockmakers (24)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	H. C. Overall	25 Basinghall Av. E.C.
<i>Clockmakers (25)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	Henry Smith	Noble St., E.C.
<i>Coiners (26)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	F. L. Hayward, & Co.	126 St. Mark Lane, E.C.
<i>Cordwainers (27)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	F. L. Hayward, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (28)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	C. H. W. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (29)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (30)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (31)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (32)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (33)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (34)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (35)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (36)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (37)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (38)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (39)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (40)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (41)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (42)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (43)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (44)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (45)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (46)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (47)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (48)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (49)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (50)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (51)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (52)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (53)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (54)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (55)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (56)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (57)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (58)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (59)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (60)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (61)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (62)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (63)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (64)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (65)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (66)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (67)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (68)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (69)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (70)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (71)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (72)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (73)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (74)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (75)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (76)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (77)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (78)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (79)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (80)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (81)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (82)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (83)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (84)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (85)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (86)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (87)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (88)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (89)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (90)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (91)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (92)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (93)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (94)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (95)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (96)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (97)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (98)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (99)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.
<i>Cordwainers (100)</i>	250	1,500	200	1,700	Perceval Rees	W. H. Mander, & Co.	75 Basinghall St.

COMPANY.	Wardens	Deacons	Commons	Freemen	Total Members	Master or Prime Warden 1914-1915.	Clerk.	Hall.
*Masons (30)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 A. W. Doughty	R. Cecil Hunter	10 Newsq. Lib. Hall, W.C.
*Masons (30)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 C. L. Collier, M.A.	T. C. Fenwick	26 Berners St. W.
*Needlemakers (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 John Morgan	G. D. King, M.A.	13 Crooked Lane, E.C.
*Painters (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 John Jones	P. W. Englefield and G. M. Fieldhouse	1 Little Trinity Lane, Gulldebn, E.C.
*Pewterers (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 A. C. Davidson	Charles Fitch	12 London St. E.C.
*Pewterers (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 Fred Griffiths	William F. Neal, C.E.	12 London St. E.C.
*Pewterers (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 F. H. Townsend	C. W. Sawbridge	12 London St. E.C.
*Pewterers (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 P. Costello	Alfred F. Mori	12 Bedford Row, W.C.
*Plumbers (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 W. H. Daynes	E. Haynes (1894)	12 Bedford St. E.C.
*Plumbers (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 W. D. Garrod, A.A.	W. B. E. Colles	12 Fush St. Hill, E.C.
*Pewterers (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 H. W. Liveridge, M.A.	C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	12 Bishopsgate, E.C.
*Saddlers (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 H. E. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.C.	L. C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	12 Chancery, E.C.
*Saddlers (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 Edwin, Lord of the Duke of Devon, K.C.	T. J. Wootton	12 London Wall, E.C.
*Saddlers (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 Philip, Lord of the Duke of Devon, K.C.	A. D. Hazell	12 Gray's Inn Sq. W.C.
*Saddlers (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 Sir J. F. L. Hudson, Gt.	T. Davies Bewell	12 Temple Ho., Temple Av., E.C.
*Stationers (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 H. J. Waterlow	C. R. Harrington, J.P.	12 Stationers' Hall, E.C.
*Tailors (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 W. J. Munn, W. H. Munn	E. A. Ebbelwhite, Bakers Hall, E.C.	
*Tinsmiths (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 Col. W. N. Daulton, M.A.	E. A. Ebbelwhite, Bakers Hall, E.C.	
*Tinsmiths (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 H. W. Marigold	W. M. Sherrill	12 Greenham Ho., E.C.
*Tinsmiths (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 John Marsland	A. Horne Bird	12 Bedford Row, W.C.
*Tinsmiths (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 Aubrey Garstin	J. Crump	12 London Wall, E.C.
*Tinsmiths (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 Chas. S. South	T. R. Bridgwater	12 Greenham Ho., E.C.
*Tinsmiths (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 William B. Inglis	James Reynolds	12 Rangoon St. E.C.
*Tinsmiths (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 Lt. Col. F. H. Opea	T. Harvey Hall	12 Guildhall, E.C.
*Tinsmiths (20)	20	20	20	20	80	1894 Tinsmiths	E. S. H. Johnson	12 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 £28,000 a year, the value of their Plate and Furniture at £50,000, and the annual income of the livings in their gift about £12,500.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.	AREA IN SQUARE ACRES.	POPULATION.	
		1901.	1911.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality			
Within the Limits of the County of London.	74,826	4,534,067	4,523,685
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	675	26,923	29,622
Central Criminal Court District	268,356	8,779,115	6,600,032
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	442,749	6,524,440	7,521,700
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443,424	6,521,378	7,521,320

Parliamentary Boundaries.—In consequence of changes of boundaries under the London Government Act, 1862, the County of London does not now include the whole of certain Metropolitan Parliamentary Divisions, on the other hand it includes portions of certain Extra Metropolitan Parliamentary Divisions.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with a rateable value in 1914-1915 of £36,984,424, and embraces an area of upwards of 600 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1914-15 is 100,000, with 1,445 in course of erection, during the same period 8,795 new streets and squares were formed, the new mileage since 1879 being 1,607.

FELONIES IN LONDON							
Felonies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, &c. in the Metropolitan Police District in each year 1901-1914.							
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.
1901	28,208	20,897	£162,876	£40,520	£122,356	6,913,549	1.75
1902	28,218	20,890	281,208	50,913	230,295	7,000,000	1.74
1903	27,597	20,895	147,993	44,425	103,568	7,000,000	1.73
1904	29,622	22,812	202,812	50,913	151,900	7,000,000	1.74
1905	29,622	22,812	202,812	50,913	151,900	7,000,000	1.74
1906	29,622	22,812	202,812	50,913	151,900	7,000,000	1.74
1907	29,622	22,812	202,812	50,913	151,900	7,000,000	1.74
1908	29,622	22,812	202,812	50,913	151,900	7,000,000	1.74
1909	29,622	22,812	202,812	50,913	151,900	7,000,000	1.74
1910	29,622	22,812	202,812	50,913	151,900	7,000,000	1.74
1911	29,622	22,812	202,812	50,913	151,900	7,000,000	1.74
1912	29,622	22,812	202,812	50,913	151,900	7,000,000	1.74
1913	29,622	22,812	202,812	50,913	151,900	7,000,000	1.74
1914	29,622	22,812	202,812	50,913	151,900	7,000,000	1.74

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Office, Spring Gardens, S.W.—Discussion Office, Victoria Station, W.C.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Saturday 9.30 to 2).—Meets on Tuesday at 4.30 p.m.

The next triennial election is due in March, 1926.

The London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, covering an area of 357 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, 29 aldermen, and 128 councillors, together 157, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman (as at present), 156. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and 12 or 9 retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, and will all retire in March, 1926, the ninth council having been elected in March, 1917. 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 Finance Committee have important statutory powers. No loss, 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 gross debt, according to the latest returns, of about £27,740,000, a Sinking Fund of £36,300,000, and an annual expenditure of over fourteen millions, of which about seven millions are expended on education. The Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee have special powers under the Lunacy Acts, and administer the new duties falling on the Council under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has lunatic asylums with accommodation for over 20,000 patients. The Housing of the Working Classes Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The Council in 1921 obtained powers for the clearance of a large insanitary area at Tahard Street, Southwark, and two smaller areas close by, comprising in all about 16½ acres, at an estimated cost of £477,000. The total accommodation provided by the Council in working-class dwellings up to 31st March, 1925, comprised 2,400 cottages and cottage flats, 4,400 tenements in block dwellings, and 2,894 cubicles in three lodging houses. The total capital outlay on these dwellings was £2,600,000. 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 has succeeded, the last accounts for the year 1924-25, showing a total net surplus of £14,300 on a total rent-roll of about £200,000.

The Improvements Committee are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction and maintenance of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. The largest improvements carried out in recent years are the new street 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 240 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 350 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 total capital outlay on main drainage up to 31st March, 1924, was £12,600,000.

The Council is the tramway authority for London. On 31st March, 1925, the system extended over 249½ street miles, of which 244 miles were 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 has lately been much extended, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on 31st March last, to £12,325,723, and the net debt outstanding to £6,066,587. A report recently presented to the Council on the results of the year 1924-25 showed gross receipts of £4,300,847, a surplus on working of £600,776, and a net deficiency, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, of £13,775, which was taken from the Reserve Fund. The Renewal Fund amounted to £400,000, and the General Reserve Fund to £103,030. 56,071,790 car-miles were run and 520,497,993 passengers were carried during the year.

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. The Council is responsible for the education of about 700,000 children in elementary schools, and has done much to improve the facilities for higher education and technical education. The estimates of expenditure on rate account for education for the year 1925-26 amount to £6,666,520, of which £5,500,000 is for elementary and £1,166,520 is for higher education.

The Local Pensions Committee, appointed under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, is composed of twenty-four members of the Council and twelve other persons appointed by the Council.

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 (historic buildings and monuments), inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	
1. ESTIMATED BALANCE ON 1 April, 1925	£60,000	1. DEBT—Redemption	£1,744,400
2. GOVERNMENT GRANTS—		Investments on Stock, &c.	2,074,000
Boschquer Contributions	£2,000,000	Interest on sundry loans, &c.	40,000
Education Grants	24,275	Rent drawbacks, &c.	21,000
Industrial Schools	20,000		
Fire Brigade	24,000	Debet—Revenues producing	4,048,000
Treatment of Tuberculous	2,000	undertakings and Stores A/c	200,000
Agricultural Rates Acts	2,000		
Other	6,000		
	£2,054,275	2. GRANTS—To Guardians and others	2,000,000
3. RECEIPTS in aid of services—		3. FINANCIAL AND REDEMPTION	
Interest	£2,000,000	AND PROVIDENT FUND	200,000
Rent	24,000	Less included in cost of services	24,000
Improvement Charges	2,000		
Sundry contributions, fees, fines	200,000	4. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES	200,000
&c.	200,000	Less included in cost of services	200,000
	£2,026,000	5. JUDICIAL EXPENSES	200,000
4. TAKINGS from revenue-producing under-		6. ELECTIONAL EXPENSES	200,000
takings in relief of rates—		7. SUNDY SERVICES (including Establishment	
Working Class Dwellings	£2,000,000	charges—	
Parks Boating	2,000	Main Drainage	2,000,000
	£2,002,000	Fire Brigade	200,000
5. COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS re-		Parks and Open Spaces	200,000
quired to be raised—		Bridges Tunnels and Ferry	200,000
General County—		Buildings	200,000
For purposes other than		Public Improvements	200,000
Education, rate of 1s	£2,000,000	Incineration Acts	200,000
3d	2,000,000	Coroners	200,000
For Education, rate of 1s	4,000,000	Public and Social Services	200,000
1d	4,000,000	Public Health Services	200,000
Special County, rate of 4d	400,000	Tuberculosis Treatment	200,000
	£2,002,000	Building Acts	200,000
		Ambulance Service	200,000
		Mental Deficiency	200,000
		Others	200,000
(Total rate, 3s 6d.)		Education—	
		Elementary	2,000,000
		Higher	2,000,000
		Less included in Head	2,000,000
			£2,000,000
		8. PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES	2,000,000
		9. VARIOUS ALLOWANCES	2,000,000
		Less included in cost of services	2,000,000
		10. MISCELLANEOUS	2,000,000
		11. PROVINCIAL RENT AND CONTINGENCIES	2,000,000
		Total Estimated Expenditure	£11,000,000
		12. ESTIMATED BALANCE ON 31 March 1926	£1,000,000
			£12,000,000

escape from fire, administration of the Shops Act, the Children Act, the Midwives Act, and the Mental Deficiency Act, licensing and inspection of employment agencies, licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act, registration of motor cars, and collection of duties on dog and establishments and certain other local taxation houses. During the past year a motor ambulance service has been installed, with six stations opened over the county and special facilities for calls by telephone.

The expenditure of the Council is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Boschquer. The capital disbursements for the year ended 31st March, 1925, amounted in round figures to £1,744,400, including improvements (streets, bridges, and tunnels), £600,000, housing of the working classes, £200,000, main drainage, £200,000, fire brigade, £200,000, public buildings, £200,000, tramways, £200,000, new county hall, £200,000, Crystal Palace (contribution),

£200,000, and education, £600,000. The maintenance of these works and services, the sinking fund to pay off debt, and the interest on the debt together with all recurring disbursements of every kind, are paid out of rates, or, in the case of tramways and working-class dwellings, out of receipts. Some idea of the nature and amount of the expenditure on rate account will be gathered from the statement given above.

No issue of London County Consolidated Stock has been made by the Council since May, 1923. 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 £7,777,777, out of total issues of £7,777,777.

The rating for the year 1925-26 amounts to 3s 6d in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 4d in the pound, together 3s 10d. This includes 2s 10d for education. The assessable value of the County of London on 1st April, 1925, was £46,328,212—a 2d rate over the whole county producing £2,000,000.

THE NORTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected 6th March, 1923, for three years.

Chairman - - - - - Cyril Jackson, J.P.
 Vice-Chairman - - - - - Major Ernest Gray
 Deputy Chairman - - - - - Percy A. Harris.

* In the following list the figures after each division represent the number of voters on the Register in 1923, the figures after the names represent the votes polled at the General Election. The names of members are in italics, and members of the last Council have an asterisk prefixed to their names. † denotes an Alderman of the last Council.

BATTERSEA, 18,203		CLAPHAM 17,415		HAMMERSMITH, 19,304	
*W. R. Warren, P	5,483	*E. M. Sebag Montefiore,	8,890	†F. R. Anderson, M.R.	5,615
W. J. West, P	5,481	M.R.	8,890	†Indors Salmon, M.R.	5,609
Capt. H. Ransden, M.R.	4,320	H. E. S. Parsons, M.R.	8,081	W. P. Hunter, P	1,837
G. Bottenworth Piggott,		Ron. H. Beaumont, P	7,240	Glyne Williams, P	2,793
M.R.	4,320	Oswald Partington, P	6,071	HAMPSHIRE, 18,890	
BREKENDIST, 12,433		DEPTFORD, 19,206		*A. T. Taylor, M.R.	4,567
*W. H. Eavoy, P	4,951	Theodore Prestige, M.R.	5,704	Henry Holman, P	4,890
M. Harrison, P	4,880	R. O. Phillips, P	5,667	†A. T. Taylor, M.R.	2,797
Ald. Stickleland, M.R.	4,461	Capt. M. Kincaid Smith,		*R. I. Tasker, M.R.	2,797
Mal. Swiner, M.R.	4,409	M.R.	5,643	*Hon. H. Lygon, M.R.	2,770
*Dr. A. Salter, Lab.	4,430	C. M. Lloyd, Lab.	5,531	T. E. Morris, P	1,807
C. G. Ammon, Lab.	1,274	DELUW, 16,968		J. B. Eades, P	1,205
BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.), 9,460		FARNHAM, 18,000		(By-election 9 Nov. 1924.)	
*Gerrard Edmonds, P	4,731	Ferrard, D.S.O., M.R.	6,040	†A. T. Taylor, M.R.	2,770
*Edward Smith, P	4,667	Cuthbert Williams, M.R.	6,007	R. I. Tasker (resigned).	
G. Allen, M.R.	1,961	Percy Phillips, P	4,487	HOXTON, 9,021	
T. A. Blang, M.R.	1,941	Dr. Sophia Jevons, P	3,993	*J. Stanley Holmes, P	2,702
BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.), 8,958		FITCHAM (Central), 10,124		Onesley Lewis, P	2,693
*Rev. S. D. Headlam, P	2,369	*L. W. S. Rostron, M.R.	3,006	H. B. Bird, M.R.	1,420
*Percy A. Harris, P	2,359	N. Joyce Thomas, M.R.	2,947	C. Faby, M.R.	2,693
M. Campbell-Johnston		*A. B. Russell, P	2,909	Mrs. Willoughby, Ind. M.R.	1,205
M.R.	1,487	H. S. Syrett, P	2,833	ISLINGTON (East), 14,403	
L. Tyfield, M.R.	1,441	FINCHLEY (East), 6,498		*E. Smallwood, P	4,545
BOW AND BROMLEY, 12,464		*G. H. Gullatt, P	2,037	F. L. Clague, P	4,453
F. H. J. Baker, M.R.	2,930	*H. E. A. Cotton, P	1,866	D. Rassel, M.R.	4,400
Michael H. Baker, M.R.	2,464	Capt. E. W. Morrison-Bell,		J. V. Wignall, M.R.	4,470
*G. L. Bruce, P	1,922	M.R.	1,822	ISLINGTON (North), 15,970	
Ben Cooper, P	1,805	W. G. Perring, M.R.	1,822	*P. L. Don, M.R.	4,791
C. E. Sumner, Ind. Sec.	3,794	FULHAM, 17,200		*B. Cooper, M. J. Cooper,	
C. G. Fairchild, Ind. Sec.	2,699	*Cyril S. Cobb, M.R.	7,649	C.V.U., M.R.	4,790
J. Beany, Ind.	79	*E. L. Easton, M.R.	7,624	Max J. H. Torrance, P	4,574
BRIXTON 14,500		David Waterlow, P	4,870	H. J. Bestinger, P	4,540
*W. Haydon, M.R.	4,480	W. Meakin, P	4,843	ISLINGTON (South), 11,403	
*Major Ernest Gray, M.R.	4,474	GREENWICH, 15,173		*George Dev, P	2,707
A. E. Gelder, P	3,154	*G. H. Hume, M.R.	4,815	*Howell J. Williams, P	2,707
Hilbert Holt, P	3,151	*Viscount Hill, M.R.	4,787	A. Dingle, M.R.	2,693
CANNERSWELL (North), 15,373		A. H. Scott, P	4,486	*W. Hunt, M.R.	2,607
*Raymond Bray, P	4,420	Ron. H. Fletcher Moulton,		ISLINGTON (West), 9,925	
*H. R. Taylor, P	4,373	P	4,463	H. Hild, P	2,607
W. A. Hirst, M.R.	3,473	HACKNEY (Central), 11,543		H. L. Jephson, P	2,607
H. A. Truby, M.R.	3,374	*W. Ray, M.R.	2,669	H. W. French, M.R.	2,610
CHISLEA, 15,377		*Miss Henrietta Adler, P	3,654	(By-election, 12 Feb. 1924.)	
*R. C. Norman, M.R.	5,000	Lord William Cecil, M.R.	3,648	W. A. Nicholls, P, vic. H. L.	
*E. L. Monnerthagen, M.R.	5,113	*A. J. Shephard, P	3,648	Jephson (deceased).	
Miss K. Wallis, P	5,058	HACKNEY (North), 10,200		KENNINGTON, 12,000	
G. Schuster, P	5,050	*G. W. H. Jones, M.R.	6,014	*Sir John W. Henn, P	2,577
CITY OF LONDON, 55,773		*O. E. Warburton, M.R.	5,955	Viscount Peel, M.R.	2,577
*J. W. Donohoe, M.R.	7,201	W. A. Nicholls, P	5,200	E. V. Sanson, M.R.	2,500
*Hon. G. Johnston, M.R.	7,270	W. R. J. Hickman, P	5,099	W. J. Richardson, P	2,500
*W. H. Parnell, M.R.	7,245	HACKNEY (South), 17,126		J. Gilbert Dale, Lab.	1,205
*H. S. Sanby, K.C., M.R.	7,200	*Theodore Chapman, P	3,060	LEWISHAM (North), 12,000	
Capt. Ron. F. Humphill,		†G. K. Naylor, M.R.	2,120	*David Davis, M.R.	4,400
P	1,700	G. Watson, P	2,111	*May C. Lewis, M.R.	2,500
C. S. Hall, P	1,644	J. E. Brademell Bruce,		C. P. O. Cooper, P	2,500
Dr. S. Miah, P	1,644	M.R.	3,061	G. A. Warren, P	2,500
(By-election, 9 May, 1923.)		A. L. Cox, Ind.	1,777	Dr. Michael Benham, Lab.	2,500
W. W. Greenham, M.R., vic.		HAGGERSHAW, 8,000		W. Jarrett, Lab.	2,500
H. Stanley K.C. (resigned).		*Henry Wood, P	2,120	KENNINGTON (South), 12,000	
(By-election, 1 May, 1923.)		David Mather, P	2,120	*Col. W. G. G. M.R.	2,500
C. A. Hanson, J.P., M.R., vic.		J. J. Jarvis, M.R.	2,120	A. G. Colville, M.R.	2,500
W. H. Parnell (resigned).		W. R. R. M.R.	2,120	F. O. Jarvis, P	2,500
				H. C. Nickerson, P	2,500

LANEATH (North), 7,388 *F. Bryant, M.R. 2,320 E. Courtland, M.R. 2,118 W. Gough Cook, M.R. 2,105 *Frank Smith, Lab. 2,027 LEWISHAM, 24,381 *F. H. Carter, M.R. 9,497 Comm. Carlton Bellairs, M.R. 9,410 Charles Garrett, P. 2,963 J. R. Lewis, P. 2,809 (Bye-election, 6 May, 1925.) W. H. L. May, M.R., 2,005 Com. Bellairs (re-elected) LEIGH HOUSE, 7,967 *B. E. Evans, P. 2,665 *A. W. Yeo, M.P., P. 2,664 *Lyrl Jackson, M.R. 2,004 B. A. Reith, M.R. 1,976 (Bye-election, 24 Jan., 1925.) Henry Marks, P. 1,975 B. B. Evans (re-elected) MARTINBORE (Part), 9,704 *F. R. Debenham, M.R. 2,466 *Lord A. Thynne, M.P., M.R. 2,412 T. W. Macdonald, P. 2,065 Mrs. M. J. Smith, P. 2,065 MARTLEBON (West), 12,694 *Lord G. G. G. W. P. 2,010 *Sir E. H. H. P. 2,010 Mrs. E. Fox, P. 2,110 Capt. C. J. Vasey, P. 2,006 (Bye-election 6 July 1924.) Capt. R. W. Morrison Bell, M.R., 2,005 Sir E. White (dec. eased) MILE END, 6,573 T. W. Macdonald, P. 2,065 *C. Stettin, P. 2,004 E. H. Combe, M.J. 1,973 (Bye-election 13 Aug., 1923.) G. G. D. P. M.R., 1,973 *Stettin (dec. eased) MILNATON (West), 11,047 *James D. Gilbert, P. 2,161 *Evan Suer, P. 2,097 Edgar Abbott, M.R. 2,068 R. O. Roberts, M.R. 2,000 W. W. W. 18,716 *C. U. Fisher, M.R. 6,047 *F. St. John Morrow, M.R. 6,006 Sir Charles Tarring, P. 3,359 A. E. Bennett, P. 3,353	PADDINGTON (North), 15,575 *J. H. Hunter, M.R. 4,580 J. H. Lehard, M.R. 4,582 Hornes G. Holmes, P. 3,572 J. Scott Duskers, P. 3,485 PADDINGTON (South), 9,326 *Lt. Col. J. B. P. Kestlake, M.R. 3,353 *Major Lewis-Barnet, M.R. 3,328 R. H. de Montmorency, P. 3,327 A. Y. Mayell, P. 3,305 PECKHAM, 17,237 *Thomas Gautrey, P. 5,206 *Lord Haddo, P. 5,127 W. I. Downton, M.R. 5,092 I. Richards, M.R. 5,092 POPULAR, 10,834 *John Hutchinson, P. 3,061 Mrs. Susan Lawrence Lab. 2,599 T. Cooper, M.R. 2,599 Mrs. Elliott, M.R. 1,459 ROTHKENTH, 10,539 *R. b. Stuart, P. 3,186 *Rev. J. South, D.D., P. 3,159 W. L. Varnock, M.R. 2,666 D. Radcliffe, M.L. 2,457 ST. GEORGE'S, MANOVER R. G. L. P., 12,877 *Lord Chelmsford, M.R. 4,235 *H. J. Greenwood, M.R. 4,279 *T. Mackenzie Bell, P. 3,002 ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST, 3,845 *Harry Goring, P. 1,246 *C. J. Mathew, M.R. 1,200 Dr. P. Daniel, M.R. 962 D. Snicker, M.R. 962 — D. H. H. 164 — W. B. B. 164 ST. PANCRAS (East), 9,133 *J. H. Chapman, P. 2,549 H. de R. W. P. 2,534 W. Smith, M.R. 2,434 T. H. W. P. 2,436 ST. PANCRAS (North), 9,285 *T. P. Hobson, P. 2,002 *I. L. Leon, P. 2,002 C. H. Dinwiddie, M.R. 2,004 E. Gunter Jones, M.R. 2,004 A. C. Edwards, M.R. 2,004 W. G. Woodley, M.R. 2,004	ST. PANCRAS (South), 6,477 D. Dames, M.R. 2,360 *J. C. Demson-Penier, M.P., M.R. 2,307 G. F. Cosburn, P. 2,307 Thomas Charles, P. 2,307 ST. PANCRAS (West), 9,345 *Major A. H. Kennard, M.R. 3,078 *Lieut. Windsor, M.R. 3,078 *W. Lloyd Taylor, P. 3,078 A. G. Richards, M.R. 3,078 SOUTHWARK (West), 8,979 *Albert Wilson, P. 2,460 *Thomas Hunter, P. 2,460 H. Edwards, M.R. 2,460 Rev. W. J. Momerville, M.R. 2,460 STAFFORD, 5,304 *A. O. Goodrich, M.R. 1,202 May Hon. A. Chichester, M.R. 1,202 J. Henry, P. 1,202 G. A. Hardy, P. 1,202 J. G. Butler, M.R. 1,202 I. A. Watts, M.R. 1,202 ST. PAUL, 12,759 *J. C. P. P. P. 3,100 *P. E. P. P. 3,100 Mrs. P. P. P. 793 WALWORTH, 9,349 *J. A. Dames, M.P., P. 2,575 *C. Jesson, P. 2,476 Frederick Bird, M.R. 2,099 G. Aspinall, M.R. 2,114 WANDSWORTH, 48,915 Edwin Evans, M.R. 13,907 A. C. Henson, M.R. 13,904 G. P. Blizard, P. 7,330 G. H. W. P. 7,337 W. P. P. 9,624 *R. W. G. Smith, M.R. 2,320 *P. G. G. P. 2,320 Mrs. St. C. Stobart, P. 2,100 Leland G. Buxton, P. 2,100 WHITCHAM, 5,177 *William C. Johnson, P. 2,750 H. H. G. P. 1,746 Rev. E. G. P. P. 1,000 A. L. L. P. 926 WINDSOR, 22,436 *W. J. Squires, M.R. 2,578 *H. R. W. P. 2,578 W. A. Sanders, Lab. 7,628 Mrs. M. P. P. 7,628
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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNTY COUNCILLORS

Name.	Electoral Division	Name	Electoral Division
*Adder, Miss Henrietta (P)	Hackney Central	*Claremont, A. W. J. P. (P)	East St. Pancras
*Anderson, F. E. (M.R.)	Hammermith	*Cribb, C. M. V. O. (M.R.)	Fulham
Baber, M. H. J. (M.R.)	Bar and Bromley	*Cuthbert, A. O. (M.R.)	South Kensington
*Barned, Maj. H. B. Lewis (M.R.)	South Paddington	*Cooper, Brigadier Gen. R. J., C. V. O. (M.R.)	North Islington
Bell, Capt. E. W. Morrison (M.R.)	West Marylebone	*Cotton, H. E. A. (P)	East Finsbury
*Benn, Mr. John, J. P. (P)	Kensington	Courtland, L. (M.R.)	North Lambeth
*Blackley, D. (P)	Kingsbury	Dayles, D. (M.R.)	South St. Pancras
*Brey, Benjamin (P)	North Croydon	*Davis, D. (M.R.)	South Kensington
*Briant, F. J. P. (P)	North Lambeth	*Davies, J. A. J. P. M.P. (P)	Waltham
*Carter, F. H. (M.R.)	Lewisham	*Debenham, E. B. (M.R.)	East Marylebone
*Cavey, Col. W. F. (M.R.)	South Kensington	*Dew, G. J. P. (P)	South Islington
*Chapman, T. J. P. (P)	South Hackney	*Donohy, J. W. (M.R.)	City of London
*Chelmsford, Maj. General	St. George's, Ham. Sq.	*Dove, F. L. (M.R.)	North Islington
Lord, C. V. O. (M.R.)	St. George's, Ham. Sq.	*Duthell, G. A. (M.R.)	Mile End
Chichester, Maj. Hon. A. C. R. (M.R.)	Stepney	*Easton, E. G. (M.R.)	Fulham
*Clague, W. L. (P)	East Islington	*Eccles, W. H. J. P. (P)	Barnsbury
		*Edmonds, G. J. P. (P)	S. E. Bethnal Green
		*Evans, E. (M.R.)	Wandsworth

Name.	Electoral Division.	Name.	Electoral Division.
*Fraser, C. W. (MR) . . .	Westminster	*Meinertzhagen, E. L. J. P.	Chelsea
*Gates, Percy (MR)	Peckham	(MR)	West Islington
*Gibson, T. (P)	West Newington	*Mills, H. J. P. (P)	Clapham
*Gilbert, J. D. J. P. (P)	East Finsbury	*Montefiore, B. M. Selang	Notwood
*Gillett, G. M. J. P. (P)	Sloane	(MR)	South Hackney
*Goodrich, A. O. J. P. (MR)	Whitechapel	*Nicholls, W. A. (P)	West Islington
*Gordon, H. H. J. P. (P)	St George's-in-the-E	*Norman, E. C. (MR)	Chelsea
*Gosling, H. J. P. (P)	City of London	*Parsons, E. C. (MR)	Clapham
*Grant-Smith, W. W. (MR)	St. Dun.	*Pender, G. D. Gibson (MR)	South St. Pancras
*Grew, Major Kenneth (MR)	St. George's, Han Sq.	*Pool, Viscount (MR)	Kennington
*Grove, J. S. J. P. (MR)	West Marylebone	*Phillimore, R. C. (P)	Dagford
*Havilla, Lord (MR)	Peckham	*Pridmore, F. E. J. P. (MR)	St. and
*Haddo, Lord (P)	City of London	*Prestige, T. (MR)	Dagford
*Hanson, C. A. J. P. (MR)	S.W. Bethnal Green	*Probyn, Lt.-Col. C. J. P. (MR)	Strand
*Harrie, F. A. (P)	Brixton	*Rawson, A. C. (MR)	Wandsworth
*Haydon, W. (MR)	S.W. Bethnal Green	*Ray, W. (MR)	Central Hackney
*Headlam, Rev Stewart (P)	Bone and Bromley	*Reynolds, W. (MR)	Hampstead
*Hibery, M. (MR)	Greenwich	*Repton, L. B. (MR)	Central Finsbury
*Hill, Viscount (MR)	North St. Pancras	*Salmon, L. (MR)	St. and Islington
*Holman, I. P. (P)	Barnes	*Shawman, H. (P)	Bermingham
*Holmes, J. S. (P)	Greenwich	*Smallwood, E. J. P. (P)	East Islington
*Hume, G. H. J. P. (MR)	North Paddington	*Smith, Edward, J. P. (P)	A. Bethnal Green
*Hunter, J. H. J. P. (MR)	West Southwark	*Smith, R. W. Granville (MR)	Westminster
*Hunter Thomas (P)	Peppar	*Spicer, Evan, J. P. (P)	West Newington
*Hutchinson, St. John (P)	Waltham	*Squires, W. J. (MR)	Woolwich
*Jamm, C. (P)	Whitechapel	*Stuart, E. L. J. P. (P)	Rotherhithe
*Johnson, W. C. J. P. (P)	City of London	*Tasker, Lt.-Col. H. H. (MR)	Holborn
*Johnstone, Hon. Gilbert (MR)	North Hackney	*Taylor, A. I. (MR)	Hampstead
*Jones, G. W. H. (MR)	South Paddington	*Taylor, E. H. (MR)	North Camberwell
*Karlskne, Lt. Col. J. B. F.	West St. Pancras	*Thorne, L. A. J. P. (MR)	Central Finsbury
(MR)	Peppar	*Thynne, Lord A. J. P. (MR)	East Marylebone
*Kennard, Maj. A. C. H. (MR)	Leuham	*Walker, H. de R. (P)	East St. Pancras
*Laurance, Miss S. (Lab)	North St. Pancras	*Warburg, O. E. M. A. (MR)	North Hackney
Lab. May, W. H. (MR)	North Kensington	*Ward, Henry (P)	Hangerston
*Levon, A. L. J. P. (P)	Hoxton	*Warren, W. B. (P)	Battersea
*Lewis, Maj. C. M. V. O. (MR)	Rotherhithe	*West, W. J. (P)	Mile End
*Lewis, O. Rev J. Scott, D.D.	North Paddington	*Wickham T. W. (P)	Dulwich
(P)	Holborn	*Williams, H. J. J. P. (P)	Smith Islington
*Lidard, H. (MR)	Lancashire	*Wynn, A. A. J. P. (P)	East Southwark
*Lyon, Hon. H. (MR)	Dulwich	*Widdow, Viscount (MR)	West St. Pancras
*Mack, Henry (P)	St. George's-in-the-E	*Wood H. Kingsley (MR)	Woolwich
*Mansfield, and Yeard,		*Yeo, A. W. J. P. (P)	Limehouse
Viscount, D. S. O. (MR)			
*Mathew, C. J. K. O. (P)			

NOTE.—The letters (P), (MR), (J), (Lab.) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz. (P), Progressive, (MR) Municipal Reform, (J) Independent, (Lab.) Labour.

ALDERMEN OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Associated with 14714 road.

Alfred F Buxton, Geoffrey Drage, aJohn W
Gilbert, aH C Gooch, J P, aBernard Holland
C W, aH W Liveridge, aH V Rowe, aThe Rt
Hon. Lady St. Haller, aPercy C. Simmons, aMis
E. Wallis

Assessing unit's value

Lord Chelmsford, GCMG Sir George Gidde,
KCMG, G A Hardy JP, William Hunt, JP
Elyrl Jackson, Sir Herbert Parsons, Oswald
Partington, JP, Mrs Wilton Phipps, A H
Scott JP

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked * form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members—Miss Mary Boston, G. L. Bruce, Miss C. S. Bulmer, Dr. M. I. Finucane, Miss M. Frere, Harold Hodge, Dr. Sophia Jevons, Hon. H. Fletcher Monlon, Rev. W. J. Seasmerville, Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, Miss A. James.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, James Bird	£1,500	Solicitor, R. Tannock	£1,500
Dputy Clerk, M. H. Cox	£1,000	Dputy Solicitor, D. P. Andrews	£1,000
Comptroller, H. M. Hayward	£1,000	Educational Advisor, Dr. W. G. Gifford	£1,000
Chief Engineer, C. D. Johnson	£1,000	Education Officer, Sir Robert Blair	£1,000
Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys	£1,000	Dputy Education Officer, M. E. Allen	£1,000
Chief Asst. Engineer, W. O. Cornforth	£1,000	Ch. Insp. Edcn., Dr. C. W. Kimmings	£1,000
Superintendent Archivist, W. E. Milby	£1,000	Med. Officer of Health, Dr. W. H. Hamer	£1,000
Chief Asst. Architect, J. Briggs	£1,000	Med. Officer (General Purpose), Dr. W. Butler	£1,000
Valuer, F. W. Hunt	£1,000	Medical Research Officer, Dr. J. Kerr	£1,000
Chief Asst. Valuer,	£1,000	Public Control Dep., J. Olin	£1,000

London County Council, London Police and Fire Brigade. 541

Parliamentary Officer, V Browne £1,000
Parks Dep., Maj P. Maud, O.B.E. £200
Chief of Fire Brigade, Lt B. Bladen, R.N. £2,000
Tramways Chief Officer, A. L. O. Fell £2,000
Deputy, J. K. Bruce £200
Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess £200

Stores Chief Officer, T. W. Mackinnon £1,000
Asylum and Mental Deficiency Committee—
Clark, H. F. Keene £1,000
Pathologist, Dr F. W. Mott £1,000
Engineer, W. C. C. Smith £1,000

LONDON 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 Aldermen are the magistrates (see p. 543). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 22,637 night residents to be protected.

The Force comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 6 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 94 Sergeants, and 1,025 Constables, also 1 Sergeant and 45 Constables on private service duty.

The METROPOLITAN POLICE district embraces an area of 447,666 statute acres, with a population of between seven and eight millions. There

are within this area fourteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, North London, Lambeth, Marlborough Street, Marylebone, Old Street, Thames, Lower Bridge, Westminster, West London, Greenwich and Woolwich, South Western, and West Ham (see pp. 243-4).

The Force on Oct. 1, 1913, consisted of 33 Superintendents, 648 Inspectors, 2,928 Sergeants, and 21,653 Constables, making a total of 25,322, with 340 horses.

It is scarcely possible to form an accurate estimate of the enormous actual value of the property under police protection, but the mean rateable value of the metropolitan area for Metropolitan Police purposes for the year 1914-15 was £55,981,425.

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under an Act passed in 1774, the churchwardens and overseers of every parish had been compelled to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries, though independently of this provision, for more than thirty years before 1866 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own. On 21st January, 1866, under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1866, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities. On 21st 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. By the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade. In 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered from "Metropolitan Fire Brigade" to "London Fire Brigade." The amount expended on the Brigade for the year ended 31st March, 1913, was £46,725 on capital account and £301,325 (including pensions) on maintenance. Towards the latter amount the Treasury and the various insurance companies contributed £249,704, while £2,121 was received from miscellaneous sources. On 31st March, 1913, the complement of

the Brigade consisted of—1 chief officer, 1 divisional officer, 1 assistant divisional officer, and 1,320 officers, firemen, coachmen and pilots, and a technical and clerical staff of 121. There were 26 land fire stations, 3 river stations, and the appliances included 57 horsed fire engines, 48 horsed fire-scrapes, 36 motor fire-engines, 35 motor fire-scrapes, 3 motor hose tenders, 4 electrically driven turntable long ladders, 29 long ladders, 28 smoke helmets, 30 hose-cuts, 4 fire-floats and 4 steam fire-engines on rafts, 4 oil-tank wagons, 13 motor-cars. There were 222 horses and 38 miles of hose in use by the Brigade. The fire-alarms distributed once London numbered 1,566. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended 31st December, 1914, totalled 6,122, and the fires numbered 3,609, of which 62 were classed as "serious."

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Chief Officer, Commandr Sampson Bladen, R.N.
 (with certain allowances) £1,000
Divisional Officers, Sidney G. Gumble, C.E.,
Arthur R. Dyer
Assistant Divisional Officers, Cyril C. B. Morris,
Lieut. Commandr H. Spencer, R.N.
Headquarters, 94 Southwark Bridge Road,
London, S.E.

THE WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION

Country	Value of goods consumed	Spinning Working	Country	Value of goods consumed	Spinning Working
U.S.A.	5,365,000	29,572,000	Belgium	124,315	1,330,000
U.K.	3,745,487	25,165,000	Brazil	199,440	—
Russia	2,526,979	10,599,000	Canada	113,125	825,000
Germany	1,775,285	8,800,000	Switzerland	90,377	1,077,000
India	1,806,321	6,300,000	Netherlands	84,877	454,000
Japan	1,341,829	5,777,000	Sweden	76,227	290,000
France	987,843	7,400,000	Portugal	67,202	285,000
Austria-Hungary	884,293	4,725,000	Other Countries	23,629	2,598,000
Italy	825,764	4,400,000			
Spain	500,720	1,822,000	The World	29,822,325	120,372,000

542 Places of Interest and Amusement in London:

Note—“Open Daily” means every Week-day, and not on Sundays, except where otherwise stated.

*. Many of the more important Pictures and other National Treasures have been removed for safety during the war

GUIDE LECTURES are now in attendance at several of the Museums and Galleries, who give free demonstrations, at stated hours and days

PICTURES

NATIONAL GALLERY Trafalgar Square (founded in 1824).—National collection of pictures. Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days, 6d. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, Sunday, from 1 to 4, 3 or 4. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

TATE GALLERY (National Gallery, British Art), Millbank, S.W. (opened in 1897).—National collection of modern British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6d.; other days free. For hours and Sundays see National Gallery.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY—St Martin's Place, Charing Cross (founded in 1856, and removed to present building in 1889). Series of 1730 historical portraits. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5, or 6 according to the season on Sundays free from 10 to 4.30 in summer, and from 2 until dusk in winter, on Students' days (Thursday and Friday), from 10 to 4 or 5, an admission fee of 6d. is charged.

WALLACE COLLECTION—Herford House, Manchester Square, W. (opened in 1831).—Pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous objects of art. Admission 6d. on Tuesdays and Fridays, all other days free. Open on Mondays at 11 noon (Bank Holidays, 10 a.m.), other week days from 10 a.m. Sundays, from 1 p.m. Hours of closing, 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to season. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

GUILDHALL ART GALLERY—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.—*Inspector and Secretary*, Alfred G. Temple, F.R.A.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS Burlington House, Piccadilly (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May, to middle of August, from 9 to 7, admission 1s; catalogue, 1s. Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7 to 10.30, admission, 6d.; catalogue, 6d. Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 26 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 5, admission, 1s; catalogue, 1s. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily from 11 to 4.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 51 Pall Mall East, S.W. (founded in 1824).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in April and November, admission 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 125 Piccadilly, W.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 20 to May 27, admission 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 125 Piccadilly, W.—Open from Oct. 9 to Dec. 9, admission 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk Street, Ball Mill East, N.W.—Exhibitions of Members' works, March to May, and Oct. to Nov., admission 1s.

BOTHENWARE AND LANSBETH FREE LOAN

PICTURE EXHIBITION, Borough Polytechnic Institute, S.E.—Exhibition held in June. Admission free. Week days, 10 to 12, Sundays, 8 to 10 p.m. **GROSVENOR GALLERY**, 51A New Bond Street, W.—Exhibitions of *International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers*, of *National Portrait Society*, and of various Exhibitions.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. Sec., Edgar Blackmore.

MUSEUMS

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury (opened in 1753).—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, etc. 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 medieval and other antiquities, coins, gold ornaments, gems, shells, &c. An official guide conducts visitors round the collections every week-day at 10 and 3. Entirely free. Open every week-day to Oct. 31 from 10 to 5, winter, from 10 to 4 or earlier, Sunday, from a until dusk (based on Christmas Day). Reading room open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. throughout the year. Lighted after dusk by electric light. Closed for cleaning first four week days in March and Sept. For permission to see it, apply in the great hall. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, print room, or sculpture gallery for purposes of research, reference, or study are granted on written application to the Director. The applicant must state his mode, business or profession and purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position. *Print Room* open daily to persons holding tickets, 10 to 5. *Sculpture Galleries* open to students holding tickets (for copying statues, &c.), daily from 9 till hour of closing.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road, N. Kensington, branch of THE BRITISH MUSEUM (removed to present buildings in 1880-3).—Open free daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, at 10, Sundays, from May to Aug. inclusive, from 10 to 7, other months, 11 to 5 p.m. in week-day closing time. The hours of closing are—Jan., Feb., Oct., Nov., and Dec., 3, Mar. and Sept., 5.30, April to Aug. (inclusive), 6, also on Mon. and Sat. only, from 10.30 to the middle of July, 8 and onwards to end of Aug., 7. 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. 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, South Kensington (founded in 1854).—Museum of decorative and

Industrial Art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrances in Cromwell Road and Exhibition Road. 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 daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day. On Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays (students days) from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. in January, November, and December, till 5 p.m. in February and October, and till 4 p.m. from March to Sept inclusive. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road, open 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 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. Admission free. Persons desiring to use the Library must apply for a ticket.

BETHNAL GREEN—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, art objects, animal products, fossil entomology, boots and shoes. Free daily, 10 a.m. until dusk, according to the season, Sundays, from 11 till 5 p.m.

BRANDFORD HOUSE, 24 Queen Street, Hammer Smith—Early 18th century panelled room. Open, first Monday of each month from 10 to noon.

CARLISLE HOUSE, 24 Heygate Lane, Chelsea—Opened as a museum by the Carlisle House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1s (6d Saturday). See 41, 1. Lumsden.

CHRYSTIE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, N (formerly Ironmongers Almshouses)—Exhibition of old carvings, furniture, and relics of vanishing London, of antiquarian and artistic interest. Open, free, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., 3 to 9. Not open on Mondays. Curator, Ernest Hawkins.

GUILDHALL MUSEUM—Maintained by the Corporation of London. Admission free. Open from 10 to 5, March to Sept., and 10 to 4, Oct. to Feb. **MURRAY MUSEUM AND LIBRARY**, London Rd., Forest Hill (L.C.C.)—Anthropology and Zoology. Open free every day. Week days—11 a.m. to 8 p.m. April to Sept. and 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Oct. to March. Sundays throughout the year from 3 to 5 p.m. (subject to alteration during the war).

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, (rough square Fleet Street, E.C.—Open daily, Sundays, included, from 10 to 4, free.

PARKS MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 60 Buckingham Palace Road, W., contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene, there is a large library of sanitary literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 8.

LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster (late Stafford) House, St. James's, S.W. Instituted, on the lines of the Carnevales at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. Opened April 1881 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1883 to Lancaster House (the lease of which was presented to the nation by Sir William Lever), where the collection was re-arranged and opened in 1884. The hours, &c., are the same as those of the Wallace Collection.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington. The National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.—(1.) *Exhibition Galleries*, open to public, free, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 10 to 4.

Entered from Imperial Institute Road. The collections illustrate the natural and economic resources of the various countries of the British Empire. Royal Presents and Addresses from India and the Colonies, sent 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 and supplying information regarding new or little known natural products and the commercial utilization of standard products, on behalf of the Dominions, India, and the Colonies. (III.) *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. (IV.) *Office (Museum Floor)* of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, Tropical Diseases Bureau, British Women's Emigration Association, and Colonial Nursing Association. (The University of London is housed at present in a part of the Imperial Institute Building).

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street Piccadilly (Bd. of Education)—Open every week-day free, from 10 to 4 Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb. and 10 to 5 during other months on Mon and Sat from 10 to 9, on Sundays, from 11 till dusk, in summer, rest of year from 11 till dusk.

PAULIN HENRY HOUSE, 37 Fleet Street, E.C.—A 17th century timber constructed house. Jacobean ceiling. Open, free, daily from 10 to 5.

SCIENCE MUSEUM, South Kensington, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road.—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. Admission free. Open Mon, Th and Sat, 10 to 9. Tu, W and F, 10 to 6, Sunday 10 to 6.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL, 28 Tuford St. Dean's Yard, S.W. 10 to 4.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Flds.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, 1st four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28. (Closed during the war).

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 5, Saturdays, 10 to 4.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall—Enthusiastic 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 1d., daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free, 10 to 5.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—An interesting house, containing pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Turner, &c., the

alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I B.C. 1350, and other art 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 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally Curator, W. L. Spence.

WALLACE COLLECTION See *Pictures*

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 444 Wigmore Street, W.—Daily, 10 to 6, Saturday, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists and nurses, on presentation of card, 5 others on application to Curator.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road.—Open daily from 10 to 4, 3d.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, Kew.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, tube and electric tram. Open daily free. Week days, 10 to sunset (May 15 to Oct. 25, 10 to sunset). Sundays 1 to sunset. Bank Holidays 10 to sunset. (Houses 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day.

BOTANIC GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily from 9 a.m. to sunset. On Mondays and Saturdays, 10, other days to Fellows and Members, or by orders from Fellows. On Sundays, from 9.30 a.m.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N.—Castle Show in December, World's Fair in Dec. and Jan., Dog Show in Feb., Horse Shows in Feb. and March. Dairy Show in Feb. and the following exhibitions in May.—Long Fur Fair and Market, March. Clothing and Outfitting, Drapery and Ladies Wear, May. Confectionery, in Sept. Grocers' Sept. Shoe and Leather, Oct., Brewers, Oct. and Nov., Woman's Work, Nov.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W.—(At present occupied as a place of detention for German aliens). Subject to which, the following tentative arrangements have been made for 1926.—Feb. 20 to March 6, Hackney Horse Society, Spring Horse Show, March 8 to 24, London Fair and Market, April 1 to 30, Builders' Exhibition, May 1 to June 6, Royal Naval and Military Tournament, June 7 to 30, International Horse Show, Sept. 24 to Oct. 25, Machine Tool Exhibition, Oct. 24 to Nov. 25, Motor Show and Cycle Show, Dec. 5, 6, 7, Kathol Club.

EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION—May to October 1925.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH (Great White City)—In occupation of Admiralty and War Office.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, S.E.—Now in the occupation of the Royal Naval Division. The spacious grounds and buildings afford ample scope for the training of this force for active service.

MADAME TOWNS' EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. (adj. Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 12. Admission, 2s., children half-price.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Admission from 9 a.m. till sunset, on Mondays, 6d., also on Saturdays during the war, the rest of the week, 2s., to children under twelve, all days, 6d. Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. On Sunday only to Fellows of the Zoological Society and their

friends. Illustrated Official Guide, at entrance gates only, 6d. (by post, 7½d.).

CONCERTS.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W.—Promenade Concerts by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, from third week in Aug. to end of Oct. Symphony Concerts throughout year. Concerts on Sundays, afternoon and evening.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington.—Royal Choral Society, London Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Raffles, &c. Performances in Theatre. New Symphony Orchestra and vocal and instrumental concert every Sunday at 3.30. *Manager*, Hilson Carter.

ST JAMES'S HALL, Great Portland Street.

AEOLIAN HALL, 225, Bond Street, W.

BECHESTER HALL, Wigmore Street, W.

STEINWAY HALL, 25 Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N.—Now being used as an internment camp for the reception of hostile aliens.

PARKS

HYDE PARK.—From Park Lane to Kensington Gardens, 350 acres, containing the Serpentine, Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Aspley 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 Ed. Langham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1829.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace (see above), containing the Albert Memorial and "Physic Energy" (G. F. Watts), and the Round Pond. It also includes a sunk garden with platted alleys, near the Palace.

ST JAMES'S PARK.—From Whitehall to Buck. Ingham Palace, including *Horse Guards Parade* where the colour is trooped on the King's birth day. The Mall leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birds' Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

GREEN PARK.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park (see above) 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.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill (475 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. (200 acres) with *Subtropical Garden* (E. 1 acre) and large artificial lake.

VICTORIA PARK, E. (277 acres), a great boom to the poor of East London. The Bethnal Green Museum (a branch of the British Museum) is close by.

RIVERSIDE GARDENS.—On the north side of the River are the Temple Gardens and the Embankment Gardens, the latter containing the *Watergate* of York House (Julio Jones). West of the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament are Victoria Tower Gardens.

CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Splendid architecture, monuments to celebrated men, magnificent rose domes. Hare and transcripts free. Free to the following parts (on week-days only). Library,

whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6d., golden gallery, 12., crypt, 6d., hall, 2s. total, 3s. Service on Sundays at 8, 10.30, 2.15, and 7. Week days at 8, 10.30, 2.15, 4. (Services are choral.)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament.—Open on week days at 9 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6d., except on Mondays and Tuesdays (open free), wax effigies, 6d. (on Mondays and Tuesdays, 2d.), Norman undercroft, 4d. Services on Sundays: Holy Communion at 8, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 7. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m., School Services at 9.15 choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters. King Edward's shrine, tombs of kings, and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially Poets' Corner. St. Margaret's Church, close by is also worth visiting.

SOUTHWICK CATHEDRAL—Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1840. Burial place of Gower, Massinger and Byndeshaile. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. free. Sunday services, 8, 10.30, 12.15, and 1.15 (choral), and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral).

TEMPLE, south side of Fleet Street.—The two halls and church very interesting, as also the gardens, these are generally open to the public during the summer months after 6, and are thoroughly appreciated by the wives and children of working men. Church service on Sunday afternoons without orders unless in service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Warden of the Temple. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. Master Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW—Priory Church, Smithfield, the oldest church in London (1123).—*Victor Bell* W. F. U. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893, by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Crypt and Lady Chapel open, Cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 10.30 a.m., and Wed. 8 p.m. Sunday, 8.15, 11, 11.45, 2.45 (children), and 7.45. Late days 10.30 a.m. Open free daily (Sundays for service only 1.10 to 4.30).

ST. ALBAN, Broke Street, Holborn (Ritualistic).—*Victor*, Rev. R. A. J. Buckling. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8, choral at 9.15, solemn, with sermon, at 11, matins, 10.30, litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15. Children's service and catechising 3.15, sermon at 4.15, evensong and sermon at 7 p.m. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(Unregimental)

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Rev. Hugh Black, D.D. Sunday morning at 11, evening at 7.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Rev. C. J. Barry, M.A. Sunday morning at 11, evening, 7. Wednesday evening, 8.

Baptist

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1844 school).—(Buildings re-opened after destruction by fire in 1865, free of debt, Sept., 1866, cost of re-building, £44,000) Sunday, 11 and 6.30, Monday and Thursday, 7.30, Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D.

WENTWORTH HALL, Forchester Rd., Baywater.—Rev. F. W. Hughes. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Wesleyan

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road.—Sunday morning at 11, evening at 6 p.m. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. Minister, Rev. Frank Cox.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street. Sundays at 11.30 and 7. Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster (close to Victoria Station).—*Sundays* Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon), Capital High Mass, 10.30, Low Mass with Sermon, 12, Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15, Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, Capital High Mass, 10.30, Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15, Matins and Lauds 4.30, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, Capital High Mass, 10.30, Low Mass, 12, Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15. Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Cardinals' Newman and Manning buried in crypt. St. Edward's Tower open to visitors 10 a.m. to sunset.

THE GRAYRIE, Brompton. *Sundays* Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10, High Mass, 11, Low Mass and Sermon, 12, Vespers, 2.30. Evening service and Benediction, 7. *Week days* Low Masses 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10. Evening service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturdays). *Holidays* High Mass, 11, Low Mass, 12. *Thursdays and Saturdays*, 4.30, Benediction. *Great Day—St. Philip's 28 May* High Mass, 11, Solemn Vespers, 4.30, Benediction, 8.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS

BREWRIES—The great breweries of Messrs. Beckett & Perkins in the Borough, of Messrs. Whitbread in Church Street, of Messrs. Harcourt in Spitalfields of Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paulin, Whitechapel Road, and some others.

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; the *Royal Mint*, the *Tower of London*, the *Custom House*, and *St. Olave's Church*, are easily reached; the *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831 and until 1832 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument and Fishmongers Hall. *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1850, and now being 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 1902). *Waterloo Bridge* (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London. *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only). *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1790 and reopened in 1862) with Thorneycroft's Roadless 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 and St. Thomas's Hospital. *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace and Beetham Hospital. *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1905) leading to Kensington Oval. *Victoria Bridge* (1840) and *Albert Bridge* (1873), Chiswick, leading from Chiswick Hospital to Battersea Park. *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1896). *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1893). *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1896) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for mortals. *Hammer Smith Bridge* (rebuilt 1895).

Swan Bridge (for pedestrians only), and **Kew Bridge** (rebuilt in 1902) leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE (refronted with stone in 1903)—Not open to the public. The Mall and Queen Victoria Memorial.

BRITANNIC HOUSE, Piccadilly—British Academy, Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical, Geological Societies, Royal Academy Exhibitions.

COURT OF CRIMINAL COURTS, Old Bailey, E.C.—Newly built by Corporation of London. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and General Morda in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit, except during August Application to be made to the Keeper.

THE CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, a Carthusian monastery, purchased in 1563 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for poor brethren (male). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall and staircase. Master's lodge with portraits. Mon, Wed, and Fridays admission is at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m. and on week days at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded 1582), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Grounds. Plage and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 200 In-Pensioners. Out-Pensioners, 1904-1915, 15 p.m. Governor, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir N. G. Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

CUSTOM HOUSE—On the north bank of the Thames, east of London Bridge. View of the river from the quay in front of the Customs House. **TOCKAY**—St. Mark's: London, East and West India, Commercial, Victoria, &c.—All accessible by tramway or railway at about 4d. all free.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES—Magnificent Home, Colonial, Education, Foreign, and India Offices, Admiralty, Home Guards, Treasury and War Office, Whitehall, St. James' Park, and Pall Mall, S.W. Post Office, at St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City—Grand Civic Hall, where Foreign Princes are entertained. Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place. Library and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 5 p.m. Admission free. Librarian, Bernard Kettle.

HOSPITALS (See pp. 338-394).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster—Open to visitors on Saturdays, unless both Houses are sitting, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall.

INNS OF COURT—These are the *Inner Temple* and *Middle Temple*, Fleet Street, Gray's Inn, Holborn, and *Lincoln's Inn*. They are governed by Benchmen, under whose superintendence in the admission and education of students for the Bar, the Calling of Barristers, and regulation of the profession. The following were formerly Inns of Chancery—*Clarendon's Inn*, Strand, *Olford's Inn*, at Fleet Street, now the Headquarters of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor, *Slaps Inn*, and *Barnard's Inn*, Holborn.

KENNINGTON PALACE—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III (1697), and continued a royal residence until 1790. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Open to the public every day (except Wednesday, Good Friday and Christmas Day) from 1st April to 30th Sept., 10 to 6. From 1st Oct. to 31st March, 10 to 4, free. Open on Sundays, 1 to 4, from 1st Oct. to 31st March, and from 1st April to 30th Sept. 1 to 5.

LAMBETH PALACE—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, Lambeth.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY—Open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4. Summer 10 to 5, and forenoon of Tuesday. Modern works lent under special conditions to clergy and residents in Lambeth, Pouthark, and Westminster. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed during certain periods of the year.

LORD'S (CRICKET GROUND), St. John's Wood Road, N.W. by Metropolitan or omnibus. The headquarters of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the governing body of English cricket, the Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow cricket matches at beginning of July, Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 6d., to special matches 1s. or 1s. 6d. Tennis Court in grounds, where interesting games are played.

MANSION HOUSE, City—The official residence of the Lord Mayor, the Egyptian Hall and Ball room 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 and Spitalfields (Vegetables, &c.), Cattle Market (Mon and Th. and Fri. for Horses) and Abattoirs, Caledonian Road. Foreign Cattle Market Deptford, and Chamberland Hay Market Regent's Park.

MUSEUMS—**VICTORIA MEMORIAL** in Mall, where also are memorials to Royal Artillery and Royal Marines. **ALBERT**, South Kensington LONDON, to Commonwealth Great Fire, near London Bridge, fine views of the City, admission, 3d. **DUKE OF YORK'S**, St. James' Park, **BLAQUEFIELD'S**, Parliament Square, S.W. **GLADSTONE'S**, Strand, W.C. **NELSON'S**, Trafalgar Square. **WELLINGTON'S**, Hyde Park (order Guards), Waterloo Place. **BRITANNIA** Broad Sanctuary.

PATENT OFFICE AND LIBRARY, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. The library is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday 10 to 3.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E.—10 to 5, and 6 to 10, on Sundays 3 to 10.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane—Contains a collection of the National Records since 1100. Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30. Saturdays, 10 to 5. Museum, containing monuments from the old Rolls Chapel, Unbound Book, autograph letters and historical MSS. Mon to Fri., 10 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Fine Statues of Queen Victoria, Wellington, Peabody, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others, from 10 to 12, by Leighton, Brangwyn and others. Change, the busy time from 1 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL MINT—Tower Hill, where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. (Closed to the public.)

St JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall—Not open to the public. *Levees* held here during the season. **SMITHFIELD**—St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Church, London Central Meat Market.

TOWER OF LONDON—Admission to Armouries and Beauchamp Tower, 6d. to Bloody Tower, 6d., and to Regalia and Beauchamp Tower, 6d. Free on Mondays and 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 Sir E. Evelyn Wood V.C., G.C.B. *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir F. W. Nisford, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., Major and *Adjutant-General*, Major-General R. Phipps, C.B., *Keeper of Regalia*, Gen. Sir A. S. Wynne, G.C.B. *Curator of the Armouries*, Charles Foulkes, F.S.A.

WESTMINSTER HALL, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament—For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament. Portrait statues of kings removed.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banquetting house for the old Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here. See also Royal United Service Institution Museum. Whitehall stretches from Charing Cross to Westminster, and contains some of the finest public buildings in London.

THEATRES

METROPOLITAN THEATRES—*Adelphi* (433 Strand), *Alexandra* (Stoke Newington), *Amberley* (West St., Cambridge Circus, W.C.), *Apollo* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Borough* (Stratford), *Britannia* (Hoxton), *Bruton*, *Broadway* (New), *Comedy* (Panton St., S.W.), *Concert* (Not), *Hill Gate*, *Court* (Globe St., S.W.), *Concert* (Bow Street), *Criterion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Crown* (Pecham, S.E.), *Duke* (Leicester Square), *Drury Lane* (Catherine Street, W.C.), *Duchess* (Batham, S.W.), *Duke of York* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Fulham* (Fulham Road, S.W.), *Gaiety* (Strand), *Gaiety* (Charing Cross Rd.), *Globe* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Haymarket* (Haymarket, S.W.), *Kenington King* (Hammer Smith), *Kingsway* (St. Queen St.), *Little Theatre* (John St., Adelphi), *Lycium* (Wellington St., Strand), *Lyric* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Lyre* (Hammer Smith), *Norfolk* (Holloway), *Metropole* (Amberwell Green), *Art* (St. Martin's Lane), *Northampton* (Northumberland Avenue), *Prince of Wales* (Tottenham Court, W.), *Queen* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Riviera* (Dean Street, W.C.), *St. James's* (St. James's (King Street, S.W.), *Victoria* (Embarkment), *Scala* (Fitzroy St., W.C.), *Shaftesbury* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Seagrove* (Clapham Junction), *Standard* (Highbury, E.), *Strand* (Aldwych), *Terry's* (St. Strand), *Vanderville* (400 Strand), *Wentley* (Aldwych), *Wyndham's* (Cranbourne St., W.C.).

VARIETY THEATRES

MUSIC HALLS—*Alexandra* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *Cambridge* (235 Commercial Street, W.C.), *Canterbury* (Canterbury Town), *Canterbury* (243 Westminster Bridge Road), *Coliseum* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Coliseum* (Upper Street, Islington), *Empire* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *London Hippodrome* (Cranbourne Street, W.C.), *London Opera House* (Kingsway, W.C.), *Metropolitan* (Edgware Road, W.), *New Middlesex* (Drury Lane, W.C.), *Oxford* (24 Oxford Street), *Palace* (Cambridge Circus, W.C.), *Palace* (Aldwych St., W.), *Paragon* (Mile End Road, E.),

Pantheon (Piccadilly Circus), *Royal* (444 High Holborn, W.C.), *Shepherd's Bush Empire*, *South London* (London Road, S.E.), *Surry* (Blackfriars Road, S.E.), *Tivoli* (63 Strand, W.C.), *Willesden Green Empire*, N.W.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON

AVIATION GROUNDS—*Hendon Aerodrome* by motor omnibus, tram or train. Flying on Sundays and other days, admission from 6d. *Brooklands Flying Ground*, Weybridge, by train from Waterloo (20 miles), admission from 6d.

BURNHAM BRECHES—Magnificent sylvan scenery, purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public. During the summer months omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Bloomsbury, and cheap through tickets are issued from London and suburban stations by G.W.R. **CHELSEA**—Temple Bar (at entrance to Theobald's Park), Chesham Great House, Cromwellian relics, &c.

DULWICH—By S.E. and Brighton R. 1 1/2 m. Large Public School. Fine Gallery of paintings, daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., according to season, free on Sunday afternoon during summer months.

EXETER LOCK—By G.E. Railway. Royal Small Arms Factory. Visiting days, Monday and Thursday, by order, 9 to noon and 1 to 4 p.m. (except under 14 not admitted).

EXETER PARK, LITCHFIELD, BR. KILLET HILL, CRIMFORD, HIGH BEACH, on Great Eastern Railway—Fare, 2s. Beautiful coast scenery. A favourite resort for picnic parties, luncheons, &c.

EXON COLLEGE—2 1/2 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering close on 1000. Buildings date from 1523.

GLAVESHEAD—Access from London during summer by steamboat (23 miles), and through out year by three lines of railway fares 1s. to 2s. Windmill Hill, Laughed Gardens, Cobham Park Promenade, fine views of the Thames (here a mile wide) shipping, &c. Near are *Hosherville Gardens* open daily including Sundays from April to Oct. Opposite are *Tilbury Docks and Port*.

GREENWICH—Royal Naval College. The Painted Hall, Nelson's Relics, &c., free on weekdays (except Friday) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Sundays from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., according to time of year). *Naval Museum* interesting Collection of models, &c., open daily except Friday and Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Chapel open daily except Sundays and Fridays and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Observatory* only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. (At present closed to the public.)

HAKNEY HATH (see above), with *Windsor Hill* (25 acres), and *Parliament Hill* (25 acres) open to the public.

HAMPSTEAD COURT—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and enlarged by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London, railway fare 1s. 6d., 1st and 2nd return. Fine view of river. Trams from Shepherd's Bush. Beautifully kept gardens with roses and prolific grape vine. Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Open every week-day (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours Jan, Feb, Nov, Dec, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Mar, Apr, Sept, Oct, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; May, June, July, Aug, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Tuesdays, &c., other days

tree. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

NARROW ON THE HILL.—30 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (see to see scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1572. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1575.

HIGHGATE HILL AND HIGHGATE WOODS, the scene of the Dick Whittington legends, with *Waterloo Park* (30 acres) and *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

HORSE-RACING.—*Epsom Downs* (by railway 15 miles), where the "Derby" and " Oaks " are run on the Wednesday and Friday of the Summer Meeting (end of May or beginning of June). Ascot (by railway 30 miles), where the Gold Cup Day is Thursday, about a fortnight later than the Derby. *Stamford* (15 miles) *Kempton Park* (17 miles) *Hurst Park* (15 miles).

RICHMOND.—The Park, and adjacent villages, &c. at *Twickenham*, *Pope's Villa*, *Sheen*, *Mortlake*, *Teddington*, *Thames Ditton*, *boating*, *fishing*, &c.

RYE HOUSE, at Haddenham, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplace, chests and panels, Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST. ALBANS.—Abbey recently restored. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam, and St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—By Great Eastern Railway. The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (12th century), and Abbey Church, powder mills, fishing, &c.

WINDSOR CASTLE closed to the public for the duration of the war.

WOOLWICH.—*Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda* daily, free, from 10 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5. 10 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 5. Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5, Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m. 1 K.E. Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c.

Rules Relating to Cabs in London.

HORSE VEHICLES

FARMS BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Tachometer) If hired and discharged within the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles. *s d*

The driver may notify by means approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6d for any journey not exceeding a mile. *s d*

For every additional mile or part of a mile If hired outside the Four Mile Circle wherever the hanged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile. *s d*

If hired within, but discharged outside the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, *s*, exceeding one mile, then for each mile ended within the circle, 6d., and for each mile or part of a mile ended outside. *s d*

FARMS BY TIME. Inside the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, *s*, two-wheeled Cabs. *s d*

If above one hour, for every quarter hour or part of a quarter of the whole time, four-wheeled Cab, 6d., if a two-wheeled Cab. *s d*

If hired outside the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less. *s d*

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour or part of a quarter of the whole time. *s d*

If hired within, but discharged outside the Four Mile Circle, the same. *s d*

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—Hire 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*

LANGUAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6d., for each package carried outside the carriage. *s d*

EXTRA PERSONS. For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person). *s d*

WAITING.—By distance, for every 15 minutes completed—If hired within the Four Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6d., 2 wheels, 3d. If hired without Circle, 4 or 4 wheels. *s d*

MOTOR CABS

The fare payable for the hiring of a Motor Cab fitted with a Tachometer shall be according to the following scale—

(a) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time, or a journey not exceeding ten minutes. *s d*

(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. *s d*

(2) For any less period of time. In addition to the above the driver may be entitled to charge the following extra payments.

(a) Luggage—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6d., for each package carried outside. *s d*

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*

(b) Extra persons—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, a d. the whole journey. *s d*

Provided that two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATION.—The fares by Tachometer Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or ordered 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 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 may refuse to be hired by time between 5 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVING. 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

Principal Recognised Yacht Clubs of the United Kingdom.

Name of Club	Station.	Club Room.	Date of Meeting	Number of Members	Subscription.		Secretary
					Rate	Ann.	
Royal Yacht Club.	Cowes	Cowes	1882	189	25s	25s	T. H. B. Palmer, M.P.
Albert	Southsea	Carlton Road, Southsea.	1882	189	5s	5s	Capt. F. Gilbert Jones, M.P.
Alfred	Kingstown	(None)	1882	189	6s	1s	H. M. Wright (Hon.)
Angley	Wick	Wick	1882	189	1s	1s	F. L. Latham, M.P.
Canoe Club	Hamble Wk	Trowick Island	1882	189	1s	1s	Malcolm Chater.
Channel Islands	Jersey	St. Helier, Jersey	1882	189	1s	1s	C. H. Horn
Cannes Ports	Antibes	Antibes Parade, Dover	1882	189	1s	1s	A. Fernon (Hon.)
Clyde	Greenock	Banter's Quay	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow
Corinthian	Port Victoria	Port Victoria & Burnham	1882	189	1s	1s	T. G. F. Winner, W. Mark Lane
Cork	Queenstown	Queenstown	1882	189	1s	1s	H. Becker Bruce
Cornwall	Weymouth	Weymouth	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow
Cruising	London	St. Botolph, St. Botolph	1882	189	1s	1s	T. G. F. Winner, W. Mark Lane
Dart	Weymouth	Weymouth	1882	189	1s	1s	H. Becker Bruce
Deer	Weymouth	Weymouth	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow
East	Weymouth	Weymouth	1882	189	1s	1s	T. G. F. Winner, W. Mark Lane
Eastern	Weymouth	Weymouth	1882	189	1s	1s	H. Becker Bruce
Englesea	Weymouth	Weymouth	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow
Ferry	Weymouth	Weymouth	1882	189	1s	1s	T. G. F. Winner, W. Mark Lane
Harwich	Harwich	Harwich	1882	189	1s	1s	H. Becker Bruce
Highland	Highland	Highland	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow
Isle of Wight	Isle of Wight	Isle of Wight	1882	189	1s	1s	T. G. F. Winner, W. Mark Lane
London	London	London	1882	189	1s	1s	H. Becker Bruce
Mersey	Mersey	Mersey	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow
Motor	Motor	Motor	1882	189	1s	1s	T. G. F. Winner, W. Mark Lane
Munster	Munster	Munster	1882	189	1s	1s	H. Becker Bruce
Norfolk & Suffolk	Norfolk & Suffolk	Norfolk & Suffolk	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow
North	North	North	1882	189	1s	1s	T. G. F. Winner, W. Mark Lane
Plymouth	Plymouth	Plymouth	1882	189	1s	1s	H. Becker Bruce
Portsmouth	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow
Portsmouth & Victoria	Portsmouth & Victoria	Portsmouth & Victoria	1882	189	1s	1s	T. G. F. Winner, W. Mark Lane
Southampton	Southampton	Southampton	1882	189	1s	1s	H. Becker Bruce
Southern	Southern	Southern	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow
South Western	South Western	South Western	1882	189	1s	1s	T. G. F. Winner, W. Mark Lane
St. James	St. James	St. James	1882	189	1s	1s	H. Becker Bruce
Torquay	Torquay	Torquay	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow
Victoria	Victoria	Victoria	1882	189	1s	1s	T. G. F. Winner, W. Mark Lane
Welsh	Welsh	Welsh	1882	189	1s	1s	H. Becker Bruce
Weymouth	Weymouth	Weymouth	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow
Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	1882	189	1s	1s	T. G. F. Winner, W. Mark Lane
Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	1882	189	1s	1s	H. Becker Bruce
Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow
Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	1882	189	1s	1s	T. G. F. Winner, W. Mark Lane
Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	1882	189	1s	1s	H. Becker Bruce
Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow
Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	1882	189	1s	1s	T. G. F. Winner, W. Mark Lane
Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	1882	189	1s	1s	H. Becker Bruce
Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow
Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	1882	189	1s	1s	T. G. F. Winner, W. Mark Lane
Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	1882	189	1s	1s	H. Becker Bruce
Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow
Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	1882	189	1s	1s	T. G. F. Winner, W. Mark Lane
Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	1882	189	1s	1s	H. Becker Bruce
Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	Weymouth & Portland	1882	189	1s	1s	James G. Lloyd, Glasgow

THE WORLD'S LITERATURE

Books — It is estimated that over 500,000 books, pamphlets and magazines are published annually in the various countries of the world, and that over 1,000,000 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 million of shelves, and an estimated total of about 5,000,000 volumes, and the *Library of Congress*, Washington, U.S., which contains 1,200,000

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 1800, a copy of every book published in the country must be sent to the British Museum, the Bodleian the Public Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, while a sixth copy has lately been added for the newly instituted National Library of Wales (see p. 202) by the New Copyright Bill of 1911.

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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 an native prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India, or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52-d Viet, c 68, 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, and within the Indian sphere of influence lie the self-governed States of Afghanistan, Nepal and Bhutan.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia from the Gulf of Oman to near Zulfikar on the Hamrud, then with the Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab, thence along the Oxus by the Panjsh branch up to the Victoria lake and from the east end of that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Poyals-Scherevovski 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 Murgash (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 of Socatra, 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 67° to 75° 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 States under native administration, comprise 61 per cent of the area, and nearly 78 per cent of the population. The details are as follows:—

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENT	Area in square miles (approx)	POPULATION			Difference per cent area & pop.
		Males	Females	Total	
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	266,290	238,297	504,587	+ 5.1
Andaman and Nicobar	2,543	18,370	16,430	34,800	+ 7.3
Assam	55,015	3,497,000	3,465,000	6,962,000	+ 14.9
*Baluchistan	54,000	239,281	278,223	517,504	+ 8.5
Bengal	78,690	23,365,000	20,127,000	43,492,000	+ 24.1
Bihar and Orissa	62,100	10,000,000	7,700,000	17,700,000	+ 2.8
Bombay (including Hyderabad)	221,000	20,000,000	18,000,000	38,000,000	+ 0.0
Burdwan	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
Bihar	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
Central Provinces and Berar	90,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	11,000,000	+ 20.0
Cantonment	1,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	+ 3.0
Coastal	1,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	+ 3.0
Madras	220,000	20,000,000	18,000,000	38,000,000	+ 0.0
*North-West Frontier Province	13,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
Punjab	90,000	10,000,000	9,000,000	19,000,000	+ 2.0
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	127,000	10,000,000	9,000,000	19,000,000	+ 2.0
Total Provinces	2,000,000	20,000,000	18,000,000	38,000,000	+ 5.0
Assam State (Manipal)	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
British India (Agency Territories)	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
Baroda State	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 4.0
Bombay State	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 12.0
Bihar and Orissa State	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 10.0
Bombay State	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 7.0
Central India Agency	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
Central Provinces State	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
Hyderabad State	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
Kashmir State	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
Madras State	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
Mysoor State	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
North-West Frontier Province (Agency Territories)	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
Punjab State	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
Rajasthan Agency	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
Sikhon	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
United Provinces State	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	+ 0.0
Total States and Agencies	200,000	20,000,000	18,000,000	38,000,000	+ 10.0
Total India	2,200,000	22,000,000	20,000,000	42,000,000	+ 15.0

* Districts and Administered Territories

* Includes an estimated population of 2,000,000

* 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 northern 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, Kanchinjunga, 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 Durling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, alder, pine, oak, fir, cedar, rhododendron, birch, oak, 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 Terai 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 now being 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, *raabi* (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, oil-seeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, jackals, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, iron, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, jute, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the principal chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India Native 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 Sulaiman Mountains on the S.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 Verduddha 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 Vindhya. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this triangular triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme S.W., south of the Vindhya, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Verduddha and the Taipa flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Taipa, all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahadevi, in the extreme N.E. (530 m.), the Godavary (900 m.), the

Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (475 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 Ghats, 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 F. are very deadly. The tiger, lion, 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 table-land has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, and gold.

Burma—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy 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 and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, lions, 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 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 Lajputana. 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 294,361,050 in 1901 (for details see p. 571) an increase in the 10 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 Calcutta and Nagpur. The census total of 1911 is divisible into 244,277,542 (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, Siam and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1911 24 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 is usually 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.

Religions—The population by religions, so far as ascertained, includes 217,586,892 Hindus (69 per cent. of the total), 66,647,249 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 10,721,453 Buddhists (3 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, having 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 3,876,203 Christians (three-fifths of whom are in Madras, Travancore and Cochin), 3,014,400 Sikhs (a large increase), 1,213,182 Jains (a decline, ascribed to plague), 100,006 Parsis, and 10,205,168 described as Animists, who believe in magic and drive to promiscuous impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus are infertile with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly three-fold 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 951.

Languages.—India has 220 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 312,912,604 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 (15,870,758), Rajasthani (14,067,590), Western Hindi (13,037,889) after which come Gujarati, Kasmiree, 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 POPULATION EXCEEDING 100,000 (including Cantonments).

	In 1901	In 1911		In 1901	In 1911
Calcutta, including Baluabazar and Howrah	1,106,736	2,200,313	Poona	153,300	198,896
Bombay City and Island	559,537	970,445	Amritsar	268,400	352,796
Madras City	509,346	518,660	Karachi	116,665	151,903
Hyderabad	461,466	500,603	Mandalay	283,816	338,099
Rangoon	445,430	693,316	Lahore	160,167	137,098
Lucknow	404,049	489,798	Patna	234,765	136,223
Delhi	208,575	232,837	Madura	205,084	234,220
Lahore	200,944	208,687	Barilly	233,667	209,408
Ahmedabad	185,889	216,777	Calcutta	100,628	106,344
Bombay	173,073	203,604	Trichinopoly	104,701	123,312
Bangalore	150,000	160,485	Meerut	116,129	216,207
Agra	128,000	166,440	Surat	110,306	114,868
Cawnpore	200,797	176,557	Jaipur	89,733	108,551
Allahabad	178,032	171,697	Yugpur	107,734	100,423
			Jubbulpore	90,533	100,651

* In 1906

A Brief Sketch of Indian History

ALERTNESS OF INDIAN HISTORY (p. 51) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C., they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race of low civilization, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*, their epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, extol their mythical heroes while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshatriyas is represented

as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (Hindus) to the dark and servile *Shudras*, generally prevails, and the people are organized in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautama, a prince of the Kshatriya caste who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 480 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1899. His tenets are contained in the *Tripiṭaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 200 B.C. to 200 A.D., but was never quite general and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling, and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified. According to its adherents the twentieth century

The principal publications relating to India presented to Parliament in the past year were—Statistical Abstract, 1911-12; Moral and Material Progress Report, 1912-13; Tables of the Trade of India, 1912-13; Review of the Trade of India in 1912-13; Sanitary Measures in India, 1912-13; Indian Financial Statement for 1912-13; Home Accounts, 1912-13; with Estimates 1912-13; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1912-13; Return of Net Income and Expenditure, 1912-13; Administration Report on Railways in India, 1912-13; Papers relating to the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces (B. L. 40); Report on the Conditions of Indian Immigrants in certain British Colonies (Cd. 7246-5); Despatches regarding Operations in the Persian Gulf and in Mesopotamia (Cd. 7246).

of Persia at one time included part of the north west of India. Alexander (356 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (c. 350), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and truthful and averse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272-232 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 629.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 225 B.C. and 200 A.D., over Northern India. Their invasions left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (590-605), after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in piety and peace from about 605 to 647, by which time the Arya conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions, but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years, but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken, and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutub-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutub Minar near Delhi. The first Muslim invasion of the Deccan took place in 1327.

THE MUGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1259, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghik line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burnt into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1399, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed, frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 Babur, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MUGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, Humayun (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babur, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor, Sher Shah, who reigned from 1540-57, was a Hindu, the Great Humayun's son (1555-56), spent a

long reign in finally establishing the empire, at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbadda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan Kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar, and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister, Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign, and Faiz, the poet. *Jahangir* (1605-27) received in 1628 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under *Shah Jahan* (1627-58) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658-1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Behadur Shah* (1707-18) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors *Mahmud Shah* (1719-68), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and he contributed to the success of the Marhattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam ul Mulk (successor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom ruler, *Ahmad Shah* (1748-1774) and *Durrani II* (1774-1799) occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1799-1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MARHATTAS.—As the Moguls declined the power of the Marhattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Shivaji* (1627-1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Rajaji* (1680-1719), Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family. Shivaji died without the thorough holding, a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Marhattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. They often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Marhattas were finally

overtown, in 1802 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was Nanak Shah, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Gurind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived and gradually adopted a judicial constitution. It became a power under *Ranjit Shah* (1780-1839), who revolted against the Afghan Amir by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly pursued by the Venetians on the European side, and in the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calcut (Ormus), Aden and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the arduous and hazardous voyage set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama who anchored before Calcut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later the Portuguese enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese Viceroy, Francisco de Almeida (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses while his successor, Alfonso d'Albuquerque captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1510 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was attained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II, the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II, on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the Dutch were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1662 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. French and Danish East India Companies were established in 1674 and 1681 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 25 subscribers of the capital of £60,000, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 gave the Company a privilege perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off and on in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George. In 1639 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I's reign rival enterprises led to confusion and practical excesses but in 1639 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II, in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1684 Charles II married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay. In 1686 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £100. In 1697 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1693 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mughul, and in 1696 a factory had been established at Hugli set in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1700 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return they laid, in 1700, amid swamp and jungle the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702, and in 1702 they were amalgamated under the title "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1756) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Clive at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1762, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) was avenged by Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at *Bankar* (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to Clive's efforts the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule *Warren Hastings* (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal and in 1774 Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organizer of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company not withstanding the opposition of his Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Muslim adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Marhattas and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1792-95) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's civil service by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue in a reform of the judicial system and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippon, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of *Sir John Shore* (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippon, so hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Mysore, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power and the fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippon, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajsas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassem (1800) broke up the Marhatta confederacy, but led to the second and third Marhatta Wars, which curbed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1805), and that of *Sir G. Barlow* (1807), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Melville, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1814-18) a serious struggle with Nepal ended with the Treaty of Nagauli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Marhatta Peshwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India who had devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the tributary States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. *Lord Amherst* (1819-23) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his urgent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £4,000,000 but gave to India the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim, and practically Assam.

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1818-25) steam communication with India was introduced (suttee (or widow burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopolies of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1836-41) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1841-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) concluded in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles ending with *Robson* (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The second Sikh War resulted after severe fighting in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England and the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, a more valuable or break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1848 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory while on the death of the last of the Marhatta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed and became the Central Provinces in 1854. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Siri Canning (1857-59), who succeeded Lord

Dalhousie left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A meeting of sepoya broke out on the 26th May, 1857, 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 1861 by Lord Elgin, who, however, died in Nov. 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1854-61) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Rhyat War (1854), and by the terrible Orissa famine of 1860. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1860-74) 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 (1861-65) the late King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1867 the reigning Gekkas of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1865-70) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India, and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of **EMPEROR OF INDIA**.

The peaceful term of the *Marguerite of Russia* (1870-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marguerite of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1884-85 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 *Marguerite of Lansdowne* (1888-95) continued his predecessors' policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was delimited, 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 vicereignty of Lord Elgin (1895-99) 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 reared more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 300,000 sq. m., with a population of 20 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 1858, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1905, and 1905-5) 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. m. 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 cultivator from the money-lender. 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 Afghans 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 Herat from the Miran. 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, shadowed 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 has been 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., 1901, promising extended self government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1902 and 1903, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1902. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1902, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1902, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 22 December, 1902, 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 Commissioner for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical and political grounds. A committee was appointed to carry out the construction of the new Delhi, and good progress is now being made with the new capital. 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 it was situated in a compact, Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota Nagpur and the Samalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The re-constituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1905. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure have been granted to local governments having a quasi permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency has been arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, which will also be able to dispose of growing sources of revenue, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. A Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the public services in India. In Dec., 1902, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marked by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. The Royal Commission appointed in April, 1903, to examine and report on Indian Finance and Currency has reported, but decisions on the more important recommendations have been deferred owing to the war. 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 class placed their military forces and the resources of their state at the disposal of the Government, and large forces of Indian troops are serving in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were stated 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, 1905. Several tribal risings on the North-West Frontier were promptly and vigorously suppressed. A proposal for the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces was rejected on the motion of the House of Lords in March, 1905. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy, which under normal

circumstances would have terminated in Nov., 1905, has been extended until March, 1906.

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 1833 the Company's charter was renewed, in 1853, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open, while on the next renewal in 1858 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1858 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 1860 and 1867, at least 9 members of Council must have resided in India for 20 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 24. Their term of office is now 7 years, with power of extension. In 1877 (under the Royal Writ Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1892) the Imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged then 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 (1902) 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 (1902) 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. The Bill proposing to make certain changes in the strength, constitution, and emoluments of the Council of India, and to simplify the business procedure of the Council, was introduced in the House of Lords in May, 1904, but was rejected on second reading. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1905.

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 Mohammedan law of inheritance and domestic law, (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H. M. GEORGE V

Secretary of State—The Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF CREW, K.G.

H. M. 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. In all matters the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. 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 override the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office (see page 565).

The King-Emporor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, the Commander-in-Chief, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General, and of the Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Judges in the High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governors are made by the Governor-General subject to the Secretary of State's approval. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually five 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 has ordinary members (of whom three must have served in India ten years), as well as an extraordinary and the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. All Acts of the SUPREMACY GOVERNMENT IN INDIA run in the name of "The Governor-General in Council." Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bihar and Berar have each an Executive Council of three members, including one Indian. The Governor-General's Legislative Council, in accordance with the Indian Councils Act, now consists of six official and six non-official members (including elected), in addition to the ex-officio members. There are similar Legislative Councils in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, Assam and the Central Provinces and Berar. For the first five of these the maximum number of members is 50, and for the last four 40, in addition to ex-officio members. The Governor-General's Legislative Council has an official majority, while all the provincial councils have non-official majorities. Every Indian Act requires the Governor-General's assent, but the Crown may disallow it. The seat of the Supreme Government is now at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by ten Departments—Finance, Foreign and Political, Home, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce and Industry, Education, Army, and Railway. Each Department is in charge of a Secretary to Government, and under the care of a member of the Supreme 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 Department.

The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking matters, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with Afghanistan, Nepal, and other neighbouring countries, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various native States supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. Its Agents 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 connection with the *Legislation 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, bridges, &c. The department of *Commerce and Industry* deals with trade and shipping, customs, excise, salt, ports, post-office telegraphs, mines, factories, statistics, &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 charge of the Commerce and Industry Member of Council, and controlled by a Railway Board.

British India is no longer divided into three Presidencies, but into 25 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.—Under Governors Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, each termed Presidencies under Lieutenant-Governors, the provinces of Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma, under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Arunachal, Cochin, British Baluchistan, the North West Frontier Province, Delhi, and the Andaman Islands. The chief Local Governments enjoy a large measure of financial and administrative independence, which was further extended in 1902. The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal have greater independence than the others, being alone 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 the Commissioner who corresponds directly 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 (with jurisdiction also over Bihar and Orissa and Assam), and in the North West Provinces. A separate High Court for Bihar and Orissa has been sanctioned and will shortly begin its sittings. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Punjab and Lower Burma have Chief Courts, the Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma have each a Judicial Commissioner's Court.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE KING-EMPEROR.

Admiral of the Fleet, General to H. M.
Sailors, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Duff, Gen. Sir Beauchamp

Admiral of the Fleet, General to H. M.

Stanton, Maj.-Gen. H. E., C. B.
Stewart, Col. J. M., C. B.
Stoddard, Col. J. M., C. B.
Stuart, Col. R. B., C. B.
Hauke, Col. W. C., C. B.
T. G. Cobbs, Col. A. H., C. B.
Knight, Col. W. C., C. B.

Frederick, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H. H. M.
Farrar, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H. H. M.
Farrar, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H. H. M.
Farrar, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H. H. M.
Farrar, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H. H. M.
Farrar, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H. H. M.
Farrar, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H. H. M.
Farrar, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H. H. M.

McVittie, Surg.-Gen. C. E.
Franklin, Surg.-Gen. C. E.
Moles, Col. R. M.
Hos. Brown, to H. M.
Clegg, Surg.-Gen. J. C. E.
Pittbull, Surg.-Gen. J. C. E.
Hos. Brown, to H. M.
Lukis, Surg.-Gen. J. C. E.
Farrar, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H. H. M.
Farrar, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H. H. M.

HEAD QUARTERS STAFF OF THE ARMY IN INDIA

Commander-in-Chief, H. E. General Sir Beauchamp
Duff, C. B.
Military Secretary, Col. T. E. S. S.
Adj. Gen. Sir Beauchamp

General Staff Branch

Chief of the Staff, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Deputy Chief of the Staff, Maj.-Gen. C. M. S.

Adjutant-General's Branch

Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. F. J. Palmer, F. C.
Deputy Adjutant-General, Brig.-Gen. J. Macch. Walter, F. C.
Judge-Advocate-General, Lieut.-Col. A. J. C.

Quartermaster-General's Branch

Quartermaster-General, Maj. Gen. W. E. B. B.
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brig.-Gen. H. E. M.

Medical Branch

Director of Medical Services, Surg.-Gen. W. B. B.
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. J. H. B.

Ordnance Branch

Director of Ordnance, Maj. Gen. R. C. O.

Military Works Branch

Director of Military Works, Maj. Gen. W. B. B.

Northern Army Head Quarters, Muziris

Southern Army Head Quarters, Ootacamund

INDIAN ARMY

Cavalry

Colonel of the Cavalry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Cavalry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Cavalry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Cavalry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Cavalry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Cavalry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Cavalry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Cavalry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.

Infantry

Colonel of the Infantry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Infantry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Infantry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Infantry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Infantry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Infantry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Infantry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Infantry, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.

Artillery

Colonel of the Artillery, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Artillery, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Artillery, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Artillery, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Artillery, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Artillery, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Artillery, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Artillery, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.

Engineers

Colonel of the Engineers, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Engineers, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Engineers, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Engineers, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Engineers, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Engineers, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Engineers, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Engineers, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.

Medical

Colonel of the Medical, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Medical, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Medical, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Medical, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
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Colonel of the Medical, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Medical, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Medical, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.

Ordnance

Colonel of the Ordnance, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Ordnance, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Ordnance, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Ordnance, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Ordnance, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Ordnance, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Ordnance, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Ordnance, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.

Muziris

Colonel of the Muziris, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Muziris, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Muziris, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Muziris, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
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Colonel of the Muziris, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Muziris, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.

Ootacamund

Colonel of the Ootacamund, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Ootacamund, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Ootacamund, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Ootacamund, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
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Colonel of the Ootacamund, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Ootacamund, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Ootacamund, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.

Bengal

Colonel of the Bengal, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Bengal, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Bengal, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Bengal, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
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Colonel of the Bengal, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Bengal, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Bengal, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.

Madras

Colonel of the Madras, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Madras, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Madras, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Madras, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
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Colonel of the Madras, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Madras, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Madras, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.

Bombay

Colonel of the Bombay, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Bombay, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Bombay, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Bombay, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
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Colonel of the Bombay, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Bombay, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Bombay, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.

Sindh

Colonel of the Sindh, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Sindh, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Sindh, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Sindh, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
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Colonel of the Sindh, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.
Colonel of the Sindh, Lt. Gen. Sir R. I. S. S.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS *

(a) **MADRAS** (area, 122,330 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 1761. With a coast-line of 2,730 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. Mangroves are valued 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 2,200,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon seasonally temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. The Government of Madras is assisted by an Executive Council of three members. The Legislative Council consists of 48 members, 22 nominated (including not more than 16 officials) and 26 elected according to regulations made under the Indian Councils Act, 1909, in addition to 4 ex-officio and 2 extra members. Madras (1834-1900) and British India (1800-1900) famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY Madras Population 528,660
Governor, H. E. the Rt Hon. Nelson Pentland, P.C., G.C.B. (Oct 1912) Rs 10,000
Private Sec., C. B. Outchell (1912) Rs 2,500
Military Sec., Capt. W. E. Money Rs 1,000
Indian Aide-de-Camp, Ranaulal Maharajah Maharajah Bahadur, 2nd K. I. D. Light Cavalry Rs 1,000
Medical Officer, Maj. F. F. Piles (1912) Rs 1,500

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Hon. Mr P. A. A. Ayyar G.C.B. (1912) Rs 5,000
Hon. Mr A. Stuart, K.C.B. (1912) Rs 5,000
Hon. Mr S. 333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Sec., A. Buxton-Smith, C.B. Rs 3,750
Revenue Dept. Sec., L. Davidson, C.B. Rs 3,000
Local, Municipal, &c. Sec., J. P. Beckett Rs 2,500
Judicial Sec., C. L. Lindhurst Rs 2,500
Public Works Sec., Col. W. M. Ellis (Rs 2,750)
" B. Murray Rs 2,500
Board of Revenue, B. B. Clegh (Rs 2,750) Rs 1,000
" Carr (Rs 2,500), " E. Brodie, " E. Burleigh Rs 2,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, The Hon. Mr J. E. P. Wallis Rs 5,000
Judges, Hon. Mr. Abdul Rahim, Mr W. B. A. Ling, P. Du Pre (Madras), T. N. Ayyar, C. C. Spencer, V. M. C. Fother, T. V. S. Ayyar each Rs 4,000

(a) **BOMBAY**—The Island of Bombay was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1500) and was made over by Charles II to the East India Company in 1661. 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 122,330 square miles (nearly equal in size to Persia), with a population of 29,606,477. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respect separate. About 50 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, southwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system, while Kaira (Ahmedabad) is the port for the extensive North Western Railway system. The Governor has an Executive Council of three members, while the Legislative Council comprises 48 members, as constituted (including not more than 22 officials) and 26 elected, in addition to 4 ex-officio and 2 extra members. Ahmedabad (226,777) Poona (190,000), Surat (124,000) and Kaira (125,000) the capital and chief port of Sind are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim see p. 572.

CHIEF CITY Bombay Population, 799,445
Governor, H. E. the Rt Hon. Baron Willingdon C.B. (April, 1913) Rs 10,000
Private Sec., J. (1912) Rs 2,500
Military Sec., Maj. J. G. Greig (1912) Rs 1,500
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. K. O. Girdle, 10th Lancers (1912) Rs 1,000
Indian Aide-de-Camp, Major Sher Muhammad Khan, 2nd Frontier Rs 1,000
Medical Officer, Capt. C. M. Rigby, C.B. (1912) Rs 2,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Hon. W. D. Sheppard, C.B. (1912) Rs 5,000
Hon. M. B. Chaudhary, C.B. (1912) Rs 5,000

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Sec., Revenue, Financial, and Separate Dept. Sec., C. L. Curtis, C.B. Rs 3,750
Political, Judicial, &c., Sec., L. Robertson Rs 3,125
General Marine, &c. Sec., J. L. Rieu Rs 2,500
Public Works Sec., H. P. Hale (Rs 2,750), Lt. Col. W. V. Rindamere Rs 2,500
Revenue and Sind, &c. Sec., H. L. Lumsden Rs 2,750
Revenue Councils, R. P. Barron, H. O. Quinn each Rs 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, The Hon. Mr. Justice Rieu Rs 5,000
Judges, Hon. Mr. M. L. Batcher, Mr. D. D. Inayat, P. C. O. Beaman, Mr. J. J. Houston, N. C. McLeod, L. A. Shah, each Rs 4,000
Judicial Commr. in Sind (Kerachi), E. M. Pratt Rs 3,000
Additional disto, H. V. Crouch Rs 2,500
" " M. H. W. Hayward Rs 2,500

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the Census of 1901.

(a) **MENGAU** (area of newly constituted province, 78,400 sq miles, with population of

(9) **THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEHAR** (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,597 sq miles, pop. 10,500,000). The Central Provinces were formed in 1854 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 1902, BEHAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Behar (area, 27,766 sq miles, pop. 5,527,000) 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 Behar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £267,000 a year to the Nizam. Behar 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. In 1903 a Legislative Council was established. It consists of 25 members, 17 nominated (including 10 not more than 10 officials) and (b) 3 non-official persons resident in Behar) and 7 elected besides 2 extra members.

CHIEF (Ct.), Nagpur Population, 102,425

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir B. Robertson K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E. (Aug. 1902) Rs. 5,000
Chief Sec. Genl. Dept. J. T. Marten Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secy., J. J. J. (vacant),
and (Bdgs. & Roads) C. C. Clark

Judl Commr., Sir H. V. Dike Brothman Rs. 3,500
Do (ret addl.), J. K. Batten Rs. 3,000
Do (and addl.), H. J. Stanyon C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Do (3rd addl.), H. F. Hallifax Rs. 3,000
Princpal Commr., H. A. Crump C.S.I. Rs. 3,500

BEHAR

Commr., B. P. Stewart C.I.E. — Rs. 2,750
(10) **ASSAM** (area 53,023 sq miles pop. 6,723,635) was constituted a separate ad- ministration in 1894 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1826. 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 1905. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Gauhati and Sylhet 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 600,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. In 1905 a Legislative Council was established. It consists of 60 members, 15 nominated (including not more than 5 officials) and 45 elected besides 2 extra members. Head of Government Mullong. Population 13,000.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E. (April, 1902) Rs. 5,000
Chief Secretary, R. C. Allen Rs. 2,500

Second Sec. A. W. Botham Rs. 1,500
Public Works Sec., P. O. Cortal Rs. 2,500

(11) **THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE** (area, 12,458 sq miles, pop. 2,500,000, partly estimated) was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Derajat. The province, which is served by the Kurram, Malakand (Dir, Swat, and Chitral), Khaitbar, Tochi, Gomal, and Shiman. 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 (Ct.), Peshawar Population, 97,000
Agent to Gov. Gen. and Chief Commr., The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir G. H. Ross K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr., W. P. Hutton C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
Revenue Commr., Lt. Col. F. B. Rawlinson C.I.E. — Rs. 2,750

(12) **AJMER MERWARA** (area, 2,772 sq miles, pop. 500,000), ceded in 1848, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY AJMER Population, 86,000.
Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir E. G. Colvin, K.C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

(13) **COORG** (area, 1,850 sq miles, pop. 174,000), annexed in 1839. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.
Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir H. Daly K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs. 4,000

(14) **BRITISH BALUCHISTAN** (area, 54,000 sq miles, pop. 424,412) was constituted a separate administration in 1893, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also con- trols the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pabun, Thal-Chofai, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Kandahar, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gandamak (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 den created in 1893-7. To Chaman, on this frontier a railway runs via Quetta. A new trade route between India and Soudan, in Persia, and Nushki was opened in 1905. A rail- way runs from Quetta to Nushki. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £50,000 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, The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir J. Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs. 4,000

Res. and Judl Commr., Lt. Col. C. Archer, C.S.I. C.I.E. Rs. 2,750

(15) **DELHI**—This province (area, 907 sq miles, pop. 222,000) was constituted on October 1, 1902, 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, 1901, to move the capital of India and seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.
Chief Commissioner, W. H. Halliday C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

(19) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 322 sq. miles, pop. 48,000) 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 north of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.

(Chief Commissioner and Superintendent (Port Blair), Lt.-Col. M. W. Douglas C.B. Rs. 2,500. The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 24 islands (none inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency in which they are included. (Pop. 20,000.)

Aden, Perim and Protected Harbours.—From old times 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 resumed 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 1859—form

part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 65,000 (1921). Aden is a free port. The trade in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. Aden's chief imports are cotton goods, grain, spices and sugar, and the chief exports salt, precious stones, and hides and skins. The total trade in 1922-23 was £2,977,000. In 1922-23, 1,606 vessels called at Aden, and 407 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes both inland and along the coast (Hadramaut) from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sai. As the result of an agreement arrived at in 1903 a with Turkey a line fixing the boundary of the Shireh with which the British Government has treaty relations was demarcated by a Joint Commission from Sheikh Sayari, on the coast opposite Perim, to the river Ilana.

The *Kunja Murra Islands* to the S. of Oman, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied Sokatra (area 1,400 sq. miles, 150 miles from Cape Guardafui) which has a pastoral Mohammedan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Shukh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

Aden Political Resident, Major-Gen. D. G. L. Khan.
1921 income Rs. 2,000

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.

Age Concessions.—For certain of the civil appointments noted below the prescribed age limits may be relaxed to a limited extent in the case of men who have rendered approved military or naval service. Full particulars obtainable from the India Office.

The Civil Service of India.—The next examination will commence in London on 28 August next. Candidates must be over 21 and under 24 on that date, and of good health and character. Application for admission to compete must be made on or before the 28 June, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London W. Examination fee, £6. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one year, and receive an allowance of £350 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 rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, languages, history, &c. Proficiency in the service depends on the order in which candidates stand in the last resulting from the combined marks of the open competitive and final examinations. Candidates must qualify in riding. Successful candidates are allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes, but always subject to the needs of the public service. Within a certain time of the candidate's arrival in India, he must elect to serve in the executive or the judicial

branch of the administration the summit of the jurisdiction in one branch being the Lieutenant-Governorship of a Province, in the other a Judgeship of a High Court. The salary of a (untenanted) civil servant commences usually at Rs. 4,800 (£300) a year. The number of civils at present in the service is about 1,500.

A Bill has been introduced in Parliament with the object of making appointment to the Civil Service of India possible in the case of persons who but for the war would have entered by the ordinary Open Competition. Should the Bill become law regulations will be drawn up defining the conditions of eligibility.

Indian Army. Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commission four times a year and must be between 22 and 23 years of age. Of the cadetships tenable at the Royal Military College offered at the examination, 25 or 28 (at each examination) are for the Indian Army. Of these 7 or 8 are allotted to King's (Archie, British and Indian) nominated by the War Office and India Office respectively—regulations obtainable from these offices. The remainder being offered to the Sandhurst candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst (at present from four to six months), Indian Army cadets recommended for commissions will be gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army, and, if military exigencies permit, will be sent to India to be attached to a British unit or for immediate appointment to an Indian regiment. Cadets who leave Sandhurst between April and September will be temporarily attached to a British unit in this country until the beginning of the cold season. A number of candidates will be also selected at the Army Entrance

Examination for cadetships tenable at the colleges at Quetta and Wellington in India. It is expected that during mobilisation about 350 cadetships (less such number as may be awarded to King's (cadets, British and Indian) will be thus offered each year. Successful candidates will undergo a six months course of training at Quetta or Wellington, at the end of which they will, if favourably reported on, be gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. They will then, if possible, be attached for one year to a British unit in India and at the end of that time will be posted to an Indian regiment. At present cadets are being posted direct to Indian regiments instead of spending the first year with a British unit. Candidates who are prevented by active service in the field from attending the Army Entrance Examination may if they possess the requisite educational qualifications, be able to obtain a direct nomination to Quetta or Wellington from the Secretary of State for India. A few direct appointments to the Indian Army are given to candidates from the Universities (regulations obtainable from the War Office). On appointment to an Indian regiment an officer's minimum initial pay is Rs. 4,500 (£300) a year.

The Public Works Department includes a staff of engineers engaged in the construction and maintenance of State public works. They are recruited from the Corps of Royal Engineers, from persons appointed by selection in the United Kingdom and, in respect of natives from the civil engineering colleges in India. Other qualified persons are occasionally admitted. In the summer of 1926 the Secretary of State acting on the advice of a Selection Committee will make a number of appointments of assistant engineers. Candidates must be between 21 and 24 years of age on 1st July 1926, must be of good health and character, be able to ride, have passed the A.M.T.E. examination, or have obtained a University degree or an equivalent diploma or distinction in engineering and have had practical experience. Candidates should apply on a prescribed form to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office S.W. before 1st April, 1926. Assistant engineers in India commence at Rs. 4,500 (or £300) a year. There is a prospect of pension and also a provident fund.

The Forest Department of India is recruited from this country. The regulations for the recruitment of 1926 had not been issued at the time of going to press. In appointing probationers, the Secretary of State acts on the advice of a Selection Committee. For the recruitment of 1926 candidates had to be between 20 and 22 years of age on 1st January 1925. Candidates must, in addition to a good general education, possess an honour's degree in natural science. Selected candidates if they succeed in passing a strict medical examination, will spend two years on probation and in training including practical training at home and abroad, and they must pass through the forestry course at Oxford, Cambridge, or Edinburgh. They must pass a riding test. Probationers will be allowed £325 a year. Assistant Conservators commence at Rs. 4,500 (£300) a year. There is a prospect of pension and a provident fund. Candidates should apply to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office.

Indian Police.—It is not proposed to hold in 1926 the usual examination for entrance to the

Indian Police Service, and information as to future recruitment is not obtainable at present.

Indian Medical Service.—The competitive examinations for admission to the Indian Medical Service are suspended during the continuance of the war. Such appointments as may be required will be made by nomination by the Secretary of State for India. After the war the Secretary of State will make further appointments to the service from among duly qualified persons, European and Indian, who have held temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service or the Royal Army Medical Corps during the war, and have served with the British or Indian Expeditionary Forces or hospitals and hospital ships for soldiers. Inquiries should be addressed to the Military Secretary, India Office.

The patronage of the Secretary of State for India is small, and is chiefly dependent on the requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial, Educational or Ecclesiastical Departments. Appointments, usually of distinguished graduates of British Universities with a knowledge of teaching, are made to the Indian Educational Service, which includes teaching and inspecting posts. Conditions of pay and service are the same for both. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs. 500 a month with annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,000, with prospects of promotion if service is extended. The number of appointments varies from year to year and is not large. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Dept. India Office S.W.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment, which forms a civil department, consists of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur (others whose names are given on page 360 are not Bishops on the Establishment, and are Chaplains of the English and Scottish churches). Chaplains (who must be between 27 and 34 years of age) are on probation for three years after appointment, and receive a salary of Rs. 5,700 (£384) a year. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary of State, India Office.

Appointments are also made by the India Office to the **Hindi Indira Marine** (limits of age for officers 17 to 22 for engineers 21 to 25), **Bengal Pilot Service** (age 28 to 32), **Civil Engineering Dept.** (age not over 25), **Indian Finance, Military Finance, and Customs Dept.** (age 22 to 25), **Colonial Survey Dept.** (age not over 25), **Agricultural Service** (age 23 to 30), **Armed Dept., Traffic Dept., Indian Staff, Railways** (not over 25), **Telegraph Dept., and Military Survey Service** (age 21 to 31). Applications should be addressed to the Under Secretary of State for India.

The patronage of the Local Governments is considerable, but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian, or an officer of the Indian Army can be appointed to a post of over Rs. 200 a month without the sanction of the Government of India—the departments excepted from this rule being *Opium, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mines, Public Works, and Police*.

Pay, Leave and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, of which a summary appears in the *India Office List*, published by Messrs. Harpers, 25, Pall Mall, S.W. This volume also contains the full regulations regarding Indian appointments.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH,

1913, 1914, AND 1915

The figures below are given in £, rupees being converted at 12 ad the rupee, or 15 : 1 upes to the £

GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

Principal Heads of Revenue	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Land Revenue	£51,883	£51,392	£51,057
Opium	3,705	1,625	1,956
Salt	3,334	3,445	3,772
Stamps	3,069	3,328	3,045
Excise	5,275	8,094	8,809
Provincial Rates	252	180	37
Customs	7,197	7,558	6,365
Income Tax	1,748	1,590	2,000
Forest	2,153	2,230	1,990
Registration	428	509	492
Tributes (Native States)	624	627	607
Total	£85,839	£83,709	£81,739

Interest

Posts and Telegraphs

Misc

Receipts by Civil Departments	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Law and Justice	£622	£662	£697
Police	135	130	132
Ports and Pilotage	157	154	130
Education	226	225	250
Medical	83	80	87
Minor Departments	112	124	109
Total	£1,335	£1,408	£1,403

Miscellaneous	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Superannuation	£200	£207	£208
Stationery & Printing	92	93	98
Exchange and Miscellaneous	473	472	454
Total	£765	£772	£760

Railways	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
State Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	£17,725	£17,323	£15,199
Subsidised Con. (Interest, &c.)	77	93	69
Total	£17,802	£17,416	£15,268

Irrigation	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Direct Receipts	£2,873	£3,009	£3,010
Portion of Land Rev. due to Irrigation	1,538	1,884	1,697
Total	£4,411	£4,893	£4,707

Other Civil Public Works

Receipts by Military Dept.

Total Revenue

EXPENDITURE (CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE)

Direct Demands on the Revenue	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Refunds and Drawbacks	£325	£325	£325
Assignments & Compen.	1,225	1,241	1,276
Collection Charges, viz.			
Land Revenue	3,600	3,607	3,605
Opium	374	375	370
Salt	428	428	452
Excise	257	281	260
Customs	1,152	1,174	1,142
Forest	434	420	408
Other Heads			
Total	£8,623	£9,274	£9,009

Interest	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways & Irrigation)	£1,269	£1,707	£1,740
On other Obligations	624	769	739
Total	£1,893	£2,476	£2,479

Posts and Telegraphs	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Misc	£1,133	£1,073	£1,092
Civil Departments			
Gen. Administration	£1,944	£1,984	£2,070
Law and Justice	3,804	4,072	4,298
Police	4,624	4,805	5,047
Ports and Pilotage	185	205	213
Education	2,120	2,177	2,342
Ecclesiastical	162	168	168
Medical	1,307	1,338	1,530
Political	1,006	1,150	1,194
Minor Departments	973	1,007	1,004
Total	£16,009	£17,634	£18,999

Miscellaneous Civil Charges	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Territorial & Pol. Pensions	£229	£222	£216
Civ. Purlough Allowance	422	422	362
Superannuation	3,284	3,399	3,502
Stationery and Printing	680	730	706
Miscellaneous	332	602	583
Total	£4,947	£5,404	£5,400

Famine Relief and Insurances	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Railway Revenue Account	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
State Railways (Interest, Amortisation, &c.)	£12,469	£12,807	£13,200
Other Railway Exp.	99	9	167
Total	£12,568	£12,816	£13,367

Irrigation	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Other Civil Public Works	£2,200	£2,200	£2,200
Army & Marine Services	£20,000	£20,000	£20,000
Total Expenditure	£29,042	£32,177	£32,195

Net excess (+) on Provincial Allocations	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	+ 4,214	- 282	- 2,255
Total Expenditure from Revenue	£24,828	£31,895	£30,940

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 1912-13 there was a surplus of Revenue as compared with Expenditure of £3,108,000. In 1913-14 a surplus of £2,312,000, and in 1914-15 (revised estimate) a deficit of £2,780,000.

	NET REVENUE	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
		(revised estimate)		
Land Revenue	£20,519	£20,602	£20,602	
Opium (Export)	4,516	606	903	
Taxation				
Salt	3,077	3,180	3,503	
Stamp	5,010	5,060	4,983	
Excise	6,200	6,791	6,700	
Provincial Rates	581	180	37	
Customs	7,049	7,411	6,190	
Income Tax	1,731	1,937	1,991	
Registration	481	528	491	
Total Taxation	£26,099	£27,379	£25,895	
Commercial Undertakings				
Forests	£2,127	£2,220	£1,988	
Posts & Telegraphs	304	326	220	
Railways	4,803	4,789	1,914	
Irrigation	1,109	1,181	964	
Total Commercial Undertakings	£8,343	£8,516	£5,096	
Tributes from Native States	£419	£413	£400	
Wine and Exchange	446	327	—10	
	£30,327	£37,726	£32,544	

NET EXPENDITURE

	NET EXPENDITURE	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
		(revised estimate)		
Collection of Revenue	£6,514	£6,685	£6,707	
Debt Services	337	104	459	
Military Services				
Army and Marine	18,741	19,009	19,541	
Military Works	824	887	966	
Total Military Services	£19,565	£19,896	£20,507	
Civil Services				
Civil Works	£15,254	£15,956	£17,455	
Misc. Civil Charges	4,064	4,731	4,713	
Civil Works, &c.	5,708	6,711	6,744	
Total Civil Services	£25,026	£27,398	£28,912	
Revenue Relief and Insurance	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Provincial Balances				
Increased by Unspent Grants	4,314	—257	—2,255	
	£27,344	£26,439	£26,120	
SURPLUS or Deficit	£3,108	£2,312	£2,780	

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—In addition to the expenditure from revenue there was a capital outlay in 1913-14 of £10,482,000 on State Railways, £1,282,000 on Irrigation Works, and £447,000 in connexion with the new Capital at Delhi.

BURDEN OF TAXATION—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing the certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Native States, the burden in 1914-15 was 2d. per head, or, if land revenue (which is taken to tent) be added, 3d. 6d. per head. The Budget of 1915 introduced no changes in taxation.

DEBT AND ASSETS—On 31st March, 1915, the debt of India amounted to £284,249,000, viz., Sterling Debt £283,565,000, and Rupee Debt (converted into sterling at 2s. 4d. the rupee), £686,684,000. Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted to about £2,925,000, besides the interest charges of £900,000 for various railway annuities. There was also outstanding a loan of £7,000,000 from the Gold Standard Reserve. (P. to the same date) the Indian Government had devoted £26,383,000 to the construction of railways and £4,186,000 to the construction of irrigation works. It had purchased from companies, by cash payments annuities, or the issue of India stock, nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,000,000 had been spent. It had lent £12,603,000 (net) to Native States corporations, agriculturists, &c., and had advanced £7,943,000 to railway companies. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £24,495,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £7,902,000 and £14,722,000 respectively. In July, 1914, a 3½ per cent. loan of 5 crores (£3,333,000) was raised in India, at Rs. 95.97. In August 1915, a 4 per cent. War Loan of 4½ crores was issued at par special facilities being given to small investors. In consequence of the abnormal conditions caused by the war it was found necessary in 1914-15 to borrow largely in excess of original anticipations, £7,000,000 being raised by India bills, and £8,000,000 being advanced as a temporary loan from the Gold Standard Reserve.

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 (zamindars), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the ryotwari tenure prevails, and each ryot, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 30 per cent of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled ryotwari districts the revenue varies from 25 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 1913-14 amounted to $\text{₹} 99,000,000$, of which $\text{₹} 7,000,000$ was due to irrigation and credited under that head.

TAM OPIUM BAYANAT.—Opium 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 1913-14 9,700 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was $\text{₹} 1,205,000$, and $\text{₹} 200,000$ was derived from Malwa opium. The expenses of production &c were $\text{₹} 1,000,000$. 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 in 1913 brought the trade with China to a close.

EXCISE.—License 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 $\text{₹} 77,000,000$ net in 1913-14. Reforms in excise administration are in progress.

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was $\text{₹} 7,412,000$ in 1913-14. (For tariff see page 599.) The export duty on rice yielded $\text{₹} 30,000$, and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods $\text{₹} 300,000$ in 1913-14.

MOONIE TAX. Is levied on non-agricultural incomes of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 at about a per cent., and on those above Rs. 2,000 at 1½ per cent.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded $\text{₹} 25,000,000$ (net) in 1913-14. 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 (84 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1906, and to Rs. 1 in 1907. The consumption of salt has increased, owing to the reduction of duty.

FORESTS.—About 60,000 square miles of forests are reserved and identically worked by the State while about 120,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office, which in 1913-14 conveyed 1,000 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued over 30 millions of money orders, was worked at a net profit to Government of $\text{₹} 410,000$. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on 31st March, 1914, was 300,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1913-14 was 17,000,000. They showed for that year a surplus of $\text{₹} 7,000$. Their capital cost to the end of 1913-14 was $\text{₹} 1,112,000$. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on 1 April, 1914. The Indo-European Telegraph Department yielded a profit of 5 per cent on its capital of $\text{₹} 1,000,000$.

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 31st March, 1914, was 21,000, while the mileage under construction was 8,000. Of the mileage open about 25 per cent. was on the standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.), and about 20 per cent. on the metre gauge. On the 31st March, 1914, the total capital &c. charge was $\text{₹} 1,200,000,000$. The net earnings of the railways

in 1914-15 amounted to $\text{₹} 18,000,000$. The number of passengers decreased to 450 millions, and the goods traffic to 82 million tons. Rates are very low, third class passengers travelling on the average over five miles for a penny. The net gain to the State on the working of the railways was $\text{₹} 3,200,000$ in 1914-15, as compared with $\text{₹} 3,700,000$ in 1913-14. The total capital expenditure on railways in 1914-15 was about $\text{₹} 20,000,000$.

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to 31st March, 1914, was $\text{₹} 45,000,000$, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about $\text{₹} 1,000,000$. The area irrigated was about 25 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at over 100 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 1913-14 to $\text{₹} 19,000,000$. Interest on Railway Debt and Advances, $\text{₹} 1,000,000$; Interest on Irrigation Debt, $\text{₹} 1,000,000$; Interest on Ordinary Debt and Management of Debt, $\text{₹} 1,000,000$; Stores, $\text{₹} 1,000,000$, of which $\text{₹} 500,000$ was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, ship service, &c. $\text{₹} 1,000,000$; Army non-effective charges, $\text{₹} 1,000,000$; Civil annuities pensions, &c. $\text{₹} 1,000,000$; Furlough payment, civil and military, $\text{₹} 1,000,000$. 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 25 grains of fine silver and 25 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 260 grains troy. (In 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 since January 1898, has been practically stable at 1s 4d. This rate has now a legal sanction since an Act of 1898 makes the British sovereign legal tender in India at the rate of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount. At the present high price of silver, the rupee at 22½ is worth much more than the value of the silver which it contains. 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 1st 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 31st March, 1914, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to $\text{₹} 25,000,000$ (estimated value), while $\text{₹} 20,000,000$ was held in India and $\text{₹} 1,000,000$ at the Bank of England, in gold, 25,000,000 in cash in England, and 25,000,000 was on loan to Treasury balances in India. In June, 1914, 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 £45,000,000. The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance made certain recommendations bearing on the Gold Standard Reserve, but in view of the disturbance of financial conditions caused by the war, decisions on the more important of these recommendations have been deferred. India has a paper currency. The 5, 10, 20, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. A nickel anna piece, introduced in 1907, has become popular. Copper coins are being replaced by bronze.

ARMY—In peace time the Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 76,000 and secondly of native troops (largely Muhammadans), about 160,000. In addition the native Army Reserve 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 30,000 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 (1900-9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander in Chief considerable changes were effected in the organization and training of the Army. On 1st June 1907 there was a re-organization of the Army of India, which now consists of the Northern and Southern Armies, each under a general officer and staff. The artillery has been increased. Factories for making rifles, cordite and gun carriages have been erected. The transport service has been improved. A flying school has been established at Simla. A General Staff has been formed. A Staff College has been established at Quetta and colleges have been established at Quetta and Wellington, on the lines of the Royal Military College Sandhurst for the training with a view to the appointment to the Indian Army of suitable selected in the United Kingdom. Additions to soldiers pay and enlarged expenditure on artillery barracks, coast and frontier defences, stores, transport factories, &c. have largely increased the net military expenditure, which (including mail) in 1913-14 stood at £16,896,000. During 1913-14 there were heavy charges in connection with the purchase of rifles, the re-arming of artillery, and the operations in the Persian Gulf for the suppression of the arms traffic. The health of the Army has greatly improved in recent years. Arme is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enters for the chief cause of death.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of ten sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches for harbour and river navigation, surveying, and submarine mining. The principal officers and troops (with gun boats and motorized horse power) are as follows:

Director R. I. M. Bombay, Capt W. Lumsden, C.B., C.V.O., R.N., A.D.C.
Deputy ditto (Calcutta), Capt E. J. (Honorary) Ainslie ditto (Bombay), Comm. E. G. Mills.
Duffern, 1913 (1910), Northbrook, 1908 (1904).
Hardinge, 1909 (1906). **Dithams**, 1904 (1901).

On the outbreak of the war in Europe the above-named and other vessels of the Royal Indian Marine were placed under the orders of the Admiralty.

For INDIAN DOCKYARDS, see page 580.

Education has benefited by larger grants for primary education. A Department of Education has been created, and increased attention

is being given to primary, commercial, and technical education. There are five Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab. A denominational Hindu University is being established at Benares, and there are movements for a Muhammadan University at Dacca. In State Institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1913-14 numbered 186,000 and the scholars 7,539,000, including 1,204,000 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 1913-14, £5,697,000, £2,750,000 came from fees and £2,947,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1911 showed that only 106 males and 20 females per mille 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 1913-14 numbered 713 controlling a total population of 17 millions, and receiving an income of £3,684,000 from rates and taxes (octroi taxes on vans and lands, water, lightning and conservancy rates, &c.) and £2,100,000 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 9,755 members of municipal bodies 8,966 were Indians, and 789 were non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. About one half of their total expenditure of about £4,381,000 in 1913-14 was devoted to civil works, over one fifth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS—There are nearly 20,000 officers executing civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1913 2,070,000 civil suits were instituted while 2,242,000 persons were tried and 988,000 convicted, in criminal cases of whom 633 were sentenced to death, 2,081 to transportation and 166,368 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1913 was 13,100 officers and 183,000 men. There were 757 prisons with a daily average of 203,000 prisoners in 1913. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 12,000 prisoners on 31 March, 1914.

VITAL STATISTICS—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective, and proposals have recently 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 from 38 per 1,000 in 1908 to 81.72 in 1913. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death (cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, small pox, and (since 1906) plague being other chief causes). The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1914 were about 8,500 in India as a whole. About 23,000 people are annually killed by snakes in 2,264 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 30,000,000 patients were treated in 1913. The number of persons vaccinated was 9,877,000. According to the census of 1911 there were 220,000 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 archaeological surveys are in operation. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

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 ex-

ports 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 merchant dice and a net import of treasure. The following table exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling—

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1908-09	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Imports of Private Merchandise	100 omitted	100 omitted	100 omitted	100 omitted	100 omitted
Government Stores	86,236	90,323	107,334	122,166	97,600
Total Merchandise	86,236	90,323	107,334	122,166	97,600
Treasure—Private	26,445	35,628	34,124	24,474	14,524
Government	48	32	7 089	4,546	25
Total Treasure	26,493	35,660	41,213	29,020	14,549
Total Imports	112,729	125,983	148,547	151,186	112,149
Exports of Private Merchandise					
Indian Produce, &c.	137,081	147,979	160,899	168,801	128,084
Foreign Goods (re-export)	2,842	4,018	3,160	3,126	2,736
Government Stores	53	96	86	86	396
Total Merchandise	139,976	152,093	164,145	172,013	131,216
Treasure—Private	4,745	6,908	4,697	4,703	2,000
Government	6	2	2 391	21	1,304
Total Treasure	4,751	6,910	7 088	4,724	3,304
Total Exports	144,727	159,003	171,233	176,737	134,520
Total Sea-borne Trade	264,456	285,086	319,780	327,923	246,669
Net Imports of Treasure	21,740	28,720	34,133	24,526	11,024
Net Exports of Merchandise	50,836	55,066	53,899	53,847	36,810
Excess of Exports	29,096	26,346	19,766	29,321	25,786

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, and the consequent cessation of commercial relations with enemy countries, the curtailment of trade with allied countries, and the restriction of trade with neutral countries, brought the figures for the year 1914-15 down to the level at which they stood five or six years ago. The decline in imports affected nearly every article of importance. Cotton goods decreased by £12,000,000, iron and steel by over £2,000,000, sugar by £1,000,000, and so on. The only important articles that showed an increase were kerosene, which increased from £1,200,000 to £1,250,000, and matches, which rose from £250,000 to £275,000. Imports of treasure show a large decline. The imports of Government stores are mainly railway materials and army stores.

In the export trade the largest falls were in raw jute which declined by £12,000,000, grain, pulses and flour by £11,000,000, oils and fats by £7,000,000, raw cotton by £3,000,000, cotton yarn and goods by nearly £2,000,000, and raw hides and skins by £1,000,000. Tea was better by £150,000, indigo by £100,000, and tanned and dressed hides by £200,000.

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while 75 per cent. of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1914-15:—

IMPORTS			
	100 omitted		100 omitted
Cotton Goods	£30,000	Paper, &c.	£1,000
" Yarn	2,500	Fruit & Vegetables	750
Sugar	7,000	Milk (raw)	750
Railway Material	6,500	Matches	750
Iron and Steel	6,500	Apparel	750
Machinery, &c.	4,000	Drugs & Medicines	650
Mineral Oil	2,500	Motor Cars and	650
Copper	1,500	Cycles	650
Hardware &c.	1,500	Chemicals	650
Provisions	1,400	Glass	650
Rail Goods	1,300	Halberdiers, &c.	550
Woolen Goods	1,200	Wool, &c.	550
Liquors	1,200	Government Stores	550
Spices	1,100	Railway Material	£1,000
Instruments &c.	500	Metals	450

EXPORTS			
	1000 omitted		1000 omitted
Cotton (raw)	£20,000	Opium	£1,000
Jute Manufactures	17,000	Tobacco	1,000
Rice	11,000	Dyes, &c	1,000
Tea	10,000	Lac	1,000
Grains	9,000	Oilseeds	750
Jute (raw)	8,500	Oil	750
Wheat & Flour	8,500	Raw (Raw)	750
Cotton Yarn and		Spices	750
Manufactures	8,500	Wool, &c.	750
Hides and Skins		Manganese Ore	750
Raw	8,500	Re Exports	750
Leather	8,500	Sugar	750
Barley, Pulse,		Cotton Yarn and	750
Millet, &c	8,500	Cloth	750
Wool (raw)	8,500	Wool (raw)	750

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1914-15—

COUNTRIES	PERCENT	
	IMPORTS £49,940	EXPORTS £118,288
Total value (000 omitted)	Percent	Percent
United Kingdom	67.3	31.5
Germany	2.4	5.7
United States	3.4	9.8
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1.1	2.3
Hong Kong	0.7	2.4
Japan	3.2	8.8
France	1.3	5.0
Belgium	1.2	3.0
Borneo, Java, and Sumatra	6.6	1.2
Straits Settlements	2.5	2.8
Austria-Hungary	0.9	2.3
Ceylon	0.6	4.3
Italy	1.2	3.9
Netherlands	1.3	0.0
All other countries	5.4	15.9

In imports the United Kingdom comes easily first with over five-eighths of the total, while all others except the group Borneo, Java and Sumatra, sent less than 4 per cent. In exports, the United Kingdom is much less prominent 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.

About 65 per cent of India's total trade in 1914-15 was with Europe, and about 25 per cent with Asia.

CUSTOMS DUTIES—Under the Indian Tariff Act, most goods imported pay a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Cotton yarn and thread are exempt, but the duty on other cotton goods is 3½ per cent, a corresponding Excise duty being levied on those woven in Indian mills. There are special duties on arms and ammunition. Spirits pay generally Rs 6 6s a gallon, salt Rs 2 a maund (80 lb.), silver 4 annas an ounce and refined petroleum 1½ annas a gallon. Iron and steel goods pay one per cent. Machinery, raw cotton and wool, grain, oilcake, manures, living animals, quinine, gold, precious stones and pearls, and a few other articles are duty free. There is an export duty of 3 annas per maund on rice, and an export duty on jute was imposed in 1911 for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust at the rate of 2 annas per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute and 25 annas per ton on manufactured jute. The Government of India have adopted an attitude of strong opposition to preferential tariff proposals. They point out that two-thirds of India's imports come from the United Kingdom, while among the remainder are many articles which this country cannot produce. The exports are chiefly commodities that are untaxed or lightly taxed in foreign countries, and if retaliatory imports were levied on these India's trade would decline and her capacity to meet her financial obligations abroad would be impaired.

SHIPPING—In 1913-14 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India was 2,671, with a tonnage of 17,200,000. Of this tonnage, 23 per cent. was from or to the United Kingdom and British possessions, and 75 per cent. of the total trade of India was under the British flag.

PORTS—The chief ports are Calcutta and Bombay, which together do about 70 per cent.

of the foreign trade. Next come Karachi, Rangoon, and Madras. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE OF INDIA—As registration is difficult, the statistics are of doubtful accuracy. The most important countries in the land trade are Afghanistan and Nepal. The total imports of merchandise and treasure in 1914-15 were £7,600,000, and the total exports £6,325,000.

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1913-14, 247 million acres were cropped, of which about 9 per cent was under wheat, 32 per cent under rice, and 37 per cent under other food-grains and pulses, 6 per cent under oilseeds, and 7 per cent under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Jute cultivation has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The agricultural departments (central and provincial) which have been much developed since 1905, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, manure-making, 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. In the autumn and winter of 1913-14 there was a banking and commercial crisis of some severity in Northern and Western India, many failures occurring among the Indian native banks. Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co-operative credit societies. In 1913-14 there were 323 central, 13,816 agricultural and 686 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 66,000 and a capital of £4,569,000.

MINERALS—The output of coal in India in 1914 was 15,454,000 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 25 million gallons in 1908 to 325 millions in 1914. The production of salt is about 1,300,000 tons. The production of manganese ore in 1914 was about 600,000 tons. About 25,000 tons of saltpetre are produced annually and exported. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 607,000 oz. in 1914. 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 1914 was 1,186 tons, and of the latter 2,365 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 64 cotton mills at work in India in 1913-14, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,622,000 spindles and 99,000 looms. 150 country cotton mills have increased the production in 1913-14 to 625 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 292 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns, and to pay more attention to weaving. The 64 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 744,000 spindles and 35,000 looms. There were, in 1913, 700 cotton and paper mills as well as various other factories.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING 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 independence	Area in square miles	Population in 1911	Prevailing Religion	Revenue for last year recorded or estimated
<i>Salutes of 27 guns</i>					
Barrid, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,182	2,032,798	Hindus	1,100,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	13,374,676	Hindus and Muslims	3,000,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,475	4,806,193	Hindus	1,600,000
<i>Salutes of 20 guns</i>					
Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	1901	6,902	730,383	Hindus	200,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Daulat) of	1885	25,107	3,093,082	"	900,000
Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1902	9,469	1,004,961	"	480,000
Jamun and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1885	84,432	3,198,186	Muslims	750,000
Kabul, The Khan (Nabab) of	1893	71,593	470,336	"	35,000
Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1884	3,877	833,441	Hindus	300,000
Mewar (I daupar), The Maharana of	1884	12,798	1,293,776	"	170,000
Travancore, The Maharaja of	1885	7,120	3,428,975	Hindus and Christians	750,000
<i>Salutes of 17 guns</i>					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	780,641	Muslims	180,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,082	238,785	Hindus	110,000
Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	13,315	700,983	"	200,000
Bundi, The Maharaja of	1889	2,200	218,730	"	40,000
Cochin, The Raja of	1914	1,361	928,120	Hindus and Christians	254,000
Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1880	15,579	2,636,547	Hindus	533,000
Kanauj, The Maharaja of	1885	1,222	148,987	"	40,000
Kotah, The Maharaja of	1889	5,684	639,089	"	104,000
Kutch, The Rao of	1876	7,616	513,429	"	107,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1911	34,903	2,057,553	"	440,000
Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,412	1,407,659	Hindus and Sikhs	480,000
Rana, The Maharaja of	1880	23,000	1,314,843	Hindus	187,000
Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	303,181	"	130,000
<i>Salutes of 15 guns</i>					
Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,141	791,688	Hindus	170,000
Banswara, The Maharaja of	1913	1,606	165,463	Muslims	15,000
Datta, The Maharaja of	1907	911	154,603	Hindus	33,000
Duwara, The Senior Raja of	1899	441	74,290	"	15,000
Duwara, The Junior Raja of	1892	427	63,015	"	15,000
Dhar, The Raja of	1898	1,783	154,070	"	50,000
Dindipur, The Maharaja Raja of	1911	1,155	263,188	"	80,000
Dungarpur, The Maharaja of	1898	1,447	259,192	"	16,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,608	202,211	"	44,000
Jamnagar, The Maharaja of	1914	26,000	88,311	"	14,000
Kachh, The Mir of	1909	6,050	223,788	Muslims	100,000
Kachh, The Maharaja of	1900	6,050	27,191	Hindus	50,000
Kachh, The Maharaja of	1874	2,071	230,032	"	50,000
Partalgarh, The Maharaja of	1890	886	62,704	"	10,000
Sikhim, The Maharaja of	1913	2,818	87,980	Buddhists and Hindus	15,000
Sirohi, The Maharaja of	1875	1,564	189,127	Hindus	34,000
<i>Salutes of 13 guns</i>					
Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	865	348,936	Hindus	112,000
Coch Behar, The Maharaja of	1912	1,307	592,960	Hindus and Muslims	164,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	508	75,951	Hindus	50,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	899	331,217	Hindus and Muslims	200,000
Tippur, The Raja of	1909	4,086	229,613	Hindus	110,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 27 guns personally.
 † The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns, or, in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns.
 ‡ Begum, Mir, &c. The Maharaja Salutes for Durand, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 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2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 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2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3

STATE, RAILER, AND TITLE OF CHIEF	Date of Accession	Area in sq. miles	Population in 1911	Prevalent Religion.	Revenue for last year Recorded or approximate.
Salutes of 21 Guns					
Ajalgarh, The Maharaja of	1859	800	87,093	Hindus	15,000
Bhavniagar, The Maharaja of	1896	2,860	441,397	Hindus and Muhammadans	257,000
Chamla, The Raja of	1904	2,116	128,873	Hindus	34,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1924	800	130,330	"	33,000
(Bhatnagar) The Maharaja of	1867	1,118	166,965	"	30,000
Dhanganu, The Raj Bahadur of	1911	1,156	76,145	"	40,000
Farakka, The Raja of	1906	642	130,894	Sikhs and Hindus	74,000
Gondal, The Shakti Sahib of	1869	1,004	161,916	Hindus and Muhammadans	94,000
Jamira, The Nawab of	1879	324	88,747	"	33,000
Jhalawar, The Raj Rana of	1899	820	96,371	"	30,000
Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,059	271,708	Hindus and Sikhs	87,000
Junagari, The Nawab of	1911	3,284	434,222	Hindus and Muhammadans	190,000
Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	268,133	Muhammadans and Hindus	169,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	181,110	Hindus	30,000
Manipur, The Raja of	1891	8,465	348,222	"	30,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1870	820	90,230	"	78,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	248,887	Hindus and Sikhs	103,000
Nawanagar, The Jam of	1907	3,791	349,400	Hindus and Muhammadans	151,000
*Palampur, The Diwan of	1877	1,766	226,230	"	35,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,596	228,880	"	33,000
Pudukkottai, The Raja of	1886	1,178	471,885	"	101,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1908	1,486	218,860	"	12,000
Rajpura, The Raja of	1915	1,217	161,588	"	67,000
Ratia, The Raja of	1893	643	75,221	"	60,000
Sadana, The Raja of	1893	279	26,965	"	26,000
Sadana, The Raja of	1913	1,156	136,500	"	57,000
Sirmur (Nahau), The Raja of	1913	4,180	300,819	"	44,000
Telhi (Gallawal) The Raja of					

* B - There are also 21 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 21 guns

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA

THE Native or Feudatory States, 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-tenths 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 with out special sanction and in case of marauding the Supreme Government can depose 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 £200,000 (£200,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1911-12. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. The 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 native States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Legislative Councils of the Governor General or of the Provincial Governments cannot legislate, and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction. The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kaskat (Quetta and Peshawar), and Berar are technically Native States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India though administered by local Nawabs or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories the native States have a combined area of 709,583 square miles and a population of 70,000,000. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organization in addition to their Imperial Service troops, numbering 21,000. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government and troops of native 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 as large as Italy, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand in Ladakh and

* The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns

elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty states 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 a native 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 house of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the native States, large and small, number 499, 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 1920, when a new native State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the native princes indicate their relative importance. Three with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 610-2 are the names of 72 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 Aga Khan, G. R. I., C. I. E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga G. C. I. E., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, K. C. I. E., 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 272 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 native States may be thus classified—
1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 200,000—the fourth city in India). This State is roughly co-extensive with 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 1724 and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Gwalior Road Railway is the principal line. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1861, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Nov. 1920, 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. Kannara and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. *Milk*, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. *Mysore* has important goldfields. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and much interlarded with British

districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1894 for misgovernment and misconduct. *Kashmir*. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 225,000) was granted to Ghotab Singh by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1849). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feodatory chieftains 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. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundary of Tibet was defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. *The Sikh States*, in the Punjab plain, south of the *49th*. The most important of these is *Patiala*. *Rajputana*, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Jaypura* (pop. 200,000) extends some 400 miles from north to south, and is 50 miles in breadth. 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. *The States of Cochin* and *Travancore* to the north of the Malabar 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 *Guntur* and *Indore*, which include between them one half of the whole area. The 23 minor States of *Bundelkhand* (largest, *Rohtas*) 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. *The Malayalam States of Travancore and Cochin*, lying together in S. W. India. These important States attached to Madras Presidency represent ancient Hindu dynasties. *The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur* (Sind), *Bahawalpur*, and *Rampur*. *Kalat* (including Makran and Kharan) and *Las Bela*, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes as Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. *The Southern Malabar States*. *The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N. W. frontier* inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Sulaiman range, a distance of 200 miles. The names of some of these tribes, *Wazir*, *Orakzai*, *Afridi*, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. *The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes*, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in *Chota-Nagpur*, *Orissa*, the *Central Provinces*, and the *Jalpaiguri* (Vijaynagar) Agency. *The Indo-Chinese group of States*, and the numerous hill tribes of the N. E. frontier

Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence.

THE native States of Nepal and Bhutan, though in India, enjoy a large measure of independence, and may be most conveniently treated as within the Indian sphere of influence. Outside India, but within its sphere of influence, is Afghanistan. Great Britain declared in 1902 that no administrative changes in Tibet would be allowed to affect the integrity of Nepal or Bhutan, whose interests and rights England is prepared to protect. See also French and Portuguese possessions in India.

NEPAL

Sovereign. H. H. Maharaja Dhiraaj Tribhuvan. **Bar** Bikram Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jung, 1901. **Salute** in British territory, 25 guns. **Prime Minister** H. H. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., D.C.S.T., D.C.I.O., D.L.

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,639,000) lies between 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 1924 its exports to British India were £4,639,000, while its imports amounted to £1,372,000. The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, oilseeds, &c., 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 Kshatriyas. Their frequent aggression led to a war with the British in 1814-5. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of isolation 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 1902. The British Political Resident does not interfere in internal affairs, but the Indian Government control foreign relations. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for the Gurkha regiments. **CAPITAL, Kathmandu** (pop. 30,000). **British Res.** Lt. Col. J. Manserv Smith, V.C., C.B., C.I.E.

BHUTAN

Bhutan (area, about 30,000 sq. miles, pop. about 350,000, mostly Buddhists) also lies on the S. E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1865, 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 1902 this allowance was fixed at £5,000, 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 Tongpa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., K.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1909. He has a salute of 25 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £12,000. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1924-25 was £1,000,000. There is no British Resident. **CAPITAL, Punakha.**

AFGHANISTAN

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies. His Majesty Siraj-ul-Millat Abd-ul-Aziz Habibullah Khan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 18 Oct. 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 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3714, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725, 3726, 3727, 3728, 3729, 3730, 3731, 3732, 3733, 3734, 3735, 3736, 3737, 3738, 3739,

animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Kandahar Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (225 miles), along which a mule-car service has been established by the Amir; and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (202 miles). The Hind-Pashu railway terminates at Chaman, on the frontier, 62 miles from Kandahar, from which a fine road of 225 miles runs to Kabul. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1904-05 was over £1,500,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts raw wool, and grain; 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 £500,000, including the subsidy of £200,000 a year from the Government of India. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories and mining royalties.

By agreement with the Amir the "buffer State" of Afghanistan has no foreign relations with any Power except the Government of India. In all other respects it is independent and the rule of the Amir despotic. The modern history of Afghanistan dates from 1800, when Abdurrahman, the late Amir, was recognised as ruler. As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1864 the engagements which had existed with the late Amir since 1850 were re-

newed by the treaty of 1855. Under this treaty the British Government engaged to refrain from interference in internal affairs, but promised to preserve the safety and integrity of Afghanistan against any unprovoked attack, provided that the Amir acted as a friend and ally, and followed unreservedly the British Government's advice in all his external relations. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907 Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence and engaged to conduct all her political relations with Afghanistan through Great Britain. Great Britain declared her intention not to change the political status of Afghanistan, to exercise only a pacific influence, and not to like or encourage measures that might threaten Russia. After revising the treaty with the Amir in 1907 Great Britain engaged not to annex or occupy any part of Afghanistan in contravention of that treaty. It was agreed that specially designated Russian and Afghan frontier officials might establish direct relations for settling local non-political questions, and that Great Britain and Russia should enjoy equality of commercial facilities.

There is a native British Agent (a Muhammadan) at Kabul. The Amir has an agent with the Government of India, an agent at Peshawar, and commercial agents in England and India.

(AFFAIRS, Kabul (about 250,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (60,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (50,000) and Lashkaran (17,000).

British Agent: Hattie Safulla Khan. P. 1000.

Foreign Countries Contiguous to India

THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery and intertribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have recently 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 coast mountains, at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat intense in summer. Natural harbours are few in the Arabian side, the Katif coast only is Turkish. In the negotiations connected with the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 the policy of Great Britain was declared to be the preservation of the *status quo* and the maintenance of British trade, and Russia did not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Gulf. British forces are now in occupation of Basra and the neighbouring Turkish territory at the head of the Gulf.

Basra (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 Katif). 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 1903-04 the value of the exports was £1,700,000, and of the imports £1,200,000. The people (about 50,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1850 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Basra. In 1850 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of Qandah (Muscat) is in treaty

relations with and subordinated by the Government of India who has a Political Agent at his court.

The independent tribes on the coast (Arab) Coast from Basra to Khaima to Omdan are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1850, 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. Some of the tribes are sometimes called the "Tribal" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, stationed at Bushire, is the recognised arbiter and a holder of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1850 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 export of pearls to India and Lingah and Bahrein.

Important Arab routes converge at Kuwait, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Pol. Resident, Persian Gulf (Bushire), Lt. Col. Sir F. Z. Cox, K.C.I.B. (K.L. per annum Rs. 4,000)

Do. Turkish Arabia (Baghdad) (vacant)

Pol. Agent, Muscat, Lt. Col. M. A. E. Benn,

C.I.B. Rs. 5,500

Do. Bahrein, Capt. T. H. Keyes

Do., Kuwait, Lt. Col. W. G. Grey

Rs. 2,300

Rs. 2,500

PERSIA borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan.

The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1895 and 1896, was completed in 1903. A railway was opened in 1903 from Quetta to Nambal, whence there is a caravan route (200 miles), with wells, rest-houses, telegraph, &c., to Persian border, but traffic is small.

A Trans-Persian railway, linking Russia with India, is under discussion. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, N.W. Persia is recognised as a region in which Russia has special interests, while S.E. Persia, east of a line drawn from the Afghan frontier, *viz.* Gask, Birjand, Kerman, and Bender Abbas, is assigned as a region in which Russia will not seek political or commercial concessions, or oppose similar concessions supported by the British Government. In view of the unsettled state of Southern Persia, British forces occupied Bushire in August 1905, with the consent of the Persian Government. The occupation terminated in October 1905, the Persian Government having taken steps to ensure the security of British interests and the maintenance of order.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of the Russian Empire is continuous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *via* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushuk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railway 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 300 miles is navigated by Russian steamers. Russian territory stretches into the Pamir Region—the 'Roof of the World'—a wind swept, icy mountain-land, snow bound for half the year. Its southern boundary was fixed in 1895 by the Anglo-Russian Pamir agreement.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependent dominions of China, Chinese Turkistan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkistan is surrounded by the mountain ranges of Kunlunshan, the Pamirs, and Kunlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkistan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkistan has not been officially defined. Russia has special treaty rights in the dependency. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar (*Shir-i-Nagar*, *Shir-i-Nagar*). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *via* Ladakh in Kashmir.

Tibet. a plateau 15,000 ft. to 20,000 ft. from 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 1914-15 was about £500,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Mikim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Mikim Convention of 1893 a trade mart was opened at Yaking, but as the Tibetan parliament there regarded the convention, a political union was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital Lhasa, after a long flight, on 3 August, 1904. A new Convention was signed (7 Sept.), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Mikim and Tibet for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents for unobstructed 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 Convention of 1904 and 1905, 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. 1909, 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 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 1910 for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1910, 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 initiated by the three representatives but the Chinese Government have refused to ratify it.

YUNNAN. is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1895 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 Rhango in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £275,000 in 1914-15. Burma imports from Yunnan hides raw silk, &c. and exports cotton goods, &c. Teng-yueh and Naumun, near the Sino-Burma frontier, are treaty ports. There are British consuls at Teng-yueh and Yunnan fu.

FRANCE.—Laois. Through the cession of a portion of Laos by China in 1893, France obtained access to the left bank of the Mekong at a point where this river forms the boundary of the Shan States of Burma. The territory forms part of French Indo-China (q.v.).

SIAM (S. E.). marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly by Chienmai. Burma exports from Siam teak, cattle, silk, &c. and imports cotton goods, &c. In 1914-15 the value of the total trade was £1,500,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1893-94. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Mekong 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) 1913 *	Population	
		Census, 1901	Census, 1911
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	73,022	374,663
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	178,657	302,480
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	255,211	455,614
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	331,120	351,880
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	159,574	422,330
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2 182,547	2,523,274
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2 184	103,350	93,728
Quebec (Quebec)	706,834	1 048,898	2 003,232
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	91,270	402,432
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	27,210	8,512
North-West Territories (Ottawa)	1,242,224	20 120	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 1913 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 1914-15, 30 807 were from England, 598 from Wales, 8,346 from Scotland, and 3,525 from Ireland, total 43,766; and 59,779 came from the U.S.A. and 41,734 from other countries. In 1914-15 the immigrants numbered 144,780.

Increase of the People

Census Year	Population			Decennial Increase	Increase per cent.
	Males	Females	Total		
1861			3 090,561		
1871	1 764,312	1 721,450	3 485,762	544 463	17.600
1881	2 168,654	2 125,995	4 294,649	808,887	23.150
1891	2 460,471	2 372,768	4 833,239	538,590	12.460
1901	2 721,768	2 619,607	5,341,375	508,136	10.490
1911	3 021,995	3 384,648	6,406,643	1 065,268	16.410

Races and Religions.

Races (Birth-places)		1901	1911	Religions		1901	1911
Canada	4 671 825	5,619 682	Roman Catholics	2,099 600	2 833 041		
United Kingdom	390,019	764,966	Methodists	915 886	1 079,620		
England	221,085	510,674	Presbyterians	822 447	1 155,394		
Wales	8,516	8,797	Church of England	681,494	1,063,077		
Scotland	69 631	169 391	Baptists	318,005	366,666		
Ireland	101,409	92,674	Lutherans	92 524	109 654		
Lower Isles	996	2 260	Congregationalists	20,293	34 054		
Other British	30,433	48,596	Unknown	43,222	30 420		
United States	127,699	303,686	Mennonites	31,797	44,401		
Germany	27,200	39 577	Jews	10,401	74,364		
Austria	31,732	100,971	Greek Catholics	15,630	68 407		
Norway and Sweden	20 296	46,194	Pagans	25 107	21 500		
France	7,944	17 619	Disciples	14,900	11,300		
Italy	8,594	34 728	Buddhists	8,014	9,076		
Austria-Hungary	26,407	122 432	Salvation Army	10,407	20 000		
China	17,049	27,083	Mormons	20,368	16,224		
Elsewhere	21,824	29,044	Non-churches	8 778	20,448		

The Indian Population was 107,422 in 1901, 105,492 in 1911, and 102,531 in 1921. The Eskimos numbered 3,447 in 1901.

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 (land) may be divided into an eastern and a western division the Red River Valley in long 97 forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence from Belle Isle to Quebec thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad level and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country with occasional steep-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 Cordillera Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 10,000 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 six months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867

Name	Date of Appointment	Date of Assumption of Office
Vicount Monck	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Sir John Young (Lord Lyagar)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 1, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava)	May 22, 1872	June 22, 1872
Marquess of Lorne	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne	Aug. 28, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby)	May 1, 1888	June 21, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen	May 22, 1893	Sept. 28, 1893
Earl of Minto	July 29, 1898	Nov. 22, 1898
Earl Grey	Sept. 24, 1904	Dec. 22, 1904
Field-Marshal H. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn	May 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911

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, 1857 (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, Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn *K.C. K.I. K.I. P.C. G.C.M.G. G.C.B.* £10,000

Military Secretary and Secretary Lt.-Col. A. Stanton *K.C.*

Esquerry and Comptroller of the Household, Lord Richard Nevill *K.M.G.*

Aide-de-Camp Capt. the Hon. P. Leith Grenadier Guards, Maj. Arthur A.

Duff *C.B.* Gordon Highlanders, Lieut. Stephen H. Morris *R.N.* Capt.

Angus A. Mackintosh Royal Horse Guards

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. H. R. Smith *C.M.G.*, 1880 Lt.-Col. A. P. Sherwood,

C.M.G., 1880 Maj.-Gen. S. B. Sticks *C.M.G.*, 1880 Col. J. P. Landry *(Col. R.F.W.)*

Turner *P.C. (R.N.)*, 1880 Col. A. S. Williams *(Col. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, C.B.)*

Lt.-Col. H. E. Burdall *C.B.* Col. S. I. Thomson *C.M.G.*

Private Secretary, A. E. Bladen *C.M.G.*

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.

Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird

Borden, *P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C. (N.B.)* £22,000

born 1854 (Prime Minister Oct. 1891)

Min. of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Sir

George Eulas Foster *C.M.G., D.C.I.*

(Ont.), born 1847 7,000

Minister of Interior, Hon. William James

Roche, *M.P. (Man.)*, born 1859 7,000

Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert

Rogers *(Man.)*, born 1864 7,000

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon.

Frank Cochrane *(Ont.)*, born 1854 7,000

Minister of Finance, Hon. William

Thomas White *(Ont.)*, born 1866 7,000

Postmaster-General, Hon. T. Cluett

Caughn, *K.C. (Quebec)*, born 1852 7,000

Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of

the Naval Service, Hon. John Douglas

Hazen, *B.C.L. (N.B.)*, born 1860 7,000

Minister of Justice, Hon. Charles Joseph

Doherty, *B.C.L. (Quebec)*, born 1855 7,000

Minister of Militia and Defence, Maj. Gen.

Hon. Sir Sam. Hughes, *K.C. (Ont.)*, born

1853 7,000

Secretary of State and Minister of Mines

Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin *(Quebec)*,

born 1854 7,000

Minister of Labour, Hon. Thomas Wilson

Crofters, *K.C., B.A. (Ont.)*, born 1850 7,000

Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. Esau

L. Patenaude *(Quebec)*, born 1875 7,000

Minister of Customs, Hon. John Doherty

Reid, *M.D. (Ont.)*, born 1859 7,200

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin

Barrall *(B.C.)*, born 1858 7,000

Ministers without Portfolios, Hon. Sir

George Halsey Parley, *K.C.G., B.A.*

(Ont.), born 1857 Hon. Albert Edward

Kemp *(Ont.)*, born 1858 Hon. James

Alexander Longhead, *K.C. (Alta.)*, born

1855

* Note.—In every case, including the Prime Minister,

the Government are hundred dollars in aid in addition to

a Member of the Government as his personal income in a

member of either the Senate or the House of Commons

of Canada.

Solicitor-General, Hon. Arthur Meighen,

K.C.

Leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. Sir

Wilfrid Laurier, *P.C., G.C.M.G., B.C.L.*

(Quebec), born 1854 7,000

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Privy Council Office

Clerk of the Privy Council, Rudolphe

Landreau 5,000

Assistant Clerk, J. H. Bennett 3,400

Chief Clerk, J. H. Bennett 3,400

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<i>Asst. King's Printer, Fred Cook</i>	\$4,000	<i>Supt., Savings Bank W H Harrington</i>	\$2,500
<i>Supt. of Printing, F R Boardman</i>	3,600	<i>Comptroller, Stores Branch, Sidney Smith</i>	2,500
<i>Supt. of Stationery, J O Patenaude</i>	3,600	<i>Supt., Dead Letter Office G J Banks</i>	2,500
<i>Postmaster Agent, A P Grant</i>		<i>Supt., Mail Service G C Anderson</i>	2,500
<i>Accountant, J A Frigon</i>	3,000	<i>Supt. Postage Stamp Branch, E J Lennane</i>	2,500
Department of Mines			
<i>Minister of Mines, The Secretary of State</i>		<i>Supt., Vag Branch B M Northrop</i>	3,500
<i>Deputy Minister, R G McConnell M.A., F.G.S.A.</i>	5,000	<i>Supt., Ammunition Branch R T Bastedo</i>	4,000
<i>Director of Mines Branch, Eugene Haanel, Ph.D.</i>	3,750	<i>Supt. Rural Mail Delivery Branch, A Boldin</i>	2,500
<i>Asst. Director, Geological Survey, John Macoun, F.L.S., F.R.S.C.</i>	3,400	<i>Supt. French Correspondence, P E Bernier</i>	2,700
<i>Secretary, Percy H Selwyn</i>	2,100	AGRICULTURE	
<i>Accountant, John Marshall</i>	3,300	<i>Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Hurvell</i>	7,000
JUSTICE			
<i>Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, D.C.L.</i>	7,000	<i>Private Sec. William Ide, B.A.</i>	3,000
<i>Private Sec. P I Aitken</i>	2,700	<i>Deputy Minister, G F O'Halloran, B.C.L.</i>	6,000
<i>Solicitor General of Canada Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., B.A.</i>	6,000	<i>Asst. Sec. and Secretary, Lt.-Col. A L F Jarvis, I.C.D.</i>	3,500
<i>Deputy Minister, E L Newcomb M.A., K.C., M.A., LL.B.</i>	10,000	<i>Accountant, P I Chittack</i>	3,000
<i>Inspectors of Prisons (Hon. J. Douglas Stewart, Esq., M.P.)</i>	3,800	<i>Minister of Copyrights and Trade Marks, P E Ritchie, B.C.L.</i>	3,500
<i>Chief Commissioner Dominion Police, Lt. Col. A P Sherwood M.C., M.V.O.</i>	5,000	<i>Chief Patents Branch, W J Lynch, L.S.O.</i>	3,100
MARINE AND FISHERIES			
<i>Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of Naval Service, Hon. John Douglas Haven, B.C.L.</i>	7,000	<i>Director General of Public Health, F Montanmarch, F.S.O., M.D.</i>	5,000
<i>Deputy Minister, Alexander Johnston</i>	5,000	<i>Voluntary Director General Frederick Lorraine, B.A.</i>	5,000
<i>Asst. Sec., Canadian Statistician</i>	4,000	<i>Pathologist, Charles H Higgins, D.V.S.</i>	4,400
<i>Chief Accountant, A Boyle</i>	3,200	<i>Live Stock Commissioner, John Bright</i>	3,000
<i>Chief Records Branch, J P McLennahan</i>	5,500	<i>Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner I A Ruidink</i>	4,000
<i>Chief Engineer Lt.-Col. W P Anderson, M.C.M.</i>	4,000	<i>Director of Experimental Farms J H Giesdale B.A.Sc.</i>	3,500
<i>Asst. Sec., H H Fraser</i>	3,300	<i>Inspectional Entomologist, H J Guesen</i>	2,500
<i>Postmaster Agent, George H Flood</i>	3,300	<i>Dominion Entomologist, C G Hewitt, D.C.</i>	2,500
<i>Commander of Marine Service and Capt. Supt. of Life Saving Stations, Comm. H Thompson, R.N.</i>	1,500	<i>Dominion Chemist, F I Shute, M.A.</i>	3,100
<i>Gen. Supt. St. Lawrence Pilotage, H St. George, M.V.O.</i>	3,000	<i>Dominion Horticulturist, William J McLean</i>	3,000
<i>Chief Weir Commissioner, Capt. I A Bennett</i>	3,000	<i>Dominion Animal Husbandman, E S Archibald</i>	2,300
<i>Chairman Lighthouse Board, A Johnston (Deputy Minister)</i>	3,000	<i>Dominion Cattle Doctor, E Saunders, Ph.D.</i>	2,500
<i>Director, Meteorological Service (Postmaster) R P Mearns</i>	4,000	<i>Dominion Apiculturist, O M Miller, Ph.D.</i>	2,300
<i>Chairman Board of Steamboat Inspection, T R Ferguson</i>	3,000	<i>Dominion Prairie Husbandman, F C Lloyd</i>	2,300
Department of Naval Service			
<i>Deputy Minister, G J Desbriens M.C., F.R.C.</i>	6,000	<i>Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Robert Rogers</i>	7,000
<i>Director, Vice-Admiral C E Kingsmill</i>	5,000	<i>Deputy Minister, James B Hunter, B.A.</i>	5,000
<i>Asst. Paymaster, H L Fawcett, R.N.</i>		<i>Asst. Sec. Arthur St. Laurent, C.F.</i>	4,000
<i>Commander and Chief of Staff, Lieut. R. M. T. Blophen, R.C.N.</i>		<i>Secretary R C Desbriens</i>	3,300
<i>Consulting Naval Engineer (Marant)</i>		<i>Asst. Sec. H L Lohman</i>	3,500
<i>Commander of Fisheries and Industries</i>		<i>Chief Engineer F H Laffin, C.E.</i>	4,000
<i>Naval Commissioner, E E Prince, M.V.O.</i>	4,000	<i>Asst. Sec. A R Laffin, C.E.</i>	4,000
<i>Supt. of Fisheries, W A Pound</i>	3,500	<i>Chief Architect, E L Burrows</i>	7,000
POST OFFICE			
<i>Postmaster - General, Hon. F Charles McGinnis</i>	7,000	<i>Gen. Supt. Gen. Telegraph, D H Keeley</i>	3,500
<i>Deputy P.M.G., R M Conliffe M.C., M.D.</i>	5,000	<i>Chief Accountant, A G Kingston</i>	3,500
<i>Asst. Dep. Sec., E M Forrest</i>	4,000	<i>Chief Clerk Postmaster, M P Gibson</i>	3,000
<i>Financial Supt., W J Johnston</i>	3,500	<i>Collector, J H McEwen, E I Smith</i>	3,200
<i>Secretary, A W Throop</i>	3,000	FINANCE DEPARTMENT	
<i>Accountant, W J Glover</i>	3,000	<i>Minister of Finance, Hon. William Thomas White</i>	7,000
<i>Supt., Money Order Branch, F E N Groulx</i>	2,500	<i>Deputy Sec. and Sec. Treasury Board, T C Bayliffe, C.M.C.</i>	5,000
		<i>Asst. Deputy Sec. Henry T Ross, K.C.</i>	4,500
		<i>Dominion Bank Keeper J C Saunders</i>	3,300
		<i>Comptroller of Dominion Currency, J E Banks</i>	3,200
		Insurance Department	
		<i>Superintendent, G D Hindlayson, A.I.A.</i>	5,000
		<i>Chief Clerk A O'Reilly</i>	2,700

Auditor-General's Office	
<i>Auditor-General, John Fraser, F.R.C.</i>	\$3,000
<i>Chief Clerk, E. D. Nicholson, F.R.C. \$3,650.</i>	
<i>J. Gorman, \$2,300. F. Harvey, M.A.</i>	3,300
RAILWAYS AND CANALS	
<i>Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Frank Clouston</i>	7,000
<i>Deputy Minister A. W. Campbell, C.E.</i>	5,000
<i>Asst. do. and Secretary, Louis Housmith Jones, F.R.C.</i>	3,500
<i>Chief Engineer, W. A. Hordern, C.E.</i>	5,000
<i>General Manager Great Northern P. & N. Co.</i>	20,000
Board of Railway Commissioners	
<i>Chief Commissioners: Sir Henri J. D. Ryan, K.C.</i>	12,500
<i>Asst. do. D. Arey Scott</i>	9,000
<i>Deputy do. Hon. W. B. Sault, K.C., M.P.</i>	8,000
<i>Secretary, A. D. Cartwright</i>	4,000
INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION	
<i>Chairman, C. A. Magrath</i>	7,500
<i>Commissioners: H. A. Powell, K.C. and P. B. Mignault, K.C. each</i>	7,500
INTERIOR	
<i>Minister of Interior, Hon. William James Roche, M.P.</i>	7,000
<i>Private Sec. J. J. Mitchell</i>	5,000
<i>Deputy Minister, Wm. Williams, C.M.A.</i>	5,000
<i>Asst. Dep. do. J. A. Cook</i>	4,000
<i>Secretary, L. C. Peirce</i>	2,000
<i>Superintending Assistant, H. Redden</i>	3,500
<i>Commissioners, Dominion Lands: I. W. Green, M.P.</i>	4,000
<i>Comm. Dominion Parks, J. H. Barkin</i>	3,000
<i>Controller of Land Patents, Louis H. O. Oke, F.R.C.</i>	3,500
<i>Controller of School Lands, Joseph F. C. Therkley, F.R.C.</i>	3,400
<i>Surveyor-General, E. Deville, L.L.D.</i>	4,000
<i>Chief Astronomer, W. F. King, M.C., L.L.D.</i>	3,850
<i>Director of Forestry, Francis, R. H. Campbell</i>	3,700
<i>Controller of Timber and Grazing, B. I. York</i>	3,300
<i>Controller of Mining Lands, H. H. Rowatt</i>	3,400
<i>Supr. Railway and Swamp Lands, F. C. Lynch</i>	2,400
<i>Supr. Water Powers Branch, J. B. Chailin</i>	2,800
<i>Chief Geographer, J. E. Chailin</i>	4,000
<i>Supr. of Immigration, W. D. Scott</i>	4,000
Department of Indian Affairs	
<i>Deputy-General The Minister of Interior (no extra salary)</i>	
<i>Dep. do. Duncan I. Scott</i>	5,000
<i>Asst. Dep. do. and Sec. I. D. McLean</i>	3,500
FOREIGN	
<i>Minister of Customs, Hon. John Dinsley Reid, M.P.</i>	7,000
<i>Commissioner John McKeough, M.P.</i>	5,000
<i>Asst. do. B. R. Patton</i>	4,000
<i>Chief and General Inspector, R. W. McMichael, F.R.C.</i>	4,000
<i>Chief Dominion Appraiser, I. S. Watson</i>	2,500
<i>Law Clerk, C. P. Blair</i>	2,500
INDIAN AFFAIRS	
<i>Minister of Indian Affairs, Hon. Esau I. Patterson</i>	7,000
<i>Private Sec. (variant)</i>	
<i>Deputy Minister, Jos. I. Vincent</i>	5,000
<i>Asst. do. and Secretary, George W. Taylor</i>	3,500
<i>Chief Astronomer, J. E. Allen</i>	3,000
<i>Chief Analyst, Anthony McMillan</i>	2,500
<i>Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, E. O. Way</i>	2,500
<i>Chief Electrical Engineer, Ormond Ripman</i>	3,400
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	
<i>Minister of Labour, Hon. Thomas Wilson Crothers, K.C., M.P.</i>	\$7,000
<i>Deputy do. and Editor Labour Gazette, F. A. Acland</i>	5,000
<i>Asst. Dep. do. Gerald H. Brown</i>	3,500
<i>Accountant, K. A. Thomas</i>	2,500
CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER	
<i>HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON FOR THE DIVISION OF CANADA (Office, 27 Victoria Street, London, W. 1) Minister in Charge, Hon. Sir George Raikes Perley, K.C., M.C.</i>	
<i>Permanent Secretary, W. J. Griffith</i>	\$5,000
<i>Immigration Agent in London, J. Ould Smith, 22 St. Charles Cross, London, W. 1</i>	
<i>Commissioner General, Paris, Philipp Roy</i>	
INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION	
<i>Ottawa</i>	
The Commission has final jurisdiction over all questions involving the use of boundary waters between Canada and the United States	
COMMISSIONERS	
UNITED STATES	
<i>Chairman, James A. Fawcett</i>	\$7,500
<i>Commissioners, George Turner (Ottawa) and R. D. Glenn (each)</i>	7,500
<i>Secretary, Whitelaw Knight</i>	4,000
CANADA	
<i>Chairman, Charles A. Magrath</i>	7,500
<i>Commissioners, Henry A. Powell, K.C. and Pierre B. Mignault, K.C. each</i>	7,500
<i>Secretary, Lawrence J. Harper, Hope Chambers, Ottawa</i>	4,000
THE PARLIAMENT	
Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 24 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 20 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 naturalized subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The House of Commons is chosen every five years at longest, and the 1915-16 Parliament consists of 222 members, future Houses will contain 236 members, elected as follows: 22 for Ontario, 22 for Quebec, 20 for Nova Scotia, 22 for New Brunswick, 22 for Manitoba, 22 for British Columbia, 3 for Prince Edward Island, 2 for Alberta, 2 for Saskatchewan, and 2 for Yukon. The House of Commons is also composed of natural born or naturalized subject of the King, no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a vote of the 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. Speaker of the Senate, Hon. A. P. Landry, \$4,000. Clerk of the Senate, H. E. McLaughlin, \$3,000. Law Clerk, I. G. Aylwin (Ottawa), \$4,000.	
<i>Continental Clerk of the Black Rod, Knight</i>	3,000
<i>Secretary of Affairs, J. D. St. D. Lemotte, L.L.C.</i>	2,500
<i>Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Thomas B. Acland, M.P.</i>	4,000

Clark of the House, T. B. Kent, D.C.I. \$5,000
Aunt do, J. B. B. Laplante 4,000
Sergeant-at-Arms Col. Henry E. Smith,
O.M.S. A.D.C. 4,000
Parliamentary Counsel, Francis H. Cox
Baronet 180, K.C. 5,000
Clark of the Crown, James G. Riley 3,500

THE JUDICIARY

The *Tribunals*—Justice is administered as in England by judges, police magistrates and justices of the peace, of whom the first named are appointed by the Governor General for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court viz the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by a separate judge, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Courts of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Probate and Appeal, Sessions Courts, County Courts, General Sessions and District Courts. The duties of courts are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also the methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails throughout Canada. Rt. Hon. Sir

Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., C.M.C. \$10,000
Justice Judges Hon. Sir Louis Davies,
K.C. & Hon. J. Edington Hon. J. Macdonald
Hon. Duff Hon. F. A. Angus Hon.
Hon. Philippe Bouchard 9,000
Judge of the Court of Exchequer for the
Dominion, Hon. Walter Lock 6,000
Assistant Judge of the Exchequer Court
Hon. Louis A. Audette H.C. 6,000
Justice of the Supreme Court F. R.
Cameron K.C. 5,000
Registrar of the Exchequer Court
Monroe K.C. D.C.I. 3,500

DEFENCE

Service in the Militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from 18 to 60, except in the *Active Militia* is for 3 years with 15 days annual training. The *Peace Militia* consists of a Permanent Staff of 2,444 officers and men, and 75,300 militemen. The *War Militia* consisted 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 153,000 (as shown in the Census of 1911).

The Militia Act of 1904 established a Council analogous to the Army Council of the United Kingdom.

Militia Council

President, Maj. Gen. Sir Sam. Hughes
K.C., M.P.
Vice President, Maj. Gen. J. C. Macdonald
Chief of the Staff, Col. W. G. Grenfell
Adjutant General, Col. A. S. Williams
Quartermaster General, Maj. Gen. D. A.
Macdonald 5,000
Master-General of the Ordnance, Col. J. Penman
Finance Member, J. W. Borden
Secretary, E. J. Jarvis
Inspector-General Eastern Canada, Maj. Gen. J.
L. Leonard, C.B.
Inspector-General Western Canada, Maj. Gen. S.
B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.

Royal Canadian Navy.

Steps are being taken to establish a Royal

Canadian Navy but opinion is divided as to the method to be adopted. There are Naval Stations on the Atlantic and Pacific, and two vessels, *H.M.C.S. St. John* and *H.M.C.S. Bonaventure*, are 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 24,872 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory), with over 1,228,308 pupils and 50 universities and university colleges with 40,000 students. The 25 universities had about 20,000 students in 1912.

FINANCE

(\$4 867 = £1 sterling)

Year ended March 31	Consolidated Fund	
	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1910	101,503,721	79,411,747
1911	117,760,410	87,774,158
1912	126,108,817	98,161,441
1913	168,689,003	125,059,537
1914	203,174,394	127,384,473
1915	233,073,488	125,523,206

Particulars of the Revenue and Expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for the years 1913-1914 and 1914-1915 are stated below—

Head	1913-1914	1914-1915
From Taxes	\$	\$
Customs	104,691,276	115,941,200
Excise	41,452,037	47,479,731
From various sources	37,034,119	35,592,534
Total Receipts	183,174,394	193,073,488
Surplus	35,769,921	72,449,725
Expenditure		
Head	1913 1914	1914 1915
	\$	\$
Debt Charges	13,353,519	16,128,067
Making Fund	1,371,499	1,642,810
Provincial Subsidies	21,220,469	21,431,673
Cost of Collection	39,084,627	42,239,933
Other Expenditure	66,294,399	64,004,701
Total Expenditure	121,384,473	125,523,206

DEBT

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt	Net Public Debt
	\$	\$
1910	470,663,046	336,058,546
1911	474,941,087	340,024,021
1912	508,336,394	320,919,462
1913	493,132,225	314,301,625
1914	544,391,349	335,998,039
1915	700,473,017	449,328,023

* Since the year ended the financial year ends on March 31, previous to 1917 on June 30.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock.—For the whole of Canada the area cultivated to be sown to field crops was 21,224,222 acres, as compared with 21,224,222 in 1923—whereas 20,224,222 acres, oats 2,224,222, barley 1,224,222, other grain crops 2,224,222, potatoes and other roots 2,224,222, hay and clover 1,224,222, fodder corn 2,224,222, and alfalfa 2,224,222 acres. The live stock (1924) included 2,224,222 horses, 2,224,222 cattle, 2,224,222 sheep, and 2,224,222 pigs. According to the Census of 1924 there were 2,224 butter and cheese factories and 2 factories for preserved milk and cream. The total value of all dairy products being \$2,224,222 in 1924.

Crops.	Production	
	1923	1924
Wheat (bushels)	25,574,358	26,120,000
Barley	22,224,356	22,224,356
Oats	12,427,227	12,427,227
Rye	2,224,356	2,224,356
Corn (Maize)	25,574,358	25,574,358
Buckwheat	4,547,358	4,547,358
Potatoes	12,427,227	12,427,227
Flax	2,224,356	2,224,356
Mixed Grains	—	—
Beans	2,224,356	2,224,356
Potatoes	25,574,358	25,574,358
Turnips, mangolds, &c.	2,224,356	2,224,356
Hay and Clover	2,224,356	2,224,356
Roots (all)	2,224,356	2,224,356
Tomatoes	2,224,356	2,224,356
Fodder Crops (all)	2,224,356	2,224,356
Sugar Beet	—	—
Alfalfa	—	—

The total value of farm property in Canada was \$2,224,222 in 1924 the total value of the principal field crops was \$2,224,222 in 1924.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth and include salmon cod, herring, mackerel, and lobsters, the total value of the catch in 1924-25 being \$2,224,222.

Forestry.—The lumber, pulp and shingles produced in Canada in 1924 had a total value of \$2,224,222. The value of crops tax, and telegraph and telephone poles purchased by Railway and Electric Companies in 1924 was \$2,224,222. Wood used in the pulp industry in 1924 was valued at \$2,224,222 (the forests have a total estimated area of nearly 22,224,222 acres).

Manufactures.—The industrial establishments of all kinds numbered 22,224 in 1924, with a total capital of \$2,224,222, the value of the products being \$2,224,222, 22,224 persons were employed, the salaries and wages amounting to \$2,224,222.

Minerals.—The metals produced in 1924 were valued as follows:—Gold, \$2,224,222; silver \$2,224,222; copper, \$2,224,222; nickel, \$2,224,222; lead, \$2,224,222; and pig iron (from Canadian and foreign ores), \$2,224,222. The non-metallic minerals included coal, \$2,224,222; Portland cement, \$2,224,222; asbestos and asbestos, \$2,224,222; mica, \$2,224,222; natural gas, \$2,224,222; clay products, \$2,224,222; and stone, \$2,224,222.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total trade of Canada for certain years since 1885 is stated as follows, in dollars (\$), 64¢ = £1 sterling (includes imports and exports of coin and bullion).

Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
1887-8	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 44,448,712
1897-8	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 44,448,712
1907-8	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 44,448,712
1917-18	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 44,448,712
1927-28	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 44,448,712
1928-29	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 44,448,712
1929-30	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 44,448,712
1930-31	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 44,448,712
1931-32	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 44,448,712
1932-33	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 44,448,712
1933-34	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 44,448,712
1934-35	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 44,448,712

The special trade of Canada is classified as follows (Home produce exported and imported for home consumption):—

Classification	Imports 1924-25	Exports 1924-25
Agricultural Produce	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Animals and Products	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Fisheries and Products	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Forest Products	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Manufactures	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Mineral Products	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Miscellaneous	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Total	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356

The external trade of 1924-1925 was shared as under:—

Countries	Imports 1924-25	Exports 1924-25
British Empire	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
United Kingdom	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Australia	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
British Africa	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
India, &c.	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
West Indies	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
British Columbia	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Newfoundland	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
New Zealand	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Other British Poss.	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Total British	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Foreign Countries	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
United States	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Argentina	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Austria Hungary	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Belgium	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
China	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Cuba	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
France	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Germany	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Italy	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Japan	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Mexico	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Netherlands	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Russia	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Spain	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Switzerland	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Dutch East Indies	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Other Foreign Countries	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Total Foreign	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356
Grand Total	\$ 22,224,356	\$ 22,224,356

Note.—In 1924 the imports of coin and bullion amounted to \$2,224,222, most of which was transferred from the United States to Canada as a depository for Great Britain.

* Source: Year of 1924-25.

* Source: Year of 1924-25.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of railways in operation on June 30, 1924, was 30,792 miles, the total capital involved being \$7,802,806, the earnings being \$243,032,430, and the working expenses \$178,975,200. In 1923-24 there were also 1,562 miles of electric railways with a capital of \$247,902,340, earning \$26,692,007 in 1923-24, with working expenses \$29,107,862. During the year ended 30 June, 1924, \$276,990,069 was added to the capital liability of steam railways, including stocks \$97,794,237, funded debt \$89,145,686 and debenture stocks \$89,090,146.

Name	Miles operated	Capital \$
Government Lines		
Intercolonial and branch	1,455	301,468,073
P. E. I.	270	8,000,369
Canada Southern	360	37,000,000
Canadian Northern	5,123	253,214,080
Do. Ontario	658	61,365,300
Do. Quebec	372	18,306,119
Canadian Pacific	11,090	526,744,790
Grand Trunk Pacific	1,397	189,763,050
Grand Trunk		
Canadian Section	3,208	472,665,983
Canada Atlantic	456	24,408,092
Halifax and N. W.	208	5,447,000
Other Lines	5,244	274,258,143

Total, 1924 30,792 \$7,802,806,362

Navigation.—During the navigation season of 1924 Canadian vessels of 10,000,782 tons, and United States vessels of 12,624,412 tons passed over the canal systems, and 287,366 passengers and 37,023,427 tons of merchandise chiefly grain, lumber and minerals, were carried in 1924.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 13,531 post offices in 1923-24, carrying 672,145,000 letters (15,300,000 registered), and 54,693,000 post-cards. The total value of money orders issued from 4,274 offices was \$209,500,670, and the net postal revenue \$24,966,216, expenditure \$22,802,028. At the end of the calendar year 1924 there were 9,737 rural mail delivery routes on which were carried 126,682 boxes, the corresponding figures for the calendar year 1923 were 9,267 routes and 74,339 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1924 was 20,396 miles (including 325 miles of cables), and the number of offices was 771, from which 442,000 messages were sent and received. The chartered telegraph companies have a line mileage of 36,303, carrying 184,000 miles of wire (including 926 miles of cables), and 3,348 offices, from which 10,368,000 messages were sent and received. In 1924 there were 30 radio-telegraph stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 300 nautical miles, or an average of about 300 nautical miles. There is also a long distance station at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, with a range of 2,000 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 321,360. Twenty-one Government steamers are equipped with wireless having a range of 100 to 400 miles, or an average of 266 miles.

On June 30, 1924, there were 222,144 telephones and 1,332,000 miles of telephone wire in use, of the latter, 604,047 miles were urban and 607,953 rural. The earnings amounted to \$27,777,200, and the expenses to \$28,100,000.

Shipping.—The sea-going and lake merchant marine of Canada on Dec. 31, 1924, consisted of

1,000,000 gross tonnage on International and P. E. I. routes.

4,725 sailing vessels and 4,000 steamers (total net tonnage 224,421 tons). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1923 numbered 23,922 (Canadian 11,202, British 4,609, Foreign 15,010), tonnage 25,400,280. The principal ports are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, N. B., and Ottawa.

CITIES.

CAPITAL, OTTAWA. Population (1921), 87,000. The following table shows the rapid growth of certain Canadian cities.

Cities.	Census Population.		
	1871	1901	1921
OTTAWA	44,141	50,968	87,000
Montreal, Que.	125,000	257,730	470,000
Toronto, Ont.	50,000	100,000	275,000
Winnipeg, Man.	241	40,240	100,000
Vancouver, B. C.		27,000	100,000
Hamilton, Ont.	25,000	50,000	80,000
Quebec, Que.	50,000	60,000	70,000
Halifax, N. S.	20,000	40,000	60,000
London, Ont.	10,000	20,000	40,000
Calgary, Alta.		10,000	40,000
St. John, N. B.	41,300	40,000	40,000
Victoria, B. C.	3,700	20,000	30,000
Regina, Sask.		2,000	20,000
Edmonton, Alta.		1,000	20,000
Brantford, Ont.	5,107	10,000	20,000
Kingston, Ont.	12,407	10,000	20,000
Marathon, Que.		3,000	20,000
Peterborough, Ont.	4,511	10,000	20,000
Full Qu.	3,800	10,000	20,000
Windsor, Ont.	4,153	10,000	20,000
Hydroy, N. S.		9,000	20,000
Gloucester, N. B.		8,000	20,000
Port William, Ont.	4,430	3,000	20,000
Bellevue, Que.	2,743	3,000	20,000
Lucan, Ont.	6,752	11,000	20,000
Westmount, Que.	200	8,000	20,000
St. Thomas, Ont.	2,197	11,000	20,000
Brandon, Man.		5,000	20,000
Moncton, N. B.		1,000	20,000
Three Rivers, Que.	7,570	9,000	20,000
New Westminster, B. C.		6,000	20,000
Stratford, Ont.	4,213	9,000	20,000
Owen Sound, Ont.	3,360	8,000	20,000
St. Catharines, Ont.	7,564	9,000	20,000
Saskatoon, Sask.		11,000	20,000
Vernon, Que.		1,000	20,000
Moncton, N. B.		1,000	20,000
Port Arthur, Ont.		3,000	20,000
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	8,807	7,000	20,000
Haute Ste. Marie, Ont.		7,000	20,000
Chatham, Ont.	5,773	9,000	20,000
LaSalle, Que.	1,000	5,000	20,000
Galt, Ont.	3,807	7,000	20,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The System of Weights and Measures is that of the United Kingdom, except that the avoirdupois lb. and the ton 2,000 lb. as in the U. S. The Unit of Currency is the dollar of 100 cents. \$1 = 100 pence, English, 1 s. 6 p. = \$1 sterling. All British coins are legal tender, and there is a branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa.

Banking.—There were 20 incorporated banks of issue in 1924, with liabilities \$1,200,000,000 and average assets \$1,200,000,000. The balance of undrawn deposits in Post Office and Government savings banks on March 31, 1924, amounted to \$24,000,000, the depositors numbering 20,000.

Provinces of the Dominion

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,216 sq. miles, with a population (1911) of 2,864,268 (1,200,000 males and 1,664,268 females), an increase since the last census of 496,000 persons. In 1906 the Province was enlarged by about 100,000 sq. miles by the addition of a part of the Northern Territory, which has been named *Patriot's Acres* and was granted to Port Nelson in Hudson's Bay, over a five mile strip from the new boundary of Manitoba to the Nelson River.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 106 members elected for four years (no property qualification being necessary) representing 106 electoral districts into which the Province is divided, but which differ from those sending members to the Dominion Parliament. The Executive Council consists of ten members, eight of whom act as the Ministry of the Province, and two are without portfolio. The Legislature meets every year at Toronto.

Lieutenant-Governor. Hon. Col. Sir J. H. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1912) \$20,000
Official Sec. Maj. Clyde Caldwell, R.N. 1,400
Asst. Sec. L. M. Rathburn 600

Executive.

Premier and President of the Council. Hon. W. H. Hearst, K.C. \$9,000
Attorney-Gen. Hon. Isaac Benson Lumsden 6,000
Deputy. J. B. Cartwright, M.A., B.C. 4,000
Treasurer. Hon. I. W. McQuarry 6,000
Asst. Treas. C. H. Sprague 3,500
Education. Hon. R. A. Fyfe, M.P. 6,000
Deputy. A. H. V. Colquhoun, M.P. 3,500
Agriculture. Hon. James S. Duff 6,000
Deputy. W. B. Rossbush 2,500
Lands, Forests & Mines. Hon. O. H. Ferguson 6,000
Deputy. Lewis A. White, C.M.G. 4,000
Deputy. James T. W. Gilman 3,500
Provincial Secretary. Hon. W. J. Hanna 6,000
Assistant. S. A. Armstrong 2,500
Public Works. Hon. Findlay G. Macdonald 6,000
Assistant. R. P. Fairbairn 3,500
Without Portfolio. Hon. O. J. Fox, Hon. R. F. Treaton

Clark, Executive Council. J. Lonsdale
Capitulation. K.C.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly. Hon. J. Jamieson

Ontario Government Agent in Great Britain. Richard Reid, Esq. Strand, London W.C. (including travelling allowance) 3,600

The Judiciary

Chief Justice of Ontario and President of Appellate Court. Hon. Sir William Meredith, born 1840 (1912) 8,000

APPELLATE DIVISION

First Divisional Court. Hon. James Macgo, J. T. Garra, J. J. MacLennan; F. E. Hodgins

Second Divisional Court. Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, Hon. W. E. Riddell; F. E. Leitch, R. T. Kelly; J. Leitch.

HIGH COURT DIVISION

Chancellor and President. Hon. Sir John Alexander Boyd, K.C.M.G.
Chief Justice. Hon. Sir Wm. M. Lock, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Richard M. Meredith Justice, Hon. B. M. Britton; R. C. Hute, R. F. Sutherland, W. E. Middleton; H. J. B. Lennor
Master in Ordinary. H. O. Alcorn, Esq. \$4,000
Registrar Supreme Ct. Ct. of Appeal. J. A. C. (Anston) 2,500
Master in Chambers. J. S. Cartwright, K.C. 3,500

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area in 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915 was 1,245,125,000 acres, and in 1913 the total area of cleared land was 1,245,125,000 acres, of which 9,545,337 acres were under crops, the total value of the land being \$785,993,853. The total area under pasture in 1914 was 3,200,000 acres, with 333,340 acres of orchards, small fruit, and vineyards.

Average production in bushels per acre: Fall wheat, 20.8; spring wheat, 18.3; barley, 25.4; oats, 37.3; rye, 16.7; peas, 24.7; corn, 18.0; buckwheat, 28.0; beans, 15.3; potatoes, 12.0; turnips, 48.0; hay (tons), 1.2. Average cheese factories produced 112,725,000 lb. of cheese, valued at \$13,890,464, and 125 creameries made 1,400,000 lb. of butter (\$2,300,000) in 1913. There were 774,544 horses, 2,604,600 cattle, 200,000 sheep, 1,770,533 pigs, and 14,752,224 poultry in 1914. Fruit is grown on an extensive scale there are vineyards and peach orchards of 50 or 60 acres in extent, and innumerable apple orchards. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph supplies a general education, together with a technical training in agriculture. The students meet part of their expenses in working on the experimental farm, the annual balance of cost for board, washing, and tuition being from £15 to £20 for natives and from £20 to £25 for students from other parts. Free grants of land are obtainable in this Province and improved farms can also be bought at advantageous rates.

Manufacture.—The total value of manufactured products in 1910 was \$295,800,000 (1909, \$241,322,450), the principal manufacturing centres being (1910) Toronto (\$164,364,000), Hamilton (\$55,125,000), Ottawa (\$50,000,000), London (\$45,000,000), Brantford (\$24,000,000), Windsor and Walkerville (\$21,125,000), Berlin and Waterloo (\$21,000,000), Peterborough (\$20,000,000), Sault Ste. Marie and Sturgeon (\$14,000,000), Guelph (\$12,000,000), St. Catharines (\$10,000,000), Galt (\$5,000,000), Stratford (\$5,125,000), and Chatham (\$5,000,000).

Principal Cities. CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1911) 445,578, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief center of industrial and commercial activity. Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (80,000), Ottawa, the Federal capital (85,000), with a large lumber trade and woodware manufactures. London (50,000), Brantford (25,000), Kingston (25,000), Peterborough (25,000), Windsor (25,000), and in 1909, Port William (25,000), Berlin (25,000), Guelph (25,000), St. Thomas (25,000), Stratford (25,000), Owen Sound (25,000), St. Catharines (25,000), Port Arthur (25,000), Sault Ste. Marie (25,000), Chatham (25,000), and Galt (25,000).

QUEBEC

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 266,894 square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 2,000,725 (1,001,247 males and 999,478 females), an increase since the last Census of 252,844. In 1921 the Province was enlarged by about 216,000 square miles, by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as Ungava.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Council, consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 82 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Francis L.

H. Langellier, K.C.M.G., born 1856 (1921) \$20,000

Aide de Camp, Hon. Sir Francis L.

Private Sec., A. Gosselin

Executive

Prime Minister and Attorney Gen. Hon.

Sir Louis Gouin, C.M.G. \$5,000

Land and Forest, Hon. Jules Allard

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. P. A. Mackenzie

Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Laroche

Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. L. Desjardins

Public Works and Labour, Hon. L. A. Taschereau

Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Hon. H. Mercier

Roads & Transport, Hon. John C. Kaine and

Hon. N. Pérodeau

The Legislature

President, Legislative Council, A. Turgeon

President, Legislative Assembly, J. Y. Desjardins

The Judiciary

Chief Justice, K.B., Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Justices, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Prothonotary, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Recorder of the Court, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Attorney General, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Prothonotary, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Recorder of the Court, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Attorney General, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Prothonotary, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

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Attorney General, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Prothonotary, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

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Recorder of the Court, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Attorney General, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Prothonotary, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Recorder of the Court, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Attorney General, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Prothonotary, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Recorder of the Court, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Attorney General, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Prothonotary, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Recorder of the Court, Hon. Sir H. Archambault

Hull (\$7,000,000), and Lachine (\$6,000,000). 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 Province Government has found it necessary to organize an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 120,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under license 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 \$100,000 at the last Census, is now probably ten times that amount. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from \$4 to \$5 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing, while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 25 to 50 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, 1906, was 6,328,000 acres. In 1906 there were 2,300 cheese factories, 607 butter factories, and 736 butter and cheese factories combined.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population 90,000), with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada, and Montreal (population 270,000, or with suburbs 633,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situated at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Incoming steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Maisonneuve (28,000), Hull (25,000), Sherbrooke (25,000), Westmount (14,500), Trois Rivières (12,000), Verdun (11,000), Lachine (10,000), St. Hyacinthe (9,700), Brossard (8,400), and Lévis (7,400).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 30'–47° N lat and 60°–66° 15' 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 20,600 square miles (one-fifth of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population at the Census of 1921 of 400,328 (201,009 males and 199,319 females), an increase since the last census of 30,704 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 36 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. James Drummond McRae, born 1858 (1920) \$9,000

Executive

Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. H. Murray

Att. Gen. (Printer), Hon. G. H. Murray

Deputy Sec. and Clerk of the Executive Council, F. W. Mathers, LL.B., K.C.

Commissioner, Public Works and Mines, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, K.C.

Deputy Commr. of Mines, &c., Hiram Donkin, O.M.

Attorney-Gen., Hon. O. T. Daniels, K.C.

Deputy Attorney-General, Stuart Jenks, LL.B., K.C.

Without Office, Hon. J. M. Mack, James Macdonald, G. E. Faulkner, J. W. Cameron, and R. M. Macgregor.

Representatives of Quebec in London, J. P. Folliott, J. Kingway, W. C.

Production and Industry.—The total value of manufactured products in 1920 was \$200,000,000 (1921 \$200,000,000), the principal manufacturing centres being (1920)—Montreal (\$100,000,000), Maisonneuve (\$20,000,000), Quebec (\$10,000,000),

*Secretary of Industries and Immigration,
and Dep. Registrar Gen., Arthur R.
Barstow, 124 St.* \$3,000

The Legislature.

*President, Legislative Council, Hon. M. H.
Goudge* 5

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. J. F. Ellis

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Hon. Wallace Graham \$7,000

Judge in Equity, Hon. J. J. Ritchie 5,000

Preside Judges, Hon. N. E. Mosher, Benjamin Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drysdale, and R. E. Harris 6,000

Judge, Vice-Chief Justice Court, Hon. Arthur Drysdale 600

*Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London,
John Howard, 37 Pall Mall, S. W.* 2,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is unsurpassed for fertility. The climate is delightful, and the winter is not nearly so cold as in other parts of the Dominion. In 1922 there were 2,544,000 acres of land occupied (4,299,979 improved), of which 728,000 acres were under crop, 2,216,000 acres in pasture and about 200,000 acres in gardens and orchards, the remainder being wooded. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying one-fourth of all the improved land, and yielding nearly 1,000,000 tons. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world (1,000,000 barrels in 1922), the principal district being the Annapolis Valley. Improved farms of 200 to 500 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from \$200 to \$2,000, whilst the Government offer uncultivated (Crown lands at \$20 per 100 acres, and 25 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act, the Government give 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.

Minerals.—The coal deposits are extensive and of good quality. 7,000,000 green tons were produced in 1922, 2,000,000 green tons and 250,000 tons of gypsum. Iron ores are plentiful, and exist also in quantities of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney, Cape Breton, gold mines are being profitably worked.

Manufactures.—In 1922 there were 2,400 industrial establishments with a capital of \$99,360,222 paying wages amounting to \$20,000,000. The value of the total output in 1922 was \$40,000,000 (1921, \$38,000,000).

Fisheries.—In 1922 the sum of \$7,500,000 represented the amount invested in the fisheries, the total value of the fish marketed being \$20,000,000, and the number of men employed being 25,000.

Principal Cities.—(1) HALIFAX (population 40,000), one of the terminals of the Intercontinental Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the entrepot of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. Other towns are Sydney (27,000); Glace Bay (16,000); Amherst (10,000); Sydney Mines (9,000); Truro (8,000); Yarmouth (6,000); New Glasgow (6,000); Spring Hill (5,000); North Sydney (4,000), and Dartmouth (3,000).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 1,477 square miles, with a population of 20,000 inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 27,000), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. It is stated that a graving dock is to be erected at Sydney by the Dominion Government at the estimated cost of \$4,000,000. The Intercolonial Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—New Brunswick is situated between 45°-48° N. lat. and 65°-67°-69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,825 square miles, with a population in 1922 of 325,240 (199,067 male and 126,173 female), an increase since the last census of 20,000 persons. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1764 and in 1769 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. Joseph Wood, LL.D., P.C., born 1843 (Mar. 2, 1922) \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Lands and Mines

Hon. George J. Clarke \$4,500

Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. David V. Laundy 2,200

Public Works, Hon. John Murray 2,200

Attorney Gen., Hon. John R. J. Hall 2,200

Agriculture, Hon. James A. Murray 2,200

Deputy Provincial Secretary and King's Printer, R. W. L. Tibbitts

Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Wm. Crankshaw

Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, T. G. League

Secretary, Board of Works, H. V. Blair

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, J. B. Duggett

Chief, Executive Council, J. Howe Dickson

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Walter H. Dickson

Representative in London, Frederick W. Sumner, 22 Southampton Street, Strand, W. C.

The Judiciary.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. E. McLeod \$7,000

Judges, A. H. White W. C. H. Grimmer 6,000

King's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, P. A. Landry 7,000

Judges, H. A. McKeown J. H. Barry 6,000

(1) A. Cruchet 6,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty

Judge, Hon. E. McLeod 2,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes

Judge, H. A. McKeown 500

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1922 20,000 acres were under wheat, 200,000 under oats, and 40,000 under buckwheat, with (1922) 2,000 acres under barley. The produce in 1922 was 200,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000,000 bushels of oats, and 2,000,000 bushels of buckwheat. 50,000 acres of potatoes produced 2,000,000 bushels, and 700,000 acres of turnips 2,000,000 bushels. The live stock

(1924) included 222,272 cattle, 122,121 sheep, 24,272 pigs and 24,272 horses. The value of agricultural produce in 1921 was \$28,222,000. 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. In 1924 there were 24 cheese factories in operation, producing 1,000,000 lb. value \$122,725, and from 25 creameries, 1,000,000 lb. of butter realized \$222,725.

Manufactures—The value of the total output of manufactured goods in 1920 was \$22,422,000 (1920, \$20,222,000), the principal manufacturing centre being St. John (\$20,000,000). 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 (1921) 7,200. St. John (pop. 20,000) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by P. R. and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal, Moncton (\$2,000,000) (1921) (4,666).

MANITOBA

Area and Population—Manitoba, formerly the Red River Settlement is situated in at the centre of the continent, between 49°-50° N. lat. and 95°-101° W. long., with a total area of 222,222 square miles and a population (1921) of 222,222 (222,222 males and 222,222 females), an increase since the last census of 222,222.

Government—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members and a Legislative Assembly of 49 members.

Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Sir Douglas Collin Cameron, K.C., born 1854 (1 Aug., 1922) \$9,000

Executive

President of Council and Commissioner of Provincial Lands, Hon. T. C. Norris \$6,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Communications, Hon. J. W. Armstrong, M.P. 5,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Edward Brown 5,000
Attorney-General, Hon. A. B. Hudson 5,000
Minister of Education, Hon. D. S. Thomson, M.P. 5,000
Public Works, Hon. Thomas H. Johnson 5,000
Agriculture, Hon. Valentine Vankor 5,000
Public Utilities Commissioner, Hon. H. A. Robson 6,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly (vacant) 1,500

The Judiciary

Court of Appeal
Chief Justice, Hon. H. M. Rowell \$8,000
Justice Judges, Hon. A. E. Richards, W. E. Fording, J. D. Cameron, Alex. Hargart each 7,000
King's Bench
Chief Justice, Hon. T. G. Mathers 7,000
Justice Judges, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, T. L. Metcalfe, J. A. P. Prud'homme, A. C. Galt, J. P. Curran, R. Moreau each 6,000

Agriculture—The soil is fertile and productive; emigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. In 1924 6,222,222 acres were cultivated, of

which 3,222,222 acres were under wheat, and the crops were 22,222,222 bushels of wheat, 22,222,222 oats from 2,222,222 acres, 1,222,222 acres under barley produced 22,222,222 bushels, and 22,222 acres under flax, rye, and peas yielded 1,222,222 bushels.

Manufactures—The value of the total output in 1920 was \$22,222,222 (1920, \$22,222,222), the principal manufacturing centres being Winnipeg and St. Boniface (\$22,222,222).

Principal Cities—(CAPITAL, WINNIPEG) population (1921) 22,222,222 the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (12,222), St. Boniface (7,222), Portage La Prairie (5,222).

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area and Population—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 222,222 to 222,222 square miles, with an estimated population in 1921 of 222,222. The census of 1921 gave 222,222 (222,222 males and 222,222 females), an increase since the former census of 222,222.

Government—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 42 members.

Lieut. Governor Sir Honour Frank A. Bannister \$20,000
Private Sec. H. J. M. Munkett 2,100

Executive

Premier & Minister of Mines, Hon. Mr. Richard McBride, K.C., M.P. \$9,000
Provincial Sec. & Minister of Education, Hon. Henry Ewan Young, M.P., LL.D. 6,000
Finance & Agriculture (vacant) 6,000
Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C. 6,000
Lands, Hon. Wm. Rutherford Ross, K.C. 6,000
Public Works, Hon. Thomas Taylor 6,000
President of Executive Council (vacant)

Speaker, Legislative Assembly D. N. Paton, K.C.

The Judiciary

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter \$7,000
Justice Judges, Hon. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, W. N. P. Clement, Aubrey Morrison, W. A. Macdonald each 6,000
Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald 8,000
Justice Judges, Hon. P. F. Irving, A. Martin, W. A. Gallagher, Albert E. McPhillips each 7,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin 1,000

Agent-General in London, John Herbert Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Production and Industry—The total value of the output of manufactures in 1920 was \$22,222,222 (1920, \$22,222,222), the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver (\$22,222,222) and Victoria (\$22,222,222). The yield of the other industries in 1921 was minerals, \$22,222,222, lumber, \$22,222,222, fisheries, \$22,222,222, fruit farm products, \$22,222,222. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber, the mines have produced over \$22,222,222, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands are at

present settled, and there are acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron and petroleum. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals, and timber.

Principal Cities—**CAPITAL**, VICTORIA. Popu-
lation (1924), 74,832. Other centres are Van-
couver (222,000), New Westminster (20,000),
Nanaimo (20,000), Nelson (7,000) and Prince Ed-
ward (6,000).

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 66°-67° 30' W. long. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth. Its area is 5,000 square miles (about equal to that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (census 1921) 93,238 (47,069 males and 46,169 females), a decrease since the last census of 9,543 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 1763, but afterwards restored it to them again, however, during the Seven Years War (1756-1763) and expelled the greater part of the French inhabitants, to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 20 members elected by the people.

Lieut. Governor Hon. Augustine John Macdonald (1925) \$7,000

Executive

Premier and Attorney-Genl. Hon. John A. Macdonald \$4,700

Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Commr. of Agriculture Hon. Murdoch McKinnon 1,500

Commissioner of Public Works Hon. J. A. McNeill 1,500

Without Portfolio Hon. A. E. Arsenault, John McLean, John A. Macdonald, John H. Myer, Louis L. Johnston, Charles Dalton

Speaker, Legislative Assembly Hon. J. Edward Wyatt

Departmental Offices

Provincial Auditor John Anderson \$5,500

Sup. of Education Robert H. Campbell, M. A. 1,500

Aid. Sec. and Trans. and Clerk of Exor. Council Arthur Newbery, I. C. 1,300

Sec. Public Works L. B. McMillan 1,500

Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands W. C. White 1,500

The Judiciary

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court Hon. Sir W. W. Sullivan \$6,000

Assistant Judge of Superior Court and Master of the Rolls Hon. Francis H. Harnard 5,000

Jud. Judge and F. C. R. E. Fitzgerald 5,000

Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown W. A. O. Morison 1,500

Agent-General in London Harrison Watson, 73 Southampton Street, E. C. 4

Agriculture and Liv. Stock—There were (1924) 93,238 acres of improved land, of which 47,742

acres are under crops, 44,292 acres of pasture land, and 5,233 acres of gardens and orchards.

Production and Industry—The value of the field crops in 1924 was estimated at \$21,400,000, including oats (9,500,000 bushels), \$3,200,000, wheat (450,000 bushels) \$67,000, potatoes (6,000,000 bushels), \$1,200,000, 100 tons (5,000,000 bushels) \$500,000. The estimated exports in 1924 amounted to \$4,200,000 poultry and eggs contributing \$1,000,000. The value of the fisheries was estimated at \$1,000,000.

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 \$50 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 very profitable industry. There are about 325 fox ranches, conducted by over 200 incorporated companies and also a number of private partnerships or individuals. The assessed value of the young foxes born in the spring of 1924 totalled about \$7,000,000. Shareholders in fox ranches have for three years just received from 50 per cent 1:200 per cent on their investments and equally good results are expected in the future. The present value of the foxes and ranch properties is in the vicinity of \$20,000,000 and exceeds the valuation of all the horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry on the farms of the island.

Manufactures—The total value of the manufacturing in 1920 was \$3,137,470, against \$3,367,708 in 1920.

Principal Cities—**CAPITAL**, CHARLOTTETOWN, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbor. Other towns are Georgetown, Summerside, Souris, Kensington and Alberton.

ALBERTA

Area and Population—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of about 253,540 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water with a population (1921) of 394,663 (202,989 males and 191,674 females), an increase since the census of 1901 of 300,642. The population in 1924 was estimated at 600,000.

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 25 members elected for five years upon certain geographical districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members.

Lieutenant Governor Hon. R. G. Brett LL.D. born 1871 (1925) \$9,000

Executive

Premier and President of the Council and Minister of Railways and Telegraphs Hon. Arthur L. Sifton \$8,500

Attorney General Hon. C. W. Cross 6,000

Provincial Secretary A. J. McLean 6,000

Provincial Treasurer Hon. G. E. Mitchell 6,000

Public Works Hon. Charles Stewart 6,000

Municipal Affairs Hon. W. Garfield 6,000

Education Hon. J. R. Boyle 6,000

Agriculture Hon. D. M. Marshall 6,000

Clerk of the Executive Council J. D. Hunt 500

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly C. W. Fisher 1,000

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey	\$7,000
Palmer Judges, Hon. D. L. Scott, C. A. Stuart, H. D. Beck, W. C. Blomquist, W. I. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, M. E. McCarthy	each 6,000

Agents in London, John A. Reid, & Chasling Cross, & W

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, 1924, was 5,395,727 acres. Total yield of grain, 58,557,700 bushels. Wheat, 1,239,497 acres yielding 23,222,867 bushels; oats, 2,127,236 acres yielding 34,227,277 bushels; barley, 3,200,200 acres yielding 7,867,600 bushels. Flax, 41,625 acres yielding 207,123 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.

Manufactures.—The total value of the output in 1924 was \$24,722,262, against \$2,213,375 in 1900 the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary (\$9,721,000) and Edmonton (\$4,423,300).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population (Census of 1921, 24,000) estimated in 1924, 32,000. Calgary (22,000), Medicine Hat (11,000), Lethbridge (9,500), Wetaskiwin (3,000), and Red Deer (3,000).

SASKATCHEWAN

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between 100°-120° West and 40°-60° North, and has an estimated area of 250,000 square miles, the population, at the census of 1921, being 408,429 (202,770 males and 205,659 females), an increase of 302,128 persons since the census of 1901. In 1924 the estimated population was 491,000. The estimated rural population for 1924 is 416,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of seven members. The Province is divided into 54 electoral districts each of which is represented in the Legislative Assembly by one member.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Richard N. Lake, born 28-1893. \$5,000

Executive

President, President of Council, and Minister of Education, Hon. Walter Scott	\$5,000
Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, Hon. Alphonse Turgeon	5,000
Railways and Highways, Hon. J. A. Calder	5,000
Agriculture, Hon. W. E. Motherwell	5,000
Public Works, Hon. A. P. McNab	5,000
Municipal Affairs, Hon. George Langley	5,000
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones, Hon. George Ball	5,000
Clerk of the Executive Council, I. W. McLeod	3,000

President of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. A. Sheppard.
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, S. K. Page

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, born 1849 (1923)	\$7,000
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Palmer Judges, Hon. H. W. Newlands, C. Johnstone, J. H. Lamont, and J. T. Brown. each \$6,000
Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area, 125,764,000 acres are land, and of the total area surveyed, 77,225,863 acres are land, 1,239,497 acres are water, and 1,425,000 roads. Forest reserves extend 1,239,497 acres, and the Indian reserves amount to 1,272,236 acres, while 207,720 acres of Indian reserves have been surrendered. The area under homesteads, etc., was 35,470,727 acres in 1921, while 12,127,236 acres had been granted to railway companies, 3,200,200 to Hudson's Bay Company, 2,007,000 acres were school land endowment, and 72,000 had been sold under irrigation system. The area under grain crops in 1924 was 12,543,800 acres, including 6,867,600 acres under wheat.

The principal products are grain and cattle, and Government encouragement is being given to the dairy industry. (In 1924 there were but 276,223 acres under wheat, whilst in 1901 there were 5,244,229. In 1924 4,722,236 bushels were produced, in 1901, 122,227,236 bushels.) The estimated crop areas for 1924 was wheat, 6,867,600 acres; oats, 2,127,236; barley, 3,200,200; and flax, 41,625 acres.

Manufactures.—The total value of the output of manufactures increased from \$251,507 in 1900 to \$6,321,121 in 1924.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1921), 20,000. Moose Jaw, 24,000; Saskatoon (1921) 25,000; Prince Albert, 10,000; North Battleford, Swift Current, and Weyburn, each, 5,000.

YUKON TERRITORY

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 1921 of 8,321 (4,221 males and 4,100 females). It is bounded on the west by Alaska, on the north by British Columbia, on the north by the Beaufort Sea, and on the east by the N. W. Territories. The Government is administered by a Commissioner, with a Legislative Council of 20 members. The capital Dawson, Yukon River, has a population of 3,221 persons.

Commissioner, George Black	\$5,000
Gold Commissioner and Crown Timber and Land Agent, George F. Macdonald	5,000
Assistant do (W. A. H. H. H.)	2,000
Controller of A. & J. H. H.	2,000
Registrar, A. E. Lamb	2,000

Judge, Hon. T. D. Macaulay
Territorial Secretary and Treasurer A. F. Engelhardt

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES of Canada comprise the present unorganized part of British North America lying to the north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and comprise a total area estimated at 1,244,229 square miles, a reduction of nearly 200,000 square miles since the Census of 1921, owing to the transfer of Ungava to the Province of Quebec, and by rearrangement of boundaries with Manitoba and Ontario in the same year. The population in 1921 was ascertained to be 29,221 (14,221 males and 15,000 females), a decrease since 1901 of 1,221 persons.

Commissioner of N. W. T. and Comptroller of the Canadian Royal North-West Mounted Police, Frederick White, C.M.G. (Ottawa).

PROGRESS OF CANADA, 1891-1914.

Heading.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
POPULATION	4,832,330	5,371,373	7,005,643	7,467,000	7,739,000	8,075,000
IMMIGRATION	81,105	49,149	31,104	38,437	40,430	144,769
AGRICULTURE						
Wheat .. acres	5,700,240	4,884,348	8,863,121	10,396,700	11,015,000	10,823,900
Oats .. bushels	45,000,811	35,570,340	130,040,700	104,139,000	131,717,000	102,380,000
Barley .. bushels	3,611,348	5,397,432	8,650,212	9,930,000	10,434,000	10,000,000
Potatoes .. acres	87,141,200	131,497,477	143,500,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000
Hay and Clover .. acres	17,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
LIVESTOCK						
Horses .. number	1,470,370	1,377,493	1,339,920	1,339,920	1,339,920	1,339,920
Milk Cows .. number	1,807,110	2,000,977	2,304,179	2,304,179	2,304,179	2,304,179
Other cattle .. number	1,003,474	1,107,774	1,107,774	1,107,774	1,107,774	1,107,774
Sheep .. number	2,503,700	2,510,000	2,510,000	2,510,000	2,510,000	2,510,000
Pigs .. number	1,733,800	1,733,800	1,733,800	1,733,800	1,733,800	1,733,800
MINERALS						
Gold .. dollars	10,777,876	20,737,134	20,737,134	20,737,134	20,737,134	20,737,134
Silver .. dollars	10,777,876	20,737,134	20,737,134	20,737,134	20,737,134	20,737,134
Copper .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Lead .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Nickel .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Flint Iron .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Coal .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cement .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
MANUFACTURES						
Capital .. dollars	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Employment .. number	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Materials, &c. .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Products .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
TRADE						
Total Value .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Exports .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Imports .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
UNION RAILWAYS						
Mileage .. miles	13,830	18,140	23,400	23,400	23,400	23,400
Capital .. dollars	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Passengers .. number	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Freight .. tons	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Earnings .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Expenses .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
ELECTRIC RAILWAYS						
Mileage .. miles	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Passengers .. number	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Freight .. tons	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
CANALS						
Passengers .. number	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Freight .. tons	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
OCEAN SHIPPING						
Tonnage .. tons	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chartered .. tons	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
TELEGRAPHS						
Government .. miles	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other .. miles	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
LETTERS SENT						
Number .. number	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
FINANCE						
Revenue .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Expenditure .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Debt .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Not Debt .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
SAVINGS BANKS						
Deposits, P.O. .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Deposits, Govt. .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Deposits, Other .. dollars	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Newfoundland.

AREA AND POPULATION

	Area (English Sq Miles).	Population.	
		Census of 1901	Census of 1911
Newfoundland Labrador Coast	42 750 130,000	217,037 3,947	238 670 3,949
Total	162,750	220,984	242,619

Increase of the People.

Year	Increase			Increase			Marriages
	Births	Immigrants	Total	Deaths	Emigrants	Total	
1908-09	7 186	9,643	16,829	3,683	11,576	15,259	1,708
1909-10	7 199	12,566	19,765	3,672	12,899	16,571	1,848
1910	6,910	13 087	19 997	3,598	13,023	16,621	1,781
1911	7,846	12,566	20 412	4 117	13 744	17,861	1,849
1912	7,406	13,788	21 194	4,417	14,253	18,670	1,871

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37'–52° 30' N latitude and 52° 35'–59° 25' 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 377 miles long and 316 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 coastal regions are mountainous, the north and west being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with hills (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and 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, 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 is the oldest English colony, for it was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497, the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonaville. 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, Basques 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 1701, and in 1808 "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 Legislature Council is appointed by the Crown and consists of 25 members, the House of Assembly consists of 25 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged as being entitled to the franchise.

GOVERNOR

Governor His Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G. \$25,000
Private Sec., Major W. H. Davenport 500

THE MINISTRY

Premier *Rt. Hon. Sir Edward P. Morris, P.C., M.C., LL.D. \$5,000
Colonial Secretary, *Hon. J. B. Bennett 2,000
Minister of Justice, *Hon. R. A. Squires 2,000
Minister of Finance and Customs, *Hon. M. F. Cahill 2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Mines, *Hon. S. D. Blanford 2,000
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, A. W. Piccott 2,000
Auditor General F. C. Bortone, I.C.O. 2,000
Minister of Public Works, William Woodford 2,000
Postmaster-General, Rm. H. J. B. Woods 2,000

* The Ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with the Hon. C. M. Emmerson, K.C., E. A. Bishop, M. P. Gibbs, K.C., and J. C. Crofton, form the Executive Council.

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 24 members, appointed for life, the *House of Assembly* of 26 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. John Harris.
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. John B. Goodison \$750

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood \$5,000
Asst. Judge, Hon. George Emerson 4,000
Do. Hon. G. M. Johnson 4,000

EDUCATION.

Education is denominational and is assisted by Government. Primary schools were attended in 1912 by 24,872 pupils, and Secondary schools by 1,325 students. The Government grants in 1912 amounted to \$254,423.

RELIGION.

At the Census of 1901 and 1911 the following statistics were obtained:—

Religion.	1901	1911
Roman Catholics	75,989	81,577
Church of England	73,008	76,606
Methodists	61,388	66,045
Presbyterians	1,497	2,876
Salvation Army	8,994	10,141
Various	1,595	2,767

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of New Newfoundland for the 8 years ended June 30, 1912-1913, are stated as under (\$2 = 4s. ad. of \$4 = 1s. sterling):—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure	Public Debt.
	\$	\$	\$
1907-8	2,105,219	2,765,821	21,626,943
1908-9	2,427,860	2,947,860	22,256,573
1909-10	2,447,686	3,137,775	22,243,797
1910-11	2,397,221	3,264,747	22,276,826
1911-12	2,722,465	3,261,653	22,426,227
1912-13	2,872,222	2,832,821	22,470,000

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the 5 years ending June 30, 1913, is stated as follows:—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Total
	\$	\$	\$
1908-9	11,000,227	10,567,973	21,568,200
1909-10	12,779,696	11,264,987	24,044,683
1910-11	13,252,900	11,673,747	24,926,647
1911-12	14,722,400	12,720,204	27,442,604
1912-13	16,000,126	14,678,887	30,679,014

The trade was distributed in 1912-13 as under:—

Country	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	\$4,400,000	\$2,407,000
United States	\$2,772,722	\$2,300,000
Canada	\$2,200,000	\$1,000,000
Portugal	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Small countries	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

The principal imports in 1912-13 were flour, cotton, coal, hardware, and provisions, the principal exports were codfish, value \$2,407,000; cod, whale, and seal oil, value \$2,300,000; and

skins, \$200,000; tinned lobsters, \$150,000; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites, and other minerals, \$2,000,000; total value of the fishery products is \$200-15. \$20,000,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, and the greater part are engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. During 1912-13 there was exported from Grand Falls and Mahop Falls 44,404 tons of paper, valued at \$1,000,000, and 51,407 tons of pulp, valued at \$1,000,000, 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.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways—There were 770 miles of railway open in 1912. The trans-Island line runs to Port-aux-Basques, and Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connections 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 723 post offices in 1913, dealing with 3,700,000 letters and post cards, 3,400,000 newspapers and books, and 150,000 parcels. There are 4,000 miles of telegraph line and 800 of telephone wire.

Shipping—On Dec. 31, 1913, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 329 sailing vessels of 121,783 tons, and 10 steam vessels of 20,000 tons. In 1912-13 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 2,666,975 tons, of which 1,634,725 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 30,000), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (4,000), Carleton Place (3,500), Twillingate (3,500), and Lunenburg (3,000).

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most northerly part of America, and extends from Miaco Bay, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the north, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wollaston), 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 universe is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this sparsely settled area are mostly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Mercurian Mission stations at Mingan, Hopedale, Nain, Chuk, Repulse and Killisnoe. 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, 1912
New South Wales (Sydney)	300,460	1,354,846	1,646,734	1,831,716
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,412,119
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	358,340	408,558	440,047
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,400	498,120	605,813	660,158
Tasmania (Hobart)	30,215	172,475	197,211	201,675
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	184,124	282,114	320,648
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	4,811	9,310	3,672
Papua (Port Moresby)		*	1,714	1,988
Federal District (Canberra)	912			
Total‡		3,013,041	3,773,801	4,455,005

Increase of the People.

Year	Increase			Decrease			Marriages.
	Births	Immigrants Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Overseas Departures	Total	
1906	120,546	79,208	199,753	66,426	66,771	133,197	39,553
1907	124,072	83,609	207,681	61,866	62,996	124,862	39,776
1908	126,821	85,496	212,317	62,350	62,780	125,130	39,590
1909	128,102	87,099	215,201	62,809	63,609	126,418	39,490
1910	133,000	96,000	229,000	62,177	63,007	125,184	40,147
1911	135,714	121,906	257,620	61,780	67,131	128,911	41,324

Inter-annual Increase, 1901-1911
(Exclusive of Aborigines and of Papua)

Year of Census	Result of Census			Decennial Increase	Immigration during Period	
	Males	Females	Total			
1901	668,377	498,824	1,167,201			
1906	920,321	738,268	1,658,589	590,388	1901-1906	198,126
1911	1,214,913	1,033,261	2,248,174	589,585	1906-1911	223,326
1916	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	926,218	1911-1916	374,397
1921	1,977,981	1,795,973	3,773,954	599,562	1916-1921	41,377
1926	2,313,025	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,051	1921-1926	40,147

Races and Religions.

Race	1901		1911	Religions	1901	1911
Australians			3,773,801	Church of England	1,497,576	1,710,443
Chinese			33,106	Presbyterians	428,129	528,326
Japanese			3,534	Methodists	404,201	547,826
Hindus and Chinese			4,000	Minor Protestants	226,731	426,379
Aborigines (estimated)			180,000	Roman Catholics	890,000	901,426
do half-caste			20,223	Jews	13,230	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.
 ‡ Papua, or British New Guinea, is a dependency of the Commonwealth. The capital is Port Moresby, and the area 300,000 square miles. White inhabitants numbered 1,000 in 1901 and 1,200 in 1903. The native population is estimated at 250,000.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The territory of the Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia, the Island of Tasmania and part of the island of New Guinea (Papua).

Australia (mainland) is probably the eldest 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 2,972,906 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 2,972,906 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 8,804 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between $10^{\circ} 39' 30''$ $11'$ South latitude and $115^{\circ} 5' 153''$ $16'$ East longitude, the greatest distance East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,972 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, sometimes 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. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert covered with hummocks, 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, Lockhart, 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 Sturt; 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 seven Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of March 26, 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 remainder 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. Sir Ronald Crauford Munro-Ferguson,

Pr. Sec., Hon. C. M. O. ...

Personal Secretary, Geoffrey Luttrell.

Military Secretary, Capt. F. G. Saxton.

Adjutant-General, (vacant).

Official Secretary, Maj. George Steward, C.M.G.

£12,000

Executive Council (August, 1914)

Prime Minister and Treasurer, W. M. Hughes, M.C.	£5,200
Attorney-General, J. A. Arthur	2,650
Minister of State for External Affairs, J. A. Arthur	1,850
Minister of State for Defence, G. F. Pearce	2,650
Minister of State for Trade and Customs, F. G. Loder	1,850
Minister of State for Home Affairs, W. O. Archibald	1,850
Postmaster-General, W. S. Spence	1,850
Vice President, Executive Council, A. Gardiner	
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. J. Jensen, Hon. H. Mahon, Senator E. J. Russell	

The sum of £125,000 is provided in the Constitution for annual salaries of Ministers. The distribution of the same is a matter of Cabinet arrangement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS**Prime Minister's Department —**

Sec. M. L. Shephard	
Public Services Comm., Duncan McLathlin	
M.C., I.C.O.	
Sec. Public Services Comm., W. J. Clements	
Auditor-General, John William Israel, I.C.O.	
Sec. to Auditor-General, G. H. Gatehouse	

Treasury —

Secretary and Commissioner of Prisons and Maternity Allowances, George Thomas Allen	
M.C., I.C.O.	
Asst. Sec. James Richard Collins	
Accountant, C. J. Cerutti	
Commissioner of Land Tax, G. A. McKay	
Governor, Commonwealth Bank, D. E. Miller	

Attorney-General's Department —

Sec. Robert R. Laxman, M.C.	
Chief Clerk, G. S. Knowles	
Crown Solicitor, Gordon Hardwood Castle	
Comms. of Patents, G. Townend	

External Affairs —

Sec. to Dept., Atlee A. Hunt, M.C.	
Chief Clerk, F. J. Quinlan	

Postmaster-General —

Sec. to Dept., Justinian Oxenham	
Chief Clerk, J. C. T. Varion	
Chief Electrical Engineer, John Heathcote	
Chief Accountant, G. G. Haldane	
Govt. Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt	

Defence —

Sec., Commander R. A. Pethelbridge, M.C.	
Chief Clerk, T. Trumble	
Chief Accountant, J. R. Laing	
Chemical Adviser, Marcus Bell	

Trade and Customs —

Comptroller-General, S. Mills	
Director of Quarantine, J. H. L. Campston	
Analyst, W. F. Wilkinson	
Director of Fisheries, H. C. Dannevig	
Director of Lighthouses, J. F. Ramsbottom	

Home Affairs —

Asst. to Dep., Col. David Miller, I.C.O.	
Chief Clerk, W. D. Bingle	
Director-General of Works, Col. P. I. Owen	
Commonwealth Statistician, G. H. Knibbs, M.C.	
Chief Electoral Officer, R. C. Oldham	
Director of Commonwealth Lands and Surveys, G. R. Horvath	
Inspector-in-Chief for Commonwealth Bushfires, F. 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, 1913-1914, is made up of 57 from New South Wales, 10 from Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, and 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and consists of members of the Labour Party and Liberals.

President of the Senate, Hon. T. Givens
Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. C. McDonald

THE JUDICIARY

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 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. Sir Samuel Griffith, P.C., M.C.
Judges, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton P.C., M.C., Hon. I. A. Isaacs, Hon. H. B. Higgins, Hon. F. G. Duffy, Hon. C. Powers, Hon. G. E. Rich

INTER-STATE COMMISSION

The Inter-State Commission was constituted in 1913, its members being A. B. Eldinghton, Rt. Hon. G. Townburne and N. C. Lockyer, I.C.O. **Secretary, A. G. Brown, LL.B.**

DEFENCE

In 1913 there was a total membership of the Defence Force of 261,320, of whom 225,000 officers and 236,000 men were serving in the Navy and 25,000 officers and 29,000 others in the Army. The latter figure includes 48,000 reservists and 127,000 cadets. The Commonwealth had, up to Nov. 1913, contributed no fewer than 220,000 men, fully equipped for service in the war, and it is anticipated that another 200,000 will be raised. The Australian forces have behaved with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged with the enemy.

Navy

An agreement was entered into (1901) by the Commonwealth and Imperial Governments under which a naval force was to be maintained (for ten years, 1903-13) in Australian waters by the British Board of Admiralty, in return for annual contributions from Australia (£200,000) and New Zealand (£200,000), a third party to the agreement. This agreement provided also for the maintenance of Sydney as a first-class naval station, and for the nomination of naval cadets in the Royal Navy by the Australian and New Zealand Governments. This agreement has merged into the *Australian Defence Scheme*, under which 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.S. (His Majesty's Australian Ship)*, and did good service in the Pacific in the earlier months of the war. *H.M.A.S. Sydney* destroyed

the German cruiser *Enden* at Ocosingo Island on Nov. 9, 1913.

Board of Naval Administration —

President, The Minister of State for Defence.

First Naval Member, Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, R.N.M.S.

Second do., Capt. A. Gordon Smith, R.N.

Third do., Brig.-Capt. W. Clarkson, R.N.M.S.

Finance and Civil Do., Paymaster-in-Chief H. W. E. Mainstay, R.N.

Army

By a Federal Law of 1902 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 26—in Cadet Corps 18–24, and Citizens Soldiers 25–26, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 60,000 of all ranks the *War Establishment* about 80,000 upwards. Australian troops are a magnificent force, unrivalled as mounted infantry. The estimated expenditure of the Army in 1902–13 was £3,000,000.

Board of Military Administration —

President, The Minister of State for Defence.

Chief of the General Staff, Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.

Adjutant-General, Col. H. G. Chamberlain, C.B.

A.D.C.

Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Col. V. C. M. Sullivan, C.B.

Chief of Ordnance, Col. R. Wallace, C.B.

Finance Member, J. B. Laine.

Secretary, Hon. Capt. T. Griffiths.

Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick, R.N.

Staff Officer, Col. W. G. Patterson.

FEDERAL FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Commonwealth for the years 1902–13 to 1912–13 are stated as follows —

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Balance revenue to state
	£	£	£
1902–13	14,380,732	6,400,368	7,980,364
1903–14	13,900,000	7,400,000	6,500,000
1904–15	18,000,000	12,100,000	5,900,000
1905–16	20,000,000	12,700,000	7,300,000
1906–17	22,000,000	13,700,000	8,300,000

The Estimated Revenue and Expenditure for 1913–14 was made up as follows —

	Estimated Revenue	Estimated Expenditure
	£	£
Customs and Excise	14,000,000	6,300,000
Post Office	4,000,000	1,000,000
Land Tax	1,000,000	1,000,000
Defence	20,000,000	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	800,000	1,000,000

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of 50% per head of the population.

DEFENCE

The Commonwealth has now undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Clarendon Railway Debt, whose combined amounts are £4,000,000. The

other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments. The total of the Public Debts of the several States on June 30, 1913, was: New South Wales £2,000,000, Victoria £2,000,000, South Australia £2,000,000, Queensland £2,000,000, Tasmania £2,000,000, and Western Australia £2,000,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1912 and 1913 was —

	1912	1913
Agricultural	£28,774,000	£48,794,000
Pastoral	29,705,000	31,000,000
Dairying, &c.	29,107,000	30,000,000
Forests and Fisheries	5,700,000	6,400,000
Mining	21,400,000	25,000,000
Manufacturing	20,700,000	22,000,000
	£138,586,000	£163,194,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 1,000,000,000 acres, of which 200,000,000 were under cultivation in 1912–13. The following table shows the area and crops of 1912–13, the figures for males being for the previous year —

(1912)	Area	Produce Bushels
Wheat	9,000,000	200,000,000
Oats	200,000	10,000,000
Maize	200,000	10,000,000
Hay	2,000,000	10,000,000
Sugar cane	200,000	10,000,000

	1912	1913
Sheep	84,000,000	85,000,000
Cattle	21,000,000	21,000,000
Horses	2,000,000	2,000,000
Pigs	100,000	100,000

In 1913 the Commonwealth produced 600,000,000 lb of wool (as in the scroes), against 700,000,000 lb in 1912, and 200,000,000 lb in 1911, 190,000,000 lb of butter, against 210,000,000 lb in 1912 and 200,000,000 lb in 1911, 100,000,000 lb of cheese, against 100,000,000 lb in 1912 and 100,000,000 lb in 1911, and 100,000,000 lb of bacon and hams, against 100,000,000 lb in 1912.

Minerals and Metals.—In 1913 the value of gold produced was £9,300,000, silver and lead £4,000,000, copper £3,000,000, tin £2,000,000, coal £4,000,000, the value of all minerals produced in 1913 being £9,300,000.

Manufactures.—In 1913 there were in the Commonwealth 15,000 industrial establishments, employing 300,000 hands. Wages paid amounted to £22,000,000, the value of plant and machinery £2,000,000, of materials used £20,000,000, value added by manufacture £20,000,000, and total value of final output £20,000,000.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The Imports and Exports of the Commonwealth for the six years 1902–1903 are as follows, the value of gold and silver coin and bullion being included in the totals —

	Imports	Exports	Total
1902	£20,000,000	£20,000,000	£40,000,000
1903	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000
1904	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000
1905	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000
1906	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000
1907	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000

The total trade of 1913 amounted to £20,000,000, per head, and of 1903 to £20,000,000, per head.

The share of the various States in the external trade of the Commonwealth in 1913 was as under—

State	Imports	Exports*
New South Wales	£30,390,693	£30,860,769
Victoria	24,377,073	17,827,592
Queensland*	6,714,914	10,356,748
South Australia	7,348,803	9,809,763
Western Australia	5,407,714	5,000,240
Tasmania*	1,005,081	513,797
Northern Territory	20,977	67,911

The exchange of trade was with the principal countries as under in 1912 and 1913 (in £ sterling, one omitted) —

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
United Kingdom	45,985	47,605	37,459	34,805
Germany	5,145	4,956	7,411	6,873
United States	9,450	9,508	8,043	8,631
Netherlands	1,165	2,258	6,585	7,468
France	574	645	8,000	9,684
New Zealand	3,354	2,513	2,200	2,336
India	2,106	2,964	2,925	2,385
Siam	864	968	7,589	1,183
Japan	950	918	1,169	1,429
South Africa	205	187	1,488	1,941

The principal articles of merchandise exchanged in 1912 and 1913 were as follows (in £ sterling, 000 omitted)

Imports	1912	1913
Apparel and Textiles	18,155	18,385
Metals and Machinery	18,309	19,475
Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers	2,394	2,403
Timber	2,523	3,574
Paper and Stationery	2,116	3,135
Bags and Sacks	2,009	2,098
Oils (in bulk)	2,003	1,970
Sugar	1,291	949
Tea	1,384	1,311
Spices	1,244	2,096
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives	950	848
Rubber	1,046	1,115

Exports	1912	1913
Wool	26,385	26,977
Wheat	6,403	7,987
Meats and Hides	4,990	5,546
Butter	3,343	3,481
Upper Metals, Irons and Ore	3,281	2,970
Wine (concentration)	1,970	1,850
Fallow	1,530	2,103
Mutton and Lamb	1,501	2,897
Flour	1,457	2,064
Timber	890	965
Oral	1,147	1,100
Lead (Pig and Matts)	1,028	1,448
Beef	1,631	2,590
Tin (Ingots)	791	690

* Goods transferred from one State to another for transshipment to an overseas 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 recorded in the export returns to New South Wales and Victoria.

COMMUNICATIONS—

Shipping.—The total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1913, is stated as follows: the private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses:—

State	Miles open
New South Wales	4,197 (267)
Victoria	3,498 (51)
Queensland	4,995 (411)
Western Australia	3,208 (974)
South Australia	2,200 (34)
Tasmania	749 (202)

Northern Territory	145
Total	19,735 (1,950)

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1912-13 were £519,985 000, working expenses £27,997 000, and net earnings £491,988 000, or at the rate of 2s 2d per train mile, and revenue per ton on the total tonnage of £173,886 000, or 1s 3d per cent, as against 4s 3d per cent in 1911-12.

Shipping.—The Australian mercantile marine consists of 1,170 steamers (319,878 tons) and 1,328 sailing vessels (150,811 tons), other vessels included propelled 261 vessels (56,811 tons), a total of 2,758 vessels (526,500 tons). The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in the five years 1909-1913 were as follows (tonnage in brackets):—

Year	Entrances	Clearances
1909	1,000 (4,357,194)	1,000 (4,155,337)
1910	1,068 (4,607,800)	1,068 (4,778,360)
1911	1,081 (4,993,400)	1,093 (4,997,581)
1912	1,035 (5,163,337)	1,017 (5,111,007)
1913	1,034 (5,371,531)	1,071 (5,230,427)

Of the vessels entered (1913), 1,277 were under the British flag (Australia, 220 of 458,000 tons), 1,176 of 8,377,948 tons, N.Z. 277 of 669,000 tons, and 637 under foreign flags (German 205 of 672,857 tons, French, 87, of 179,320 tons, United States, 48 of 76,470 tons).

Post and Telegraph.—In 1912 there were 8,205 post and receiving offices, dealing with 700,000,000 letters etc. there were 4,180 telegraph offices, with 200,000 miles of wire transmitting and receiving 17,000,000 cable and telegrams in 1912. Telephone are largely unworked and generally used.

TOWNS

(CAPITAL)—CANBERRA, in the Federal District, purchased in 1912 from the State of A. N. W. is to be laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. 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.)	637,200
MELBOURNE (Vic.)	591,830
ADLAIDE (S. A.)	190,894
BRIISBANE (Q.)	141,300
PERTH (W. A.)	84,500
Newcastle (N. S. W.)	65,500
Ballarat (Vic.)	44,000
Bendigo (Vic.)	41,000
Shearwater (Tas.)	37,000
Broken Hill (N. S. W.)	28,000
Geelong (Vic.)	28,000
Charter Towers (Q.)	25,000
Launceston (Tas.)	24,500
Ipawich (Q.)	23,000
Rockhampton (Q.)	21,000
Freemantle (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 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1s., 6d. and 3d. pieces and bronze 1s. and 3d., 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, 1914, the liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £1,000,000,000, and the assets to £1,754,449,306. At the close of the financial year 1914-15 there were £1,334,314

depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of the deposits being £1,775,148,000.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON,
7a Victoria Street, S.W.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher £2,000
 Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, Capt. R. Munhead Collius, R.N. 1,000
 Chief Clerk and Accountant, Frank Savage 650
 Chief Correspondence Clerk, J. A. O. Kaye
 Supply Officer, A. W. Arkell
 Military Representative, Lt.-Col. P. K. Buckley, R.A.M. 950
 Naval Representative, Capt. Haworth Booth, R.N., C.M.G. 950

States of the Commonwealth

I NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated between the 34th and 37th parallels of N. lat. and 149th and 156th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 312,367 square miles—i.e., more than six times the area of England and nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland.

POPULATION

Classes.	Males	Females	Total
1881	410,211	330,644	740,855
1891	646,009	525,951	1,171,960
1901	770,000	644,841	1,414,841
1911	857,496	709,036	1,566,532

The estimated population on the 31st March 1915, was 1,807,133, viz., 945,994 males and 861,139 females.

Increase of the People

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1907	42,105	16,410	22,189
1908	44,595	16,090	22,442
1909	48,769	15,840	23,048
1910	48,533	16,391	24,394
1911	47,777	17,179	25,267
1912	51,093	18,006	26,664
1913	52,734	19,722	27,312
1914	53,645	18,777	27,353

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 734,000. Roman Catholics numbering 421,000. Presbyterians 180,000, and Methodists 121,000.

Payments to ministers ceased in 1861, and since that year they have been restricted to those then in receipt of the subvention. In 1914 the amount paid was only £200 to a minister.

ETHNOGRAPHY

Relief.—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range, which is called locally the Australian Alps (or Mountains Range) in the north—the highest peaks being Mount Townsend or Kosciuszko (7,549 feet)—in the centre the Blue

Mountains, and in the North the Liverpool Range and New England Range the last-named cutting across the Queensland border.

Rivers.—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Murrumbidgee, Bega, Snowy, 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, both tributaries of the Murray, which divides the State from Victoria, are navigable for part of the year only.

Climate.—The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital the average mean shade temperature is 63° the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 68° 1", Hunter and Manning district 64° 1", south coast 60° 6", northern tableland 58° 4", central tableland 57° 4", southern tableland 56° 2", north-western slope 66° 1", central western slope 62° 3", north-western slope 61° 6", north-western plain 68° 4", central western plain 63° 1", Riverina district 62° 3", and western division 65° 1".

GOVERNMENT

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted the present Constitution being founded on the Commonwealth Act of 1901. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR

Governor of New South Wales. His Ex. c. Henry Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G. born 1861 (1913) £3,000
 Private Secretary, Brig.-Gen. H. Finn, C.B.
 A.D.C. Capt. A. W. M. d'Almeida
 Official Secretary, H. R. C. Budge
 Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Forster Collier, G.C.M.G., LL.D., born 1859.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Salaries of Ministers of the Crown, £15,000.
 President, H.E. the Governor
 Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. W. A. Holman
 Minister for Public Works, Hon. John Henry Cant

Minister for Education, Hon. A. Griffith.
 Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon.
 David Robert Hall.
 Chief Sec. and Minister of Public Health, Hon.
 G. Black.
 Secretary for Lands, Hon. W. G. Ashford.
 Minister for Mines, Labour and Industry, Hon.
 John Estell.
 Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. C. Grahame.
 Vice President of Executive Council, Hon. J. D.
 Fitzgerald.
 Without Portfolio, Hon. Henry C. Kipley.

UNDER SECRETARIES, &c.

Public Service Board, W. J. Hanna (Chair-
 man) J. M. Taylor, M.A. LL.B.
 H. H. Wilshire, I.P. each £5,000
 Under Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept.
 Department of Public Health and
 Chief Electrical Officer, H. H. King 850
 Treasurer, J. W. Hollman I.C.A. 1,000
 Lands, A. J. Hare 1,000
 Director General of Public Works Joseph
 Davis, M.C.E. 1,500
 Attorney General and Dept. of Justice,
 J. L. Williams, C.M.G., B.A., I.P. 1,000
 Mines, E. F. Pittman A.R.M.S., J.P. 1,000
 Agriculture, George Valder 1,000
 Dept. of Labour & Industry I. B. Holme,
 LL.B., J.P. 850
 Education, Peter Board M.A. 11
 Secretary, Premier's Dept., E. B. Hall
 nes 750
 Government Statistician J. B. Taitell,
 F.R.S., F.P.S. 800
 Chief Commissioner for Land and
 Transport, John Harpe 3,000
 Assistant do., James Brown Edmund
 Milne 1,500
 Secretary, James J. Spurray 750
 Chief Accountant, George Macdonald
 Chief Mechanical Engineer, Ernest E.
 Lucy 1,200
 Engineer-in-Chief for Electrical Lines,
 Robert Kendall 1,800
 Superintendent of the Lines, Charles A.
 Hodgson 1,000
 Goods Manager, John Day 900
 Comptroller of Stores Hugh Montague
 Schuster, John B. Catgill 1,200
 Medical Officer, Dr. George H. Taylor 900
 Signal Engineer, Will B. Ryles 700
 Traffic Auditor, William E. Denneen
 Traffic Dept. (Tramways) Edward Moran
 Electrical Engineer (Railways and
 Tramways), Orlando W. Braun
 Engineer (Tramways), George E. Cun-
 lery 1,000
 Registrar General, W. G. Hayes Williams,
 J.P. 1,000
 Deputy Auditor General, F. A. (oddlin 1,000
 Commissioner of Taxation, W. H. Whiddon 800
 Commissioner Stamp Duties and Taxation,
 R. N. Johnson 900
 Government Printer, W. A. Gillick 1,000
 Director General of Public Health, R. I.
 Paton, M.D. 1,500
 Superintendent of Navigation, Capt.
 George Cunningham 800
 Inspector-General of Police, James Mitchell,
 Inspector-General of Prisons, Eric Sinclair,
 M.D. 1,000
 Comptroller-General of Prisons, A. McCauley 800
 Commissioner for Water Conservation and
 Irrigation, H. M. Dore (acting) 1,500

Assistant to Director General of Public
 Works, Percy Allan £5,000
 Constructor of Buildings, W. Bruce 1,000
 Government Architect, G. McRae 900
 Government Land Valuer, E. J. Stevens 1,000
 Chief Engineer for Metropolitan Railway
 Construction, J. J. C. Bradfield 1,000
 Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway
 Construction, W. Hutchinson 1,000
 Dr., Water Supply and Sewerage, E. M.
 de Barch 1,000
 Chief Engineer National and Local
 Government Works, B. E. Jones 800
 Chief Engineer, Harbours and Dredging,
 T. E. Burrows 800
 Chief Electrical Engineer, W. Corrie 750
 Chief Engineer, A. E. Cutler 1,000

AUGENT GENERAL IN LONDON
 Agent-General in London, Hon. B. R.
 W. W. E. C. 123-125 Cannon Street, E.C. £1,500
 Secretary, Thomas George White 850
 Consulting and Inspecting Engineer,
 W. Whellshear, M.I.C.E. 1,000
 Superintendent of Immigration for New
 South Wales and Victoria, Percy
 Hunter, Melbourne Place, Strand 1,000

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legis-
 lative Council and the Legislative Assembly.
 The Legislative Council consists of not less than
 21 members (26 in August, 1924), appointed by
 the Crown for life. The Legislative Assembly
 consists of 90 members, representing 90 electoral
 districts. Each member of the Legislative
 Assembly receives £500 per annum and members
 of both Houses 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. With few exceptions all natural-born or
 naturalised persons at 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 October 1923, of 524,377
 males on the roll in contested electorates,
 385,838 or 74 per cent voted, and, similarly,
 of 468,477 females on the roll 308,389, or 66 per
 cent voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.
 E. Finlay 1,575
 Chairman of Committees, Hon. R. B.
 O'Connor LL.B. 475
 Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S. 750
 Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. R. D.
 Menzies 1,000
 Chairman of Committees, F. H. Thrush 750
 Clerk of Assembly, W. S. Mowle (acting) 850

THE JUDICIARY.

The judicial system includes Magistrates' Courts and Quarter Sessions, Industrial Court, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and 7 Puisne Judges. Trial by jury has been in force since 1844.
 Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G. LL.D. £3,500
 Puisne Judges, Hon. A. H. Simpson (Ch. Judge in Equity), Hon. F. W. Street (in Admiralty and Probate), Hon. Robert D. Erceg, Hon. E. M. H. 1,000

Hon Alexander Gordon (Deacons), Hon D G Ferguson, Hon J M Harvey each £5,000
Crown Solicitor, J V Tillett £500

EDUCATION

Education.—Education is non-sectarian, compulsory, and free, school fees in State, primary, and superior schools having been abolished in October, 1904. The total enrolment in 1904 in 1,337 State schools was 281,928, and the average daily attendance 190,194. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £1,880,515. The University of Sydney, with which 4 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1850. In addition to the State schools there are 680 private colleges and schools, with 6,000 scholars, and 20 other schools with 1,000 scholars, exclusive of many business colleges and boarding schools.

FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30, 1905, are stated as under:—

Year	Net Revenue	Total Expenditure	Public Debt
1901	£13,807,120	£13,807,120	£5,592,000
1902	13,776,800	13,777,000	100,000,000
1903	15,000,000	15,700,000	106,750,747
1904	16,000,000	17,177,000	113,600,000
1905	16,000,000	18,430,000	117,725,400

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1905) 28 banks within N.S.W., with total assets £77,300,000, and liabilities £69,000,000. The savings bank deposits on June 30, 1904, amounted to £32,370,300.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State. 4,000,000 acres are under cultivation producing during the year ended March 31, 1904, 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, 4,400,000 bushels of maize, 2,000,000 bushels of oats besides other kinds of grain, with 100,000 tons of potatoes and 20,000 cwt. of tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 25,000 tons was produced and 500,000 gallons of wine, and 1,000,000 bushels of oranges, lemons, &c. (all citrus fruits) almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The area sown for wheat for the year 1904-05 was 3,400,000 acres, which yielded 10,000,000 bushels. The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1904, was 28,000,000 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining and other purposes at the same date was 22,000,000 acres.

Livestock.—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-ranching, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced in 1837. On December 31, 1903, there were 1,000,000 head, 200,000 dairy cows, 1,000,000 all other cattle, 20,000,000 sheep, and 100,000 pigs. In 1903, 100,000,000 lb (valued as in the gross) of wool valued at £14,000,000 were produced, in addition to 100,000 cwt of tallow, valued at £1,000,000, 27,000,000 lb butter £500,000, 10 cheese, and 10,000,000 lb bacon and hams.

Minerals.—The goldfields were discovered in 1850. Coal, iron, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bitumen, tin, iron, manganese, asbestos, platinum, graphite, molten, asbestos, molybdenite, cobalt, and barium are also found and diamonds.

rubies, opals, and other precious stones. The total value of minerals raised during 1904 was £2,000,000, coal accounting for £1,000,000, silver, silver lead and ore £500,000, and gold £500,000.

Manufactures and Works.—In 1904 there were 5,300 manufacturing and works, 100,000 hands were employed, 30,000 being males and 70,000 females, the amount of £12,000,000 being paid in salaries and wages.

TOWNS

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of over 200 miles, the finest harbor 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 133½ miles of streets, and a population of 100,000 (Dec., 1904) or, including suburbs, 200,000 miles of streets, and a population (Dec. 1904) of 200,000. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, 100 schools, 100 public libraries, observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The park within the metropolitan area is 4,000 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 30,000 acres and Ku-ring-gai Chase 35,000 acres. Other towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 50,000, Broken Hill, 20,000, Bathurst, 8,000, Goulburn, 10,000, Granville, 10,000, Parramatta, 20,000, Lismore, 8,000, Maitland, 8,000, W. 11,000, Grafton and South Grafton, 8,000, Albury, 8,000, Lismore, 8,000, Lithgow, 8,000, Wagga Wagga, 7,000, and Orange, 7,000.

Approximate time in transmission of mail, 30 days.

DEPENDENCIES

NORFOLK ISLAND, latitude 34° S, longitude 150° 45' E, the residence of the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn Island in 1800. The administration of the island was vested in the Commissioner of Australia on July 1, 1904. Pop. (1901), males 98, females 417, total 515, including Melanesians.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (400 miles north-east of Sydney) Pop. (Census 1901), males 98, females 49, total 147. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia Palm Seed Industry are vested in a Board of Control, consisting of G. H. B. King (Chairman), A. Salway, and H. V. Jackson. All correspondence should be addressed to the Chairman, Lord Howe Island Board, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, N. S. Wales.

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 36th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 142nd and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 400 miles, its greatest breadth is about 200 miles and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,000 square miles.

POPULATION

Year	Males	Females	Total
1901	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
1902	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
1903	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
1904	500,000	500,000	1,000,000

Increase of the People

Year	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1910	21,437	14,776	20,440
1911	22,004	15,257	21,069
1912	22,867	15,895	21,736
1913	23,970	15,474	21,364
1914	24,224	15,593	21,870

Religion

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1914 numbered 425,087. "Protestants" 24,126, Presbyterians 234,523, Methodists 276,666, Baptists 31,244, Church of Christ 16,521, Independents 16,484, and Roman Catholics 264,432.

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 58 years was 57° 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 134, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.34 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 Hon. Sir Arthur Lyal, Sir Stanley A. C. V. C. £5,000
Private Sec., Hon. V. N. Hood
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. N. C. P. (on leave)
Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir J. Madden, G. C. M. G., D. S. O.

THE MINISTRY (October 9, 1915)

Premier, Treasurer, & Minister of Labour, Sir Alexander James Peacock, K. C. M. G.
Chief Secretary, John Murray
Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Minister of Railways, and Vice-President of the Board of Land & Works, Donald Mackinnon
Minister of Mines, Forestry, & Public Health, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land & Works, James Drysdale Brown
Commissioner of Public Works and a Vice-President of the Board of Land & Works, Frederick William Hageethorn
President of the Board of Land & Works and Comptroller of Crown Lands & Survey, Henry Rutherford Wightman Lawrence...

Minister of Water Supply & Minister of Agriculture, William Hutchinson
Minister of Public Instruction, Thomas Livingston
Honorary Ministers, William Lawrence Bailieu, William Addison Adamson, John Gray, James George Menzies

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Public Seren Commissioner, G. C. MORTIMER, £1,000
Auditor-General, F. H. Bruford, 1,000
Secretary to the Premier, F. T. Short, 675
Chief Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott, 425
Chief Secretary's Department, Under Secretary, W. A. Callaway, 1,000
Under Treasurer, M. A. Minogue, 1,000
Director of Education, F. Tate, 1,000
Law Department, W. R. Anderson, 900
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles, H. A. Tompkins, 700
Secretary Land, J. M. Reed, 900
Secretary Mines, W. Dickson, 900
Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, W. Cattaneh, 1,000
Director Agriculture, R. H. Cameron, 900
Secretary Public Works, E. T. Drake, 900
Pub Health, Chairman, Sir E. Robertson, 800
Factories—Chief Inspector, H. M. Murphy, 800
Hospitals for Incurable—Inspector General, Dr. W. E. Jones, 1,500
Victorian Railway Commissioners, E. C. Norman (chairman), £2,500, L. J. McTearland and C. B. Jones, 1,750
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, M. E. Kennet, 1,000
Secretary, G. R. Nutton, 800
Govt Statist, A. M. Langton, 600
Penal & Civil Deputy Inspector-General, J. W. K. Freeman, 700
Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector, T. Smith, 675
Chief Commissioner of Police, A. G. Sainsbury, 900
Public Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong, 700
Astronomer, J. M. Baldwin (acting), 300
Botanist, Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc., 300
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. Peter McBride, Melbourne Place, Strand, W. C.
Secretary, H. G. W. Seal, J. P.
Melbourne, distant 12,267 miles, transit, 32 to 37 days.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of two Houses—the Legislative Council of 24 members, elected for the 12 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the Legislative Assembly of 66 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years for the electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 225,402, and those for the Assembly, 266,660.
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. J. M. Davies, 2,250
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir Frank Madden, 2,000

THE JUDICATURE

There are magistrate courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme

Court with a Chief Justice and four Federal Judges.

Chief Justice , Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.B., LL.D.	£3,000
Federal Judges , Hon. Messrs. Sir Thomas A. Bickart, R. E. A. Hodges, Joseph H. Hood	each 3,000
L. E. B. Cussen	2,500
County Court Judges , W. E. Johnston, J. G. Eagleson, J. B. Box, W. H. Moale, J. B. Wesley, and H. C. Wincke	each 2,500
Master in Equity and Lunacy, and Income Tax Commissioner , T. Frost	1,500
Crown Prosecutors , C. J. E. Womersley, G. A. Gurner, G. A. R. L.	700
Crown Solicitor , E. J. D. Munro	2,000

EDUCATION

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 284,447 children on the registers in 1924, the average attendance being about 84 per cent. **Secondary Education** is principally under private control, 34,410 pupils being in attendance at the 324 schools in 1924. There is a State aided University at Melbourne, with three affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1924-1924, are given as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	State Debt
1920	£ 8,760,305	£ 8,740,293	£ 55,504,795
1921	9,270,627	9,360,021	57,933,764
1922	10,182,840	10,071,366	60,712,218
1923	10,608,945	10,479,741	62,774,794
1924	10,928,037	10,644,718	66,130,768

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 31, 1924) 16 banks of issue, with total assets £31,996,067 within the State, and liabilities £31,829,566. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1924, amounted to £53,981,775.

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 £5,669,394 acres under cultivation in 1924-25, 2,863,535 were wheat crops and 422,865 oats, and 826,755 acres were cut for hay. In 1924-25, 805,676 gallons of wine were produced.

Livestock.—There were in 1924, 590,527 milch cows, producing 60,448,000 lb. of butter and 4,200,000 lb. of cheese, and 750,000 other cattle, 24,000 sheep, 243,000 pigs, and 220,000 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 1924, the quantity raised—75,667,000 oz.—amounted in value to £2,000,000,000, the amount produced in 1924 being 422,000 oz. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1924, consisting principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £2,000,000 (including building stone, &c.), £4,523,100.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, meat, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the

manufactures (2,450 factories, &c.), employing 284,000 hands in 1924) are mainly for home consumption. In 1924-25 the chief exports overseas were Wool, £5,437,394, gold (including specie), £446,799, butter, £282,940, wheat, flour and biscuits, £201,109, leather, £188,801, skins and hides, £185,072, tallow, £180,400, and live stock, £180,400. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of the exports (excluding bacon and hams) being £6,033,116 in 1924-25. The principal overseas imports of the State in 1924-25 were—Iron and steel, £1,023,483, machines and machinery, £1,006,394, metals and metal manufactures, £1,006,206, silks, velvets, &c., £600,534, apparel and attire, £583,574, bags and sacks, £412,246, tea, £396,737, gold (including specie), £134,476, cottons, £122,603, woollens, £120,980, and timber, £700,719.

TOWNS.

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an opululent one, 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, 1924, a population of 674,000 inhabitants (other towns are Ballarat, 42,478 Bendigo (Sandhurst), 30,036 Geelong, 25,444 (Melbourne), 7,360 Warrnambool, 7,400 Maryborough, 5,300 Hamilton, 5,000, Mildura, 4,075, and Stawell, 4,350).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days.

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 32° S lat and 136° and 141° E long, the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION

Year	Males	Females	Total
1901	280,485	177,865	458,350
1911	297,358	200,000	497,358
1921	319,971	213,747	533,718
1924	319,547	218,606	538,153
1925	319,434	222,209	541,643

Increase of the People

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1921	17,037	4,098	4,036
1922	18,079	4,236	4,036
1923	18,607	4,423	4,094
1924	18,998	4,713	4,099

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1921, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 123,928, Methodists, 100,000, Congregationalists, 13,287, Baptists, 10,803, Lutherans, 10,000, Roman Catholics, 20,000, Presbyterians, 10,000, and Church of Christ, 9,000.

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 unproductive in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

Rivers—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 50 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 76 years' record, is 20.88 inches. This total is practically equal to the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural area extending from Melbourne 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 15 inches.

GOVERNMENT

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836 and in 1852 a partially elective legislature was established. The present constitution rests upon a Law of 1846, 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 Henry Launce (Galway)
K.C.B., D.C.L., born 1833 (1924) £4,000
Private Secy, Lord White
A.D.C., Capt. R. W. Brown, M.B.E.
Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel
James Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L., born 1838
(1890) —

MINISTRY

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Education, Hon. Crawford Vaughan, M.P. £2,000
Chief Secretary, Hon. A. W. Miles 2,000
Attorney-General and Minister of Industry, Hon. J. H. Vaughan 1,000
Minister of Crown Lands and Immigration, and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Clarence Gould, M.P. 2,000
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Harry Jackson 1,000
Minister of Industry, Mines and of Harbours, Hon. R. F. Blundell, M.P. 1,000

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c

Under-Secretary, Agric. Statist. and Clerk to the Executive Council, L. H. Shull, C.M.B., F.R.O. £500
Secretary to Attorney-General G. U. Martin — 500
Under-Treasurer T. Gill, L.S.O. 500
Secy. Public Works and Customer Supply and Tender Board, C. H. Dawkins 500

Sheriff-General, E. M. Smith £2,000
Deputy do. E. B. Jones 500
Barrister-in-Chief, G. Stewart 500
Scribb. O. H. Schonhark 500
Solicitor-General, T. Duffield 500
Commissioner of Lands, T. Duffield 500
Commissioner of Immigration, J. G. Russell, F.R.O. 1,000
Do of Audit, E. W. Allen 500
Commissioner of Railways, A. B. Moncrieff, C.M.B. 1,000
Do of Police, W. H. Raymond 700
Master of Supreme Court, do. W. L. Stuart 500
Clerk Legal Council, F. Halcorn, M.A. 500
Do House of Assembly, J. C. Morphet 500
Police Magistrate, T. Gepp, Esq., J. H. Sinclair 500
Director of Education, M. M. Maughan, M.A. 500
Secy. Minister of Education, L. W. Stanton, F.R.O. 500
Chief Mech. Engr. Riv., B. F. Rushton 500
Chief Engineer, I. C. B. Moncrieff 500
Chief Asst. do. F. W. Stephen 675
Inspector Genl. of Hospitals, B. H. Morris, M.B., B.S. 500
Supt. Public Ldgs., J. E. Owen-Smith, F.R.O. 500
Prison Supt., J. C. J. Dushwood 1,000
Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Hayes 500
Inspector of Agriculture, J. C. Perkins 1,000
Princ. Agricultural College, W. J. Colebatch, B.Sc. 500

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent General in London, Hon. F. W. Young, LL.B., 85 Gracechurch St., E.C. £1,000
Sec. and Registrar of Stock, J. B. Whiting 500
Treas. Commissioner, C. F. G. McLean 500
Adelaide, 22,100 males, transient, 20 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 45 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 10,549 (10,535 women) in 1924, those for the Assembly numbering 237,845 (125,823 women).
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Strickland, K.C.M.G. £500
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. F. W. Courthorpe 500

THE JUDICIARY

Law and Justice—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; there are 4 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 30 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 1,000 of the population.
(Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice Admiralty, Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L. £2,000
Second Judge, Hon. Mr. T. H. Gordon 1,500
Third Judge, Hon. G. J. R. Murray, LL.M. 1,500
Temporary Judge, Hon. A. Buchanan 1,500

EDUCATION

Primary education is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free. There are 100 State schools, with 1,875 teachers and 60,770 scholars; the expenditure in 1924 was £4,450,000.

Private schools number 108 (1923), with 698 teachers and 12,000 scholars. Secondary education is under private control. There is an endowed University at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 400 undergraduates and 500 other students all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established with branches at a country centres. 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 5 years ended June 30, 1921-1925, are stated below—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
1921	£ 4,120,478	£ 3,984,411	£ 28,566,866
1922	4,410,730	4,172,389	29,407,072
1923	4,505,658	4,330,285	30,125,308
1924	4,800,766	4,600,129	31,564,330
1925	5,073,370	4,660,421	32,108,183

Banking.—There are 8 banking institutions in Adelaide, with 264 branches and agencies having a total liability of £ 20,000,000 (including £ 500,000 Perpetual Inscribed Stock) and assets £ 13,377,336 in 1924. The Government Savings Bank on June 30, 1925, had 207 branches and agencies, with £ 60,000 deposits (£ 9,000,000, bearing interest at 3½ per cent).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—Of the total area about two thirds are farmed or grazed and 4,620,274 acres cultivated—under wheat 1,200,000 acres, hay 445,000, oats 140,000, barley 60,000, and potatoes 7,000 acres, with 1,200,000 acres of fallow. During the last ten seasons the quantity of wheat produced has averaged 28,700,000 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 20,000 acres of vines, with an average annual production of about 2,000,000 gallons of wine, 40,000 cwt. of currants, and 25 cwt. of raisins; the export of wine to overseas countries being 20,000 gallons in 1924, of which 20,000 gallons (value £ 2,000) were sent to 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.

Livestock.—There were 4,000,000 sheep in 1924, and 28,000,000 lb. of wool (valued at £ 2,000,000) were exported in 1924, cattle number 200,000, horses 20,000, pigs 6,000, and goats 1,000.

Minerals.—Copper and gold silver, lead manganese, hematite, iron and coal are found, the total mineral output being valued at £ 50,000,000 in 1924.

Manufactures.—In 1924 there were 1,000 factories, employing 20,000 hands, the gross value of the output in 1924 being £ 1,000,000, and the wages paid £ 5,000,000. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £ 5,000,000.

TOWNS

Adelaide, the chief city and capital, stands on the east coast of the St. Vincent Gulf; population (1924) 200,000, inclusive of suburbs. Other towns are Murrumbidgee, Wallaroo, and Port Pirie (2,000) on the east and Port Augusta on the

west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda, Gawler, and Peterborough on the line from Adelaide to the north, Strathgilly in the south, and Mt Gambier in the south-east.

Transmission of mail, approximate, 20 days

IV.—QUEENSLAND

This State, situated in lat 20° 40'—25° S and long 130°—135° E, comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. Queensland proper possesses an area of 690,000 square miles (i.e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION

Year	Males	Females	Total
1881	105,395	88,000	193,395
1891	223,779	189,000	412,779
1901	277,003	221,226	498,229
1911	370,306	275,307	645,613

The estimated population on March 31, 1925, was 685,138

Increase of the People

Year	Birth	Deaths	Marriages
1909	15,554	5,330	4,540
1910	16,773	5,745	4,700
1911	16,992	6,544	5,100
1912	18,758	6,941	5,600
1913	19,707	6,703	5,600
1914	19,803	6,731	5,800

Religion

Since 1881 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1911 there were 22,700 Church of England, 12,000 Roman Catholics, 75,000 Presbyterians, 20,000 Methodists, 24,000 Lutherans, 12,000 Baptists, and 47,000 other Christians, with 4,000 Muhammadans and Pagans besides "Indistinct" or "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 *Kubys Katpe* 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 Barrow and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the average temperature for 1924 was 70° F., the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 99° and 40° F., mean barometer, 30.25. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateau dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1924 was 23.07 inches, and there were 134 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 6 members.

GOVERNOR.
Governor of Queensland, His Excellency
Sir Hamilton John Gold-Adams
K.C.M.G., born 1848 (1892) £2,000
Private Sec. T. B. Thatcher (acting) 300
Lieutenant-Governor Hon. Sir Arthur
Morgan, Kt., born 1866 (1908) 1,000
Pres. of Legis. Council, Hon. Sir A. Morgan

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
(H. E. the Governor presides.)
Premier, Chief Sec., and Vice-President
Hon. T. I. Ryan £1,300
Attorney-General, Hon. T. J. Ryan
Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works,
Hon. E. G. Theodore 1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. David Bowman 1,000
Secretary for Railways, Hon. John Adams
son 1,000
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon.
H. F. Hardacre 1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. J. M.
Hunter 1,000
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon.
William Lendon 1,000
Secretary for Mines, Hon. William
Hamilton 1,000
Asst. Minister for Justice, Hon. T. A.
Fishelly
Asst. Home Secretary, Hon. John Haslam
Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk, Chief
Secretary, and Just. E. H. Abell 500

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
Chief Sec. & Deput., P. I. McElduff 1,000
Hon. Sec. & Deput., W. J. Gall
Public Works, A. B. Brady, Minister
Deputy of Justice, J. W. McElduff
Treasurer, W. L. Bowles 900
Public Lands, W. L. Graham 800
Agriculture, E. G. E. Smith 800
Public Instruction, J. D. Mory 800
Mines, H. Marshall 800
Auditor-General, T. W. Connah 1,000
Commissioner of Police, W. G. Cahill, C.M.G. 800
Commissioner of Income Tax, J. Hughes
Commissioner for Railways, C. Evans
C.M.G. 1,000
Dep. Comm. for Railways, W. Paget 1,500
Police Magistrate at Brisbane, R. A.
Moore, Esq., E. Ballintyne, Esq., &
A. M. Morris 550
Sheriff and Registrar, Supreme Court
W. A. Douglas 650
Crown Solicitor, I. W. McAuley 700
Government, Surveyor-General, and Registrar
General, J. N. Macleod 500
Commissioner of Public Health, Dr.
Moore, M.D., D.P.H. 900
Portmaster, W. J. Forrester 500
General Manager of Central Queensland Mills,
A. J. Gibson, F.R.D. 1,000
Inspector-General of Schools, R. H. Roe, M.A.
Government Printer, A. J. Cunningham 650
Chief Commissioner of Stamp and Revenue
of Taxes, J. Mitchell 475
Immigration Agent, J. O. Brennan 400
Director of Mines, Dr. Hamlyn Harris, D.Sc. 500
Registrar of Industrial Court, J. J. McElduff
Superintendent of Technical Education,
L. Morris, A.M.I.E.E. 600
Principal, Agricultural College, Oakhurst
Falls, N.S. 700
Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops, J.
A. Crowther 300

Director of Labour, W. B. Crumpton £250
Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. Culbert, M.Inst.C.E. 1,000
Hydraulic Engineer, John Hargreaves (acting) 450
Surveyor-General, A. A. Mowbray 750
Government Geologist, B. Dunstan 500
Registrar of Friendly Societies, R. Randle 600
Chief Protector of Aborigines, T. W. Bleasley 400
Comptroller-General of Prisons, C. E. de F. Pennefather 600
Govt. Analyst, J. B. Henderson, F.I.C. 650
Government Storekeeper, G. G. McLennan 500

AGENT GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent General in London, Major Sir T. B.
Robinson, K.C.M.G., Marlborough Hall, 409,
420 Strand, London, W. 1 £1,250
Secretary, F. J. Dillon 500

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of two Houses: a *Legislative Council* of 45 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. Sir Arthur Morgan £1,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. William McCormack 1,000

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and four Puisne Judges. 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, K.C.M.G. £1,500

Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. Patrick Reid

and J. E. Smith, each 1,000

Puisne Judges, J. O. Lukin (Central),

W. A. B. Shand, & A. (Northern) each 1,000

District Court Judges, Sir Arthur Ball-

ledge, Kt., & Allan W. Macdonald, each 1,000

C. Jameson

EDUCATION

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1922 there were 1,250 State schools and 114 High Schools in operation, with 3,400 teachers and an average daily attendance of 86,000 children, and 163 private and grammar schools, with an average attendance of 25,000. A State-aided University was established during 1920.

FINANCE

The revenue expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the six years ended June 30, 1920-21, are stated as follows:

	Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
		£	£	£
1910	6,248,800	6,248,800	44,076,000	
1911	5,300,000	5,300,000	44,076,000	
1912	5,265,307	5,265,307	44,076,000	
1913	6,376,413	6,376,413	50,000,000	
1914	6,071,450	6,071,450	50,000,000	
1915	7,000,000	7,000,000	50,000,000	

BANKING—The banking deposits on Dec. 31, 1922, were £2,000,000, apart from the £2,000,000 in the hands of the State Government Savings Bank.

* Including net amount received from Government on a per capita basis.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 49,222,222 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 26,222,222 acres under a system of deferred payment, 26,222,222 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 26,222,222 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 26,222,222 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 26,222,222 acres are held under occupation license, 26,222,222 acres under gold mining and mineral lease, 26,222,222 for special purposes, and 26,222,222 acres perpetual lease, and 26,222,222 acres held otherwise, leaving 26,222,222 acres 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 25 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine-apples, grapes, bananas, coconuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1924, 26,222,222 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1924 included 2,222,222 cattle, 22,222,222 sheep, 242,222 horses, and 26,222,222 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry.—There are many varieties of fancy timber which are much utilized 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. "Bam" is so much in demand for furniture, black walnut, pada, beech, crows' ash, yam-dong, billy gum, as well as many varieties of the eucalypts, pine cedar, and sandalwood, the latter being mainly exported to China.

Minerals.—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 1924 was valued at £1,222,222. In 1923 at £1,222,222, and in 1922 at £1,222,222.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export over sea, the produce of the State, in 1923 were: Wool, £1,222,222; gold, £222,222; silver, £22,222; tin, £22,222; copper, £222,222; pearl and ostrich-shell, £22,222; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £222,222; grown and preserved fruit, £22,222; sugar, £22,222; hides and skins, £22,222; marvellous skins, £22,222; tallow, £22,222; live stock, £22,222; and butter-fat, £22,222; butter, £22,222; timber, £22,222.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population (1924) 222,222. The contour of the Queensland coast line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any contribution similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast. Brisbane, Rockhampton (22,222), Maryborough (22,222), Townsville (22,222), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Gove, and Bundaberg (22,222). Other places of importance are Ipswich (22,222), Townsville (22,222), Charters Towers (22,222), Gympie (22,222), and Cairns, Mt. Morgan (22,222).

Transmission of mail, approximately, 22 days.

TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait,

in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 42° 30'–43° 30' S. lat. and 144° 30'–146° 30' E. long., and contains an area of 26,222 square miles.

POPULATION

Year	Males	Females	Total
1891	77,250	69,222	146,472
1901	69,222	72,222	141,444
1911	92,222	92,222	184,444
1921	102,222	92,222	194,444
1923	104,472	97,222	201,694

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1908	5,472	2,222	1,222
1909	5,472	2,222	1,222
1910	5,472	2,222	1,222
1921	5,472	2,222	1,222
1922	5,472	2,222	1,222
1923	5,472	2,222	1,222

Religion

All religions are free. In 1922 there were 22,222 members of the Church of England, 22,222 Roman Catholics, 22,222 Methodists, 22,222 Presbyterians, and 22,222 Independents and Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land, with mountains from 1,222 to 5,000 feet in height, and wide 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 1923 the mean annual temperature was 54° F., the mean summer temperature being 62° F., and that of winter 46° F. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall for Hobart, 1923, was 29.36 inches.

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 1825 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 responsible government was added. The 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 W. M. Grey Ellison Macartney, P. O. K. O. M. G., born 1825 (1923) £2,720. Private Sec., Major H. Kerr Pearce. Lord Governor (vacant).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Premier & Attorney-General, Hon. J. Earle £2,720. Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines, Hon. J. E. O'Brien 720. Treasurer and Minister for Education, Hon. J. A. Lyons 720. Lands, Works, Hon. J. Belton 720.

UNDER-Secretaries, &c.

Under-Secretary, Harry Addison £2,720. Under-Treasurer, E. Prattiman 720. Auditor-General, J. E. Bealson 720.

Highways-General, R. M. Johnston, T.A.D. £500
Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie 500
Dir., Railways, G. W. Smith 1,000
Director of Education, W. T. McCoy 800
Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Connell 450
Commissioner of Police, J. E. C. Lord 475
Chief Health Officer, S. A. McClintock, D.P.H. & H. 600
Government Printer, J. Vail 500
Director of Agriculture, A. H. Benson 500
Engineer-in-Chief, T. W. Kowler, M.I.C.E. 800
Government Statistician, R. M. Johnston, L.A.O.
Secretary for Mines, W. H. Wallis, c 475

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON
Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir John McCall, M.D. 25 Victoria Street, S.W. £1,000
Secretary, Herbert W. Ely 375

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Lepid* five Council of 18 members elected for six years, and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 12 months, the electorates for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Tolley Gault £350
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. W. A. Woods 350

THE JUDICATURE

There are justices of the peace and court of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. H. Nicholas £1,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. R. D. Dobbie, J.V. each 1,000
L. E. Chambers, H. Crisp each 1,000
Solicitor General (vacant) 500
Registrar Supreme Court, P. S. Senger 550
Recorder of Titles, J. W. Whyte 600

EDUCATION

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free, there being 432 State schools in 1913, with 33,933 children on the registers. Secondary education is also provided by the State and by private efforts. There is a University at Hobart, and special schools at Hobart and Launceston.

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure and debt of Tasmania for the five years ended June 30, 1909-1913, are stated as follows—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
1909	£834,405	£940,437	£10,134,914
1910	1,004,992	997,321	10,321,756
1911	990,090	1,035,069	11,077,790
1912	1,044,063	1,064,762	11,300,421
1913	1,098,083	1,125,814	11,065,011

Banking—In 1913 the banks of issue had total assets £4,397,434, and total liabilities £4,766,483. The savings bank deposits on Dec. 31, 1913, were £14,499,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock—Of the total area of 14,978,000 acres, on March 1, 1913, 616,100 acres were under crops and 1,801,490 under artificially

sown grass; wheat, 14,490 acres; while 1,400,000 acres (exclusive of mineral land) were leased from the Crown principally for pastoral purposes, the terms of purchase being £1 an acre for cash or £1 6s. 6d. in 14 yearly instalments. The live stock on March 31, 1913, included 205,743 cattle, 1,745,200 sheep, 37,990 pigs, and 43,941 horses. The wool clip in 1913 was estimated at 8,871,660 lb. 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 1913 about 60,760,140 super ft., estimated at about £350,000, were cut by the saw mills.

Minerals—There are gold, silver, tin, lead, and copper fields on the west coast, over 45,000 acres have been taken on mineral leases, and mines of both lode and stream tin are being worked in the north. The value of tin produced in 1913 was £531,083, of silver, £320,007, and of copper, £375,000. Iron ore exists and the value of gold produced in 1913 was £141,894. Coal of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island.

TOWNS

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1913), 30,900. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 24,703), Zeehan, Ulverstone, E. Devonport, Latrobe, Waratah, Westbury, Longford, Burnie, and Queensdown.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days

VI—WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 120° E. long the most westerly point being in 114° 32' E. long, and from 17° 30' to 35° 18' S. lat. Its extreme length is from north east to south west, 1,480 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,300 square miles.

POPULATION

Year	Males	Females	Total
1891	20,807	19,075	40,782
1901	111,075	77,249	188,324
1911	164,575	120,549	285,124
1912	174,203	131,576	305,779
1913	181,304	130,333	311,637

Increase of the People

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1909	7,601	2,706	1,958
1910	8,075	2,744	2,207
1911	8,095	2,904	2,403
1912	8,698	3,337	2,501
1913	9,433	3,020	2,570

Religion

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1912 there were 229,435 Church of England, 56,667 Roman Catholics, 34,340 Methodists, and 26,667 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

How many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and Be Gray. In the north the Murray flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

Climate.—The average temperature of Perth (Feb. 25 to 3) for the past 27 years was 54°, while the mean for the thermometer for 29 years was 57° in London. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1920 was 27·5 in., during 1921 43·2 in., during 1922 27·2 in., and during 1923 27·2 in., the average for the past 27 years being 27·2 in.

GOVERNMENT

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1890 it was granted a partially elective legislature. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, under which 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 Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Murray K.C.M.G., C.I.O. born 1859 (1923) £4,000

Private Sec., Capt. H. F. Wilkinson
A.B.C., Capt. W. G. Lindell & A.
Lieut.-Governor Hon. Sir Edmund A.
Stowe, K.C.M.G. born 1844 (1923)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1923)

Premier & Col. Treasurer & Minister for
Railways, Hon. John Benjamin £1,500
Lands and Agriculture, William Dartnell
Johnson 1,300

Minister of Water Supply, Hon. Philip Collier 1,300
Justice & Education, Hon. Thomas Walker 1,300
Works & Industries, Hon. William Charles
Angwin 1,300

Colonial Sec., Hon. John Michael Drew 1,300
Without Portfolio, Hon. James Edward
Dodd and Hon. Rufus Henry Underwood 1,300

PERMANENT STAFF

Public Service Commissioner, M. E. Jull £250
Comptroller of Railways, John I. Short 2,300
Engineer-in-Chief, J. Thompson M.I.C.E. 500
Under-Secretary, F. D. North, C.M.G.

Under-Treasurer and Comptroller of Accounts
R. A. Black 700
Under-Sec. for Lands, R. C. Griffin L.L.B. 700

Works, L. A. Hunt 550
Miner, H. S. King 550
Law Dept., E. O. Hampton 500

Agriculture & Industries,
T. M. McNulty 600
Water Supply, H. C. Tre
Shuman 650

Solicitor-General, W. F. Sawyer 500
Register, Supreme Court, F. A. Mowbray 500
Chief Harbour-Master, Capt. C. J. Irvine 650

Comptroller of Police, B. Connell 500
Chief Protector of Aborigines, C. F. Hale 500
Auditor-General, G. B. Topper 500

Prin. Medical Officer, J. W. Hope, F.R.C.P. 1,000
Genl. Printer, F. W. Simpson 500
Register-General and Genl. Statisticians,
Hendrick A. C. Fryer 250

Sup.-Gen. of Schools, C. R. F. Anderson 750
Chief Mechanical Engineer, H. A. Wilson,
M.I.C.E. 1,000
Secy. Water Supply and Harbours, W. Old-
ham 750

Deputy Master Surveyor, Capt. J. Collop
500

Commissioner of Prisons, R. T. Owen 500
Surveyor-General, H. F. Johnson 500
State Mining Engineer, A. Montgomery 500
Agricultural Commissioner (S.W.), J. M. B.
Connor 700

Do. (Wheat Belt), G. L. Sutton 700
Do. (Past Industries), T. Moody 700
Genl. Geologist, A. Gibbs Matland 500

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.
Agent-General in London Hon. Sir N. J.
Moore, & Co. 4. Officers, Savoy House,
Strand, W.C. £1,500
Secretary A. Colenso Russell 500

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 60 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.
B. Briggs £700
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.
M. B. Troy 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. R. F. Macmillan £2,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. R. B. Burnside 1,700
J. Routh, 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 at Kalgoorlie, a modern school, and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1924, was £325,721 (including the University, £12,500).

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure and debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1920-1924, are stated as under—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	In Id.
	£	£	£
1920	3,627,670	3,447,739	23,977,463
1921	3,820,440	3,724,498	23,723,953
1922	3,986,674	4,101,286	20,263,323
1923	4,226,659	4,767,053	30,276,476
1924	5,055,243	5,340,724	24,020,121

Banking.—There were 6 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on March 31, 1924, with total assets £20,399,171 and liabilities £6,624,521. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1924, was £4,420,258, and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1924, was £420,122.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area (28,228,000 acres) 1,527,000 acres were under crops in 1923-1924, wheat accounting for 1,200,000 acres; large areas of good wheat-growing soil exist in the southern districts. The three most important crops are wheat, 1,200,000 acres, 40,000 tons, 40,000 tons, and 40,000 tons. In 1923 there were 1,200,000 acres of wheat.

Forestry.—The jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), sometimes erroneously called mahogany, covers immense tracts of land in the S.W. portion of the State; its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant, it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges. The sandalwood (*Santalum acuminatum*) has long been an article of export, the tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), examples of enormous size, are valuable timber trees, the bark of the mallet tree is exported for tanning purposes.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie gold fields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 126th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 1,254,043 oz. in 1913, and 64,176 oz. in the first six months of 1914. To the Coolgardie group belong the following goldfields: North Coolgardie, Broad Arrow, North East Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and Coolgardie. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to June 30, 1914, is 27,639,344 fine oz., of this amount 18,864,446 oz. were received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, 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, kangaroo skins, wheat, flour, fruit, &c. The estimated value of the exports for 1913 was:—Wool, £2,078,821; timber, £1,000,000; sandalwood, £27,000; pearls, £200,000 (estimated); shell, £274,700; gold, £200,000; gold specie, £2,000,000; hides and skins, £200,000; wheat, £200,000; flour, £200,000.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1912) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 108,750.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 20,500), Albany (2,000), Coolgardie (2,000), Kalbarri (1,000), Boulder (10,000), Broome, Bunbury (2,000), Claremont (2,000), Geraldton (2,000), Midland Junction (2,000), and Northern (2,000).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 25 days.

CERTIFICATES

NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between 129°—138° East longitude as far as 28° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1912. From 1863 to Dec. 31, 1910, it was part of the State of "South Australia."

POPULATION

Count.	Males	Females	Total
1861	2,347	204	2,551
1871	2,347	204	2,551
1881	4,200	204	4,404
1891	5,774	204	5,978

The population of the Northern Territory on January 1, 1914, was 2,000. The population of the Territory on January 1, 1914, was 2,000. The population of the Territory on January 1, 1914, was 2,000.

Aborigines (estimated), 20,000. Professor Baldwin Spencer, C.M.S., F.R.S., of the Melbourne University, has formulated a scheme for improving conditions under which the aborigines live, and for utilizing them in the work of developing the Territory.

The only railway is from Darwin to Pine Creek, 246 miles inland. The extension to Katherine, 60 miles distant from Pine Creek, is now under construction. A further extension to the head of the Roper River (20 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. The Government have recently initiated a policy whereby every consideration and encouragement will be given to those desiring to settle on the land, suitable areas for tropical agriculture being granted rent free during the original settler's lifetime or for a period of 25 years, whichever is longer. The Darwin Botanical Gardens, where experiments in tropical agriculture are carried out, are situated 1½ miles west of the town. Portions of the country are well adapted for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and successful results have been obtained from experiments with Indian wheat. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, and the shell is of good quality. The country's mineral resources are great, but as yet undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and tin have been found in considerable quantities, pointing to a great future for the mining industry. Horse-breeding stations under Government supervision are to be established at an early date for remount purposes, and the Government have recently started experimental farms with favourable prospects.

The average rainfall for Darwin and neighbourhood is 22 inches per annum, but further inland it diminishes gradually till, at the southern end of the Territory, it is not more than 8 to 10 inches. Speaking broadly, the country is generally suitable for cattle raising, and recent investigation has shown that much country previously considered desert wastes is capable of use. The chief grasses are Mitchell and Flanders. The staple industry of the Territory is undoubtedly pastoral. There are thousands of square miles of first-class pastures which will one day carry millions of sheep. Immense freezing works are being erected at Darwin, estimated to cost over £250,000. The Territory is blessed in many parts with abundant surface waters, and where this does not occur, water can be obtained at shallow depths by sinking. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Gwyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 200 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Wildfowl are plentiful, crocodiles are numerous in the rivers. Buffalo and wild cattle abound in parts, and kangaroo and other mammals are very plentiful. The best months to arrive for sport would be May to August. The Territory has hitherto been little known in connection with sport, but offers greater inducements in this direction than any other part of the continent. For the months of April to September the climate is delightful. From October to December it is hot and humid, from January to March in the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an

elevated site 50 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.

Administrator, J. A. Gilchrist.

Private Sec., M. D. Andrews.

Judge, Supreme Court, His Honour Mr Justice J. D. J. Bowen.

Director of Mines, T. G. Oliver.

Gen. Geologist, H. I. Jensen, R.N.

Chief Surveyor, T. E. Day.

Government Secretary, E. E. Carey.

Supt. of Railways, R. J. Evans.

Supt. of Public Works, W. C. Kellaway.

PAPUA.

The total area of Papua is about 90,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 250,000. The territory, formerly known as British New Guinea, comprises the southern and south-eastern shores of the island of New Guinea, the second largest island in the world. It lies some 80 miles to the north of Queensland, between 4° and 12° S. lat. and between 130° 30' and 154° 30' E. long. Its greatest length is 2,400 miles, with a maximum breadth of 400 miles. The islands lying near Papua, some 200 in number, form part of the Territory. Papua was discovered in 1921, 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 Australasian Governments guaranteeing £50,000 annually, to cover the cost of administration. The Territory was annexed by the Crown in 1888. The Imperial Government has contributed some £20,000 towards the founding of the Protectorate. In 1921 the Commonwealth Government took it over as a Territory of the Commonwealth. The two largest rivers are the Fly and the Fiuma. It is mountainous generally, the highest point reaching 8,000 feet, and a large portion of the country consists of forest. The climate is

favourable to the cultivation of all tropical products. An expedition of Imperial Australian troops took possession of the German territory (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land) in the north on September 24, 1921. The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the cultivated area is small. Oil has been discovered, and the petroleum industry is likely to become important. Gold to the value of £20,000 was obtained in 1921, but is difficult to prospect. The pearl fishing is of some importance, while sandalwood, rubber, nuts, and copra are obtained. Sago, tobacco, and sugar cane are also cultivated. The imports were valued at £228,323 in 1921-22, and the exports at £128,026. The ports of entrance are PORT MORESBY, Samarai, Daru, and Bonagu.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

There is an Executive Council of 7 members, who, with 3 non-official members, form also the Legislative Council.

Lieutenant Governor of Papua His Ex.

cellency John Hubert Plunkett Murray.

U. M. E., born 1885 (with allowance £400) £2,200

Govt. Sec., Hon. H. W. Chapman 700

Commissioner for Lands, Hon. M. S. C. 800

Smith 500

Treasurer, Hon. R. W. T. Kendrick 500

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Buchanan M. D. 150

Commissioner for Native Affairs, Hon. 500

B. W. Bramell 500

THE JUDICATURE.

Chief Judicial Officer, H.E. the Lieut.

Governor

Deputy do., Hon. C. E. Harbert £2,000

FINANCE.

The revenue, imports and exports and shipping of Papua for the three years ended June 30, 1922, are as follows—

Year	Revenue	Imports	Exports	Shipping
	£	£	£	Ton.
1920-21	45,979	222,300	117,450	253,105
1921-22	51,034	225,360	99,000	275,802
1922-23	52,233	228,323	128,026	245,330

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTMENTS in the self-governing Dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland—are entirely under the control of the local Governments, and for information with regard to them application should be made to the *High Commissioners or Agents-General* in London, particulars of whom, with their addresses, will be found under the respective Dominions in the *ALMANACK*. With regard to appointments of a consular nature, application should be made to the *Foreign Office*. Inquiries as to appointments in Egypt and the Sudan should be addressed to the Secretary, Selection Board, Ministry of Finance, Cairo. Aden and adjacent territories are subject to the Government of Bombay. Ascension Island is under the supervision of the Admiralty. All civil officers of Rhodesia are either nominated or appointed by the British South Africa Company, 1 London Wall Buildings, E.C. For appointments in North Borneo, application should be made to the British North Borneo Company, 27 Threadneedle Street, E.C. Appointments in Sarawak are in the hands of the British North

Borneo Company. The patronage of the Secretary of State for the Colonies is confined to those colonies and countries which are administered under his direction.

The selection of candidates depends on the general educational attainments, the professional or otherwise subsequent training and experience (if any), and on the character and personal fitness of the applicants. These qualifications are judged by the candidate's academic record, by testimonials from properly qualified persons who have a personal knowledge of the candidate and his career, and by personal interviews at the Colonial Office.

Attempts to influence the Secretary of State's selection through Members of Parliament or other persons who are not personally acquainted with the applicants are useless, and will be regarded as indicating that the applicant himself does not consider his qualifications sufficiently good to justify his appointment on his own merits. They can in no case operate to the advantage of a candidate, and may prejudice his chance of success.

New Zealand.

(The Dominion of New Zealand.)
AREA AND POPULATION

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	European Population.	
		Census of 1906.	Census of 1911.
North Island and Isles	44,730	476,732	563,729
South Island and Isles	58,120	411,340	444,120
Stewart Island and Isles	662	304	357
Chatham Islands	372	197	258
Auckland Islands	224		
Campbell Island	44		
Antipodes Islands	13		
Bounty Islands	1		
Snares Islands	1	13,121	12,598
Kermadec Islands	13		
Cook Islands	140		
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130		
<i>Maori Population</i>		47,731	49,844
Total	103,860	949,430	1,083,568

The estimated population on December 31 1912, excluding Maoris and residents of Cook and other annexed Islands, was 1,084,662.

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Marriages.
	Births	Immigrants	Total	Deaths	Emigrants	Total.	
1909	26,324	38,690	65,174	8,859	13,931	42,890	8,094
1910	25,984	35,764	61,753	9,629	31,361	41,090	8,126
1911	26,354	41,389	67,743	9,534	37,889	47,423	8,825
1912	27,326	44,666	71,992	9,814	35,733	45,547	9,149
1913	27,935	45,288	73,223	10,119	30,369	40,488	8,613

Inter-annual Increases (Exclusive of Aborigines)

Year	Results of Census			Quinquennial Increase	Immigration during period
	Males	Females	Total		
1881	149,605	120,328	269,933		
1896	328,222	266,261	594,483	68,549	76,068
1901	329,877	293,721	623,598	48,176	73,826
1906	371,453	331,945	703,398	76,702	102,769
1911	405,929	366,707	772,636	69,239	97,263
1916	477,028	417,570	894,598	121,969	157,579
1921	537,910	475,528	1,013,438	219,840	291,720

Races and Religions.

Race.	1901.	1911.	Religions.	1901.	1911.
Europeans	665,021	1,003,829	Church of England	41,351	40,725
Maoris	42,844	42,844	Presbyterian	23,396	23,725
Half-breeds	2,677	4,421	Methodists	20,066	21,627
Chinese	1,270	1,420	Roman Catholics	24,721	25,227

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, between 33°-55° South latitude and 166° East longitude-173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Relief—A mountain chain (*Southern Alps*) traverses the west side of the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet in height, and sloping down on the east to the extensive Canterbury Plain. The North Island is less generally elevated, but has high summits in Ruapehu (9,700 feet), Tongariro (7,000 feet), and Mount Egmont (8,270 feet).

Rivers and Lakes—The North Island has a large central lake (Taupo) 36 miles long, from which the river Waikato flows north-west to the sea. The volcanic region has a chain of hot lakes and springs which deposit silica. The celebrated "pink terraces" of Rotorua, formed by the deposit of silica tinted with oxide of iron, were destroyed by volcanic action in 1886, but are again in process of formation. The *Wanganui* which rises in the hills south of Lake Taupo flows southwards into Cook Strait. The South Island has many Alpine lakes of great depth but the strike of the mountains and the narrowness of the island give the numerous streams a breadth out of all proportion to their length. The principal rivers are the *Waikato* in the north and the *Wairarapa* and *Clutha* in the south, all three rising in the eastern slopes of the mountains and the *Buller* on the north-west.

Climate—The extremes of daily temperature vary throughout the year only by an average of 20°, London is 7° colder than the North Island and 4° colder than the South Island. The mean annual temperature of the whole Dominion for the different seasons is—Spring, 55°, summer, 63°, autumn, 57°, and winter, 48°.

GOVERNMENT

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands East India Company), on 13 December 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. *Porpoise* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1840. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on 3 May 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR.

Governor and Commander in Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency The Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.P. £7,000
Private Sec. Gavin M. Hamilton
Military Sec. Capt. C. Shawe
A.D.C. Capt. T. E. Eastwood, Capt. G. F. Sutton, and Col. J. H. Boscaawen (extra).
Hon. A.D.C.'s Col. B. J. Collins, G.M.G., I.S.O., V.D., Col. G. F. Campbell, V.D., Col. A. H. Russell, Lt.-Col. R. Logan.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (August, 1914).
 (His Excellency the GOVERNOR presides.)
Prime Minister, Minister of Lands, Agriculture, Labour, Industries and Commerce, Commissioner of State Forests
Minister in Charge of Land for Settlement, Valuation, and Sundry Preservation Departments, Rt. Hon. F. W. Massey, P.C. £1,600

Minister of Finance, Defence, Education, Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax Department and State Guaranteed Advances Office, Hon. J. Allen, £1,000
Minister of Railways and Justice Minister, Hon. W. H. Halliday, £1,000
Minister of Public Works, Roads and Bridges, Minister of Mines, and Minister

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to all allowances not exceeding £500 per annum that are enjoyed by the same during attendance at a session of the General Assembly.

Minister in Charge of Public Buildings and Domains, Hon. W. Fraser, £1,000
Attorney-General, Minister of Justice, Minister of Stamp Duties, Minister in Charge of Police, Prisons, Crown Law (including Drafting), and Public Trust Departments, Hon. A. L. Hardman, £1,000
Minister of Customs and Marine, and in Charge of Inspection of Machinery, Advertising, Government Printing, and Stationery, Legislative, State Fire Insurance, Government Life and Accident Insurance, Electoral, National Provident Fund, and Old Age Pensions Departments, Hon. F. M. B. Fisher, £1,000
Minister of Internal Affairs and Immigration, and in Charge of Audit Office, Registrar General, High Commissioner, Museum, Friendly Societies and Labouratory Departments, Hon. F. H. D. Bell, £1,000
Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs and Public Health, and in Charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, Mental Hospitals, and Tourist and Health Resorts Departments, Hon. R. H. Rhodes, £1,000
Representing the Native Race, and in Charge of Maori Councils, Cook and other Islands Administration, Hon. Dr. Pomare, 400

PUBLIC OFFICERS

Solicitor-General, J. W. Richmond, LL.B. £1,450
Controller & Auditor-General, Col. R. J. Collins, G.M.G., I.S.O. £1,000

Commissioner Govt. Life Insurance Dept.,
J. H. Richardson, F.I.A.
Public Trustee, F. Fitchett, C.M.G., LL.D.
Inspector Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B.
Public Health, Hospitals and Charitable
Institutions, I. H. A. Vallentine, D.F.H.

CLERK-SECRETARIES, &c.
Internal Affairs, James Hileop
Treasury, G. F. C. Campbell
Customs, W. H. Montgomery
Insp. Gen. of Schools, George Hogben, M.A.
Secretary for Education, Sir E. O. Gibbes
Justice, G. C. B. Jordan
Commissioner of Police, John Cullen
Under Secretary Public Works and Mines,
H. J. H. Blow, F.S.O.

LANDS James Mackenzie
Registrar-General, F. W. Mansfield
Hort. Printer John Mackay
Commissioner of Taxes, D. G. Clark
Tobacco General F. W. Flanagan
General Manager Railways, E. H. Hiley
Secretary Gen. Post Office, W. E. Morris
Commissioner of Stamps, P. C. Collins
Registrar-General Land & Deeds, G. G. Bridges
Inspector Fisheries and Quarantine, Dr.
T. A. Thomson

Under Sec. Fish Dept., T. W. Fisher
Surveyor-General, E. H. Wilnot
Director Geological Survey Department,
P. G. Morgan, M.A.

Secretary for Agriculture, F. K. Pipe
General Manager, Tourists' Dept., H.
Wilson

Secretary for Labour, F. W. T. Rowley
Marine, G. Allport
Clerk of Executive Council, J. F. Andrews

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON
Thomas Mackenzie, F.R.G.S., 23 Victoria St., S.W.
Secretary, C. F. Wray Zalliser

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 20 members, and a House of Representatives consisting of the members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to register as electors and to vote at the elections for Members of the House of Representatives but are not qualified for election or for appointment to the Legislative Council.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Charles Christopher Bowen, K.C.M.G.
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Hon. F. W. Lang

THE JUDICIARY

The judicial system is similar to that of England, with magistrates' courts and quarter sessions, and a supreme court with a Chief Justice and 5 puisne judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Hall, K.C.M.G., £5,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. F. E. Chapman,
J. H. Hocking, W. B. Edwards (Wellington),
J. E. Denniston, T. W. Meringer (Canterbury),
T. Cooper (Auckland),
W. A. Sim (Dunedin) each £3,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, towns, road and harbour

boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

DEFENCE

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the N. Z. Staff Corps (Officers), the Permanent Staff (Warrant and N. A. Officers), and the Royal New Zealand Artillery (Field and Garrison), the Territorial Forces consist of 12 regiments of Mounted Rifles, 6 batteries N. Z. Field Artillery, 9 companies N. Z. Garrison Artillery, 4 companies N. Z. Engineers, 2 battalions N. Z. Railway Corps, 12 battalions Infantry, 8 companies N. Z. Signal Corps, the N. Z. Army Service Corps, 2 battalions N. Z. Post and Telegraph Corps, 2 field ambulances, N. Z. Medical Corps, the N. Z. Veterinary Corps, the Rifle Corps, 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 Effort is about 30,000 of all ranks. The material from which the Australian and New Zealand Armies are being constructed is the finest in the world. The Dominion has contributed no less than 75,000 men to the overseas forces, completely equipped and their services in the war have been most valuable.

NAVY

The Dominion has recently had the 3rd class cruiser *Philomet* handed over to her 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* (£800,000) to the Imperial Government. The *Lalliope* Dock, capable of docking two war ships was subsidised by the Imperial Government in 1898.

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1909-1914 are stated as follows—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
1909	£ 5,238,997	£ 5,990,999	£ 71,776,980
1910	5,297,283	5,343,106	77,088,396
1911	11,032,544	10,340,368	88,191,310
1912	12,724,271	11,086,098	90,086,763
1913	12,229,661	11,825,864	99,730,427

EDUCATION

The State system of education is free, secular and compulsory. There were (December, 1913) 2,295 public primary schools with 4,876 teachers and 174,168 scholars. There are also 32 private schools, with 20,292 scholars, and, in addition 107 village schools for the Maoris. The highest 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 (in which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago) the four colleges having 2,224 students in 1912) has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Forestry—The total area of the two main islands is 85,440,825 acres, and the

total extent of land under all kinds of crop (including lands in artificial grasses), and of land broken up but not under crop in 1921 2,908,000 acres, while there are 24,244,341 acres of land in sown grass, of which 9,214,513 acres had not been previously ploughed. 688,848 acres were under corn crops in 1921-22 (189,869 acres wheat and 498,979 acres oats), the principal crops being 647,425 qr of wheat, 2,697,590 qr of oats, and 270,220 qr of barley. 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.

Livestock.—The cattle in 1921 numbered 1,000,171 sheep 24,120,810 (in April 1922) pigs, 267,754, and horses, mules and asses, 404,000. 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 1922 being 2,000,000 tons the approximate total output to the end of 1922 being 39,368,829 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironstone, has been found in Taranaki, and in the forest of brown hematite at Parapara near Nelson; copper is also found.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total imports and exports of the Dominion (merchandise only) are valued as follows for the 5 years 1918-1922:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1918	£12,671,719	£10,661,996	£23,333,715
1919	17,021,523	11,200,200	28,221,723
1920	19,647,879	11,000,000	30,647,879
1921	20,575,574	11,770,584	32,346,158
1922	20,000,000	11,000,000	31,000,000

The principal articles of export in 1922 were:—Wool (£2,000,000), frozen meat (£2,440,000), gold (£1,000,000), butter and cheese (£1,000,000), agricultural products, tallow, Kauri gum and timber. The principal imports were textiles and clothing (£2,000,000), iron and steel and machinery (£1,000,000), books (£100,000), sugar (£100,000), and spirits.

The external trade of 1922 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom	£10,410,041	£10,994,379
Australia	£2,214,848	£373,747
United States	£1,107,000	£100,000
Pacific Islands	£100,000	£100,000
India and Ceylon	£14,128	£44,410
China	£1,000	£100

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—In March, 1922, there were 2,863 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction and 29 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system.

Shipping.—During 1922 the vessels entered inwards numbered 422 (tonnage, 1,773,350), and those entered outwards 500 (tonnage, 1,800,000), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was 600,000,000 letters and postcards, 400,000,000 newspapers and 20,000,000 books and pamphlets, and the work is carried by 2,800

post offices. There are 22,000 miles of telegraph line, with 44,000 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres.

TOWNS

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island. The estimated population of the chief cities and towns on December 31, 1922, was as follows:—Wellington (and suburbs), 74,452; Auckland (and suburbs), 123,334; Dunedin (and suburbs), 68,864; Christchurch (and suburbs), 69,946; Invercargill, 24,323; Napier, 11,000; Palmerston North, 11,072; Nelson, 8,500; Oamaru, 5,400; Petone, 7,114; Timaru, 12,500; Wanganui, 12,500; Masterton, 3,700; Greymouth, 5,600; and New Plymouth, 7,800.

DEPENDENCIES OF NEW ZEALAND

Antipodes Group (45° 41' 15" N lat. and 170° 43' E long.) are uninhabited.

Auckland Islands lie about 200 miles south of Hutt Harbour in 30° 30' S lat., and 170° 13' E long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited.

Bounty Islands (40° 43' S lat., 179° 0' 30" E long.) are uninhabited.

Campbell Island is uninhabited.

Chatham Islands, between 43° 30' S lat., and 175° 40' 17" 15' W long. have a population of about 200 Europeans and 200 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, Maake, Mitiaro, The Hervey (Manua and Aotaki) and Takutea. Outside the Cook group are the Havas (or Niue), Palmerston, Pagarua (or Tongareva), Rungtara (or Manahiki), Raiatea (or Rapa), Danger (or Pukapuka), and Niuearua Island, and are situated in the South Pacific, between 8° to 15° S lat. and 170° to 175° W long. The population consists of about 10,000 natives and 200 European and other nationalities. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, coconuts, pearl shell and hats (Niue). The exports (1922) were valued at £100,000, and the imports at £100,000. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 2,000, and a European population of 100. 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 Articles 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, H. W. Northcott, N.Z.C.

Do, Aitutaki, Charles E. MacCormick.

Resident Comm., Niue, H. G. Connell.

The Kermadec Group, between 30° to 35° S lat., and 175° 45' to 175° W long. includes Sunday, Monday, Curtis Islands, and L'Esperance, and were uninhabited.

The Three Kings (discovered by James on the coast of the Antarctic), in 35° S lat., and 175° 0' 0' E long., are uninhabited.

Union of South Africa.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1904.	Census of 1911.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town) . . .	276,995	2,409,804	2,564,965
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,290	1,108,754	1,194,043
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110,426	1,209,951	1,686,212
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	50,389	387,315	526,174
Total	473,100	5,175,824	5,973,394

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.

The population comprised (1911) 1,276,242 Europeans or Whites (591,078 females), 4,019,006 natives (1,996,057 females), and 678,146 other coloured races (316,867 females). In 1904 the figures were—Europeans, 1,116,806 (increase 1904-11, of 14.28 per cent.), natives, 3,491,056 (increase, 1904-11, of 15.12 per cent.), and other coloured races 567,962 (increase, 1904-11, of 19.40 per cent.). The total non-European increase (1904-11) was 15.72 per cent. The proportion of Europeans in the total population in 1904 was 21.58 per cent., in 1911, 21.37 per cent.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the watershed 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* (3,562 feet), while the *Great Zwart Berg* and *Laage Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the southern province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Versmoeld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Amersberg*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Dippenberg* (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 *Magales* 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 *Faalt*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensberg and flowing into the Atlantic between German 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 1824 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 Tshaka. Between 1834 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggon 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 1873 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 seized 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.C., in 1910.

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.

<i>Governor-General</i> (Pretoria), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Viscount Buxton,	
P.C., K.C.M.G.	£10,000
<i>Secretary</i> , P. Horrell (acting)	800
<i>Comptroller</i> , A. du Toit	450
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> , Lt. Viscount Carlton, and Life Guards	300
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , G. E. Birch	600

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H. H. the Governor-General.

Prime Minister and Minister of Native

Affairs, General the Rt. Hon. Louis

Botha, P.C.

Minister of the Interior (vacant)

Minister of Defence, Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C.

Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir D. P. Graaff

Minister of Mines and Industries and of

Education, Hon. F. S. Malan

Minister of Railways and Harbours, Hon.

H. Burton, K.C.

Minister of Justice, Hon. N. J. de Wet, K.C.

Minister of Public Works, Posts and

Telegraphs, Hon. Mr. Thomas Wilt,

K.C.M.G.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. H. C. van

Heerden

Minister of Lands, Hon. H. B. Theron

Minister without Portfolio, Senator Hon.

J. A. G. Grant.

PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

<i>Prime Minister's Department —</i>	
<i>Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council, Dr W E Bok</i>	£800
<i>Assistant Clerk of Executive Council</i>	600
<i>H Gordon Watson</i>	
<i>Controller and Auditor-General, W E Gurney</i>	£2,000
<i>Agriculture, F B Smith</i>	1,500
<i>The Interior, E H L Gorges, MVO</i>	2,500
<i>Miner, H. W. Smythe</i>	1,500
<i>Finance, J E. Leisk, CMG</i>	1,500
<i>Commissioner for Customs and Excise, H. B. Eaton</i>	1,500
<i>Land, G B Hughes</i>	1,500
<i>Justice, J de V Rora</i>	1,800
<i>Natives Affairs, E. E. Dwyer</i>	1,500
<i>Education, G Hofmeyr, CMG</i>	800
<i>Postmaster General, Jeremiah Wilson</i>	1,400
<i>Mining Engineer, R N Kotze</i>	1,500
<i>Defence, H E M Bourne</i>	1,200
<i>Public Works, C Murray</i>	1,500

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

<i>Hon William Philip Schreiner CMG, KC, High Commissioner's Office, 30 Victoria Street S W</i>	
<i>Secretary, T N Nightingale, CMG</i>	
<i>Asst. Secy, R. A. Blankenberg</i>	
<i>Travel Commissioner, C du P Chappin, 90 Cannon Street, E C</i>	

THE LEGISLATURE

The Senate consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of 1 man eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and 30 are elected 4 each 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 130 elected members, 30 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 37 Natal, 43 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 C I Krige 1,200

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.

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

APPELLATE DIVISION

(Bloemfontein)

Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt. Hon. Sir J Rossouw, P.C., K.C.M.G. £4,000

Judges of Appeal, Hon Sir W H Solomon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., £3,000, Hon C G Masenbury £2,750
Additional Judges of Appeal, Hon J de Villiers and Hon Sir Henry Juta, K.C. Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian, J Esser 800

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Sir Henry H Juta £2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon Sir E J Buchanan, Hon J G Kotze, Hon M W Searle, and Hon F G Gaidiner each 1,500
Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff, H R Dale 800

Eastern Districts Local Division

Judge President, Hon T L Graham £2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon F A Hutton and Hon V Sampson each 1,500
Registrar, R G Ransom 675

Grigoland West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, Hon J H Lange £2,250

Transvaal Provincial Division

Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Hon I de Villiers £2,250
Puisne Judges, Hon Sir J W Wessels, Hon A W Mason, Hon L R Brilow, Hon J S Curlew, and Hon I G Ward, each £2,000, Hon R A. Legowak 2,250
Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, Hon F L C B Juta 750

Natal Provincial Division

Judge President, Hon J C Dove Wilson, £2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon W Bromes, Hon J F Carter K.C., and Hon K H Bathoin, K.C. each 1,500
Registrar, K. W. McAlister 600

Natal High Court Natal

Judge President, Hon H G Lombard £2,300
Judges, Hon J C C Chadwick, Hon T E Bennett, Hon C G Jackson each 1,200
Registrar, W H Acutt 600

Orange Free State Provincial Division

Chief Justice, Hon Sir A F Masenbury £2,750
Puisne Judge, Hon D Ward, Hon A I Velliscroft 1,500
Registrar W Munro 800

Magistrates of the Supreme Court

Master (Transvaal Provincial Division), J S Barroitt £900
Master (Cape Provincial Division), J G B Heyneman 900
Master (Natal Provincial Division) (vacant) 1,000
Master (O F S Provincial Division) (vacant) 900

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Minister of Justice, The Hon. N J de Wet, K.C. £2,500
Secretary for Justice and Director of Prisons, J de V Roos, B.A., LL.B. 1,500
Under Secretary for Justice, G D Rainier 1,000
Chief Clerks, A. W Leslie, £200, E J Gill, £175, D D Kony. 800

Union of South Africa.

Flourishing Date.
 4% LOAN (Interest 10% per annum) £1,000,000
 4% LOAN (Interest 10% per annum) 4,000,000

Total ... £1,200,000

Grand Total £1,200,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Three years of very severe drought have seriously affected the yield of practically every class of crop, but the work of development has continued despite these serious drawbacks. Much has been achieved in the matter of water conservation, and in some districts very large and costly schemes of irrigation have been undertaken, either by private enterprise or by co-operative action on the part of the people of the district. The cattle disease (known as East Coast Fever) is unfortunately still present in portions of the Transvaal Territory and causing much loss amongst the cattle of the natives. Occasional outbreaks are also still reported in the Transvaal and Natal, but since the enforcement of the compulsory dipping of cattle, the disease appears to present few terrors to the cattle owner. The re-stocking of farms in those districts previously visited by the disease is proceeding rapidly, and a concession of free freight for pedigree stock, conveyed from both ports of the Union-Cattle line in Europe, has been obtained. The total exports of wool in 1914 were 133,251,327 lb., valued at £4,295,000, and the weight of ostrich feathers exported was 1,202,307 lb., valued at £1,344,727.

Producer of the Crops, 1913

Provincial Statistics in 1,000 units (weight of wheat, maize, peas or beans = 200 lb. of units and potatoes, 100 lb., of barley, 100 lb., of cotton, 200 lb.).

Crop	Cape	Natal	Trans.	O.F.S.
Wheat	1,305	7	125	222
Oats	1,200	44	205	613
Barley	124	3	10	19
Maize	1,700	1,200	3,311	1,000
Kaffir Corn	200	204	403	102
Rye	100	1	1	1
Peas and Beans	144	44	80	10
Potatoes	412	203	411	200
Swet do.	200	200	20	1
Cotton	100	1	1	1
Tobacco	1,000 lb	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ten	1,000 lb	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sugar	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Pumpkins are grown to the number of —Cape, 1,000; Natal, 1,000; Transvaal, 1,000; O.F.S., 1,000.

Agricultural Statistics, 1914.

Maize (in 100,000 units).

Province	Calculated	Follow	Grading
Cape	1,000	1,000	1,000
Natal	1,000	1,000	1,000
Transvaal	1,000	1,000	1,000
O.F.S.	1,000	1,000	1,000

Live Stock, 1914.

Stock	Cape	Natal	Trans.	O.F.S.
Cattle	1,700,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Horses	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Sheep	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Goats	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pigs	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Mules	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Asses	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Ostriches	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Manufactures.—In manufactures, steady but satisfactory progress has been made especially in this the case in respect of furniture making, soap, and lobster canning (the products of which find a ready market in France and other Continental countries). Amongst other commodities which the Union is now manufacturing are cement, leather, boots and shoes, wine and spirits, jams, preserved fruits, matches, pottery, dynamite, starch, arrowroot, sugar, tea, soap (from local fibres), woollen cloth, salt, &c.

Mineral and Maritime.—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down, and no figures regarding the export of gold have been published from that date. For the seven months ended July 31, 1914, gold represented upwards of 40 per cent of the total exports of the Union, and diamonds about 25 per cent. The total value of the mineral output of the Union in 1914 was £25,350,000, the main items being —

Gold	10,000,000	Lime	100,000
Diamonds	5,000,000	Silver	100,000
Coal	1,000,000	Salt	100,000
Copper	100,000	Asbestos	100,000
Tin	100,000	Soda	100,000

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa for 1914 was as follows —

Gold.	
Transvaal	10,000,000
Natal	1,000,000
Totals	11,000,000

The labour employed in gold mining in January, 1915, was 21,000 whites and 100,000 coloured (as against 20,000 whites and 100,000 coloured in January, 1914). Of these, 20,000 whites and 100,000 coloured were working in the Transvaal in January, 1915.

Diamonds.

Transvaal	1,000,000
Cape	1,000,000
O.F.S.	1,000,000
Totals	3,000,000

The labour employed in diamond mining (including individual diamond digging) was in January, 1915, 10,000 whites and 100,000 coloured; Cape, 1,000 whites and 100,000 coloured; O.F.S., 1,000 whites and 100,000 coloured. A total of 10,000 whites and 100,000 coloured were working in the Transvaal in January, 1915.

Coal.
(Tons of 2,000 lb.)
1924.

Transvaal	5,122,000 tons	£1,430,798
Cape	33,500 "	21,257
O.F.S.	60,000 "	22,000
Natal	2,977,000 "	880,510
Totals	8,472,500	£1,454,565

229 tons of coke, valued at £128, were produced in the Transvaal, and 6,720 tons, valued at £12,000, in Natal for 1924. 2,000 gallons of tar were also produced by Transvaal coal companies, valued at £200. The labour employed in coal mining in January, 1925, was Transvaal 166 whites, 10,320 coloured, (Cape, 6 whites, 200 coloured, O.F.S., 12 whites, 2,000 coloured, Natal, 229 whites, 2,000 coloured, a total of 2,000 whites and 23,549 coloured (2,403 whites and 21,146 coloured, January, 1924).

Silver

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output of 220,720 fine oz. valued at £5,000,472, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

14,000 tons of concentrates, valued at £300,000, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 24,300 tons of waste and ore, valued at £300,000, from the Cape. The figures for 1923 are 5,000 tons (£120,000) and 12,000 tons (£120,000) respectively.

Tin

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

2,000 tons of tin ore, valued at £300,000, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 40 tons, valued at £40,000, from the Cape. The figures for 1923 are 2,000 tons, valued at £300,000, including 20 tons for the Cape Province, valued at £40,000.

Salt

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

Transvaal	5,000 tons	£1,000
Cape	20,000 "	20,000
O.F.S.	27,000 "	27,000
Totals	52,000	£48,000

Other Minerals.

The value of the Union's production for 1924 of other base minerals, such as asbestos, lime, graphite, magnesite, lead, flint, &c., was £170,000, and of miscellaneous products, such as bricks, cement, coke, tar, &c., £200,000, compared with £170,000 and £200,000 respectively for 1923.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1920-1924 (inclusive of specie) was as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
1920	£1,200,000	£1,200,000	£2,400,000
1921	£1,200,000	£1,200,000	£2,400,000
1922	£1,200,000	£1,200,000	£2,400,000
1923	£1,200,000	£1,200,000	£2,400,000
1924	£1,200,000	£1,200,000	£2,400,000

The principal articles imported and exported in 1924 and 1923 were:—

IMPORTS.

	1924.	1923.
Apparel	2,700,451	2,700,451
Arms and Ammunition	202,234	202,234
Bees	470,000	470,000
Cotton Manufactures	3,030,000	3,030,000
Drugs and Chemicals	240,000	240,000
Electrical Wire and Fittings	400,000	400,000
Food and Drink	6,350,000	6,350,000
Furniture	220,000	220,000
Glycerine	520,743	520,743
Haberdashery	1,420,000	1,420,000
Hardware	1,812,000	1,812,000
Hats and Caps	200,000	200,000
Implements Agricultural	400,000	400,000
Iron and Steel	1,370,000	1,370,000
Leather Manufactures	1,000,000	1,000,000
Machinery	2,000,000	2,000,000
Oil	700,000	700,000
Tobacco	200,000	200,000
War (Candle)	200,000	200,000
Wood and Timber	1,000,000	1,000,000
Woolen Manufactures	200,000	200,000

EXPORTS.

	1924.	1923.
Asbestos	50,000	50,000
Bark Wattle	200,000	200,000
Buchu Leaves	200,000	200,000
Coal	1,200,000	1,200,000
Copper	400,000	400,000
Diamonds	9,000,000	9,000,000
Dynamite	20,000	20,000
Feathers, Ostrich	2,000,000	2,000,000
Fish	20,000	20,000
Fodder	40,000	40,000
Fruit	50,000	50,000
Gold	20,000,000	20,000,000
Hides and Skins	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mohair	200,000	200,000
Oil Whale	100,000	100,000
Sugar	20,000	20,000
Tin Ore	20,000	20,000
Tobacco	20,000	20,000
Wine	20,000	20,000
Wool	4,000,000	4,000,000

88 per cent. of the exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1923.

Imports of specie amounted to £1,000,000 in 1921, £1,000,000 in 1922, and £1,000,000 in 1923.

The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported, according to countries, in 1923:—

Imports from	Value	Per cent. of Total.
United Kingdom	20,000,000	88.00
Australia	2,000,000	8.00
India	1,000,000	4.00
Canada	200,000	0.80
Other British Possessions	200,000	0.80
Total British Possessions	23,400,000	91.60
Foreign Possessions	2,000,000	8.40

Imports from	Value	Per cent. of Total
Foreign Countries	£	87.2
Germany	2,544,508	9.25
United States	3,776,377	9.25
Belgium	707,659	1.75
Sweden	121,880	0.30
Holland	164,947	0.40
Brasil	608,444	1.50
France	628,037	1.50
Other Foreign Countries	8,673,754	6.50
Total Foreign Countries	13,508,350	33.47
Total Imports	40,353,889	100.0

Imports from United Kingdom	£16,366,393
Exports to United Kingdom	10,820,128

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 1924—

City	Pop. 1924	Pop. 1921
Johannesburg (T)	83,363	119,853
Durban (A)	37,336	37,483
Cape Town (C)	44,002	39,869
Pretoria (T)	21,124	20,468
Port Elizabeth (U)	21,087	20,190
Woodstock (C)	21,030	17,621
Germiston (T)	9,123	15,579
Mariaburg (A)	15,808	14,737
Bloemfontein (C & F)	15,501	14,720
Kimberley (C)	13,456	13,456
Krugersdorp (T)	6,945	13,131
East London (C)	14,886	10,479
Natalburg (C)	4,173	11,429

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The total open mileage at the end of 1924 was 8,485 miles (comprising Cape 3,709, Orange Free State 1,180, Transvaal 2,430, and Natal 1,166), of which 7,776 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 709 miles 4 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to 31 December 1924, amounted to £69,804,981, plus £14,772,124 in respect of rolling stock, or a total of £84,577,105, while £1,400,000 was spent in new construction. The gross earnings for 1924 were £11,372,804, and the net loss, after payment of interest, £59,000. Working ex-bauditure (including renewals) amounted to £8,800,000, or 75.4 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £8,621,600, or 74.4 per cent., of the gross revenue.

Posts and Telegraphs.—At the end of 1924 there were in the Union 1,302 combined post and telegraph offices, 1,100 post offices only, and 202 telegraph offices only—total, 2,604. 96,877 mail inland letters and cards, 47,320,123 newspapers, books, and circulars, and 6,298,513 telegrams were received and dispatched in 1924. The number of money orders issued during the year was 436,901, and the value £4,404,104, while 304,000 orders of the value of £5,000,000 were paid. 3,000,000 postal orders amounting to £2,100,000 were issued, and 2,000,000 valued at £1,000,000 paid. The revenue from the post and telegraph department was £6,000,000, and the expenditure £5,000,000. The revenue of the telegraph and telephone service being £4,000,000, and the expenditure £3,000,000.

25,000 miles of telegraph line, carrying 20,000 miles of wire, and 24,400 miles of telephones, were open. 6,200 wireless messages were dealt with, as against 6,044 in 1923. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank at the end of 1924 was 429,730, the amount to their credit being £5,000,000.

Shipping.—In 1923 the shipping entered and cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa was—

Entered—4,340 vessels of 12,220,454 tons net
 Cleared—4,332 " " 12,221,740 "

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD

The control and management of the railways and harbours, subject to the authority of the Governor-General in Council, are exercised through a Board consisting of a Minister of State as Chairman, and three Commissioners appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows:—

Chairman, Hon. Henry Burton, K.C., Minister of Railways and Harbours

Members, Sir Thomas Ross Price, K.C.M.G., Thomas Smith Mulwen, A.L.I.C., Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Hynlop

Secretary, T. M. Berrange

Chief Officers

General Manager, Johannesburg, W. W. Hoy

Assistant do, Johannesburg, G. C. Clark, C.M.G.

Assistant do, Bloemfontein, W. H. Barrett

Assistant do, Cape Town, H. Salmon

Engineer-in-Chief, Johannesburg, A. M. Tipple, M.I.C.E.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, Pretoria, D. A. Hendrie.

Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, G. A. Reid.

Chief Railway Surveiller, Germiston, C. Cook

Catering Manager, Johannesburg, R. A. Simmons.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA lies approximately between 17° 15' and 24° S. lat. and 17° 45' and 24° E. long., having an estimated area of 200,000 square miles, and a population of about 200,000. The inhabitants are principally Nama and Herero. The northern district is known as Ovamboland, the central part as Damaraland (or Hereroland), and the southern portion as Great Namaqualand. The white population in 1923 was 14,000. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries. The exports (valued at £2,000,000 in 1923) include live stock, gum, horns, hides, wool, meat, ostrich feathers, copper, ore, lead, marble, and diamonds. The imports (£2,500,000 in 1923) include foodstuffs, textiles, metal, and hardware. The railways, prior to occupation by the Union Forces, were divided as follows—(1) The Olavi Line, extending from Swakopmund to Tsumeb, with branches from Ougrand to Karibib and Otavi to Grootfontein (400 miles). (2) The State (Northern) railways, extending from Swakopmund via Jakkalsburg to Karibib and Windhoek (400 miles). (3) The North and South Railway, extending from Windhoek to Keetmanshoop (307 miles). (4) The Southern Railway, extending from Luderitz to Keetmanshoop, with a branch from Sesem to Keetmanshoop (300 miles). These railways, together with the line from Friesla to Keetmanshoop (200 miles), connecting the S.W. African railway with the Union system, are now controlled and worked by the South African Railways Administration. The line from Friesla to Keetmanshoop was constructed in connexion with the recent military operations.

Provinces of the Union of South Africa

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S lat. from 33° to 34° 30', and in E. long. from 22° 30' to 30°. Its extreme length from E to W is nearly 200 miles, and its breadth 90 miles, with a coast line of nearly 1,200 miles.

Area and Population.

	Sq. miles	Pop. 1911
The Colony	300,000	1,252,630
East Griqualand	7,394	249,086
Temboland	4,177	250,086
Tramka	4,177	250,086
Waldach Bay, &c.	430	3,076
Pondoland	3,918	234,637
Bechuanaland	57,454	96,553

Cape Province -- 476,995 1,554,965

Of the coloured population (928,988 in 1911), 29,795 were Malays and 42,486 a mixture of various races, the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kaffirs and Bechuanas. Of the white population (928,988 in 1911), 302,486 were males and 284,205 females. Of the coloured, 654,493 were males and 1,081,205 females. Of the European population in 1911, 24,000 were professional, 143,200 domestic, 37,795 commercial, 27,795 agricultural, 50,000 industrial, 29,795 were dependants, and 3,000 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1910	25,727	24,974	10,475
1911	27,379	23,400	11,306
1912	26,836	23,000	12,406
1913	27,707	23,320	12,133
1914	28,071	23,000	11,603

Religion. — In 1911 there were 1,437,688 Christians — 479,800 Dutch Churches, 284,600 Anglican Communion (including Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Scotland and Episcopalian), 74,000 Presbyterian, 249,300 Independents or Congregationalists, 29,000 Wesleyans, 29,000 other Methodists, 1,000 Lutherans, 21,000 Moravians, 1,000 Rhinisch Mission, 12,000 other Lutherans, 73,000 Baptists, 25,000 Roman Catholics, 25,000 other Christians, Mohammedans 25,000, Jews 25,000 "of no religion" 2,077,995, of whom 1,049,433 were natives.

Education. — The Province is divided into 120 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 in the School Board Districts. The necessary grants are provided from the general revenue to supplement local contributions of at least equal amount.

Added Schools, June 30, 1911, 4,300 enrolment 29,000, attendance 207,000. There are 22,000 European pupils and 12,000 non-European pupils. There are 9,000 teachers. Government expenditure on education for 1911-12, £1,200,000. 1912-13, £1,200,000. provincial expenditure (excluding higher education, for which see under Union of South Africa) 1911-12, £1,200,000.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Dispensaries. — In the hospitals 12,000 patients were treated

in 1911. There is no recognised system of poor law relief but 1,073 persons received indoor relief during the year.

Harbours and Works. — There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mombasa Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

CAPITAL CAPE TOWN. Total population (1911), white and coloured, 67,790 (with suburbs 149,000). 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 123 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 70 Village Management Boards.

Administrator, Hon. Sir N. Frederik de Waal, C.M.G. Executive Committee, C. B. Arnold, Daniel Ketel, Hon. W. Ross, A. C. A. van Rooy. Provincial Secretary, N. Janse, O.C. 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581

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 1902 being 32 ft. 7 in.

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 C J Smythe
Executive Committee, W Cloburne, C E Lund, F C Hollander, J G Hamler
Provincial Secretary, G T Plowman, C M A.

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 Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amegataland 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 Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg and Bahangan) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1902.

THE TRANSCAAL

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 250,426 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the trapezoid. The census of 1901 showed a population of 1,686,212, of whom 972,255 were males and 713,957 females, the population comprised 420,257 Europeans or whites, 1,252,842 natives and 23,060 other coloured races. In 1902 there were 26,592 births (25,160 European), 12,594 deaths (4,482 European), and 6,217 marriages (3,934 European).

Religion—The religious statistics for 1901 are—

Churches	Whites	Others
Dutch Churches	204,058	24,634
Anglican	89,805	51,355
Presbyterian	24,729	6,670
Methodists	27,528	92,062
Roman Catholics	22,322	6,439
Lutherans	6,628	202,271
Other Christians	23,802	26,253
Jews	25,822	
Hindus, &c	89	12,672
No Religion	9,460	942,696

Education—There were 924 schools (12 for coloured children) in 1902, with a total enrolment of 63,802 and an average attendance of 60,599 and 2 normal colleges. There were also 260 native schools with 15,499 pupils.

The Capital is **PRETORIA**, pop 1902 48,602 (white 29,660, coloured 28,942), the principal

town being **JOHANNESBURG** (the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields), population in 1902, 277,222 (white 120,431, coloured 156,791).

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 J F B Rieck
Executive Committee, B D G Fennar, B I J van Heerden, T J Kleinenburg, C T Z van Veyeren

Provincial Secretary, A R Roberts

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles, transit, via Capetown, 29 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,359 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last three censuses was—

Year	White	Coloured	Total
1890	77,726	129,787	207,513
1901	124,679	244,636	369,315
1902	175,289	328,985	504,274

In 1902 of the whites, 94,488 were males and 80,791 females, and of the coloured races, 183,039 were males and 145,945 females.

Religion—In 1902 the adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church numbered 175,321 Wesleyans, 88,852 Anglicans, 42,402 Presbyterians, 7,540 Congregationalists, 3,368 Lutherans, 5,722 Roman Catholics, 5,690 Jews, 800, and 1 No Religion. 173,336 (173,322 natives).

Education—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1902 there were 100 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of over 20,000 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 26,529 (12,720 whites, 13,809 coloured) in 1902. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 25 ft span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

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 O H Wessels
Executive Committee, V Botha, General F J W J Hattlingh, N C Havenga, (a vacancy).

Provincial Secretary, A M N de Villiers
Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,900 miles, transit, via Capetown, 29 days.

Names of the principal urban centres in the Union with over 10,000 inhabitants in 1902, had a white population as follows—

CENSUS, 1902.

Johannesburg	129,222	Maritzburg	24,727
Durban	37,789	Bloemfontein	26,529
Cape Town	29,805	Kimberley	23,298
Pretoria	48,602	Krugersdorp	12,072
Port Elizabeth	24,190	East London	12,072
Woodstock	17,887	Roseburg	12,072
Georgetown	15,379		

Imperial British Dominions.

NOTE—See also *The Indian Empire, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa*. The following list includes the British Dominions and Protectorates which have not yet received "Responsible Government."

ASCENSION.

an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3-47 miles from Plymouth, 750 from St Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,800 feet, situated 7° 55' 35" N lat. and 24° 25' 5" W long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1492, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with a circumference of 22 miles and an area of about 28 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the E trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 2,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1825, when the English took possession of it. The island is under the Board of Admiralty to 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 200 (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 S W coast. The island is fortified, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Co. with St Vincent, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, and Buenos Aires. It now possesses a steam factory, while there is also an excellent hospital and sanatorium. Partridges are being preserved for sporting purposes and steps are being taken to exterminate the rabbits, which were formerly preserved and now prove a pest. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand and are being "turned" during 1914, their weight being from 600 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. In 1913 there were about 25 acres of ground under cultivation, producing vegetables and a small quantity of fruit, and there is also a small amount of pasturage for sheep and cattle.

Commandant, Major H. L. Bennett, R.N.L.I.
Surgeon, A. C. Russek, M.B., B.S.
Paymaster, C. F. Webber, R.N.
Transit from London, about 24 days.

BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayas) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between 21° 40' 30" N lat. and 26° 40' 30" S 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 (Census 1911) of 23,994, 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, Mayaguana Harbour Island, Great Inagua, Andros

Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island, and Bimini. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1762, 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 1914 being valued at £523,044. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coconuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Mahogany, lumum, vine, mastic, iron-wood, ebony, logwood, and saltwood are found throughout the islands, tobacco, castor oil plants, and cotton flourish, but enterprise is lacking to encourage these industries. A fibre industry is fairly established, the land under the fibre plant being about 20,000 acres, and the value of Bahama hemp fibre exported in 1914, £46,685. The imports are chiefly food stuffs, wine, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware. The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 6 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 20 members.

CAPITAL, NASSAU.

	1910	1913	1914
Public revenue	£37,574	£30,753	£76,215
Expenditure	28,077	26,462	101,023
Public debt	47,223	47,223	38,226
Total imports	358,221	493,529	267,524
Total exports	276,115	263,254	223,491
Governor, W. L. Allardice, C.M.G.	£2,000		
Chief Justice, Daniel Thomas Tudor, K.C.	1,000		
Colonial Secretary, W. Hart Beaufitt, C.M.G.	500		
Attorney-General, F. C. Wells Durrant, K.C.	400		
Receiver-General, T. A. Matthews, Esq.	400		
President, Legislative Council, Sir Joseph Brown			
Speaker, House of Assembly, H. G. Malcolm, Esq.			
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson	350		
Surgeon-General, William Miller	400		
Commandant of Police, R. H. Crawford			
Superintendent of Circuits Magistrate, J. M. Rae, H. C. Stronge (each)	£450 to 500		
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Comm. W. L. Abbott, Esq.	700		
Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles (transit, 14 days).			

BARBADOS.

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4' N, and longitude 59° 37' W. It is nearly as English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part and comprises an area of 224,490 acres (about 266 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of April 2, 1911) was 272,922 (1,025 per square mile). The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice and 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 1863. 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. 22,548), on the shores of an open roadstead (Caribbean Bay).

	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95
Revenue	£234,126	£214,864	£223,091
Expenditure	230,330	222,177	236,795
Public debt	436,900	436,900	447,900
Total imports	1,465,432	1,353,159	1,300,073
Total exports	1,085,569	856,618	913,009
Imports from U.K.	559,629	518,611	495,096
Exports to U.K.	91,414	79,334	50,200

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1894, 3,558,140, of which 2,730,619 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn K.C.M.G. £5,000

Colonial Secretary, Major the Hon. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. 750

Officer Commanding Local Forces, W. E. Clark

Chief Judge, Sir Wm. Herbert Greaves

President of Legislative Council, His Hon. Sir W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G. 1,000

Clerk, do, H. W. Collymore

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, C.M.G. 250

Clerk, do, C. P. Bowen 400

Attorney-General, Hon. C. F. Clarke, B.C. 1,000

Recorder Gen., H. W. Moore, K.C. and fee 250

Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips 700

Auditor General, E. F. Gammage, C.M.G. 500

Comptroller of Customs, J. T. Harrison, C.M.G. 500

Inspector Gen. of Police and Sup. of Fire Brigade, W. Clark 500

Colonial Postmaster, W. H. Bailey, Esq. 400

Registrar, W. L. H. Haynes 900

Provost Marshal, F. B. South, Esq. 500

Health Officer, J. F. E. Bridger, M.B. 500

Barbados, distant 3,655 miles, transit, 13 days

BERMUDA

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (13 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean in 32° 25' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles and containing (Census 1891) a population of 18,294 of whom 6,691 are white, exclusive of army and navy. The estimated population on Jan. 1, 1915, was 20,000 (7,137 white, and 12,863 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1507, but they were first colonized by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 560 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard, where the British squadron retires.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander in chief of the military forces. He is aided by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown, and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 1,202 electors, whose indi-

vidual qualifications are the possession of free hold property of not less value than £50.

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 (gumier), 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. In 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 (1891), 2,607

Public revenue £83,609 £80,576 £80,504

Public expenditure 78,210 87,779 89,575

Public debt Dec. 31 45,500 45,500 45,500

Total imports 637,276 570,575 565,612

Total exports 116,986 90,095 106,661

Imports from U.K. 170,779 134,988 133,174

Exports to U.K. 2,777 5,437 5,721

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut. General Sir G. M. Bullock, K.C.B. £2,300

A.D.C. (vacant)

Colonial Secretary & Registrar General, (vacant) 500

Attorney-General, Reginald Gray, K.C. 500

Recorder General, A. F. Smith, Esq. 500

Chief Justice, P. M. C. Smith, Esq. 800

Assistant Judges, C. V. Ingham and A. W. Black fees

Solicitor General, D. T. Middleton fees

Procurator, C. H. Tuckett £400

Naval Officer in Charge, Commander D. L. Brown, R.N. 500

D.A.A. & M.G., Lt. Col. W. B. Winter 400

General Staff Officer (and Grade) May, J. S. Jervis 500

C.R. & I. Col. A. J. Salterton-Willett, B.E.F. 500

Paymaster, Maj. J. F. S. Whitmarsh 500

S.M.O. Lt.-Col. G. W. Tate, R.A. 500

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. 106° 50' to 117° 30' E. It is about 500 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 280,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,100,000, consisting chiefly of Malays, Malays, Kyanis, Papuas or Negritos, Chinese, Rajans, Dusuns, Maruts and Bays (the aboriginal Celebes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1508, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is now included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. 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 over 600 miles. The population is 208,183, consisting mainly of Mohammedan 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 Residences. 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.

	1922.	1923.	1924.
*Revenue	\$1,308,083	\$1,794,360	\$1,786,377
Expenditure	909,380	990,380	1,000,151
Exports	5,608,908	7,390,150	6,660,272
Imports	5,476,214	5,439,697	4,755,003

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, sago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coconuts, 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. Exports of last year (1924) \$6,442,368. (1923) \$6,660,272. (1922) \$5,608,908. Rubber (1924) \$1,808,468. Timber (1924) \$382,666.

Coal—A coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 4,000 tons per month at Nebatik, in the south-eastern corner of the territory. Large sums have been expended in equipping the colliery with modern machinery, and it is anticipated that the industry will become a most important factor in the progress of North Borneo.

Railway—A railway has been constructed from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, to Melalap in the interior a distance of about 100 miles. From Jesselton it runs down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, whence it turns inland. There is a branch from Beaufort to Weston on the coast, a distance of 20 miles.

There are four wireless stations in the country. These are situated at Sandakan, Jesselton, Kudat and Nebatik.

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. There are numerous Chinese settlements.

The British North Borneo Company

Board of Directors

At Home: Mr West Hodgeaway, C.B. G.C.M.G. (Chairman).
Edward Dent, Esq. (Vice Chairman).
Vice-Admiral Sir Bouvier F. (1st V.A.C.).
The Hon. Mountbatten, Elphinstone.
Sir Montagu F. Gannaway, G.C.M.G. K.C.B. L.C.
Major-General Sir A. E. Turner, K.C.B.
G. E. Bromley Martin, Esq.
London Office: 37 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.
Secretary, Harrington G. Forbes.
Assistant Secretary and Accountant, W. P. Flynn.
Register, P. Culler.
Chief Clerk, C. F. Collins.

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency A. C. Pearson.

* Excludes all land sales.

Government Sec., F. W. Fraser (with allowance \$1,200)	\$6,200
Asst. Govt. Sec., T. A. Robertson	1,750
Judicial Commr., S. Sawrey-Cookson	3,600
Commissioners, Maj. C. H. Harrington	6,000
Finance Commissioner, J. McDowell	5,000
Residents —	
Sandakan, W. W. Smith (acting)	\$4,000
West Coast, R. H. Barratt	6,000
Kudat, F. J. Moysay (Officer-in-Charge)	3,500
First Coast, G. C. Irving (acting)	4,000
Interior, H. W. L. Bumbury	4,000
Assistant, C. P. Van Kinschick	4,000
Principal Medical Officer, W. B. Orme	2,500
Commissioner of Lands, G. C. Woolley	\$4,000
Supt. of Customs and Excise, M. H. Clark (with allowance \$2,000)	4,000
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, R. Scott-Atkinson	4,000
Supt. of Public Works, F. A. Buddon	6,000
Genl. Manager of Railways, T. W. Watson	5,000
Inspector of Labour, R. G. L. Horton (acting)	

BRUNEI.

Sultan, H. H. Mohamed Jemal ul Islam and May 1926.

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 300,000 (1924). 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 20,000, and is built entirely on the water communication being possible only by boat. High Commissioner. The Governor of the Straits Settlements.

British Resident, Brunei, 4 (Colington) (F. W. Douglas, acting).

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 90,277 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 200 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1924, was estimated at 300,000, of whom 134,463 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the north by Brazil, 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 150,000 acres (of which 60,000 acres are in sugar-cane), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like Holland being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals (constructed by the former Dutch owners). At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 3,400 feet above sea level, and on the Putaro River is the Kaieteur Falls, with a clear drop of 742 feet and a total fall of 800 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 72° and 90° F. The birth-rate in 1924 was 24, and the death rate 24, per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 65 per cent.

the export trade. The leading exports for the year 1914 were as follows: Sugar, value £1,250,000; rum, £521,800; gold, £3,800,000; diamonds, 9,700 carats, valued at £15,000; timber, £10,000; and balata, £22,000. There are about 10,000 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 1,600 miles of post office telephone wire and 500 of telegraph lines, with 70 post-offices. There are 90 miles of railway.

Capital Georgetown	Population, 1911	1912	1913	1914
Public revenue	£50,000	£60,000	£65,000	£70,000
Public expenditure	£75,000	£80,000	£85,000	£90,000
Total debt	800,000	850,000	900,000	950,000
Total imports	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000
Unreworked exports	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000
Imports from U.K.	800,000	850,000	900,000	950,000
Exports to U.K.	700,000	750,000	800,000	850,000

Governor His Excellency Sir Walter

Exerton, C.M.G. £5,000

(With allowance for contingencies £1,000,

and Customs Duty Allowance £100)

Attorney-General, J. J. Numan, Esq. £1,500

Auditor-General, W. J. Robinson £1,000

Immigration Agent, J. J. Numan, Esq. 800

King 800

Government Immigration Agent in India, R. F. Gibbs 1,000

Colonial Treasurer, R. H. H. Grandin 800

Comptroller of Customs, J. M. Reid 800

Chief Commissioner, H. A. Cameron 600

Comptroller of Customs, J. M. Reid 800

Colonial Treasurer, R. H. H. Grandin 800

Comptroller of Customs, J. M. Reid 800

Chief Commissioner, H. A. Cameron 600

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Comptroller of Customs, J. M. Reid 800

Colonial Treasurer, R. H. H. Grandin 800

square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 40,000—20,000 males and 20,000 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 60° to 80°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called 'pine-ridges,' which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland, after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood, export of mahogany, 1921 £3,500,000. Sugar is grown, and rubber and cacao plantations have been started. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, mangoes, pineapples, oranges, and guavas grow well while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage, and there are small quantities of gold and other minerals exist. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of climate is given with in the bush. Crown lands can be purchased at 2s per acre, plus cost of survey which averages about 2s 6d per acre or leased at an annual rental of 2s 6d per acre. There are 53 primary schools in the colony, and 5 schools with secondary department 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 (1921), 10,000)

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Public revenue	£575,000	£600,000	£625,000	£650,000
Public expenditure	£425,000	£450,000	£475,000	£500,000
Public debt	£900,000	£950,000	£1,000,000	£1,050,000
Total imports	3,000,000	3,100,000	3,200,000	3,300,000
Total exports	£200,000	£250,000	£300,000	£350,000
Imports from U.K.	£500,000	£550,000	£600,000	£650,000
Exports to U.K.	£300,000	£350,000	£400,000	£450,000

Gov. and Com. in Chief, His Excellency

Sir Wilfred Collet, K.C.M.G. £2,000

Private Secy. J. Craig 600

Colonial Secy. Robert W. A. and House 3,000

Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. L. M. Kennedy 1,000

Surgeon-General H. James Perkins, Esq. 3,000

Director of Public Works, J. P. Auld 3,000

Executive and Electrical Engineer, Morton Cuthbert 1,000

Principal Medical Officer, J. H. Hugh Harrison 1,000

Chief of Police, R. Wyatt 1,000

Colonial Postmaster, L. E. Hulse 1,000

Chief Justice, R. B. Roden 4,000

Attorney-General, I. M. Elphinstone 1,000

Registrar-General, R. H. Furness 1,000

Clerk to Council, R. E. Phillips 1,000

Auditor, J. Craig 1,000

Belize is distant from London about 5,000 miles, transit, 27 days.

BRITISH EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE history of the European occupation of East Africa may be briefly stated thus—The Portuguese acquired their rights by discovery and conquest. The Germans obtained a footing on the mainland opposite Zanzibar between 1880 and 1885, at which latter date the Sultan of Zanzibar recognised their Protectorate over Usoga, and in the same year they

Dominions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles)	Estimated Population.
Somaliland (Berbera)	58,000	500,000
East Africa Protectorate (Nairobi)	400,000	1,400,000
Uganda (Kampala)	1,000	12,500,000
Zanzibar (Zanzibar)	40,000	200,000
Nyasaland (Zomba)	40,000	1,000,000
Total	598,000	8,000,000

declared a Protectorate over Witu. In 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company received a Royal Charter having been granted a few years previously by Seyyid Barghash Sultan of Zanzibar, administrative rights over his mainland possessions. In 1890 the respective spheres of Great Britain and Germany were settled by agreement. Zanzibar became a British Protectorate and Germany withdrew from her Protectorates over Witu in favour of Great Britain. It will be observed that on this portion of the African Continent the French have made no acquisitions, but their annexation of the great island of Madagascar places them in a position of importance on the East Coast, although their influence does not extend to the mainland. The rivalry of European Powers has resulted in the division of the territory on the East into 'spheres of influence,' the definition of whose boundaries has given rise to much diplomatic negotiation, and is not yet finally completed. From the boundary of Amatsongoland northward to Cape Delgado is Portuguese, from Cape Delgado to the river Umba is German East Africa, the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, part of the Somali Coast, and the territory from the Umba to the river Juba, form British Protectorates; the boundary of the Italian Sphere extending northward as far as the British Protectorate on the Somali Coast.

The Imperial Government through the Colonial Office, took over the administration of the E. Africa, Uganda, and Somaliland Protectorates on April 1, 1905. British Central Africa, now styled Nyasaland, was similarly transferred on April 1, 1904.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

Dominions and Capitals	Area (Sq. Miles)	Estimated Population
Gambia (Bathurst)	4,000	140,000
Gold Coast (Accra)		800,000
Asante	120,000	200,000
Northern Territories		300,000
Sierra Leone (Freetown)	4,000	80,000
Protectorate	30,000	1,000,000
Southern Nigeria (Lagos)	77,880	8,000,000
Northern Nigeria (Zungeru)	250,000	9,000,000
Total	497,880	19,730,000

THE West Coast of Africa has been eagerly frequented by European traders since it was first explored by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 15th century, just before the discovery of America by Columbus. In the 17th century all the chief maritime nations of Europe, except the Spaniards, had forts or factories established on the coast, from which they supplied slaves to their plantations in the West Indies and on the mainland of America. The importance of the coast was much diminished at the commencement of the nineteenth century, when the slave trade was suppressed, and the Dutch and the Danes relinquished their possessions, but a healthier interest in the West Coast has since arisen in the development of a legitimate trade in tropical products. The British territories therein consist of the Colonies and Protectorates of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast (including Asante and the Northern Territories), and Southern Nigeria, which are all situated upon the coast of North-Western Africa, between the mouth of the river Senegal and the Cameroons, and of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. These territories were not originally colonies in the strict sense of the word, but merely trading settlements in which the products of the neighbouring countries were collected and exchanged for European goods with as little outlay as possible, but of late years a great part of the revenue has been expended on the development of the territories, the advancement of the education of the natives, and on the encouragement of the cultivation of natural

produce. The climate is such that Europeans cannot live there permanently, and even the native inhabitants suffer from malarial fever but a very great improvement in this respect has been effected of recent years as the result of the closer study of tropical ailments and greater regard to personal and public hygiene. British authority has been extended by the gradual addition of Protectorates as dependencies to the Colonies above mentioned, and through the action of the Royal Niger Company which exercised all the functions of government until the territories under its control were incorporated with Southern and Northern Nigeria in 1900. Germany, at the outbreak of the war, possessed the territory of the Camerouns and Togoland, in the immediate neighbourhood of the British possessions.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

THE WEST INDIES, so named in 1492 by Columbus, who believed the islands to form the western limits of India, are a number of islands and islets some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 36' to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divisible into three main groups—I **GREATER ANTILLES**, which contain the largest islands, *Cuba* (44,000 sq. miles) and *Hispaguania* (28,000 sq. miles), being independent, *Jamaica* and its dependencies, British and Puerto Rico, a dependency of the United States. II **BARBADAES**, which are entirely British. III **LEeward ANTILLES**, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Denmark, Venezuela, and the United States. The total area of the Archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are independent, 12,500 British, 3,750 United States, 1,350 French, 450 Netherlands, 150 Danish, and 90 Venezuelan. The

Islands and Capitals.	Area (sq. Miles)	Estimated Population
Greater Antilles —		
Jamaica (Kingston)	4,450	850,000
Cayman Islands (Georgetown)	25	5,000
Bahamas —		
Bahamas (Nassau)	4,400	56,000
Turks and Caicos (Grand Turk)	170	5,700
Lesser Antilles —		
Barbados	166	156,000
Leeward Islands —		
Antigua (St. John's)	108	31,500
Barbuda	75	750
St. Kitts (Basseterre)	68	26,000
Nevis (Charlestown)	50	13,000
Anguilla	35	4,000
Dominica (Roseau)	300	34,000
Montserrat (Plymouth)	33	12,000
Virgin Islands (Road Town)	56	5,600
Windward Islands —		
Grenada (St. George's)	134	57,000
St. Lucia (Port Castries)	231	48,700
St. Vincent (Kingstown)	150	42,000
Trinidad and Tobago —		
Trinidad (Port of Spain)	1,750	309,500
Tobago (Scarborough)	114	20,750
Various Islets	31	—
Total	12,550	1,733,900

trade of the Archipelago is principally with the United States, the exchange of trade between the British West India Islands and the United Kingdom in 1912 is shown below —

Principal Domestic Imports from United Kingdom, 1914 (Board of Trade). Total, £2,728,902.			Total Exports to the United Kingdom, 1914 (Board of Trade). Total, £2,372,800.			
Apparel, &c.	£20,000	Iron & Steel	Cocoa, Raw	£500,000	Oranges	£22,000
Beer and Ale	75,000	Wool	Cocoa Beans	20,000	Rum	175,000
Cottons	200,000	Wool	Cotton Raw	200,000	Sugar	200,000
Machinery	200,000	Woolens	Manila	200,000		

<i>Sen. Justice Judge, Hon G F M Ennis</i>	1,400
<i>Podana Judge, Hon W N Shaw</i>	1,400
<i>Do do Hon T de Sampayo</i>	1,400
<i>District Judge, Colombo H A. Loo</i>	1,200
<i>Do do Kandy, P R Dias</i>	1,200
<i>Do do Galle, P T Floris</i>	1,200
<i>Do do Jaffna, M R Shrestha</i>	1,100
<i>Attorney-Gen., Hon Anthon Bertram, K C</i>	1,450
<i>Recorder-Gen., P F Garvin</i>	1,200
<i>Registrar-General, W L Kinderaley</i>	Rs 16,322
<i>Director of Education, J Harward</i>	£1,150
<i>Principal Colonial Medical Officer, Hon G J Rutherford</i>	1,400
<i>Police, H L Dowlingham</i>	1,200
<i>Prisons, Major A W De Witton</i>	1,200
<i>Manager Railways, G P Giesse</i>	1,400

The MALDIVES ARCHIPELAGO lies to the N.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Male, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The islands are known to us by sailing to visiting an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhammadans. The islands are unhealthy and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coconut oil, 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° 27' and 34° 25'. 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 Buxz 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 toward the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the Census of April 3, 1922 numbered 274,108 of whom 80.59 per cent were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the Orthodox Greek Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, muscad, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust beans (carobs), cotton wool, hides, suet, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, and salt. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1924 the wine export was 500,744 gals, and that of citrus 42,444 gals, the bulk of the wine going to Egypt and the spirits to Turkey. 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, until November, 1924, when it was formally annexed to the British Empire, still nominally part of the Ottoman Empire, the amount payable to the Sublime Porte yearly being £37,000 for revenue, £5,000 in respect of the produce of State lands, and £1,000,000 of salt in kind (see also p. 63, 14). This sum was not actually paid to the Sultan but retained as part payment of the loan sustained by England and France in paying the deficiency on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855. 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 there is an 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 (Lefkonia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 25,000 in 1922, the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,000), Limassol (20,000), Famagusta (5,000), Kyrenia (2,000) and Paphos (2,000).

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 1921, and was extended to Morphou, 23 miles in 1922, and to Brychevon 13 miles, in 1925. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, leaving Port Said every Wednesday.

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Revenue	£334,685	£341,826	£360,129
Expenditure	258,662	256,265	316,424
Total imports	£750,189	£675,145	£559,220
Total exports	789,215	690,973	550,239
Imports from U.K.	175,120	178,753	168,377
Exports to U.K.	241,628	180,973	153,590

High Commissioner and Commander in Chief His Excellency Maj. Sir John Duguid, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.

A.D.C. & Private Sec. (vacant) 200

Chief Secretary (Capt. C. W. Orr, R.A.) 570

Chief Assistant Sec. J. C. D. Penn 450

Commissioners —

Nicosia C. N. Carlo 300

Larnaca, I. B. Widdelhouse 500

Limassol, Maj. W. K. Edson 350

Famagusta, P. R. H. Baxendale 350

Paphos, Major G. C. Bayly 300

Kyrenia, E. E. McDermid 450

Treasury, W. A. Bowring 600

Chief Collector of Customs W. J. R. Ansell, 100

Registrar-General F. O. J. Onley 300

Auditor E. du Boulay 450 to 575

Chief Justice Sir C. R. Tyron 300

Police Judge Stanley Fisher 200

Presidents of District Courts —

Nicosia, J. R. Holmes 300

Larnaca, W. H. H. Thorne 300

Limassol, A. L. Stuart 300

Famagusta, J. C. Macaskie 350

Paphos, W. T. Foster 300

Kyrenia, H. A. Ryan 300

Assist. Advocate, W. A. Russell 200

Chief Commr. Police Capt. A. E. Gallagher 200

Chief Med. Officer, Dr. R. A. Clelland 350

Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham 450 to 550

Island Postmaster, E. H. Hore 450 to 550

Director of Agriculture, W. Boyan 400

Princ. Forest Officer, A. K. Bovill 300

Genl. Manager, Railways G. A. Day 600

Director Public Works, E. H. D. Nicolls 350

Distances, 3,300 miles, mail transit, 6 to 9 days

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

A British Protectorate was announced over the territories of the Imperial British East Africa Company on June 28, 1895, and the Company handed over the administration on July 1, 1895. The Imperial British East Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 3, 1888, and under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exercised sovereign jurisdiction over the territories leased to it by the Sultan of Zanzibar, or acquired by treaties entered into with native chiefs.

These territories are now re-apprised under the name of "The East Africa Protectorate," and include 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 southern boundary was defined by the Anglo-German conventions of 1886, 1890, and 1893, that on the east (along the Juba) and north-east, by an agreement with Italy (1891). On the west the Protectorate adjoins that of Uganda.

The administration of the Protectorate is carried on under the Colonial Office. The title of "Commissioner" was changed to "Governor" in 1895, and Legislative and Executive Councils were instituted.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces, which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts: (1) Seyidie, (2) Chamba, (3) Tanaid, (4) Juba land, (5) Kenya, (6) Nalvaasha, (7) Nyauza, (8) Northern Frontier District, of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Nairobi, Lamu, Kismayu, Nyeri, Nalvaasha, Kismayu, and Moyale. Of the provinces (1) Kamba and Nalvaasha are best suited to cultivation in European manner. There is also a considerable region within the boundaries of the Protectorate which is still undeveloped and has not yet been included in any administrative district. The population of the Protectorate has been estimated lately at 4,000,000, but no accurate census has ever been taken. Its area is approximately 200,000 square miles.

The East Africa Protectorate also includes the Witia Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. The British Protectorate was proclaimed Nov. 29, 1895. In March, 1896, the Imperial British East Africa Company undertook the administration of the country, from which they withdrew on July 28, 1896. Witia is now regarded for administrative purposes as part of Tanaid.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 25,000, of whom 300 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Kisumu, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Kisumu, Natal, Wadial on the Nile, Mchakoni, Mombasa, Nyeri, and Fort Hall. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,700 feet in length. Nairobi, the capital of the Protectorate, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of about 25,000, of whom 1,000 are Europeans.

There are also some 400 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are ivory, grain, rubber, fibre, and copra, the principal imports are pieces of 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.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Revenue	£799,076	£825,543	£1,203,798
Expenditure	772,354	961,178	1,115,899
Imports	1,247,260	1,806,343	2,147,937
Exports	1,018,898	1,203,001	1,036,152

Shipping entered, 1913-14, 1,792,017 tons

Governor and Commander in Chief, His Excellency Henry Conway Balfield, C.M.G.

(and £1,000 duty allowance) £3,000

A.D.C. H.F. Tudor Owen 250

Chief Secretary C.C. Bowring, C.M.G. 1,000

(and £200 duty allowance)

Asst. Secy W.J. Monahan 750

Principal Commrs. J. Ainsworth, C.M.G.,

£300, S.L. Hinde, £750 C.R.W.

Lane, £750, W.T. McEllan, £750,

and F.W. Isaac £600

Chief Justice, R.W. Hamilton (£200 duty) 1,000

Judges, A.T. Bonham Carter (£200 duty)

A.Y. Elhardt (£200 duty) £200 & 700

Land Officer, R.E. Wright (£200 duty) 500 to 500

Treasurer, H.P. Egan (£200 duty) 700 to 500

Attorney Gen. J.W. Barlt (£200 duty) 500

Chief of Customs, F.W. Major, 150 (£50 duty) £500 to 500

Commandant of 3rd Bn. East Africa Rifles, Lt.-Col. B.R. Graham (£144 duty) £700 to 500

P.M.O., A.D. Milne, M.R. (£200 duty) £700 to 500

Insp. Gen. Police, E. Africa and Uganda, Maj. W.F.R. Edwards, D.C.O. £600 to 500

Director of Public Works, W.M. Riva (£70 duty) £700 to 500

General Manager, Uganda Railway, R. Eastwood (£250 duty) £300 to 1,000

Director of Agriculture, A.C. MacDonald £500 to 1,000

Conservator of Forests E. Battistoni (£50 duty) £500 to 700

Dir. of Survey, Capt. L.A.P. King, R.R. 500

CAPITAL, Nairobi, transit about 25 days

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN
(BRITISH PROTECTORATE)

(A)-EGYPT

Sultan, His Highness Hussein Kamel C.O.S.,

b. Nov. 21, 1893. crowned Sultan of Egypt,

Dec. 29, 1914

Her Apparent, H.H. Prince Kasim ed Din, b. 1895.

Council of Ministers

Financial Adviser, Lord Edward Cecil, C.M.G.,

D.O.

President of Council and Minister of the Interior,

Hussein Rushdi Pasha, C.O.S.

Adviser, Sir Ronald Graham, C.M.G., C.B.

Justice, Abd-el-Khalak Barwat Pasha.

Adviser, Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, C.M.G.

War and Public Works, Ismail Sirry Pasha,
K.O.M.E.

Under-Secretary (Public Works), Sir M.
MacDonald, K.C.M.G.

Education, Adli Vaghan Pasha

Admiral, Douglas Duffon, LL.D.

Finance, Yusuf Wahib Pasha

Under Sec., Hsu R. C. Landau, M.V.O.

General Manager, Great Railways, Col. Sir
R. A. Macaulay, K.C.M.G.

General Director of Customs, A. King-Lewis
C.M.G.

General Director of Ports and Lighthouses,
Rear Adm. H. R. Robinson, R.N.

Postmaster-General, Sir F. Linton Pasha

Director General, Survey Department, E. M.
Dowson

Foreign Affairs. This Ministry is under the
control of H. M. High Commissioner

Under Secretary, Nabil Ghali Pasha

Agriculture, Ahmed Hilmi Pasha

Waste (Farms) Pashas, Ibrahim Fachl
Pasha

Sirde, of the Egyptian Army, General Sir
Reginald Wingate G.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Area and Population.—Egypt is a British
Protectorate, by proclamation of December 28,

1914, and lies in the north eastern corner of the
African continent, between 27° 25' 30" N lat.

and 30° 35' 30" S lat. The total area is 363,582
square miles with a population at the census of

1907 of 11,877,250, of whom 10,366,045 are
Egyptians, 625,000 Bedouins, 65,100 Nubians

and 101,100 foreigners (69,705 Turks, 61,973
Greeks, 34,000 Italians, 20,633 British, 14,592

French and Tunisians, 7,704 Austro-Hungarians,
2,410 Russians, 1,847 Germans, 2,100 other Euro-

peans, and 1,395 Persians). At the same date,
Muhammadans numbered 10,466,266, Christians

882,600, Jews 26,630, and other religions 205.

Government.—By Article of 23 Feb. 1881, the
office of Vah, or governor, was made here-

ditary in the person of Muhammad Ali (1805-1849),
under the title of Khedive, subsequent rulers

being Ismail (1868), Abbas I (1868-1882), Said

(1868-1882), Ismail (1882-1895), Tewfik (1895-1908),

Abbas II (1908-1914), and the present ruler, the
Sultan of Egypt (1914). There is a Council of

Ministers appointed by the Sultan, with a Presi-

dent who acts as Prime Minister. The various
Ministers prepare drafts of administrative de-

crees, which are submitted to the Council.
When approved and signed by the Sultan these

decrees become law. The British Financial
Adviser attends the meetings of the Council

but has no vote. There is a Legislative Council
of 39 members, and a General Assembly con-

sisting of the Legislative Council, the Council of
Ministers, and 45 members elected by the people.

These bodies are mainly consultative, the legis-

lative power resting with the Sultan and his
Ministers.

Local Government.—For the purposes of Local
Government, the chief towns (Alexandria, Cairo,

Ismaïlia and Port Said, and Suez) constitute
governorates (*muhafazas*), and the remainder of

the occupied country is divided into provinces
(*mudariyas*), subdivided into districts (*nahiyas*).

There are provincial councils, with restricted
powers of local government.

Justice.—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) *Mahkemah*, or Courts of the
Cadi, administering Muhammadan law follow-
ing the Hanafite Rite, (2) *Nafise Tribenah*,
containing native and foreign judges, and deal-
ing with criminal charges against natives and
with civil charges in which both plaintiff and
defendant are local subjects, (3) *Mixed Tribenah*,
founded in 1876, and dealing principally
with civil actions between foreigners of different
nationalities and between foreigners and natives,
and (4) *Consular Courts* (of the 25 Powers
possessing rights to them by treaty) with
criminal jurisdiction over foreigners, and judg-
ing civil actions between foreigners of the same
nationality.

Defence.—The Egyptian Army is recruited by
compulsory service, from which exemption is
granted to professors, students, &c., and may
be purchased for £200. The Commander-in-
Chief is appointed by the Sultan, with the
consent of the British Government. The British
Army of Occupation since the outbreak of war
in Europe has undergone many changes, and it
is impossible to give any definite information as
to the number and nature of the troops stationed
there. The Commander-in-Chief at present is
Lt.-Gen. Sir John Maxwell, K.C.B.

Education.—Primary education is conducted
in *maktabas*, or elementary vernacular schools,
some of which are under native management,
and some under the control of the Ministry of
Education. Native education is completed at
the Adhar University at Cairo, the principal
university of the Moslem world. There are also
Government secondary, Special and Technical
schools, and Professional Colleges of Law, Medi-
cine, Education, and Engineering. A National
University, under entirely Egyptian manage-
ment, has been founded at Cairo.

Production and Industry.—The total area of
Egypt is estimated at 232,440,000 statute acres,
of which about 7,000,000 acres are fenced of the
alluvium brought down by the Nile from the
Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly
limestone desert. Such portions of the alluvial
tracts as can be irrigated by the Nile (about 5½
million acres in 1912) are cultivable, irrigation
being employed for this purpose on (a) the basin
system, the land being divided into rectangular
areas of varying size and surrounded by banks,
between which the waters of the Nile are ad-
mitted during the flood season in August), and
there retained for about 40 days when it is run
off and seed is sown broadcast on the land, and
(b) the *perennial system*, consisting of deep
canals containing water all the year round and
enabling two or more crops to be grown. In
irrigation purposes barges have been built at
Ebnah and Assut, and others in the Nile delta
have been restored and improved, while a
storage dam has been constructed at Assiut,
and a barrage built at Zifta. The increase in
the value of the land owing to these labours is
enormous and some 2,000,000 acres have been
added to the cultivable area.

The corn crops include wheat, barley, maize
(autumn and summer), rice (autumn and sum-
mer), and beans, while cotton of excellent quality
is grown, the crop in 1912-13 being 7,250,000
kandars (90 lb.). Clover, sugar-cane and onions
are also largely grown, and there are some
20,000 acres of orchards and market gardens.
The live stock included 641,171 cattle, 528,382

buffaloes, 39,844 horses, 24,475 mules, and 629,438 donkeys.

Minerals—Building stone, clay, gypsum, gold, lead and zinc ores, magnesite ores, nitrate of soda, petroleum, phosphate of lime, peridot, salt, and turquoise are produced on a commercial scale and alum, copper ores, emeralds, granite, iron ores, nickel, coals, ornamental stones and sulphur are known to exist in more or less important quantities.

Manufactures—There are some cotton mills in the Delta for the manufacture of rough calico and 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.

Communications—The total length of the Egyptian State Railways on 31 March 1915, was 1,267 miles. 24,274,300 passengers and 3,593,957 tons of merchandise were carried during 1914, the net receipts being £2,066,900. The gauge is standard (4 ft 8½ in.), with the exception of 136 miles between Luxor and Shellal which are 3 ft 6 in. gauge. In addition to the Government lines, there are 826 miles of light railways operated by public companies. The principal port is Alexandria, where 1,687 vessels (3,299,000 tons) entered and 1,669 vessels (3,324,000 tons) cleared in 1914. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1914 to vessels entered 752, cleared 752. There were, in 1914, 1,227 post offices and stations, dealing with inland correspondence, 48,849,000, foreign, despatched, 13,054,000, 10 received, 19,434,000 and on March 31, 1915, 4,476 miles of telegraphs with 14,126 miles of wire, over which 3,353,545 messages were transmitted during 1914.

	1914-15	1915-16
Public revenue	£25,900,000	£25,900,000
Public expenditure	£25,900,000	£25,900,000
Annual debt charge	£25,900,000	£25,900,000

	1914-15	1915-16
Imports (Merchandise)	£25,900,000	£25,900,000
Exports	£25,900,000	£25,900,000

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1914, £7,933,746.

	1914	1915
Cash and Gold	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Coin (1000000)	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Copper	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Gold coins	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Iron manufactures	£1,000,000	£1,000,000

	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£7,933,746	£7,933,746
New cotton	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Cotton goods	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Olden Cakes	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Eggs	£1,000,000	£1,000,000

CAPITAL, Cairo Population (1907), 654,476. Alexandria, chief port, 323,246. Tanis, 54,427. Port Said, 49,884; Meluhia el Kihia, 47,922. Mansura, 42,777. Damietta, 38,722. and Zagazig, 34,699. In Upper Egypt Assiut has 29,448 inhabitants and Medinet el Fayoum 37,320.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES

Cairo—British Agent, Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E. £7,600
 Counsellor of Embassy, Sir Milne Osborn, K.C.M.G. 900
 Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. Bingham, C.M.G. (Temporary).
 and Secretary, Hon. Mervyn Herbert. 300

* £100 = £100 of old or £100 = £100 sterling.

2nd Secretary, H. Lloyd Thomas. 1000
 Hon. John Cecil. 1000
 Hon. Arthur D. Alban. 1000
 Consul, Arthur D. Alban. 1000
 Oriental Secretary, Ronald Storrie. 1000
 Vice Consul, G. G. Knox. 400 to 500
 Medical Adviser, Alexander Marnock, M.D.
 British ex-Sab-Consular Agent, Alex. W. Murdoch.

Mansurah—Vice Consul, Fredk. Murdoch.
 Zagazig—Vice Consul, G. Diacono.
 Alexandria—Consul-General, Donald Andrew Cameron, C.M.G. £2,000
 Vice Consul, A. B. Overy. £400 to 500
 Chaplain (Scott), Rev. G. M. Mackie, D.D.
 Surgeon, A. Morrison, M.D. £275
 Tanis—Cons. Agent, E. Erbe (acting).
 Port Said—Consul, F. E. Freeman. £700
 Vice Consul, B. A. W. (acting). £350 to £450
 Suez—Vice Consul, W. A. Fox-Strangways (acting).

Cairo is 250 miles from London, transit, 6 days, or by F & O mail via Brindisi, 5 days.

(A)—THE NUDAN

I. Central Administration

Governor General, His Excellency General Sir F. Reginald Wingate, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Sunder of the Egyptian Army).
 Private Sec., Maj. J. G. Symes, D.S.O.
 Mil. Sec., Maj. R. A. Moss-Morris.
 Asst. Sec., Maj. F. W. Keown Boyd.
 A.D.C., Maj. F. W. Edwards.
 Civil Secretary, Lt.-Col. L. O. P. Stalk, C.M.G.
 Asst. Sec., Maj. M. J. Wheatley.
 Sudan Agent (Law) and Director of Intelligence, Lt. Col. G. F. Clayton, C.M.G.
 Asst. Director of Intelligence, C. A. Willis.
 Intelligence Officer, Capt. R. P. Lewis.
 Legal Secretary, E. Bonham Carter, M.A.
 Advocate General, R. H. Dunn.
 Chief Justice, W. M. Murray.
 Financial Secretary, Col. E. E. Bernhart, C.M.G.
 Director of Surveys, Maj. H. D. Pearson, R.E.
 Director of Education, J. W. Cameron.
 Director of Medical Dept., E. S. (Inspector, M.D. (acting)).
 Gen. Manager of Railways, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Director of Steamers, Lt. Commander W. B. Drury, R.N.
 Director of Public Works, Capt. M. R. Kennedy, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Maj. J. P. Muir, D.D.
 Director of Information Dept., Maj. E. L. Carr.
 Director of Registration of Slaves.
 Director of Customs, Capt. C. McKay.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

North

Barber (Damir), C. B. Browne.
 Dongola (Merowe), Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.
 Halfa (Halfa), C. E. Lyall.
 Red Sea (Port Sudan), Lt. Col. C. E. Wilson.

Centre

Blue Nile (Wad Madani), G. E. Lee.
 Khartoum (Khartoum), R. E. More.
 White Nile (Dunn), K. C. F. Struve.

East

Kassala (Kassala), Capt. C. H. Townsend.
Nasser (Nasser), Maj. A. Cameron.

West

Kordofan (Oberd), Capt. D. V. Savile.

South

Bahr el-Ghazal (Wau), Maj. R. M. Fielden.
Mongalla (Mongalla), Capt. E. C. R. Swan, C.M.G.
Nuba Mountains (Tahiti), Capt. E. F. Wilson.
Upper Nile (Makak), Maj. F. W. Woodward, D.S.O.

II Egyptian Department represented.

Inspector General of Irrigation,

Area and Population.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt at 22° N. lat. to the northern shore of the Albert Nyanza at a 29° N. lat. and reaches from the French Sahara (about 28° 25' E. long.) to the north-west boundary of British (26° 30' E. long.) being about 2,400 miles from north to south and 1,200 miles from east to west at its extreme limits with a total area of 984,500 square miles. The estimated population is 10,000,000, composed of Arabs, Nubians and Nubians (of mixed Arab-Negro blood) with a small foreign element, including some 2,000 Europeans.

Government.—The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided (since 1920) by a Council, nominated from amongst the officials of the Government. All ordinances and laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. The Sudan does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals of Egypt, and has its own civil and criminal codes based on those of India and Egypt.

Local Government.—The Sudan is divided into 23 Provinces (*mudiriya*) under governors, and is sub-divided into districts (*nahiyas*). The governors are all British and are principally British officers of the Egyptian Army. **Douha**—West of the province of Kordofan and north of Bahr el-Ghazal is the tributary state of Dar Fur (capital, El Fasber), with an area of about 250,000 square miles administered by British Ali Dinar.

Defence.—Several regiments of the Egyptian Army are stationed in the Sudan which forms an excellent recruiting ground and the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army is Governor-General of the Sudan. A detached body of the British Army is quartered at Khartoum under the command of the Governor-General. The police and the locally recruited irregulars (*jeleed*) are under provincial administration.

Education.—In addition to native Koran schools there are over fifty elementary vernacular schools under the control of the Education Department: seven primary schools at Khartoum, Omdurman, Berber, Had Medani, Halfa, Suakin and Atbara where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic; a secondary school at Khartoum (Gordon College), a training college (also at Gordon College), and technical and trade schools at Khartoum, Omdurman, and Kassala.

Production and Industry.—About 2,000,000 acres were under cultivation in 1920, and this area is being extended by irrigation canals, from which the Nile water is distributed over the land by means of water canals, and by the basin system (see Egypt) in the Dongola mudiria. The

chief 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 produced for oil while an excellent quality of cotton is also grown. The forests of the south-west and south contain valuable timber, and gum and rubber are derived from the forests of Kordofan and the valley of the Blue Nile. The live stock includes camels, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and asses, while ostrich farms are established in the central region. Gold was once worked in large quantities and the mines of 1 in Bahari and Gabari have been reopened. Lignite, iron and copper are known to exist and the last two are worked by natives in the Bahr el-Ghazal mudiria.

Communications.—In 1920 about 2,500 miles of railway were open for traffic. 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 Khartoum 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. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum; the total mileage of telephone lines being 4,665 miles in 1920. There are 68 post and telegraph offices.

	1913	1920
Revenue	£71,654,000	£82,483,000
Expenditure	1,614,000	1,537,000
Imports	2,142,800	1,900,000
Exports	1,285,000	1,000,000

CAIRO-KHARTOUM at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. Population about 20,000. (Opposite Khartoum on the Blue Nile is Khartoum North (35,000) and on the White Nile is (Khartoum) (43,000) the former Mahdist capital. The journey from Cairo to Khartoum by Egyptian State Railways takes 4½ days. The mails leave Cairo twice weekly.

(C)—THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company authorized 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 266,666 shares, the purchase price being £4,000,000 and their value on 31 March 1915, £2,993,000.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 59 miles, with a width of 37 metres (121 ft 5 in.) having cost £24,000,000 to construct and enlarge the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 16 metres (52 feet). By a convention signed on 29 Oct. 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 30 administrators, of whom 20 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowners' interest).

The transit receipts in 1869 were £1,196, in 1921, £5,337,779. In 1920, £5,307,731. In 1923, £5,000,000, and in 1924, £4,820,000.

The present rate of transit dues is 6fr 50c per ton, and 6fr 20c for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1924 amounted to 200 fr on the ordinary 500 fr shares, and 60 fr on the Actions de Jouissance.

The following table shows the number and

tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1910, with the percentage of British vessels—

Year	No. of Vessels	Net Tonnage	British Tonnage
1910	4,533	16,561,896	62.9
1911	4,156	18,394,800	63.0
1912	5,373	20,275,100	63.4
1913	5,085	20,033,884	60.3
1914	4,908	19,410,000	66.5

FALKLAND ISLANDS

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 25'–53° N 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 200 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 4,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1914 of 323. Mount Adam the highest peak in the colony rises 325 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1590 and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1777, but not actually occupied. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in these islands which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale fishery, and colonised, and from that time to the present have so continued, being as a whole, the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 30° and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly hilly land, and have proved suitable for sheep, kitchen-garden, 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 sealing industries. The chief exports in 1913 were wool, whale oil and guano, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1914 was 521,144. There are three places of worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Nonconformist). The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William on the east of East Falkland.

NORTH COAST, an island 500 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), the Sandwich Group, and a part of the mainland of the Antarctic, known as Graham's Land.

	1910	1913	1914
Public revenue	£28,125	£40,770	£44,432
Expenditure	28,577	35,440	36,056
Total imports	30,054	290,222	273,279
Total exports	175,280	1,400,222	1,200,000
Imports from U. K.	20,453	150,350	162,443
Exports to U. K.	276,843	720,344	530,100

The government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 3 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency William Douglas Young, C.B. (and free) £1,500
Colonial Secretary, &c., Hon. (F. J. O'Neill) 600
Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. W. A. Thompson 300
Colonial Surgeon Hon. A. H. B. Pearce 425
Chief Justice The Governor
Postmaster, &c. M. (Ralph) Hallett 250
CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1911), 925.

Port Stanley is distant about 810 miles, transit 25 days, monthly from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy via Punta Arenas or Monte Video.

Fiji

This is a group of 200 to 300 islands (of which some are however) more uninhabited (islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean about 1,200 miles north of New Zealand which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south between 15° 45'–22° 30' N lat. and 175° E–178° W long. The gross area of the group is about 7,425 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 82° 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), coconut, sugar cane, rice, maize, and cotton. Sugar, pearl shells, nacre, buche de mer, copra, and coconut oil were for some time the chief exports, but the principal exports in 1914 were sugar, copra, bananas, tinned shell, and molasses. The Governor is appointed by the Crown and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 5 official members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 12 official and 9 unofficial members of whom 7 are elected and 5 (natives) nominated by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (Dec. 31, 1914) was estimated at 125,167 (88,775 native Fijians, 33,589 East Indian immigrants, 4,453 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1910	1913	1914
Public income	£22,297	£26,031	£27,745
Public expenditure	22,745	250,793	207,330
Public debt	22,815	771,915	160,715
Total imports	240,044	202,000	207,750
Total exports	1,050,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total imports	1,050,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total exports	1,050,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

CHIEF TOWN, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1914), 5,122.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Bligh Hamilton Sweet Scott, K.C.B. (and £1,000 as High Comm. of W. Pacific) £2,000

* See page 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Chief Justice, His Hon Charles Simon Dawson LL.B. (and £300 as Chief Justice) (W.P.)

Colonial Sec., Hon Eyre Hutson C.M.G.

Asst. Sec., A. Montgomery

Attorney-Gen., Hon A. K. Young, K.C.

Chief Medical Officer, Hon G. W. A. Lynch

Commissioner for Lands, Hon Dyson Bain

Native Commissioner, Hon K. J. Allardice

Agent-General of Immigration, Hon E. M. Booth

Receiver-General, Hon R. S. D. Rankine

Commissioner of Works, Hon W. A. Miles

Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar, General, R. Greeno (and £500 as Registrar)

High Commissioners Court

Inspector-General of Constabulary and Prisons and Sheriff, Hon Islay McEwan

Local Auditor, E. H. Morris (and £500 as Auditor, Western District)

Colonial Postmaster, H. P. St. Julian

Chief Police Magistrate, G. G. Alexander

Quota is 11,000 tons from London, transit from London, via Vancouver about 30 days and via Sydney, about 31 days

GAMBIA

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 200 miles in its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1482 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 unsuccessful. In 1661 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 Kribia, Alibreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,000 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 1, 1921, was 7,700 and that of the Protectorate 138,400. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, i.e., from June to October, but during the rest of the year it is healthy. The chief export is groundnuts which form nearly eight tenths of the total exports. They are sent chiefly to Manchester, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Beans, palm kernels, lucifer rubies and calashoes are also exported and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kani* are produced in the counties bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W. A. F. F. (4 officers and 200 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 30 men), which performs both civil and military duties. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is now vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of

2 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 2 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1920	1921	1922
Public revenue	£96,225	£144,795	£100,070
Public expenditure	81,340	95,810	120,021
Public debt	nil	nil	nil
Total imports	756,853	1,021,109	688,007
Total exports	735,178	867,287	606,187
Imports from U.K.	260,695	347,484	260,781
Exports to U.K.	50,641	68,393	65,838

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1921), 7,700.

Governor, E. J. Cameron C.M.G.

Private Secretary and A.D.C., C. K. Massey

Colonial Secretary, W. T. Campbell £600 to 700

Judge of Supreme Court, F. A. Van der Meulen

Secretary for Law, Cecil Brown £500 to 600

Legal Adviser, E. St. J. Jackson £400 to 500

Police Magistrate and Judge of Sessions, M. F. McDonnell £400 to 500

Deputy Medical Officer, A. E. Hertz £300 to 400

Superintendent of Police, A. L. Glick £400 to 500

Attending Commissioner, H. L. Price C.M.G.

£600. B. Hopkinson, £500. J. K. McCallum,

H. E. Kingston, Capt. E. B. Leese each £400

Colonial Engineer, M. J. Halls £300

Transit from London, 14 days

GIBRALTAR

a rocky promontory 11 miles in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in breadth, and 1,430 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 Rook, 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 1792-93, 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 entrepôt shipping centre. During the year 1921 4,247 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 2,303,698. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the town estate in the town and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an extensive harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and dock- ing accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The civilian population (Census of April 1921) was 29,120.

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.

	1920	1921	1922
Revenue	£206,758	£204,624	£209,725
Expenditure	£163	88,077	121,400
Imports from U.K.	606,172	918,848	871,007
Exports to U.K.	24,865	27,209	25,858

* Exclusive of allowances.

<i>Assistant Secy., C W. Wetman, C W.</i>	
<i>Challoner</i>	each £400 to £500
<i>Chief Clerk (vacant)</i>	£300 to £400
<i>Chief Justice, Sir P. C. Smyly</i>	1,500
<i>Attorney-General, W. E. Townsend</i>	1,000
<i>Solicitor-General, R. W. H. Wilkinson</i>	500
<i>Treasurer, E. B. Rhodes</i>	£800 to £1,000
<i>Chief Assistant Treasurer, S. B. Davis</i>	£500 to £600
<i>Accountant, H. M. Lewis</i>	400
<i>Senior Assistant Treasurer, H. M. Lewis</i>	
<i>P. F. Barton, R. E. Burns</i>	each £400 to £500
<i>Lt.-Col. Condy, G. C. Reyt, R. A. de</i>	
<i>Rise</i>	800
<i>Prin. Medical Officer, R. H. Twiss</i>	1,200
<i>Director of Works (vacant)</i>	1,000
<i>Genl. Manager, Rye (vacant)</i>	1,000
<i>Comptroller of Customs, P. L. H. Archer</i>	

<i>Assistant Comptroller of Customs</i>	£700 to £900
<i>O. Mitchell</i>	£500 to £600
<i>Commissioners of Prisons, J. Maxwell,</i>	
<i>C. H. Harper, J. T. Finley, F. W. H.</i>	
<i>Jackman</i>	each 700
<i>Secretary for Mines, Frank Ogill</i>	800
<i>Sec. Nature Affairs, F. H. Rowther</i>	700
<i>Postmaster General, T. B. Gooding</i>	£600 to £800
<i>Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace</i>	600 to 700
<i>Telegraph Engineer, Maj. J. T. F.</i>	
<i>O'Donoghue</i>	£600 to 700
<i>Director of Surveys, Capt. H. A. L. Hall</i>	600
<i>Chief Surveyor, E. N. Kilby</i>	350
<i>Inspector Gen. of Police, E. V. Collins</i>	£700 to 900
<i>Director of Education, D. J. (vacant)</i>	700
<i>Prison Judges, F. H. Gough, L. E.</i>	
<i>Hawley, C. E. Watson, T. A. King</i>	
<i>Pinlow</i>	each 1,000

<i>Admiral</i>	
<i>Chief Commissioners, F. C. Bullock, W. G.</i>	1,250
<i>Prin. Asst. Commissioner, A. I. Phil</i>	
<i>brick, I. E. Bell, Maj. C. F. D. O.</i>	
<i>Rew</i>	each 700

<i>Northern Territories</i>	
<i>Chief Commissioner, Capt. C. H.</i>	
<i>Almington, C. B. G. D. O.</i>	1,250
<i>Provincial Commissioners, Capt. B. M.</i>	
<i>Bennet, Capt. F. W. Buchanan</i>	
<i>Capt. E. H. Hobart</i>	each £600 to 700
<i>Distant from Liverpool, 3,900 miles, transit 24</i>	
<i>to 30 days.</i>	

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 114° 54'—114° 30' E long, and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 1 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 28 square miles. It lies close to the mainland being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Loe moon) not more than a quarter mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1842, 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 the southern part of the Kwantung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 300 square miles, with an estimated population (1924) of 500,000, of whom 400,000 were Chinese. The white residents, including naval and military, numbered 20,000.

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 20 square miles. The port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks capable of holding the largest vessels for the purpose of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1923) 28,89,000 tons, (1924) 28,70,000 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton, the length north of the Sham Chau 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 Fanling to Shao-Tau kuk 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 1,800 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence and is resorted to by Europeans. The last snow 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 62° in February and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 83 in., of which not 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 sugar, opium, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, sugar, sandalwood, tea, wax, silk, and so on.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1924 there were 64 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 15,000 pupils. The University (opened in 1923) 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 22 members, including himself a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justice of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria, population (1924), 246,500

	1923	1924
Public revenue	\$8,512,308	\$11,007,773
Public expenditure	\$8,468,000	10,775,700
Public debt, 1 Jan	£1,405,730	£1,405,730
Imports from U.K.	4,354,208	3,700,000
Exports to U.K.	675,276	528,876

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His</i>	
<i>Excellency Sir Francis H. May K.C.M.G.</i>	£5,000
<i>A.D.C., Capt. Robert Olyphant Hutchinson</i>	300
<i>Private Sec. Geoffrey Hubley Mayer</i>	300
<i>Commanding the forces, Maj. Gen. Francis</i>	
<i>Ventris</i>	

<i>Colonial Secretary, Hon. Cland Severn</i>	1,600
<i>Treasurer, do., Hon. A. M. Thomson</i>	7,000
<i>Attorney Gen., Hon. J. H. Kemp (acting)</i>	1,500
<i>Director of Public Works, Hon. W.</i>	
<i>Chatham, C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. M. Holt</i>	7,000
<i>Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Wm. Ross</i>	4,000
<i>Davies, K.C.</i>	
<i>Prison Judge, H. E. J. Thompson</i>	5,000
<i>Asst. Police Magistrate, F. A. Rhoads</i>	6,000

Capt *Supt Police*, Hon C Mel Messer \$5,000
Principal Civil Medical Officer, J T C Johnson £800
Director of Education, J. 2,000
Crown Solicitor, Paul M Hodgson (retired) 990
Harbour Master, J. C. (Capt B R H Tayleur, R N 900

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, and Suez Canal, transit, 49 days, or 7th Rivera, 28 to 23 days

JAMAICA.*

aboriginally Taino, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situated in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba within 17° 43'–28° 31' North lat and 76° 21'–78° 22' 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 1924, of 236,393, the whites numbered 125,605 colored, 123,000, Blacks 69,281, East Indians, 17,380, and Chinese, 2,112.

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 7,500 feet. From these mountains at least 20 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 108 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 38,192 (1924). 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 12, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 12 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, 1921) 57,379, the next in importance are Spanish Town pop 7,119, Montego Bay, 6,656 and Port Antonio, 7,074. Chief exports (1 Jan to 31 Dec, 1924) Fruit, 54.5 coffee, 59, sugar, 70, dye woods, 43, pimento 26, rum, 26, cocoa, 55 minor products, 77.4. The chief customers are the U.S.A., 50.9, U.K., 28.2, Canada, 7.2, other countries, 23.7

Public general revenue	£1,048,639	1924-25
Expenditure from income	1,065,437	1,060,569
Expenditure from loans	nil	nil
Public debt	3,849,890	3,893,377
Total imports	2,877,446	2,585,800
Total exports	2,430,207	2,904,533

Captain-General and Governor in Chief, His Excellency Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B. £5,000
A.D.C. and Private Secretary, Hon Robert Trevelyan

Comdng Troop, Brig General Hon L. S. Blackden

Colonial Secretary, Major Hon H. Bryan C.M.G. 1,000

Asst Colonial Secretary, R. Johnston, 150 £500 to 700

Attor-Genl, Hon L. I. Hartman, C.M.G. 900

Director Public Works, Hon J. H. W. Park £1,000 to 1,500

Superintending Medical Officer, Hon J. E. Kei M.B.C. £800 to 1,000

Collector General, Hon A. B. Miles, 1,000 £800 to 900

Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, R. E. Nunn, 600

Director of Agriculture, Hon H. H. C. Mann, 250

Inspector General of Police and Prisons, Lt Col A. E. Kershaw, 800

Director Jani Govt Ry & Couper £800 to 1,000

Director of Education, Hon I. R. Williams, £600 to 700

M.A. £600 to 700

Treasurer, Lt Col Andronou 600

Postmaster, Ellis W. 600

Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon Mr A. M. 1,000

Pascoe Judge, His Honour C. H. Leat, 1,000

Judge of Kingston Court J. P. Carroll, £800 to 900

Legation Supreme Court, H. I. Brown, 600

Atty Gen, Hon E. St. John Branch, K.C. 1,000

Attor-Genl J. F. Millburn, 800

Attor-Genl, and Master in Bankruptcy, John M. Netherdale (and five) 400

Registrar Gen, Deputy Keeper of Records, and Registrar of Titles B. Hallour, £500 to 600

Government Printer, J. C. Ford, 350

Inspector of Immigration, Lt W. Dooly, 350

Emigration Agents in India, A. Marindin, 250

R. P. Gibbs (and allowance) 250

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles, transit, 14 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, under Administrators, (4) Montserrat,

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica* full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

* Seconded for duty in India as Asst. Emigration Agent.

and (g) the Virgin Islands, with Montserrat, 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 102,225. The General Legislative Council consists of 12 ex-officio and 8 elective members, with the Governor as President.

Governor. His Excellency Sir Edward Marsh Metcalfe, K.C.M.G.
Prants 400, **A.D.C.**, Maj. W. D. 2,500

Beauchamp

Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records,

His Honour Mr F. M. Maxwell, K.C.

First Puisne Judge (vacant)

Second Puisne Judge, His Honour Mr R. Pemberton

Colonial Sec., T. A. V. Best

Attorney Gen., Hon. T. S. Sidney, K.C.

Crown Attorney, St. Kitts, E. C. Wattle

Dominion, M. J. Camacho

Auditor Gen. Hon. W. D. Auchincloss, J.

Chief Analyst (Chemist) and Superintending Engineer, H. J. Hill

Chief Inspector of Jails, Lt. Col. E. Hill

Inspector of Schools, W. Skinner, M.A.

Revenue 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14

Expenditure 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14

Public debt 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14

Imports 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14

Exports 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14

Transit, 13 to 16 days

(1) ANGUILLA (AND BARBUDA)

Anguilla is the seat of government and residence of the Governor in the West Indies. It lies in 17° 28' N. lat. and 62° 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 27,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1911 was 32,265, including 13,089 males and 19,176 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. this is one of those islands which has always been more distinctively English. It was at one time a naval and military station of some importance. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, 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.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Revenue	£33,490	£34,018	£33,517
Expenditure	33,193	34,018	34,349
Public debt	123,500	123,500	118,000
Total imports	166,774	167,377	158,078
Total exports	164,958	158,119	166,522

CAPITAL. St. John's. Population (1911), 7,450.
President & Island Sec. (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands)

Treasurer, F. W. Griffith

Magistrate, H. B. Whigham, L.S.O.

Superintendent of Public Works, C. K. Stretch

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 34' N. long. 62° 45' W. Area, 75 square miles. Population, 772.

The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Cadron family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Magistrate, O. Nugent £30
Magistrate, G. Sutherland £150 to £200
Barbuda, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population of about 200.

(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 43,393 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° 28' N. and long. 62° 48' W. and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and its 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 3,712 feet (Mount Nevis). The capital, Basseterre (1911, 1912, 1913, 1914), is a port of scenery, and had 65 sailing vessels of 1,166 tons in 1914.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 30 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 12,499. Sugar cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,395 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 28 square miles. Population (1911) 4,075. Cotton is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Public revenue	£57,078	£53,880	£50,337
Expenditure	53,508	56,061	52,159
Public debt	47,351	48,034	44,450
Imports	252,037	260,036	262,277
Exports	187,951	203,665	173,754

Administrator, T. L. Murlough, C.M.G.

Clerk and Private Sec. to the Administrator

Treasurer, Registrar of Shipping & Shipping Master, Edward R. Jones

Magistrate, St. Kitts, W. M. Wyley

Magistrate, Nevis, Captain A. Bower, L.S.O.

Superintendent of Public Works, E. D. Fougnet

Anguilla, E. R. Burton

Superintendent of Public Works, E. D. Fougnet

Anguilla, E. R. Burton

(3) DOMINICA

the largest island of the colony and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situated between 15° 20' to 15° 45' N. lat. and 62° 15' to 62° 30' W. long., 28 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,400 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, hives coffee and fruit. The population numbered 23,863 at the census of 1921, included in this total are 400 Gambia, of whom 120 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 acts as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Breezan on the south-west coast, population about 6,500, and Portsmouth, population about 1,000.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Public revenue	£43,300	£48,143	£48,856
Expenditure	40,304	47,584	53,486
Public debt	65,000	43,039	41,508
Imports	159,520	175,390	205,773
Exports	152,458	190,703	237,167

Administrator, Arthur William Mahaffy (with £200 allowance)	£750 to £900
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, Capt H. Feebles	300
Treasurer, W. H. Porter	400
Colonial Engineer, P. K. N. A. M. I. F.	400
Registrar, T. C. Lartigue	300
Postmaster, V. P. Blanchard	250
Magnificent, A. W. Robinson	£350 R. F. Garraway, N. C. Suggles, each 300
Medical Officers, H. A. A. Schell, M.D. 300	
Surgeon, R. H. Allport, A. H. B. H. S. 300	
Veterinary, E. B. Garraway	each 300

(4) MONTSEERAT

is situated in 16° 45' N lat and 62° W long 25 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 15 miles in length and 7 in breadth comprising an area of 92½ square miles with a population (census 1921) of 12,295. 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 volcanoes and several hot springs while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous the rest well cultivated. The lime-tree is largely grown and its products to the value of £2,500 were exported in 1913-14, also 299,355 lb of raw island cotton, to the value of £20,000. A flourishing fruit and vegetable preserving industry has been started—jams, preserves and pickles, of various sorts, being made in considerable quantities, and shipped to the U.K. and Canada. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1921) of 5,534.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Revenue	£22,945	£21,822	£22,881
Expenditure	20,720	20,495	11,637
Public debt	11,500	11,500	11,500
Total imports	44,795	40,358	56,764
Total exports	55,020	44,023	57,409

Commander and Treasurer, Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson, R.N.	£600
Asst. Treasurer, Hon. R. F. Dyett	250
Surgeon Medical Officer, J. C. McPherson	250
Magistrate, Esq. B. I. Menden	250

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and Denmark, form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1866 the principal are Tortola (the largest), situated 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 1921 was 5,566. 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 (1921), 450.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Revenue	£4,795	£7,335	£4,905
Expenditure	4,980	6,035	5,834
Imports	20,373	8,227	9,021
Exports	7,258	7,301	6,805

Commander and Treasurer, Leslie Jarvis	£250
Medical Officer, J. L. F. Clarke	£250

MALTA.

an island in the Mediterranean Sea 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 27 miles in length and 9 in breadth and having an area of 92½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo with an area of 24½ square miles. Gozo is the site of the 'Mellieħa' disaster in 1869 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The estimated civil population of the whole group, on April 1, 1925, was 22,695. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower classes are mainly Punjabi. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin and is held by some to be derived from the Phoenician and Arabic languages. 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 islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, figs, and lemons. It is estimated that in 1924-25 the area under cultivation in Malta and Gozo was 21,454 acres. It is estimated that 8,000 females are employed in making lace. The principal occupation of the people is in connection with shipping. On Census day, 1921, there were 22,695 persons living in Valletta, but the total population of the Colony was 22,695 to the square mile. 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. 22, 1925. 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. The military expenditure for 1924-25 amounted to £2,750,000, of which £2,500 was contributed

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 1896 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 1912-13, amounted to 23,027 tons of which 616,744 were British. In 1914 there were 22½ miles of railway (189' of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 10 of a ft. 6 in.), 83 post offices, 95 telegraph and 41 Government telephone offices in the island, with 402 miles of telegraph and 202 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 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, 8 being *ex-officio* 9 nominated by the Governor, and 18 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has 4 members, and each of the country districts 2.

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 1914 amounted to Rs. 507,382. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 10 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 1 per cent. Church of England, 1 per cent. other Christian denominations, 11 per cent. Muhammadan, and 86 per cent. Hindu, and others. The troops in the Colony on December 31, 1914, numbered 1,250.

CAPITAL, PORT LOUIS. Population in (1911) 50,060.

	1912	1913
Public revenue	Rs 11,235,641	Rs 11,142,611
Public expenditure	20,225,605	20,216,470
Public debt	£1,285,301	£1,279,000
Paper circulation	Rs 5,080,250	1,044,613,503
Total imports	37,003,209	37,059,230
Total exports	33,618,006	59,965,797

Imports from U.K.	1912	1913
Exports to U.K.	£320,822	£320,822
	293,209	1,338,104

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H. Macketh Bell, K.C.M.G. Rs 50,000

Commanding Forces, Maj. Gen. C. H. Simpson, C.B.

Colonial Sec., John Middleton 15,000

Assistant Sec., H. Henrich Heaton 7,000

Procureur & Advocate-General, R. K. K. 15,000

Receiver-General, A. A. A. 15,000

Collector of Customs and Harbour 15,000

Master, Lieut. H. C. Morogan, R.N. 9,000

Protector of Immigrants, B. A. Francis 9,000

Director of Public Works & Survey, P. Le Juge de Segrais, M.C.M. 9,000

(personal allowance, Rs. 1,000)

Registrar-General, L. M. Noel 9,000

* Census figure (31 March, 1911). Estimated population on 31 December, 1914, 60,000.

Local Auditor, A. G. Bidden	Rs. 7,500
Director, Medical & Health Dept., R. Denman, M.C.M.	10,000
Director Public Instruction, W. T. A. Rintago	25,000
Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herchevalder, K.C.	25,000
Prison Judge, Hon. W. Hayslett and H. W. Pichard	each 15,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) **RODRIGUES**, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1912), 4,800. Area, 40 square miles (sable, 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, S. Gougeoncaux Rs 7,000

(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. 1912, 577), 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' (1912) is 2,344.

Traded from London to Mauritius, 28 to 30 days.

NIIGERIA

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the right bank between Lagos on the west, and the Kamerun 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, but it is proposed to establish a new capital at Kaduna, in the heart of the country. 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 (coarse 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. During the last few years a considerable industry has arisen in connection with tin mining in the Northern Provinces. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Zungeru, a distance of 430 miles, crossing the Niger at Jebel, and a junction between this railway and the railway from Haro to Kano in the Northern Provinces, is effected by means of an extension to Minna 30 miles east of Zungeru. There is thus direct rail communication between Lagos and Kano, over a total distance of 720 miles. Further railway extensions are in progress, a line being under construction from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coal fields at Udi (40 miles). It will eventually be extended to Kaduna, to form a junction with the main

line from Lagos to Kano Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokola, Warri, Benin, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and householdery.

	1913	1914
Revenue	£3,468,908	£3,048,380
Expenditure	2,918,802	2,596,764
Total imports	7,802,819*	6,901,072*
Total exports	7,338,377*	6,610,046*
Imports from U.K.	4,036,368*	3,845,603*
Exports to U.K.	3,761,288*	4,296,901*

Governor Gen. and Commander in Chief of Nigeria His Excellency Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, C. B., C. S. I.

Chief Secretary, D. C. Cameron	£800 to 1,000
Chief Justice, Sir B. I. Speed	1,000
Prison Inspector, R. M. Tomlin	1,400
Attorney General, R. M. Tomlin	1,400
Assistant Secretary, F. A. Church	£700 to 900
Treasurer, D. H. Macgregor	£1,000 to 1,200
Comptroller of Customs, J. J. Dunlop	£900 to 1,100

Director of Marine, Lieut. Colonel J. Percival R. N.	£1,000 to 1,200
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, F. Howard	1,400
Surgeon General, J. H. C. Cunliffe	£900 to 1,000

Director of Railways and Works, J. E. E. E. E.	£1,000 to 1,200
General Manager Nigerian Railway, A. V. C.	£1,000 to 1,200
Postmaster General, J. H. C. Cunliffe	£1,000 to 1,200
Commandant Nigeria West, J. H. C. Cunliffe	1,200

Colonial Secretary, J. H. C. Cunliffe	£1,000 to 1,200
Colonial Secretary, J. H. C. Cunliffe	£1,000 to 1,200
Colonial Secretary, J. H. C. Cunliffe	£1,000 to 1,200
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Colonial Secretary, J. H. C. Cunliffe	£1,000 to 1,200
Colonial Secretary, J. H. C. Cunliffe	£1,000 to 1,200

* Including opium.

Chief Conservator of Forests, H. N. Thompson, £1,000 to £1,200

Inspector of Prisons, Maj. W. H. Beverley, £600 to 700

Director of Agriculture, W. H. Johnson, £600 to 800

Principal Medical Officer, Maj. W. H. G. H. West, £600 to 800

Director of Education, H. J. Hyde, £600 to 800

Director of Public Works, H. F. Peet, £600 to 800

Passage to Lagos from Liverpool 16 days (able communication to Lagos and Benin by land telegraph, Lagos, Zungeru, and majority of important places).

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

(British Central Africa)

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 24, 1897. The Protectorate comprises the eastern portion of British Central Africa and the control of the administration was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office on the 2nd of April 1904. The remainder of the territory is administered by the British South Africa Company.

The population of the Protectorate is estimated at roughly 1,000,000 including 700 Europeans and 400 Asiatics and it has a total area of about 400,000 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chilies, coffee, groundnuts, maize, wheat, flour, and rubber. The cultivation of export crops of cotton and tobacco is considerable and there are prospects of a steady development of these industries. Iron and tin are also exported. The principal imports are salt, kerosene, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. There are also twenty-four steamers on the Zambezi and Shire rivers. At Chinde, situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth of the Zambezi, 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 250 Europeans and 7,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government. Communication is maintained between Port Herald and Chinde by the African Lakes Company's steamers and the British Central Africa Co.

Between Chinde and Europe the means of communication are the Indian Ocean Mail Co., Messrs. Leinin, the Indian British India Steam Navigation Co., and the German East Africa Line Co.

A railway 213 miles in length, connecting Port Herald (the nearest port to the coast) with Blantyre, is open for traffic and will probably be extended to Lake Nyasa at Zomba. A railway is under construction on the north bank of the Zambezi River to connect with the existing line at Port Herald. Communication between the north bank of the Zambezi and Beira is also being undertaken, and when these lines are completed, Nyasaland will be linked to the South African railway system. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overhead with the Cape, via Port Salisbury, and with the Portuguese wires to Chinde and Quinhame. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

Revenue	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Expenditure	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Imports (incl. transit)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Exports (incl. transit)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Comptroller and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G. (with staff allowance £500) ..	£5,000		
Private Sec. and A.D.C. (vacant) ..			
Chief Secretary, H. L. Duff, C.M.G. ..	£700 to £800		
Commandant of the King's African Rifles, Col. Baldwin ..	844		
Judge of High Court, R. W. Lyall Grant ..	£700 to £800		
H.E.M. Consul and Agent, Chindie, S. Hewitt Fletcher ..	£450 to £500		
Asst. Chief Sec., A. M. D. Turnbull ..	500 to 600		
Attorney-General, Alex. Hogg ..			
Treasurer, W. Wheeler, C.M.G. ..	500 to 700		
Principal Med. Officer, H. Hearnay ..	600 to 700		
Director of Public Works and Survey, T. I. Bunkle ..	£500 to 700		

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, Sir Ernest B. Sweet- Ennot, C.M.G. ..	£5,000
(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul-General for Western Pacific) ..	
Assistant to High Commissioner (vacant) ..	£200
Chief Judicial Commissioner, C. S. Dawson ..	300
(In addition to salary as C.J. of Fiji) ..	

(c) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, and other islands situated in about 10° S and 160° E, with a total area of about 85 square miles. The *Solomon Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1893 and 1894, and in 1900 Choiseul, Yafeh, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1923-24 was £24,500, and the expenditure £28,722. Exports, 1923-24, £222,005. Imports, £206,225. White pop., 650. Native pop., 120,000. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, Charles M. Woodford, C.M.G. .. £2,000

(d) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1925. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N and 3° S latitude and 170° and 177° W longitude, consists of 26 islands, with several small islets or islets depending upon them, and the Ellice Group, between 2° S and 10° S latitude and 170° E and 175° W longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Phoenix), in lat. 0° 24' S and long. 156° 22' E, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 210 square miles. Population (1921), 20,523 natives, 300 Asiatics, and 27 Europeans. Revenue (1923-24), £20,073. Expenditure, £17,000. Imports (1923-24), £20,000. Exports (1923-24), £23,000.

The Union or Tokelau Group, Fakaofo, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1900, with a port of entry at Atafu. Resident Commissioner, E. G. Elliot, £700 to £800 (and £50 allowance).

(e) *The Fanning or Friendly Islands*.—A proclamation over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed 25 May, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the S.W. of Fiji, and 300

miles therefrom, with an area of 216 square miles, and a population on Dec. 31, 1923, of 22,222 natives of Tonga. The limits of the group are between 15° and 16° S and 171° and 177° W. Tongatabu is the seat of government, the king being Joseph Tufua II. Soil generally is fertile, the principal exports are copra, fungus, green fruit, kava, and candle-nuts. Revenue, 1923-24, £20,047. Expenditure, £20,000. Imports, £21,000. Exports, £21,000. The total shipping cleared in 1923 was 27,222 tons, all of which was British.

Agent and Consul, H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G. *Chgo*
(4) *The Phoenix Islands* (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie, Hull, Roderbury, Phoenix, and Sidney), between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S and 171° 25' and 174° W.

(5) *Palau Islands*, situated in lat. 1° 30' S, long. 128° W. Pop. (April, 1907), 244. Descendants of the natives of H. M. S. *Bounty* Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Deputy Commissioner, H. A. Richards (H.M. Consul for the Society Islands).
Chief Magistrate, Edmund McLoyle

(6) *Fanning Island*, in lat. 3° 25' N, long. 156° 22' W. Pop., 25 Europeans in connection with Pacific cable station, and about 200 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry.

Deputy Commissioner, Alfred Smith

(7) *The New Hebrides Group* lies between the 15th and 16th degrees of south latitude and the 158th and 160th of East longitude. 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 1904. Nat. pop. about 60,000. European 200. Principal exports, maize, copra, and coffee. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Nouméa and New Caledonia.

French High Commissioner, M. A. Brunet (Governor of New Caledonia)

British Resident Commissioner, M. King, £200

French Resident Commissioner, J. Miramand
President of Joint Court, Count de Buena Esperanza .. £200

(8) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

ST. HELENA.

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 222 miles S. of the Equator, 200 S.E. of Ascension, 1,200 from the nearest point of the African Continent, and 1,200 from the coast of S. America, in 15° 51' S. lat. and 15° 45' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 4½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 2,200. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,000 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 "trade" keeps the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 81° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,200 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 70°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 60° in March, there being very little difference between night and day, the lowest temperature

* Residents of all islands.

in winter 1824, and the total rainfall (1902) 44.24 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 1598. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonized it in 1602. The English East India Company seized it in 1657, but it was retained by the Dutch in 1672. In 1672 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 1805 to 1808, during which the British Government held it as a residence for Napoleon Bonaparte, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. In 1900 the island was used as a place of internment for prisoners of war from South Africa. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its property received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by a few sailing ships homeward bound from the East Indies. The tonnage dues on sailing ships were abolished in 1856, and the port is now free to all ships except when bringing or taking cargo to and from the port, the number which called in 1913 was 60. The phormium industry and lace making, both under Government control, were established during 1907. It is of strategical importance as a coaling station, and has recently been fortified by the Imperial Government. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage. The garrison was withdrawn in October, 1906.

The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

	1902	1903	1904
Public revenue	£11,328	10,048	11,411
Expenditure	9,129	9,449	10,638
Deficit	2,199	501	773
Total imports	44,412	41,749	43,394
Total exports	9,929	6,150	7,958

Imports from U.K.	37,487	37,105	37,105
Exports to U.K.	6,900	8,409	8,409

Governor, His Excellency Major H. E. S.

Councillor, C. B. C. M. A. £775

A. D. C. (vacant) £700

Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master

Robert E. Bruce £280

Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council and

Emigration Agent A. Hands and fees 150

Police Magistrate, J. J. Homages, 180

Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B. 250

Govt. Schoolmaster Leslie Tucker 210

Deputy Schoolmaster, H. E. Short, and fees 25

Manager, Govt. Press, H. J. Broadway 150

Manager, Govt. Press, H. J. Broadway 150

Distance, 4,477 miles, Transit, 27 days.

SARAWAK

Raja, H. H. Charles Johnson Brooke, C.M.G., born June 3, 1859, suc. his uncle, the Raja Sir James Brooke, June 22, 1885; M. 1889, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt (H. H. the Prince), of Highworth, Wilt.

Deputy, Charles Vyner Brooke (H. H. the Raja Muda),

born June 25, 1869, suc. his uncle, Hon. Sylvia Scott,

Deputy, Hon. J. H. Dallas £4,000

Resident, 1st Division (vacant)

Resident, 2nd Division, Hon. J. Baring

Resident, 3rd Division, Hon. J. Baring

Resident, 4th Division, Hon. J. Baring

Resident, 5th Division, Hon. J. Baring

Resident, 6th Division, Hon. J. Baring

Resident, 7th Division, Hon. J. Baring

Resident, 8th Division, Hon. J. Baring

Resident, 9th Division, Hon. J. Baring

Resident, 10th Division, Hon. J. Baring

Resident, 11th Division, Hon. J. Baring

Resident, 12th Division, Hon. J. Baring

Resident, 13th Division, Hon. R. M. Douglas £6,000

Resident, 14th Division, Hon. H. B. R. Johnson 2,700

Commandant (vacant)

Postmaster General, C. C. Robinson 2,100

Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys, H. J. Grove, A.M.C.E. 6,000

Prime Medical Officer, D. L. Greene, M.B. (acting) 4,500

Admiralty Council in England

Bertram Brooke (H. H. the Tuan Muda)

(A. Bampfylde (late Resident, 1st Division)

(H. F. Dethien (late Resident, 1st Division)

(W. J. Johnson (Legal Adviser)

Office, Millbank House Westminster, S.W.

Secretary, J. F. Rawlitt

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 500,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the mouth of the River Lawas, where it touches the boundary of the Sultanate of Brunei. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kuching, and Batang-Lapar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 20,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lapar, 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 with a council of 7 (3 Europeans and 4 Malay magistrates), and a general council of 50, composed of Europeans and Malay officials and native chiefs, and meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 50, appointed by the Governor. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. Other concessions have been made in 1866, 1889, 1890, and 1904, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was purchased from the British North Borneo Company in 1906. The country produces sugar, gutta-percha, india rubber, beawax, bird's nests, oil, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. A large petroleum field has been discovered in the Baram district, and promises to become a valuable asset. Gold exports, (1909) £1,330,440, (1910) \$952,129 (1911) \$998,915, (1912) \$1,070,200 (1913) \$1,077,000

	1902	1903	1904
Revenue	\$1,521,520	\$1,460,070	\$1,076,600
Expenditure	1,433,430	1,300,431	1,400,797
Imports	6,000,000	5,000,000	—
Exports	2,500,000	2,000,000	—
Imports from U.K.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Exports to U.K.	1,700,000	1,400,000	2,000,000

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching Population (1902), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,000 miles. Transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams and by post from Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday, arriving on Thursdays.

SEYHELLES

The Seychelles Islands, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1790, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1804. By letters patent of Sept. 1, 1907, 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 428½ square miles of which Mahé occupies nearly 35 square miles. The population of all the islands (Census 1907) was 22,620 (Mahé 17,721, Praslin 2,058, La Digue 1,364, other islands 1,580), an increase since the Census of 1902 of 2,444. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé has an excellent harbour, it is an Admiralty coaling station, and depot for patent fuel. Although only 4½° of the Equator the islands are very healthy: the death rate in 1904 being 15.36 per 1,000. There are 24 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, and a grant in aid of Rs 22,000 was voted for 1904, there is a Government college (King's College) and a school (Victoria School), maintained at an annual cost of nearly Rs 30,000, for higher education.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, coco nuts, coco-nut oil, tortoise shell, cinnamon, essential oils, wax and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 60 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coconut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé and, in larger quantities, in Praslin where there is a famous valley. Mahé is in telegraphic communication with all important parts of the world via Mauritius and Zanzibar. The Government is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (1 ex officio and 2 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1902	1903	1904
Revenue	Rs 475,304	Rs 527,154	Rs 525,055
Expenditure	560,000	520,600	520,500
Imports	1,175,511	1,277,943	1,441,548
Exports	1,757,046	2,484,202	2,115,503
Savings Bank			
Deposits	66,904	77,120	57,125
Debt	208,124	199,031	189,688

Capital, Victoria

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt Col Charles Richard Mackay O'Brien C.M.G.

Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Council, G. J. du Boulay

Chief Justice, E. B. Logan

Crown Prosecutor, &c. R. D. Linnville

Treasurer and Collector, L. O. Chitty

Auditor, W. F. Baldwin

Chief Med. Off., J. B. Addison, M.B.C.S.

Superintendent of Public Works and Survey, and Chairman, L.B.C.D., W. M. Vaudin

Inspector of Schools and Principal of King's College, D. W. McLeod

Caretaker of Botanic Station, E. Dupont

Inspector of Police & Dept. of Prisons, L. A. Toussaint

Letters from London via Marseilles, 19 days, to London, 15-19 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 220 miles with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1904 its population was 75,000, of whom 600 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 1866 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 220 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 220 miles between 10° 40' and 13° 21' of W long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq miles, and its population about 1,300,000. For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 districts under District Commissioners. The principal peoples being the Limbas and Kuranfos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mandos in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts and palm oil, but ginger, pineapples, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1904 reached £59,373. Before the outbreak of the War, the trade in this commodity was chiefly with Hamburg. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour on West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 22½ miles in length extends in a north easterly direction from Bo to Makene. 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 services.

With regard to its constitution, 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.

	1902	1903	1904
Public revenue	£320,225	£364,373	£375,500
Public expenditure	544,417	608,430	600,125
Total imports	1,424,864	1,720,203	1,405,040
Local exports	1,540,754	1,721,254	1,320,470
Imports from F.R.	912,054	1,128,063	990,796
Exports to F.R.	578,721	593,091	207,681

Governor, His Excellency Richard James Wilkinson, C.M.G.

A.D.C. and Private Sec. (vacant)

Chief Justice, G. E. T. Parrell

Colonial Secretary, F. A. C. Hollis, C.M.G.

Attorney-Gen., F. E. A. Maude

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

Treasurer, J. E. O. Johnson, £100 * £500 to £800
Comptroller of Customs, J. A. P. Viret, £500 to £700
Circuit Judge, R. V. Parodi, £900
P. M. O. † E. Rice, £1,000
Solicitor-Gen., E. Greenwood, £500 to £700
Registrar-General, and Police Magistrate,
 K. J. Beatty, £500 to £700
Director of Public Works, C. A. (op
 land, £500 to £1,000
General Manager (Railway), H. C. Morcom, £1,000
P. M. G. and Savings Bank, H. F. March, £500 to £700
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Right Rev.
 J. Wainale, D.D.

Staff of Imperial Force

Major-General Commanding, J. F. Daniell,
 A.D.C., Lt. E. A. M. Bear
Genl. Staff Officer, Maj. B. F. Fance, V.R.
 D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Maj. R. Litchfield
 (acting)

Commanding R.A., Lt. Col. H. L. Kinks
Commanding R.E., Maj. E. H. Rooke
Commanding A.S.C., Maj. W. F. Robinson
Senior M.O., Maj. J. H. Douglas, R.A.M.C.
Chief Ordn. Officer, Capt. W. (1) Dixon
Commanding Engineer, Maj. H. S. D. Stuart

Freetown is 3,075 miles from Liverpool, transit,
 22 to 23 days.

SOMALILAND

(The Somaliland Protectorate)

In 1884, a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a country now subject (except where reserved for Great Britain and Italy) to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 60,000 sq. miles. The population mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan tribe, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaty with Abyssinia and Italy: the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. In May, 1890, all troops were withdrawn from the interior, the 6th Battalion King's African Rifles was disbanded, and a policy of strict coastal concentration was then adopted. This policy having disappointed expectations, a Camel Constabulary, 150 strong, under the command of the late Mr R. C. Corfield, was raised at the end of 1892 to check inter-tribal fighting which by this time had assumed serious proportions. A measure of peace among the friendly tribes was quickly restored, but in August, 1893, the corps, at a strength of 200 rank and file, encountered at Dulmadoba a raiding party of dervishes estimated at 2,000 rifles, and in the action which ensued, though heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, the Constabulary sustained casualties amounting to 50 per cent, including the commandant killed. The force thereupon fell back on Sheikh, and reinforcements of Indian Infantry were moved up from the coast. His Majesty's Government later decided to increase the forces of the Protectorate, in order to preserve the necessary grazing grounds of the friendly tribes from dervish attack, and to maintain peace among the tribes living in the west. The strength of the Indian contingent has accordingly been raised to 400 rank and file, and the Camel Constabulary reconstituted with an establishment of 9 officers and 300 men, both

units being under the command of Lieut.-Col. Calvert, D.S.O.

The Protectorate was transferred in 1896 from the administration of the India Office to that of the Foreign Office, and on April 1, 1902, to that of the Colonial Office.

Total imports	1901-02	1902-03
Total exports	£443,364	£298,000
	273,403	215,596

Commissioner, F. H. Archer, C.M.G. £200

Deputy do., Lieut.-Col. 1. Astley Cubitt

Treasurer, H. T. Powell, £500

Commandant of Indian Contingent, Capt. H. C. Dobbs, 600

Medical Officer, A. J. M. Page, R.E. £400 to £500

Brake Blackman, A. L. Fitzmaurice, £400 to £500

Principal towns, Berbera, Brilima, and Zeyla.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION

High Commissioner for South Africa, His

Excellency the Right Honourable

Viccount Buxton, F.R.S., C.M.G.

(also receives £10,000 as Governor

General of the Union of South Africa.) £3,000

Imperial Secretary and Accountant,

C. H. Rudwell, C.M.G., 1,700

Chief Clerk, L. O. E. Dutton, 750

Resident Commissioner, Southern and

Northern Rhodesia, H. J. Stanley,

C.M.G., 1,800

Secretary, C. D. Douglas-Jones, 800

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 1902 in Lord Selborne by a similar Commission, dated May 30 1902 in Lord Haldane, and by another, dated May 24 1904, in Lord Buxton, who is also Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Bechuanaland 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, 1901, 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.

BASUTOLAND

(The Territory of Basutoland)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, lying between 28° 45' and 30° 45' south latitude and 27° and 29° 30' East longitude, with an area of 11,726 square miles. The Census of 1901 showed 403,111 natives and 1,366 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 Matuti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy

* Exclusive of allowances. † Member of Council.

* Exclusive of allowances.

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, and Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1899, the distance from Cape Town being 1,364 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (322 miles) was completed in Oct., 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs outwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The section from Bulawayo to the Wankie coal fields to the Victoria Falls (282 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line crosses the Zambezi at the Victoria Falls, traverses Northern Rhodesia, and, crossing the border (507 miles), extends a further 272 miles to Kampoko towards Bulama, in the Belgian Congo State. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (28 miles), and has been extended to Fincha (4 miles). A narrow gauge line (2 ft.) leaves this branch at Basket Junction and runs to Ayrshire mine (26 miles), and 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 (32 miles), another runs from Bulawayo and Gwelo to West Nicholson (104 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east, another connects Bulawayo with the Masopo Hill, where the founder of Rhodesia is buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Umtali has been extended to Victoria (125 miles).

Telegraphs.—The *African Transcontinental Telegraph Line* ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as 3,131 in German East Africa, about 3,350 miles from the Cape.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Area and Population.—The total area is 148,575 square miles, and the estimated population (1923) 775,000, of whom 30,344 are Europeans. The native population is estimated at 715,793 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 1899, 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 15 members, of whom six are nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State, and 10 are elected by the registered voters.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1894, 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, and Umtali.

Industry.—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 crumbing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced by June 30, 1903, was of the value of £30,692,594. The output for the year ended December 31, 1904, was valued at £2,300,000. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chromite iron, asbestos, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities.

Administrative revenue, 1904-15 £782,000
Administrative expenditure, 1904-15 763,000

SALISBURY, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,000 ft. above sea-level (white population, census, 1911 3,991). **BULAWAYO**, the largest town in Mashonaland, 4,450 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of nearly 6,000 in 1911.

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. Nearly 1,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers, whose operations are chiefly ranching; over 50,000 head of cattle are being grazed by them. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular have been discovered. Indigenous Indian rubber is found in large areas. Cotton is grown with success, and some 50,000 acres are now devoted to it. The country is well timbered, and well watered by the Zambezi and Kafue rivers and their affluents. There are large herds of native cattle. Game is also abundant.

The total area is about 290,000 sq. miles, and the population was estimated in 1911 at 265,000, of whom 1,497 are Europeans.
Administration revenue, 1903-14 £137,990
Administration expenditure, 1903-14 200,199

SWAZILAND.

(The Swaziland Protectorate.)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwa Ngunwe) 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 6,550 square miles, and the population (1901) 20,350, of whom 1,283 are whites, the remainder being *Amu-Swazi* (Bantu or Swazi). Swaziland is divisible 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.

On June 29, 1909, an Order in Council was issued conferring on the Governor of the Transvaal

The exports comprise—gutta-percha gambier, pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, para rubber, shells, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs, copra, rattans, coffee, gums, tin, preserved pine apples, &c.

The chief imports are rice, cotton piece goods, opium, petroleum, and coal.

	1912.	1914.
Public revenue	\$38,377,787	\$34,015,882
Public expenditure	20,450,818	20,180,188
Public Debt (Dec 1)	\$6,913,852	nil
*Imports	\$484,152,611	\$397,373,125
*Exports	388,909,705	334,126,000
Imports from U.K.	\$4,933,084	41,907,404
Exports to U.K.	98,100,309	65,504,004

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Sir Arthur Henderson

Young, K.C.M.G.

£5,000

A.D.C. (vacant)

450

Coming Troops, Brig Gen D.H. Ridout,

C.M.G., R.E.

1,300

Colonial Secretary (vacant)

5,500

Res. Commissioner of Penang, A.T. Bryant

£800 to £1,000

De. Malacca, L.E.P. Villierston

£800 to £1,000

Chief Justice J.A.S. Bucknill

2,000

Attorney General, G.A. Goodman

2,500

Treasurer, A.M. Pannaloy

\$7,800

Colonial Engineer, Hon. F.J. Pinnett

£1,050 to £1,200

Prison Judge, L.V. Woulton

1,300

Do L.P. Ender

1,200

Do P.I. Mayville

1,200

Do A. E. H. Shaw

1,200

Assistant General, H. Marriott

\$7,800

Inspector General, A.D. V. Miles

£800 to £1,000

Assistant Colonial Secretary and (Hon.)

Comptroller M.H. McArthur

£800 to £1,000

Inspector of Police, Capt. A.B. Chan

1,200

Deputy Judge (Singapore), G.A. Hall,

\$6,000. H.W. Fumstone, £800 to

\$1,000 (Penang), W.C. Mitchell

\$6,000

Prison Med. Off., W. Guinness Ellis,

M.D.

6,500

Registrar of Companies and Official

Assignee, C.J. Saunders

£1,050 to £1,200

Master Attendant (vacant)

£750 to 900

All salaries are stated exclusive of allowances.

SINGAPORE is an island situated on 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 17 miles, and its breadth 12 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 49 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. $1^{\circ} 16' N$ and long. $103^{\circ} 53' E$, 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 number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1914, exclusive of native craft, was 11,941, with a tonnage of 28,019,130. The total for the whole colony was 19,936, with a tonnage of 44,499,797. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 44,729 (tonnage, 2,997,044). 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 \$30,000,000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 300 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, spirits, wines, beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The aggregate trade returns for 1914 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$326,222,029, the value of exported ton being \$40,224,845.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in $5^{\circ} 18' N$ lat and $115^{\circ} 15' E$ long and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles and its population is 6,446. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, 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 (1914), \$1,065,869, exports, \$346,003.

Resident, F.W. Douglas.

The Crook 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 Crook Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and a population of about 300. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1914 was 99,780 tons.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales Island (population, 1911 141,220), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1911, 128,998), and the Dudding's Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula in lat. $5^{\circ} 16' N$, long. $100^{\circ} 21' E$, and was ceded to the Government of India in 1906 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 1914 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$220,001,973, the export of tin from the port being \$44,773,920 in 1914.

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 1906, with some land of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as

* Exclusive of coasting trade.

compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, sugar, spices, tobacco, and rubber plantations.

The **Dindings Territory** (area 2½ square miles, population in 1921, 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 20 miles long by about 20 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 700 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 1606, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1824, 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 1921 was 124,081.

Aggregate trade, 1924 £66,821,049 (including para rubber, \$14,443,900 exported in 1924.)

Singapore, distant 8,700 miles, 7 transit, 4 days Penang, 20 days, 14 Malacca, 23 days.

THE MALAY STATES.

(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, who controls the Residents subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,926 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 1,235,999. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 45,228 Ipoh (Perak) 22,071, Taiping (Perak) 24,000, Kampar (Perak) 12,404 Seremban (N.S.) 8,694 Klang (Sel.) 7,500, and Teluk Anson (Perak) 6,900.

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 600 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 Lines on the West Coast through Kelantan are being constructed, to connect with the Southern States. Railways and afford free communication with Bangkok. The journey between Bangkok and Penang will then take 36 hours instead of, as at present, 6 days by sea. There are 2,000 miles of road, and 1,000 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats. The chief export and

source of revenue is tin, of which about one half of the world's supply is produced. Rubber, coconuts, and rice are extensively cultivated. 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 55 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 92°, and the minimum 70°.

The States maintain a regiment of Sikh troops (the Malay States Guides), and are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	\$44,329,721	\$37,370,043
Public expenditure	47,077,581	35,000,027
Public debt	nil	nil
Total imports	\$86,409,137	\$74,400,005
Total exports	148,669,498	122,400,000
Imports from U.K.	13,009,443	16,224,000
Exports to U.K.	26,667,843	21,789,044

High Commissioner The Governor of the Straits Settlements (Singapore).

Chief Secretary to Government Sir Edward Lewis Brockman, K.C.M.G. (Kuala Lumpur) £2,000

British Residents —

Perak, R. G. Watson £1,300

Selangor, R. G. Broadrick £1,000

Negri Sembilan, A. H. Lemon £1,000

Pahang, E. J. Brewster £1,000

Chief Judicial Commissioner Sir T. D. M. L. Braddell £1,000

Judicial Commissioners, J. R. Innes, L. P. Edson, R. C. Edmunds, — Macby each £1,000

Secretary to High Commissioner, W. George Maxwell O.M.G. (acting) £1,000

Under Secretary to Government, C. W. C. Farr £1,000

Legal Adviser, F. Beilfield £1,000

Command Malay States Guides, Lt. Col. C. H. B. Lee £1,000

Director of Public Works, R. O. S. Anderson £1,000

General Manager Railways, G. H. Fox (acting) £1,000

Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood £1,000

Comptroller of Police, W. W. Douglas £1,000

Director of Education, J. B. Elton £1,000

Revenue-General, Lt. Col. H. M. Jackson, F.R.S. £1,000

Assistant Gen. F. W. Talbot £1,000

Director, Posts and Tel., W. A. White (acting) £1,000

Government Engineer, Lt. Col. H. M. Jackson, F.R.S. £1,000

Gen. Warden of Mines, W. E. Kenny £1,000

Commr. Trade and Customs, F. J. Field £1,000

Controller of Labour, J. R. D. Aldworth £1,000

Asst. Surveyor General, H. B. Rhu (acting) £1,000

Principal Medical Officer, C. L. Sanson £1,000

Director Institute Med. Research, E. Fraser £1,000

Director of Agriculture and Hort. Mycological, L. Lawton-Brown £1,000

Geologist, J. R. McIlwain £1,000

Director of Mines, H. C. Robinson £1,000

Supt. Printing Dept., B. Mahany £1,000

* Exclusive of allowances.

Kuala Lumpur is distant 4,500 miles from London, transit, 21 days (via Peking)

(a) 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. 12, 1895, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1924, 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 Spain to Great Britain by the Anglo-Spanish Treaty of March 16, 1898.

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 Muhammadanism.

JOHORE, with an area of 9,000 square miles and a population (1924) of 180,478. On the west the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Capital Johore Bahru population, 9,359. The rubber estates are important.

Revenue	1924
Expenditure	\$4,258,896
Public Debt	1,629,734
Imports	1,854,499
Exports	1,629,734
	56,535,460

Sultan, H. H. Ibrahim, K. C. M. G. born 1873

succeeded his father, 1895.

General Adviser, D. G. Campbell, C. M. G.

Legal Adviser, M. H. Whitley.

KEDAH between 4° 5' - 6° 35' N. lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1924 was 255,000, and the approximate area 2,500 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 20,000. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 36 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police and Medical departments.

Revenue	1924
Expenditure (including special services)	\$2,573,792
Public Debt	999,518
	2,780,253

Sultan, H. H. Abdulhamid, K. C. M. G.

Regent, H. H. Ibrahim.

British Adviser, W. G. Maxwell.

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 22,700. The capital is Kangas, a few miles up the Perlis River. Rice is the principal crop.

Revenue	1924
Expenditure	\$770,670
Public Debt	26,450
	536,898

Raja, H. H. Ayed Alwi.

British Adviser, R. C. Eckhardt.

KELANTAN lies between 4° 35' - 6° 25' N. and 100° 25' - 100° 45' E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 100

miles and a breadth of 30 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile producing rice, 1,000,000 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 largest portion is mountainous and barren. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 20,000.

Revenue	1924
Expenditure	\$770,670
Public Debt	26,450
	536,898

Sultan, H. H. Muhammad, K. C. M. G.

British Adviser, W. Langham-Carter (acting).

TRENGGANU, between 4° 25' - 5° 45' N. and 100° 25' - 100° 35' E. lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area about 6,000 square miles. Population (1921), 124,077. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports are dried fish (\$572,000), tin ore (\$403,000), wolfram (\$57,000), and copra (\$315,000). The capital, Tumpuan, on the river of that name, contains 13,551 inhabitants.

Revenue	1924
Expenditure	\$265,380
Public Debt	170,404
	293,126

Sultan, H. H. Zamet a bidin.

British Agent, C. N. Maxwell.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3' - 10° 50' N. lat. and 60° 35' - 61° 55' W. long., and is about 60 miles in length by 35 in breadth, with an area of 1,850 square miles (470,000 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1921 of 233,552 (including Tobago). The estimated population on March 31, 1924, was 325,145. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1590 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 63,000), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies with electric lighting, tram, and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 5,667) about 30 miles south of the capital, Princetown (pop. 4,469), and Arima (pop. 4,000). A remarkable phenomenon in the pitch lake near the village of La Brea, 120 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply, in 1923, 206,426 tons (5,430,865) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cacao, molasses, rum, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1923) were sugar, rum, molasses, bitumen, and cacao (\$2,043,865 lb.). 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 out on 13 different fields. 49 prospecting licenses, and exploration licenses covering an area of 120,126 acres, have been issued. There are 124 miles of railway open, 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. Three large and wealthy companies, besides smaller ones, are busily engaged in prospecting and boring for oil. 3,053,846 galls. were exported during the year 1912-13, as compared with 15,564,977 galls. during 1912-14, a larger exportation is anticipated for 1914-15. Four small refineries are being operated, which make sufficient petrol for local consumption and export to the neighbouring colonies. Crude oil is used by local factories for fuel purposes.

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Revenue	£550,743	£530,513	£570,760
Expenditure	939,755	947,881	751,988
Public debt	1,047,793	1,045,093	1,391,190
Imports	1911	1912	1913
Exports	£3,018,428	£4,060,335	£4,928,360
	£4,799,486	4,479,597	5,205,073

Tobago was annexed in 1880 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 12° of N. lat. and 6° 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 124 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 80,746. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies, the temperature varies from 82° to 88°.

There are two towns in the island, 114. Scarborough (pop. 220) and Plymouth (pop. 535).

Governor, His Excellency May Sir John Robt. Chancellor, K.C., J.C.M.G., D.S.O. £5,000
Private Secretary, G. D. Owen
A.D.C., Capt. C. R. C. Boyle
Colonial Secretary, S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G.

Assistant Do., W. M. Gordon	£1,350 to 1,500
Attorney-General, H. C. Gollan, K.C.	£600 to 750
Command. Loc. For. & Insur. & Constab.	
Col., Lt. Col. G. D. Swan, C.M.G.	1,000
Auditor-General, E. Gervase Ruabe, C.M.G.	800
Chief Justice, Sir A. W. van Lacle-Smith	1,600
Director of Public Works, Arch. G. Bell, C.M.G., M.I.C.E.	1,200
Inspector of Mines, Percival Stevens, A.M.L.C.E.	800
Solicitor-General, Robt. R. A. Warner, K.C.	600
First Police Judge, A. D. Russell, LL.B.	£1,000 to 1,200
Second Police Judge, R. B. Wright, LL.B.	1,000
Collector of Customs, H. H. Walcott, C.M.G.	£800 to 900

Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands, H. F. Gan
Deputy
Revenue-General, Denis Rhyne
Protector of Immigrants, A. H. W. de
Bouville
Registrar-General, T. J. Potter
Postmaster-General, A. E. C. Ross
Harbour Master, Capt. J. B. Saunders
Surgeon-General, H. L. Chase, M.D.
Schools Inspector (vacant)

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 82,000), Trinidad, 14 days

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6' S. and long. 15° 5' W. discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers about 200, 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 a 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, 650 and 1,205 ft. above the sea level respectively. The smaller islands, Stollenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOVERNMENT ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20' S. and 6° 44' W., lies about 80 miles 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 Bahamas group, from which Government they were separated in 1886. In 1893 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 400 miles. They have an area of about 270 square miles. The population in 1911 was 5,625, of which the principal island Grand Turk contains 2,661. 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.

	1911	1912	1913
Revenue	£8,113	£10,867	£9,051
Expenditure	8,000	8,505	9,300
Total imports	27,665	30,231	28,191
Total exports	25,947	27,808	28,348

Commissioner and Acting Judge, G. Whitfield Smith
Grand Turk, 100 U.S., 13 days

UGANDA.

(The Uganda Protectorate.)

A British Protectorate over the territory of Uganda was proclaimed in the London Gazette of June 19, 1894, and included only the country subject to King Mwanga, known as Buganda, bounded by the territories known as Nyanza,

Bunyoro, Ankole, and Toro. This Protectorate has since been extended, and now includes Ankole, Toro, and Kigezi, which form the Western Provinces. Bunyoro, the territories east of the Nile to the south boundary of the Sudan and the land on the west bank of the river between the Nile, the Belgian-Congo Frontier and the Sudan forming the Northern Province, the districts of Busoga, Bukedi, Teso, Lango, and Karamoja forming the Eastern Province, and the territory between Lake Rudolf and the south boundary of the Sudan and the eastern boundary of the Northern Province, which is known as the *Rudolf Province*. The Buganda Province lies on the north west shore of Lake Victoria, about 800 miles by railway and steamer from Mombasa, the coast port. It is situated on and to the north of the Equator. Bunyoro lies further to the north between the Victoria Nile and Lake Albert. The Eastern Province extends from the Victoria Nile to Mount Elgon and the N.W. boundaries of the East Africa Protectorate. Toro lies to the W. of Buganda, and Ankole to the N.W. The population in March, 1904, was estimated at a total of 2,997,494—303 Europeans, 3,500 Asiatics, and 2,693,691 natives. The total area is 109,300 miles (60,700 land and 48,600 water).

The principal town of Buganda is Kampala, but the headquarters of the Protectorate Administration is at Entebbe, 25 miles distant, on the shores of Lake Victoria. The port on Lake Victoria for Kampala is Port Bell, which is connected with Kampala, 7 miles away, by a railway. The export trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton, £335,146, coffee, £41,005, £115,000, cotton seed, £18,270, ghee, £15,000. The trade in ivory has decreased owing to the War. The principal imports in 1904 were, yarns and textiles, £140,144, provisions, £100,000, hardware, £17,000, cotton blankets, £10,000, gunpowder, £15,000, sugar, £10,000, railway materials, £10,000, machinery, £14,000, galvanised iron sheets, £12,000. Uganda is connected by telegraph with Mombasa (East Africa Protectorate), and there are six Government steamers on Lake Victoria, including two of 600 and two of about 1,000 tons displacement. There are three stern-wheel steamers on Lake Kioga and one paddle steamer launch and several sailing craft on Lake Albert.

A railway 6½ miles in length has been constructed between Jinja, in Busoga, and Nansau, at the entrance of the Nile on Lake Kioga. Motor transport is increasing with the development of the country, and regular services are established in the Buganda Province, the Eastern Province, and in the Northern Province on the system of roads constructed for the purpose.

In July, 1897, Mwanga left Uganda and headed an insurrectionary movement in Buddu, which was suppressed. He then fled to the neighbouring German territory, and his infant son, David Chwa, was declared King of Uganda, with a native council of regency. King Mwanga died in May, 1898. In Sept., 1897, a mutiny broke out among the Sudanese troops in the Protectorate, which was only suppressed after several months' fighting, in circumstances of great difficulty and danger, in which several British officers lost their lives (Paily Paper, Africa, No. 10, 1898). The military forces have since been completely reorganised.

The *Uganda Railway*—A survey of the route to be followed by a railway to connect Uganda with the coast at Mombasa was made in 1890. In 1893

construction was commenced, and the last rails were laid at the terminus on Victoria Nyanya (94 miles) on December 20, 1901, on which date the first locomotive completed the journey from the sea to the lake. The administration of the railway (with the Busoga railway and railway marine and the Kampala Port Bell railway) is under the management of the Uganda railway in the East Africa Protectorate. A three-wire telegraph line has been erected along the railway and thus is linked to the Uganda system which connects all principal administrative posts by telegraph with the Government headquarters at Entebbe. A volunteer reserve has been organised which was called out for local defence purposes after the outbreak of war.

	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Revenue (local)	£338,055	£366,569	£410,830
Grant-in-aid	35,000	35,000	35,000
Expenditure	398,147	398,180	409,833
Imports	779,949	807,050	807,197
Exports	437,010	605,354	628,565

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Frederick John Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1901) (£500 duty) £5,000
 Chief Secretary H. R. Wallis, C.M.G. (£50 duty) £200 to 300
 Provincial Commis. J. A. Kinnies, C.M.G., P. Spire, J. W. G. Eden
 Bounding (£50 duty) £500 to 700
 Chief Justice, J. W. Lortie (£50 duty) 500
 Police Judge, C. A. Barrett-Landau (£70 duty) 700

Attorney-General, D. Kingdon (£50 duty) £500 to 600
 Principal Medical Officer, A. D. P. Hodges, C.M.G. £750 to 850
 Asst. Chief Secretary E. B. Jarvis (£50 duty) £500 to 600
 Treasurer, G. D. Smith, C.M.G. (£50 duty) 500 to 700

Dir. of Public Works, C. V. A. Esment (£50 duty) 600 to 750
 Director of Surveys and Land Officer, R. C. Allen (£50 duty) £500 to 600
 Director of Agriculture S. Simpson (£50 duty) £500 to 700
 Commandant of 4th Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt. Col. L. H. Hackett (£144 duty) 700

CAPITAL (Administrative Headquarters), Entebbe

WEIHAWEI

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37° N., longitude 122° 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 to English miles wide along the entire coastline, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1902 of 147,777. 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 120°—an area of 2,500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winters 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. Wallswell is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the port of Shanghai.

Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G.
District Officer and Magistrate (S. Division), R. F. Johnston.

De. (H. Division) R. A. Sij
Financial Assistant and Inspector of Police, F. Cridge.

Inspectors of Police, A. Whittaker, F. Purvey,
P. Crawley.
Medical Officers, W. M. Muir, M.B., B. W. Bell, M.B.

WINWARD ISLANDS

The Windward, or southern, group of the West Indian Islands includes Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, and Tobago of them, Barbados is a separate colony with its own governor, and Tobago is attached to Trinidad. The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 968 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 137,264. There is one Governor for the three islands, but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. There is a Court of Appeal consisting of the judges of the three colonies and of Barbados, a common Audit, and a common Lunatic Asylum, but, with this exception, each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. H. Macdonald-Smith, K.C.M.G. £15,000
Private Secretary & A.D.C., C. N. Rhee. 1000
Transit, about 14 days.

GRENADEA

(AND THE GRENADINES)

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30'–13° 30' N lat. and 60° 30'–61° 30' W long., and is about 35 miles in length and 22 miles in breadth. It is about 65 miles north of Trinidad, 55 miles S.E.W. of St. Vincent, and 200 miles N.W. of Barbados. Area, about 35,100 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), 47,992 (1911). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Concepcion. It was originally colonized by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1763.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timber. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 24 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Public revenue	£25,200	£27,000	£27,700
Expenditure	24,000	25,000	25,200
Public debt	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total imports	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Total exports	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Colonel Sec. Herbert Ferguson. £200 to £250
Treasurer, E. D. Leborne, L.S.O. £200 to £250
Chief Justice, Hon. F. H. Parker, M.A. 500
Attorney General, H. J. Patterson 400
Magistrate, Southern District, John Stuart Martin 400

Magistrate, T. M. Combs, W. Dist. 400
T. B. C. Maguire, A. Dist. 400
District Commr. of Curacao 200
Postmaster, Gerald Smith 200
Registrar, Sup. Court, D. J. Garraway 200

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 2,400 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1911), 6,000.

ST LUCIA

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 30' N lat. and 60° 30' W long. at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 22 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 22 miles N.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 (1911) of 51,000. 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 3,542 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1911) are sugar (75,000 cwt.), rum (12,000 gals.), cocoa (14,000 lbs.)—which is now extensively cultivated—fuel and sticks. Limes are being planted, and the industry promises to become important. In 1911 12,113 gallons of lime juice were exported. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1911, 4,000), and Soufriere (pop. 1,200). Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depot. In 1911, 747 steamers (tonnage 1,587,000) entered Port Castries.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Public revenue	£66,000	£67,000	£67,700
Expenditure	67,000	68,000	69,000
Public debt	144,000	140,000	130,000
Total imports	375,000	380,000	360,000
Total exports	387,000	374,000	347,000

Administrator & Civil Sec. Hon. C. Olden. £1,000
Murray (and allowance £300) £1,000

Chief Justice, F. H. Collier 500
Attorney General, F. C. O. Williams 500
Treasurer 500
Colonial Engineer, M. A. Murphy 500
Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon 500
Magistrates, T. A. Drysdale £400, A. F. Palmer 200
Chief of Police, Maj. G. I. J. Golding 400
Postmaster, R. O'Neil 500
Inspector of Schools, T. E. Oudet, M.A. 500

ST VINCENT

an island about 55 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 30' N lat. and 60° 30' W long., is 28 miles in length and 12 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 130 sq. miles, and a population (March 31, 1911) of 20,000. It was a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,000, 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 1903 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, coconuts, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Slaves have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown	Population (1901), 4,300.
Public revenue	1902-13 £39,000 1903-14 £34,373 1904-15 £32,400
Expenditure	1902-13 33,000 1903-14 28,173 1904-15 24,045
Total imports	1902 £129,140 1903 £120,000 1904 £109,319
Total exports	1902 121,000 1903 115,000 1904 109,705

Administrator and Colonial Sec. R. Pop ham Lobb, C.M.G. (and £200 allowance) £600
 Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor, and Police Magistrate of 1st District, Anthony De Freitas 600
 Attorney-General, A. C. Vincent Prior 400

ZANZIBAR

(The Zanzibar Protectorate)

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1896 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Kasid Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Pangani Bay and north as War sheikh, but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruwusu 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 Jamu, Manda, Patta, and Mwa, together with the port of Kismayu with a radius of 20 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, 1912, 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.

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, the Deutsche Ost Africa Linie, and the Societa Nazionale de Servizi Marittimi, and a three-weekly service to and from Bombay by the latter company.

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 1912) was 268,924, the area of the former 490 square miles, and of the latter 230 square miles. Trade of the Port of Zanzibar in 1914.—

Country	Imports from	Exports to.
British India	£74,940	£73,371
German E. Africa	57,415	68,500
U.K.	120,770	70,474
France	4,683	200,435
South Africa	18,200	1,604
Netherlands	37,000	400
U.S.A.	31,340	76,316
Germany	21,700	55,000
E. Africa Protectorate	45,407	80,600

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1914 was—German 75, British 124, French 22, the total tonnage being 1,007,730. 122 coasting vessels (25,840 tons) and 3,243 dhows (68,300 tons) entered the port in 1914.

Imports, 1914, £763,405, exports £804,000. Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Marub, K.C.M.G., succeeded his brother-in-law, Dec. 9, 1911. High Commissioner, H. E. Sir H. Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G., Governor East Africa Protectorate.

British Resident Maj. Francis Barrow Pearce, C.M.G. £1,000

Chief Secretary, J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G.

Justice of H.M. Court J. W. Munro

£1,000, T. S. Robinson

Zanzibar is distant 6,000 miles, transit, 20 days.

United States.

(The United States of America.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions	Gross Area, 1920 (sq miles)	Population	
		Census 1920	Census 1910
United States	*3,026,789	91,972,266	75,994,575
Alaska	590,884	64,336	63,592
Guam	210	717,635	—
Hawaii	6,449	147,009	154,001
Panama Canal Zone	436	736,481	—
Philippines	115,026	18,270,802	17,360,551
Porto Rico	3,435	1,178,012	1,022,019
Samoa [†]	77	17,050	15,840
Military, etc., abroad	—	55,608	91,210

* Land Area, Continental United States 3,973,690

† Estimated

Increase of the People
(Continental U. S. only)

Year of Census	Total Population			Increase over Previous Census	Percentage Increase
	White	Colored	Total		
1890	19,553,058	3,638,808	23,191,866	6,122,423	1,713,251
1900	26,520,537	4,520,784	31,041,321	8,848,445	2,512,000
1910	33,589,377	4,988,694	38,578,071	7,536,750	2,377,899
1920	43,402,970	6,568,291	50,071,261	11,493,190	2,812,191
1930	55,701,258	7,840,456	63,541,714	13,470,453	3,226,613
1940	66,809,196	9,125,379	75,934,575	12,392,861	3,667,364
1950	81,731,957	10,249,309	91,981,266	16,046,691	4,725,386

IMMIGRATION

Statistics concerning the arrival of aliens are available for nearly a century but the Government exhibits little interest in those who leave the shores. Since 1920 over 31,000,000 alien passengers have arrived in the U. S. The following figures (from the *Statistical Abstract*) show the number of arrivals at certain periods from 1880-1913 —

Year	Immigrants	Year	Immigrants
1880	8,384	1906	1,120,735
1890	24,066	1907	1,062,149
1900	369,280	1908	780,870
1910	123,142	1909	752,786
1920	367,203	1910	1,041,570
1930	457,257	1911	898,567
1940	425,302	1912	838,172
1950	455,372	1913	1,197,622
1960	1,028,499		

Year	Marriages	Divorces Granted		
		To Wife	To Husband	Total
1887	483,069	18,120	9,700	27,820
1890	577,870	24,000	12,577	36,577
1897	622,350	29,834	14,745	44,579
1904	746,733	41,424	20,065	61,489
1905	786,132	42,604	21,321	63,925
1906	781,145	44,010	22,189	66,199
1907	804,787	45,756	22,220	67,976
1908	853,290	47,607	23,435	71,042

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 1903-1912 —

Year	Deaths (Reg. Area)	Year	Deaths (Reg. Area)
1903	524,418	1908	591,294
1904	524,384	1909	770,130
1905	545,823	1910	805,472
1906	568,122	1911	826,264
1907	607,234	1912	872,222

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 seduction of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offenses.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S.

(CENSUS OF 1900)

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Austria	174,973	Denmark	181,640	Italy	1,343,125	Spain	28,268
Belgium	49,400	England	877,779	Japan	87,744	Sweden	652,807
Canada		France	117,428	Mexico	221,915	Switzerland	124,846
French	385,083	Germany	2,505,333	Norway	403,877	Turkey in Asia	59,709
Other	849,554	Greece	201,226	Portugal	59,360	Turkey in Europe	34,430
Holland	58,735	Holland	120,063	Russia and Finland	1,732,466	Wales	28,428
Hungary		Hungary	495,609	Scotland	261,076	Other Countries	198,992
Ireland		Ireland	135,251				
West Indies	47,635						
						Total	13,575,266

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 1,620 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 Yellow Stone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small, among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah, of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles, to the Atlantic 488,877, and to the Gulf of Mexico 1,689,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads. west of this, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table land, consisting in part of stone and sand 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 incursions 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.

American history may therefore be said to commence with the colonising expeditions from Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, for, although Columbus discovered America in the fifteenth century (Oct. 12, 1492), 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 120-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 as to 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 mob 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 resented 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 imprisonment 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 *Chateaugay* 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.

* On April 22, 1872, the Raleigh (N.C.) Register published the following document, said to have been adopted by the Committee of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on May 20, 1776, the day after the receipt of the news of the battle of *Lexington*. "In the third session of the Second 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 connection 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 immense excitement prevailed through the discovery of gold in Upper California, and 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 Government 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. The *Battle of Gettysburg*, July 1-3, 1863 and of *Antietam*, Sept. 17, 1862, have never been surpassed for proportional losses of those engaged. 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 the Federal shipping, and was also guilty of other acts of negligence. Thus Britain became involved in a dispute which was settled by arbitration under the *Treaty of Washington*, May 8, 1871, by which she was called upon to pay £3,250,000 damages to the United States. In the four years war the Confederate (Southern) States lost over 300,000 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 *Puerto 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 26, 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.

Reciprocity with Canada—Conferences between United States and Canadian representatives took place in November, 1910, at Ottawa, and in January, 1911, at Washington, and concurrent legislation in Washington and Ottawa was contemplated with a view to establishing permanent reciprocal trading relations. In view, however, of the change of Government after the Canadian General Election of October, 1911, further progress in the direction of Reciprocity is improbable.

Anglo-American Arbitration—A Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States was signed at Washington, August 3, 1911, but it was nullified by Congressional amendments until it became unrecognisable. The original Treaty contained seven Articles, which were stated in the 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.

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 1 organised Territory.

THE CONSTITUTION—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh on fifteenth Jan. 8, 1795, 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 Militia 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., 28 Dec., 1856, educated at Princeton Univ. 1875-1879, President of Princeton Univ. 1900-1910; Governor of New Jersey, 1911-1913; elected 5 Nov., 1912, and came into office 4 March, 1913, until 4 March, 1917. Democrat.

Vice-President of the United States (and ex-officio President of the Senate), Thomas Riley Marshall, of Indiana (born 1853, admitted to the Bar 1875; Gov. of Indiana 1905-1913).

THE CABINET

(In order of succession to the Presidency.)

2 *Secretary of State*, Robert Lansing, of New York (born 1864, admitted to the Bar 1880; *Secretary of State*, ad interim, 4 to 23 June 1915, appointed 23 June, 1915.

3 *Secretary of the Treasury*, William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York (born 1863, admitted to the Bar 1884), appointed 5 March, 1913.

4 *Secretary of War*, Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey (born 1864, admitted to the Bar 1886), appointed 5 March, 1913.

5 *Attorney General*, Thomas Watt Gregory, of Texas (born 1861, admitted to the Bar 1885, *Special Assistant Attorney-General* 1913-1914), appointed 19 August, 1914.

6 *Postmaster-General*, Albert Sidney Burleson of Texas (born 1863, admitted to the Bar 1884, member of Congress 1899-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

7 *Secretary of the Navy*, Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina (born 1862, Chief Clerk Dept. of the Interior 1893-95), appointed 5 March, 1913.

8 *Secretary of the Interior*, Franklin Knight Lane, of California (born 1864, Interstate Commerce Commissioner 1905-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

Secretary of Agriculture, David Franklin Houston, of Missouri (born 1866, Chancellor of the Washington University, St. Louis, 1908-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, of New York (born 1858, Member of Congress 1911-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

Secretary of Labour, William Bauchop Wilson, of Pennsylvania (born 1862, Member of Congress 1907-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

New York and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.

The *Department of State* has cognizance 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 Great 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 commissions 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.

<i>Secretary of State</i> , Robert Lansing, N. Y.	\$25,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Richard Crane, Ill.	5,000
<i>Counsellor</i> , Frank L. Folk, N. Y.	7,500
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , John E. Osborne, Wyo.	5,000
<i>Second do.</i> , A. A. Ades, D. C.	4,500
<i>Third do.</i> , William Phillips, Mass.	4,500
<i>Director of Consular Service</i> , W. J. Carr, N. Y.	4,500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Ben G. Davis, Ark.	3,000
<i>Solicitor</i> , Cone Johnson, Tex.	5,000
<i>Assistant Solicitor</i> , F. K. Nielson, Ark.	
<i>Lester H. Woolsey</i> , N. Y.	3,000
<i>Foreign Trade Advisers</i> (in vacancy) each	4,500
<i>William B. Fleming</i> , Ky.	
<i>Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs</i> , Leon I. Cañón, Flor.	4,500
<i>Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs</i> , Edward T. Williams, Ohio.	4,500
<i>Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs</i> , Albert H. Putney, Ill.	3,000
<i>Chief, Diplomatic Bureau</i> , S. Y. Smith, D. C.	2,500
<i>Chief, Consular Bureau</i> , Herbert C. Hengstler, Ohio.	2,500
<i>Chief Bureau of Appointments</i> , Miles M. Shand, N. J.	2,500
<i>Chief Bureau of Citizenship</i> , Richard W. Flournoy, R. Md.	2,500
<i>Chief, Bureau of Indexes and Archives</i> , John R. Buck, Me.	2,500
<i>Chief Bureau of Accounts</i> , William McNeill, Mich.	2,500
<i>Chief, Bureau of Rolls and Library</i> , John A. Fournier, Ohio.	2,500
<i>Chief Division of Information</i> , John H. James, Ohio.	3,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

16th Street, Washington, D. C.

The *Secretary of the Treasury* prepares and submits annually to Congress estimates of the revenue and disbursements of the U. S., and collects and manages the revenue, and renders accounts of the payments and balances. He controls the minting and printing of money, and also of the life saving, public health, and marine hospital services, and the construction of public buildings.

Secretary of the Treasury, William Gibbs McAdoo, N. Y. \$25,000

<i>Assistants</i> , Byron B. Newton, N. Y.	
<i>William F. Malburn</i> , Col.	
<i>Andrew J. Peters</i> , Mass.	each \$5,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , James L. Wilmett, Ark.	4,000
<i>Supervising Architect</i> (vacant)	6,000
<i>Director of the Mint</i> , Robert W. Woolley, Va.	5,000
<i>Chief Bureau of Engraving and Printing</i> , Joseph E. Ralph, Ill.	6,000
<i>Chief Appointments Division</i> , James E. Harpe, N. C.	3,000
<i>Chief Book-keeping and Warrants Division</i> , Charles H. Miller, Mass.	4,000
<i>Chief, Customs Division</i> , Frank M. Halstead, Wash.	4,000
<i>Chief, Loans and Currency</i> , William S. Broughton, Ill.	3,500
<i>Register</i> , Houston B. Teehee, Okla.	4,000
<i>Comptroller of the Treasury</i> , Walter W. Warlick, Ohio.	5,000
<i>Assistant do.</i> , Charles M. Force, Kan.	4,500
<i>Treasurer of the U. S.</i> , John Burke, Ark.	8,000
<i>Comptroller of the Currency</i> , John Skelton Williams, Va.	5,000
<i>Commissioner of Internal Revenue</i> , Wm. H. Taft, N. C.	6,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , David A. Gates, Ark.	\$4,000
<i>to E. Fletcher</i> , La.	\$3,500
<i>Luther F. Speer</i> , Pa.	4,000
<i>Solicitor of Internal Revenue</i> , Ellis C. Johnson, Wash.	4,500
<i>Auditor of Treasury</i> , Samuel Patterson, Va.	4,000
<i>Auditor of War Dept.</i> , James L. Bait, Mo.	5,000
<i>Auditor of Interior</i> , Oscar A. Price, W. Va.	4,000
<i>Auditor of Navy</i> , Edward Luckins, Wis.	4,000
<i>Auditor of State</i> , Edward D. Hearne, Del.	4,000
<i>Assistant Post Office</i> , Charles A. Kraus, Pa.	5,000
<i>Assistant Commandant, Coast Guard</i> of the U. S., Ellsworth P. Bertholf, N. J.	5,000
<i>Chief of the Secret Service</i> , Wm. F. Flynn, N. J.	4,000
<i>Supervising Surgeon General</i> , Public Health and Marine Hospital, Rupert Blum, S. C.	5,000

General Customs Appraisers

<i>Appraisers of Merchandise</i> , Byron S. Waite, Mich.	
<i>Israel F. Fischer</i> , N. Y.	
<i>Sam B. Couper</i> , Tex.	
<i>Eugene G. Hay</i> , Wm.	
<i>Clivica P. McCalland</i> , N. Y.	
<i>George Stewart Brown</i> , Md.	
<i>Jerry H. Sullivan</i> , Iowa	
<i>William B. Howell</i> , N. J.	each 9,000

Federal Reserve Board

Governor, Charles V. Hamlin, Mass., term expires 1926.
Vice Governor, Frederic A. Delano, Ill., term expires 1926.
Paul M. Warburg, N. Y., term expires 1928.
W. P. G. Harding, Ala., term expires 1928.
A. C. Miller, Cal., term expires 1924.
 The *Secretary of the Treasury* and the *Comptroller of the Currency*, ex officio.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR

(17th Street and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D. C.)

The *Secretary of War* prepares estimates of the expenses of the Department of War, and supervises the expenditure of all appropriations.

THE EXECUTIVE

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THE PRESIDENT

President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey (born at Staunton, Va., 28 Dec., 1856, educated at Princeton Univ. 1875-1879, President of Princeton Univ. 1900-1910, Governor of New Jersey 1911-1913, elected 5 Nov. 1912, and came into office 4 March, 1913, until 4 March, 1917. 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, Robert Lansing, of New York (born 1864, admitted to the Bar 1889), Secretary of State, ad interim 4 to 23 June, 1915, appointed 23 June, 1915.

3 Secretary of the Treasury, William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York (born 1863, admitted to the Bar 1884), appointed 5 March, 1913.

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8 Secretary of the Interior, Franklin Knight Lane, of California (born 1864, Interstate Commerce Commissioner 1905-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

Secretary of Agriculture, David Franklin Houston, of Missouri (born 1866, Chancellor of the Washington University, St. Louis, 1908-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, of New York (born 1858, Member of Congress 1911-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

Secretary of Labour, William Baughman Wilson, of Pennsylvania (born 1860, Member of Congress 1907-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

New York and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.

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Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, N.Y. \$12,000
 Private Sec., Richard Crane, Ill. 2,500
 Counsellor, Frank L. Polk, N.Y. 7,500
 Assistant Secretary John E. Osborne, Wyo. 5,000
 Second do., A. A. Adre, D.C. 4,500
 Third do., William Phillips, Mass. 4,500
 Director of Consular Service, W. J. Carr, N.Y. 4,500
 Chief Clerk, Ben G. Davis, Neb. 3,000
 Notarior, Cone Johnson, Tex. 5,000
 Assistant Secretaries, P. K. Nielsen, Neb., Lester H. Woolsey, N.Y., Hampson Cary, Tex. each 3,000
 Foreign Trade Advisors (a vacancy) William B. Fleming, Ky. each 4,500
 Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs, Leon I. Canosa, Fla. 4,500
 Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Edward T. Williams, Ohio 4,500
 Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Albert H. Putney, Ill. 3,000
 Chief, Diplomatic Bureau, B. Y. Smith, D.C. 2,250
 Chief Consular Bureau, Herbert C. Hengstler, Ohio 2,250
 Chief Bureau of Appointments, Miles M. Shand, N.J. 2,100
 Chief Bureau of Citizenship, Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., Md. 2,100
 Chief Bureau of Indexes and Archives, John E. Buck, Me. 2,100
 Chief, Bureau of Accounts, William McBair, Mich. 2,300
 Chief, Bureau of Rolls and Library, John A. Tonner, Ohio 2,100
 Chief, Division of Information, John H. James, Ohio 3,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

15th Street, Washington, D.C.

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Secretary of the Treasury, William Gibbs McAdoo, N.Y. \$12,000

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 Supervising Architect (vacant) 6,000
 Director of the Mint, Robert W. Woolley, Va. 5,000
 Chief Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Joseph H. Ralph, Ill. 6,000
 Chief, Appointments Division, James E. Harpe, S.C. 3,000
 Chief, Book-keeping and Warrants Division, Charles H. Miller, Mass. 4,000
 Chief, Customs Division, Frank M. Halstead, Wash. 4,000
 Chief, Loans and Currency, William S. Broughton, Ill. 3,300
 Register, Houston B. Teches, Okla. 4,000
 Comptroller of the Treasury, Walter W. Warwick, Ohio 6,000
 Assistant do., Charles M. Force, Ken. 4,300
 Treasurer of the U.S., John Burke, N.Y. 8,000
 Comptroller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, Va. 5,000
 Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Wm. H. Osborn, N.C. 6,000
 Deputy do. David A. Gates, Ark. \$4,000
 C. E. Fletcher, La. \$3,500
 Luther V. Spear, Pa. 4,000
 Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Ellis C. Johnson, Wash. 4,300
 Auditor of Treasury, Samuel Patterson, Neb. 4,000
 Auditor of War Dept., James L. Barry, Mo. 5,000
 Auditor of Interior, Oscar A. Price, N.Y. 4,000
 Auditor of Navy, Edward Luckow, Wis. 4,000
 Auditor of State, Edward D. Hearne, Del. 5,000
 Auditor of Post Office, Charles A. Kram, Pa. 5,000
 Captain, Commandant, Coast Guard of the U.S., Ellsworth P. Bertholf, N.J. 5,000
 Chief of the Secret Service, Wm. F. Flynn, N.Y. 4,000
 Supervising Surgeon General, Public Health and Marine Hospital, Rupert Bliss, S.C. 5,000

General Customs Appraisers

Appraisers of Merchandise, Byron S. Walto, Mich.; Israel F. Fischer, N.Y.; Sam B. Cooper, Tex.; Eugene G. Hay, Minn.; Charles P. McColland, N.Y.; George Stewart Brown, Md.; Jerry B. Sullivan, Iowa; and William B. Howell, N.Y. each 9,000

Federal Reserve Board.

Governor, Charles S. Hamlin, Mass., term expires 1926
 Vice-Governor, Frederic A. Delano, Ill., term expires 1920
 Paul M. Warburg, N.Y., term expires 1922
 W. P. G. Harding, Ala., term expires 1922
 A. C. Miller, Cal., term expires 1924 each \$25,000
 The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, ex officio.

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(17th Street and Pennsylvania Aves., 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 Cemetery, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the improvement of rivers and harbors, and matters appertaining to navigation. He approves the planning and construction of bridges over navigable waters as authorized by Congress, and is responsible for the construction of the Panama Canal.

Secretary of War, Landley M. Garrison, N. Y. \$24,000
 Promote Sec. Walter E. Fiedgo, Virginia 2,500
 Assistant Secretary, Henry Brockbridge, Ky. 5,000

Assistant and Chief Clerk, J. C. Scofield, Ga. 4,000

Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott 5,000

Assistant-General, Brig.-Gen. Henry P. McChin 6,000

Inspector-General, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington 6,000

Judge-Advocate-General, Brig.-Gen. E. H. Crocker 6,000

Quartermaster-General, Maj. Gen. J. B. Almbire 8,000

Chief, Transportation Division, Brig.-Gen. Carroll A. Devol 6,000

Chief, Supplies Division, Brig.-Gen. H. G. Sharpe 6,000

Surgeon-General, Maj.-Gen. William C. Gorgas 8,000

Chief of Engineers, Brig.-Gen. Dan C. Klugman 6,000

Chief of Ordnance, Brig.-Gen. William Ordner 6,000

Chief Signal Officer, Brig.-Gen. George F. Barker 6,000

Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(1425 K Street, 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, Thomas Watt Gregory, Tex. \$24,000

Private Sec., John T. Suter, D. C. 3,000

Solicitor-General, John W. Davis, W. Va. 10,000

Assistant to Attorney-General, George Carroll Todd, N. Y. 5,000

Assistant Attorney-General, Samuel Huston Thompson, Jr., Col., Samuel J. Graham, Pa., Ernest Kissel, Cal., William Wallace, Jr., Mont., E. Marvin Underwood, Ga., Charles Warren, Mass. each 7,500

Solicitor, Post Office Dept., William H. Lewis, Md. 5,000

Solicitor, Interior Dept., Preston C. West, Okla. 5,000

Assistant A. G. Court of Customs Appeals, Earl Hanson, N. Y. 5,000

Solicitor of the Treasury, Lawrence Becker, Ind. 5,000

Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Ellis C. Johnson, Wash. 5,000

Solicitor, Dept. of Commerce, Albert Lee Thompson, Ohio 5,000

Solicitor, Dept. of Labor, John B. Bennett, Mont. 5,000

Chief Clerk, Charles E. Stewart, Ala. 3,500

Attorney in charge of Files, Chas. B. Lawrence, Tenn. 5,000

Chief, Division of Accounts, Calvin Satterfield, Penn. 2,500

Disbursing Clerk, James H. Mackey, Cal. 2,500

Attorney in charge of Pardons, James A. Finch, N. Y. 3,000

Supt. of Prisons and Penitentiaries, Francis H. Doherty, D. C. 4,000

Appointment Clerk, C. B. Bornborger, Pa. 2,000

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Postmaster-General

Postmaster-General, Albert B. Burleson, Texas \$24,000

Private Sec., Rankin McArdie, Texas 2,500

Chief Clerk, William I. Desiring, Georgia 4,000

Asst. Chief Clerk, John P. Galy, D. C. 5,000

Confidential Clerk to Postmaster-General, Edwin R. Smith, Maryland 6,000

Post Agent, James A. Edgerton, N. J. 4,000

Chief Clerk, Post Agent, Frederick H. Austin, Missouri 5,000

Chief Insp., John C. Koons, Maryland 4,000

Chief Clerk, Chief Insp., John W. Johnston, New York 2,000

Appoint. Clerk, George B. Paul, Ohio 2,000

Dist. Clerk, William M. Mooney, Ohio 2,500

Asst. Attorneys, J. Julien Southerland, N. C., \$2,750, DeLeon Carlton, N. C., \$2,500, John A. Nash, Pa., Edwin A. Niles, Pa. each 2,000

Bond Exam., Elmore B. Hazard, D. C. 2,500

Chairman, Board of Inspectors, Terence C. Sullivan, Pa. 5,000

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General

First Assistant P. M. G., D. C. Roper S. C. \$24,000

Chief Clerk, Roscoe C. Knox, Cal. 2,500

Superintendent, Division of Salaries and Allowances, Goodwin D. Ellsworth, N. C. 4,000

Asst. Supt., Division of Salaries and Allowances, David W. Duncan, Pa. 2,500

Superintendent, Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Charles E. Hodges, Texas 2,000

Asst. Supt., Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Lora N. Morgan, W. Va. 2,000

Superintendent, Division of City Delivery, William A. Ryan, N. Y. 2,000

Asst. Supt., Division of City Delivery, Joseph B. Cahan, Md. 5,000

Chief, Division of Correspondence, D. Hastings MacAdam, D. C. 5,000

Superintendent, Division of Dead Letters, Martin M. McLean, Texas 2,500

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General

Second Assistant P. M. G., O. Prager, Tex. \$24,000

Chief Clerk, Allyn A. Fisher, Tex. 2,500

General Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Joe P. Johnston, Missouri 4,000

Asst. General Supt., Railway Mail Service, George F. Stone, New York 2,500

Chief Clerk, Railway Mail Service, Edward W. Chafferton, N. Y. 5,000

Superintendent, Division of Railway Advertisements, Charles H. McBride, N. Y. 5,000

Asst. Supt., Division of Railway Advertisements, George H. Sander, Md. 2,500

Superintendent, Division of Foreign Mails, Robert L. Menden, Kentucky 2,500

U.S.A.—Executive Departments—Navy, Interior, Agriculture. 647

Asst. Secy, Division of Foreign Affairs,
Edward M. Weber, Pa. \$2,000
Superintendent, Division of Miscellaneous
Transportation, John McMillin, Jr., Mich. 2,000

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
Third Assistant P M G, A. M. Dockery,
Mich. \$2,000

Chief Clerk, William J. Barrows, N. Mex. 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Stamps, Wm.
C. Wiltch, New York 2,750

Superintendent, Division of Finance, Wm.
E. Huntington, Pa. 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Classification,
William O. Wood, Kansas 2,750

Superintendent, Division of Registered
Mail, Malcolm Karlin, N. J. 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Money Orders,
Charles E. Matthews, Oklahoma 2,750

Chief Clerk, Division of Money Orders,
Francis H. Rainey, D. C. 2,500
Director, Postal Savings System, Carter B.
Koons, Kansas 4,500

Asst. Director, Postal Savings System,
Charles H. Fullaway, Pa. 3,000
Chief Clerk, Postal Savings System, Harry
H. Thompson, Md. 2,500

Clerk in Charge of Administrative Section,
Postal Savings System, Claude W. Calvin,
Massachusetts 2,000

Clerk in Charge of Audit Section, Postal
Savings System, Martin E. Bourne, D. C. 2,000

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.
Fourth Assistant P M G, James I. Blake-
lee, Pa. \$2,000

Chief Clerk, J. King Pickett, Alabama 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Rural Mail,
George L. Wood, Md. 2,000

Asst. Supt. Division of Rural Mail,
Edgar E. Ryan, Pa. 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Equipment
and Supplies, Alfred B. Foster, Calif. 2,750

Asst. Supt. Division of Equipment and
Supplies, Leighton V. B. Marshall, Ky. 2,750
Chief Clerk, Division of Equipment and
Supplies, Michael K. Campbell, Ill. 2,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

(N. Y. and Pennsylvania Ave., 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,
D. C. \$12,000

Private Secy, Howard A. Banks 2,500

Assistant Secy, Franklin D. Roosevelt 2,000

Chief Clerk, Frank B. Curtis 2,000

Chief of Naval Operations, Rear-Adm.
W. S. Benson 6,000

Chief, Bureau of Navigation, Rear-Adm.
Victor Blue 5,000

Chief of Steam Engineering, Engineer-In-
Chief (with rank of Rear-Admiral)
J. S. Griffin 6,000

Chief of Med. and Surg., Wm. C. Reistered
Chief of Construction and Repair, Chief
Construction, David W. Taylor 6,000

Chief of Parks and Dock, Civil Engineer
Samuel E. Standen 6,000

Chief of Supplies and Accounts, Paymaster-
General, Samuel M. Greenleaf 6,000

Chief of Ordnance, Rear-Adm. H. B. Swenson
Chief of Naval Stores, Rear-Adm. H. B. Swenson 6,000

Judge-Advocate Gen. Capt. Ridley McLean \$2,000
Dir. of Naval Intel., Capt. James H. Oliver 2,500
Commandant of Marine Corps, Maj.-Gen.
George Barnett 2,000

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

(J Street, Washington, D. C.)

The Secretary of the Interior deals with all business relating to the Territory of Alaska and the Dependencies of the U. S., and to education, railroads, mines and mining, irrigation, patents for inventions, pensions, public lands and surveys, and Indians and is the custodian of National Parks and Reservations

Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane,
Cal. \$20,000

First Assistant Secretary, Andreas A.
Jones, N. Mex. 5,000

Assistant Secretary, Bo Sweeney, Wash. 4,500

Chief Clerk, Ezekiel J. Ayres, N. J. 4,000

Commissioners—

Land Office, Clay Tallman, Nev. 5,000

Asst. do, Charles M. Bruce, Va. 2,500

Pensions, Gaylord M. Salinger, Ohio 2,500

Deputy do, Edward O. Tamm, Mo. 2,500

Education, Philander F. Clanton, Tenn. 2,000

Indian Affairs, Cato Sells, Tex. 2,000

Asst. do, Edgar B. Meritt 2,500

Patents, Thomas Ewing, N. Y. 1,000

1st Asst. do, James T. Newton, Ga. 4,500

Asst. do, Robert F. Whitehead, Pa. 2,500

Director of Geological Survey, George Otis
Smith, Me. 6,000

Reclamation Service, Director and Chief
Engineer, Arthur F. Davis, Kans. 7,500

Do, Bureau of Mines, Vannoy H.
Manning, Kans. 6,000

Superintendent of Capitol Building and
Grounds, Elliott Woods, Ind. 5,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(The Mall, Washington, D. C.)

The Secretary of Agriculture appoints the officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture (except the Assistant Secretary and the Chief of the Weather Bureau, who are appointed by the President), and exercises a general supervision of public business in relation to Agriculture and the Forest Service. 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 Forest Reserve.

Sec. of Agricul., David F. Houston, Mo. \$20,000

Private Secy, Floyd E. Harrison, Va. 2,500

Assistant Secy, Carl Schurz Vrooman, Ill. 5,000

Sectretary, Francis G. Odley, N. Y. 2,000

Chief, Office of Farm Management, Wil-
liam J. Sullivan, Wash. 4,000

Chief Clerk, Robert M. Reese, D. C. 2,000

Chief, Office of Information, George W.
Wharton, N. Y. 2,000

In Charge, Office of Inspection, Alex. McC.
Ashby, N. Y. 2,750

In Charge, Forest Appeals, Thomas G.
Shearman, N. Y. 2,000

Appointment Clerk, R. W. Roberts, Ill. 2,000

Report on Soil, F. L. Lammont-Sutton,
Pa. 2,000

Chief, Weather Bureau, C. F. March, Ark.
Asst. do, C. G. Clark, Pa. 2,000

Chief Clerk, do, Edgar E. Clifton, Ill. 2,000

Chief of Division, Weather Bureau, A. J. Henry, Pa., \$3,500; W. J. Humphreys, Va., \$3,500; H. E. Williams, Conn., \$3,500; O. Abbe, N. Y., \$3,000; W. B. Blair, Ill., \$3,000; H. H. Kimball, N. H., \$3,000; D. L. Marling, Mich., \$2,750; P. C. Day, Md., \$2,500; R. Keybold, D. C., \$2,500; C. F. Talman, Ind., \$2,400; J. F. Church, Ohio, \$2,000; H. C. Sadel, Pa., \$2,000; J. I. Monroe, Pa., \$2,000	\$3,000
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, Alonzo D. Melvin, Ill.	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Katalbrook, Tex.	4,000
Chemist and Chief, Carl L. Alsborg, N. Y.	5,000
Director, States Relations Service, A. C. Trues, Conn.	4,500
Entomologist and Chief, L. O. Howard, N. Y.	4,500
Biologist and Chief, H. W. Henshaw, Mass.	3,500
Forester, Henry R. Graves, Conn.	5,000
Academy of, A. Y. Potter, Ariz.	4,000
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, William A. Taylor, Mich.	5,000
Horticulturist, Louis C. Corbett, W. Va.	4,000
Botanist, Frederick W. Colville, N. Y.	3,750
Pomologist, H. P. Gould, Md.	2,000
Chief, Div. of Accounts, A. Zappone, D. C.	4,000
Editor & Chief Division of Publications, Joseph A. Arnold, Ind.	3,500
Librarian, Charles B. Barrett, V. Y.	2,000
Chief, Bureau of Soils, M. Whitney, Md.	4,000
Statistical Scientist, G. K. Holmes, Mass.	3,500
Director, Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, L. W. Page, Mass.	4,500
Chief, Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Charles J. Brand, Ill.	4,500

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(16th 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 geologic surveys, the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce, the inspection of steam boats, 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 1909.

Sec. of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, N. Y.	\$12,000
Private Secretary, U. Grant Smith, N. Y.	2,500
Assistant Secretary, Edwin F. Sweet, Mich.	5,000
Private Sec., Robert H. Clancy, Mich.	2,000
Ch. Clerk and Supt., Geo. C. Havener, D. C.	3,000
Deputizing Clerk, George Johannes, Ohio	3,000
Ch. of Appointment, Mr. O. Hastings, Wash.	2,000
Ch. Div. of Publications, D. C. Vaughan, Tex.	2,500
Ch. Div. of Supplies, Francis M. Shure, Ohio	2,000
Director of the Census, Sam. L. Rogers, O.	6,000
Chief, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Edward Swiny Pratt, A. F.	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. E. Putnam, Iowa	6,000
Supt., Coast and Geodetic Survey, H. Lester Jones, Virginia	6,000
Comm. of Navigation, E. T. Chamberlain, N. Y.	4,000
Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat Inspection Service, George L. Lier, Penn.	4,000

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Commercial Attaches

London, England— Allertus H. Baldwin	
Paris, France— C. W. A. Veditz	
Berlin, Germany— Erwin W. Thompson	
Petrograd, Russia— Henry D. Baker	
Peking, China— Julean H. Arnold	
Buenos Aires, Argentina— Albert Hale	
Lima, Peru—	
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil— Lincoln Hutchinson	
Santiago, Chile— Vernon L. Havens	
Melbourne, Australia— William C. Downs	

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, 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 naturalization 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, Lotus F. Post, Ill.	5,000
Chief Clerk, Robert Watson, Mass.	3,000
Deputizing Clerk, George G. Box, N. Y.	3,000
Comm.-Gen. of Immigration, A. Lanninetti, Cal.	5,000
Comm. of Naturalization, R. K. Campbell, Va.	4,000
Do Labour Statistics, Royal Meeker, Ill.	5,000
Chief, Children's Bureau, J. C. Lathrup, Ill.	5,000
Chief of Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration, T. V. Powderly, Penn.	3,500

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

Washington, D. C.

The Board of Indian Commissioners is appointed by the President, and its members serve without salary. In 1924 the Indian population of the U. S. was 335,050 (Oklahoma containing 127,607, Arizona 41,968, New Mexico 12,999, S. Dakota 20,873, California 13,268, Washington 11,274, Montana 11,594, Minnesota 11,534, and the 40 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1924, for Indian Service were \$2,401,804.64. The total wealth of U. S. Indians on June 30, 1924, amounted to \$447,454,420. **Chairman,** George Vaux, Jr., Pa. **Members,** Daniel Bailey, N. Y.; Merrill E. Gates, D. C.; William D. Walker, N. Y.; Warren K. Moorehead, Mass.; Samuel A. Eliot,

Man. Frank Knox, N H. E. H. Ayer, Ill.
Editors. B. Dockweiler, Cal. Wm. M.
 Kitcham D C
Secretary (vacant)

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
 Washington, D C

The Civil Service Commission holds annual examinations for the general public service in various parts of the country for close on 60 per cent of the 400,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service

President, John A. McIlhenny, Pa. \$4,500
Commissioners, Charles M. Galloway, S C, Heimon W. Craven, Wash. each 4,000
Chief Examiner, George E. Wales, Ill. 3,500
Secretary, John T. Doyle, N Y 3,500

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
 3722 New York Avenue, N W, Washington D C
 The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress 27 May, 1902, 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 \$50,000 in any one year is authorized by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve with out remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich.
Vice Chairman, Frederick L. Olmsted, Mass.
Members, Thomas Hastings, N Y, Cass Gilbert, N Y, Edwin H. Blaisfield, N Y, Pence Anderson, Ill., Herbert Adams, S Y.
Secretary and Executive Officer, Col. William H. Harts, U S Army

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF THE U S,
 Washington, D C

The Geographic Board of the U S determines all unsettled questions concerning geographic names, and all names suggested for places or districts are referred to the Board before publication. The Board also advises all departments of the Government on maps and map making.
Chairman, Andrew Brand
Secretary, Charles S. Sloane

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
 North Capitol Street, Washington D C

The Government Printing Office was established in 1847, and represents an expenditure of close on \$16,000,000, the annual cost of operation and maintenance being \$6,000,000. 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. \$25,500
Deputy in Chief, Henry T. Brian 4,500
Chief Clerk, John L. Alverson 4,500
Purchasing Agent, Edward S. Moore 3,500
Superintendent of Work, Daniel V. Chisholm 3,400
Foreman of Printing, T. Frank Morgan 3,500
Congressional Record Clerk, Wm. A. Smith 3,500
Supt. of Documents, Joseph H. Brinker 3,500

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION,

Federal Building, Buffalo, N Y.
U. S. Members.

Chairman, Brig.-Gen. O. H. Ernst, U S A. (retired).

Members, George Clinton, Prof. E. E. Haskell
Secretary, W. E. Wilson

Canadian Members

Chairman, Sir George C. Ethbun, Kt., K. C.
Members, Louis Côté, William J. Stewart
Secretary, Thomas Côté, Ottawa

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 rail 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, Charles C. McChesney, Ky. \$20,000
Commissioners, Judson C. Clements, Ga., Edgar E. Clark, Ia, James S. Harlan, Ill, Balthasar H. Meyer, Wis, Winthrop M. Daniels, N J, Henry C. Hall, Colo. each 10,000
Secretary, George B. McGinty, Md. 5,000
Assistant Secretary, Alfred Edmund, D C 3,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
 Capitol Hill, Washington, D C

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and replenished in 1857-1862, and since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (\$25,000 for books and periodicals), (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 1,363,873 printed books and pamphlets, the floor space of the building (erected at the cost of \$4,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) being 43,000 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 1925 being \$649,665.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, Ill. \$5,500
Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin 4,000
Chief Clerk, Alex. N. Boyd
Secretary, Junius L. Fatmum

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 1819.
Superintendent, Col. Clarence Page Townsley,
 Coast Artillery Corps, 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 the course of instruction comprises four years at the Academy.
Superintendent, Capt. Edward W. Eberle, 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. Two Senators from each State are elected by the Legislature thereof for the term of six years, and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 33,333. The Senate consists of 96 members of whom 30 are Republicans and 66 Democrats. 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, of whom 231 are Democrats and 204 Republicans, with 1 Independent. The salary of a Representative is \$7,500 per annum, with mileage, as for Senators.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

President of the Senate, Thomas R. Marshall, Ind. \$12,000.
President (pro tempore), James P. Clarke, Ark.
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Champ Clark 12,000.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (a) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Justice 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. (b) The *Circuit Courts of Appeal*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (c) 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. \$15,000.
Born 1865, appointed 1910.
Associate Justices (each \$14,500):
Name Born Appd.
Joseph McKenna, Cal. 1843 1898
Oliver W. Holmes, Mass. 1841 1902
William E. Day, Ohio 1849 1903
Charles E. Hughes, N.Y. 1862 1910
William Van Devanter, Wyo. 1859 1910
Joseph E. Lamar, Ga. 1857 1910
Mahlon Pitney, N.J. 1856 1912
James C. McKeenridge, Tenn. 1838 1914

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, James D. Maher, N.Y. \$6,000.
Marshal, Frank R. Green, D.C. 4,500.
Reporter, Charles H. Butler, N.Y. 4,500.

DEFENSE.

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. The expenditure on the Navy in 1914-1915 amounted to \$100,000,000.

and the U.S. Fleet is becoming every year more formidable. The Army is recruited, like that of the United Kingdom, by voluntary enlistment, and America and Britain are the only nations relying upon a voluntary system for military purposes.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War	Troops Engaged
War of Independence, 1775-1783	200,000
North Western Indian, 1790-1795	8,000
War with France, 1798-1800	4,500
War with Tripoli, 1801-1805	3,500
War with Britain, 1812-1815	575,000
Creek Indian, 1813-1814	13,700
Seminole Indian, 1817-1818	6,000
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,400
Cherokee Indian, 1832-1839	4,000
Seminole Indian, 1835-1842	47,100
Creek Indian, 1836-1837	13,400
War with Mexico, 1846-1848	120,000
Texas Indian, 1849-1850	6,000
Oregon Indian, 1851-1852	7,000
Civil War, 1861-1865	1,770,000
Confederate Troops	750,000
Spanish American, 1898	310,000
Philippine Rebellion, 1899-1902	140,000
Relief of Chinese Legations, 1900-1901	6,500

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

The total enlisted strength of the Army of the United States is prohibited by law from exceeding 100,000 at any one time, and it is recruited by voluntary enlistment. The present establishment is 23 regiments of cavalry, 6 of field artillery, a corps of coast artillery, 3 battalions of engineers, regiments of infantry, the Porto Rico Regiment, and various staff corps and detachments. The actual strength, June 30, 1914, was—(a) Regular Army and Porto Rico Regiment, 4,470 officers, 52,335 others, (b) Philippine Scouts, 200 officers, 5,000 others.

There are also State Militias, with an establishment of 9,148 officers and 112,700 enlisted men, and an effective strength in 1913 of 220,000. The cost of the Army of the United States in 1914 was \$25,000,000, which is exclusive of the States expenditure on their militias and of the disbursements on account of pensions. Under the President of the United States the controlling authority is the Secretary of War, who has the aid of an Assistant Secretary and a Chief of the Staff.

U.S. WAR PENSIONS, 1865-1912.

Year	Number of Pensions on Roll			Total Payments.
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total	
1865	87,321	111,265	198,586	\$ 40,327,488
1866	145,410	107,300	252,710	51,000,000
1867	475,494	100,000	575,494	100,000,000
1868	700,000	100,000	800,000	150,000,000
1869	777,700	100,000	877,700	165,000,000
1870	800,000	100,000	900,000	170,000,000
1871	800,000	100,000	900,000	170,000,000
1872	800,000	100,000	900,000	170,000,000
1873	800,000	100,000	900,000	170,000,000
1874	800,000	100,000	900,000	170,000,000

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is \$4,557,339.86, of which \$4,500,000,000 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in 1913 amounted to \$4,543,407.

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

The Navy of the U.S. is manned by voluntary enlistment and had a personnel of 66,486 of all ranks in 1913. The naval expenditure in 1913-14 was nearly \$190,000,000. On Jan 1, 1913, the Navy consisted of 33 battleships built and 4 building, 9 coast defence ships, 24 armoured cruisers, 3 first-class and 15 second class protected cruisers, 3 unprotected cruisers, and 3 protected scouts, with smaller craft as shown below.

The principal ships of the U.S. Navy are shown in the following list:—

Name (If-Turbines)	Yrld	Tons	Main Armament
Battleships			
No 43	—	—	—
No 44	—	—	—
California	—	32,000	12 X 14 in
Massachusetts	—	32,000	"
Idaho	—	32,000	"
Pennsylvania	1905	32,500	"
Arizona	1908	"	"
Nevada	1904	27,500	10 X 14 in
Oklahoma	1906	"	"
Texas	1906	27,000	"
New York	1908	"	"
Arkansas	1901	26,000	12 X 12 in
Wyoming	1902	"	"
Florida	1900	21,800	10 X 12 in
Utah	1900	"	"
Delaware	1900	20,200	"
North Dakota	1908	"	"
Michigan	1908	6,000	8 X 12 in
South Carolina	1908	"	"
Idaho	1906	13,000	4 X 12 in
New Hampshire	1906	16,000	8 X 8 in
Vermont	1906	"	"
Kansas	1906	"	"
Minnesota	1906	"	"
Louisiana	1906	"	"
Connecticut	1906	"	"
Nebraska	1904	14,940	14 X 12 in
Rhode Island	1904	"	8 X 8 in
Georgia	1904	"	"
New Jersey	1904	"	"
Virginia	1904	"	"
Ohio	1901	18,500	14 X 12 in
Missouri	1902	"	12 X 6 in
Maine	1902	"	"
Illinois	1896	21,530	14 X 12 in
Wisconsin	1896	"	14 X 6 in
Alabama	1896	"	"
Kearney	1896	21,530	"
Kentucky	1896	"	"
Iowa	1896	21,540	14 X 12 in
Massachusetts	1893	20,200	14 X 12 in
Oregon	1893	"	"
Indiana	1893	"	"

* Authorized in Naval Appropriation Act for 1904-05

PRINCIPAL SHIPS—continued.

Name (If-Turbines)	Yrld	Tons	Main Armament
Coast Defence			
Tallahassee	1900	3,205	12 X 12 in
Tonopah	1900	"	14 X 4 in
Ozark	1900	"	"
Chesapeake	1900	3,205	12 X 12 in
Monterey	1891	4,084	14 X 4 in
Tartar	1883	3,990	12 X 12 in
Amphitrite	1883	"	14 X 4 in
Monadnock	1883	"	14 X 4 in
Miantonomoh	1876	"	4 X 10 in
Armoured and 1st Class Cruisers			
North Carolina	1906	14,500	14 X 12 in
Montana	1906	"	12 X 6 in
Washington	1905	"	"
Idaho	1904	"	"
St. Louis	1905	9,700	14 X 6 in
Milwaukee	1904	"	"
Charleston	1904	"	"
South Dakota	1904	13,600	14 X 6 in
San Diego	1904	"	"
Maryland	1903	"	"
Pittsburg	1903	"	"
Colorado	1903	"	"
West Virginia	1903	"	"
Brooklyn	1895	9,225	12 X 6 in
2nd and 3rd Class			
Galveston	1902	3,200	10 X 5 in
Chattanooga	1902	"	"
Tacoma	1902	"	"
Denver	1902	"	"
Des Moines	1902	"	"
Cleveland	1901	"	"
Albany	1899	3,430	10 X 5 in
New Orleans	1896	"	"
Minneapolis	1893	7,350	12 X 6 in
Columbia	1892	"	8 X 4 in
Olympia	1892	5,805	14 X 8 in
Raleigh	1892	3,283	12 X 5 in
Cincinnati	1892	"	"
Chicago	1892	4,500	14 X 8 in
Boston	1884	2,000	12 X 6 in
Marblehead	1884	2,077	10 X 5 in
Chester	1907	3,750	12 X 5 in
Birmingham	1907	"	"
Baltimore	1907	"	"

Torpedo Boat Destroyers Built, 35 building, 6.

Torpedo Boats 1st class 29

Gunboats 29

Submarines Built and building, 75.

Miscellaneous—In addition to the above there are 10 vessels of special type, 5 supply ships, 4 tug-boats, 25 converted yachts, 25 fire ships, 6 transports, 1 hospital ship, 6 tenders to torpedo vessels, and 19 unnumbered for war purposes.

EDUCATION

The system of public instruction extends from the kindergarten to the university. Control is vested in the State and local authorities, the only central organization being the Bureau of Education charged with statistical and advisory functions only. The number of illiterates is swollen by immigrants, and by the fact that some 44 per cent of the cooured population receive no instruction. It is said that no home is beyond reach of a school, whilst in some cases pupils are conveyed to and fro at public expense. (i) *Primary* Age 5-14 years, free and comp in majority of States though in all the machinery is fully maintained. Eight grades of public primary schools, numerous kindergartens, and evening continuation classes in towns. Very many and well-equipped private institutions. Public schools are maintained by local taxation, Federal subsidies taking the form of income derived from grants of land. (ii) *Secondary* Numerous high schools, both public and private, including many so-called "colleges" and "universities" whose curriculum corresponds rather to that of a German gymnasium or an English public school. A salient feature of the American system is co-education of the sexes throughout, there being comparatively few institutions where the tuition is not dual. Powerful aid is afforded by private and philanthropic initiative. (iii) *Special Schools and Professional Establishments* are too numerous to mention well-equipped and well-attended. (iv) *Universities* Those corresponding most closely to the British definition are California, the Catholic University of America, Chicago, (Iark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, the Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford Virginia, Wisconsin, and Yale.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

Year.	Public Schools (Average Attendance)	College, University and Schools of Technology		
		Men.	Women.	Total
1900	20,028,779	78,150	37,770	109,920
1901	20,714,613	75,478	36,900	114,378
1902	21,064,264	76,123	40,965	118,088
1903	21,053,156	80,204	40,374	124,578
1904	21,308,056	86,006	41,257	128,263
1905	21,681,837	90,151	45,508	137,759
1906	22,034,827	110,576	64,003	180,583
1907	22,307,307	119,006	64,306	183,312
1908	22,096,000	127,840	68,776	186,616
1909	22,318,537	120,181	69,584	189,765
1910	22,550,643	130,307	73,187	203,494

FINANCE

The ordinary revenue and expenditure of the U. S. for the five years ended June 30, 1911, are stated below in dollars (\$4867 = £1 sterling).

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1901	\$700,375,715	\$694,137,058
1902	697,774,000	694,533,953
1903	704,101,000	698,770,700
1904	724,263,000	700,530,000
1905	692,803,100	734,807,571

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Details of the revenue and expenditure are as follows—

	1904.	1905.
Revenue —	\$	\$
Customs	291,126,548	209,468,107
Internal Revenue	379,999,999	413,637,051
Miscellaneous	68,415,173	70,738,030
Total	739,541,720	693,843,188
Expenditure —		
Legislative	13,491,813	13,486,868
Executive —		
Executive Office	590,015	654,134
Dept of State	4,078,360	4,053,312
Treasury Dept	25,023,250	23,003,923
War Dept	156,607,043	175,750,774
Navy Dept	134,000,417	140,543,000
Interior Dept	207,773,366	216,311,436
Post Office Dept	3,156,720	3,236,000
Dept of Agriculture	20,469,048	22,008,141
Dept of Commerce	11,003,457	10,968,000
Dept of Labour	3,347,380	3,700,704
Dept of Justice	1,543,060	1,500,573
Independent Bureau	1,646,365	3,332,100
District of Columbia	12,841,211	12,730,571
Judicial	8,900,564	8,509,590
Total Ordinary	688,770,700	700,154,490
Panama Canal	41,741,250	34,806,941
Public Debt	24,191,620	66,961,307
Postal	264,800,775	263,550,109
Total Disbursements	1,020,812,445	1,035,502,841

PUBLIC DEBT

The Debt of the U. S. for the 5 years ended July 1, 1910, is as follows—

Year	Capital (Net)	Interest Charge
1911	\$955,353,100	\$21,356,673
1910	953,776,770	21,707,064
1909	955,706,810	21,526,330
1908	957,953,310	21,526,057
1907	959,739,000	21,000,806

The Public Debt on July 1, 1910, was as follows—

Description	1910
2½ bonds	\$ 720,000,100
2½ bonds	6,441,000
2½ bonds	113,045,400
4½ bonds	128,460,000

Total interest bearing	\$69,720,000
On which interest has ceased since maturity	1,507,000
Bearing no interest (Paper Money)	2,000,000,000
Total	2,071,227,000
Cash in Treasury	1,007,000,000
Total Debt less Cash in Treasury	1,064,227,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture—The total land surface, excluding Hawaii and Alaska, in 1923, 2,626,422 acres, of which in 1920 873,729,000 were farms (498,457 750 acres improved). The total number of farms in 1923, 2,327,377, of which about 1,500,000 are between 20 and 500 acres, about 1,500,000 between 50 and 100 acres, and about 1,500,000 between 10 and 50 acres. The total value of the farm produce of the United States in 1920 was estimated at \$2,926,000,000—the greatest value ever yet reached, and an increase over 1909 of \$204,000,000.

In 1923, 222,250,000 acres were under cereal crops (corn 109,820,000, wheat 50,124,000, oats, 38,399,000, rye 1,527,000, barley, 7,499,000, flax 1,001,000, buckwheat, 805,000, rice, 793,000), the produce being 2,446,588,000 bushels of corn (23 1/2 per acre), 763,350,000 bushels of wheat (23 1/2 per acre), 1,122,768,000 bushels of oats (26 1/2 per acre), 41,387,000 bushels of rye (16 1/2 per acre), 278,186,000 bushels of barley (23 1/2 per acre), 27,893,000 bushels of flax seed (7 1/2 per acre), 13,823,000 bushels of buckwheat (17 1/2 per acre) and 24,500,000 bushels of rice (33 1/2 per acre). There were also 3,668,000 acres under potatoes, the yield being 331,525,000 bushels (90 1/2 per acre). Nearly 50,000,000 acres were under hay in 1923, the crop being 64,126,000 tons, valued at \$797,077,000. There were 10,246,000 in 1924, 1,223,000 acres, the crop being 1,034,679,000 pounds, valued at \$201,455,000.

Cotton—In 1923 there were 34,283,000 acres under cotton, the product being 14,090,863 running bales of cotton valued at \$792,240,000, and 6,104,000 short tons of cotton seed valued at \$228,390,000. In 1923, 14,594,000 running bales of cotton were produced. The total value of the cotton crop in 1923 was \$206,630,000.

The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1923 was \$280,980,125 (pig iron, \$438,340,345; copper, \$289,799,025; gold \$28,864,400) and of non-metallic minerals the total value was \$2,662,324,862 (bituminous coal, \$965,307,656; Pennsylvania anthracite, \$295,128,127; petroleum, \$27,122,388; clay products, \$281,289,132; stone, \$87,722,025; natural gas, \$27,846,677; and cement, \$93,001,169).

Manufactures—The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the five year census of 1909 numbered 268,491; the value of their products being \$20,672,052,000, as compared with a value in 1904 of \$14,793,903,000. The leading manufacturing states are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are New York (clothing, printing and publishing, sugar refining, textiles), Chicago (meat, clothing, iron and steel), Philadelphia (textiles, food products and machinery), sugar,

printing and publishing, Boston (books and shoes, rubber, meat, printing and publishing), Pittsburg (iron and steel), St. Louis (meat, tobacco), Baltimore (clothing, copper), Cincinnati (liquors, food products and machinery), Cleveland (iron and steel), Buffalo (iron and steel), Minneapolis (flour mills, lumber), San Francisco (meat), Providence (textiles and jewellery).

UNEMPLOYMENT

The subject of unemployment has received but a limited amount of attention in the States, and, as in the United Kingdom, the statistics available do not enable any accurate estimate to be made of the total number of unemployed persons at any time. The Bureau of the Census has made attempts to collect information in the census years, but the reliability of the returns secured by them so far is still undetermined. The details for the 1920 census are not yet available, but according to the census of 1900, as 3 per cent of all persons having "gainful occupations" were reported as not working at their regular occupations or any other occupation at some time during the census year.

The Department of Labour for the State of New York has however published statistics showing the amount of unemployment among organised workers in that State for a continuous period since March, 1907, and these figures may be taken as fairly reliable. The statistics are of two kinds viz. those furnished by selected unions and those returned by all unions in the State. The former are received every month, and the latter at the end of the first and third quarters of the year. The returns from the selected unions are considered the more accurate and the statistics relating to these are therefore dealt with below.

These selected unions number nearly 200 and have a membership of about 100,000 or about one fourth of the total organised workers in New York. The aim in their selection is to maintain as nearly as possible the same proportionate representation of different industries as appears in the total of all unions. The secretary of each of these unions reports monthly the membership of his union, the number at work and the number idle on the last working day of the month and the causes of idleness.

The following table shows the percentages of members reported idle on the last day of each month, from January 1904, exclusive of those returned as ill owing to sickness, accident, or old age or on account of labour disputes. In other words the statistics represent approximately monthly idleness due to a weakness of trade conditions.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yearly mean
1904	28.0	28.8	28.9	28.7	20.9	20.8	8.6	7.7	6.3	6.4	7.1	15.4	12.1
1905	18.0	15.3	14.6	8.1	5.9	6.7	6.3	5.4	4.4	3.6	4.0	9.8	8.5
1906	11.8	12.4	8.9	5.0	4.1	3.8	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.3	12.3	6.8
1907	10.9	17.4	13.5	8.5	7.7	6.2	5.4	7.7	9.6	10.1	20.0	30.5	13.6
1908	25.1	35.9	35.9	30.1	30.6	28.6	25.0	22.2	23.0	22.3	20.0	25.0	20.5
1909	24.4	24.6	22.1	23.1	22.7	13.1	20.0	22.2	11.0	9.6	9.5	17.7	14.9
1910	26.5	15.5	17.4	12.6	11.8	11.7	21.1	7.5	8.4	13.4	20.0	20.5	13.6
1911	24.9	22.9	24.1	29.6	22.0	17.7	23.1	22.5	8.4	8.8	17.6	31.9	18.7
1912	24.4	26.1	17.4	11.9	18.5	21.0	29.0	6.3	4.9	6.0	24.1	23.1	13.2

It will be noticed that the percentages in the foregoing tables are much higher than those relating to the United Kingdom, but in considering the two sets of figures it must be borne in mind that the proportion of workers in the trades which they cover are not similar. The high percentages of unemployed in New York State are to some extent explained by the importance which the returns from seasonal trades assume in the reported figures. The building trades include slightly more than one-fourth of all union men, and the clothing trades account for almost as many members. But, allowing for these facts, the statistics clearly establish that the amount of unemployment is by no means constant, but that it fluctuates violently from month to month, from season to season, and from year to year.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX

State Employment Bureaus—The statutory authorities concerned in the distribution of labour in the States are the State Employment Bureaus—in some cases designated "free employment offices"—and the municipal bureaus.

State bureaus have been established in fifteen States, and municipal offices in four. The table below shows the States with Government Employment Bureaus, the date of establishment, and particulars of the work carried out by them in the latest year for which information is available. The small number of offices throughout the States appears rather remarkable when it is remembered that in Ohio State bureaus were established as long ago as 1892, but it should be pointed out that in many States all the Trade Unions maintain free employment bureaus for their members, thus obviating the necessity for a large number of State bureaus. In several States where State offices have been tried they have not gained the confidence of employers.

It should be mentioned that applications for work in some States are not generally recorded unless positions are available for the applicants. The applications for work in the table below, therefore, do not represent all persons going to the offices for work; further, it should be noted that an "application from an employer" may mean the offering of more than one position.

State	Number of Offices	Date of Authorizing Act	Statistics for Year ended	Applications for Work	Applications from Employers	Positions Filled
Colorado	3	1907	30 November, 1910	30,124	26,520	18,885
Connecticut	5	1903	30 November, 1910	23,003	20,008	8,120
Illinois	6	1909	30 September, 1911	76,127	68,222	59,807
Indiana	1	1909	30 September, 1911	4,324	3,602	2,245
Kansas	1	1901	31 December, 1911		12,463	3,490
Maryland	1	1908	31 December, 1911	4,858	4,382	1,771
Massachusetts	3	1906	30 November, 1911	54,009	52,172	21,108
Michigan	5	1905	30 November, 1911	59,331	54,028	46,127
Minnesota	2	1905	31 July, 1910	51,700	50,028	57,121
Missouri	3	1909	30 September, 1911	11,024	9,985	4,657
Ohio	5	1892	31 December, 1910	40,423	52,807	42,727
Oklahoma	3	1908	30 June, 1911	53,870	24,841	14,820
Rhode Island	1	1908	31 October, 1911	4,101	1,721	1,708
West Virginia	1	1901	15 May, 1912	33,432	25,696	19,461
Wisconsin	4	1901	25 July, 1910			23,352

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise in the 22 years ended June 30, 1914 are stated as follows—

Imports of Merchandise				Exports of Merchandise			
Year	Free	Dutiable	Total	Year	Dutiable	Re-exports	Total
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1901	298,526,871	268,500,077	567,026,948	1901	1,115,461,661	26,137,540	1,381,599,201
1902	426,126,879	329,818,256	755,945,135	1902	1,399,231,308	27,104,377	1,426,335,685
1903	424,130,240	338,657,131	762,787,371	1903	1,435,779,077	28,847,844	1,464,626,921
1904	527,426,202	400,079,729	927,505,931	1904	1,461,744,641	26,137,005	1,487,881,646
1905	529,423,728	416,028,728	945,452,456	1905	1,507,009,364	26,923,128	1,533,932,492
1906	546,022,774	429,577,426	975,600,200	1906	1,553,708,094	27,139,946	1,580,848,040
1907	546,022,774	429,577,426	975,600,200	1907	1,553,708,094	26,137,540	1,579,845,634
1908	546,022,774	429,577,426	975,600,200	1908	1,553,708,094	26,137,540	1,579,845,634
1909	546,022,774	429,577,426	975,600,200	1909	1,553,708,094	26,137,540	1,579,845,634
1910	546,022,774	429,577,426	975,600,200	1910	1,553,708,094	26,137,540	1,579,845,634
1911	546,022,774	429,577,426	975,600,200	1911	1,553,708,094	26,137,540	1,579,845,634
1912	546,022,774	429,577,426	975,600,200	1912	1,553,708,094	26,137,540	1,579,845,634
1913	546,022,774	429,577,426	975,600,200	1913	1,553,708,094	26,137,540	1,579,845,634
1914	546,022,774	429,577,426	975,600,200	1914	1,553,708,094	26,137,540	1,579,845,634

The exchange of trade with the principal countries of the world in 1913 and 1914 is stated below in dollars (000 omitted) —

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
United Kingdom	298,964	293,661	597,240	594,573
German Empire	288,953	289,919	327,484	344,794
Canada	280,971	280,889	415,440	344,726
France	278,876	241,446	248,200	239,819
Netherlands	28,181	38,194	128,510	123,868
Mexico	77,543	94,690	84,260	28,749
Cuba	148,088	121,324	70,861	68,864
Italy	84,107	76,408	78,285	74,881
Belgium	44,041	41,035	68,846	61,200
Argentina	25,864	45,124	57,828	45,179
Australasia	25,430	28,418	50,708	54,785
Japan	95,633	107,356	57,748	54,206
Brazil	120,126	101,389	49,468	29,964
Spain	23,280	24,659	31,479	30,388
Russia	30,316	23,320	36,486	31,304
Chile	27,655	25,728	26,077	27,439
China	39,011	39,393	21,287	24,690
Austria-Hungary	29,190	20,111	27,221	28,718
Denmark	2,975	3,270	18,608	16,670
Switzerland	23,860	25,330	801	1,000
Philippines	21,020	18,156	26,386	27,325
British India	116,120	99,979	25,109	26,686
British W. Indies	28,644	25,581	24,811	23,287

The value of the principal articles exchanged in 1913 and 1914 is stated below in dollars

Articles	1913		1914	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coffee	218,963,209	210,723,390		
Rubber	203,930,823	167,846,375		
India Rubber & Gutta Percha, crude	98,950,768	76,250,200		
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins	117,286,174	120,210,761		
Chemicals, Drugs, and Dyes	94,176,908	94,521,513		
Silk, unmanufactured	89,203,111	100,930,005		
Cotton, manufactures of	66,065,829	70,704,868		
Fibres, Vegetable, etc., manufactures of	66,889,780	80,514,239		
Wood, and manufactures of	45,658,771	55,267,674		
Tin in Bars, Blocks, Figs, etc.	33,118,594	30,428,479		
Fruits and Nuts	49,681,623	53,442,245		
Diamonds and other precious Stones	49,681,623	33,963,240		
Tobacco, and manufactures of	41,466,410	33,076,976		
Art Works	21,079,637	28,016,429		
Copper, and manufactures of	29,877,393	54,508,484		
Fibres, Vegetable, etc., unmanufactured	43,444,673	54,340,988		
Wood, unmanufactured	26,370,283	39,790,767		
Oil, manufactures of	26,124,886	46,000,573		
Silk, manufactures of	26,464,777	31,089,448		
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	41,466,410	50,344,156		
Furs, and manufactures of	21,079,637	24,000,000		
Beeswax	21,079,637	21,079,637		
Cotton, unmanufactured	21,079,637	21,079,637		

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles	1913		1914	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cotton, unmanufactured	547,287,196	610,475,301		
Iron and Steel, manufactures of	294,610,296	290,405,435		
Meat and Dairy Products	123,883,546	126,807,070		
Breadstuffs	211,098,239	189,300,973		
Copper and manufactures of	143,223,543	149,479,626		
Mineral Oils	137,037,760	154,774,026		
Wood, and manufactures of	125,021,751	93,767,399		
Leather, and manufactures of	60,576,134	57,977,000		
Coal	65,097,222	59,921,073		
Cotton manufactures of	33,743,077	51,467,231		
Tobacco, and manufactures of	53,108,573	61,433,481		
Cars, carriages, etc.	53,985,888	51,675,179		
Agricultural Implements	40,579,358	31,665,769		
Fruits and Nuts	34,100,388	38,005,903		
Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal	29,444,222	21,667,679		
Vegetable Oil	23,779,281	16,000,000		
Naval Stores	26,471,290	29,628,265		
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines	26,574,519	27,079,000		

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U. S.

In 1914 the Capital Stock of all Railways in the U. S. amounted to \$20,247,301,557, and the dividend paying capital to \$6,667,723,723, upon which \$451,263,197 were paid in dividends in 1914, representing an average of 7.07 per cent. The gross earnings were \$4,840,625,380, and the operating expenses \$1,974,415,770. The passengers carried numbered 1,004,681,346, the freight weighed 1,244,977,673 tons (at 1000 lbs), while the rolling stock included 23,668 passenger and 2,202,647 freight and other cars.

Year	Miles Operated	Year	Miles Operated
1895	180,687	1905	218,101
1896	184,776	1906	224,363
1897	184,108	1907	229,951
1898	186,366	1908	230,346
1899	189,204	1909	244,084
1900	193,345	1910	249,990
1901	197,237	1911	254,739
1902	202,471	1912	258,023
1903	207,077	1913	264,418
1904	212,004	1914	267,307

* Miles operated at switch-on and terminal companies has been excluded.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U. S.

Outflow of Streams	Number	Miles Navigable
Atlantic Gulf	248	8,775
Mississippi	28	1,200
Canada	1	1,200
Pacific	1	1,200

PUBLIC ROADS

In 1914 the total length of public roads was 2,202,647 miles, the cost of their upkeep in 1914

being \$24,922,157, or \$71.05 per mile, or \$1.70 per head of the inhabitants of the U. S.

SHIPPING—On June 30, 1924, the mercantile marine of the U. S. consisted of 22,263 sailing vessels of 2,234,392 gross tons and 24,265 steam vessels of 3,779,826 gross tons a total of 26,528 vessels of 7,724,118 tons. In the year ended June 30, 1924, sailing and steam vessels of 46,156,079 net tons entered at the various ports of the U. S. of this total 22,263 tons were American and 34,902,079 tons foreign. The various ports accounted for 2,524,222 tons sailing and 22,135,075 tons steam vessels, a total of 24,659,297 tons.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—On June 30, 1924, there were 36,820 post offices in the U. S. dealing with 18,567,445,000 pieces of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packages, etc.). There were also 220,000 miles of telegraph line with 1,577,327 miles of wire.

LARGEST CITIES OF U. S.

OF 1914 & 1920

City	Population	
	1910	1920
WASHINGTON D. C.	331,069	270,728
New York N. Y.	4,770,883	5,623,004
Chicago Ill.	2,185,863	2,658,573
Philadelphia Pa.	2,112,000	2,463,697
St. Louis, Mo.	467,089	578,238
Boston, Mass.	470,985	560,898
Cleveland Ohio	510,663	581,768
Baltimore Md.	558,485	598,987
Pittsburg Pa.	533,905	451,522
Detroit, Mich.	455,766	485,204
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	358,397
San Francisco Cal.	416,922	342,786
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,867	285,315
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463	325,308
Newark, N. J.	347,469	246,070
New Orleans La.	339,075	287,104
Los Angeles Cal.	319,198	108,479
Minneapolis Minn.	301,408	208,718
Jersey City N. J.	267,779	206,433
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	163,758

City	Population	
	1910	1920
Seattle Wash.	137,194	80,671
Indianapolis, Ind.	123,650	169,184
Providence, R. I.	124,266	175,527
Louisville, Ky.	123,968	104,731
Rochester, N. Y.	118,149	168,608
St. Paul, Minn.	114,744	163,065
Denver Col.	113,381	133,839
Portland, Ore.	107,224	90,426
Columbus, Ohio	105,548	125,560
Toledo, Ohio	108,497	121,822
Atlanta, Ga.	104,839	89,879
Cleveland, Ohio	100,174	66,960
Worcester, Mass.	105,986	118,424
Syracuse, N. Y.	127,249	103,374
New Haven, Ct.	121,605	108,007
Birmingham, Ala.	121,605	38,415
Memphis, Tenn.	121,105	100,390
Charlottesville, Va.	109,867	100,086
Richmond, Va.	107,668	85,050
Paterson, N. J.	125,600	105,171
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	100,558
Fall River, Mass.	119,895	104,863
Canton, Ohio	116,577	85,333
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,521	87,965
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	80,665
Lewiston, Me.	106,294	94,909
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	91,888
Spokane, Wash.	104,048	36,148
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,264	70,996
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	94,121

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 (not 833.7 British gallons) and the Winchester bushel (660.4 British bushels) 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 is little used. The unit of currency is the dollar of 100 cents.

\$1 = d 49 3/4
£1 = \$ 4 86 7/8

1 franc = 5 s 18 1/2
1 mark = 4 s

Trade of U. S. with United Kingdom

Year ended June 30	Exports to U. K.			Imports from U. K.		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1900	507,761,340	6,025,705	513,787,045	54,814,137	106,778,871	161,593,008
1901	641,016,404	6,280,753	647,297,157	50,898,704	94,589,707	145,488,411
1902	540,001,741	6,547,349	546,549,090	55,792,250	100,034,310	155,826,560
1903	516,286,426	7,776,440	524,062,866	57,787,568	121,294,066	179,081,634
1904	530,849,268	6,491,375	537,340,643	57,109,581	108,673,847	165,783,428
1905	602,102,208	8,221,454	610,323,662	61,705,743	124,108,275	185,814,018
1906	580,002,095	8,086,628	588,088,723	77,073,161	130,956,276	208,029,437
1907	608,170,821	8,090,444	616,261,265	80,846,181	138,265,886	219,112,067
1908	574,138,728	6,223,766	580,362,494	56,609,474	124,746,001	181,355,475
1909	590,674,577	4,209,790	594,884,367	74,070,730	134,542,000	208,612,730
1910	606,077,761	4,222,148	610,300,009	116,333,119	159,466,623	275,799,742
1911	607,721,129	4,800,625	612,521,754	120,276,131	159,686,674	279,962,805
1912	604,641,830	4,207,324	608,849,154	127,120,161	158,867,000	285,987,161
1913	594,364,177	4,243,754	598,607,931	127,622,222	160,844,823	288,467,045
1914	602,000,126	2,271,261	604,271,387	121,483,081	139,572,000	261,055,081

States and Territories

ALABAMA (Ala.), 1899

AREA, 51,998 sq miles Pop. (1920), 2,138,092.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	833,178	678,489	1,511,667
1900	1,001,138	867,307	1,868,445
1910	1,268,641	968,572	2,237,213

Governor (1915-1919), Charles Henderson, Democrat \$5,000
Secretary of State, John Griffin
LEGISLATURE Senate (35) and House of Representatives (106)

The Senate (1915-1919) contains 35 Dem and 1 Rep. House, 106 Dem and 4 Rep.
CAPITAL, Montgomery. Population, 38,136
Other towns are BIRMINGHAM (138,685) Mobile (51,582), Phenix (13,649), and Anniston (12,794)

ALABAMA (Territory)

AREA 590,884 sq miles Pop. (1900) 64,396

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	—	—	38,032
1900	63,484	268	63,752
1910	—	—	64,396

Governor (1913-1917) Hon. T. A. McMillan \$7,000

Secretary of State, Charles E. Davidson
CAPITAL, Jeanan. Population (1920), 64,396
Other towns: None, Fairbank and Oklawaha

ARIZONA (Ariz.) 1912

AREA, 113,956 sq miles Pop. (1920), 204,354.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	55,734	1,377	57,111
1900	99,993	1,818	101,811
1910	172,499	2,067	174,566

Governor (1913-1917), George W. P. Hunt, Dem., \$4,000

Secretary of State, Sidney P. Johnson
LEGISLATURE Senate (19) and House of Representatives (19)
House, 19 Dem, 19 Rep and 4 House.
Dem 38, Rep 5
CAPITAL, Phoenix. Population (1920), 11,134.

ARKANSAS (Ark.) 1896

AREA 53,335 sq miles Pop. (1920), 1,574,449

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	818,752	309,117	1,127,869
1900	944,560	366,866	1,311,426
1910	1,237,030	422,891	1,659,921

Governor (1913-1917), George W. Hays, Dem., \$4,000.
Secretary of State, Earl W. Hodges.

LEGISLATURE Senate (35), House of Representatives (100)

The Senate of 1913-1917 contains 35 Dem and 1 Rep., the House, 99 Dem and 1 Rep.
CAPITAL, Little Rock. Population 128,678
Other towns are Fort Smith (123,975) Pine Bluff (12,108), Hot Springs (14,434) and Arkansas (11,136)

CALIFORNIA (Cal.), 1890

AREA, 158,397 sq miles Pop. (1920), 3,377,549

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	1,111,833	11,328	1,123,161
1900	1,466,727	11,045	1,477,772
1910	2,259,822	21,645	2,281,467

Governor (1915-1919), Hiram W. Johnson Rep., \$10,000

Secretary of State, Frank C. Jordan
LEGISLATURE Senate (40) House of Assembly (80)

The Senate, 1915-1919, contains 30 Rep and 10 Dem, House, 1915-1919, 54 Rep, 25 Dem, and 1 Sec.
CAPITAL, Sacramento. Population (1920), 44,692
Other towns SAN FRANCISCO (416,912), LOS ANGELES (329,198), OAKLAND (250,174), Berkeley (40,434), San Diego (39,578), Pasadena (30,891), San Jose (28,946), Fresno (24,891), Alameda (23,383), Stockton (23,231), and Long Beach (17,809)

COLORADO (Colo.) 1896

AREA 103,948 sq miles Pop. (1920), 799,084.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	404,534	6,215	410,749
1900	529,046	8,570	537,616
1910	763,539	11,453	774,992

Governor (1915-1917), George A. Carlson, Rep., \$5,000

Secretary of State, John E. Ramey
LEGISLATURE Senate (35) House of Representatives (65)

Senate (1913-1917), 24 Dem, 11 Rep and 1 Prog.
House, 48 Dem, 17 Rep and 1 Prog.
CAPITAL, DENVER. Population (1920), 213,382
Other towns Pueblo (44,385) and Colorado Springs (29,078)

CONNECTICUT (Conn.) 1890

AREA, 5,004 sq miles Pop. (1920), 1,114,736.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	723,438	22,308	745,746
1900	892,494	25,286	917,780
1910	1,095,938	25,174	1,121,112

Governor (1913-1917), Marcus H. Holcomb, Rep., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, Charles D. Burnes
LEGISLATURE Senate (35), House of Representatives (250)

The Senate (1913-1917) contains 21 Rep., 14 Dem., House, 1913-1917, 99 Dem.
CAPITAL, Hartford. Population (1920), 98,455.

(64,976), Rock Island (24,326), Galesburg (22,221), Belleville (22,122), and Moline (20,478).

INDIANA (Ind.), 1886.
AREA 36,334 sq. miles Pop. (1920), 2,700,876

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	2,146,726	45,215	2,191,941
1900	2,458,308	37,505	2,495,813
1910	2,640,033	60,840	2,700,873

Governor (1913-1917), Samuel C. Ralston, Dem., \$6,000.
Secretary of State, Homer L. Cook.
LEGISLATURE Senate (50), House of Representatives (100).
The Senate (1913-1915) contains 40 Dem., 10 Rep. House, 55 Dem., 4 Rep. J. H. CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS Population (1920), 230,590.
Other towns Evansville (69,641), Fort Wayne (63,232), North Bend (52,684), Terre Haute (52,187), Muncie (24,003), Anderson (22,476), Richmond (22,324), Hammond (20,925), New Albany (20,691), and Lafayette (20,081).

IOWA 1886.
AREA, 36,023 sq. miles Pop. (1920), 2,224,772

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	1,901,090	10,685	1,911,775
1900	2,212,667	12,603	2,225,270
1910	2,209,096	25,078	2,234,174

Governor (1913-1917), George W. Dick, Rep., \$6,800.
Secretary of State, William S. Allen.
LEGISLATURE Senate (50), House of Representatives (100).
The Senate (1913-1915) contains 32 Rep., 18 Dem., House, 66 Rep., 34 Dem.
CAPITAL, Des Moines Population (1920), 86,328.
Other towns Sioux City (47,808), Davenport (43,008), Dubuque (38,404), Cedar Rapids (32,811), Council Bluffs (29,292), Waterloo (28,503), Clinton (25,577), Burlington (24,324), and Ottumwa (22,012).

KANSAS (Kan.), 1886.
AREA, 82,158 sq. miles Pop. (1920), 1,690,949

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	1,276,629	40,720	1,317,349
1900	1,415,339	32,023	1,447,362
1910	1,623,823	54,324	1,678,147

Governor (1913-1917), Arthur Capper, Rep., \$3,000.
Secretary of State, J. T. Bolton, Rep.
LEGISLATURE Senate (40), House of Representatives (100).
Senate (1913-1915) contains 19 Rep., 21 Dem., House, 51 Rep., 39 Dem., 2 Rep.
CAPITAL, Topeka Population (1920), 46,216.
Other towns Kansas City (86,602), Wichita (65,399), and Lawrence (24,323).

KENTUCKY (Ky.), 1896.
AREA, 40,398 sq. miles Pop. (1920), 2,489,925

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	1,990,468	286,071	2,276,539
1900	1,986,309	286,768	2,273,077
1910	2,027,933	286,768	2,314,701

Governor (1913-1915), James H. McCreary, Dem., \$6,500.
Secretary of State, C. F. McCreary.
LEGISLATURE Senate (38), House of Representatives (100).
Senate (1913-1915), 32 Dem., 6 Rep., House, 76 Dem., 24 Rep.
CAPITAL, Frankfort Pop. (1920), 10,000.
Other towns Louisville (223,908), Lexington (123,099), Newport (90,399), and Paducah (82,780).

LOUISIANA (La.), 1882.
AREA 48,506 sq. miles Pop. (1920), 1,650,386

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	550,395	550,193	1,100,588
1900	789,612	690,804	1,480,416
1910	941,086	713,874	1,654,960

Governor (1913-1915), Luther E. Hall, Dem., \$5,000.
Secretary of State, Alvin E. Hubert.
LEGISLATURE Senate (42), House of Representatives (126).
Both Houses are Dem.
CAPITAL, Baton Rouge Population (1920), 14,807.
Other towns NEW ORLEANS (339,095) and Shreveport (28,012).

MAINE (Me.), 1880.
AREA 33,040 sq. miles Pop. (1920), 744,371

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	659,263	1,190	660,453
1900	690,206	1,319	691,525
1910	740,027	1,344	741,371

Governor (1913-1917), Oakley C. Curtis, Dem., \$3,000.
Secretary of State, John F. Bunker.
LEGISLATURE Senate (13), House of Representatives (193).
Senate (1913-1915), 12 Dem., 1 Rep., House, 86 Dem., 63 Rep.
CAPITAL, Augusta Population (1920), 13,022.
Other towns Portland (68,772), Lewiston (26,247), Bangor (24,803), Biddeford (27,099), Auburn (23,064), and Waterville (21,437).

MARYLAND (Md.), 1879.
AREA 12,407 sq. miles Pop. (1920), 1,244,492

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	826,493	215,077	1,041,570
1900	935,494	215,077	1,150,571
1910	1,026,493	215,077	1,241,570

Governor (1913-1916), Phillips L. Goldborough, Rep., \$4,500
 Secretary of State, Elnort P. Graham.
 LEGISLATURE Senate (27), House of Delegates (113)
 Senate (1913-1914), 19 Dem., 8 Rep House, 69 Dem., 40 Rep
 CAPITAL, Annapolis. Population (1920), 8,609.
 Other towns BALTIMORE (581,485) (in Maryland (21,239), Hagerstown (26,907) and Frederick (20,411).

MASSACHUSETTS (Mass.), 1880

AREA, 8,266 sq miles Pop. (1920) 3,366,416

Year	White	Negro	Total
1880	2,215,373	22,144	2,237,517
1900	2,759,764	31,974	2,791,738
1920	2,945,053	38,048	2,983,101

Governor (1913-1916), David I. Walsh, Dem., \$8,000.
 Secretary of State, A. P. Langley.
 LEGISLATURE Senate (40) House of Representatives (140)
 Senate (1920) 26 Rep 14 Dem House 136 Rep, 224 Dem
 CAPITAL, BOSTON. Population (1920) 670,583.
 Other towns WORCESTER (145,986) FALL RIVER (100,000) LOWELL (105,000) CHAMBRIDGE (104,700) New Bedford (95,652) LYNN (89,336) Springfield (88,000) Lawrence (85,000) Somerville (77,000) HULME (77,000) Brockton (65,870) Malden (44,404) Haverhill (44,112) Salem (43,697) Newton (39,806) Pittsfield (37,806) Taunton (34,000) Everett (33,484) Quincy (32,644) Chelsea (31,400) Pittsfield (31,111) Waltham (27,834) Chicopee (25,400), and Gloucester (24,300).

MICHIGAN (Mich.), 1827

AREA 58,915 sq miles Pop. (1920) 2,820,173

Year	White	Negro	Total
1880	2,079,884	15,223	2,095,107
1900	2,258,963	15,816	2,274,779
1920	2,765,847	27,115	2,792,962

Governor (1913-1917) Woodbridge S. Ferris, Dem., \$3,000.
 Secretary of State, Coleman J. Vaughan, Rep.
 LEGISLATURE Senate (34) House of Representatives (100)
 Senate (1913-1914), 19 Rep., 5 Dem., 6 Prog House, 59 Rep., 33 Dem., 11 Prog
 CAPITAL, LANSING. Population (1920), 31,229.
 Other towns DETROIT (465,766) GRAND RAPIDS (122,072) Saginaw (50,500) Bay City (43,000) Kalamazoo (39,437) Flint (38,500) Jackson (31,432) Battle Creek (28,007) Muskegon (24,000), and Port Huron (21,863).

MINNESOTA (Minn.), 1858

AREA, 84,486 sq miles Pop. (1920), 2,075,708

Year	White	Negro	Total
1880	1,065,408	3,003	1,068,411
1900	1,727,026	4,900	1,731,926
1920	2,045,000	7,004	2,052,004

Governor (1913-1917), Winfield S. Hammond, Dem., \$7,000.
 Secretary of State, Julius A. Schmalz.
 LEGISLATURE Senate (67) House of Representatives (130)
 Senate (1913-1914), 42 Rep., 25 Dem., 1 Ind House, 69 Rep., 26 Dem., 5 Ind
 CAPITAL, ST. PAUL. Population (1920), 224,744.
 Other towns MINNEAPOLIS (304,408), Duluth (98,484), and Winona (28,923).

MISSISSIPPI (Miss.), 1827

AREA 46,865 sq miles Pop. (1920), 1,797,124

Year	White	Negro	Total
1880	544,831	742,559	1,287,390
1900	641,400	907,531	1,548,931
1920	766,129	1,000,487	1,766,616

Governor (1913-1916), Earl Bowers, Dem., \$4,500.
 Secretary of State, J. W. Powell.
 LEGISLATURE Senate (45) House of Representatives (127)
 Senate and House (1913-1916) all Dem.
 CAPITAL, JACKSON. Population (1920), 28,260.
 Other towns Meridian (23,285) Vicksburg (20,814) Natchez (17,791), and Hattiesburg (17,733).

MISSOURI (Mo.), 1820

AREA 69,400 sq miles Pop. (1920) 3,052,335

Year	White	Negro	Total
1880	2,508,456	120,184	2,628,640
1900	2,944,843	161,234	3,106,077
1920	3,124,945	127,480	3,252,425

Governor (1913-1917), Elliott W. Major, Dem., \$5,000.
 Secretary of State, Cornelius Louth.
 LEGISLATURE Senate (34) House of Representatives (124)
 Senate (1913-1914), Dem 25 Rep 9 House, Dem 113, Rep 28, Prog 2
 CAPITAL, Jefferson City. Population (1920), 21,800.
 Other towns ST. LOUIS (867,000) KANSAS CITY (148,382) St. Joseph (77,403) Springfield (35,000) Independence (30,073) Hannibal (18,341), and St. Charles (17,800).

MONTANA (Mont.), 1889

AREA 146,997 sq miles Pop. (1920), 376,053

Year	White	Negro	Total
1880	127,600	1,400	129,000
1900	206,083	1,123	207,206
1920	300,307	1,034	301,341

Governor (1913-1917), E. V. Stewart, Dem., \$6,000.
 Secretary of State, A. M. Alderson, \$3,000.

LEGISLATURE Senate (26), House of Representatives (54)
Senate (1921-1923), Rep 26, Dem 22, House Dem 42, Rep 32
(CAPITAL, Helena. Population (1920), 12,525.
Other towns Butte (39,265), Great Falls (13,948), Missoula (12,869), Anaconda (10,134), and Billings (10,031)

NEBRASKA (Nebr.) 1867

AREA, 77,500 sq miles. Pop. (1920), 1,298,224.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	1,047,096	8,923	1,056,019
1900	1,056,596	6,269	1,062,865
1910	1,280,312	7,689	1,288,001

Governor (1921-1923), John H. McPherson, Dem.
\$20,000
Secretary of State, Charles W. Felt

LEGISLATURE Senate (33), House of Representatives (50)
Senate (1921-1923), 29 Dem, 14 Rep. House, 54 Dem, 46 Rep

(CAPITAL, Lincoln. Population (1920), 43,973.
Other towns OMAHA (24,096), South Omaha (26,499), and Grand Island (2,361)

NEVADA (Nev.) 1864

AREA, 110,690 sq miles. Pop. (1920), 81,875.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	39,122	248	47,355
1900	35,405	134	42,335
1910	74,321	553	81,875

Governor (1921-1923), Russell D. Boyle, Dem.
\$4,000

Secretary of State, George L. Latham

LEGISLATURE Senate (22), House of Representatives (23)
Senate (1921-1923), Dem 12, Rep 8, 50
House Dem 32, Rep 19, 51

(CAPITAL, Carson City. Population (1920), 2,466.
Other towns Reno (2,867)

NEW HAMPSHIRE (N.H.) 1776

AREA, 9,342 sq miles. Pop. (1920), 430,570.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	375,840	614	376,454
1900	410,792	662	411,454
1910	429,098	564	429,662

Governor (1921-1923), Rolland H. Spaulding, Rep. \$30,000.

Secretary of State, Edwin T. Hann

LEGISLATURE Senate (24), House of Representatives (40)
Senate (1921-1923), Rep 20, Dem 14, House, Rep 20, Dem 20.

(CAPITAL, Concord. Population (1920), 22,497.
Other towns Manchester (20,063), Nashua (26,008), and Dover (13,447)

NEW JERSEY (N.J.) 1789

AREA, 8,244 sq miles. Pop. (1920), 2,537,167.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	1,396,581	47,636	1,444,217
1900	1,812,317	69,844	1,882,161
1910	2,445,907	29,760	2,475,667

Governor (1921-1923), James F. Fielder, Dem., \$20,000.

Secretary of State, Thomas F. Martin

LEGISLATURE Senate (22), House of Representatives (60)
Senate (1921-1923), Rep 12, Dem 10, House, Rep 37, Dem 23.

(CAPITAL, TRENTON. Population (1920), 96,855.
Other towns NEWARK (347,062), JERSEY CITY (267,779), PATTERSON (125,000), Camden (66,825), Elizabeth (72,400), Hoboken (70,364), Bayonne (55,545), Passaic (54,773), Allentown (46,190), West Hoboken (35,403), East Orange (34,372), Perth Amboy (32,121), and Orange (29,630).

NEW MEXICO (N.Mex.)

AREA, 122,634 sq miles. Pop. (1920), 397,301.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	224,918	1,956	226,874
1900	226,207	1,610	227,817
1910	304,602	2,688	307,290

Governor (1921-1923), William C. McDonald, Dem. \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Antonio Lucero \$3,000.

LEGISLATURE Senate (24), House of Representatives (49)
Senate (1921-1923), 27 Rep, 7 Dem, House, 33 Rep, 16 Dem.

(CAPITAL, SANTA FE. Population (1920), 5,072.
Albuquerque (21,000)

NEW YORK (N.Y.) 1784

AREA, 50,503 sq miles. Pop. (1920), 9,113,624.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	5,323,925	70,092	5,394,017
1900	7,150,687	99,232	7,249,919
1910	8,966,921	124,121	9,091,042

Governor (1921-1923), Charles S. Whitman, Rep., \$20,000.

Secretary of State, Francis M.Hugh, \$6,000.

LEGISLATURE Senate (51), House of Assembly (150)
Senate (1921-1923), 32 Dem, 19 Rep, 3 Ind, House, 82 Rep, 19 Dem, 1 Soc, 1 Pro.

(CAPITAL, ALBANY. Population (1920), 100,000.

Other cities NEW YORK (4,566,823), BUFFALO (252,723), ROCHESTER (228,399), SALT SPRING (127,400), ALBANY (99,863), Troy (96,823), Ithaca (54,493), Schenectady (52,868), Binghamton (48,423), Elmira (27,761), Auburn (24,668), Jamestown (21,077), Amsterdam (21,062), Mount Vernon (20,949), Niagara Falls (20,448).

U.S.A.—States and Territories.

NORTH CAROLINA (N.C.), 58.

AREA, 33,000 sq. miles. Pop. (1920), 2,200,000.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	1,000,000	600,000	1,600,000
1900	1,050,000	650,000	1,700,000
1910	1,100,000	700,000	1,800,000

Governor (1915-1917), Locke Craig, Dem., \$5,000.
Secretary of State, J. Bryan Griffin.

LEGISLATURE. Senate (50), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1915-1917), 43 Dem., 7 Rep.; House 50 Dem., 50 Rep.

CAPITAL, Raleigh. Population (1920), 20,000.

Other towns: Charlotte (30,000), Wilmington (20,000), Asheville (10,000), Durham (10,000), and Winston (10,000).

NORTH DAKOTA (N. Dak.), 200.

AREA, 70,000 sq. miles. Pop. (1920), 377,000.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	100,000	200	100,200
1900	110,000	200	110,200
1910	120,000	200	120,200

Governor (1915-1917), L. B. Harris, Rep., \$5,000.
Secretary of State, Thomas Hall.

LEGISLATURE. Senate (20), House of Representatives (20).

Senate (1915), Rep. 44, Dem. 6; House, Rep. 20, Dem. 8.

CAPITAL, Bismarck. Population (1920), 5,000.

Other towns: Fargo (20,000) and Grand Forks (10,000).

OHIO, 220.

AREA, 41,000 sq. miles. Pop. (1920), 4,700,000.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	2,000,000	500,000	2,500,000
1900	2,100,000	500,000	2,600,000
1910	2,200,000	500,000	2,700,000

Governor (1915-1917), Frank B. Willis, Rep., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Charles C. Hildreth.

LEGISLATURE. Senate (33), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1915-1917), 26 Dem., 7 Rep.; House, 25 Dem., 25 Rep., 8 Prog.

CAPITAL, COLUMBUS. Population (1920), 10,000.

Other towns: Cleveland (100,000), CINCINNATI (100,000), Dayton (100,000), Columbus (100,000), Akron (100,000), Cleveland (100,000), Columbus (100,000), Dayton (100,000), Cleveland (100,000), Columbus (100,000), Dayton (100,000).

OKLAHOMA (Okla.), 200.

AREA, 37,000 sq. miles. Pop. (1920), 1,500,000.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	100,000	100,000	200,000
1900	100,000	100,000	200,000
1910	100,000	100,000	200,000

Indian Territory

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	100,000	100,000	200,000
1900	100,000	100,000	200,000

Governor (1915-1917), R. L. Williams, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, J. L. Lynn.

LEGISLATURE. Senate (44), House of Representatives (99).

Senate (1915-1917), 20 Dem., 20 Rep.; House, 20 Dem., 20 Rep.

CAPITAL, Oklahoma City. Population (1920), 40,000.

Other towns: Muskogee (10,000), Tulsa (10,000), Enid (10,000), McAlester (10,000), and Shawnee (10,000).

OREGON (Oreg.), 200.

AREA, 96,000 sq. miles. Pop. (1920), 570,000.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	100,000	100,000	200,000
1900	100,000	100,000	200,000
1910	100,000	100,000	200,000

Governor (1915-1917), James Withycombe, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Ben W. Olcott.

LEGISLATURE. Senate (30), House of Representatives (60).

Senate (1915-1917), 17 Rep., 13 Dem.; House, 30 Rep., 30 Dem.

CAPITAL, Salem. Population (1920), 10,000.

The largest city is PORTLAND (100,000).

PENNSYLVANIA (Pa.), 100.

AREA, 45,000 sq. miles. Pop. (1920), 7,000,000.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	2,000,000	100,000	2,100,000
1900	2,100,000	100,000	2,200,000
1910	2,200,000	100,000	2,300,000

Governor (1915-1917), Martin G. Brumbaugh, Rep., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Cyrus E. Woods.

LEGISLATURE. Senate (30), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1915-1917), 20 Rep., 10 Dem.; House, 20 Rep., 20 Dem., 20 Prog.

CAPITAL, Harrisburg. Population (1920), 10,000.

Other towns PHILADELPHIA (1,301,000), PITTSBURGH (323,000), BOSTON (290,000), Reading (95,000), WILMINGTON (67,000), Erie (60,000), Johnstown (52,000), Altoona (50,000), Allentown (51,000), Lancaster (47,000), York (44,700), McKeesport (40,000), Chester (38,000), Newcastie (36,000), and Williamsport (31,000).

RHODE ISLAND (R.I.), U.S.

AREA, 1,548 sq miles Pop (1920), 540,000

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	337,899	7,393	345,292
1900	439,050	9,000	448,050
1920	530,498	9,500	540,000

Governor (1915-1917), K. Livingstone Beekman, Rep., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, J. Fred Parker
LEGISLATURE Senate (39), House of Representatives (100)
Senate (1920-1923), 34 Rep., 5 Dem., House, 61 Rep., 20 Dem.

(CAPITAL, PROVIDENCE Population (1920), 104,000)

Other cities Pawtucket (52,000), Woonsocket (38,000), Newport (27,000), and Warwick (26,000).

SOUTH CAROLINA (S.C.), U.S.

AREA, 30,960 sq miles Pop (1920), 1,525,400

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	668,008	688,934	1,356,942
1900	737,007	788,301	1,525,308
1920	679,000	846,400	1,525,400

Governor (1915-1917), Richard L. Manning, Dem., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, R. M. Mcowan.
LEGISLATURE Senate (64), House of Representatives (124)

Senate and House are all Dem.

(CAPITAL, Columbia Population (1920), 26,300)
Other towns Charleston (52,000), Spartanburg (17,000), and Greenville (15,000)

SOUTH DAKOTA (S. Dak.), U.S.

AREA, 77,605 sq miles. Pop. (1920), 263,000

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	308,000	500	308,500
1900	360,714	600	361,314
1920	263,771	229	264,000

Governor (1915-1917), Frank M. Byrne, Rep., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, Frank M. Road.
LEGISLATURE Senate (26), House of Representatives (104)

Senate (1920-1923), 24 Rep., 22 Dem.; House, 50 Rep., 54 Dem.

(CAPITAL, Pierre Population (1920), 2,000)
Other towns: SIOUX FALLS (10,000) and Aberdeen (8,000)

TENNESSEE (Tenn.), 1796

AREA, 40,000 sq miles Pop (1920), 2,124,000

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	1,326,677	430,698	1,757,375
1900	1,540,180	460,843	2,001,023
1920	1,727,433	477,000	2,204,433

Governor (1915-1917), Thomas C. Rye, Dem., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, R. E. Sneed.
LEGISLATURE Senate (32), House of Representatives (99)

Senate (1920-1923), 23 Dem., 9 Rep.; House, 74 Dem., 25 Rep.

(CAPITAL, NASHVILLE Population (1920), 120,000)

Other towns MEMPHIS (121,000), Chattanooga (44,000), and Knoxville (34,000)

TEXAS (Tex.), 1845

AREA, 267,806 sq miles. Pop (1920), 3,895,000

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	1,745,035	408,771	2,153,806
1900	2,426,660	600,700	3,027,360
1920	3,000,000	600,000	3,600,000

Governor (1915-1917), James E. Ferguson, Dem., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, John G. McKay
LEGISLATURE Senate (32), House of Representatives (143)

Senate (1920-1923), 30 Dem., 2 Rep.; House, 120 Dem., 2 Rep.

(CAPITAL, Austin Population (1920), 20,000)

Other towns San Antonio (64,000), Dallas (52,000), Houston (78,000), Fort Worth (73,000), El Paso (30,000), Galveston (36,000), and Waco (26,000)

UTAH, 1896

AREA, 84,000 sq miles. Pop (1920), 273,000

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	800,000	0	800,000
1900	870,000	0	870,000
1920	273,000	1,000	274,000

Governor (1915-1917), William Spry, Rep., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, David Mattson.
LEGISLATURE Senate (18), House of Representatives (49)

Senate (1920-1923), 17 Rep., 2 Dem.; House, 30 Rep., 19 Dem.

(CAPITAL, Salt Lake City Population (1920), 50,000)

VERMONT (Vt.), 1792

AREA, 9,600 sq miles. Pop (1920), 200,000

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	190,000	0	190,000
1900	200,000	0	200,000
1920	200,000	0	200,000

Governor (1925-1927), Charles W. Gates, Rep., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Guy W. Bailey, \$5,000.

LEGISLATURE. Senate (30), House of Representatives (20).

Senate (1925-1927), 27 Rep., 3 Dem., House, 27 Rep., 25 Dem., 2 Prog., 2 Prog. Rep., 1 Ind. Rep., 1 Ind. Prog., 1 Prog. Dem., 1 Ind. Dem., 1 Prohibitionist, 1 Do. Rep., 1 Labour, 1 Undefined, 3 vacancies.

CAPITAL, Montpelier. Population (1920), 7,296. Other towns Burlington (20,400), Rutland (13,500), and Barre (10,734).

VIRGINIA (Va.), 1909

AREA, 40,607 sq. miles. Pop. (1920), 2,061,621.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	1,000,100	635,438	1,635,538
1900	1,120,825	660,720	1,781,545
1910	1,319,809	671,095	2,000,904

Governor (1924-1928), Henry C. Stuart, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, R. O. James.

LEGISLATURE. Senate (40), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1925-1927), 25 Dem., 5 Rep., House, 50 Dem., 50 Rep.

CAPITAL, RICHMOND. Population (1920), 127,500.

Other towns Norfolk (67,000), Roanoke (34,774), Portsmouth (33,120), and Lynchburg (29,494).

WASHINGTON (Wash.), 1889

AREA, 69,129 sq. miles. Pop. (1920), 1,241,990.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	300,809	1,600	302,409
1900	490,304	2,514	512,818
1910	1,109,137	6,098	1,115,235

Governor (1923-1927), Ernest Lister, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, L. M. Howell.

LEGISLATURE. Senate (40), House of Representatives (67).

Senate (1923-1925), 27 Rep., 9 Dem., 6 Prog., House, 25 Rep., 25 Dem., 1 Soc., 2 Prog.

CAPITAL, Olympia. Population (1920), 6,996.

Other towns SEATTLE (227,194), BURLINGAME (24,200), Tacoma (22,742), Everett (24,804), and Bellingham (24,990).

WEST VIRGINIA (W. Va.), 1862

AREA, 24,770 sq. miles. Pop. (1920), 1,200,129.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	720,077	30,420	750,497
1900	910,000	40,000	950,000
1910	1,100,000	40,000	1,140,000

Governor (1925-1927), H. B. Hatfield, Rep., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Stuart F. Reed.

LEGISLATURE. Senate (30), House of Representatives (60).

Senate (1921-1923), 15 Dem., 15 Rep., House,

65 Dem., 25 Rep.

CAPITAL, Charleston. Population (1920), 10,000. Other towns Wheeling (41,442) and Huntington (31,000).

WISCONSIN (Wis.), 1848

AREA, 54,000 sq. miles. Pop. (1920), 2,333,850.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	1,600,000	2,444	1,602,444
1900	2,000,000	2,500	2,002,500
1910	2,300,000	2,900	2,302,900

Governor (1925-1927), Emanuel L. Philipp.

Secretary of State, John H. Donald.

LEGISLATURE. Senate (32), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1923-1925), 25 Rep., 7 Dem., 1 Soc.

House, 50 Rep., 25 Dem., 6 Soc.

CAPITAL, Madison. Population (1920), 25,331.

Other towns MILWAUKEE (273,827), Wausau (40,341), Racine (38,000), Oshkosh (33,000), and La Crosse (30,417).

WYOMING (Wyo.), 1890

AREA, 97,914 sq. miles. Pop. (1920), 144,965.

Year	White	Negro	Total
1890	20,000	0	20,000
1900	25,000	0	25,000
1910	140,000	2,000	142,000

Governor (1925-1929), J. B. Kendrick, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, F. I. Houck.

LEGISLATURE. Senate (27), House of Representatives (27).

Senate (1923-1925), 15 Rep., 8 Dem., House,

27 Rep., 27 Dem.

CAPITAL, Cheyenne. Population (1920), 21,000.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

EMBASSY

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, Sir Evelyn D'Arcy, 1000 14th St. N.W., U.S.A. (1925), \$10,000.

Embassy—Connecticut Avenue.

Consul of Embassy, C. de B. Barclay, M.V.O., 900

National Avenue, Capt. Guy E. A. Gant, R.N., 800

Military Attaché, Lt. Col. Hon. Matruah

O'Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O., 500

1st Sec., A. Robinson, C.M.G., 400 to 500

2nd Sec., Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice, British

O. Osborne, R. S. Hudson, N.W. Law,

H. J. Seymour (acting), 500

Attache, R. I. Campbell

Hon. Attaché, Vincent Camden

Vice-Consul, R. S. Rowland.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Baltimore, Md.—Cons. Gen., Gilbert Fraser, \$1,000.

V.-Cons., E. A. Boyd, 400 to 500.

V.-Cons., J. Guthrie, 500.

San Francisco—V.-Cons., J. E. K. K. K.

Dependencies of the U.S.A. AREA AND POPULATION.

Dependency and Capital	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population.
Guam (Agaña)	207	12,000
Philippines (Manila)	121,400	9,000,000
Puerto Rico, etc. (San Juan)	3,600	1,200,000
Tutuila (Pago Pago)	95	6,000
Wake Island, etc.	10	—
Panama Canal Zone.	400	130,000
Total	125,712	10,268,000

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AREA AND POPULATION

Island	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1903*
Bohol	1,441	243,148
Cebu	1,768	897,457
Leyte	8,978	337,642
Luzon	40,959	3,529,577
Masbate	1,298	—
Mindanao	35,298	499,634
Mindoro	2,892	—
Negros	4,818	450,776
Palawan	4,207	—
Panay	4,801	743,466
Samar	3,073	208,840
Other Islands (1,200)	14,578	—
Total	121,935	7,635,496*

Position and Extent.—The Philippine Islands are situated between 6° $40'$ – 20° $10'$ N lat and 116° $40'$ – 124° $30'$ E long, and are distant about 300 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 121,935 square miles, of which total 106,899 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the 14,936 other islands having a combined area of 15,036 square miles.

Physiography.—The Philippines are a volcanic chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending for more than 1,000 miles in an irregular crescent formation, the largest islands being at the northern (Luzon) and southern (Mindanao) extremities. In the extreme west is the long narrow island of Palawan, detached from the main chain, and lying in the China Sea. All the islands are mountainous, the general strike of the ranges being north to south, the highest peaks are Mount Apo in Mindanao (9,692 feet), Mount Halalo, in Mindoro (8,000 feet), and Mount Pulag and Mayon, in Luzon (8,000 feet). There are twelve active volcanoes in the group, and Mount Mayon (Luzon) caused great havoc by an eruption in 1902, and Taal volcano, on an island in a lake on the south of Manila, was the scene of a destructive outbreak in 1901. Earthquakes are frequent, but very seldom severe. The principal rivers are the Cagayan (200 miles), in Luzon, and the Celebute and Agusan (50 miles), in Mindanao, while those on Manila in the Laguna de Bay, a freshwater lake over

* Later investigations show that this total should have been 7,635,496.

30 miles in length, and Lake Taal, about half the size of the former, and smaller lakes abound in most of the islands. The climate of the islands is marked by a high temperature and the rainfall in Manila is about 75 inches, but while the islands are subject to violent tropical storms (typhoons) the heat is less oppressive than that of many temperate countries.

Population.—At the Census of 1903 the population was ascertained to be 7,635,496, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom nearly 7,000,000 were Christians (Roman Catholics), about 500,000 were Mohammedans, about 200,000 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. (1,000 in 1903). The population in 1903 was estimated at 8,200,000.

Government.—The islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Manila. In 1565 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1591 the city of Manila was founded by the conqueror Legazpi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legazpi's train. In 1898 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1904 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 annexation 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. Co-operation with Aguinaldo and his appointed troops proved to be impossible, and the U.S. forces were gradually increased to 20,000 men engaged in a war of pacification which ended with the capture of Aguinaldo on March 23, 1901. The garrison has again been reduced to 10,000 American and some native troops. The first civil governor of the Philippines was William H. Taft (afterwards President of the U.S.A.), appointed July 4, 1901, and he was succeeded by General L. W. G. Hughes (1902), H. R. Ide (1903), General J. F. Smith (1904), and W. C. Foster (1905). The present Governor was appointed in 1906.

Governor General (Manila), Francis Burton Harrison
 Vice-Governor-General, N. W. Gilbert

Executive Officers

Interior (vacant)

Commerce and Prices (vacant)

Finance and Justice Gregorio Araneta

Public Instruction, N. W. Gilbert

These executive officers, with four others (F. A. Brausan, J. R. de Luzuraga, R. Palma, and J. Sumulong), form the Commission under the presidency of the Governor-General. The Legislature consists of two houses, the *Comunicacion* (see above) and an *Assembly* of 32 members, elected by the people on a limited franchise for four years.

Public Health—The birth rate for the city of Manila, which is the only area for which entirely accurate statistics are at present obtainable, was 35.99 in 1923, and the death rate 26.69. Cholera, smallpox and the bubonic plague now occur only in the form of occasional sporadic cases. Lepers are segregated in a colony on the island of Culion, which had about 2,500 inmates in 1923. The number of deaths from intestinal diseases has been greatly reduced—in some cases by 50 per cent—by the installation of a water supply from an uninhabited watershed for the city of Manila and by the drilling of artesian wells, of which there were 830 at the end of 1923 in the rural towns.

Education—In 1923-24 there were 2,934 primary intermediate and secondary public schools, with an average monthly enrollment of 300,000 pupils. This is being increased during the current school year (1923-1924) by 1,000 new primary schools, accommodating 200,000 additional pupils. Registered private schools have an enrollment of about 50,000. The University of the Philippines, supported from public funds, has an enrollment of about 800 in the collegiate departments.

Finance—The revenue of the central government is mainly derived from customs duties and internal taxes.

Resources (July 1, 1923) —	
Cash available for appropriation	\$ 700,345
Cash appropriated for public improvements, but not released	840,519
Available appropriations from revenue	6,800,376
Available appropriations from bond issues	130,778
Total	\$ 8,472,018

Revenues and Receipts —	
Customs Revenue	7,774,045
Internal Revenue	5,044,231
Franchise taxes	20,829
Surplus of the Gold Standard Fund in excess of 25 per cent of the currency in circulation	444,759
Miscellaneous receipts	265,936
Total	\$ 13,489,700

Supplies brought into Account 27,370

Total available for Expenditures \$20,000,000

Expenditures —

Current expenses of the central government	\$ 9,560,087
Aid to cities, provinces, and municipalities	1,077,444
Interest and sinking fund payments in connection with bonded debt	344,043
Interest on guarantee bonds of railway companies	310,331
Public improvements	3,999,437

Total	\$ 14,804,040
Revenues (June 30, 1923) —	
Cash available for appropriation	840,490
Cash appropriated for public improvements, but not released	74,027
Available appropriations from revenue	6,814,593
Available appropriations from bond issues	80,938
Total	\$ 7,190,048
	\$20,000,000

Production and Industry—Agriculture is the principal industry of the archipelago, and employs over one half of the working population. The chief crops are hemp, rice, maize, sugar, tobacco and cocoanuts; the export being principally hemp (copra, sugar and tobacco), the imports are cotton goods, rice, wheat, flour, fresh meat, boots and shoes, iron and steel manufactures, petroleum and paper. The principal manufactures are cigars and cigarettes; of the former 305,000,000 were made in 1923, and 207,000,000 exported, of the latter 4,300,000,000, of which the bulk are consumed locally although the exports are increasing. The total value of the principal crops in 1923 was \$27,963,907.

The growth of the trade of the Philippines is shown below.

TRADE INTO PHILIPPINES			
Year	From U. S.	From Other Countries	Total
1905	\$5,839,312	\$3,040,326	\$8,879,638
1909	4,566,776	23,024,374	27,591,150
1910	10,708,689	25,259,041	35,967,730
1911	19,828,842	30,014,381	49,843,223
1912	20,791,433	32,758,547	53,550,080
1913	25,546,875	30,680,658	56,227,533
1914	27,304,587	27,706,983	55,011,570

TRADE FROM PHILIPPINES			
Year	Total	To Other Countries	Total
1905	\$25,681,980	\$26,673,285	\$32,335,265
1909	10,256,680	20,767,258	31,023,938
1910	18,793,576	22,944,084	39,737,660
1911	26,813,264	22,044,764	48,858,028
1912	27,810,686	21,714,190	49,524,876
1913	29,970,644	22,714,984	52,685,628
1914	28,268,312	22,045,120	50,313,432

Communications—In 1924 there were 280 miles of railway in operation. In 1924 there were 1,400 miles of first class hard-surfaced roads, 2,200 miles of second-class light-surfaced roads and 1,200 miles of third-class unsurfaced roads. On these roads there were 5,600 permanent bridges.

and Culverts Post offices numbered 672 and there were 4,799 miles of telegraph. In 1904 the postage revenue was \$280,942, the telegraph revenue \$23,395, and the value of money orders sold \$2,775,525. There is a postal savings bank, with 45,528 depositors. The mercantile marine consisted in 1903 of 192 steam vessels and 489 sailing vessels the combined tonnage of these 680 vessels being 54,295 tons. The tonnage of foreign vessels cleared in 1904 was 5,024,660, and of coastwise vessels cleared 1,305,359. The principal ports are Manila (harbour accessible for vessels of 30 ft draught) Cebu and Iloilo.

Puerto Rico—Capital Manila in the island of Luzon estimated population 250,000. The next largest towns are Cebu (about 60,000) and Iloilo (about 50,000) there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

GUAM

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianas Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 25' N lat and 144° 30' E long, at a distance of about 1,400 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 207 square miles with a population of about 13,000, of whom 525 are foreigners (including 322 U. S. naval forces) the natives being 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. The island was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Magellan in 1521 and was occupied by Spain from 1588 to 1898 being ceded to the U. S. by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898. Formal occupation was made by a garrison of the U. S. on Feb. 1, 1899. A plateau occupies most of the northern portion, and in the north is a range of hills with the highest peak in Tumal four miles long (2,400 feet). Only a small part of the island is cultivated although the available land is fertile and the climate favourable (coconut, rice, sugar, coffee, and cacao are grown in small quantities). The wooded slopes of the plateau and the valleys contain valuable timber (cantal, alumn). Port of entry, Apra.

Governor Capt William L. Maxwell U. S. N.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico (Archipelago) is a large island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 30'–18° 30' N lat and 65° 30'–72° 15' W long, with a total area of 3,436 square miles and a population of 1,228,000 at the census of 1900. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 200 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 100 miles from Key West. Puerto Rico was sighted by Christopher Columbus in 1493 and was occupied by Spain from 1508 to 1898 in which year it was captured by the United States, by whom it was formally occupied on Oct. 25, 1898. It included in the annexation are the islands of Vieques (about 50 square miles), Culebra (30 square miles), Mona (50 square miles) and several islets. A range of mountains, with a greatest elevation of 3,800 feet, crosses Puerto Rico from west to east, and the island is generally hilly, with few plains of any extent. 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 200 miles of railway were in operation in 1902 and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 90,000 inhabitants in 1902, other towns being Ponce (35,000), Mayaguez (17,000), and Aiebo (10,000). An Executive Council of eleven members, appointed by the President of the United States, constitutes the upper house of the Legislature, the lower house being the House of Delegates, of 35 members, elected for two years.

Governor, Arthur J. Aguirre

\$8,000

ITITILA

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 islands of Tutuila and Aunu'u, Ofu, Olusenga, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population estimated at 7,250 in 1902.

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.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS

The line of the U. S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1897, and three other islands in the Pacific have been annexed (Johnston, Palmyra, and Midway).

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

The *Alutian Islands* or (after members 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 Neen Islands) between 52°–55° N lat and 172° E–163° W long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Iliuluk on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U. S. by Russia in 1867.

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 1823 and 1850. In 1856 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French private corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international committee held at Paris in May, 1859, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This committee advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1858 the work was undertaken by the Universal Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work the first excavation was made on January 20, 1859. 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. Known interference of local officials and mismanagement

ment by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of this company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French court a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1893. This was continued until May 1, 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 1802 and surveys under the auspices of that Government or of companies organized 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 1893 to make further studies and investigations. As a result of these investigations, the Congress of the United States authorized the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company in Panama for \$20,000,000. 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 recognized by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 28, 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 organization and housing of a labour force, after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal. The labour force has varied from 700 in May 4, 1904, 17,000 in 1905, 20,000 in 1907 to 50,000 in 1913. At its maximum, the force was composed approximately of 6,000 Americans, 3,000 European labourers, and 20,000 Negro labourers from the West Indies and the mainland bordering the Caribbean Sea. The total cost is estimated at \$775,000,000, including, in addition to the canal construction, the \$40,000,000 paid to the French canal company, \$20,000,000 paid to the Republic of Panama, and the cost of terminal facilities.

The canal is fifty miles long, and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest is at 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 25 feet above sea-level varies from 25 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 45 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 25 feet above sea-level, and the channels and locks 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 250 feet, least depth of water over the sills when lake is at normal level, 25 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 200 feet at the top, which is 10 feet above sea level. The lake is known as Gatun Lake, and is 26 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 22,000,000 cubic yards out of this section of the canal and the Americans have completed an excavation that amounts to over 200,000,000 yards. The total excavation for the whole canal is about 200,000,000 cubic yards, about 130,000,000 yards of which have been excavated in the dry and the balance by dredge. The amount of concrete used in the locks is 4,500,000 cubic yards.

The administration and construction of the canal were under Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, U. S. Army, who was Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Chief Engineer, Governor of the Canal Zone and President of the Panama Railroad Company. There is a Commission composed of six members and an administrator and engineering corps composed of American citizens.

A small steamer *Lorain*, actually passed through the canal from Atlantic to Pacific on November 27, 1913. The canal was opened for traffic on August 15, 1914, when the first steamer passed from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific, returning the following day. The journey was made in about 20 hours each way. Since that date several landslides have occurred, necessitating a temporary suspension of traffic.

From New York to Various Ports

	1st	1st	1st
	Panama	Colon	Cape Town
Cebu	9,996 (1)	12,556	—
Manila	11,940 (2)	11,940	—
Hong Kong	21,591 (1)	21,591	—
Melbourne	20,200	21,550	23,250
Sydney	9,811	13,960	22,742
Wellington	8,821	14,441 (1)	24,333
Colon	1,281	—	—
Valparaiso	6,320 (1)	—	—
San Francisco	5,034 (1)	—	—
Pigeon Point	2,974	—	—

(1) 1st 24 hr. (2) 24 hr. (3) 1st 24 hr. of Panama. (4) 1st 24 hr. of Colon. (5) 1st 24 hr. of New York to Panama by 100 miles longer than by San Francisco and Genoa (1st).

From Liverpool to Various Ports

	1st	1st	1st
	Panama	Colon	Cape Town
Colon	4,700 (1)	—	—
Valparaiso	6,034 (1)	—	—
Sydney	7,300 (1)	—	—
Wellington	12,556	21,550	23,250
Melbourne	11,940 (1)	21,550	22,742
Cebu	21,591 (1)	21,550	—
Manila	21,591 (1)	—	—
Hong Kong	21,591 (1)	—	—

(1) 1st 24 hr. (2) 1st 24 hr. (3) 1st 24 hr. of Panama. (4) 1st 24 hr. of Colon. (5) 1st 24 hr. of New York to Panama by 100 miles longer than by San Francisco and Genoa (1st).

NOTE.—Special Articles deal with the *Great War now in progress*, with the *Mercantile Marines* of the Principal Countries, with *British Imports, British and Foreign Trade* and with *Exploration and Events* of the past year in all quarters of the Globe. *POSTAGE, PARCEL and TELEGRAPH RATES* from the United Kingdom will be found in the *Postal Guide*.

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.

In statistics of trade the term 'Domestic' Exports signifies the product and manufactures of the country whence they come, and does not include articles re-exported after having been already received there from abroad.

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Emperor (Japan) Nevent of King of Kaimi)
Li J Kuan 11 0 0, 6 1897 2000 1913

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 north frontiers and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political boundaries are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Kilat), the French colony of Djibouti, and the British Somaliland Protectorate.

Albany is volcanic and mountainous. The country is of nominal 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 valleys grow rice, but the higher plateau are well watered, with a humid climate. In the better 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 also yucca, figs, excellent pears, with some ornamental 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, which flows from the south of the Atlas and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Elephants, rhinos, donkeys, oxen, goats and sheep and camels in the lowlands form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

The Abyssinians are Christian and their king claims descent from Menelik the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. There is no popular literature and no education. The Emperor's potential army number at least 300,000 armed with rifles. The principal products are wheat, coffee, cattle breeding and hunting. The principal exports are hides, gaudes, rubber, ivory and gold. The total trade is valued at about \$5,000,000 net imports and exports and is increasing. The import duty on all goods at Gondola is 10 per cent *ad valorem*, and at Dire Dawa and Harar 5 per cent *ad valorem*. In the interior the duty is variable and 3 per cent addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. The principal trading companies which supply from Dire Dawa, to the capital, and is now open for goods and passenger traffic to within a short distance thereof. The posts and telegraphs are under French management and Abyssinia has been admitted to the Postal Union. Telegraphs and telephones have been constructed and admission to the International Telegraph Convention has been obtained. The principal towns are Gondola, Dire Dawa, Harar and Addis Ababa. Addis Ababa is the capital of the Empire. Gondola, Debra Libanos, Sarav Akhram, Antalo, Ambar

There are ancient architectural remains at Akram (1 ndw), and Sukhotin, modern archi-
tecture is very poor.

	1973	1974
Imports from U.K.	£5,848	£6,475
Exports to U.K.	8,609	8,106

CAPITAL Ad + Adaha (population fluctuations, but is ordinarily about 20,000)

MULTIPLE EQUATIONS

Enron Astoria, Ore., Capt. H. W. Wilfred G. Thompson, D. M. (1904).

Hon. Attaché J G O Thompson
(Agent General) (Amphibol) £600 to 700

THE COMPANY, P O Zaphiro, C M C	£550 to 700
THE COMPANY, P O Zaphiro, C M C	£400 to 600

1. W. Ethiopia (see last) - [unclear] 1 H. Arm

Western *Elthopia*- (narrat.) H. Walker

northern — of unan? Am old Hindam

Letters from London are from 22 to 23 days in transit of the mail coming to date steamers.

On arrival in the North Atlantic with steamer service
in m. Aiken, caravans take from 35 to 45 days

ALBANIA

Albanians live on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south eastern Europe, the western part of the Balkan peninsula being the state of Greece. The independence of Albania was declared at the Conference of London, on May 28th at the close of the first Balkan War when the King and of Bulgaria, King Greece and Montenegro wrested the western portion of the peninsula from Turkey. The political boundaries are on the north, Montenegro and Greece to the east Serbia, and on the southeast and south Greece. The boundaries are subject to delimitation by international commissions, the estimated area being 28,000 square miles. The population of Albania is 1,000,000. The principal towns are Durres and Scutari, of which the first named is expected to become the capital.

*Herbert Prince William of Wales (commonly),
British Representative on International*

Commissioner of Customs (Bahia), Harry
H. Lamb, 1894 £1,000

and, N J 87

ANDORRA.
A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 6,000. It is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the substantial citizens and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

The largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 45°-51° N lat and 9° 30'-28° 30' E long. It embraces an area of 675,587 sq. kilometres, and a population (1920) of nearly 55,340,603.

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy consists of two States the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary and of the provinces Bosnia and Herzegovina. Each of the States has its own Constitution and Parliament and for most branches of State admin. its own Ministry and Administration. But they are closely bound together by the identity of the Ruler and by a permanent Constitutional Union, which, upon the common principle of possession and defence, was first proclaimed by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1793 and has since been replaced by the so-called "Compromise" (Ausgleich) of 1867. According to the Constitutional Union foreign affairs and the greater part of war affairs (Army and Navy) together with the finances concerning them are dealt with by common ministries. The control of the official actions of the ministers and the voting of the common budget is exercised by two Dietions, each consisting of 60 members of whom 30 are chosen from the Upper House of Austria (Reichsrath) and of Hungary (Landtag) and 30 from the Lower House of Austria (Abgeordnetenhaus) and of Hungary (Kisvita). In every other respect legislation concerning the common affairs belongs to the two Parliaments, and each State provides separately for its contribution to the common expenses. The proportion to be contributed by each State is fixed by mutual agreement, renewable every 10 years, and the last so made, which expired in 1897, was renewed in 1907. According to this agreement Austria contributes to the common expenses with 63.6 per cent. and Hungary with 36.4 per cent. From 1897 to 1907 no new proportion had been agreed, the quota was fixed by the Emperor's decision.

Common expenses were estimated (for the year 1913) at £4,966,757, towards which the Customs revenue contributed £8,337,673, leaving £16,799,084 to be covered by the national contributions of Austria and Hungary.

COMMERCE is carried on principally with Germany, Italy, Russia, France and Switzerland, and through the ports of Trieste and Fiume also direct with the transoceanic world, including England.

In connection with the Ausgleich Agreement the two States also entered into a commercial and customs union in 1867, in which the two States form one commercial and customs territory and possess the same system of customs weights and measures, and a joint bank of issue. In the same way as the quota agreement this union is renewable every ten years, and failing a renewal each State provides separately for these matters. The Union was so renewed in 1877, 1887 and 1907. In 1867 an agreement having been attained, the Union was provisionally maintained.

The principal exports are sugar and confectionery, timber and woodwork, eggs, coal and fuel, automobiles, hides, glass, woollens, paper and stationery, colours, leather goods, malt, iron and manufactures, horses and cereals, the principal imports being raw cotton, textiles, iron and metals, coal and fuel, raw wool, machinery, hides and skins, cereals, coffee, raw silk, leather, tobacco, and banks. The total value of mer-

chandise imported in 1912 was £246,093,344, the exports being valued at £218,799,993.

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1914, £4,676,345 —

Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	259,000	Machinery	£68,000
Food	£1,250,000	Ships, Boats and Sea Tonnage	£2,000
Wool, Yarn and Manufactures	£33,370	Wool and Mohair	£1,000
Iron, Steel and Manufactures	£6,000	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures	£3,700

Exports to the U.K., 1914, £4,428,723 —

Wool and Woollen Manufactures	£29,000	Poultry and Game	£5,500
Iron, Steel and Manufactures	£1,000	Wool Manufactures	£5,000
Wool	£3,000	Wool and Woollen Manufactures	£5,000
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures	£3,000	Wool and Woollen Manufactures	£5,000

There are three distinct organizations: (1) *Common Army* (incl. forces raised in Bosnia, Herzegovina), (2) *Austrian Landwehr* and (3) *Landsturm* (incl. Hungarian *Landwehr* and *Landsturm*). In each the period of service are similar and armaments, &c., are being assimilated. Each organization has its own Reserves. According to national law and lot drawn *Recruits* into either (1) *Active Army*, or (2) *3 yrs. colour service*, then *Active Reserve*, or (3) *7 yrs. (the shorter period of reserve being for those who have performed 3 yrs. colour service)* with a term in all not exceeding 24 weeks during the 10 yrs. or 3 yrs. not exceeding 24 weeks in the 7 yrs. (the Res. of Landwehr (or Hungary) to age 37 and (Landsturm, to age 40 (but liability ceases at age 40 in case of men performing 3 yrs. 10 m. or 3 yrs. 10 m. (or Hungary) and 3 yrs. 10 m. and subsequent 3 yrs. 10 m. in (Landsturm, to age 40). (3) *Landwehr*, to age 40, initial term 10 weeks, subsequently 3 yrs. 10 m. then (Landsturm) to age 40. In Bosnia, Herzegovina there is no Landwehr or Landsturm, the Active Reserve is styled *First Res.* and a Second and Third Res. is organized. *Peace Establishment* (will be increased gradually under operation of new Law) (1) *Active Army*, 58,000 officers, 6,444 officials, 324,843 others; *Bosnia Herzegovina*, 408 officers, 6,222 officials, *Landwehr*, 3,559 officers, 1,328 officials, 45,667 others; *Hungary*, 3,477 officers, 1,404 officials, 33,638 others; *Landwehr* (1914) *Active Army*, £26,349,192; *Landwehr*, £2,974,699; *Hungary*, £2,671,213, plus large extra credits during 1914 and 1915. *Army* — 13 battalions, 13 battalions, 3 armoured divisions, 2 armoured divisions, 12 destroyers, 16 destroyers, 60 torpedo boats, 16 submarines, 1 submarine, 1 submarine, 1 submarine. The fleet brought into service in July 1914. The fleet brought into service will displace 25,000 tons and carry ten 12 in guns, the original suggestion for an armament of eight 12 in and sixteen 9 in, having been abandoned. These vessels will normally replace the three of *Monarch* class (1895-1896) and the *Habsburg* (1901), whose combined displacement is less than that of one of the new ships. The vessels are estimated to cost £2,500,000 apiece and the programme provides also for the construction of fast cruisers and destroyers, to cost \$50,000,000 in all. This is the naval armament.

Bosnia and Herzegovina — These provinces are situated between 45° 40' to 46° 25' N lat. and 13° 20' to 18° 45' E long. and contain a total area of 51,000 sq. kilometres and a population of 1,868,379. The seat of administration is Sarajevo.

Thakoud Baptists was established at Esztergom in 1878, the superintendent at Keszthely. CAPITAL, Szeged (Bona-Sera). Civil population (1900), 57,000. *Administrators*, Dr. Klein, Ritter von Belinski.

II—AUSTRIA. (1900)

President of the Council, Dr. von Billroth.
Justice, Dr. Viktor R. v. Hochenburger.
Finance,
Interior, Dr. Karl Freiherr Hainold von Udynski.
Agriculture, Dr. Franz Essler.
Commerce, Dr. Rudolf Sebesten Ritter von Rosenfeld.
Instruction & Religion, Dr. Max Ritter Humarek von Heilsfeld.
Railways, Dr. Edeudo Freiherr von Fawster.
Public Works, Otto Trnka.
Defense, General der Infanterie Friedrich, Baron Georg.
Minist. Portfolios, Leditsch von Dugurat.

Austria contains an area of 380,000 sq. kilometers, and a population of 55,575,000 (1900). The Central Government of the Empire is conducted by the Reichsrath, consisting of an Upper (Reichsrath) and Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus). There are 19 provinces, viz.:—Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria or Kärnten, Carinthia or Kärnten, Carniola or Krain, Coast Districts (Istria, Gorz, and Trieste), Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukovina, and Dalmatia, each possessing a separate Diet (Landtage) and also sending representatives to the Reichsrath. Of the inhabitants, there were in 1900, 1,000,000 Germans, 1,000,000 Bohemians and Moravians, 1,000,000 Poles, 1,000,000 Ruthenians, and 1,000,000 Slovaks. There are 1,000,000 Roman, Greek and Armenian Catholics, 1,000,000 Orthodox Greek, 1,000,000 Protestants, and 1,000,000 Jews in the country. In addition to Vienna there are seven cities with over 100,000 inhabitants, and nine in addition with over 50,000.

The principal industry is agriculture, in which 1,000,000 were employed in 1900. Trade and manufactures amounting for about 1,000,000, while mining amounted to 1,000,000. The chief products are grain, cereals, wine (1,000,000 hectoliters in 1900), and minerals (coal, iron, lead, zinc, silver, quicksilver and copper) the manufactures being woollens, cottons, and glass.

Estimated revenue 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000
Estimated expenditure 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000

National Debt 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000
Consolidated Debt 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000
Floating Debt 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000
Indemnity Loans 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000

Total 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000

Special Debt 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000
Consolidated 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000
Floating 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000

Total 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000

III—HUNGARY. (1900)

President of the Ministry and Minister of the Interior, Stephen Tisza.
Finance, Johann de Békényi.
Instruction and Religion, Dr. János de Károlyi.
Commerce, Johann de Békényi.

Interior, Johann de Békényi.
Agriculture, Baron Giffarth.
Justice, Dr. János de Békényi.
National Defense, Feldmarschall-Leutnant Sennar.
Baron Hasal.
Minister for Croatia and Slavonia, Dr. Theodor Count Papkovich.

Hungary, with its dependent states, has an area of 340,000 sq. kilometers, about 1,000,000 sq. miles, with a population of 10,000,000 at the census of 1900. The country is divided into 73 counties with 493 districts for those of Hungarian. Hungarian is the official language, though in Croatia and Slavonia, where Croatian is spoken. Croatia and Slavonia form an anomaly of the Crown of Hungary, with autonomy in house affairs, justice, and police instruction. At the head of the Croatian Government is the Banus (Lord-Lieutenant), Edward Cuvaj, who is responsible to both the Diet of Croatia and to the Hungarian Prime Minister. The Croatian Diet sends 42 members to the Hungarian Parliament, and the Hungarian Ministry contains a Croatian member. Parliament consists of a Lower House of 493 members, elected for five years, of these Croats send 40, but they have no vote on matters connected with justice, education and house affairs. There is also an Upper House, consisting of the male members of the dynasty, the Banus, judges, prelates, such members of the magnate families who contribute more than 1,000 crowns to the land tax for the Banus, with three members of Croatia sent by the Diet, and fifty members nominated by the Crown.

Of the inhabitants in 1900, 10,000,000 were Hungarians, 1,000,000 Romanians, 1,000,000 Germans, 1,000,000 Slovaks, 1,000,000 Croats, and 1,000,000 Serbians. By religions (1900) there were 10,000,000 Roman Catholics, 1,000,000 Greek Catholics, 1,000,000 Orthodox Greeks, 1,000,000 Lutherans, 1,000,000 Calvinists, and 1,000,000 Jews. In addition to Budapest, which had, in 1900, 100,000 inhabitants, there are ten cities with over 50,000 inhabitants.

All the great plains produce grain of excellent quality. The live stock in 1900 included 7,000,000 cattle, 1,000,000 horses, 1,000,000 sheep, and 7,000,000 pigs. The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, antimony, iron, coal, and sulphur. The mines, however, are not well worked, and might be made a much greater source of income but is a Government monopoly.

Estimated Revenue, 1900 1,000,000,000
Ordinary 1,000,000,000
Extraordinary 1,000,000,000

Total 1,000,000,000

Estimated Expenditure, 1900 1,000,000,000
Ordinary 1,000,000,000
Extraordinary 1,000,000,000

Total 1,000,000,000

Special Debt 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000
Consolidated 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000
Floating 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000

Total 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000

Capital, Budapest. Pop. (1900), 100,000.
Budapest is distant 1,000 miles from London.

* Austria and Hungary have no common debt, but the governments of the two countries are bound to the same debt in the case of the Central Bank of Austria and Hungary.

The imports of British produce and manufactures include (1914) (Based on Trade)

Animals (except skins)	£24,485	Wool	£24,485
Beer and Ale	22,499	Wool	22,499
Cereals	22,499	Wool	22,499
Coal	22,499	Wool	22,499
Corn	22,499	Wool	22,499
Cotton Yarn	22,499	Wool	22,499
Flax	22,499	Wool	22,499
Leather and Boots	22,499	Wool	22,499
Linen Yarn	22,499	Wool	22,499

Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1914) of 305 vessels (184,537 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1914, 9,486 foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 24,499,101). In 1914 there were 4,729 kilometres of railway (including branch lines and 300 kilometres of private lines rented by the State), the telegraphs had a length of 7,725 kilometres (1911), and the post-office carried 28,000,000 letters, 22,000,000 post-cards, while 20,000,000 telegrams were sent in 1911. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 4,725 kilometres (1911), and there are 9,725 kilometres of roads.

Estimated revenue	£28,155,300	1914
Estimated expenditure	28,155,300	—
Public debt (31 Dec.)	149,125,330	—
Imports (excl. Transit)	191,320,375	—
Exports	191,320,375	—
Imports from U.K.	19,320,375	£13,250,000
Exports to U.K.	23,645,740	16,105,000

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop (1914), 195,630, with suburbs, 220,347.

"BRITISH LEGATION"

British Minister, Hon Sir F. H. Villiers, C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,230
 1st Secretary, G. J. Kilduff, 500
 Naval Attaché, Captain M. H. Rodges, 500
 Hon. Attaché, Charles K. Webber

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICE (Suspended)

THE BELGIAN CONGO

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of 28 Oct., 1908.

The total area amounts to 2,000,000 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at not more than 12,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1914) was 4,000, of whom 200 were British, 600 American, 200 Italian, 300 Portuguese, 170 Swedish, 120 German, and 200 Belgian. The river is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (99 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 400 miles in length. There is also a second line, 60-centimetre gauge, from Banana to the Mayumba country. The Great Lakes Railway has a line from Stanleyville to Fuchville, 100 kilometres, and another line from Kinshasa to Leopoldville, 300 kilometres. The completion of the line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika now renders possible communication by river and rail from the mouth of the Congo to the Lake, and across

* The temporary Seat of Government is at La Haye.

German East Africa to the Indian Ocean. A line of telegraph is open to Couilliville. There is telegraphic communication with Europe. A terrible disease, called "Sleeping Sickness," for which no remedy has yet been discovered, has of late years made increasing ravages upon the native population. However, the disease seems to have attained its highest point of severity, and in several districts is decreasing. There are undoubtedly many fertile tracts, more especially along the rivers, but barren mountain and shrubs out the coast from the more productive interior. The exports consist mainly of rubber (three fifths of whole), palm kernels, palm oil, ivory, and a few minor articles. The coffee plant and cotton grow wild, and coffee, cocoa, and tobacco have been planted with success. Iron, copper, and other minerals have been found. Revenue (1914), £1,724,705, expenditure, £1,724,705, imports (1914), £1,724,705, exports (1914), £1,724,705. Capital Boma (pop. 3,300). Matadi has about 4,000 inhabitants.

Boma (Congo)—Colonel W. J. Lament £1,000
 Kasai District—Vice Consul, H. H. 700
 Casters
 Rhinethville—V. Con. F. W. Manners 700
 Leopoldville—V. Con. I. E. Bell £530 to 730
 Stanleyville—V. Con. R. I. Purdon 500
 Brussels, 204 miles from London, by train, 8 hrs

BOLIVIA, Republic of.

President Dr. Ismael Montes (1913-1917)
 Foreign Affairs, Dr. Victor I. Sanjinés
 War & Colonies, Dr. Néstor Gutiérrez
 Justice & Industry, Dr. Plácido Sánchez
 Interior, Dr. Arturo Molina Campero
 Finance, Señor Julio Zamora.
 Education & Agriculture, Dr. Anibal Capriles

Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General, Col. Don Pedro Suarez.
 Office of Legation, 74 Compañe Gardens, N.W.
 Consulate-General, 82 Cannon Street, E.C.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 6° and 23° S. and long. 59° 30' and 73° W., and its area is about 667,000 square miles, with a population in 1911 estimated at 2,000,000. The peace army amounts to about 2,000 men, the war effective being about 20,000. The mineral productions are very valuable: the silver mines of Potosí are believed to be almost inexhaustible; while gold, nearly dug at Potosí, is being washed, is obtained in the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; tin, copper, lead, antimony, wolfram, blameth salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, corn, indigo, India rubber, cacao, potatoes, the choicest fruits, cinchona bark medicinal herbs, &c., which with tin, gold, silver, and copper are its principal exports, its chief imports being iron, cotton and woollen goods, hardware, and silks. There are about 300 miles of trunk lines of railway and 2,000 miles of telegraph wire. There is direct railway communication with La Paz from Antofagasta (Chile) and from El Maito (near Uyuni) to Potosí. Branch lines are under construction from Oruro to Cochabamba. Railway from Arica to La Paz has long been completed and open to traffic. Proposed railway from Guayaquil to Puno temporarily abandoned, the connection between these

towns being still maintained by steamers across Lake Titicaca. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca and Tupiza, in Bolivia, has been started this year by a French firm. Communication with Puno is effected by rail to Guayaquil and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (249 miles). It is expected to be completed by the end of 1925, when it will connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Buenos Aires to Bolivia is complete to La Quiaca.

Estimated revenue (1925)	£1,258,864
Estimated expenditure (1925)	1,258,864
Interior debt (1925)	1,255,364
Exterior debt (1925)	3,108,000
Exports	1923 1924
Imports	7,497,700 5,264,088
Imports from U.K.	4,362,084 2,880,897
Exports to U.K.	888,100 624,700
Exports to U.K.	6,611,146 4,254,900

By law internal exchange is fixed at 100 to the £1, but recently it has varied much from that in actual practice. At present the exchange (foreign) Bs 15=£1 but it is improving.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz Pop. 80,000

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul General, Cecil W. C. Goshing £2,500

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

La Paz—1st Consul, G. D. N. Haggard £600 to 800

Oruro—1st Consul, William H. Gray
Santa Cruz—1st Consul, H. E. Bloomfield
Sucre—1st Consul, Ernest F. Maune
Tupiza—1st Consul, T. Maune
Sucre 8,386 miles from London transit, via Buenos Aires 25 (via New York 35 to 40) days

BRAZIL Republic of

President (1924-1928) Getúlio Vargas
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lauro Mello
Interior, Dr. Herculano de Freitas
Communications and Public Works, Dr. José A. Barbosa

Agriculture, Dr. Pedro Toledo
Finance, Dr. Ruy Barbosa
War General V. G. de Albuquerque e Silva
Marine, Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar

Minister in London, Sir Horace A. de Fontoura

Legation
Office of Legation, 44 Grosvenor Place, S.W.
Commander of Legation, A. de Azevedo
1st Secretary, Adolpho de Silva Gordo
Commercial Attaché, F. Guimarães
Archivist, G. R. Moore

Consul-General in London, F. Alves Maia,
Country House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.
Consul-General in Liverpool, Lally Joo de Souza

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, extends between lat. 4° 30' N. and 35° 45' S. and long. 34° 40' W. and 73° 15' W., and comprises an area of 3,280,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 27,980,000, of

whom about 3,000,000 are "wild" Indians. In the extreme south towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradients to the height of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The Navy (1923) consisted of 3 Dreadnoughts, a old battleships, 3 protected cruisers, and other smaller craft, including 21 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 3 submarines. There are 48 ports along the coast, of which the principal is Rio, with a shore line of 123 miles. Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers, the Amazon, with its immediate tributaries and the Tocantins, San Francisco, and others.

The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Its forests are immense, abounding in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods adapted for dyestuffs, cabinet work, or ship-building; among these are mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazilwood, &c. Its agricultural produce is abundant, maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts are very generally cultivated, also, in some parts, wheat and other European cereals. Cattle raising is an important industry, the number being computed at 18,000,000. Cotton is being largely cultivated for export, and is being used for home manufactures. Sugar cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. India-rubber comes from the same northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manaus and coffee, though also grown in the north comes chiefly from Rio de Janeiro, Minas, São Paulo, and Espírito Santo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. The exports consist solely of the raw produce of the soil. The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but there were in 1908 no fewer than 254 industrial establishments, including 261 cotton mills, giving employment to 45,000 hands, and representing an invested capital of \$30,000,000. The enormous protective duties were again increased in 1907, 1909, 1910, and 1911.

In December, 1913, there were 15,445 miles of railroad open and 1,083 miles under construction. Length of telegraph wires in 1913, 30,506 miles.

Estimated Revenue (1924 and 1925) —

	1924	1925
Gold	£14,130,000	£12,100,000
Paper	23,533,000	26,000,000

Estimated expenditure	1924	1925
Gold	£10,750,075	£8,075,400
Paper	28,070,000	29,050,100

External debt (31 Dec., 1923)	£102,500,300
Internal debt (31 Dec., 1923)	46,750,000

Total imports	1923	1924
Total exports	£67,156,750	£34,070,000
	65,040,000	46,500,000

Imports of British produce and manufacture (1924), £6,600,000 —

Railway Carriages, &c.	£10,700	Machinery	£10,000
Coal, Lignite, &c.	1,000,000	Trunks, Bags, & Manuf.	100,000
China & Earth wares	100,000	Ships & Boats	50,000
Cotton Yarn & Manuf.	100,000	Tools & Hardware	100,000
Jute Yarn	100,000	Woolens & Worsted	100,000

Exports to U.K. (1914), £7,070,000 —

Cocoa, Raw	£100,000	Rubber	£100,000
Coffee, Raw	100,000	Seeds, Cotton	100,000
Cotton, Raw	100,000	Sugar, Unrefined	100,000
Wax	100,000	Wax	100,000

* Estimate of this was gold
£1,250,000 of this was gold

Pucopilla—Vice Consul, C. Nicholls.
Coyumbco—Consul, G. L. Ansted.
Iquique—Consul, £1,000 to 2,000.
 Vice-Consul, F. Watson.
Arica—Vice-Consul, G. de M. MacKirdy.
Caleta Buena—Vice Consul, C. C. Altkan.
Juanes—Vice-Consul, L. J. Barratt.
Puqueros—Vice-Consul, T. G. Patricsson.
Tacna—Vice-Consul.
Valparaiso—Cons. Gen., Allan Maclean, £1,500.
 Vice Consul, B. G. Irving, £500 to 700.
Concepcion—Consul, Wm. Burrowsman.
Coronel—Vice-Consul, Edward Cooper.
Los Andes—Cons. Agent, Lotus Murray.
Lota—Vice-Consul.
Puerto Montt—Vice-Consul.
Punta Arenas—Vice Consul, J. E. Bell, £500 to 750.
Talca—Cons. Agent, C. A. Stringfellow.
Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, H. J. Coke.
Temuco—Cons. Agent, John Patillo.
Tome—Vice-Consul, M. R. Farnore.
Valdivia & Corral—Vice Consul, P. Mason.
 Valparaiso is distant 9,000 miles via Panama, and 11,000 via the Merit. Transit 34 to 35 days. Via Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA

President of the Chinese Republic (1912-1915),
 Yuan Shih kai, born 1859.

Ministers (June, 1915) —

Vice-President Li Yuan-hung
 Secretary of State Hsu Shih-chang
 Foreign Affairs, Lu Cheng-huang
 Interior, Chu Tai Chen
 Finance, Chou Hsueh-hui
 War, Tuan Chih-yi
 Navy, Liu Kun-huang
 Justice Chang Tsung-huang
 Education, Tang Hui-lung
 Agriculture and Commerce, Huo Tan-chi.
 Communications, Liang Tun-hui.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Alfred Yao ke Sze, 49 Portland Pl., W.
1st Secretary, Lo Chung-yi
and Secretary, Tsao Yun-hsiang
2nd Secretary, Shih K'uei, Yen Chih-chung
Attaches, Liao Yu-ching, Han Chien

AREA AND POPULATION

Territory	Square miles	Population
China Proper	1,500,000	400,000,000
Manchuria	360,000	12,000,000
Mongolia	1,070,000	3,000,000
Tibet	750,000	2,000,000
Eastern Turkestan	600,000	2,000,000
Total	4,280,000	425,000,000

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,500 miles, and its breadth 1,000 miles, and its population, according to the latest Chinese estimates, exceeds 400,000,000. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, and under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by censors 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, 1858, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognizes the Butekhia Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Russian 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 1832, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and contributed towards the first Chinese War of 1839. A treaty was signed at Nanking, as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening 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 1894 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 Korea 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 resume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners, and in the summer of 1898 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and humiliated 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 1900. 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 provided for an indemnity of \$200,000,000, to be paid within the next 30 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in a new commercial treaty—(1) between the U. K. and China (5 Sept. 1902), (2) U. S. and China (8 Oct. 1902), and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct. 1902). Under the two last, Mukden, Tientsin, 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—Yen-hsiang-tai, Tiao-pang, Kuan-mintun, Tung-chang-tai (on the Ideo River), and Faku-men in Fengtien Province, Chang-chun, Kirin Harbin, Nungtun, Hsueh'un, and Yauwun in the Kirin Province, and Tschihar, Hailar, Aihun, and Manchun in the Heilungkiang Province.

In October, 1912, a Revolution broke out in Hankow which resulted finally in February, 1912, in the abolition of the Manchu Dynasty in favour of a Republican form of Government. In 1912 a second revolution, engineered by the Southern Party, was successfully put down by the present President. Since that date the Central Government has been gradually consolidating its position and bringing about a concentration 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. The Government now consists of a President assisted by a Secretary of State. The various Ministries are under the charge of Ministers who are responsible to the President. The Upper House or Council of State consists of 70 members nominated by the President and a Lower House of 300 members is to be elected by a system of limited franchise.

The estimated foreign population of China during the year 1912 is as follows: British, 8,214; Japanese, 84,948; Russian, 56,329; American, 4,359; Portuguese, 3,187; German, 3,023; French, 1,864; other nationalities, 1,297, the total being 164,867. Out of a total of 3,427 foreign firms in China, 234 are British, 1,232 Russian, 925 Japanese, 273 German, 136 American and 123 French.

NAVY.—The army is undergoing reorganization. The total strength of all forces in August 1912, just after the rebellion of that year was estimated at 500,000, but no authenticated statistics are obtainable. China now possesses 2 protected cruisers built in 1912 (1,750 tons), 4 older protected cruisers (4,300 to 5,000 tons), 3 torpedo gunboats (850 tons), 23 gunboats (750 to 1,250 tons), 4 destroyers (400 tons), and 8 small torpedo boats (200 tons). No figures are available as to the complement of the Navy.

EDUCATION.—Many changes in administrative and development are under American influence. 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 1912, there were 246 foreigners employed in educational work.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports for the years 1909-1914 is stated as follows in *tons* (75 = £1).

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1909	458,175,667	358,928,624	817,104,291
1910	466,644,894	360,423,381	827,068,275
1911	472,523,543	377,328,166	849,851,709
1912	473,027,432	370,500,402	843,527,834
1913	470,124,887	402,328,345	872,453,232
1914	467,100,000	345,280,000	812,380,000

The foreign trade of China was shared by the nations of the world as under in 1914—

	British	Foreign
Great Britain	4	Japan
Hong Kong	10	U.S.A.
India	10	Europe (incl. Russia)
Other British Dependencies	1	Russia
		Other countries
	British	Foreign

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1914, £15,852,021—

Boats and Ships	£20,445	Machinery	£750,000
Customs	20,445	Tobacco	2,730,000
Iron Manufactures	824,000	Woolens	720,000

Exports to U.K., 1914, £5,317,730—

British	£507,000	China and Furs	£40,000
Iron	200,000	China Tea	170,000
Raw Silk	120,000	China Flax	10,000
Raw Wool	400,000	Yarrow	10,000
Raw Hides	200,000	Ti	10,000
Raw Manure	120,000	Wood	10,000

COMMUNICATIONS.—**Railways.**—About 6,500 miles were open in Jan. 1912, 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 Yangtze. In 1912 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the twenty ports was 66,305,076, an increase of 2,000,446 on that of the previous year. Of these 40 per cent were British, 50 per cent Chinese, 5 per cent German, 20 per cent Japanese, 1 per cent Russian and 3 per cent Russian.

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 1912 there were 37,000 miles of land lines and 51,000 miles of aerial wires.

CUSTOMS AND PORTS.—The Imperial Maritime Customs is the controlling authority, this body consists of nearly 2,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector General*. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1905 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 Twenty 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 1912 to the Ministry of Communications and a *Postmaster General* (foreign) was appointed. Already letters can be sent all over the 26 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 10 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices is 8,724, 538,000 postal packets and 5,385,000 parcels were handled in 1914.

Revenue 1913	£33,000,000
Expenditure 1913	64,000,000
Deficit 1913	31,000,000

Imports	£58,125,000	1914
Exports	50,025,000	47,125,000

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Peking.
Population, 1,000,000.

MANCHURIA lies to the north of China Proper, and has a total area of about 900,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 20,000,000. The capital is Mukden (pop. 1,000,000), 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 1,000,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000. Outer Mongolia is now, by the Treaty of Khabarovsk, an autonomous state under Chinese suzerainty. Its ruler, the Khutuktu 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, &c.

CHINESE TURKESHTAN has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes Mangana and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Urumchi and Kuldja.

BRITISH LEGATIONS

British Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir John N. Jordan, B.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	£5,000
Counsellor, J. W. E. Macdonald	800
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. H. Byrnes, R.N.	
Commercial Attaché, W. F. Ker, C.M.S.	1,000
Chinese Sec., R. Burton, B.L.S.	£200 to 1,000
and Sec., R. Burton	500
Assessors, E. G. Jamieson	800
Physician, Dr. Douglas Gray	800
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Bishop Norris D.D.	200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—Consul, R. A. Little	£200
Pro-Consul, W. P. W. Turner	
Canton—Cons. Gen. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.	1,000
Vice-Consul, R. M. Pratt (acting)	700
Pro-Consul, R. A. Wallis	
Canton—Consul, S. Giles	933
Canton—Consul, E. White	800
Chungking—Consul-General, H. H. Fox, C.M.G.	1,150
Pro-Consul, E. W. Mead	
Chungking—V. Con., A. G. Major (acting)	700
Chungking—Consul, H. A. Otterwill	800
Foochow—Consul, P. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G.	900
Pro-Consul, J. F. Brennan	
Peking Island—Cons. Agent, Dr. W. W. Myers	
Hankow—Consul, V. L. Savage	800
Hankow—Vice-Cons., C. A. W. Euse, C.B.	600
Hankow—Cons. Gen., Sir W. E. Wilkinson	1,000
Vice-Cons., H. J. Brett (acting)	700
Pro-Consul, H. F. Macdonald	
Hankow—Consul, R. E. Ely, C.M.G.	1,000
Hankow—Consul, S. G. Fourn, C.M.G.	800
Hankow—C. Gen., Sir G. Macartney, K.C.L.S.	
Kia-Kiang—Consul, H. F. King	800
Hankow and Foochow—Consul, G. W. W. Pearson	800
Peking—Pro-Consul, W. S. Toller	
Mukden—Cons. Gen., P. E. O'Brien-Miller	1,000
Hankow—Consul, E. C. C. Wilson, C.M.G.	800
Hankow—Consul, W. J. Ginnell	800
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Hamilton	4,000
Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping, Sir R. Fraser, K.C.B., C.M.G.	1,500
Consul, J. A. A. Brown, C.M.G.	1,000

Consul, H. Phillips	800
Pro-Consul, G. E. Byrnes	
Crown A.D.A., Hiram Parkes Wilkinson	800
Registrar, G. W. King	£500 to 800
Chief Clerk	800 to 1,000
Assistant Clerk, A. A. Macdonald	800 to 1,000
Secretary—Consul, G. D. Phillips	800
Pro-Consul, S. Wright-Smith	
Tientsin—Consul, J. L. Smith	800
Tientsin—Cons. Gen., H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.	2,000
Vice-Consul, L. Giles	
Tientsin—Consul, J. T. Pratt	800
Foochow—Consul, C. C. A. Kirke	933
Fuku—Consul, H. Portes	800
Yunnanfu, Cons. Gen., H. Goffe, C.M.G.	1,150

Peking, distant 11,000 miles, transit, 30 days (or by Siberian Railway 23 to 24 days).

COLOMBIA, Republic of.

President (1905-1908), Dr. José Vicente Ochoa. Interior, Miguel Abadía Méndez. Foreign Affairs, Marco Fidel Suárez.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Dr. Ignacio Gutiérrez. Ponce, 40 Holland Road, Kensington, W. Secretary & Charge d'Affaires, R. Restrepo. Consul-General, José M. Núñez U., 40 Holland Road, Kensington, W. Consul in Liverpool, Luis E. Bonilla. Consul at Southampton, Leandro Leyva.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40' S to 12° 40' N lat. and 60° to 75° W long., with an estimated area of 316,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 2,400,000, 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. Its forests are extensive, among the trees are mahogany, cedar, iucite, and other dry-woods and medicinal plants.

Its mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal. Its principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Its manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woolen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, and india-rubber. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 5,000 men, the navy has been abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 600 miles being open in 1904, with 2,500 (approx.) miles of telegraph. The rate of exchange is about 30 gold or 800 paper = £1 (approximately).

	1903-04.	1902-03.
Revenue (estimate) gold	\$12,000,000	\$17,000,000
Expenditure (est.)	10,125,000	10,725,000
Foreign debt	£5,000,000	£5,000,000
Internal debt	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Total imports	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Total exports	8,000,000	8,000,000

Exports to U.K. £1,000,000. Imports from U.K. £1,000,000. CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 200,000.

of 1898 and agreed upon a Constitution (1898), which was ratified on certain conditions by the U.S.A. In 1901 disturbances broke out and resulted in the renewed occupation by American troops and the establishment of a provisional administration, which ceased when President Gomez took over the administration in 1902.

The chief products of the island are tobacco and sugar, 2,206 miles of railroad were open in November, 1921, and 2,062 miles of telegraph lines (1921).

CAPITAL. Havana (pop. about 297,000) other towns are Santiago (45,000), Matanzas (37,000), Cienfuegos (30,000), Cardenas (24,000), and Camaguey (20,000). In 1924 there were 25,911 immigrants.

Revenue	1921-25
Expenditure	\$21,262,500*
External Debt	40,250,000*
Internal Debt	44,710,000*
	30,371,000*

Imports	1923	1924
Exports	\$24,758,736*	\$29,006,000*
Imports from U.K.	26,423,000*	177,554,000*
Exports to U.K.	26,423,000*	12,379,000*
	26,423,000*	25,840,000*

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General, Stephen Loch

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Vice-Consul, Denis Cowan

San Juan—Vice-Consul, G. F. Plant

Cardenas—Vice-Consul, A. FitzGibbon

Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, G. Woodhouse

Guantanamo, Vice-Consul, Theodore Brooks

Santiago—Consul, William Mason

DENMARK

King Christian X., born 26 Sept. 1870 suc. 14 May 1912, married 26 April, 1904, Princess Alexandra of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue a son.

Her Apparent, H. R. H. Prince Frederick (11 Nov. Prince), b. 11 March, 1899.

Premier and Minister of Justice, C. T. Zahle

Foreign Affairs, Eric Svendsen

Finance, Dr. Edward Brandes

Agriculture, K. Pedersen

Interior, Ove Rode

Defence, Peter Munch

Workshop and Education, Søren Keiser Nielsen

Commerce, J. Hanning Jørgensen

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, M. H. de Ovenskop Castenkjold, 20 Pont Street, S.W.

Secretary of Legation, Count Rev. Niels

Attache, M. de Wichfeld

Consul-General in London, F. W. Faber, 8 Blyward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C.

Vice-Consul, F. Wiedemann

Consul-General—Leith, E. Berry

Consulate at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Guernsey and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Kingdom of Northern 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 9° 5'–15° 40' E. long., with an area of 23,000 square miles, and a population in 1924 of 2,732,094, nearly one-half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woolens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, malts and colonial produce. In 1924, 2,872,590 acres were under corn crops and 2,503,519 permanent pasture. In 1924 the live stock numbered 232,028 horses, 2,122,974 cows, 726,679 sheep, and 1,267,122 swine. The crops in 1924 included 4,884,356 qrs. of oats, 2,822,122 of barley, 2,333,974 rye, 2,003,763 mixed grain and 549,205 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 merchant marine of 523 steamers, with a tonnage of 671,268. There are in 1924 2,122 miles of railway and 24,294 miles of telegraph wire (1921).

The Army (consists of about 24,000 trained men, the vote for 1924-25 amounting to Kr 28,320,000. The Navy consists of 27 steam vessels (including 4 ironclads) mounting 207 guns, with 1,270 officers and men. Vote 1924-25, Kr 9,334,643.

DEFENCE.—The Army (consists of about 24,000 trained men, the vote for 1924-25 amounting to Kr 28,320,000. The Navy consists of 27 steam vessels (including 4 ironclads) mounting 207 guns, with 1,270 officers and men. Vote 1924-25, Kr 9,334,643.

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.

Revenue	1924	1925
Expenditure	£7,420,736	£6,766,508
Public debt	8,205,000	8,772,807
	20,098,942	21,823,127

The Budget shows an estimated Revenue for 1925-26 of £7,384,000, and an Expenditure of £6,577,776.

Total imports	1923
Total exports	£47,520,000
	40,075,000

The estimated yield from taxation is Kr 200,000,000. The interest on the Public Debt is £260,000.

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1924, £7,120,120.

Coal and Lignite	£2,000,000	Machine	£1,000,000
Corn and Bran	1,000,000	Ships and Boats	200,000
Wool	500,000	Woolen Yarn	75,000
Iron Manufactures	250,000	Manufactures	200,000

Exports to U.K., 1924, £25,376,023.

Butter	£1,000,000	Fish	£100,000
Wool	500,000	Produce	200,000
Iron	250,000	Woolen Yarn	75,000

(CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1921), 400,000.)

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir H. C. Lowther, 6 F.V.O.

Min. Sec., H. Gurney M.V.O.

Min. Sec., H. A. Grant Watson

Naval Attache, Capt. Montagu W. W. P.

Quartermaster, R. N.

Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., M.V.O.

* £100 = 100 shillings.

Foreign Countries—Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador 715

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, R
Erakine £600 to 800

Pro Consul, E. H. Hansen
 Asiborg—Vice-Consul, W. F. Godby
 Aarhus—Vice-Consul, C. G. E. von der Hude
 Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Rønne
 Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright
 Esbjerg—Vice Consul, O. L. Øholm
 Frederik—Vice Consul, C. T. Jensen
 Frederiksberg—Vice Consul, Sophus Korup
 Helsingør—Vice Consul, Poul Nygaard
 Kastrup—Vice-Consul, Silvin Alfred Eng
 Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Røt
 Korsør—Vice Consul, Harald Fischer
 Lemvig—Vice Consul, L. Kier
 Lyngby—Vice Consul, W. G. Gædder
 Ålborg—Vice Consul, H. B. Matus
 Randers—Vice Consul, A. Krause
 Roskilde (Børnholm)—Vice Consul, Ludvig Høntze
 Stralberg—Vice-Consul, Ingrid A. Petersen
 Thisted—Vice Consul, Koren M. Zach
 * Thomas & Ste. Cruz—Consul, C. B. Stewart
 Pre-Consul, G. F. Recke
 Chaplain, Rev. E. E. E. E.
 Rasmus—Vice Consul, C. S. D. Armstrong
 Frederiksted—Vice-Consul, Robert L. Merwin
 Thorshavn (Farø)—Consul, A. G. C. C. C.

M V O £600
Fios-Consul, Valdemar Lutzen

The only living possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,500 square miles, with close on 750,000 inhabitants. They include the FAROEES or Shetland Islands (34 sq. m., pop. 22,000), ICELAND, GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 820,000 sq. m. population 12,000), the trade of which is a Government monopoly, and 2 islands in the West Indies—ST. CROIX ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN (244 sq. m., pop. 34,000). These latter export sugar and rum.

Exports Dania. P. 250. Imports from United Kingdom, 1912 300,000. Imports from Denmark, 1912 300,000.

Copenhagen, distant 175 miles, transit, 3 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

*Provisional President (1924-1926), Juan I. Jiménez.
Interior and Police, J. M. Jiménez.
Foreign Affairs, Bernardo Picardo.
Justice and Education, Jacinto Paynado.
Finance and Commerce, Francisco Herrera.
Agriculture and Immigration, Jaime Mota.
War and Marine, Desiderio Arias.
Development (Fomento) and Communications,
Frederico Velazquez H.*

Consul-General in London, R A Bralho, 17
Coleman Street, E C

Consul, Octavio Ventura.
1st-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 1495 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola, or, compressing the name, San Domingo. The population, according to the estimated population of nearly 500,000. Sugar and coffee are the most important crops, and coffee, and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, though other products being mahogany, furniture woods, wax, honey, logwood, turtle, turtle-shell, hides, bananas and civitilla. There are large mills for the manufacture of sugar and molasses (the sugar of the island), and the principal occupations are sugar and coffee.

been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with South and South America, New York, Caracas, 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 1901 not less than 55 per cent of the Customs revenue has been deposited in a New York Bank to pay the interest and sinking fund charges of the Foreign Loan.

British trade is hampered by the absence of direct maritime communication.

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo.	Population, 25,000
Revenue (\$4 897 = £1)	1912-13 1913-14
Expenditure	\$5,809,785 5,845,994
Imports	1913 1914
Exports	\$9,278,276 \$7,728,007
Debt (estimate)	10,469,947 10,568,787
Imports from U K. (1914)	80,000,000 2,100,000
Exports to U K. (1914)	234,598

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Stephen Leech (see CUBA).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Santo Domingo—Vice Consul (Chargé d'Affaires
in the absence of the Minister) G. A. Fisher
£450 to £650

Vice Consul, H. H. Goaling
 Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, M. Dooley
 San Pedro de Macoris—Vice Consul
 Sanchez—C. McFadden
 Pro-Consul W. Johnston
 Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles, transit,
 by the steamer

ECUADOR, Republic of.

President (1912-1916), Leonidas Plaza
Foreign Affairs, Luis N. Dillon
Interior, Dr. Modesto Penaherrera
Finance, Juan F. Gambe
Public Instruction, Modesto A. Penaherrera
War and Marine, General Navarro

Consul-General in London, Celso Novares, 9
Bishopsgate, E.C.

Vice Consul, Juan de Enzalde
Consuls at *Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow,
and Cardiff*

A State of South America, extending from lat. $1^{\circ} 30'$ to $6^{\circ} 30'$ S (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru and Colombia), and between 78° and 82° W long, comprising an area of $41,350$ sq. miles. It has a population of about $5,300,000$, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizos. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, $21,983$ feet, the Cotacapi, $19,673$ feet, the Antisana, $18,303$ feet, Cayambe, $15,285$ feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chone, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. Ecuador is divided into 23 provinces, and one territory.

Its chief products are cocon, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, orchella wood, straw hats and hemimochia bark, yams, tobacco, fruits.

Algeria, 24,000, in Tunis, 24,000 (of the forces in Algeria-Tunis about two-thirds are natives). (1) *Gendarmes*, 24,000, abt. 24,000. (2) *Colonial Army* in *Algeria*, 24,000. (3) *Colonial Forces*, abt. 24,000 (half natives). *Budget* (1923), for (a) 2,500,000, for (b) 2,500,000, for (c) 2,500,000. In addition, considerable extra ordinary expenditure was undertaken, or is contemplated. *W. B. Field Army* (see Forces in Africa) *Paris Line*, 750,000. *Second Line*, 500,000, total, 1,250,000. *Reserves*, in depôts, 240,000, unorganised, 200,000, total, 1,250,000. *Territorial Army*, organised, abt. 200,000, unorganised, 750,000. *Naval*—22 battleships (20 building), 24 cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 3 torpedo vessels, 26 destroyers (7 building), 253 torpedo boats 30 submarines (20 building).

EDUCATION—Educational system highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction, (b) Superior Educational Council (which changed with the actual administrative), (c) Consultative Committee (advisory), (d) Educational Bureau 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 *prefet*, charged especially with primary education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregational institutions are to be suppressed within 25 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (1.) *Primary Schools*, 1909 and 1912, Age 6-12. Schools include (a) infants, (b) lower primary, (c) higher or 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. (2.) *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, courses 6-8 yrs. *Stages* school and the *Souvenirs Association* well known. (3.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (4.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education) Aix, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Montpelier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, St. Louis, Toulouse.

COMMUNICATIONS—The system of railroads in France is very extensive, they are almost entirely *concessions*, 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, 1924, was 45,000 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, etc., being 2,725,000,000. The length of telegraph wires is 251,000 miles, and of telephone lines 107,000 miles. At the 1st of January, 1925, the merchant marine, comprising boats of a tons and upwards, amounted to 27,000 vessels of 2,000 tons net tonnage (of which 2,000 were sailing ships, 25,000 were steamships). The same system of regulation for construction and operation belongs to shipping and to *aviation*. It was announced to be in progress for the routes to *London* and *Calcutta*.

COMMERCE—The principal imports are wool,

cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, capes, photo, copper, petroleum oil, coffee, and wine. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woolen tissues, wheat, smallwares, automobiles, etc., silk, raw skins, military and artificial flowers dressed skins, tools and hardware, machinery, pig iron, haxter, table fruits, refined sugar, branny and *liqueurs*, fish, and cheese.

	1913	1914
Revenue	£ 285,425,000	£ 287,000,000
Expenditure	286,544,712	287,500,000
Debt	£ 1,250,000,000	£ 1,250,000,000
Floating Debt	50,000,000	50,000,000
Imports	£ 324,425,000	£ 324,425,000
Exports	286,544,712	287,500,000

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1924 were valued at £37,774,170—

Apparel	£ 1,250,000	Dresses and Trimmings	£ 1,250,000
Butter	2,000,000	Wine	2,000,000
Motors	2,000,000	Wool	2,000,000
Chemicals	2,000,000	Woolen Yarn	2,000,000
Ferry (Paris) Goods	2,000,000	Woolen and Manilla	2,000,000
Flowers	2,000,000	Silk	2,000,000
Food and Fresh	2,000,000	Skirts	2,000,000
Fruit	2,000,000	Spices	2,000,000
Manufacture	2,000,000	Robes and Veilings	2,000,000
Leather and Manilla	2,000,000	Wine	2,000,000
Upper and Manilla	2,000,000	Wool and Manilla	2,000,000
Oil	2,000,000	Woolen Yarn	2,000,000
Cotton and Manilla	2,000,000	Manilla	2,000,000

The imports of British produce and manufactures in 1924 were valued at £3,000,000—

Apparel	£ 1,250,000	Copper	£ 1,250,000
Butter	2,000,000	Iron, Steel and	2,000,000
Chemicals	2,000,000	Manilla	2,000,000
Coal and Oil	2,000,000	Wine, wrought	2,000,000
Food and Fresh	2,000,000	Wool	2,000,000
Fruit	2,000,000	Woolen and Manilla	2,000,000
Leather and Manilla	2,000,000	Woolen Yarn	2,000,000
Upper and Manilla	2,000,000	Woolen and Manilla	2,000,000
Oil	2,000,000	Woolen Yarn	2,000,000
Cotton and Manilla	2,000,000	Woolen and Manilla	2,000,000

Shipping—During the year 1924 the total number of French and foreign vessels embarking French ports amounted to 27,000, representing a tonnage of 2,000,000 tons, of which 7,000,000 tons were French, while the total clearings amounted to 20,000 ships of a tonnage of 25,000,000 tons, of which 6,000,000 tons were French.

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° 30' W to 6° 30' E longitude, 27° 6' N to an undetermined E limit, about 20° N, covering an area estimated in 1902 at about 1,200,000 square miles, with a population (1911) of 2,500,000, of whom 750,000 were Europeans and 1,750,000 natives. The revenue in 1924 was estimated at £1,000,000, and the expenditure at £1,000,000. The imports from foreign countries in 1924 were valued at £2,000,000, and the exports at £2,000,000. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting to £1,000,000, and the imports from France to £1,000,000. The exports to the U. K. in 1924 were valued at £1,000,000, and the imports from the U. K. at £1,000,000. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat, and other cereals, sheep and lamb, skins, fruits, and iron ore, olive oil, phosphates, and other exports, such as manufactures, wool, 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 1923 there were 2,792 miles of railroad open for traffic and in 1924 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 8,224, of a net tonnage of 226,871 tons, of which the percentage of British vessels was fully 22 per cent. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1921, 275,327), a most important seaport station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemcen. Governor Gen., M. Lutaud.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1921), 2,845,986

BRITISH EMBASSY

Embassy, 29, Fanebourg St. Honoré
Ambassador—*Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*,
 His Excellency Rt. Hon. Lord Berke of Thame
 P. C. G. C. G. M. G. C. O. (1920) £12,500
Consul-General, Earl Granville, G. C. O. 2,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. M. H. Hodges, 500
M. V. O., R. N.
M. V. O., Col. Hon. Henry Lardner-Buller, 500
M. V. O., D. O.
Commercial Attaché and British Ad-
ministrators of the Suez Canal Com-
pany, Sir Hy. Austin Lee K. C. M. G. C. B. 1,500
1st Sec., Geo. D. Graham, M. V. O. 500
and Sec., P. L. Loxton, £300 to 500
 " Hon. P. Bensusan 300 to 500
 " Basil Bradgman 300 to 500
 " C. M. Falcater 300 to 500
 " E. M. J. Monson 300 to 500
Hon. Attaché, Thos. Pollitt, Powell
 Lord Berwick.

Archivist, W. D. Cuthbertson 250 to 350

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Paris—Consul-General, Walter B. Hoare, £1,500
Vice-Consul, C. D. Smith, £300 to 500
 " Joseph Pike 300 to 500
 " E. Atwell Smith
Angers—Raymond Richou
Chantilly—F. C. M., E. Speetman C. M. G.
Reims—V. C. M., John Leithwaite
Algeria—Consul, Hon. H. C. Dundas 500
Batna—Vice-Consul, W. Hollett, Brutley
Algiers—Consul-Gen., Basil D. Cave, C. B. 2,000
 " *Vice-Consul*, H. B. Landon, £300 to 500
 " I. Grimes Scott
Tunis and Mostaganem—Vice-Consul,
 James Madden
Bône—V. C. M., Herbert Ratchley, M. V. O.
Constantine, W. H. Miller
Oran—Vice-Consul, Irénée Barlier
Philippeville—V. C. M., T. N. L. Barlier
Antenneville—Consul, T. P. Porter 500
Diogo Soares—Consul Agent, Jean Cas-
 taigne (acting)
Algiers—Vice-Consul, £300 to 500
Tunisia—Vice-Consul, C. Rang
Bordj-Bou-Orja—Consul, A. L. G. Rowley, £500 to 800
Vice-Consul, Albert E. W. Murphy
Arzew—Vice-Consul, F. Aubrey
Bougie—V. C. M., Paul Scherdelin
Bonifacio—Vice-Consul, S. A. Heffernan
La Rochelle—V. C. M., C. J. Hans Hamilton
Oran—V. C. M., Henri P. de Lata
Paris—Vice-Consul, H. Howatson
Perpignan—V. C. M., Maurice Adde
Port-de-France—Consul Agent, F. Hallard
Tonkin—Consul—Vice-Consul, E. B. B. B.
Toulon—Vice-Consul, Thomas Higgins
St. Omer—Consul, A. J. Gorton, £300 to 500

Calais—Consul, Paul Wilkinson, £300 to 500
Vice-Consul, A. J. Hill (acting)
Amiens—V. C. M., William Sutcliffe
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, Henry F. Warner
Compiègne—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner
Étampes—V. C. M., Jas. E. Walker
Cayenne—Consul, 800
 " *Vice-Consul*, Rev. W. L. Kismok,
 M. A.
Congo—Consul,
Vice-Consul
Libreville—V. C. M., Vincent Teale
Dahomey—Consul,
Porto Novo—Consul Agent, J. B. Williamson
Dakar—Consul Gen., Capt. C. Braithwaite
 Wallis 700
 " *Vice-Consul*, Percy H. Sturmont
Grand Bassam—Vice-Consul,
Dunkirk—Consul, P. C. Carroll 500
 " *Vice-Consul*, William Sutcliffe
Harve—Consul Gen., Harry L. Churchill 800
 " *Vice-Consul*, J. O. B. T. Walsh
Cocac—Vice-Consul, Alex. G. B. Bay
Durges—V. C. M., Com. H. C. Wallis, R. N.
Le Camp—Vice-Consul, J. M. Lalande
Montrouge—Vice-Consul, J. R. D. Chancelier
Tripoli and Bu—Vice-Consul, K. Har-
 rison Barker
Tunis—Consul, Edward R. E. Vicens 800
 " *Consul*, Jean Chastillon
Grenoble—V. C. M., I. Lewis
Marseilles—Consul Gen., M. C. Guitouy, 1,000
 " *Vice-Consul*, N. C. Haug, £300 to 500
Orléans—Vice-Consul, Paul Sabatier
Hyères—Vice-Consul, Jeanne Hoch
Toulon—V. C. M., Sidney E. Kay, £300 to 500
Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Mouchet
Guadeloupe—Vice-Consul, J. E. D. Vais
Antilles—Consul, Guston de Berthelot
Le Havre—Consul Agent, Henry Joubert
St. Pierre—V. C. M., H. W. Bechler
St. Nazaire—V. C. M., Alfred Tiffin
New Caledonia—Consul, H. C. Guitouy, £300 to 500
 " *Vice-Consul*, I. W. Keogh
Paris—Vice-Consul, W. J. Smith
Caen—Vice-Consul, John Taylor, M. V. O.
Montreuil—V. C. M., Hector H. Hill
Pondicherry (India)—Consul, A. H. Jones
Rouen—Consul, John T. Platt
Saigon—Consul General, C. R. U. Clipperton 800
Vice-Consul, T. P. Carlielle 500
Haiphong—Vice-Consul, J. J. A.
 Guitouy
St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul, P. J.
 Malouin 700
Typhat—Consul, H. A. Richards, £500 to 700
Tunis—Consul General, E. J. L. Berkeley, 700
 " *Vice-Consul*, C. A. Goudwin, £300 to 500
 " R. Schambert
Biarritz—Vice-Consul, Hon. Trenchard
 Bontour
Calais—Consul Agent, C. Callejo
Genoa—Consul Agent, V. Fauriol
Mahdiah—Consul Agent, G. Violante
Monastir—Consul Agent, Carmelo Disano
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi
Tunis—Vice-Consul, Harry Engerer
 Paris is distant from London 217 miles; from
 by 8 hours. Telegrams, per word, 2d

FRENCH COLONIES

The Colonial possessions of the French Republic have a total area of 4,684,420 square miles, including Algeria and Morocco. The population of this vast area is estimated (1911) at 54,730,039.

In **ASIA**—French India includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast, Chandernagore, on the Hooghly, Karikal, in the Gangetic delta, Yanson, in the Godavary 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 Cochinchina and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1893 the port of Kwangchow-Van was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,099 square miles, with a population (1911) estimated at 16,600,000.

In **AFRICA**—Algeria (see above) is an integral part of France. Morocco (see p. 748), is now predominantly French. Tunis has been a French protectorate since 1881. French West Africa extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles and a population of 11,244,076. It consists of Senegal (94,000 sq. ms., pop. 1,229,500), capital St. Louis; Upper Senegal Niger (224,000 sq. ms.), and the Niger-Nilotic Territory (433,000 sq. ms.), which have a total population of about 6,026,000. French Guinea (26,500 sq. ms., pop. 1,737,350). Ivory Coast (226,100 sq. ms., pop. 1,245,300), and Dahomey (38,000 sq. ms., pop. 878,900). While the hinterland of these colonies forms the French Sahara, which has an estimated area of 944,160 square miles and a population of about 450,000. French Equatorial Africa consists of the French Congo (513,000 sq. ms., pop. 9,000,000). French East Africa consists of the Somali Coast (46,300 sq. ms., pop. 248,000) and of the large island of Madagascar (456,000 sq. ms., pop. 2,153,000) with its dependencies (Réunion, and the Mayotte-Munro Islands). Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen, and Amsterdam. The total area of French Africa is thus 3,822,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 39,948,300.

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 Guadeloupe (with Hayes Terre, Marie Malante, 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 35,300 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In **AUSTRALASIA**—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 30,000) is a large island with many dependencies, and the Society Islands (Tahiti, etc.) and other islands have a total area in the Pacific Ocean of 1,228 square miles, with a population estimated at 81,200. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

Trade of Colonies with the U. K.

	Imports to U. K.	Exports to U. K.
French Colonies	£1,388,264	£1,499,863
Algeria	274,499	1,134,374
Morocco	1,454,000	408,000
Tunisia	259,765	757,489
Total	£4,397,079	£3,394,736

THE GERMAN EMPIRE

*Emperor, William II (King of Prussia), son of the Emperor Frederick III. and the Empress Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain. Born 27 Jan., 1859, succeeded his father 25 June, 1888, married, 27 Feb. 1891, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, born 20 Oct., 1867.

Her Apparent, H. I. and R. H. Crown Prince William born 6 May 1892, married (1909) H. R. H. Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue.

Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Interior, Dr. Delbrück.

Foreign Affairs, Herr von Jagow.

Colonies, Dr. Wolff.

Army, Admiral von Tirpitz.

Justice, Dr. Lasco.

Imperial Treasury, Dr. Hellenbach.

Posts and Telegraphs, Herr Kraetke.

President, Imperial Railways Dept. Dr. Bientzenbach.

Foreign Ambassadors

German Ambassador to Austria, Herr von Tschirsky and Bogenorff; Italy, Herr von Hatzow; Turkey, Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenberg; U. S. A., Count von Bernstorff.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of 16 April, 1871, is a Confederated League, bearing the name German Empire, under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, who holds the title of German Emperor, and represents the Empire in all matters affecting international law, in the name of the Empire he declares war and makes peace, concludes alliances and treaties with foreign States, and accredits and receives Ambassadors. Except to repel an attack on the territory or the coasts of the League, the Emperor cannot declare war in the name of the Empire without the consent of the Federal Council. Bundesrat, which represents the sovereignty of the Federated States of the Empire. The consent of the Federal Council and Bundesrat is necessary in regard to certain specified treaties (of Art. 4 of the constitution). The Emperor has the right to summon, open, adjourn, and close the Reichstag. The Federal Council and Reichstag must be summoned to meet every year. The Reichstag cannot be summoned without the adherence of the Federal Council. All Bills are brought before the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor after acceptance by the Federal Council. Laws are promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the German Empire after acceptance by the Federal Council and the Reichstag. All edicts and orders of the Emperor made in the name of the Empire must be countersigned by the Chancellor who is thereby responsible for them. The Emperor is the *Hochaufseher*, or Federal Commander-in-Chief of the whole German Army. In time of war he holds supreme command. In time of peace the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies. In time of peace the Bavarian army administration is wholly independent of that of the rest of the German army, and only falls under the direct command of the Emperor when the army is

* See also p. 727

mobilized for war. The rights of the Kings of Saxony and Württemberg in time of peace are not quite so extended as those of the King of Bavaria; but their armies remain distinct and form separate army corps. The contingents of all the other Federal States are under the direct command of the King of Prussia, and under Prussian administration. The troops of all the Federal States swear loyalty to their respective sovereigns and obedience to the orders of the Emperor—in the case of Bavaria this obedience is limited to war-time. On the other hand, the German Navy is Imperial (kaiserlich) and the Emperor, as such is the supreme Admiral-in-Command of the Imperial German Navy in peace as well as war. The Reichstag, or Imperial Diet, consists of 397 Deputies, the original idea was that there should be one deputy to every 100,000 inhabitants of the Empire. The Reichstag sits for a period of five years, unless previously dissolved by the Emperor. Amongst the matters belonging to the jurisdiction of the Empire are all those that refer to the army and navy; the currency, civil and penal law of the Empire, posts and telegraphs (excluding Bavaria), inland navigation, the Customs of the Empire, weights and measures, coinage, banking, patents, copyright, foreign trade, the German mercantile marine, the Press, everything relating to the right of forming corporations, police, sanitation, education. The railways, as a result of the defeat of Bismarck's plan to Imperialize them, remain subject to State legislation but the Constitution (Art. 42) requires that they shall be administered as a homogeneous network, and this aim, as regards rates, regulations, rolling-stock, etc., has to a large extent been achieved. The movement to Imperialize the railways still exists, but makes little progress. A majority of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary and indispensable for the validity of a law. The laws of the Empire take precedence of the laws of the Federated States within the scope of the Constitution of the Empire, they are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire.

The German Empire has a total area of 355,780 square miles, and consists of the following 25 States—Prussia (including Lauenburg and also the Holstein) Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Hesse-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Hesse-Meinungen, Hesse-Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, Gotha, Anhalt-Schwarzburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Waldeck, Reuss (elder line), Reuss (younger line), Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Dele, Mecklenburg (Altene-Lordalpe), Lübeck, Bremen, Hamburg.

The census of 1900 shows a total population of 68,000,000 of whom 34,000,000 are males and 34,000,000 females.

The religious confessions were divided in 1900 as follows:—30,000,000 Protestants, 24,000,000 Roman Catholics, 2,000,000 Christians of other confessions, 2,000,000 Jews, and 2,000,000 adherents of other religions, or none.

There were in 1900 1,000,000 persons residing within the limits of the Empire who spoke a non-German language, viz.:—1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Prussia, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Saxony, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Württemberg, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Baden, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Hesse, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Oldenburg, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Brunswick, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Hesse-Meinungen, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Hesse-Nassau, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Hesse-Cassel, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Gotha, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Anhalt-Schwarzburg, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Waldeck, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Reuss (elder line), 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Reuss (younger line), 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Schaumburg-Lippe, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Lippe-Dele, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Mecklenburg (Altene-Lordalpe), 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Lübeck, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Bremen, 1,000,000 in the Kingdom of Hamburg.

Vienna, 43,000 Czechs, 1,000 Slovaks, and 1,000 Lithuanians, 1,000 Hungarians, 1,000 not above 100,000.

There are 40 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 10 are in Prussia, 1 in Saxony, 1 in Bavaria, 1 in Baden, and 1 each in Württemberg, Hesse, Mecklenburg, and Brunswick, while 10 of the three Hanse Towns also exceed 100,000.

The educational system is remarkable for the ease with which it meets the requirements of every social class. Its efficiency is best exemplified by the annual military recruiting statistics, which in 1900 disclosed a proportion of only 1 per cent of illiterate recruits. It is, moreover, practically homogeneous in all branches throughout the empire. The Prussian administration may be cited as typical, comprising (1) a general control by the Minister of Public Instruction over all educational establishments, public or private, save those special schools dependent on other ministries, (2) a provincial organization charged with management of public elementary schools, and (3) Special Provincial Boards charged with the management of Secondary and Normal Schools, their curricula, appointment of teachers and leaving examinations. (1) Primary *Compulsory* and free, ages 6-14. Average attendance, 94 per cent. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (2) Secondary. Evening continuation schools for children of working classes, city intermediate schools in two grades, gymnasiums (some State-maintained) preparing for university and learned professions with a 9-year course. The standard in quality for military service as a 1-year volunteer is that for advancement from the lower to the upper second class of a State gymnasium, progymnasium, simulat, but lacking the highest class of the gymnasium. Real gymnasiums (conferring classical instruction) to Latin, Real progymnasiums similar, but lacking higher classes of the foregoing, Oberrealschulen and Realschulen making a special feature of modern languages, Lehrer-Seminare and Fachschulen supplying specialized instruction. Private institutions are comparatively few. For girls special *Töchtererschulen* (high schools). Here private establishments predominate. (3) Special Schools are very numerous throughout the empire, special attention being devoted to agriculture, commerce, mining, forestry and music. Polytechnics grant degrees in engineering, &c. Secondary Education generally is neither free nor compulsory, but exemption or remission of charges is discretionary. (4) Universities, State-maintained and administered, are Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Göttingen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, München, Münster, Rostock, Strassburg, Tübingen, and Würzburg.

EMIGRATION.—At the commencement of the nineteenth century few Germans emigrated, but about fifty years afterwards there was a strong desire to leave the Mother Country. Out of thirty millions of emigrants from Europe in the nineteenth century Germany contributed about five millions, or one-sixth of the whole number. The highest figure obtained in one year was that of 1892 (1,000,000), but the numbers of emigrants in 1900 are now seldom above 300,000, the highest for 1900 being 300,000.

EMIGRATION AND LABOR.—Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1900, 100 per cent of the population

lation were supported by agriculture, 27 per cent, by industry and mining, 11 1/2 per cent by trade and traffic of the total area in 1907, 28,727,540 acres were under cultivation, and 24,727,141 acres were woods and forests. Germany supports about nine-tenths of her population by her own produce. The mineral produce was valued in 1905 at \$2,000,000,000, and included 700,000,000 tons of coal, 17,222,000 of lignite, and 2,500,000 of iron ore, rock salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, kiesel-gels, boracic, tannin, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic ore, manganese ore, bauxite ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic ore, and alum-ore are also worked. Credit. Elberfeld, Barmen, Mülhausen, Chemnitz, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries.

MERCANTILE MARINE.—On January 1st 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,008 sea-going steamers of 275,735 register tons and upwards, 4,280 sailing vessels (147,870 tons gross register). The number of seamen in the German Mercantile Marine on January 1st, 1913, was 77,746. (January 1st, 1912, 75,130). Germany now ranks second in the list of maritime countries. There were completed in 1912 at German yards for German firms, 699 sea-going ships of 38,000 tons gross, and at German yards for foreign firms 124 sea-going ships of 31,200 tons gross.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railroads* in the Empire in 1912 was 27,800 miles, of which about 90 per cent belong to the different States. There are 1,200 miles of inland canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. The number of registered automobiles and motor cycles (January 1, 1912) was 77,746.

IMPERIAL POST (including Bavaria and Württemberg, 1912).—Length of telegraph lines 208,000 kilometres (length of wires, 1,900,000 kilometres), telegrams handled in, 49,533,000, post offices, 41,425, telegraph offices, 35,073, wireless stations, 12, telephone call-stations, 37,570, letters delivered, 5,994,300,000, cash on delivery orders, \$624,200,000, money orders, \$4,600,400,000, telegrams dispatched, 49,533,000, telegrams received, 49,533,000. The number of employees in the service of postal, telegraphic, and telephone was 320,372.

DEFENCE.—The Army.—The remarkable military activity of the German Empire in recent years culminated in the Law of 1912, of which the main principles were (a) to increase substantially the annual recruitment, (b) to anticipate, complete, and enhance the operations of the Law of 1902 and 1904, and thereby to increase largely the Peace Establishment of units, to diminish the reliance placed upon Reserve elements, to add some necessary formations, and to lower the average age of the mobilized Field Army. In these processes the period necessary for mobilization will be curtailed very materially, and the readiness of the Field Army for action will be increased, results of deeper significance than the mere numerical increase. The War Office (and immediately following for organizations of mobilization) is now in a position to add to a reserve army of 1,000,000 men in 1912, 1,000,000 men in 1913, 1,000,000 men in 1914, 1,000,000 men in 1915, 1,000,000 men in 1916, 1,000,000 men in 1917, 1,000,000 men in 1918, 1,000,000 men in 1919, 1,000,000 men in 1920, 1,000,000 men in 1921, 1,000,000 men in 1922, 1,000,000 men in 1923, 1,000,000 men in 1924, 1,000,000 men in 1925, 1,000,000 men in 1926, 1,000,000 men in 1927, 1,000,000 men in 1928, 1,000,000 men in 1929, 1,000,000 men in 1930, 1,000,000 men in 1931, 1,000,000 men in 1932, 1,000,000 men in 1933, 1,000,000 men in 1934, 1,000,000 men in 1935, 1,000,000 men in 1936, 1,000,000 men in 1937, 1,000,000 men in 1938, 1,000,000 men in 1939, 1,000,000 men in 1940, 1,000,000 men in 1941, 1,000,000 men in 1942, 1,000,000 men in 1943, 1,000,000 men in 1944, 1,000,000 men in 1945, 1,000,000 men in 1946, 1,000,000 men in 1947, 1,000,000 men in 1948, 1,000,000 men in 1949, 1,000,000 men in 1950, 1,000,000 men in 1951, 1,000,000 men in 1952, 1,000,000 men in 1953, 1,000,000 men in 1954, 1,000,000 men in 1955, 1,000,000 men in 1956, 1,000,000 men in 1957, 1,000,000 men in 1958, 1,000,000 men in 1959, 1,000,000 men in 1960, 1,000,000 men in 1961, 1,000,000 men in 1962, 1,000,000 men in 1963, 1,000,000 men in 1964, 1,000,000 men in 1965, 1,000,000 men in 1966, 1,000,000 men in 1967, 1,000,000 men in 1968, 1,000,000 men in 1969, 1,000,000 men in 1970, 1,000,000 men in 1971, 1,000,000 men in 1972, 1,000,000 men in 1973, 1,000,000 men in 1974, 1,000,000 men in 1975, 1,000,000 men in 1976, 1,000,000 men in 1977, 1,000,000 men in 1978, 1,000,000 men in 1979, 1,000,000 men in 1980, 1,000,000 men in 1981, 1,000,000 men in 1982, 1,000,000 men in 1983, 1,000,000 men in 1984, 1,000,000 men in 1985, 1,000,000 men in 1986, 1,000,000 men in 1987, 1,000,000 men in 1988, 1,000,000 men in 1989, 1,000,000 men in 1990, 1,000,000 men in 1991, 1,000,000 men in 1992, 1,000,000 men in 1993, 1,000,000 men in 1994, 1,000,000 men in 1995, 1,000,000 men in 1996, 1,000,000 men in 1997, 1,000,000 men in 1998, 1,000,000 men in 1999, 1,000,000 men in 2000, 1,000,000 men in 2001, 1,000,000 men in 2002, 1,000,000 men in 2003, 1,000,000 men in 2004, 1,000,000 men in 2005, 1,000,000 men in 2006, 1,000,000 men in 2007, 1,000,000 men in 2008, 1,000,000 men in 2009, 1,000,000 men in 2010, 1,000,000 men in 2011, 1,000,000 men in 2012, 1,000,000 men in 2013, 1,000,000 men in 2014, 1,000,000 men in 2015, 1,000,000 men in 2016, 1,000,000 men in 2017, 1,000,000 men in 2018, 1,000,000 men in 2019, 1,000,000 men in 2020, 1,000,000 men in 2021, 1,000,000 men in 2022, 1,000,000 men in 2023, 1,000,000 men in 2024, 1,000,000 men in 2025, 1,000,000 men in 2026, 1,000,000 men in 2027, 1,000,000 men in 2028, 1,000,000 men in 2029, 1,000,000 men in 2030, 1,000,000 men in 2031, 1,000,000 men in 2032, 1,000,000 men in 2033, 1,000,000 men in 2034, 1,000,000 men in 2035, 1,000,000 men in 2036, 1,000,000 men in 2037, 1,000,000 men in 2038, 1,000,000 men in 2039, 1,000,000 men in 2040, 1,000,000 men in 2041, 1,000,000 men in 2042, 1,000,000 men in 2043, 1,000,000 men in 2044, 1,000,000 men in 2045, 1,000,000 men in 2046, 1,000,000 men in 2047, 1,000,000 men in 2048, 1,000,000 men in 2049, 1,000,000 men in 2050, 1,000,000 men in 2051, 1,000,000 men in 2052, 1,000,000 men in 2053, 1,000,000 men in 2054, 1,000,000 men in 2055, 1,000,000 men in 2056, 1,000,000 men in 2057, 1,000,000 men in 2058, 1,000,000 men in 2059, 1,000,000 men in 2060, 1,000,000 men in 2061, 1,000,000 men in 2062, 1,000,000 men in 2063, 1,000,000 men in 2064, 1,000,000 men in 2065, 1,000,000 men in 2066, 1,000,000 men in 2067, 1,000,000 men in 2068, 1,000,000 men in 2069, 1,000,000 men in 2070, 1,000,000 men in 2071, 1,000,000 men in 2072, 1,000,000 men in 2073, 1,000,000 men in 2074, 1,000,000 men in 2075, 1,000,000 men in 2076, 1,000,000 men in 2077, 1,000,000 men in 2078, 1,000,000 men in 2079, 1,000,000 men in 2080, 1,000,000 men in 2081, 1,000,000 men in 2082, 1,000,000 men in 2083, 1,000,000 men in 2084, 1,000,000 men in 2085, 1,000,000 men in 2086, 1,000,000 men in 2087, 1,000,000 men in 2088, 1,000,000 men in 2089, 1,000,000 men in 2090, 1,000,000 men in 2091, 1,000,000 men in 2092, 1,000,000 men in 2093, 1,000,000 men in 2094, 1,000,000 men in 2095, 1,000,000 men in 2096, 1,000,000 men in 2097, 1,000,000 men in 2098, 1,000,000 men in 2099, 1,000,000 men in 2100, 1,000,000 men in 2101, 1,000,000 men in 2102, 1,000,000 men in 2103, 1,000,000 men in 2104, 1,000,000 men in 2105, 1,000,000 men in 2106, 1,000,000 men in 2107, 1,000,000 men in 2108, 1,000,000 men in 2109, 1,000,000 men in 2110, 1,000,000 men in 2111, 1,000,000 men in 2112, 1,000,000 men in 2113, 1,000,000 men in 2114, 1,000,000 men in 2115, 1,000,000 men in 2116, 1,000,000 men in 2117, 1,000,000 men in 2118, 1,000,000 men in 2119, 1,000,000 men in 2120, 1,000,000 men in 2121, 1,000,000 men in 2122, 1,000,000 men in 2123, 1,000,000 men in 2124, 1,000,000 men in 2125, 1,000,000 men in 2126, 1,000,000 men in 2127, 1,000,000 men in 2128, 1,000,000 men in 2129, 1,000,000 men in 2130, 1,000,000 men in 2131, 1,000,000 men in 2132, 1,000,000 men in 2133, 1,000,000 men in 2134, 1,000,000 men in 2135, 1,000,000 men in 2136, 1,000,000 men in 2137, 1,000,000 men in 2138, 1,000,000 men in 2139, 1,000,000 men in 2140, 1,000,000 men in 2141, 1,000,000 men in 2142, 1,000,000 men in 2143, 1,000,000 men in 2144, 1,000,000 men in 2145, 1,000,000 men in 2146, 1,000,000 men in 2147, 1,000,000 men in 2148, 1,000,000 men in 2149, 1,000,000 men in 2150, 1,000,000 men in 2151, 1,000,000 men in 2152, 1,000,000 men in 2153, 1,000,000 men in 2154, 1,000,000 men in 2155, 1,000,000 men in 2156, 1,000,000 men in 2157, 1,000,000 men in 2158, 1,000,000 men in 2159, 1,000,000 men in 2160, 1,000,000 men in 2161, 1,000,000 men in 2162, 1,000,000 men in 2163, 1,000,000 men in 2164, 1,000,000 men in 2165, 1,000,000 men in 2166, 1,000,000 men in 2167, 1,000,000 men in 2168, 1,000,000 men in 2169, 1,000,000 men in 2170, 1,000,000 men in 2171, 1,000,000 men in 2172, 1,000,000 men in 2173, 1,000,000 men in 2174, 1,000,000 men in 2175, 1,000,000 men in 2176, 1,000,000 men in 2177, 1,000,000 men in 2178, 1,000,000 men in 2179, 1,000,000 men in 2180, 1,000,000 men in 2181, 1,000,000 men in 2182, 1,000,000 men in 2183, 1,000,000 men in 2184, 1,000,000 men in 2185, 1,000,000 men in 2186, 1,000,000 men in 2187, 1,000,000 men in 2188, 1,000,000 men in 2189, 1,000,000 men in 2190, 1,000,000 men in 2191, 1,000,000 men in 2192, 1,000,000 men in 2193, 1,000,000 men in 2194, 1,000,000 men in 2195, 1,000,000 men in 2196, 1,000,000 men in 2197, 1,000,000 men in 2198, 1,000,000 men in 2199, 1,000,000 men in 2200, 1,000,000 men in 2201, 1,000,000 men in 2202, 1,000,000 men in 2203, 1,000,000 men in 2204, 1,000,000 men in 2205, 1,000,000 men in 2206, 1,000,000 men in 2207, 1,000,000 men in 2208, 1,000,000 men in 2209, 1,000,000 men in 2210, 1,000,000 men in 2211, 1,000,000 men in 2212, 1,000,000 men in 2213, 1,000,000 men in 2214, 1,000,000 men in 2215, 1,000,000 men in 2216, 1,000,000 men in 2217, 1,000,000 men in 2218, 1,000,000 men in 2219, 1,000,000 men in 2220, 1,000,000 men in 2221, 1,000,000 men in 2222, 1,000,000 men in 2223, 1,000,000 men in 2224, 1,000,000 men in 2225, 1,000,000 men in 2226, 1,000,000 men in 2227, 1,000,000 men in 2228, 1,000,000 men in 2229, 1,000,000 men in 2230, 1,000,000 men in 2231, 1,000,000 men in 2232, 1,000,000 men in 2233, 1,000,000 men in 2234, 1,000,000 men in 2235, 1,000,000 men in 2236, 1,000,000 men in 2237, 1,000,000 men in 2238, 1,000,000 men in 2239, 1,000,000 men in 2240, 1,000,000 men in 2241, 1,000,000 men in 2242, 1,000,000 men in 2243, 1,000,000 men in 2244, 1,000,000 men in 2245, 1,000,000 men in 2246, 1,000,000 men in 2247, 1,000,000 men in 2248, 1,000,000 men in 2249, 1,000,000 men in 2250, 1,000,000 men in 2251, 1,000,000 men in 2252, 1,000,000 men in 2253, 1,000,000 men in 2254, 1,000,000 men in 2255, 1,000,000 men in 2256, 1,000,000 men in 2257, 1,000,000 men in 2258, 1,000,000 men in 2259, 1,000,000 men in 2260, 1,000,000 men in 2261, 1,000,000 men in 2262, 1,000,000 men in 2263, 1,000,000 men in 2264, 1,000,000 men in 2265, 1,000,000 men in 2266, 1,000,000 men in 2267, 1,000,000 men in 2268, 1,000,000 men in 2269, 1,000,000 men in 2270, 1,000,000 men in 2271, 1,000,000 men in 2272, 1,000,000 men in 2273, 1,000,000 men in 2274, 1,000,000 men in 2275, 1,000,000 men in 2276, 1,000,000 men in 2277, 1,000,000 men in 2278, 1,000,000 men in 2279, 1,000,000 men in 2280, 1,000,000 men in 2281, 1,000,000 men in 2282, 1,000,000 men in 2283, 1,000,000 men in 2284, 1,000,000 men in 2285, 1,000,000 men in 2286, 1,000,000 men in 2287, 1,000,000 men in 2288, 1,000,000 men in 2289, 1,000,000 men in 2290, 1,000,000 men in 2291, 1,000,000 men in 2292, 1,000,000 men in 2293, 1,000,000 men in 2294, 1,000,000 men in 2295, 1,000,000 men in 2296, 1,000,000 men in 2297, 1,000,000 men in 2298, 1,000,000 men in 2299, 1,000,000 men in 2300, 1,000,000 men in 2301, 1,000,000 men in 2302, 1,000,000 men in 2303, 1,000,000 men in 2304, 1,000,000 men in 2305, 1,000,000 men in 2306, 1,000,000 men in 2307, 1,000,000 men in 2308, 1,000,000 men in 2309, 1,000,000 men in 2310, 1,000,000 men in 2311, 1,000,000 men in 2312, 1,000,000 men in 2313, 1,000,000 men in 2314, 1,000,000 men in 2315, 1,000,000 men in 2316, 1,000,000 men in 2317, 1,000,000 men in 2318, 1,000,000 men in 2319, 1,000,000 men in 2320, 1,000,000 men in 2321, 1,000,000 men in 2322, 1,000,000 men in 2323, 1,000,000 men in 2324, 1,000,000 men in 2325, 1,000,000 men in 2326, 1,000,000 men in 2327, 1,000,000 men in 2328, 1,000,000 men in 2329, 1,000,000 men in 2330, 1,000,000 men in 2331, 1,000,000 men in 2332, 1,000,000 men in 2333, 1,000,000 men in 2334, 1,000,000 men in 2335, 1,000,000 men in 2336, 1,000,000 men in 2337, 1,000,000 men in 2338, 1,000,000 men in 2339, 1,000,000 men in 2340, 1,000,000 men in 2341, 1,000,000 men in 2342, 1,000,000 men in 2343, 1,000,000 men in 2344, 1,000,000 men in 2345, 1,000,000 men in 2346, 1,000,000 men in 2347, 1,000,000 men in 2348, 1,000,000 men in 2349, 1,000,000 men in 2350, 1,000,000 men in 2351, 1,000,000 men in 2352, 1,000,000 men in 2353, 1,000,000 men in 2354, 1,000,000 men in 2355, 1,000,000 men in 2356, 1,000,000 men in 2357, 1,000,000 men in 2358, 1,000,000 men in 2359, 1,000,000 men in 2360, 1,000,000 men in 2361, 1,000,000 men in 2362, 1,000,000 men in 2363, 1,000,000 men in 2364, 1,000,000 men in 2365, 1,000,000 men in 2366, 1,000,000 men in 2367, 1,000,000 men in 2368, 1,000,000 men in 2369, 1,000,000 men in 2370, 1,000,000 men in 2371, 1,000,000 men in 2372, 1,000,000 men in 2373, 1,000,000 men in 2374, 1,000,000 men in 2375, 1,000,000 men in 2376, 1,000,000 men in 2377, 1,000,000 men in 2378, 1,000,000 men in 2379, 1,000,000 men in 2380, 1,000,000 men in 2381, 1,000,000 men in 2382, 1,000,000 men in 2383, 1,000,000 men in 2384, 1,000,000 men in 2385, 1,000,000 men in 2386, 1,000,000 men in 2387, 1,000,000 men in 2388, 1,000,000 men in 2389, 1,000,000 men in 2390, 1,000,000 men in 2391, 1,000,000 men in 2392, 1,000,000 men in 2393, 1,000,000 men in 2394, 1,000,000 men in 2395, 1,000,000 men in 2396, 1,000,000 men in 2397, 1,000,000 men in 2398, 1,000,000 men in 2399, 1,000,000 men in 2400, 1,000,000 men in 2401, 1,000,000 men in 2402, 1,000,000 men in 2403, 1,000,000 men in 2404, 1,000,000 men in 2405, 1,000,000 men in 2406, 1,000,000 men in 2407, 1,000,000 men in 2408, 1,000,000 men in 2409, 1,000,000 men in 2410, 1,000,000 men in 2411, 1,000,000 men in 2412, 1,000,000 men in 2413, 1,000,000 men in 2414, 1,000,000 men in 2415, 1,000,000 men in 2416, 1,000,000 men in 2417, 1,000,000 men in 2418, 1,000,000 men in 2419, 1,000,000 men in 2420, 1,000,000 men in 2421, 1,000,000 men in 2422, 1,000,000 men in 2423, 1,000,000 men in 2424, 1,000,000 men in 2425, 1,000,000 men in 2426, 1,000,000 men in 2427, 1,000,000 men in 2428, 1,000,000 men in 2429, 1,000,000 men in 2430, 1,000,000 men in 2431, 1,000,000 men in 2432, 1,000,000 men in 2433, 1,000,000 men in 2434, 1,000,000 men in 2435, 1,000,000 men in 2436, 1,000,000 men in 2437, 1,000,000 men in 2438, 1,000,000 men in 2439, 1,000,000 men in 2440, 1,000,000 men in 2441, 1,000,000 men in 2442, 1,000,000 men in 2443, 1,000,000 men in 2444, 1,000,000 men in 2445, 1,000,000 men in 2446, 1,000,000 men in 2447, 1,000,000 men in 2448, 1,000,000 men in 2449, 1,000,000 men in 2450, 1,000,000 men in 2451, 1,000,000 men in 2452, 1,000,000 men in 2453, 1,000,000 men in 2454, 1,000,000 men in 2455, 1,000,000 men in 2456, 1,000,000 men in 2457, 1,000,000 men in 2458, 1,000,000 men in 2459, 1,000,000 men in 2460, 1,000,000 men in 2461, 1,000,000 men in 2462, 1,000,000 men in 2463, 1,000,000 men in 2464, 1,000,000 men in 2465, 1,000,000 men in 2466, 1,000,000 men in 2467, 1,000,000 men in 2468, 1,000,000 men in 2469, 1,000,000 men in 2470, 1,000,000 men in 2471, 1,000,000 men in 2472, 1,000,000 men in 2473, 1,000,000 men in 2474, 1,000,000 men in 2475, 1,000,000 men in 2476, 1,000,000 men in 2477, 1,000,000 men in 2478, 1,000,000 men in 2479, 1,000,000 men in 2480, 1,000,000 men in 2481, 1,000,000 men in 2482, 1,000,000 men in 2483, 1,000,000 men in 2484, 1,000,000 men in 2485, 1,000,000 men in 2486, 1,000,000 men in 2487, 1,000,000 men in 2488, 1,000,000 men in 2489, 1,000,000 men in 2490, 1,000,000 men in 2491, 1,000,000 men in 2492, 1,000,000 men in 2493, 1,000,000 men in 2494, 1,000,000 men in 2495, 1,000,000 men in 2496, 1,000,000 men in 2497, 1,000,000 men in 2498, 1,000,000 men in 2499, 1,000,000 men in 2500, 1,000,000 men in 2501, 1,000,000 men in 2502, 1,000,000 men in 2503, 1,000,000 men in 2504, 1,000,000 men in 2505, 1,000,000 men in 2506, 1,000,000 men in 2507, 1,000,000 men in 2508, 1,000,000 men in 2509, 1,000,000 men in 2510, 1,000,000 men in 2511, 1,000,000 men in 2512, 1,000,000 men in 2513, 1,000,000 men in 2514, 1,000,000 men in 2515, 1,000,000 men in 2516, 1,000,000 men in 2517, 1,000,000 men in 2518, 1,000,000 men in 2519, 1,000,000 men in 2520, 1,000,000 men in 2521, 1,000,000 men in 2522, 1,000,000 men in 2523, 1,000,000 men in 2524, 1,000,000 men in 2525, 1,000,000 men in 2526, 1,000,000 men in 2527, 1,000,000 men in 2528, 1,000,000 men in 2529, 1,000,000 men in 25

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1914, £36,431,772

Coal and Coke	£2,000,000	Wool	£5,200,000
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures	4,500,000	Yarn, Woolen and Worsted	1,700,000
Iron	1,000,000	Linen, Alpaca and Cashmere	1,000,000
Machinery	2,000,000	Other	1,000,000
Metals and Manufactures	2,000,000	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures	1,000,000
Wool Tops	500,000		

Exports to U.K., 1914, £47,000,343

Apparel	£200,000	Paper	£500,000
Motor Cars & Parts	700,000	Paints and Pigments	500,000
Chemicals	1,000,000	Silk and Manufactures	500,000
Corn and Grain	2,000,000	Silk and Manufactures	500,000
Cotton Manufactures	4,000,000	Skirts and Furs	500,000
Dye Stuffs	2,000,000	Regalia, Raw and Refined	500,000
Leather	1,000,000	Trunks and Cases	500,000
Leather Manufactures	500,000	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures	500,000
Machinery and Parts	2,000,000		
Iron and Steel	4,000,000		

GERMAN COLONIES.

The German Colonies, at the commencement of the war, had a total area of 1,134,830 sq. miles, with a population of about 24,000,000, of whom 24,170 (including garrison and police) were whites. Of these whites about 18,500 were settled Germans.

AFRICA—*Togoland* Area, 53,600 sq. miles, population about 1,000,000. Capital, Lome. Budget, 1914 Receipts, £150,000, expenditure, £150,000. Trade (1910) imports, £373,500, exports, £314,100. *Cameroun* Area, 225,000 sq. miles, population, 3,500,000. Capital, Yaounde. Budget for 1914 Receipts, £500,000, expenditure, £500,000. Trade (1910) imports, £1,725,100, exports, £1,100,000. *German South-West Africa* Area, 360,000 sq. miles, population, 200,000. Capital, Windhoek. Budget, 1914 Receipts, £1,000,000, expenditure, £1,000,000. Trade (1910) imports, £1,000,000, exports, £1,000,000. (In July, 1914, Gen. Botha accepted the unconditional surrender of all the German forces in South-West Africa.) *German East Africa* Area, 749,000 sq. miles, population, 1,400,000. Capital, Dar-es-Salaam. Budget, 1914 Receipts, £600,000, of which State aid, £130,000, expenditure, £1,000,000. Trade (1910) imports, £1,000,000, exports, £1,000,000.

PACIFIC—*German New Guinea* Total area, 60,000 sq. miles, population, 400,000. Capital, Rabaul. Trade (1910) imports, £100,000, exports, £100,000. *Tokelau, Caroline, Palau, Mariana, and Marshall Islands* Area, 5,000 sq. miles, population, 100,000. Capital, Ponape and Yap. Budget, 1914 Receipts (with New Guinea), £500,000, expenditure (with New Guinea), £500,000. Trade (1910) imports, £500,000, exports, £500,000. *Samoa* Area, 1,000 sq. miles, population, 20,000. Capital, Apia. Budget, 1914 Receipts, £100,000, expenditure, £100,000. Trade (1910) imports, £100,000, exports, £100,000.

ASIA—*Kiao-Chiao* (capitulated to an Anglo-Japanese force in November, 1914) Leased for a period of 99 years from China in 1898. Area, 200 sq. miles, leased territory and sphere of interest, 2,000 sq. miles, population, 24,000. Chief seat of government, Tsingtau. Budget, 1914 Receipts, £100,000, expenditure, £100,000. Trade (1910) imports, £100,000, exports, £100,000. The ocean shipping entered in 1913 being 200 vessels of 1,000,000 tons. The German garrison in Kiao-Chiao consisted of 10,000 men, 2,000 German war equipmented, 10,000 and 100,000 and one battalion of the

East Asiatic Garrison brigade. It was further agreed that within a 50-kil. zone (31 English miles) from all points of the leased territory the Chinese Government should no longer, for the space of 99 years, be entitled to take any steps without previous authorization from the German Government. Germany also received mining and railway concessions in the province of Shan Tung, which is called the sphere of influence, area about 2,000 English sq. miles, population 24,000. The leased territory, as it is called, comprises the bay up to high-water mark, its islands, and the north and south tongues of land at the mouth of the harbour.

Germany's share in the trade with her colonies in 1914 was about 36 per cent.

States of the German Empire

KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA

King, William II., German Emperor (1914)
President of the Ministry and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg
Interior, Herr von Ballat
Finance, Dr. von Lantze
War, Lt. Gen. Wild von Hohenborn
Public Works, Herr von Breitenbach
Agriculture, Woods and Forests, Herr von Schorlemer-Lieser
Trade and Commerce, Herr Fydon
Instruction and Worship, Herr von Lotz zu Bolz
Minister of Justice, Dr. Reueker

Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, and consists of 13 provinces, with a total area of 134,300 English square miles and a population in 1910 of 40,460,000.

Of the total population 19,467,725 are males and 20,992,275 females. There are 33 towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Havel, Elbe, Oder, Vistula, and Rhine. The coast 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 5,000 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 20,000,000 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, barytes, amber, agate, Jasper, opals, &c., and, to a small extent, silver salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle 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, lucerne, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c. are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactures of silk, woolen, 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.

Revenue (Budget)	1914	1915
Expenditure do.	1914	1915
Total debt, 31 March	1914	1915
CATHEC, Berlin. Population (1910)	4,000,000	4,000,000

KINGDOM OF BAVARIA

King, Ludwig III., born 7 Jan. 1845, proclaimed King, 5 Nov. 1886, married, 1888, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, of Austria-Este.
Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Rupprecht, born 18 May, 1869, married 1900, Marie Gabriella, Duchess in Bavaria, and has issue, two sons.
Ministers of State—President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Freiherr von Herring; Justice, Dr. von Thöle; Interior, Dr. Freiherr von Boden-Fraunhofen; Instruction, Dr. von Külling; Finance, Dr. von Breunig; Communications, von Seidlin; War, (Gen. Freiherr) Kiese von Kreszenstein.

The second Kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 45'–50° 34' N lat and 10° 45'–15° 30' E long; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into eight circles (Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper Middle, and Lower Franconia, and Swabia), comprising an area of 29,886 square miles, and a population (in 1900) of 6,887,293. The capital (595,467) and Nuremberg (333,148) are the largest towns. Bavaria contributes three corps d'armes to the forces of the German Empire; their strength is fixed at 69,143 men on a peace footing. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country, the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. The chief minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, and pyrites; manganese is found in some places. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollen silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c.

Budget 1902–1903 £33,870,590
 Public debt 1 Jan., 1904 (incl. Indus. railway debt, £57,033,360) 183,931,980
 CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1900), 595,467.

KINGDOM OF SAXONY

King, Frederic Augustus III., born 25 May 1865, asc. 15 Oct., 1904.
Heir Apparent his son, Crown Prince George, b. 13 Jan., 1893.
Ministers of State, Freiherr von Hauser, Dr. Beck, Graf Wulff von Eckstädt, R. von Seydewitz, Dr. Engel.

A kingdom of Germany, the third in importance and population of the German Empire, comprising an area of 3,825 English square miles, with a population (1900) of 4,806,664. 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, hematite, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c.), besides marble, porcelain, rath, 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, lace, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly coal, wine, salt, cotton silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden (pop. 535,597), Leipzig (pop. 297,633), the great book market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,965 matriculated students in 1902–13). Freiberg (pop. 36,337), in the mining district, Plauen (pop. 22,272), Zwickau (pop. 73,544), and Chemnitz (pop. 287,807), the Manchester of Saxony. Revenue and expenditure, 1902–13 £25,666,433
 Public debt, April, 1904 £3,215,498
 CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1900), 535,597.

KINGDOM OF WÜRTTEMBERG

King William II., born 25 Feb., 1868 succeeded 6 Oct., 1891. mar. (1) Princess Marie of Waldeck (died 30 April 1888), (2) Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.
Heir Presumptive, Duke Albert II.
President of Ministry, Dr. von Wackerbarth.

A Kingdom of South Germany, with an area of 7,434 English square miles, and a population (in 1900) of 4,237,574, of whom 30 per cent are Roman Catholics. Württemberg furnishes the 13th Corps to the German Army, consisting of 24,523 men on a peace footing. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens and hills covered with vines, the forest, grain, and pastureland being nearly equally distributed throughout. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, peas, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c. abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, glass-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, woolen hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, steel, beer, wine, &c.

Revenue 1902 £5,573,859 £5,925,080
 Expenditure 5,503,869 5,944,493
 Public debt, April 31, 1903 32,178,536 32,464,390
 Of which for railways 3,105,196 31,608,993
 CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1900) 285,969.

Grand Dukes.

Baden (Grand Duke of

Grand Duke, Fred.-(k II., born 9 July, 1859; m., 20 Sept., 1883, Princess Hilda of Nassau, born 9 Nov., 1864. Grand Duke, 28 Sept., 1907.
Heir Presumptive, Max, b. 10 July, 1889.
President of Ministry, Dr. Freiherr von Dusch.

A State of the German Empire, situate in the south western part. The Rhine forms the southern and western boundary, separating it from Switzerland and Alsace. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the

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Black Forest and Odenwald. It comprises an area of 1,100 square miles (2,200 cultivated—wheat, rye, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, hops, and timber) being the chief produce—and a large forest. The population in 1900 was 2,140,000, nearly two-thirds of whom were Catholics, more than one-third Protestants, and 20,000 Jews. **Mannheim** (222,000), **Karlsruhe** (194,372), **Freiburg** (160,000), **Stuttgart** (160,000), and **Heidelberg** (140,000) have over 500,000 inhabitants. Principal industries are agriculture and manufactures (clothing, cotton and silk stuffs, straw hats, brushes, bristles, clocks, chemicals, paper, and machinery). There are 1,100 miles of railway, of which 1,000 miles belong to the State, constructed at a total cost of £20,480,000.

Budget, 1903 (including railways) £12,709,000
Debt, Jan. 1, 1903 (only railway) 27,600,000

CAPITAL, Karlsruhe Population (1902), 194,372

HESS, Grand Duchy of

Grand Duke, Ernest Louis, born 25 Nov., 1868, suc. 13 Mar., 1891; m. 2 Feb. 1900, Princess Eleonore zu Solms-Liebowitz-Lich, b. 17 Sept., 1872.

Her Apparent, George, b. 8 Nov. 1900.
President of Ministry, Dr. K. Walld

A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories, nearly equal in size, containing an area of 1,066 square miles, and a population (1900) of 1,280,000, of whom two-thirds were Protestants. The surface of the eastern portion of both parts is mountainous. The country is fertile, and agriculture is in a flourishing condition. Fruit is abundant, and the vine highly cultivated. Darmstadt, Mainz, and Offenbach have over 20,000 inhabitants.

Budget, 1903 £4,302,774
Public debt 1903 (mostly for railways) 21,570,700

CAPITAL, Darmstadt Population (1900), 87,000

MCKLENSBURG-SCHWIERIN. Grand Duchy of
Grand Duke, Frederick Francis IV., b. 9 April 1882, suc. 20 April, 1897; war. 7 June 1904, Princess Alexandra of Brunswick and Lunenburg, born 20 Sept., 1884.

Her Apparent, Friedrich Franz, born 20 April, 1900.
Minister of State, K. H. I. Graf von Bismarck-Lewitzow

Comprises an area of 5,100 square miles on the Baltic, with a population of 600,000. The legislative power is vested in representatives of the towns, and of the Knights' estates. Revenue (1900-01), £2,400,000; exp., £2,400,000; debt (1900), £2,770,000. **Capital, Schwerin** pop. 60,000.

MCKLENSBURG-STRELITZ. Grand Duchy of
Grand Duke, Adolphus Friedrich II., b. 27 June, 1858.

Her Presumptive, Charles Michael, born 17 June, 1899.

Consists of two detached parts, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1,100 square miles; population, 200,000. No proper budget. Princes in good condition. **Capital, Neu Strelitz**; pop. 15,000.

OLDENBURG, Grand Duchy of

Grand Duke, Frederic Augustus, b. 20 Mar., 1852, suc. 20 June, 1890; married (1) Feb. 20, 1890, to the late Princess Elizabeth (second daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia), who died 20 August, 1891; and

(2) to Princess Elisabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born 20 August, 1890.

Her Apparent, Nicholas, b. 20 August, 1899. Situate on the North Sea and the Woeur Area, 2,400 square miles, pop. 420,000, rev. (1900), £2,700,000; exp., £2,700,000; debt, £2,700,000. **Capital, Oldenburg**, pop. 20,000.

SAKE WEIMAR-EISENACH. Grand Duchy of
Grand Duke, William Ernest, b. 20 June, 1896, suc. 5 January 1900; married 4 Jan., 1900, Thendora, Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen.
Her Apparent, William Ernest, b. 20 July, 1902.
Minister of State, Dr. Rothe

Area, 1,200 sq. miles, pop. (1900), 420,000; rev. and exp. (1901-02), £222,700. There is a British and American church at the capital. **Capital, Weimar** pop. (1900), 24,000.

Barthens.

ANHALT, Duchy of

Duke, Friedrich II., born 20 August, 1866, succeeded 22 Jan., 1900; married 2 July, 1889, Princess Marie of Baden, born 20 July, 1867.

Her Presumptive Prince Edward, born 10 April, 1890; married, 6 Feb., 1892, Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg.

A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 900 square miles and a population of 321,000. Budget, 1903-04, £200,000. **Capital, Dessau**. Population, 56,000.

BAVARIAN, Duchy of

Duke, Ernest Augustus, born 17 Nov. 1887, suc. 20 Mar., 1903, R.R.H. Princess Victoria Louise, daughter of the German Emperor, proclaimed 3 Nov. 1903.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts comprising an area of 1,400 English square miles, and a population (1900) of 400,000, of whom 244,000 were Protestants and 156,000 Roman Catholics, and 2,000 Jews. Budget, 1903-1904, Income, £2,000,000; expenditure, £2,000,000; debt, £2,000,000; reserve fund, £2,000,000. **Capital, Brunswick**, population (1900), 142,000.

SAXE-ALTEMBERG, Duchy of

Duke, Ernest, b. 21 Aug. 1877; suc. 7 Feb., 1900; mar. 17 Feb. 1890, Princess Adelaide of Schaumburg Lippe b. 20 Sept., 1875.

Her Presumptive, Geo. Moritz, b. 21 May, 1900. Area, 400 square miles, population (1900), 200,000, of whom 100,000 are Protestants, revenue and expenditure (1900-01), £200,000; debt (1900), £200,000; reserve fund, £200,000. **Capital, Altmueburg**, pop. (1900), 20,000.

SAXE-COBURG-GOHA, Duchies of

Duke, Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), born 20 July, 1882; war. 21 Oct., 1900, Prin. Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glueckburg, and has issue a son and a daughter suc. 20 July, 1900, assumed government 20 July, 1900.

Her Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Johann Leopold, born 2 Aug., 1900.
Minister of State, Max Dr. von Richter

A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions, with an area of 1,400 English sq. miles, and a population (1900) of 200,000, of whom 100,000 were Protestants,

Capital, Gotha (pop. 22,500). Coburg (the other capital) has 12,000 inhabitants. The country state revenues are set down at £25,000, the state and domain revenues at £250,000 for Gotha and £20,000 for Coburg. At Gotha there is an Anglican church.

SAXE-MEININGEN, Duchy of.

Duke, Bernhard II., b. 1 April, 1854, was Amr. 1904, mar. 1890, Princess Charlotte of Prussia. Her Prerogatives, Ernest, b. 1869, m., 1890, morganatically, Catherine, Baroness von Saxe-Weimars.

Area, 645 sq miles, pop. (1910), 278,790, rev and exp (1910-11), £507,316, debt (1910), £300,000. Capital, Meiningen, pop. (1910), 17,131.

Principality

Lippe, Principality of

Prince, Leopold IV., b. 30 May, 1871, m. Bertha of Hesse-Philippsthal.

Her Apparent, Ernest Leopold.

Area, 470 sq miles, population (1910), 150,937, rev (1913-14), £124,549, exp. £130,814, debt, £67,790. Capital, Detmold, pop. (1910), 14,495.

Reuss, Elder Line

Prince, Henry XXIV, born 20 March, 1876, suc. 10 April 1900.

Prince Regent, Henry XXVII., b. 10 Nov. 1880.

Area, 120 square miles, population (1910), 75,769, revenue and expenditure (1911), £34,000. No debt. Capital, Greiz, pop. (1910), 23,845.

Reuss, Younger Line

Reigning Prince, Henry XXVII, b. 20 Nov. 1880, suc. 29 March, 1913, mar. Princess Klara of Hohenzollern-Langenburg.

Her Apparent and Regent, Henry XLV.

Area, 220 sq miles, pop. (1910), 130,750, rev (1911-12), £138,085, exp. £138,905, debt (1911), £50,000. Capital, Gera, pop. (1910), 49,876.

SCHAUENBURG-LIPPE, Principality of

Reigning Prince, Adolphus, b. 23 Feb., 1882, suc. 30 April 1911.

Her Prerogatives, Maurice.

Area, 120 sq miles, pop. (1910), 66,506, rev and exp (1910-11), £40,000, debt (1910), £25,124. Capital, Bückeburg, pop. (1910), 5,745.

SCHWARZENBERG-RUDOLSTADT, Principality of

Prince, Günther, b. 21 August, 1880, suc. 29 Jan., 1890, mar. Princess Anna Louise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

Her Prerogatives, Günther-Sizzo.

Area, 263 sq miles, pop. (1910), 100,700, rev and exp (1910-11), £170,000, debt (1910), £200,000. Capital, Rudolstadt, pop. (1910), 11,000.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, Principality of

Prince, Günther (see Schwarzenberg-Rudolstadt above).

Area, 220 sq miles, pop. (1910), 100,700, rev and exp (1910-11), £170,000, debt (1910), £200,000 (also for railways). Capital, Sonderhausen, pop. (1910), 7,000.

WALDECK

Prince, Frederick, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappoltstein, Seigneur of Schauenburg and Geroldseck, Wesselen, &c., born 20 Feb., 1860, suc. 21 May 1890, mar. 18 Aug., 1890, Princess Bathilde of Schaumburg-Lippe, who has issue 4 children.

Her Apparent, James George William, b. 12 May, 1896.

Area, 438 sq miles, pop. (1910) 61,797, income and exp (1911), £75,775, debt, £79,000. Capital, Arolsen, pop. 4,753.

Hanse Towns

The Free Hanse Towns comprise the three cities of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, each with a small rural territory, retaining their sovereignty and local self-government, like the other States of the Empire, and are situated in the North of Germany, on the Trave, Weser, and Elbe respectively. Lübeck is situated near the Baltic, and is connected with the Elbe by the Elbe-Trave Canal; its commerce is principally with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Bremen is small, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremerhaven, 35 miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Hamburg is the great emporium of Germany, and is 25 miles from Cuxhaven to which port it is connected by railway.

LÜBECK, area 115 sq miles, pop. 116,599.

Luxembourg, 1913-14. DI (LÜBECK) Lechenburg

	1913	1914
Public revenue	£820,000	£820,000
Public expenditure	£844,433	£823,390
Public debt, Jan. 1	3,135,791	3,492,800

Total value of imports 1913 £28,860,000 1914 £28,800,000
do exports 20,000,000 24,000,000

BREMEN, area 99 sq miles, pop. 313,423.

First Burgomaster, 1914, Karl Friedrich Heinrich Stadlander.

	1913	1914
Public revenue	£1,490,776	£1,654,000
Public expenditure	£1,000,448	£1,000,448
Total value of imports	20,250,000	115,000,000
Total value of export	100,000,000	110,000,000

HAMBURG, area 260 sq miles, pop. (1910), 1,077,000.

First Burgomaster, 1913, Dr Schröder.

	1913	1914
Public revenue	£1,577,053	£1,654,000
Public expenditure	£1,000,448	£1,000,448
Public debt	£1,770,400	£1,770,400
Total imports	20,000,000	20,000,000
Total exports	100,000,000	110,000,000

Hamburg, trans-It, 21 hours.

Mecklenburg

ALSACE-LORRAINE

Statthalter, Count Carl von Wedel (1909).

Minister of State, Baron Zorn von Bulow. The "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine (Reichs-Lorraine), which was annexed by France from

The old German Empire between 1866 and 1871 was restored to Germany in 1871. The fertile plain between the Rhine and the Yagge, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. There is a Lapidary of two chambers, of which the first consists of representatives of the churches, and the second of 66 members elected by secret ballot. The area is 566 square miles, divided for administrative purposes into three districts, Ober- and Unter-Klauss and Lothringen. Their population in Dec., 1900, was 2,794,014, of whom 566,626 were males and 2,227,388 females, while 1,468,343 were Catholics, 468,994 Protestants, and 156,677 Jews. The principal cities by about 300 persons. Principal towns, Harnsburg (pop. 27,891) Muhlhausen, and Metz. Revenue and Expenditure: (1901-2) £3,390,600 Debt (1901-2) (Kreuzer 2,65,882) 2,381,000

GREECE

King of the Hellenes Constantine born at July
(3 Aug), 1895, succeeded to the throne 5 (18)
March, 1923 married, 15 (28) Oct., 1939 to
the Princess Sophia, sister of the German
Emperor

*Her Apparent George born 7 (20) 1913, 1895
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs*

(Nov., 1915), M. Skuloulin

Financier, M. Dragonidis

Interior, Md Goumaria

War, God Yankins
Justice and Conventions M. Balis

Journal of the International Association of Agricultural
Education and Extension 1 (1960)

National Economy and Public Instruction V

Phautokis.

Warner, Admiral Counsellor/AM.

Person: Erdmann, Ernst und Moritz Hermann von

Baron Kilmorland and Minister Plenipotentiary
born in London, 1 June 1722 to Dr John

They're in London. J. G. Smith, 14 De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace W.

Secretary A. Banaghis
Dear Gen. T. Stanning, 40 Old Broad St., E.C.

straggers, a corvette, 23 torpedo-boats, and a submarine. In 1912 Greece, with the collaboration of the British, and Italy, and the Montenegrins, waged a successful war against Turkey, and during the progress of hostilities the island of Crete (q.v.) was annexed. Certain islands in the Aegean were occupied by Greek troops, and Salonica and other centers were captured. In 1913 a second war of Bulgaria against the remaining members of the League (and the threat of an invasion of Rumania) led to a revision of the compact. The result was that Greece was enabled to Greece, whose boundaries now extend northwards to those of Albania and Serbia.

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 are 993 miles of rail road open for traffic, and a line of about 70 miles in length is under construction in order to link up with the European system. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, but it is rarely used by foreign vessels. The post offices number 3,300, dealing with 36,000,000 mail packets telegraphically, 4,600 times the maritime marine consists of 210 sailing vessels above 500 tons capacity and 298 steamers (440,000 tons).

	1913	1914
Estimated revenue —		
Ordinary	\$ 5,642,000	\$ 5,797,000
Extraordinary	5,568,000	300,000
Estimated expenditure —		
Ordinary	\$ 6,010,000	\$ 6,140,000
Extraordinary	3,774,507	7,300,544
Public Debt, 31 Dec	\$ 24,593,000	\$ 25,477,000
Current Debt, 31 Dec		5,083,900
1st Charge	1,150,000	1,500,570
2nd Charge	6,000,000	6,500,000
3rd Charge	5,636,000	6,500,000
Imports from U. K.	\$ 2,355,000	\$ 2,337,000
Exports to U. K.	\$ 2,022,000	\$ 2,433,500

CAPITAL, Athens. Population 1907 (including the Province) 241,000.

THE FBI FILE NO., 84-1 698.
 THE SUBJECT, JAMES EARL RAY,
 WAS ARRESTED ON APRIL 4, 1968,
 IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, AND
 IS CURRENTLY BEING HELD IN
 THE FEDERAL PRISON AT
 JAIL NO. 1, 1000 1/2 AVENUE,
 JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

BRITISH LEGATION
British Minister, Sir Francis E. Hugh

Elliott & Fienberg \$3.50

and Secretary, Hon W. Erskine, M. P. 500

William A. Adams, Lt. Col. USF 1 A M (ending
1960-1-1-1)

1st Secretary, E. M. Hicks Beach £300 10 000

1st Secretary W J Barnett

and Secretary, G. W. Rindel

Chapman, Rev W Alan Gardner M A 200

1917 Shirley C. Atchley
E. Edwards and James Edward Atchley

British Journal of International Finance
and Accounting, 1998, 11, 1-10

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Patrons—Comdr. Frederick B. Wood, 1 H.O.

Vice Consul, George W. Crowe

Parsons—Coman, W. J. Maroon 600 to 700

" **Pier-Cinco, John Joannidis** -

^a Direction converted at rate of $\dot{\theta} = 6^\circ/\text{s}$.^a Drachman converted at par, as dr = 5s.

Bulawayo—Consul-General, A. C. Wristlaw, C.B., C.M.G. £2,000
Vice-Consul, £350 to £500
Caselle—Vice-Consul, W. D. W. Matthews £350 to £500
Jamaica—Vice-Consul, C. Duchoane (acting), £350 to £500
Provence—Vice-Consul, C. Conemans
Syria—Consul, H. F. Hastings
Vice-Consul, G. M. M. M.
Chios—Vice-Consul, Dr. G. Anamiasaki
Matyeni—Vice-Consul, F. Hadkinson
Samos—Vice-Consul, G. D. I. Marc
Sardinia—Consular Agent, A. Bassegno
Seriphon—Consular Agent, (vacant)
Thessalonica—Consul, A. A. C. E. Merlin £300 to £500
 Athens, 11 mail, 5 days

GUATEMALA, Republic of

President (1920-1927), Manuel Estrada Cabrera, born 1857
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Luis Toledo Herrero
Consul-General, Jose Maria Lardizabal, 22 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republics of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 40' to 17° 40' and in W. Long. from 88° 25' to 92° 30' and comprises an area of 47,424 square miles, and a population in 1920 of 1,000,000. 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. 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 430 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1927. There were 5,994 kilometres of telegraph and 656 of telephone working in 1926. The chief ports are San Jose de Guatemala and Chamela on the Pacific and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal exports are coffee, other articles being sugar, rubber, hides, bananas, and timber.

	1926-27	1927-28
Revenue	£71,014,795	£549,333
Expenditure	44,970,483	357,416
Imports	£1,575,393	£1,866,883
Exports	2,631,307	2,540,805
Imports from U.K.	364,280	277,029
Exports to U.K.	365,785	249,125
CAPITAL, Guatemala	Pop. about 90,000	

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, C. Allan Young M.V.O. £2,000
Guatemala—Vice-Consul, Constantine Graham £300 to £500
Dr. Edward Bellingham
Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul, Edward Reed (acting)
Quetzaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann
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), Gen. Dartigueville £4,000
Foreign Affairs, Louis Bureau
Minister in London, 76 Victoria Street, S.W.

* 1926, 1927 = £2

† 1926, 1927 = £3

Sec. of Legation, M. Louis Augustin-Guillaume, in charge of the Legation
Consul, Maurice Rittmann, 30 Fenchurch Street

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 area of the republic is 10,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,000,000. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits, it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, while its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany.

	1909-10	1910-11
Revenue, gold	\$2,700,000	\$3,000,000
paper	6,000,000	7,700,000
Expenditure, gold	3,500,000	3,000,000
paper	8,240,000	7,600,000
External debt (31 Mar)	1914	1914
Internal debt	26,000,000	12,345,134
Total imports	1912-13	1913-14
Total exports	\$8,100,125	\$7,985,100
Imports from U.K. (1914)	£50,000	
Exports to U.K. (1914)	74,070	

The imports for 1926-27 were \$8,087,945
 Gold \$ = 4s, paper pounds fluctuates from 5s to 16s

CAPITAL, Port au Prince Population, 100,000

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Stephen Leach (see Cuba)
British Consular Officers
Vice-Consul, Robert Mendel Kaban £300 to £500
E. D. Watt
Auxiliary—Vice-Consul G. A. Payne (acting).
 Transit 15 days

HONDURAS, Republic of

President (1923-1928), Dr. Francisco Bertrand,
Free-Press, Dr. Alberto Membrillo
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mariano Vasquez

Consul-General in London, M. J. Kelly, 61 Old Lane E.C.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 20' and 16° and W. long. between 82° 20' and 88° 40' containing 44,075 English square miles, with a population estimated at 650,000 (1925). It has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports Truxillo, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Rosatan, and La Ceiba, but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordillera. The soil is very fertile, the products being mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, rubber, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, india-rubber, codon, fustic, rose, and Lima wool. There is an immense amount of uncultivated

* In Charge of Affairs in the absence of the Minister

land. The number of cattle in 1902 was approximately 100,000. The islands are generally unproductive, but there is a lack of agricultural facilities and equipment. No industrial work is done. In 1902 there were 20 miles of railway line.

	1901-02	1902-03
Revenue	£30,000	£30,000
Expenditure	£30,000	£30,000
Foreign Debt	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Internal Debt	£10,000	£10,000
Exports	£10,000	£10,000
Imports	£10,000	£10,000

One peso of 25 grams weight at par fine. Average premium over gold 25 per cent, at present none are per cent.

	1902	1903
Imports from U.K.	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Exports to U.K.	£1,000,000	£1,000,000

CHIEF TOWN, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1902), 35,000.

Arch. Minn. (Alban Young, M. I. O. (Guatemala).

Consul-General (acting), J. P. Armstrong, Tegucigalpa.

Tegucigalpa—Consul, J. P. Armstrong, £300.

Vice-Consul, A. W. Eyl.

Amoyala—British Consul.

Puerto Cortes (Omas)—Cons., J. F. Galligan (actg).

San Pedro Sula—Vice-Consul, H. F. Panting.

Trinidad—Consul, Alfred R. Melhuish.

Distance 5,500 miles, transit, 28 to 30 days.

HUNGARY (See p. 704.)

ICELAND (Danish Dependence)

Minister for Iceland (Resident), Signarar Eggvar. President of Al-thing, Olafur Briem, Stefan Stefansson.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 64° 25' to 66° 25' N. lat. and from 13° 25' to 24° 25' W. long., with an estimated area of 39,499 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated in 1904 at 84,000.

The present constitution was granted in 1904 and the assembly (Al-thing) is more or less controlled by the Government at Copenhagen. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, poultry, 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 (1903) £2,000,000, exports, £1,000,000. Iceland is now in direct telegraphic communication with the United Kingdom.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 13,000. Other towns are Isafjordur, Akureyri, and Seydijord.

Reykjavik—Consul, A. G. Condon, M. V. O. (resides at Thorshavn, Faeroe Islands), £500.

Acting Consul, E. G. Cable.

Vice-Consul, August Sigurdsson.

Seydijord—Vice-Consul, Kristjan Kristjansson.

Western Islands—V. Cons., Olaf J. Johnson.

Thurs., 5 days.

ITALY.

King, Victor Emmanuel, born 24 November, 1869, married, 10 Oct., 1896, Princess Sophia of Greece and Denmark, succeeded to the throne July 29, 1900. His Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piemonte, born 12 Sept., 1890.

President and Interior (ex-officio), Signor Orlando.

Prime Minister, Signor Orlando.

War, General Sallustiana.

Marine, Vice-Admiral Camillo Cora.

Public Instruction, Signor Bissolati.

Treasury, Signor Cossiga.

Finance, Signor Dadda.

Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, Signor Cavallotti.

Public Works, Signor Chisselli.

Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Bisciolini.

Colonies, Signor Marini.

Without Portfolio, Signor Barzilai.

Foreign Ambassadors

Ambassador to France, Signor Tittoni; Russia, Marchese Caracciolo; U.S.A., Count Maselli; Belgium, Count Bonin.

Ambassador in London, Marquis Imperiali di Franchville, ex-Governor of Sicily.

Councillor, Prince Livio Borghese di Cellere.

1st Secretary, Signor U. E. Cora.

2nd Secretary, Barone P. Arone di Valentino.

Attache, Signor Estelle Quaranta.

Second Secretary, Signor Marchese V. Doria.

Third Secretary, Major Conte R. Greppi, C. B.

Naval Attache, Count Rey di Villarey, C. B.

Archivist, Cavaliere Catalani.

Consul, Marchese Faa di Bruno.

1st Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 66 minor islands. It is situated between lat. 35° 35' 30" N. and long. 6° 25' 15" W. and comprises a total area of 124,623 square miles (32,277 mainland, 92,346 islands), with a population (1901 census) of 34,000,000.

The peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines. The Alps form its northern limit, dividing it from France. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno. The principal towns are Rome (399,000), Naples (399,000), Milan (399,000), Turin (497,733), Palermo (399,000), Genoa (399,000), Florence (399,000), Bologna (399,000), Venice (399,000), Catania (399,000), Leghorn (399,000), and Bari (399,000). Its wines are numerous and celebrated and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari. White fruit abundance and is largely exported. The cultivation of silk forms an important agricultural industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amethyst, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly. In 1904 there were 11,265 miles of railway open for traffic, and 23,425 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1903) consisted of 830 steamers (240,000 tons) and 4,622 sailing vessels (399,000 tons). The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, oil, chemicals, colonial produce, yarn, silk and manufactured goods, woolsens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons.

Italy is also in temporary possession of a group of islands lying between Sicily and the African continent, the Aeolian Islands, 7 in number, as the Kingdom group have been annexed from Sicily and Sardinia.

machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and
skins, hardware, raw hides, humpas and cows,
fixed oils, salt fish, dry-stuffs, tobacco, earthen-
ware, &c. The principal exports are olive-oil,
wine, candied citrus, Spanish earths, pastes,
coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk,
hemp, cattle, straw, hair, steel, iron, steel and
copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables,
fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical
products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tan-
ning, artistic works, &c.

In 1914 the produce of the vines amounted to 947,612,000 gallons, and that of the olive crop to 235,324,000 gallons.

The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English, with churches (one crying *Go on*) and chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, and others.

Defence.—The Army is organized on a conscript basis of division, the total number of divisions being 20. In addition, there is a considerable active reserve, and a mobile militia of 50,000. In consequence of the outbreak of the war, the effective strength of the Army has been greatly increased. The Navy in 1914 included 9 battleships (5 building), 9 armoured cruisers, 11 light cruisers (2 building), 3 scouts, 52 destroyers (30 building), 30 torpedo-boats (54 building), 12 submarines (1 building), and 10 the chief naval and military port of the kingdom, is securely fortified.

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.

In 1913, 143,673 Italian and 13,385 foreign vessels (total tonnage 56,988,190) entered and 149,083 Italian and 13,370 foreign vessels (58,000,691 tons) cleared at Italian ports.

	1913	1914
Total imports	£145,825,500	£139,332,900
Total exports	106,465,541	88,410,160

Total exports to the U.K. in 1974, £8,600,000

SKK TOWERS Bldg.	5968.24 per Bldg.	London Riverside & Water	5424.79 per Bldg.
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Row	Hidden	Color	Location of random	Day
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94	1	1	1	1

Imports of British produce and manufactures
in 1924, £12,912,500.

Golds and Coins	Stamps	Bonds	Stocks
Western Union	04, 06, 08 09, 10, 11	[Army]	Ximind

Price of all items Compliments of Copper	100.00	Copper Yard & Sons	100.00
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WILLIAMS' & A

BRITISH EMBASSY

Embassy, via Venti Postbags, Rome	
British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Rt Hon Sir Kenneth Rock, G C S G, G C V O, G B	£7,000
Councillor of Embassy, Henry D. Beaumont	900
Naval Attaché, Command. D A H. Larking, R N	800
Air Attaché, Col C A Lamb, M V O	800
Special Attaché, H. Capel Curé	
2nd Secretary, G A. Mounsey	£,300 to 900
3rd Secretary, Lord Gerald Wellesley	100
E C Parr	130
Hon Attaché, G Tyrnill, W Younger	

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Roma—Consul for Latium, Abruzzi, and
Molise, C. C. Morgan
Fire Consul, H. D. Johnson
Citta Vecchia—V. Consul, P. R. Mac
kinnon
Brindisi—Consul, W. H. M. Sinclair £300 to £700
Bari—Consul, T. M. Monahan
Barietto—Vice Consul, A. Bechlin
Mistrotto—Vice Consul, Francesco
Cattarelli
Taranto—Vice Consul, F. Watson £300 to 500
Cagliari—Consul, Bonulus Henry Perin
Capri Porto San Andrea and San Pietro—
Vice Consul, Emanuele Armeni
Sassari—V. Consul, Chev. G. Betti Pieroni
Terranova—Vice Consul, Gerolamo
Tampuni
Flussace—Consul, A. Lemon
Vice Consul Gentaro Flacet
Genoa—Consul Gen., W. Keene M.V.O. 1,000
Vice Consul, E. M. Kahan £300 to 500
Bordighera—Vice Consul, A. E. Burton
San Remo—V. Consul, Maybey Turton
Savona—Consul, Salvatore Guattari
Spezia—V. Consul, T. D. Dunlop £300 to 500
Laghora—Consul, H. Carmichael
Vice Consul, G. Bush (acting)
Livorno—Consul, Edward A. Kane
Elba and Prunbino—Vice Consul J.
C. E. Airey
Nizza—Consul Joseph H. Towney 800
Vice Consul,
Verona—Consul Cons. Agent, J. Mylius
Venice—Vice Consul G. B. Beak £300 to 500
Naples and S. Italy—Consul-General,
S. J. A. Churchill M.V.O. 900
Vice Consul, A. Napier
" " W. M. Cornwall

Siracusa—*Vice-Consul*, Joseph Lebb
Terranova—*Vice-Cons.*, Dr. Salvatore
Catania
Terranova—*Vice-Cons.*, Vincenzo Franceschi
Trapani—*Vice-Consul*, Luigi M. Marino
Tunis—*Consul-General*, Maj. W. F.
Chapman
Vice-Consul, A. G. Linari

Rome, transit, 44 hours.

COLONIES.—The total area of Italian Colonies and possessions is 2,113,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 2,500,000, made up as follows: *Eritrea*, 60,000 square miles (pop. 200,000); *Somaland*, 1,200,000 square miles (pop. 100,000); *Trenton* *Concession*, 20 square miles (pop. 27,000); *Tripoli* and *Cyrenaica* 900,000 square miles (pop. 1,000,000). In *Africa* Italy obtained in 1901 the territories of *Tripoli* and *Cyrenaica* by conquest and cession from the Ottoman Empire, and possesses the colony of *Eritrea*, and a protectorate over part of the Somali coast, extending from Cape Dusardafu to the Juba river, on which they have a station. An annual rent is paid to the Sultan of Zanzibar for the Benadir ports leased by him to Italy. The Colony of *Eritrea* includes also the Dahlak Archipelago. The protectorate includes *Amara* and the *Damall* country, the Somali countries of the Sultan of *Mogadishu* and of *Oblu*, as well as the *Benadir*, which is now a colony. By new conventions signed with the Emperor *Menelek* in May 1904, Italy obtains a slight extension of frontiers and obtains the country between *Dolo* and *Bardera*. The commencement of Italian influence was made in 1884, when the district of *Amara* was transferred from a trading company to the Government. The tract of land now known as *Eritrea* ("Red Sea") consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland between 2° and 12° N., containing in all a coastline along the Red Sea of about 200 miles with a total area of 60,000 square miles and a population of about 200,000, of whom about 200,000 are Europeans. The capital is *Asmara*, *Masawa* being the chief port where there is a good harbour, and the principal product, salt of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern *Abyssinia*.

For *Tripoli* see p. 726

In *China* Italy obtained in 1901 a concession of land fronting the *Pechu* river with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 27,000 natives.

JAPAN

Emperor, *Yoshihito*, born 31 Aug. 1879, acc. dated 30 July, 1912 *Emperor* *Cremona* to *Nur*, 1901. *Mar. Prince* *Nadai*, 20 May, 1901, and has issue 3 sons.

Her. Apparent, *Prince Hirohito* born 30 April, 1901.

Prime Minister and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (26 April, 1912), *Count Okuma*.

Agriculture and Commerce, *H. Kono*.

Finance, *T. Takamori*.

War, *Gen. I. Oka*.

Marine, *Vice-Admiral T. Kato*.

Justice, *Y. Oishi*.

Communications, *H. Nishimura*.

Education, *Dr. S. Tokutomi*.

Interior, *Dr. H. Kodai*.

Ambassador in London, *Marquess Iwano*, 20 Grosvenor Square, W.

Consul, *Kumakura Honda*.

Secretaries, *I. Yoshida*, *M. Sakamoto*.

3rd do, *S. Sawada*, *Nagakura Okabe*.

Attache, *A. Shigemitsu*, *M. Yano*.

Chancellors, *S. Masuhiko*, *K. Kishi*, *T. Yuge*.

Military Attache, *Col. S. Inagaki*.

Naval Attache, *Rear Adm. Kikaburo Ogura*.

Financial Attache, *Kengo Miki*.

Consul-General, *Kiichi Yamashiro* (acting), 1

Broad Street Place, E.C.

Consul at Glasgow, *A. B. Younger*.

at Liverpool, *F. E. J. Hemelryk*.

at Manchester, *D. Ford Smith*.

at Middlesbrough, *Wynman Dixon*.

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands said to contain in all above 4,000, the principal of which are *Hondo* (the name of the Empire being *Nippon*), *Shikoku*, *Kiu shu*, *Hokkaido*, and *Yoru* (situated 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 *Karlin* islands have belonged to Japan since 1879, and in 1896 she incorporated the *Iuchu* (*Iliu*) islands under the name of *Prefecture of Okinawa*. The Empire with its dependencies, comprises an area of 235,320 square miles, with a population (1908) of 67,122,798. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the 40 are still active. The chief of these *Fuji* san, or *Fujiyama* the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan about 15,000 feet from *Osaka*, is 12,300 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 (especially with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, antimony and zinc abound whilst *agate*, *coral*, *pearl*, and *rock crystal* are also found. Gold is found in the island of *Nado*, 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 *Kanagawa*. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camellia tree, pepper, mulberry, vegetable wax tree, and a lacquer tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus*, *M. acuminata*, and *Yucca* (*Yucca*). The *Paulownia* *imperialis* is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art, the maple is chiefly for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco plant, tea, shrub, *phlox*, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated. Agriculture, upon which the Japanese lay so great care, being their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruits, for the most part of inferior quality, is abundant, English fruits, such as apples, pears, barberries, 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, etc. etc.

and house, 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, manures, woolsens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from Europe and the U.S. A sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies and Formosa, indigo from Germany and British India, kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies, beans, peas, and pulses 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-plait, porcelain, earthenware, lacquerware, and marine products.

Communications—There were 5,985 miles of railroad open in 1924, in addition to 636 miles open in Korea, while the South Manchurian Railway (China) is under Japanese control. The maritime marine consisted in 1923 of 1,666 steamers above 20 tons (465 of them over 1,000 tons), and 1,445 sailing vessels over 100 tons. The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1924 was 47,129,489 (19,556 vessels), of which Japanese shipping accounted for 23,646,964 tons, British 13,217,187, German 2,581,171, and French 668,169. In 1923 there were 7,288 post offices dealing with 1,677,000,000 postal packets and 24,943 miles of telegraph line carrying 33,758,301 messages.

Defense—Service in the army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 17 and 40. The peace effective is 1,400,000 of all ranks. The war strength is 1st line, field army, about 400,000, second line, fully trained, about 300,000. The Army in 1924 included 17 battleships (2 building), 4 battle cruisers (building), 13 armored cruisers, 23 other cruisers, 59 destroyers, 50 torpedo boats and 13 submarines (2 building).

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. Secondary 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 three State Universities at Tokyo, Kyoto, and Hirohoku.

Estimated Revenue —

	1924-25	1924-25
Ordinary	¥ 61,534,065,300	¥ 61,534,348,800
Extraordinary	100,215,531	62,000,000

Estimated Expenditure —

	1924-25	1924-25
Ordinary	¥ 61,544,680,071	¥ 61,539,991,470
Extraordinary	143,077,597	171,597,480
Total Debt	(¥ 1,000,000,000)	(¥ 1,000,000,000)
(31 March, 1923)	¥ 493,970,000	

	1923	1924
Imports	¥ 74,450,813,560,814,688	
Exports	64,363,667	60,341,600

The imports of British produce and manufactures in 1924 were valued at ¥ 14,530,433.

	1924-25	1924-25
Arms & Ammunition	¥ 1,000,000	¥ 1,000,000
Chemicals	¥ 1,000,000	¥ 1,000,000
Cotton	¥ 1,000,000	¥ 1,000,000
Copper	¥ 1,000,000	¥ 1,000,000
Iron and Steel	¥ 1,000,000	¥ 1,000,000

* The local average value of the yen is about 1/100 of the sterling.

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1924 were valued at ¥ 1,000,000.

	1924-25	1924-25
Copper, unwrought	¥ 1,000,000	¥ 1,000,000
Oil, Fish and Meat	¥ 1,000,000	¥ 1,000,000
Rice	¥ 1,000,000	¥ 1,000,000
Silk & Manufactures	¥ 1,000,000	¥ 1,000,000
Straw-plait	¥ 1,000,000	¥ 1,000,000

Formosa—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (3 June, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with about 3,400,000 inhabitants (1908). Imports, ¥ 1,401,400; exports, ¥ 1,594,380 yen, in 1924. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906.

CAPITAL Taihoku Population, 96,500.

Sayhalin (Karafuto)—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,844 sq. miles with a population (1920) of 25,000. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large halibut industry.

The **Kwantung Province** (capital, Dairen), formerly Dairen, which had been leased to Russia by China, was unilaterally leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,200 sq. miles. Population, 524,489. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port free of all the year. The peninsula is fertile. Imports (1924) ¥ 1,444,786; exports, ¥ 1,444,786. Revenue and expenditure (1923) 4,444,000 yen.

CAPITAL, Dairen Population, 52,489.

The **Penninsula (Hokkaido)** consists of about 24 islands with a total area of 25 square miles, and a population of 55,000.

Korea (Chosen)—By a treaty of 23 Aug. 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire, and General Count Terashima was appointed Governor-General.

Korea is situated between 32° and 38° 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, 133 miles from east to west, with an area of 400,000 square miles. Population estimated in 1911 at 15,478,949 (Dec. 1923) there are about 291,817 (Dec. 1924) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but with numerous exceptions in the river valleys. About 4,500,000 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 silver. Ginseng, a medicinal root much valued by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of P'yung-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 inferior. About 80 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

732 Foreign Countries—Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg.

coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is 1,600 miles.

Revenue, 1923-24	Yen 2,000,000,000
Expenditure, 1923-24	Yen 2,000,000,000
Imports, 1923	Yen 2,000,000,000
Exports, 1924	Yen 2,000,000,000

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, TOKIO, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor, population (1924), 1,000,000. Other cities are—Osaka, 1,000,000; Kyoto, the ancient capital, 600,000; Nagoya, 500,000; Kobe, 400,000; Yokohama, 300,000; Hiroshima, 200,000; Nagasaki (1923), 200,000; Kanagawa, 100,000; Kure, 100,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir W. Cunningham Greene, G.C.M.G., K.C.H. £5,000

Counsellor of Embassy, H. C. Norman £500
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. H. Rymer, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. A. C. Satterthwaite

1st Secretary Lord Kilmarnoch £500 to £500
and Secretary, Count C. H. Lentinck £500
Japanese Sec. R. M. Holart-Hampden, C.M.G.

Commercial Attaché, R. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G. 1,100

Min. Attaché, Lieut. W. Bourle Evans
Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. L. B. Chalmers, J.A.A.

BRITISH CONSULS OFFICES

Dairen (Dairen), J. G. Forsyth £500
Hakodate—Vis. Consul, G. R. Ramsay £500
Kobe—Consul-General, R. G. E. Forsyth £500

Manila—Consul, H. A. F. Burns £500
Osaka—Vis. Consul, J. White £500

Nagasaki—Consul, J. T. Way £500
Shanghai—Consul, A. H. Lay 1,000

Yokohama—Consul, W. B. Cunningham £500
Yokohama—Consul, E. H. Holmes £500

Yokohama—Consul, T. J. Harrington £500
Yokohama—Consul, G. R. Phillips £500

Yokohama—Consul, A. M. Chalmers 1,000
Yokohama—Consul, C. J. Davidson £500

Yokohama, 12,000 miles distant; transit, 30 days (out Vancouver, 23 days, 101 Siberia, 24 days)

LIBERIA

President (1921-1925), Daniel Edward Howard
Vice-President, S. G. Harmon

Secretary of State, C. D. B. King
Treasurer, J. L. Morris

Attorney-General, T. W. Haynes
Postmaster-General, J. Mount

Interior, J. Morris
Education, B. W. Payne

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, J. P. Cunningham, 23 Eaton Place, S.W.

Consul-General in London (vacant)
Consul, J. T. Green, 27 Mincing Lane, E.C.

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 the river N.W., a distance of about 200 miles, with an area of about 10,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° N., a distance of 200 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 2,000,000, including about 200,000 American-born. The principal exports are rubber, palm-kernel, palm-oil, ivory, pigskin, leather, and timber. The chief imports are cotton, indigo, sugar, rice, provisions, arms and ammunition, tobacco, hardware, glass and earthenware, rum, gin, 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 22 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 and French Governments, with successful results. There are 15 ports of entry along the 300 miles of coast, viz. Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Greenville, Natuna Kroo, Harper Hall Cavalla, Jemma, Webo Grand Cess, Gariway, Niffo and Baton. In 1923, 200,000 tons (1,000,000 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia.

Revenue, Customs (1924)	£300,000
Expenditure (1924)	£200,000
External Debt (1924)	£1,000,000
Imports (1924)	1,000,000
Exports (1924)	1,000,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)	£100,000
Exports to U.K. (1924)	£100,000

CHIEF TOWN, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.
British Cons. Gen. R. C. F. Maughan £500 to £500
1st Cons. Montague V. H. Park

Monrovia, 200 miles distant; transit, by fortnightly English steamer from Liverpool, 12 days.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Princ. Johann II, 5 Oct. 1858, 25 Nov. 1888.
A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland, area 200 square miles, pop. (1920) 20,000.

The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, wine and turf), textiles and embroidery. Revenue (1920) 1,000,000 francs, expenditure 700,000 francs (24 francs = £1), no debt. CAPITAL Vaduz. Pop. 1,500.

LUXEMBOURG

Grand Duchess, H. H. H. Marie Adelaide, b. 14 June, 1894, d. 26 Feb. 1924.

Minister of State, M. Rochede
Occupied, 1924, in defiance of treaty guarantee, by Germany

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France. It has been part of the German Confederation, 1806-48, and is still included in the German "Zollverein." In 1815 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose success, 23 Nov. 1815, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914 and is still in their occupation. The area is 900 square miles, the population (1920) 200,000, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1920 was estimated at 1,000,000 francs, expenditure at 1,000,000 francs (100 francs = £1), no debt. There are 200 miles of

railway. The army numbers about 200 men. The capital, Luxembourg (population 12,000), is a fortified city.

British Consul, Hon. Sir A. Johnstone, G.C.V.O.
 Consul, M. de Gailles.

MEXICO, Federal Republic of
 There is at present no recognized Administration, Government having been suspended in Sept. 1894.

Consul at London, Adolfo Bille, Broad Street House, E.C.
 Consul-General, Liverpool, Louis G. Pardo.

A country in the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 25° to 32° N. lat. and 97° to 122° W. long. and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world, but from various causes her resources have never been fully developed. It comprises 27 states, a territory, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 34 political divisions, comprehending an area of 982,823 square miles, with a population of (1890) 12,500,000. The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coast, and containing several volcanic summits, the highest of which, Ixtacchuatl and Popocatepetl, rise to 17,877 and 19,764 feet above the sea. 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 25,804 miles of railroad open on 25 Sept., 1894, and 20,000 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. The principal crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloë, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pila-flax and plant-bum (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. Woolen 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 90 per cent. consist of silver and gold, steel, beans (huescap), coffee, hides and skins, timber, sugar, vanilla, tobacco, dyes, stuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

The finances are at present in a chaotic condition owing to the prolonged civil hostilities which have occupied the various factions for the past twelve months. Affairs are, however, promising to again adjust themselves shortly. In September, 1893, the value of the peso had fluctuated between 34 and 42 in Mexico City and from 24 upwards elsewhere. The extent of the public debt is unknown, and no reliable figures can be given for trade and revenue.

Imports from U.K. (1894) £2,000,000
 Exports to U.K. (1894) £1,000,000
 CAPITAL, Mexico City Pop. (1894), 470,000.

BRITISH LEGATION
 Deputy Secretary and Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant)..... L. A. G.

Charles G. A. Smith, T. B. H. Miller, G. L. S. Secretary, T. B. H. Miller, Naval Attaché, Capt. Sir R. A. G. Smith, P. N. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. Murrrough O'Brien, M.P., D.S.O. Translator, Geo. F. Kohnreger.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS
 Mexico City—Consul General, R. W. F. Thurston. Vice Consul, R. C. E. Milne.
 Chihuahua—V. Cons. Calvert G. Soobell.
 Chihuahua—Vice-Cons. G. E. Stephenson.
 Durango—Vice Cons. W. W. Graham.
 Ensenada—Vice-Consul, W. D. Madden.
 Gomez Palacio—Vice Cons., Patrick O'Hara.
 Guadalupe—Vice-Consul, A. H. Harrison (acting).
 Guaymas and San Blas—Vice-Cons. W. Fearon.
 Hacienda Matamoros—V. Cons. G. G. Duncan.
 Zacatecas—Cons. Agent, J. Goldwall.
 Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill.
 La Paz—Vice-Consul, F. W. Moore.
 Mazatlan—V. Cons. G. E. S. Watson.
 Progreso—Consul Arthur Peires.
 Lerma de Terminus—Vice-Consul, G. A. Ludwig.
 Puyo Obispo—Cons. Agent, G. Hyde.
 Salina Cruz—Consul, William Woeman.
 Acapulco—Vice-Cons. R. Fernandez.
 Socorro—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson.
 Tuxtla Gutierrez—V. Cons.
 Tampico—Consul, W. J. Palford (acting).
 Vera Cruz—Vice Consul, J. B. Sanford.
 Soledad—Vice Consul, Jasper Lyall.
 San Luis Potosi—V. Cons. Dr. H. E. Nolan.
 Vera Cruz—Consul J. S. Hutchinson.
 Yucatan—Vice Cons. C. W. Rickard.
 Jalapa—Vice-Consul (vacant).
 Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul T. Gamill.
 Tuxpan—Vice Consul, H. Hewett.
 Transit, about 12 days.

MONACO
 Sovereign Prince, Albert, born 23 Nov. 1848, asc. 20 Sept. 1880. mar., 1869, (1) Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, daughter of 11th Duke of Hamilton, (2) Oct. 1880, the Duchess de Richelieu, born 20 February 1848. Her. Prince Louis born 12 July, 1870. Minister of State, Emile Masch.

Consul General in London, Theodor Lumley, 39 Conduit Street, Bond Street.
 Vice Consul, Paul Crenieu-Javal, J.P., 20 Emmanuelle Gardens, W.
 A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the 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 2 miles long and 1/2 mile broad, with (1893) 15,000 inhabitants, and a poverty-stricken strip of over 1,000,000 inhabitants. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a local police force of 200 men.
 British Consul, J. W. Keogh (Ries).
 British Vice-Consul, C. J. Kim.

MONTENEGRO.

King Nicholas, born 22 Sept. (2 Oct.) 1879, and his uncle, Prince Danilo, 24 Aug., 1860, proclaimed King 24 Aug. 1910. m. 1884, Milena, daughter of Vukobrat Petro Vukotich, b. 4 May, 1867, issue 3 sons, 4 daughters.

Heir Apparent, Danilo Alexander, born 22 June, 1897, m. 1899, Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg Stritz.

President and Minister of War, General Janko Vukotich.

Consul-General, Col Sir J Roper Parkington 3 F, D.L., at Mining Lane, E C.

A Principality until 1910, in which year it was proclaimed a Kingdom by virtue of a resolution of the National Skupstina, on the 26th anniversary of the accession of Prince Nicholas. It was formerly a province of the old Serbian Empire which came to an end after the battle of Kosovo in 1389, since which date it has always claimed to be independent, and recognised to be so by the Treaty of Berlin (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. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges with lofty mountain peaks, many of which are covered with forests. Chief products are maize, potatoes, animals, cattle, castrados (smoked mutton), lodes, and tobacco, which has been created a monopoly and conceded for 25 years to an Italian company. The only manufactures are coarse woollens. Agriculture is the principal occupation. The ports are Antivari and Dubrovnik. There is a railway from Antivari to Lake Scutari. A representative parliament was granted in 1905. In 1908 Montenegro joined with Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece in a war against Turkey; the successful outcome of which resulted in an extension of Montenegrin territory at the expense of Turkey. At the present time, she has joined forces with Serbia against the Central European Powers.

	1913.	1914.
Revenue (estimated)	£190,390	£290,000
Expenditure ..	174,460	204,000
Public Debt ..	400,000	

	1910.
Total Imports (estimated)	£240,277
Total Exports ..	99,650

CAPITAL Cetinje. Population (1909), 5,000 (exclusive of permanent garrison of 600 men).
British Minister, Count de Vulin, R.C.M.G.
C.F.A.

Distant about 1,500 miles transit average 4 days.

MOROCCO (French Protectorate).

Sultan, Moulay Yusef acceded 1912.

The largest of the Barbary States, situated in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°-32° N lat and 1°-12° W long., with a total area of about 24,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 4 to 5 millions. In 1905 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, sugar, and hemp, among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange, and date are common, but agriculture is greatly neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures

anthimony, 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 services. 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.

Imports from U.K. (1914)	£1,484,923
Exports to U.K. (1914)	408,923

CAPITAL, Fez. Population, 120,000.

BRITISH AGENCY

Agent and Cons.—Gen H. E. White, C.M.G. £5,000
1st Sec., H. W. Kennard £400 to £500
Inds. Sec. & Dragonnier (with local rank
as 2nd Sec.), A. L. L. 250 to 350
Asst. Interpreter, C. D. Elphick 250 to 350

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Tangier.—Vice Cons., H. B. Johnstone £350 to £450
Algeria.—Cons. Agent E. P. Carleton
Azila.—Cons. Agent, Isaac L. Benahilton
Larache.—1st Cons., E. H. Mulock 300
Tetuan.—Vice Consul (vacant) 250
Casablanca.—Consul, A. Whitley 600
1st Cons.,
Do., R. H. Broome £350 to £450
Marrakech.—Vice Consul, A. Lennox
Mazagan.—Vice Consul, W. A. Stuart,
£350 to £450
T.G. Spence (Hon.)
Mogador.—Vice Cons. H. L. Rabino £350 to £450
Rabat.—Vice Consul, E. L. Lumsden 350 to 400
Saffi.—1st Consul, G. H. Selous 350 to £450
Tiz.—Consul, James McIvor Macleod, M.C. 600
" Assistant J. M. Dawkins 300
Tangier is distant by sea about 1,000 miles
transit, 5 days, or by the Sud Express 3 days.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND, Kingdom of).

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, born 31 August, 1880, succeeded her late father, King William III., 23 Nov. 1890, mar. 7 Feb. 1892, E. R. H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.
Heir Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born 30 April, 1909.

Queen Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, born 3 August, 1858, married the late King, 7 Jan. 1879, who died 23 November, 1890, acted as Regent 1890-1896.
Minister of Interior, Cort van der Linden.
Foreign Affairs, J. London.
Colonies, M. Pierly.
Justice, B. Ort.
War, Maj.-Gen. Bontman.
Marine, Capt. Rammannet.
Interchange, Dr C. Ley.
Agriculture, Finance, Industry & Commerce, M. Tich.

Minister in London, Jonkhoeur Dr R. de Marées van Gindenburg, 30 Green Street, Park Lane.
Commander of Legation, Jonkhoeur A. van der Horst, 12 Montagu Place, Bryanston Sq. W.
Ambassador, E. N. Brownier, a Stevenson Road, Bishop's Park, N. W.
Consul-General, E. R. J. Massé, 12 Bloomsbury St., E.C.
Agricultural Commissioner, Dr J. J. L. van Rijn, 30 Mount Park Road, Ealing W.

738 Foreign Countries—Panama, The Papacy, Paraguay, Perna

PANAMA, Republic of.

President (1922-1926), Dr. Benigno Porras,
Secretary of Government and Justice, Juan B.
Sosa.

Foreign Affairs, E. T. Lefevre.
Treasury E. A. Morales.
Public Instruction, G. Andrieu.
Public Works (vacant).

Consul-General, John A. Orillac, 6 Chapel Walk,
Liverpool (Vice Consul, Garston Regis).

Consul in London, C. R. Zacharson, 17 Billiter
Buildings, E.C.

Consul at Manchester, F. A. Cortez-Leigh

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 (1920) about 400,000.
A railway 49 miles in length joins the two coasts.

Revenue (1923)	\$3,544,314
Expenditure (1923)	3,544,314
Imports (1920)	9,125,325
Exports (1921)	9,057,916
Imports from U.K. (1921)	\$245,045
Exports to U.K. (1921)	\$3,037

For PANAMA CANAL, see p. 717 B.

Panama—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary and Consul General, Sir
Claude C. Mallat, C.M.G. (also to Costa Rica).
£1,500

Vice-Consul, P. Helvar £500 to 750

Consul de Hon. P. de la Torre, E. S. Hamber

Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton

Consul-General, H. O. Chalkley £750 to 800

Vice-Consul, F. O'Meara £500 to 750

Panama, 5,400 miles, transit from Liverpool
direct every ten days, 17 days, or from
Southampton fortnightly, 25 days, and New
York 24 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 £1,250,000) by the Italian Govern-
ment.

Sovereign Pontiff, His Holiness Benedict XV
(Delfino di Montebello), born at Montebello, Italy
4 Sept. 1894.

PARAGUAY, Republic of.

President (1922-1926), Eduardo Scherer

Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18
Edwin Street, E.C.

An inland State of South America, situated
between 26°-32° S. lat. and 54°-62° W. long.
The area, exclusive of the Chaco territory,
claimed by both Paraguay and Bolivia, is com-
puted at 65,000 square miles, and contains a
population of about 500,000. The chief products
are tobacco, yerba mate, oranges, timber, que-
bracho extract, hides and casava (manioc),
wheat, 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 in-
dustry. The chief articles of export are hides,

timber, yerba mate, 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 Para-
guay with the Argentine railway system. The
journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (283
miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable
the run to be accomplished without break of
bulk.

	1924	1925
Revenue (Estimate)	£1,086,071	£1,077,750
Expenditure (do)	1,099,039	984,495
Foreign Debt (Dec. 1924)	1,261,579	—
Internal Debt (do)	401,649	—

	1923	1924
Imports	£1,623,992	£1,049,843
Exports	1,125,280	915,574
Imports from U.K.	464,865	326,544
Exports to U.K.	33	23,110

Exchange (Sept., 1923), for cheques on London,
\$280 to £100 and £1

CAPITAL Asuncion. Population, 80,000.
British Minister, Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G.,
C.V.O. (Buenos Aires).

Consul (with local rank of First Secretary and
Charge d'Affaires, ad int.), F. A. Oliver
£1,000 to £1,200

PERIA.

Sovereign Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah, 20 Jan. 1924,
died 17 July 1923, crowned 25 July, 1924.
His Highness, Muhammad Husain Mirza,
29 Feb. 1899.

Regent, Nasser-ol-Mulk
President of the Council, Esmat-ol-Dowleh.
Foreign Affairs, Mevakin-ol-Dowleh.
Posts and Telegraphs, Shohab-ol-Dowleh.

Envoy Extra and Minister Plenipotentiary in London,
Mirza Mehdi Khan, Mushir-ul-Mulk, ex-Queen's
Gate Gardens, S.W.

Consul-General, Harry Seymour Fowler

Do for Scotland, A. C. C. Schultz

Peria—called by the native Persians—comprises
an area of 69,000 sq. ms., with a population esti-
mated at 20,000,000. By the Anglo-Russian Con-
vention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia
mutually engaged to respect the integrity and
independence of Peria, while marking out certain
regions in S.E. and S.W. Peria respectively in
which each had, for geographical and economic
reasons, special interests.

Peria is mostly an arid table-land, en-
circled, except on the east, by mountains,
those in the north rising to 15,000 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 Min-
marsh to Ahwas in 1908. There are only 50 miles
of railway open, and travelling is mostly by
caravans, and transport by pack animals. The
cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy.
The chief products are cereals, cotton, gum,
dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The
minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal,
copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises.
Oils in Southern Peria have been suc-
cessfully worked by an English company
since 1902. The only important manu-
facture 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. 220,000), Tabriz (180,000), Isfahan (80,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (50,000), and Shiraz (60,000). The Persians are mostly Shi'ah Muhammadans, but there are many adherents of Babism 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 Government-Generals.

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, admitting the need for reforms granted a Constitution, but after much vacillation he was deposed by the National Council, and his son, aged eleven years, appointed to succeed him. In 1911 the ex-Shah, Muhammad Ali Mirza, invaded Persia from Russian territory, but was defeated and driven out. His followers have continued the struggle.

The revenue (£4,200,000 in 1910-11) is derived from land tax, crown lands, customs, opium, salt, and lease of monopolies. The foreign debt of Persia amounted (31 Dec., 1911) to £6,700,000. The total imports of merchandise into Persia in 1910-11 amounted to £9,700,000, and the exports to £7,300,000. Russia had about half of the imports and nearly three-fourths of the exports. The British Empire 35 per cent of the imports and 84 per cent of the exports. Turkey and France were the other chief participants. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bandar Abbas, and Mohammerah, and red Sea. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British. Persia's chief imports are cotton piece-goods (mainly from England, India, and Russia) 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. The customs (as also the post-office) have, since 1900, been managed by European officials.

	1911-12	1912-13
Imports	£22,404,256	£21,351,518
Exports	8,415,694	8,725,665
	1913	1914
Imports from U.K.	£725,511	£728,328
Exports to U.K.	429,568	794,668

BRITISH LEGATION

Her Majesty's Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul General, Charles Murray Marling, C.B., C.M.G.	£4,500
Commodore, Hon. R.S. Scott, C.M.G., R.N.	750
Military Attaché, Major Richard A. Steel	683
and Secretary, A. K. Clark Kerr	£300 to 500
3rd Secretary, C. F. Ramsden	500
Oriental Secretary, G. P. Churchill	£400 to 500
Head of Oriental Chancery Abbas Kuli Khan, C.M.G.	£300 to 450
Physician, Dr. Anthony Niligan	800

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Tehran—	£350 to £450
Vice-Consul, G. T. Havard	350 to 450
Hamadan—Vice-Consul, N. P. Cowan	£350 to 450
Reck—Vice-Consul, E. Bristolow	350 to 450
Arbababad (Mohammerah)—Cons., Roger L. Kenyon.	

Ahvaz—Vice-Consul,	
Bushire—Cons. Gen. & Political Resident, Lt. Col. Sir P. Cox, K.C.I.B.	Rs. 2,750 per mensem
Consul, Major A. P. Trevin, C.I.E.	
Vice Consul, H. G. Chick, O.I.E.	£500 to £500
Bunder Abbas—Vice-Consul, Capt. H. V. Biscoe	Rs. 700 per mensem
Lingah—Vice-Consul, W. H. Howson	
Isfahan—Cons. Gen. T. G. Graham	£500
Vice Consul, Newton Worrell	£300 to 450
Vice Consul, M. P. Aganoor	
Sultanabad—Vice Consul, Tan Mohr	
Yezd—Vice Consul, E. J. Blackburn (acting)	
Kerman—Consul, Lt. Col. C. T. Ducat	Rs. 1,500 per mensem
Bam—Vice-Consul	
Kermanshah—Consul, W. McDouall	£500 to £700
Kazvin—Shirvan—Vice Consul E. B. Borne	
Khorassan—Cons. Gen. and Agent to Govt. of India (Meshed), Lt. Col. T. W. Haig	C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, Capt. H. S. Thorburn	1000
Sevatan & Kask—Consul, Major J. B. Frideauv	C.I.E.
Vice Consul, Capt. Davis Heron	Rs. 1,000 per mensem
Shiraz—Vice-Consul, R. H. New	
Shiraz—Consul, Major W. F. O'Connor, C.I.E. (acting)	£500
Tabriz—Consul, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G.	800
Vice Consul Charles Stevens	
Maragha—Cons. Agent, Dr. H. M. Vatanian	
Transit to Tehran, 21 days	

PERU, Republic of

President (1915-1918), Jose Pardo (and term).
Premier and Minister of War and Marine, Colonel Benjamin Puente.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Enrique de la Riva Aguiro.
Interior, Dr. Belisario Rosa.
Finance, Senor Aurelio Garcia y Lastres.
Justice and Religion, Dr. Wenceslao Valera.
Agriculture and Public Works, Dr. Luis Julio Mendez.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul Gen., Edmund de Puente, 104 Victoria Street, S.W.
Secretaries, Ricardo Balboa, Carlos D. Gilson.
Attaches, P. E. Caballero and Adolfo Pérez.
Palacio.
Consul at Liverpool, Carlos G. Estenoz.
Do., Southampton, Clemente Althaus.
Do., Glasgow, Amal Puccio.
Do., Cardiff (vacant).
Do., Chatham (vacant).

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 2° 32' 30" and 18° 13' S latitude and between 66° 6' and 81° 40' W. The territory between 7° 42' S and 18° 13' S is still occupied by Chile. The area of the Republic is estimated at 1,200,000 square miles, and the population at 3,500,000. 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 the Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia. The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast. 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,

quicksilver, copper, and coal (of inferior quality) are conspicuous; while in the department of Timbue, along the coast, there are important beds of petroleum. Gold is found in many districts, but especially in the province of Catagaya, 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, of Peruvian bark (of which little is now exported), marseparilla, opacaba, etc. India-rubber is an important product of the country. Cocoa, coconuts, and coffee are grown on a small scale. Sugar is the staple agricultural article of the country. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano. The principal imports are coal, cotton, woolen, linen, and silk goods, drugs, earthen and glass wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are sugar, copper, and other ores, guano, gold, silver, cotton, llama and alpaca wool, rubber, and coconuts. A small quantity of coffee is also exported.

The total length of the railway system (1901) was 1,466 miles. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River de Azules. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places, and several are contemplated in the near future.

Defense.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 5,000 of all ranks. The Navy includes two swift cruiser boats at Maracaibo, an armored cruiser bought from the French Government, a submarine, and certain auxiliary vessels.

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue	\$2,784,873	\$2,425,593
Public expenditure	3,376,549	3,492,639
Total Debt (Jan 1, 1913)	4,082,508	
Total imports	5,438,839	5,487,686
Total exports	7,416,098	9,438,982
	1912.	1914.
Imports from U. S.	1,525,763	1,728,467
Exports to U. S.	3,776,861	4,968,034

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1908), 141,000.

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extra and Minister Plenipotentiary,
H. A. Reade, M. V.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Charles R. N.
Bureau, E. V.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Lima—Vice-Consul,
Callao—Consul-General, George G. Wilson
Vice-Consul, G. F. Boulton—Lima to \$1,000
Arequipa—Vice-Consul, Geo. Boulton
Cuzco—Consul—Consul, Geo. Boulton
Mollendo—Vice-Consul, J. N. Boulton
Pisco—Vice-Consul, H. N. Boulton
Tacna—Vice-Consul, H. N. Boulton
Tarma—Vice-Consul, H. N. Boulton
Trujillo—Vice-Consul, H. N. Boulton
Yumbato—Vice-Consul, H. N. Boulton

There are also British consulates in Arequipa, Cuzco, Mollendo, Pisco, Tacna, Tarma, Trujillo, and Yumbato.

PORTUGAL. Republic of
President (1911-1914), Dr. Bernardino Machado.
Prime Minister, Senhor José de Castro.
Foreign Affairs, Senhor A. Soares.
Justice, Dr. Catão de Menezes.
War, Senhor Norton de Matos.
Finance, Senhor U. Guimarães.
Marine, Senhor José de Castro.
Public Works, Dr. Manuel Monteiro.
Colonies, Senhor Alfredo Rodrigues Gaspar.
Education, Dr. Lopes Martins.
Interior, Dr. Ferreira de Silva.

Envoy Extra and Minister Plen in London,
Teófilo Gomes, 12 Gloucester Place, W.
1st Secretary, Pedro de Tovar.
2nd Secretary, César de Sousa Mendes.
Commercial Attaché & Consul-General, Demétrio Costa.

Vice Consul, Maj. M. C. V. Horta, 34 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

Portugal lies in 37°-42° N. lat. and 9° 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 35,000 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 5,500,000, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 800 square miles with a population (estimated at 1901) of 2,000,000. The Azores and Madeira form an integral part of the kingdom. 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, acacia, 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 basalt, which last, from its hardness and quality, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woolen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, etc. 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, hardware, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woolen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, etc.

The commercial marine (1901) numbered 75 steam and 200 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 208,336. In 1901 22,734 vessels of 23,000 tons, entered the ports of the Republic. Railways, 1,200 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1901, and there were 600 miles of telegraph line in 1901. For many years the national income has been considerably less than the expenditure, this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defense.—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peacetime collective is about 30,000. War strength, about 100,000. The Navy consists of a coast-defense ship, 4 protected cruisers, some old pattern gunboats, 4 destroyers, and 2 submarines, manned by about 4,000 sailors.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14, but is not strictly enforced, and over 25 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 (1611) had 1,200 matriculated students in 1901.

The Kingdom of Rumania contains an area of about 53,000 square miles, with a population (1899) of 5,265,690. (1913) 7,000,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek Church. The soil is among the richest in Europe, and, but for the fearful summer droughts, would be also the most productive. The climate is extreme, for summer heats and winter colds are intense. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The forests are of great extent and importance, but the riches of the country consist mainly in its cattle and sheep. Minerals and precious metals are said to be abundant, but only salt and petroleum are obtained. The imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe, the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, petroleum (2,300,000 metric tons in 1900), rock-salt, spirits, hides, wood, and cattle. The total length of railways is 2,300 miles (1900). An extensive scheme of railway construction has been undertaken at a proposed outlay of over £17,000,000. The work will be spread over a period of seven years, and there are 3,100 telegraph offices with 9,000 miles of wire.

An International Commission exercising sovereign powers over the navigation of the Danube, has its seat at Galatz.

Defence—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. On a war footing the Field Army numbers 250,000, and with reserves Rumania can put at the utmost 700,000 men under arms. There is a small navy on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Danube, and 4 destroyers are building in Italy.

Education is free and nominally compulsory, but owing to inadequate provision over 50 per cent of those above 7 years of age are illiterate. Secondary education is relatively better, and the schools are well attended. There are also special schools and universities at Bucharest and Jassy. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

Rumania is not a Balkan State, and took no part in the operations of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece) against the Ottoman Empire in 1912-13 but during the second war (1913), when Bulgaria was in opposition to the remaining members of the League, Rumania was able to exact terms from Bulgaria at the Treaty of Bucharest, by which a 'quadrilateral' of Bulgarian territory amounting to 7,500 square miles, with a population of 2,000,000 was surrendered to Rumania. Principal towns, Sibiu and Dobruja.

	1913-14	1912-13
Revenue	£28,559,330	£28,337,600
Expenditure	29,323,076	28,000,700
Public debt	70,000,000	70,000,000

Total imports	£20,512,720
Total exports	27,668,865

Imports from U.K.	£1,065,677
Exports to U.K.	2,005,000

CAPITAL, Bucharest. Pop. (about) 400,000

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Sir G. E. Barclay,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. — £4,400
and Secretary, Frank Davidson — £200 to 300
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. C. E. Thompson.
Naval Att., Commr. W. F. Sells, R.N.
Legal Adviser, Mr. Adolph Meyer.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Galatz—Consul-General and Danube Commissioner, Maj. J. G. Baldwin, C.B. £2,000
Brasov—V. Cons., G. T. Maclean £300 to 500
Constantia—Vice-Cons., Lionel Keyser £300 to 500
Galatz—V. Cons., A. R. Hutcheon.
Sulina—V. Cons., A. A. Adams 300 to 500
Bucharest—Vice Consul, L. Schondorf
Transit, 2½ days

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Tsar, Nicholas II, Emperor of all the Russias, b. 6 (19) May, 1868 suc. 20 Oct. (11 Nov.), 1894, m. 24 (27) Nov., 1894, Princess Alix of Hesse (Alexandra Feodorovna), grand daughter of Queen Victoria, and has issue a son, Alex. Nikolaevitch, b. 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904, and 4 daughters, Olga, b. 15 (28) Nov., 1895, Tatiana, b. 10 (23) June, 1897, Marie, b. 26 June (9 July), 1898, and Anastasia, b. 28 June (7 July), 1902.
Heir Apparent, Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaevitch (Cesarvitch), b. 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904.
President of Council of the Empire M. Kulomov
Minister of Imperial Household General Count de Frederiks
President of the Council of Ministers, J. L. Gorevsky
Foreign Affairs M. S. D. Sokoloff
Interior
Finance, P. Bark.
Public Instruction, M. I. A. Kasso.
Public Works M. S. V. Balkhoff
War, General Polivanoff
Marine, Admiral I. K. Grigorovich
Justice
Commerce M. S. I. Timashoff
Agriculture and Crown Domains A. W. Krivosheyn

Foreign Ambassadors

Ambassador to France M. L. de Winkler, Italy, Baron de Ciers, U.S.A., M. Bakhtmetiev

Ambassador in London, Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, W.

Councillor, M. I. Balushoff
1st Secretary, Baron A. I. skull Gyllenhand
and Secretaries, M. R. de Vubert, M. G. Volkov
Military Attaché General Yermoloff, & c.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Volkoff, A. D.
Agent of Ministry of Commerce M. Hukowsky
Consul-General, Baron A. de Heyking, 30 Bedford Square, London W.C.

An Empire comprising one-sixth of the terrestrial surface of the globe, stretching over a large portion of its northern regions, and approaching very nearly in extent to the dominions under British rule.

	English	Population
European Russia	54,000,000	174,300,000
Russia Proper	1,300,000	22,000,000
Poland	45,000	10,000,000
Finland	244,270	2,400,000
Asiatic Russia		
Caucasia	120,700	12,000,000
Central Asia	1,325,000	20,000,000
Siberia	4,705,770	9,577,000

Dependencies

Khiva	20,000	800,000
Bokhara	70,000	1,300,000

Inland Lakes

	257,000	..
	2,770,000	270,000,000

The largest towns in European Russia are Petrograd (2,028,596), Moscow (1,723,427), Warsaw (736,427), Riga (500,000), Odessa (449,672), Lodz (351,370), Kiev (320,000), Kharkoff (297,405), Vilna (262,632), Batavia (243,431), Kazan (243,707), Ekaterinburg (225,552), Rostoff (219,880), Astrakhan (122,500), Tula (109,775), and Kishineff (125,787) whilst Nijni Novgorod, Nikolaioff, Samara, and Minsk have populations between 90,000 and 100,000. In Asiatic Russia the Caucasus contains two towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, Baku (779,133) and Tiflis (260,643). Turkestan contains five large towns, Tashkent (236,000), Samangan, Samarkand and Andijan in Siberia Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Ekaterinburg have each about 90,000 inhabitants. Nijni Novgorod, though small is a station on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and has annually the largest fair in the world.

Nationalities (1905).—The various nationalities were represented about as follows:—Russ, two-thirds of the whole population, or 65.5% Poles, 6.7% Lithuanians, 4.4% Germans, 2.6% Armenians, 0.9% Jews, 3.9% Caucasians, 0.9% Finns, 4.5% Turco-Tatars, 10.6%, Mongols, 0.4% various, 2.0%.

Religions (1905).—The established religion of the empire is the Russian Greek Church officially called the Orthodox Catholic Church. According to religious there were—Orthodox, 69.9% Muscovite, 8.2% Roman Catholic, 8.9% Protestants, 4.8% Jews, 4.0% other Christian beliefs, 0.6% other non-Christian beliefs 0.5%.

European Russia consists mainly of an immense plain the Volga plain in the west lies only to about 1,000 ft., and the Lublin hills in the north-west to about 2,500 ft. On the right bank of Lake Imandra in the Kola peninsula, is an elevation of 3,300 ft. The Tianshan range, in the province of Archangel lies to about 3,000 ft., and Mount Tiflis-Ort in Finland to about 3,400 ft. In the Caucasus and Trans-Caucasus heights are over 4,000 ft., and the Ural and Ural Mountains which form the boundary between Europe and Asia, rise in many places to between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. In Siberia the principal ranges are the Altai Sayansk, Sakhal, Yakhol, and Verkhoyansk mountains, with a volcanic chain in Kamchatka. In Russian Turkestan are portions of the Hian Shan range and in Bokhara are the Pamirs the 'Roof of the World' and in all these ranges are heights of over 5,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Volga, Ob, Yenisei, Dnieper, Don, Dvina, Duna and Neva. The Volga is the largest river in Europe and is navigable almost to its mouth. In Siberia, the Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur are each larger than the Volga, with many important tributaries. The river Amur dividing Manchuria from Eastern Siberia, is navigable from its mouth to Chita, in the Trans-Baikal province by shallow draught steamers, and is of importance, together with the Trans-Siberian Railway in spreading Russian influence in the outlying portions of the Chinese Empire.

Agriculture.—A great portion of Russia is unfit for cultivation in the north the tundras are almost constantly frozen, but in a short summer provide good pasture and certain berries fit for human food. In the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe, whilst some of the interior provinces (to the extent of about 500,000 acres) and nearly the whole of Siberia are clothed with forests, in which the fir, pine, birch, oak, lime, maple, and ash predominate. The country between the Baltic

and Black Sea however, is eminently fertile, producing abundance of grain. The total area under cereals, potatoes, &c. in 1914 was 361,043,696 acres, of which 281,277,333 acres were under wheat, 72,446,484 under rye, 46,093,876 under oats, and 29,299,774 acres under barley. The harvest of cereals for 1914 is officially stated to be as follows—wheat (spring and winter sown), at 426,322 tons, 174 (spring and winter) 25,844,926 tons, barley, 10,322,593 tons, oats 13,569,348 tons, millet, 2,324,000 tons, maize, 2,061,226 tons. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated, and of late years potatoes (27,399,474 tons in 1914) and tobacco (7,724,926 pounds of 16 lb in 1914).

The Livs Shvils in 1914 included 28,896,000 cattle, 74,066,000 sheep, lambs and goats, 23,508,000 pigs, and 33,109,000 horses.

Minerals.—The Ural Mountains and the Altai range, are the principal seat of mining and metallurgical industry, producing gold, platinum, copper, iron of very superior quality, rock salt, marble and kaolin or china clay. Silver, gold, and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. Russia is now the largest producer of petroleum in the world, the output amounting to 265,300,000 pounds (of 35 lb) in 1914, and to 250,000,000 in 1913. An immense bed of coal, both steam and anthracite, and apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered in the basin of the Donetz (between the rivers Donetz and Dnieper). The coal output for the whole of Russia in 1914 was 1,739,100,000 pounds (of 35 lb) and in 1913 was 1,604,000,000 pounds. Other mineral products in 1914 were gold-ore (4,411,411), producing a 906 pounds of pure gold, platinum 337 pounds, pig iron (255,544,000 pounds in 1914) steel and rails (1914, 794,546,000 pounds), copper 2,047,780 pounds in 1914. In 1913 2,095,889 quiverilver (200 pounds in 1913), salt (222,940,000 pounds in 1913), and lead (72,585 pounds in 1913).

Ports.—The principal ports are Petrograd the naval depot and fortress, Baltic Sea, Riga, Libau, Perna, and Vindau (Baltic), Hangoo (Gulf of Bothnia), Revel, Helsinki, and Viborg (Gulf of Finland), Atchenev and Ekaterinok (Astrak and White Seas), Odessa, Nikolaioff, Sevastopol, Nova Rossensk, Vladivostok, and Nakhodka (Japan Sea), Marupol, Rostoff and Kerch (Black Sea and Sea of Azov), Astrakhan, Yenisei and Baku (Caspian Sea), and Nikolaioff, Vladivostok and Petrozavlovsk in Kamchatka (Pacific).

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, except in the Grand Duchy of Finland and for the native races of Asia. Service lasts generally from the start to the 45th year. Infantry and foot artillery 3 years in active army, 15 years in the reserve, and 5 years in the territorial army. Cavalry, mounted artillery, engineers, etc. 4 years in active army, 13 in the reserve, and 6 in the territorial. The Cossacks serve one year in the preparatory class, 12 in active army, and 5 in the reserve. The Navy consists of the Baltic Fleet, the Caspian, the Black Sea, and the Pacific. The number of vessels being Battleships, 9 (7 building), battle cruisers (4 building), armoured cruisers 6, protected cruisers 6 (6 building), other cruisers 4, destroyers 28 (43 building), torpedo-boats 4, submarines 23 (30 building).

Education.—With the exception of Finland, education is very backward, especially in country districts. Probably not more than 20 per cent.

of the population have received instruction of any kind. The central and main centres of primary schools is divided between the Ministry of Public Instruction and the Holy Synod. Conditions are, however, improving. Secondary institutions comprise gymnasia and good schools, but numbers and attendance are small. Special schools are increasing in number, especially in the European cities. There are universities at Kazan, Kiev, Kharkov, Moscow, Odessa, Petrograd, Saratov, Tomsk, Yarkov and Warsaw.

Communications.—The total length of lines open for regular traffic on January 1, 1925, was 67,322 miles, inclusive of 3,925 miles in Finland, and 2,099 miles of the Eastern China Railway. New lines under construction in 1923 extended to 4,000 miles, of which 3,825 were Government lines, projected lines authorized (1-14 Jan., 1924) totalled 4,000 miles. In 1924 the gross revenue amounted to £13,299,600. The number of passengers carried was 225,595,325, and goods traffic amounted to 229,287,077 tons.

There were (1924), excluding Finland, 23,265 post-offices, carrying 2,244,745,325 letters, &c. Of telegraphs there were (1924) 8,423 offices, with 440,425 miles of wire, and 25 wireless stations.

The sea-going commercial marine consisted in 1923 of 716 steamers, with a total tonnage of 229,925, and 202 sailing vessels of 22,223 net tons. In 1924 the total estimated value of the steam fleet was £12,500,000 and of the sailing vessels £2,500,000. The steam fleet was manned by 47,000 persons and the sailing ships by 12,322 persons. The ocean shipping of the Russian Empire is comparatively insignificant, but the internal (lake and river) shipping is considerable.

Budget Revenue.

	1923. Roubles	1924. Roubles
Ordinary	2,400,000,000	3,300,000,000
Extraordinary	20,000,000	13,000,000
Budget Expenditure—		
Ordinary	2,425,000,000	3,300,000,000
Extraordinary	20,000,000	13,000,000

National Debt.—The National Debt amounted on 1 (1st) January 1924 to £22,500,000 (22,500,000 roubles). The total of gold in the State Bank as at 1 (1st) November, 1924, was 1,200,000,000 roubles.

Trade and Commerce.—The chief imports are cotton, tea, and other colonial produce, iron and machinery, wool, wine, fruits and vegetables. The principal exports are wheat and other cereals, raw and dressed furs, fanned timber, hides and skins, hemp, flax, wool, spirits, tow, and bristles.

	1922	1923
Total Imports	£12,500,000	£13,299,600
Total Exports	£12,500,000	£13,299,600

Exports to U.K., 1924, £1,000,000—

	1924	1923
Wheat	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Cotton	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Tea	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Iron	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Wool	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Alcohol	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Spices	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Other	£1,000,000	£1,000,000

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1924, £1,000,000.

	1924	1923
Cotton	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Tea	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Iron	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Wool	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Alcohol	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Spices	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Other	£1,000,000	£1,000,000

4 Bakhara 25 to 31.

CAPITAL OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, Petrograd.
Population (1913), 2,000,000.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND.

Grand Duke, The Emperor of Russia.

Governor-General, General Beyer.

A Grand Duchy on the gulf of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and finally annexed in 1809. The area is 144,494 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000 in 1907, of whom about 2,500,000 are Finns, 400,000 Swedes, 10,000 Russians, 2,000 Germans, and 2,000 Lapps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsinki, with 2,500 students, of whom 200 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 2,500 miles of railroad, and a merchant fleet of 3,000 vessels (mostly small), of which 300 are steamers.

The country was formerly governed by the Imperial Finnish Senate of 20 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people. This form of government gave way on 1 Jan., 1907, to a new constitution involving a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. Women are likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland is thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it has been gained without agitation. The Finnish troops only exist in name, the Diet having voted £400,000 per annum to the Russian Treasury in lieu of furnishing Finnish recruits to the army or navy, and Finland has been made part of the Petersburg Military District. The estimated revenue in 1909 is £3,100,000, and the estimated expenditure £3,300,000, the deficit amounts to £200,000. The imports in 1909 were £1,000,000 (of which 50 per cent. was timber) and the exports £2,200,000. The capital is Helsinki, population, 200,000 (including Russian garrison).

BUKHARA.

Emir of Bukhara, H. H. Said Mir Ait Khan, b. 1860, succeeded 1912.

Bukhara is a vast State of the Russian Empire in Central Asia, and has an estimated area of 80,000 square miles, with a population of 2,000,000, the majority being Muhammadan. The capital (Bukhara) is a station on the Trans-Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 60,000. 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.

KHIVA.

Khan, H. H. Said Asfendiar, b. 1872, succeeded 1900.

Khiva lies between Bukhara and Russian Trans-Caspia, and has a total area of 60,000 square miles, with a population of 2,000,000, of whom 200,000 are Russian. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus, and is highly productive. The capital (Khiva) has about 40,000 inhabitants.

The Khan of Khiva was deposed by Russian troops in 1912.

Foreign Countries—The Russian Empire, Salvador, San Marino. 745

BRITISH EMBASSY

Embassy, & Court Quay, Petrograd
British Ambassador, His Excellency the
Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Beaconsfield
at St. Petersburg, 1890
Consul-General of Embassy, Hon. W. O. 1,000
Under-Secretary, Hon. W. O. 1,000
1st Secretary, Hon. W. O. 1,000
2nd Secretary, Hon. W. O. 1,000
3rd Secretary, Hon. W. O. 1,000
4th Secretary, Hon. W. O. 1,000
Translator, Capt. Rowland Smith 500

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Petrograd—Consul Arthur W. Woodhouse £1,000
1st Vice-Consul, C. H. Mackenzie £400 to £600
2nd Vice-Consul, G. Dobson
3rd Vice-Consul, Thomas Woodhouse
4th Vice-Consul, Thomas Woodhouse
5th Vice-Consul, Thomas Woodhouse
6th Vice-Consul, Thomas Woodhouse
7th Vice-Consul, Thomas Woodhouse
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96th Vice-Consul, Thomas Woodhouse
97th Vice-Consul, Thomas Woodhouse
98th Vice-Consul, Thomas Woodhouse
99th Vice-Consul, Thomas Woodhouse
100th Vice-Consul, Thomas Woodhouse

SALVADOR, Republic of

President (acting until 2 March, 1890), Señor
(sales Melendez)
Foreign Affairs, Señor F. Martinez Suarez.

Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General in London,
Dr. Arturo R. Avila, 7, Union Court, Old Broad
Street, E.C.

Salvador extends along the Pacific coast for 120 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 7,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,000,000. It is divided into 14 departments and has four ports, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Unión, and El Triunfo. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. A British railway nearly 30 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre, and another line (40 miles) runs from the port of La Unión to San Miguel. Earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (now rebuilt) was entirely destroyed by one in 1873, but the country has of late years suffered some ravages from insects. There are 120 post-offices and 200 telegraph offices, with 2,000 miles of wire.

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Revenue	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Expenditure	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Internal debt	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Treasury Bonds	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
External debt	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Imports	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Exports	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
Exports to U.K.	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
CHIEF TOWNS, San Salvador	Pop. 100,000	Pop. 100,000

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Sir Alban Lindsay
(Guatemala)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

San Salvador—Consul, A. Hastings, Med
hurst £700 to £800
Consul W. E. Caldwell
1st Vice-Consul, W. Gilson
2nd Vice-Consul, W. Gilson

Salvador is 500 miles from London (11 days), 20 days via Bahia Cruz (Mexico).

SAN MARINO

A small Republic, in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded in 1244, by a pious man of Dalmatia in the 14th century, and governed by a Council of 60 of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1st April and 1st October), being throughout ineligible for office for three years. The area is 35 square miles, the population 2,000. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 1,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titus, and has an impregnable castle, where King Desiderius of Lombardy took refuge in 590 A.D. a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. Agriculture and viticulture flourish.

British Consul-General for San Marino, Mr
Carmichael (Florence)
Consul-General for San Marino is Great Britain,
Commodore Arthur Gordon, R.N., 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
24, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

San Marino, and Capri, is 1,000 miles from London, transit, 3 days.

SERBIA

King Peter I (Kara Georgevitch), b. 1844, elected 15 June, 1903, married, 1882, the late Princess Zorka of Montenegro.

Heir Apparent, Prince Alexander b. 1888.
Premier and Foreign Affairs (12 Sept. 1912),
M. Nikola Pašitch

Interior, **M. Ristan M. Protitch**

War, Gen. **Bojarditch**

Justice, **M. Djordjevitch**

Public Instruction, **Lyubomir Lomanovitch**

Commerce and Agriculture, **Dr Jankovitch**

Finance, **M.**

Public Works, **M. Jovan P. Yovanovitch**

Minister in London, **M. Bozhkovitch**

Legation, 40 Port Street, N.W.

Secretary, **Alexandre V. Gecorevitch**

A Kingdom of Eastern Europe separated from Hungary by the Danube and Save and bounded on the east by Bulgaria, on the west by Albania and Montenegro, and on the south by Greece.

By the constitution of 1889 a "Skupstina," a parliament elected by ballot represented the people; this constitution was re-established by the present king by the Berlin Treaty, 1878. It received a large accession of territory, and in 1902 it had an area estimated at 28,757 square miles, with a population in 1900 of 2,823,721. In 1903 Serbia, as a member of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Montenegro), waged a successful war against Turkey.

In August, 1912, Serbia and Greece were attacked by Bulgaria, their former ally, 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. Serbia also became involved with the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on a question of the Albanian frontier, where desultory fighting had taken place for some months, but eventually the smaller Power withdrew from the disputed area. The outcome of the military operations was the inclusion of the whole of "Old Serbia" (the greater parts of the vilayets of Macedonia) within the Serbian boundaries, which thus embrace an area (1914) of close on 24,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,000,000. The cost of the wars to Serbia exceeded £18,000,000. The assassination of the Austrian Heir Presumptive in June 1914, brought about an invasion of Serbia by the forces of Austria-Hungary, and started the pan-European war that is now in progress. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing the remains of formerly extensive forests and uncultivated heaths. Agriculture is carried on in a somewhat primitive fashion. The principal crops are maize for home consumption and wheat for export. Flax, hemp and tobacco are also grown, and silk-culture is carried on to a limited extent. The imports consist mainly of cotton, sugar, and colonial goods, hardware, woollens, &c. the export, of dried fruits (12½ per cent.), pigs, and wool, besides wheat, wine, hides, cattle, and horses. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. There were (1912) 510 miles of railway, and (1908) 2,000 miles of telegraph, with 1,400 post offices and 1,100 miles of telephone.

The Army on a peace footing consists of 200,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 400,000.

Education.—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.

	1911	1912
Revenue	£4,805,458	£4,802,000
Expenditure	5,330,588	5,330,588
Public debt		26,544,000
Total imports	1910	1911
Total exports	3,307,840	4,517,000
	3,935,500	4,577,000
	1912	1913
Imports from 1 K	33,078*	95,250
Exports to 1 K	6,340	25,103

* CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population 1910, 90,000

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister Sir L. Dea (Max), C.B. & C. 1,000

1st Attache, Col G F Phillips

2nd Secretary, E A Keeling 250

3rd Counsel, Charles L. Blakeney

Minister—1st Counsel, C A Greig £250 to 450

1st Sub—Vice Consul, W D Pecham 350 to 450

Belgrade, 1,125 miles from London. Transit 21 days.

SIAM

King, **Samdech Phra Paramend Maha Vajira**

Vadha (Mongkut) **Kiao** born 1 January 1850,

reigned 25 October, 1910.

Foreign Minister, H E H Prince Don Yawngse

Envoys Extra and Min. Plen. in London, **Phya**

Budham Maitri and **A-Jinnu Phum**, N.W.

Counsel General Sir John Anderson, 5 Whitehall

Avenue, E.C.

The Kingdom of Siam or Siamy Thai (area about 200,000 square miles, population 1909 6,250,000) 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 Shan, Laos, Malay, Burmese and Cambodians, and over 200 European and The principal religion is Buddhism, and Buddhism is mostly conducted by the Buddhist monks. Bangkok is the only much frequented port. Over two-thirds of Siam's 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 has 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 and teak. The area under rice has been 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 Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1904-05 rice constituted 4 per cent. and teak 4½ per cent. of the exports, 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 the wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is

an Executive Council of Ministers and a European general adviser, and, since 1868, 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, Germans, Italians, Danes and Japanese are employed in the various State departments. Spain has an army of about 200,000 men, and a few small garrisons, compulsory military service has been introduced. About 900 miles of railroads (mostly State owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Kurat (165 miles N.E.) Ban Pui (320 miles N. of Bangkok), Petrin (4 miles E.), and Koh Lak (200 miles S.W.); while the northern line is being extended to Chienmai and the southern line is under construction along the whole of its length to the frontier of the Malay States. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

The currency is the silver real, worth about 1/16 of the Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver in Nov. 1902. In N.W. Spain the Indian rupee is more or less current. The Government issues notes.

Total Revenue	£4,605,800	£4,703,800
Ordinary Expenditure	£4,605,780	£4,703,800
Public Debt (Jan 1, 1902)		8,000,000

Total Imports	£5,908,334	£5,006,598
Total Exports	8,858,922	7,782,777

Imports from U.K.	£1,377,342	£1,066,935
Exports to U.K.	516,187	814,319

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1900), 608,675.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, H. G. Dering, M.V.O. £2,000

BRITISH CONSUL OFFICES

Bangkok—Consul General, T. H. Iyle £1,400

Vice Consul, B. G. Gordon 500

Chaplain (Ministry), Rev. B. J. Hillyard,

P. A. I. I.

Chiangmai—Consul, W. A. R. Wood 900

Natalan Lomboy—Vice Consul, Tomah 550

Cebu 300

Sevilla—Consul, W. N. Dunn 200

Puket—Vice Consul, John F. Johns 650

SPAIN

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, born 17 May 1886 married 31 May 1906, H. R. H. Princess Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenburg (b. 14 Oct. 1892).

Heir Apparent, H. R. H. The Prince of Asturias, Don Alfonso, born 10 May 1907.

Prime Minister, Don Eduardo Dato.

Foreign Affairs, Excmo. Señor Marquis de Lema.

Interior, Don José Sanchez Guerra.

Public Works, Don Javier I. Garte.

Justice, Don Manuel de Burgos.

War, Don Ramon Echeague.

Marine, Don Auguste Miranda.

Finance, Don Gabriel Ruggal.

Public Instruction, Esteban Collantes.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Don

Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Minister and Comendador, Count de Velle

and Secretary, Don Carlos de la Hozta.

Attache, Don Fernando Casati, Marques de Més.

Military Attache, Major Don Julio Vicens.

Consul-General, Excmo. Señor Don José Comogosto,

40 Trinity Square, E.C.

Vice-Consul, Don José Prieto del Rio.

A Kingdom situate in the south west of Europe,

between 36°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4°-25° E.—5° 30'

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

2,327 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and

605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total

area of 196,700 English square miles, and a

population (1902) of 19,588,688. 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. Mena, S. Nevada,

Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are

the Duero, the Tago, the Guadiana, the Guadal-

quivir, the Ebro, and the Júcar. The Consti-

tution upon which the present Government is

founded is dated 25 June 1866. The principal

towns are Madrid (pop. 597,572), Barcelona

(587,219), Valencia (523,348), Seville (505,566),

Alcala (436,192), Vitoria (325,380), Saragossa

(322,702), Cartagena (266,821), Bilbao (253,561),

and San Sebastian (254,514), and there are also 127

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—in olive, orange, lemon, almond, in

potatoes, and dates. The agricultural pro-

ducts comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, &c.,

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

ten wines are made in the south-east, the

Malaga and Alicante. The principal article

imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and

flour, sugar, coal, timber, woolen 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, quick-

silver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years

mostly confined to Fr. and Great Britain, but

Germany has now become a serious competitor

while the United States and Belgium share an

increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home

manufacture is rigidly protected by high customs

duties.

In 1902 there were 9,265 miles of railway open,

and 23,202 miles of telegraph line. The sea-

going mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1902, con-

sisted of 500 steamers and 305 sailing vessels

over 50 tons of a total tonnage of 745,522. In

1902, 21,645 vessels of 21,488,664 tons entered and

21,341 vessels of 20,122,349 tons cleared at Spanish

ports.

Defence.—The authorised peace establishment,

including forces in North Africa, was, in 1902,

13,500 officers and 220,000 men. War strength

Field Army, first line, 230,000. Second line,

220,000.

The Navy is being rebuilt and reorganised,

and consists of 3 (23,700-ton) battleships and 3

modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old

cruisers, there are also 7 torpedo-boat de-

stroyers, 24 torpedo-boats and 20 gunboats.

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 (5,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are—

Annobon Island (*Annobon*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 25' N lat. and 9° 25' E long. The roadstead at the capital (San Antonio de Bana) is much frequented by passing vessels, which also obtain water and vegetables from the islanders.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bana, Elobey Grande and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Rio de Oro and Rio Muni

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Riancho, or approximately between 21° 20'–26° N lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W long. The territory is part of the vast Saharan Sahara with a sparse population of wandering Mohammedan Arabs. There are valuable fisheries off the coast, and cattle, sheep and camel are bred where vegetation permits.

RIO MUNI (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between German (German) and French Congo (1° 25'–2° 30' N lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Banto, and Camero rivers and at Rata on the coast. (Cocoa, coffee and banana are cultivated, and rubber, palm oil, palm kernel, and other forest produce are exported.)

Spanish Morocco

On the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish provinces, formerly used as convict settlements. **Melilla** is a town on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is about 9,000, and the settlement exports potatoes, sugar 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 Guayra (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky island about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay.

The Chafarinas or Zafarinas are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier about 5 miles north of Cape de Agua. Population about 2,000.

Liza, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords a view to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

Imports to Spanish colonies from £

1° K (1924) 2,505,265

Exports from Spanish colonies to £

1° K (1924) 1,708,293

SWEDEN, Kingdom of

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Vandals, (Gustaf V., born 26 June, 1858, d. 8 December, 1907, mar. 20 Sept. 1883, V. Maria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden born 7 August, 1866 (and has issue 3 sons).

Her Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skövde, (Town Prince, born 21 Nov. 1883, married, 25 June, 1905, Margaret, daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall).

Prime Minister, K. H. L. Hammarskjöld

Foreign Affairs, K. A. Wallenberg

Ministry of Justice, B. F. E. Hasselroth

War, Col. B. B. E. Moricke

Marine, D. Biörkstén

Interior, H. O. F. von Sydow

Finance, A. F. Vennert

Instruction, K. G. Westman

Agriculture, Baron J. G. Beck Fris

Minister sans portefeuille, S. J. Stenberg, S. N. Linné

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count H. Wrangel

Legation, 73 Portland Place W.

Chancellor of Legation, Bon C. K. Kethelm

Attache, M. J. Hager

Military Attache, Maj. E. Mossberg

Naval Attache, Lieut. Comm. E. W. Peyron

Chancellor of Legation, T. Wallin

Consul General, D. Danielsson, 63 Finsbury Pavement E. C.

Vice Consul, C. W. Esperson

Swedish Church, Barclay Street, Marylebone Road, W.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula and comprises the capital and 24 governments, 141,000 with an area of 272,876 square miles and a population, 31 Dec. 1920, of 5,221,923 (2021), all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes, or Björnaren, Malaren, Vanern and Vättern. Nearly 20 per cent of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 200,000 being owners and 50,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country in the most part is flat with pleasant undulating ridges 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 and the southern agricultural. The climate in the north is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—wheat, barley, oats—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive covering one-half of the surface of the country and consisting of pine, birch, fir, etc. are of great importance supplying timber, pitch and tar and also the charcoal. The mineral products are extremely rich, iron of excellent quality, that known as the Rammfors 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 rich and opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral plants run from the Värre and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mining of coal and lignite worked in Sweden. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco and other mineral products, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, canvas, hardware, iron, fish, oil, wheat, rye, pork and machinery. The chief exports are of iron, timber, butter, iron steel, wool, paper, matches, stone iron, sulphur, etc.

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 2,592 miles in length of which 2,745 are the property of the State were open at the end of 1923 and 20,000 miles of telegraph wires, 14,000 miles of railway telegraph wires, 277 stations, and 1,729 railroad and gas (other telegraph stations) (1923). There were at the same date 245,750 miles of telephone wires.

Defence—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 80,000 trained men. The first line can be raised to war strength of about 210,000, second line, 85,000. The Navy consists of 90 fighting vessels (23 gunners), 93 buoy tenders, with submarines, minesweepers and some training ships, &c.

Education—Primary (compulsory and free) literacy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (1) *General*—Well developed schools numerous and efficient. (2) *Special schools* make a feature of technical and vocational. (3) *Universities*—Lund, Uppsala, and a few private facilities.

	1913	1914
Revenue (Budget)	£14,673,000	£15,289,000
Expenditure (Budget)	14,673,000	15,289,000

*Debt (Tan) £29,820,000 £33,672,000

	1910	1911
Imports	£37,004,573	£38,528,000
Exports	£36,684,683	£36,863,000

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1914 £7,750,329

	£100,000	Value
Corn, &c.	£100,000	£100,000
Wool	£100,000	£100,000
Iron manufactures	£100,000	£100,000
Exports to U.S., 1914	£14,124,270	
Wheat	£100,000	£100,000
Iron manufactures	£100,000	£100,000
Exports to U.S., 1914	£14,124,270	

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (1901) 341,966.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, E. W. Howard, C.B.E.,
C.M.G.
1st Sec., R. H. Clive
2nd Sec., M. W. W. P.
Commercial Attaché, O. Philpotts
1st Agent, G. H. Jones
Technical, C. O. Grive
Chaplain, Rev. John H. Westminster, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULS OFFICES

Stockholm—Consul, W. A. Churchill, £300

Vice Consul, F. V. Zetterlund

Borgholm—Consul, A. G. F. Erickson

Örebro—Vice Consul, Robert Carver

Gothenburg—Vice Consul, Edward Francis

Helsingfors—Vice Consul, J. C. Henrik

Ångström

Luleå—Vice Consul, A. J. Wetherby

Norrbotten—Vice Consul, R. John

Örebro—Vice Consul, G. M. F. Leyer

Stockholm—Vice Consul, O. H. H. H. H.

Uppsala—Vice Consul, O. H. H. H.

Ångström—Vice Consul, O. H. H. H.

Stockholm—Vice Consul, O. H. H. H.

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Landkrone—V. Con, Einar Petersson

Malmö—V. Con, E. J. Carter

Strömstad—Vice Consul

Uddavalla—Vice Consul, Charles David

Västerås—Vice Consul, E. C. T. Johnson

Västerås and Åland—V. Con, Emil A. Berg

Stockholm 1,123 miles, transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND (Swiss Confederation)

*President (1915), M. Giuseppe Motta
Vice President, M. Camille Decoppet
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hoffmann
Ministers, Industry &c, M. Schulhaus
Department of War, M. Decoppet
Interior, M. Calonder
Justice, M. M. Muller
Finance, M. Motta
Police and Railways, M. Forrer
Prime of National Council, V. Bonjour
Prime of Council of State, J. C. Guel
Federal Chancellor, R. Schindler
Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), President Dr. A. Hunziker
Director, International Protr, E. Ruffy
Director, International Telegraphic Union
International Industrial, Literature & Fine Arts
Robert Comtesse
Director, International Office, Dr. Hans Weber
Director, Political Dept, M. A. Dunant
Director General of Posts, Anton Hauser
" " of Telegraphs, Louis J. J. J.

Minister at London, Gaston Calin, 3 Portland

Place, W.

The Helvetic of the Romans a Federal

Republic of Central Europe, situated between

45° 30'–47° 48' lat and 5° 58'–10° 30' E long.

It is composed of 26 cantons, of very dissimilar

size united under a Constitution dated 19 May

1848, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square

miles with a population of 3,077,000 in 1913

who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40

per cent and Protestants, 59 per cent. Jews

numbering 7,400 and others 12,000. The popula-

tion is formed by three nationalities, distinct by

their language, the German 72 per cent, French

20 per cent, Italian 8 per cent, and Romansh

in the Grisons, 1 per cent. The most impor-

tant cities are Zurich, Bern (1913) 208,000, Basle

237,155, Geneva 128,688, Lausanne 85,550, and

Lausanne 66,000. It is the most mountainous

country in Europe having the Alps, covered

with potential snow and glaciers rising from

5,000 to 15,000 feet in height, not only along

its southern and eastern frontiers, but through

out 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 manu-

factures consist chiefly of silk, cottons, linen,

lace, thread, woollens &c. clocks and watches

have long been the staple products of Geneva

and Neuchâtel, while leather, gloves, pottery,

tobacco, and snuff, cheese, &c. are made. Being

an inland country the direct trade with the

United Kingdom is comparatively small. In

* Expanded in the construction of railways.

* The President is elected in December, and resides in office from 1 Jan–31 Dec., he is generally succeeded by the Vice President.

Estimated Revenue (1912-1913) * £128,665,992
Estimated Expenditure " 34,553,000
Turkish Debt (1912) 128,480,000

Total Imports £128,200,000 £128,200,000
Total Exports 21,315,000 26,100,000

Imports of British produce and manufactures 1912 £5,950,500 —

Coal and coke 2,500,000 2,500,000
Cotton yarn 2,500,000 2,500,000
Machinery 2,500,000 2,500,000

Turkish exports to U.K. 1912, £4,228,533 —

Corn, Grain &c. 2,500,000 2,500,000
Linen 2,500,000 2,500,000
Wool 2,500,000 2,500,000

CAPITAL, Constantinople Estimated population (1912), 1,200,000

URUGUAY

President (1912), Dr. Francisco Viera
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Manuel Otero

Interior, Dr. Blasius Latorre
War and Marine, Don Joaquín Sánchez

Public Works, Dr. Juan José de Blanes
Finance, Pedro Cocco

Justice and Education, Dr. E. Espalter
Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General

Consul General, José Batlle y Terra 180 Alameda
Street W.C.

A Republic in South America on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata situated in lat 30° 35' S and long 53° 25' - 57° 42' W containing an area of 78,200 square miles and a population of 2,004,668 of whom about 2,000 are British born.

The Republic consists mainly of undulating grassy plains, there being in the hills above 2,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Uruguay and its affluent, the Rio Negro, the chief

in wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage which support large flocks of horned cattle (2,000,000 in 1908) and sheep (2,000,000 in 1908), the wool of which is of excellent quality.

Gold mines exist at Uruguay. The exports are almost entirely animal and agricultural products and include wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef and wheat and maize.

The imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and hardware, oil, and bloodstock. The imports from the U.K. are numerous, the principal being woolen and cotton goods, hardware, and coal. There are 1,500 miles of railway open (1912) all in British hands and 4,500 miles of telegraph in 1912, with 20,000 miles of telephone. There were 995 post offices dealing with 27,660,836 letters and packets.

1912-13. 1913-14.
Revenue (Estimated) \$25,122,171 \$27,457,700

Expenditure 25,122,171 27,457,700

Total Debt \$23,222,142 \$23,222,142

Total Imports 49,300,000 50,500,000

Total Exports 48,748,000 50,000,000

Imports from U.K. £3,000,000 £3,000,000

Exports to U.K. 2,748,000 2,748,000

CAPITAL, Monte Video Pop (1912), 229,525

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul General, A. Mitchell Innes

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. L. D. Boyle, R.N.

Chaplain Rev. C. K. Blount, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Monte Video—J. C. R. C. Ricardo £450 to £550
(Do) May De S. Dobree, R.N.A. 600
(Do) G. E. R. Rowland

Francia—J. C. R. C. Ricardo £450 to £550
Maldonado—J. C. R. C. Ricardo £450 to £550
Paysandú—J. C. R. C. Ricardo £450 to £550

Valdivia—J. C. R. C. Ricardo £450 to £550
Monte Video, 7,000 miles Transit, 21 days

VENEZUELA, Republic of

President (1912-1913), V. Marqués
Dutifully

Foreign Affairs, Ignacio Andrade
Interior, F. M. A. A. A.

Finance, Roman Carreras
War and Marine, M. V. Castro Zavala

Justice, F. Guevara Rojas
Public Works, S. Velasco

Development, S. Fontiveros
Minister to Great Britain, J. J. Cardenas

Consul General, Paulo Heyden
Consul General, Liverpool S. A. Mendoza

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 12° 45' N and 12° 45' S lat and 58° 35' - 72° 45' W long. It consists of 20 States and 2 Federal Territories.

The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 352,280 square miles. The census of 1891 gave the population as 2,323,597. It was estimated to be 2,796,448 at 31 July 1914. The principal imports are cotton prints and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K.

The principal articles of export are coffee (£2,957,623 in 1912-13) cacao (£2,903,136 in 1912-13) banana and guava, asphalt, and hides. The U.K. is the principal customer.

1912-13. 1913-14.
Budget By 50,500,000 50,500,000

Debt (30 June, 1912) £7,222,501 £7,222,501

Total Imports 4,027,800 4,027,800

Total Exports 5,000,000 5,000,000

Imports from U.K. 863,170 863,170

Exports to U.K. 376,570 376,570

CAPITAL, Caracas Estimated population, 100,000

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, F. D. Harford, C.V.O. £2,000

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. Canon Trotter, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Caracas—J. C. R. C. Ricardo £450 to £550
(Venezuela)—Cons. Agent, A. Francisco

La Guayra—J. C. R. C. Ricardo £450 to £550
Maracaibo—J. C. R. C. Ricardo £450 to £550

Puerto Cabello—J. C. R. C. Ricardo £450 to £550
Cúcuta—J. C. R. C. Ricardo £450 to £550

Guayaquil—J. C. R. C. Ricardo £450 to £550
Santafé—J. C. R. C. Ricardo £450 to £550

Caracas, 4,700 miles Transit from London, and Trinidad about 21 days

* £T = £100

* March, 1915.

In spite of the war, geographical work of some value has been done during the past year, not only on the part of neutrals, but also to some extent of belligerent countries. The following are some of the items most worthy of being placed on record. Territorial changes cannot, of course, be spoken of except in the few cases where they concern neutrals only.

Asia.—Three more the principal achievements in Asia must be credited to Sir Aurel Stein, who has added much to his previous record. During the summer of 1914 he and the Indian surveyors with him were busy in the Chinese province of Kuum, the Gobi Desert, and the Karshan range, and new light was thrown on the ancient Chinese border defences and lines of communication in this region. While returning to Iuketsau they continued their surveys in the Tien Shan range and Dzunarsa, and after taking up winter quarters in the Turfan oases, in various directions from that central base. The survey parties carried their triangulation through the Auluk Tag or "Dry Mountains" in the Kuen Lun range in the south, afterwards linking it with the Tien Shan in the north, which was thus connected with the Indian triangulation system. Altogether they made their way back by various routes to Kashgar, whence Sir Aurel started in July 1915, with permission from the Russian authorities, for further work in the Pamirs and the mountainous tract north of the Oxus. He proposed to spend the winter in Salsian on the eastern borders of Persia.

The Italian expedition under Cavalieri de Filippi completed its extensive programme of scientific work in the Karakoram Himalayas before the end of 1914, the survey parties executing a survey of the whole upper basin of the Yarkand River whence the expedition proceeded and Yarkand to Kaxgar and eventually to Tashkent, making gravity and other physical observations at each place and so linking up the Russian and Indian systems. The leader visited England early in June, and gave a graphic account of the work of the expedition before the Royal Geographical Society.

A French expedition to Western China under the Comte de Volz, Dr. Roualen, and Capt. Lartigue, was able to carry out some archaeological and survey work on the borders of Szechuen and Yunnan before being stopped by the war.

Africa.—Dr. Cuthbert Christy, who for three years had been engaged in zoological collecting on behalf of the Belgian Congo Museum in the great forests of the north-eastern part of the Congo basin, reached Khartoum on the completion of his work early in 1915. During journeys in many parts of the forest region, and also in the more open country to the north he had made large collections of the fauna, including specimens of some of the rarest species. With the aid of the pygmy dwellers in the forest he achieved the rare feat of obtaining two specimens of the elusive okapi.

America.—Information on several important pieces of exploration and survey work in Canada has come to hand since our last summary. During expeditions extending over three successive seasons, Mr. E. J. Flaherty explored the eastern parts of Hudson Bay, and was eventually rewarded by the discovery of a chain of islands running parallel with the eastern coast of the bay, of which he had previously obtained some

intelligence. The discovery was made during the last expedition (1912-14), for which a schooner was specially purchased, and refitted. The winter was spent on the south coast of Baffin Land and the search for the islands began in 1914. Their position corresponds in part with that of the small Belcher Islands of the Admiralty chart, and it seems probable that they were the islands sighted and mapped by Hudson in his fatal voyage of 1610, but not visited since. Their area is estimated at 4,000 square miles. Hydrographic work was also carried out in the bay in 1914 by a Government party under Mr. Andersen in the specially constructed survey vessel *Aeolus*.

In the Canadian Rocky Mountains important work has been done in the hitherto almost unknown area north of Mount Robson, where a fine snowy peak had been for some time reported to exist. An American zoologist, Mr. E. F. Ray, carried his explorations very near this mountain (which he has tentatively named Mount Alexander) in 1913 and 1914, and in the latter year its lower slopes were ascended by a lady mountaineer, Miss M. L. Jobe, who has returned to the attack in 1915. Further north, surveys were carried out in 1913 and 1914 on behalf of the Canadian Survey Department, both east and west of the main range, by parties under Messrs. Swannell and Phillips, who explored a considerable area bordering on the Peace River and its tributary, the Finlay.

The important work of the United States Geological Survey in Alaska continues to be prosecuted with energy, no fewer than twelve parties being sent out in 1913 for the study of the topography, geology, and economic resources of various parts of the territory.

From South America it is reported that the Brazilian Colonel Rondon, with whom Mr. Roosevelt made his journey down the "River of Doubt" (now known officially as the Rio Theodoro), has completed his task of linking the south-eastern provinces of Brazil by telegraph and road with the Madeira and Amazon across Mato Grosso. Further explorations of the rivers of this region have been undertaken under his orders by Lieut. Marques de Souza. Prof. Miran Bingham has returned from his fifth expedition to Peru for geographical and archaeological research.

The long-debated question of the boundary between Costa Rica and Colombia was finally settled in 1914 by the award of the arbitrator, Chief Justice White of the United States, after a thorough survey of the ground had been made by a mixed commission. The chief modification as compared with the award of President Laurier in 1906 is said to be the choice of the southern instead of the northern watershed of the Rio Sixola. Among the South American boundaries still unsettled is that between Bolivia and Paraguay, all negotiations with a view to an understanding on the subject having so far had no definite result, though in 1913 a protocol was signed affirming the necessity of a treaty of delimitation between the two countries.

Australasia.—The Fly River in New Guinea was ascended in 1914 almost to its source by a party headed by Mr. Rupert Clark, Sir William Macgregor's stopping-point having been passed, however, by a short distance only. Mount Donaldson, 8,000 feet high, was ascended. In

the Dutch part of the island exploration of the Great Humboldt River and its branches has been continued, an expedition under Capt. Oppermann examining the main headstream from the east (known to the Dutch as Idenburg River) while another under Lieut. Stroeve explored a western branch (named the Bouffier) and pushed on across a difficult country to the coast of Guelph Bay. Lieut. Stroeve was unfortunately killed in an encounter with natives.

The name "Southern Ocean" recommended by the British Admiralty as the designation for the vast expanse of water lying between the Antarctic Continent and the southern parts of South America, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, has been formally adopted by the Governments of the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

The United States magnetic research vessel *Carnegie* has started on a new voyage in the waters of the Southern Hemisphere, to occupy two or three years.

Polar Regions.—The Canadian and American Arctic expeditions of Mr. Stefansson and Prof. Macmillan have both achieved results of interest in the area north of America, if not quite to the extent that had been hoped. At the end of 1914 grave anxiety was felt for the safety of Mr. Stefansson, who, with two companions, had gone north over the ice of the Beaufort Sea early in the year, and had not since been heard of. Only in September, 1915, was the anxiety allayed by his safe return. In 1914 he had made an adventurous journey, much hindered by "leads, thin ice, and contrary currents but had finally struck the west coast of Banks Island, and after joining his supporting party in the *Mary Sachs* had established himself there for the winter. In 1915 he went north up the west coast of Banks Island and Prince Patrick Island, and discovered an extensive mountainous land to the north of the latter, tracing its coast for over 200 miles. The return was made by Melville Island and diagonally across Banks Island. After a short visit to the Canadian coast late in August he went north again and has already begun a new journey of exploration to the north and north-west.

The first news for a year of Prof. Macmillan came about the end of 1914, to the effect that leaving the winter quarters at Etah in February, and reaching the final starting-point at Cape Thomas Hubbard (Axel Heiberg Island) in March, the leader and Ensign F. Green had pushed north west over the ice, with considerable difficulty and danger owing to thin ice for 225 miles. Although for a time appearances of land were seen, on arrival at the position of Peary's supposed Crocker Land, they proved to

have been fallacious, no trace of land being then visible. Cape Thomas Hubbard was reached once more, only just before the break-up of the ice, about the middle of May. The summer was spent in various researches, and it was planned to explore Grant Land and the islands further west in the spring of 1915.

North of the Old World, the most important achievement is the completion of the north-east passage—for the first time in an east to west direction—by the Russian ice-breakers under Capt. Vilkitski, who in his previous attempt had been stopped by ice near the northernmost point of Asia, but had been rewarded by the discovery of new land running north from that neighbourhood. During the new venture winter quarters were established in 1914 in about 20°E (a new island having been discovered on the way) and the voyage completed in the summer of 1915. Unfortunately no success has attended the search for the lost Russian explorers, Rusanof and Brusilof, Captain Sverdrup, who undertook the search on behalf of the Russian Government, having returned in 1915, after wintering in about 60°E, without having met with a trace of the missing parties.

In the Antarctic the chief events needing mention are the final start, southward of Sir E. Shackleton by way of the Weddell Sea, and of the auxiliary expedition from Holmøer to Ross Sea under Lieut. McIntosh. In his last message, sent from St. George in January, 1915, Sir Ernest reported that his plans had been affected by the unfavourable state of the ice, and that there was little prospect of starting on the sledge expedition across the Antarctic Continent for another year. All the members of Sir Douglas Mawson's arduous expedition to the Antarctic Continent south of Australia, received from the King the well deserved honour of the Polar Medal in February 1915.

A tragic event indirectly connected with this expedition, was the loss with all hands of the Australian Fisheries Investigation steamer *Endeavour* (Capt. G. W. C. Pym), which left Melbourne in November, 1914, to take relief to the meteorological observers left at Macquarie Island by Sir Douglas Mawson. The vessel started on her return voyage on December 3, having on board Mr. Dannivert, Director of Fisheries to the Commonwealth Government, and his staff, but was not afterwards heard of.

General.—A useful contribution to geography has been the compilation at the Royal Geographical Society, on behalf of the War Office, of a map of Europe and adjacent parts of Asia and Africa on the millionth scale. Many of the sheets are already on sale to the public.

EDWARD HEAWOOD

The Visible Horizon

The limit of vision at any given point varies with the height at which the spectator is placed. The greatest distance at which an object at sea-level (or on the surface of a plain) can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is 2½ miles, and at 10 feet the distance is increased to 4 miles, at 20 feet to 5½ miles. The radius of vision does not increase in the same proportion as the height, the increase between the visibility at 5 feet and 10 feet being half a mile, but between 20 and 30 feet only one-sixth of a mile. The following table shows the approximate range of vision at different heights:—

At a height of 5 feet the radius is about 2½ miles					
32	14	20	7½	21	4
32	14	20	80	7	21
32	2	50	8	23	17
32	33	200	2½	3	22½
32	33	200	200	7	23
32	33	200	11	50	25
32	33	200	7½	21	25
32	33	200	200	1	25
32	33	200	200	11	25
32	33	200	200	200	25
32	33	200	200	200	25
32	33	200	200	200	25
32	33	200	200	200	25
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32	33	200	200	200	25
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32	33	200	200	200	25
32	33	200	200	200	

Meteorological Summary (British Isles), 1914-1915

THE results in the table below are for London (Westminster and South Kensington)—barometer above Mean Sea Level, 70 feet

MONTH	TEMPERATURE			RAINFALL			PRESSURE		WIND	SUNSHINE
	Mean	Diff from normal	Days	Amount	Diff from normal	Mean	ME from normal	Mean		
				inches	inches			inches	inches	Percent
1914 November	46.7	2.9 above	27	3.18	0.83 above	29.86	0.06 below	RTY		20
December	43.3	3.6 "	22	5.86	1.88 "	29.55	0.33 "	SW & W		25
1915 January	—	—	29	3.95	2.23 "	29.56	0.39 "	SW & W		22
February	—	—	20	3.23	1.44 "	29.57	0.36 "	SW & S		22
March	44.7	0.2 below	21	0.56	0.98 below	29.93	0.07 above	NE & W		26
April	48.0	0.1 above	9	1.25	0.50	30.00	0.15 "	SW & S		26
May	55.1	1.7	6	3.66	1.92 above	29.95	0.08 "	SE & E		46
June	60.2	0.8	6	0.74	1.47 below	29.84	0.03 "	SE		48
July	61.5	2.4 below	23	4.48	2.70 above	29.84	0.07 below	SW & W		26
August	62.7	0.3 above	25	3.19	0.60	29.94	0.04 above	SW		34
September	59.1	1.2	8	2.22	0.05	29.94	0.04 "	SW & E		47
October	51.2	0.0 "	23	2.03	0.70 below	29.97	0.12 "	E		49

The Year's Weather (British Isles), 1914-1915.

1 NOVEMBER, 1914, TO 31 OCTOBER, 1915

(1914) November was wet and rather rough. The most stormy period was from the 10th-16th. The highest gust-velocity was 82 miles per hour at Quilly on the 13th. From the 17th-24th it was cold but quiet. Temperature was above the average in most parts, and readings of 60° or above were recorded at many stations. The highest of the maxima was 62° at Killybeg and at Guernsey. There was a cold spell about the middle of the month, when minima below 20° were recorded. The lowest being 12° at Brimmar on the 28th. In the English Channel the lowest reading was 33°. Rainfall was, on the whole, in excess, in Scotland north and east 10 to 20 inches, 25 per cent. Falls of upwards of an inch in 24 hours were not very numerous but on the 25th some very large amounts were recorded—3.19 in at Princeton and 4.13 in at Pen-y-gwryd. At Salisbury the total for the month was 7.4 in., and at Ainslieade 16 in. Heavy snow was experienced about the 25th. Bright sunshine was above the average generally. The sunniest station was Worthing, with a daily average of 2½ hours. At Furi Augustus the daily average was less than 2 hours. Aurora was observed at Aberdeen on the 11th.

December was windy and very wet. At Falmouth there were gales on 17 days. The highest gust-velocities recorded were 62 miles per hour at Quilly and 50 miles at Falmouth, both on the 24th. Temperature was above the average until the 28th, but between the 22nd-28th there was severe frost, with minima down to 12° in Shropshire and to 7° at Brimmar. On the 29th-31st the temperature in many places remained below the freezing point all day. For the whole month the temperature over England was above normal, but in Scotland and Ireland it was below it. Rainfall was in excess in all districts, and at many stations the amounts collected constituted a record. Thus at Kew the amount, 6.37 in., was the highest for 59 years, and at Greenwich 5.96 in. was the highest. December total for 1914 was 22.5 in. Along the south coast of England the amounts were more than three times, and at Howland Bridge more than four times the average. Snow fell at times, but

as a rule quickly disappeared. Towards the end of the month the Thames valley was, occasionally flooded. Sunshine was slightly in excess generally, but in England east and south-east there was a deficiency. Aurora was seen at Newton Ring on the 26th. Thick fog was experienced in many places on the 24th.

(1915) January was windy and wet. The highest gust-velocity was 83 miles per hour at Falmouth on the 27th. On the 25th there was a gust of 78 miles at Quilly. Temperature for the first fortnight was mild, but later on it became cold and for the week ending the 25th it was colder than during that ended the 24th. The lowest reading was 12° at Brimmar on the 26th, and at Matfield, Kent on the 29th. Rainfall was in excess generally, but in parts of Scotland and Ireland there was a deficiency. At Waterford the amount collected was less than half the average, while at various places in England, chiefly in the north and east, it was more than double the usual amount. The heaviest fall in 24 hours was 2.8 in. at Pen-y-gwryd on the 10th. The floods in the Thames valley were the highest since 1894. Sunshine was in defect in the eastern districts, but was more than usual in the extreme north and in the west. The sunniest station was Skelton, Catterick on 10th, with a daily average of nearly 3 hours. Aurora was seen at Gordon Castle on the 25th. Fog was occasionally reported but was at no time very widespread.

February was very wet and stormy. At Falmouth high winds or gales were reported on 22 days. The strongest winds were on the 13th, when gusts of 78 miles per hour were experienced at Falmouth and Killybeg. The mean temperature differed little from the normal. Severe frosts were rare and at four stations the temperature did not fall to freezing point. The highest readings were 58° at Glasnevin and 56° at Inverness and other places, on the 21st. The lowest reading was 12° at Kingussie and Wuthie on the 26th. On the 26th Marlborough reported 59°. At no station in the United Kingdom was the daily maximum below 50°. Rainfall was again greatly above the average, and large areas

in southern England became flooded. Over England and Wales as a whole the rainfall was nearly twice as much as usual. At Dartmouth the total fall for the month was 16 in. in the amount on the 26th being 3 in. There was not much snow. Sunshine was in excess except in the north east, and east of Great Britain. Worthing reported a daily average of over 3½ hours and Jersey nearly 4 hours. Fog was not very prevalent. Aurora was seen in Scotland on the 6th and 22nd.

March was quiet, cool, and dry. Gusts of wind of 60 miles per hour were recorded at Southport on the 1st and at Dover on the 19th, but sales were neither frequent nor widespread. Temperature, though below the average on the whole was slightly in excess in the eastern districts. Maxima of 60° and upwards were reported from nearly all parts. The highest of the maxima were 60° in Houlton 2 on the 14th, and at Matlock on the 14th. Several frosts were experienced at times, and on the 20th at Balmoral the minimum was 21°, and at Wollington on the 28th 14°. Rainfall was less than the average in all districts the defect being greatest in Ireland where it was only one-third of the usual amount. At Koyne co. Limerick, the amount collected, 0.5 in., was less than one-sixth of the average. Bright sunshine was, on the whole less than normal, and varied from 2½ hours per day in Scotland N. to 4½ hours per day in Scotland W. England S.E. usually one of the sunniest districts, had 3½ hours per day. Perth was the sunniest station, with a daily average of 4.8 hours. Aurora was seen on the 7th and 28th. Fog was not very common.

April was dry especially in the north. The winds as a rule were not high but on the 6th-9th there was a westerly gale with gust velocities up to 60 miles per hour. Temperature on the whole was slightly in excess of the normal. On the 13th the maximum at many stations did not exceed 45° but from the 16th upwards readings of 60° were frequently observed and during the last week maxima of 70° or upwards were recorded in nearly all districts. The highest reading was 74° at Woking on the 30th. In Guernsey, however, the highest reading was only 64°. The lowest of the minima was 31° at Leathill (co. Lanark) on the 8th. Rainfall was in defect except in Scotland N. and W., and England W. At many stations in England the total for the month was less than half the average, and at some only one third. Sunshine on the whole was not far from normal. The sunniest station was Dover, with a daily average of 6.8 hours. In the Netherlands the daily average was only 3 hours. Fog was rather common in the south and west at first, and a brownish haze was noted at Southport all through the month. Aurora was seen in Scotland on four days.

May was very dry in places and with much easterly wind. Gales were rare, the strongest gust registered was 46 miles per hour at Valmouth on the 3rd. Temperature was below normal in most districts, but in the south it was a little warmer than usual. The highest readings were 64° at Camden Square, London, on the 28th, and 60° at Gordon Castle and Fort William on the 14th. Frost was experienced in all districts except the English Channel. The lowest reading reported was 30° at Braemar on the 14th. Over England the minimum was 31° at Garforth on the 3rd. Rainfall was much below the normal in Scotland and Ireland, but

over England as a whole it was in excess, owing mainly to heavy falls on the 25th-27th and 29th. Snow was observed at Kentschurch, Hereford, on the 13th. The number of wet days was, however, small generally. At Southport the total fall was twice the average, but the rainy days were only five. The heaviest daily fall was 2 in. at Matfield. Sunshine was abundant except on the W. coasts. The sunniest stations were Castle Hay, Hebrides, with a daily average of 9½ hours, and Blackpool, 8½ hours. Much fog was observed especially in the west and south west.

June was very dry, with much easterly wind. There were no strong gales, the maximum gust-velocity being 49 miles per hour at Scilly on the 14th. Temperature was not far from the normal. Some very high maxima were, however, recorded between the 4th and 10th, when many stations reported readings of 60° and upwards, the highest being 64° at Cromer and Norwich on the 8th. During the latter part of the month the temperature was, as a rule low for the time of year. The minima fell below freezing point in most districts, the lowest readings being 26° at Garforth and 27° at Braemar on the 18th. Rainfall was greatly in defect in all parts. Some heavy falls were recorded, mostly in the west and north, but at only a few places was the total for the month as much as usual. The drought which began in the latter part of May continued and at some stations there was no rain for periods up to 39 days. At Dover the total for the month was less than one-seventh the normal. At many places the month was the driest June since 1861. Sunshine varied a good deal, but on the whole was in excess. In Scotland N. the duration was nearly a hour a day above normal but in the English Channel it was at least a hour less. The sunniest stations were Blackpool and Southampton, with a daily average of 8½ hours. Fog was common in the west and south west. Thunderstorms were general during the last week.

July was cool with frequent thunderstorms. The highest wind velocity was 60 miles per hour in gusts at Rhuafyrness and Falmouth on the 7th. A widespread gale occurred on the 26th-27th, with excessive rain, but the maximum wind-force did not exceed 25 miles per hour. Temperature was below the normal. The highest reading was 62° at Greenwich on the 4th, but over a large part of the country the temperature did not reach 60°, and about the middle of the month there were several days when it did not reach 60°. The lowest minimum was 34° in the English Channel. The lowest reading was 30° in the Channel. Rainfall was above normal in all districts, and several stations in the Midland Counties had more than twice as much as usual. Sunshine was less than normal except in Scotland W. and the English Channel. The sunniest station was Guernsey with a daily average of 9 hours. Fog was general on the coast on the 2nd, 3rd and 22nd. A wet was rainy at first, then cool and dry. There was little strong wind, and the highest velocity reported was 49 miles per hour at Dover on the 10th. Temperature on the whole was slightly above normal. In England S.E. and the English Channel it was a little below. The highest reading was 70° at Ramde (Northants) on the 20th, and the lowest was 30° at Braemar and West Linton on the 20th. Rainfall for the month was below the average, except in England K., where it was slightly in excess. The deficiency varied from 0.5 in. in England N.W. to 2.5 in.

in Scotland W. At many stations the total was less than half the average. Some heavy falls were, however, reported, amongst them being 1.75 in in one hour at Biggar (Peeblesshire) on the 2nd, and 1.48 in 12 40 minutes at Warrington (Surrey) on the 17th. Sunshine on the whole was below the average, but at many southern stations it was in excess. At Deal (Kent) the daily defect was nearly 2½ hours. The sunniest station was Guernsey with a daily average of 8½ hours. Fog was reported on several occasions during the first half of the month. Thunderstorms were unusually numerous. Aurora was seen in Skerroway on the 8th.

September was sunny and mild and, in most places, very dry. There was but little strong wind, and the maximum gust-velocity reported was only 51 miles per hour at Dover on the 15th. Temperature was above the average in all districts except England S. E. The highest reading, 80°, was recorded on the 17th at Camden Square, Tottenham, and Raunds. The week September 15th-21st was, in England and Ireland, warmer than any week in the previous July. There were cold spells, however, and readings of 35° or less were recorded in nearly all parts of the country, the lowest being 24° at Kilmarlock, on the 15th and at Wellington on the 16th. Rainfall was less than the average over the country generally, but in the north-east of Scotland it was greatly in excess. In Scotland W. the total fall was only one-third of the average and at some places in Lancashire it was less than one-sixth of the normal. On the Moray Firth, on the other hand, the rainfall was the greatest for many years, and very serious floods were caused. Sunshine was in excess in all parts the percentage varying from 75 in Scotland N. to 55 in the English Channel. Fog was rather frequent on the western coasts from the 7th-14th. Aurora was seen on the 10th.

October was at first very cold and dry, the middle weeks were warmer and very dry, but towards the close of the month it became cold and wet. There were no widespread gales, and the highest gust-velocity was 62 miles per hour at Aberdeen on the 28th. Temperature varied greatly. But the mean for the month was, in most districts, not far from the normal. The highest reading was 68° which was observed in London and other places on the 12th, while the lowest reading was 21° at West Linton on the 10th. In Guernsey the lowest reading was 42°. Rainfall was in defect in all districts except England N. W. and Ireland S. There were heavy falls about the 7th and after the 15th, but the middle of the month was very dry in most places. The largest daily fall was 3.4 in at Croftes on the 28th. At Glenasmole the total for the month was less than one-fourth of the normal. Sunshine was in defect in all districts except Scotland N. and E. In Scotland N. the average daily duration was 3¼ hours, while in the Midlands it was only 1¼ hours. Porton was the sunniest station, with a daily average of 4 hours, while at Bolton (Lancs) the average was only 0.7 hour. Aurora was seen on the 14th, 15th, and 26th. Much fog was reported on the 15th and 26th, especially over the eastern half of the country.

THE YEAR'S WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

1 NOV., 1892, TO 31 OCT., 1893.

(1892) November opened with good weather for field work, but later heavy rains came on, and then a spell of frost, which hindered farm work a

good deal, especially in the northern districts. Good progress was, however, made on the whole, and by the end of the month about four fifths of the area intended for wheat had been sown. This area showed an increase of 20 per cent as compared with 1892. At the close of November the early sown wheat was strong and healthy and generally well forward. Oats and beans, where above ground, were looking well, mangolds had practically all been lifted in good condition, and with a yield which, though still below the average, was better than in 1892. Little winter barley had, however, been sown. Hocks generally were better in the western districts than on the eastern side.

The Autumn was warm, especially in the northern districts of England. Rainfall was considerably below the average, the defect being particularly marked in Scotland and Ireland. Sunshine, though not far from the normal on the whole, was above the average in the south-eastern and north-western districts of England, and slightly below the average in Ireland.

December was marked by heavy and continuous rains. As a result, field work was hindered, very little wheat could be sown, and the general position showed but little advance. At the end of December the crops as a rule looked well except on the heaviest lands, but late-sown wheat was not so flourishing as the early sown. Winter oats and beans were quite satisfactory. Seeds varied a good deal. In the eastern districts the fields were in many cases patchy, and some had to be ploughed up. On the western side the position was much better. Turnips and swedes were turning out fairly well, but the roots were small as a rule and there were complaints of mildew. The wet weather was much against the hocks, but the ewes stood the trying conditions well, and lambing was fairly satisfactory. In Bedfordshire, however, the loss of both ewes and lambs was reported to be much above the average.

(1893) January opened with heavy rains, which stopped the work on the land, but operations were resumed in most parts during the drier weather of the last week. At the end of the month the winter-sown crops on the drier lands were looking well, but late-sown crops and crops on wet lands often appeared weak. The wet weather proved trying to the ewes, yet on the whole the lambing prospects were not far from the normal. Live stock generally had suffered from the rain, but in spite of this the cattle were, as a rule, healthy, and the outlook was satisfactory. The supply of sheep was sufficient except in the eastern and south-eastern districts.

February was very wet and stormy, and in most parts of the country very little work could be done in the fields during the month. At the end of the month, however, in spite of the wet, the wheat on light soils, and where sown in good time was looking well and healthy. Later sown wheat and that on heavy and low lying ground had suffered and in places was turning yellow. The spring sowing had scarcely begun (oats and beans were looking well in all parts). Lambing was in full swing in the southern counties, but the condition of both ewes and lambs was not very satisfactory. In other districts the condition of the ewes was fairly good, and prospects were normal. Live stock had not made much progress.

The winter was of average temperature over the country as a whole, but was rather warm in

the east and south-east of England and cool in the south of Ireland. Rainfall was excessive generally, especially so in England, Ireland and the English Channel. Sunshine was slightly below the normal, the defect being most marked in England East.

March was a dry quiet month and in consequence farmers in most parts of the country were able to make progress with work on the land. Towards the end of the month, however, there was cold weather, and sheep frosts again checked operations. Spring sowing was as usual, more forward in the southern counties than further north, but in this respect the season was backward generally. Potato-planting was got on with in Lincoln and Norfolk, but as a rule little could be done in this respect. The fall of lands was about the average, but the ewes were in poor condition and in the northern districts there was considerable mortality both among ewes and lambs. At the end of the month some improvement in the health of the lambs was noted. The early sown wheat was looking well as were also beans and oats. The later sown wheat was still in an unsatisfactory condition.

April, though unsettled at first, was dry for the most part, and farmers therefore, were able to make good progress with their work on the land. The sowing of spring corn was got on with except on heavy lands which proved too dry to work. Potato-planting got well advanced, the young plants made good progress and by the end of the month the condition of farm work was about normal for the time of year. Cattle however were backward and—like the pastures—were much in need of rain. Lambing on the whole had proved rather below the average and live stock, while healthy, was rather backward in condition owing to the want of green food. Fruit trees were in good blossom, especially stone fruits, and the orchards appeared to have escaped serious injury from night frosts.

May was dry and cool, and in consequence, while outdoor work was got on with, the young plants did not make much progress. The area under barley was estimated at 6 per cent less than in 1902, and that under oats at about 3 per cent more. At the end of the month wheat generally was vigorous and healthy, though on some heavy lands it was rather discoloured. Barley and oats were backward but peas and beans were looking well. Early potatoes were affected by frosts in some districts, but were mostly healthy. Nearly all the mangolds had been got in, but turnip sowing was backward owing to the dry weather. Hops, though backward, promised well on the whole, and the fruit prospects were good. The pastures were in want of rain, but stock on the whole was doing well.

The *Spring* was of average temperature over all parts of the country. Rainfall was less than the normal generally, the defect being most marked in Ireland and in parts of Scotland. Sunshine was slightly above the average as a rule, but in England N.W. it was decidedly in excess, while in the English Channel it was as decidedly deficient.

June was very dry till nearly the end of the month, when rains were general throughout the country. All the crops except wheat suffered from the drought, especially roots and pastures. Early potatoes suffered from frosts in the first part of the month, but the main crop escaped harm. In the north of

England barley was a better crop than oats, but elsewhere there was not much difference. The hay harvest made good progress in the south, but the yield was so per cent below average. Live stock did only fairly well. Hops were backward owing to the drought and in cold nights. Fruit blossom was abundant, but much fell prematurely. Expressing an average crop by the prospect at the end of June is denoted as follows:—Wheat 98, barley 98, oats 98, beans 98, peas 98, potatoes 98, mangolds, 98, seeds 98, hay, 98, meadow hay, 98, and hops, 98.

July was wet and cool but the heavy rainfall was on the whole beneficial to the crops generally. Corn roots and pastures were all improved, on the other hand, a good deal of corn was laid by the storms, and meadow hay sustained damage. Potatoes, turnips, and swedes improved much during the month. The seeds hay was a light crop and was secured in good condition in most places, but the hay harvest as a whole was much protracted. Prospects for hops greatly deteriorated during June, cold nights hindered growth and aphids were more troublesome than for thirty years past. Small fruits were about the average. By the end of the month pastures had improved, keep was plentiful in nearly all parts and live stock was doing well.

August was unsettled at first with frequent thunderstorms, but the latter half of the month was fine, and allowed of excellent progress in the harvest. At the end of the month the cutting of corn was general in all districts, but not much had been carried. The straw of both barley and oats was short. Beans suffered from blight during the month and peas also deteriorated somewhat. Turnips and swedes were variable, but as a whole below normal crops improved during the month, especially in well-managed gardens where weeding was continuous. All leaves of stock did well and by the end of the month the pastures were full of grass. The apple crop was a little below average, while pears were a little above and plums much above normal. Expressing an average crop by the condition at the end of August indicated probable yields as follows:—Wheat, 100, barley, 98, oats, 98, beans 94, peas 94, potatoes, 99, turnips and swedes 98, mangolds, 98, and hops, 97.

The *summer* temperature differed but little from the average except in the southern parts of England where it was slightly cooler than usual. Rainfall over the whole country was a little below the normal, and sunshine was also somewhat deficient as compared with previous years.

September was very fine and the cereal crops were all secured in good condition, though in hilly districts some corn was left outstanding. The fine weather arrested the progress of disease and wet the potatoes, but the roots were kept back by want of rain. Autumn cultivation was hindered in some parts by hard ground, and in other places by the late harvest, and by the end of the month very little wheat had been sown. The young seeds were however healthy, and though pastures were rather bare there was generally plenty of keep. Live stock did well.

October was favourable for work on the land, and the corn crops were on the whole, secured in good condition. Wheat proved of good quality generally and was the better crop. By the end of the month the bulk of the potatoes had been lifted, while the lifting of the mangolds was well advanced. Turnips and

swedes were still growing, and though small they were promising to be a sound crop. Seeds were looking well. In some parts a fair proportion of wheat had been sown but in other

places little had been done in this direction owing to the hardness of the ground. Live stock had done well, and there was still a fair amount of grass.

Storms and Floods in 1914-1915.

(1914) December 22 Land slide on Panama Canal after heavy rain, stopping navigation 28-29. Flood in Arizona, river 7 ft. above normal level. 28 Heavy gale on E.E. coast of England, much damage at Folkestone Broadstairs, and other places, serious floods in Huntingdonshire and in the Thames valley.

(1915) January 1 Floods in Thames valley increasing river 1500 ft. in one week. 5 Flood at Salisbury Cathedral flooded, for the first time in 60 years. 5-6 Very heavy rains at Fifea Brail, 11 in fell in 3 hours and 5 in on following day causing serious land slide, breaking water mains and doing much damage. Wolf Block Lighthouse relief delayed for five weeks owing to rough weather.

January 27 Storm in Midlands and South Wales floods 7 ft deep in places much damage at Bristol. 30 Severe thunderstorms in Yorkshire, several deaths from lightning.

July 24 Thunderstorms with heavy rain and hail in London Kent and Essex and in damage done Electric trams set on fire by lightning at Hedworth Warwickshire 27 Rain storm in London a woman drowned in Kensington

through sudden rush of water. 29 Snow fell at Kimberley South Africa, to the great astonishment of natives.

August 3 Flood burst at Erie Pennsylvania, 200 miles North of Pittsburgh, followed by breaking of dams and inundation, water up to second story of houses, wreckage piled 15 ft high, a 100 persons rendered homeless, many deaths. Soldier killed by lightning at Ashford Kent, while engaged in bayonet practice. Man killed by lightning at Chislehurst. 7 Heavy thunder storms and rains many parts of South London flooded, two workmen drowned at Manchester, great damage to crops in Lincolnshire. 17 Little storm in Galveston many lives lost and much damage done to property. Army transport ship *Arcton* left high and dry half a mile inland. Cyclone in Haiti many lives lost.

September 14 Very severe floods in North East Scotland near Ayr the floods were the worst for 60 years.

October 1 Hurricane on Mississippi and Louisiana coasts, over 200 deaths, enormous damage.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TRAVELL.

		M	Y			M	Y
Bevern	Great Western	4	636	Gildersome	L. & N.W.	1	104
Boxley	Midland	3	950	Ilkeston	S. E. & C.	1	571
Manchester, Old	L. & N.W.	3	57	Leighton	L. B. & N. C.	1	563
New		3	57	Old	Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	506
Donkey Lane		3	60	Stiltonham	S. E. & C.	1	440
Woodhead	Great Central	3	13	Dewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356
Clipping Mobery	Great Western	1	913	Mertham New (Quarry)	L. B. & N. C.	1	383
Staley	Midland	2	346	Wapping, (L. pool)	North Western	1	351
Bransbury	North Eastern	2	234	Worce	Midland	1	390
Pestindon	North Western	2	206	Greenock	Glasgow	1	340
Cowburn	Midland	1	180	Bradway	Midland	1	267
Reverend	S. E. & C.	1	1692	North	Leeds & York	1	255
Rhonda	Rhonda & Swansea R.	1	1682	Watford New	S. E. & C.	1	273
Merley	North Western	1	1590	Abbot & Cliff	Midland	1	180
Box	Great Western	1	1450	Corby	L. B. & N. W. Jt.	1	180
Catworth	Great Central	1	1237	Barton	Worce	1	100
Donce H. Ven	Midland	1	1202	Worce	Great Western	1	100
Littleborough	Leeds & York	1	1123	Kapperton	Midland	1	100
Vict. W. Pool (L. pool)	L. & N.W.	1	1000	Sharnbrook	Midland	1	81
Bolsover	Great Central	1	866	Gloucester	S. E. & C.	1	70
Polhill	S. E. & C.	1	849	Marstham Old	South & Dorset Jt.	1	60
Glenfarg	North British	1	799	Midford	Midland	1	60
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	742	Feilore	L. & N.W.	1	53
Merthyr	Great Western	1	733	Watford Old	Midland	1	36
Kilby	North Western	1	686	Glenfield	Midland	1	36
Bancroft	Midland	1	669	Worce	Midland	1	36
Shepherd's Well	S. E. & C.	1	609	Worce	North Staffordshire	1	3

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—In 1914, in England and Wales, there numbered 91, of which 40 occurred in London, and 44 in the Provinces. In 25 cases death was due to starvation alone or in connection with disease, exposure, or neglect, accelerated by want. Seven were in receipt of Old Age Pensions. There had been in receipt of outdoor relief previously. Two refused poor relief, and two refused until too late. In 66 cases no application had been made for relief, or it was only made when in a dying condition. No cases were in receipt of poor law relief at time of death. In 2 cases indoor relief had been offered but not accepted.

Regulations respecting Passports.

1. APPLICATIONS for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and inclosed in a cover addressed to 'The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.' They must reach the Foreign Office before 4 p.m. on the day prior to that on which the Passport is to be issued.

2. The charge for a Passport is 5s. Passports are issued at the Foreign Office, between the hours of 10 and 4 on the day following that on which the application for the Passport has been received, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Office is closed. If the applicant does not reside in London, the Passport may be sent by post, and a Postal Order for 5s. should in that case accompany the application. *Postage stamps will not be received in payment.*

3. 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 23 George III., cap. 21, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural born British subjects (2) to the wives and widows of such persons, and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted (5) 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 these 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, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Notary, or Notary*, resident in the United Kingdom, the applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required in certain cases, (6) 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 (7) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Colonies, 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. A Passport cannot be issued by the Foreign Office or by an Agent at an outpost, on behalf of a person already abroad, such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post.

8. Travellers who intend to visit France, the Russian Empire, the Kingdom of Rumania, Persia, Colombia, Hayti, Italy, Tripoli, Eritrea, or Serbia, in the course of their travels, must not leave the United Kingdom without having had their Passports *made* either at the French Consulate-General, 28 Bedford Square, W.C., the Rumanian Consulate-General, 30 Bedford Square, W.C., the Rumanian Consulate-General, 3 Mincing Lane, E.C., the Persian Consulate-General, 22 Victoria Street, S.W., the Colombian Consulate-General, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C., the Haytian Consulate, 30 Finchchurch Street, E.C., the Italian Consulate-General (for Tripoli and Eritrea), 44 Finsbury Square, E.C., or the Serbian Legation, 225 Queen's Gate, S.W., respectively, or at one of the other Consulates of those States in the United Kingdom. Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the visa of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of such country.

ILLEGITIMACY.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish, and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 2s. a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning

the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of 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 *cohabiting* may be *peremptorily* dismissed without notice, but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *cohabiting* renders the employer liable to an action.

The Great War.

THE LAND OPERATIONS.

THE war which few people doubted, in view of its intensity at the outset, would terminate within a twelvemonth, still drags on, and has indeed recently taken a new lease of life in the Balkans. Four nations are now leagued together as the Quadruple Alliance, while England, France, Russia and Italy are known as the Quadruple Entente—the latter being aided by Japan, Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro. The western line of battle has been prolonged, and now extends from the North Sea to the Adriatic, excluding Switzerland. The eastern line has been thrown back from the Vistula in Poland to the Dvina, the Sibir, and theareth in West Russia and East Galizia. A new theatre of war is defined by the railway route from Belgrade to the Bosphorus, which passes through Serbia in its northern section, and the aim of the Austro-German forces is to dispossess the Serbians of this section and so link up Constantinople with Vienna and Berlin by railway. On the peninsula of Gallipoli an Anglo-British force has endeavoured to seize the forts which command the straits of the Dardanelles and so reopen communication by water with the Black Sea. Another theatre of operations is found in the region of the Caucasus where Turks and Russians contend in Armenia. Further east an expedition from India is making its way up the Valley of the Euphrates, opposed by the Bagdadi corps of Turks. Operations also take place in the vicinity of Aden. East Africa, Rhodesia and the Cameroons are also scenes of a species of guerrilla war. South West Africa has however, been wrested from Germany by Union troops led by General Botha.

The operations of war take place, too, on three planes—that is, on the surface of land and sea, in the air and under water. Every variety of climate and season, every species of terrain have been experienced by the troops engaged, great rivers have been crossed, the strongest fortresses have been attacked, glaciers in the Alps and rocky heights in Gallipoli have been scaled, armed steamers have fought on African lakes, and naval guns have contributed to the efforts of soldiers operating on the sea coast. The losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners have been on a scale commensurate with the enormous armies employed. It is officially stated that 1,200,000 British troops are in captivity, 1,200,000 have been killed in action or have died of wounds, and 27,000 have passed through the hospitals up to October 9 last. The Prussians have admitted a loss of over 2,000,000 men, the other belligerent Governments have not disclosed their lists of casualties. The French theatre of operations is deemed the decisive one. That is to say success in this quarter would probably hasten the termination of the war, whereas victory in other theatres would only tend to embitter and prolong the struggle.

in France, which remains the centre of disturbance. Fighting goes on continuously of a character similar to that employed in siege warfare. Yet there is no fortress and no siege, since no single objective can be selected on a front some 500 miles in length, the assault of which would involve the whole of the defending army, as in the case of a fortress. Neither can the garrisons of field fortifications be starved into surrender by investment, since the rear is open to both armies, and supplies and munitions of war pour in without interruption. The belligerents are only engaged at the outposts, and the ordeal or siege is in each case out of reach. Such a situation is quite without precedent and it is caused primarily by the number of troops being sufficient to hold the line though insufficient for a general assault throughout its length. There can be little doubt that the armies of 1914 have been placed *hors de combat* long ago, but gaps in the original units have been filled up by fresh drafts, and new formations have been created out of material which makes up in determination what may be lacking in skill. These repaired and improvised divisions of all arms have called to their aid all the resources of mechanical science. High explosives in all its forms are hurled by guns of prodigious size and power, or by catapults, or thrown by hand, the bayonet and the dagger have been used in underground encounters in the dark, sappers and miners ply their dangerous trade as in the sieges of the 18th century, advances have been obstructed with miles of barbed wire, and the use of sharpshooters has been revived under the name of snipers. Aircraft has become part of the apparatus of artillery for observing the results of its fire and in several theatres it has supplanted cavalry for reconnaissance work and raiding expeditions. The cavalry, finding its occupation gone, has accordingly learned to fight as infantry. The work of the military engineer has increased to such an extent that in our new armies battalions of pioneers have been formed to relieve the sappers of such work as road making and draining, excavating and water supply. The machine gun, which was regarded as the weapon of opportunity—a pair being attached to each infantry battalion and cavalry regiment—is now elevated to a separate service called the Machine gun Corps. These changes in tactical methods have had the curious result of withdrawing from the ranks of combatants a large number of men whose technical skill as mechanics became indispensable in the workshop. Every country that has taken up arms is now beginning to realize that its male population is being redistributed into fighting men and their immediate followers, hospital patients and their attendants, factory hands employed in turning out the great variety of articles embraced in the term "munitions of war," and transport workers. In

countries where compulsory and gratuitous national service has been the rule of life and the law of the land for several generations, it is comparatively easy to exact this form of tribute from all classes, but in England, which is unaccustomed to State interference with personal liberty and freedom of contract, many and grave difficulties have been experienced. The setting up of Munition Tribunals has checked the tendency to 'strike' but under Lord Derby our system of voluntary enlistment is on its trial, for we are under the necessity of increasing our contributions in men, material and money to the partnership called the Quadruple Entente. Though we went into this great adventure as a second we have now become a principal, and the war, so far as the British Empire is concerned, seems only at its beginning. For the chronology of the war and details of daily occurrences the reader is referred to the ample Diary on pages 456-494, the present writer being responsible only for the treatment of the operations from a military point of view. And in this task he is still faced with the difficulty that dispatches are published only by the British Government, and these are often many months in arrears. At the time of going to press last year Sir John French had only accounted for his proceedings down to the Battle of the Aisne, and, therefore, our story to-day must begin with the October movements. The Belgian army printed a report of its work down to the end of December, but the French, Russian and Italian armies, have done no more than issue daily bulletins recording activities at different points by anonymous forces under anonymous leaders, and apparently directed to objects of purely local importance. They cannot therefore be represented with the fulness that is their due owing to the larger scope of their operations. With these preliminary observations we resume the narrative from page 456 in our last issue.

The circumstances in which the main army of the Allies in the west, composed of French and British troops, was driven from the French frontier to the east of Paris by the German army, after the latter had mastered the Belgian fortresses on the Meuse and compelled the Belgian army to take refuge at Antwerp, have been already narrated. It was shown that the pursuit came suddenly to an end in the second week of September, that General Joffre's army counter-attacked, and that the German army in turn retreated, covered by its rearguard, as far as the high ground astride the Aisne. So far the masses of troops had advanced and retired through the north-eastern departments of France, but at the end of September the French General attempted to manoeuvre against the enemy's right flank. The plan was evidently discovered in time by the enemy, who retorted with a similar movement against the French left, both sides meanwhile holding their original fronts with a screen of troops. This reciprocal movement continued until, in October, the British army had reached a position facing east in front of St. Omer, which Sir John French made his headquarters. The British were now encircled by their Allies, who prolonged the line northward as far as the coast and southward as far as Compiègne, from which point the French line took an easterly bearing to the Argonne, whence it bent again southwards along the crest of the Vosges. We may say at once that substantially the same line exists to-day, in spite of all that has been

done on each side to push the other back. After the retreat from Antwerp the Belgian army found itself reduced to 20,000 effectives with only 48,000 rifles. The French reinforced King Albert with a brigade of marines, and assigned him the mission of holding the line of the Yser from the sea to Boesinghe (N.E. of Ypres). For the first time the three allied armies are to act in unison. The Belgian front measured 36 kilometres, but a natural obstacle to a hostile attack existed in the dykes, canals and rivers which intersect the country hereabouts. Five of these waterways unite at Nieuport, where locks confine the land water and allow the sea-water to enter at high tide. The Belgian army was placed in position fronting east to defend this section as follows: and Division to cover Nieuport, from the sea through Lombartzyde and St. Georges to Mennikensvere, 1st Division to prolong to the right (southwards) as far as Schoorbaek, with an advanced post at Schoore, 4th Division to prolong to the right through Keyen to Beerst, the French marines with two regiments and two groups of artillery (from the 3rd Division) to cover Dixmude and protect the railway which at this point crosses the Yser, the 5th Division to be posted in the environs of Noordschote west of the Dixmude-Ypres road, the 6th Division to prolong to the right (southwards) as far as Boesinghe where it would join hands with the French army, the remainder of the 3rd Division, two brigades, to form a reserve at Lampennes west of Dixmude, the 1st Cavalry Division to cover the right of the Belgian army and co-operate with the French cavalry in reconnoitring towards Bonliers, the 2nd Cavalry Division to form a reserve for the left wing of the army between Nieuport and Furnes. On October 26 contact was gained with the enemy at St. Pierre (appelle and in front of Dixmude, and next day hostile artillery opened fire near the coast at Klype. The 5th Division is now marched towards Lampennes to replace the reserve division which is moved to Aescappelle (west of Pervyse), and the 6th Division detaches a brigade to Noordschote to replace the 5th Division. On October 28 battle opens with the usual outpost affairs. The British fleet co-operates by bombarding the Lombartzyde-Middelkerke road near the coast. The Belgian 1st and 4th Divisions yield Schoore and Keyen and Beerst. Now the 6th Division is moved up to Lampennes, its place being taken by French troops, the 3rd Division is moved to Wuipen on the Furnes-Nieuport road, the 5th Division is advanced to Oostkerke on the Dixmude-Furnes railway. Later, the 6th Division occupies Pervyse to support the 4th Division, the 5th Division advances and, crossing the river at Dixmude, attacks the enemy at Vladien, while the French marines attack Beerst. Both places are captured and held by the Belgians until the approach of the enemy's main body, and are then evacuated. On October 30 the Germans take Lombartzyde near the coast and a farm in front of Nieuport. It is now ascertained that the Germans have deployed seven divisions as follows: 4th Division (en route) before Nieuport, 2nd Corps (reserve) prolongs to the left (southwards) to Keyen and 3rd Corps continues the line as far as the south of Dixmude. The French staff now undertake to relieve the Belgian army by French troops at St. Jacques Cappel (S.W. of Dixmude), and so reduce the Belgian line of defence to 20 kilometres. German guns shell the roads behind

the Yser in order to prevent the movement toward reserves. German infantry captured the bridge at Tervate and established themselves on the left bank (west) of the river in front of Pervyse. On October 23 the French 42nd Division arrived at Neuport to deliver a counter-attack, but the Germans, favoured by a head in the river, press their advantage at Tervate and seize the bridge at Schoorbeke. The defenders of Dixmude are worn out. Then the French 42nd Division is brought south in aid of the Belgian centre, which had been driven back to the river Beverdyk between the railway and the Yser. On October 24 the attacks weakened but the enemy resisted a counter-attack on the part of the 5th Division and a French brigade at Stavelekenkerke in front of Pervyse. The Belgian army evacuated 9,245 wounded by train, while 1,000 remained in the field hospitals. It was now decided to inundate the ground between the railway embankment and the bank of the Yser. On October 25 it was discovered that many guns had become unserviceable and that only 200 rounds per piece are left. The line of the Beverdyk is abandoned and the railway is held *route qui route*. Round Dixmude the tired defenders are aided by two battalions of Senegalese. The cavalry divisions have been withdrawn to the rear to hold the bridges over the canal between Furnes and Lys as lines of retreat. The reserve is reformed and the engineers having now completed the preparations for flooding the terrain, the front of the 4th Division is covered by an inundation on October 26, which slowly extends southwards. Hammeappelle (N. of Neuport) is lost and won. The enemy at last abandons the ground to the west of the Yser before the rising flood and the Battle of the Yser is thus ended. But the Belgian loss was great. 24,000 of all ranks have been killed or wounded, and the infantry is now reduced to 30,000 rifles. Half the artillery is *hors de combat*. During November the Belgian advanced guards make attempts to re-establish themselves east of the Yser, and at Lombardryde and Maanbeekoven, seized by the 1st (Territorial) French Division, but the inundation now impedes their advance to St Georges Schoorbeke and Tervate. On November 10 the Germans captured Dixmude which was now in ruins but their attempts to cross the river were checked. German shells fell even at Furnes, 12 kilometres away. On December 26 the Belgians and French, after a fortnight's fighting round Lombardryde, recaptured St Georges in front of Neuport, and the Germans then retained nothing on the left bank of the Yser but listening posts and observation points which were isolated among the floods. The Belgian army still retains this position. Meanwhile, General Foch had been placed in charge of the French operations north of Noyon, and having established his headquarters at Doullens he was visited on October 8 by General French, who conferred with him to place our four corps and the cavalry corps—now constituted of British and Indian regular divisions and a few Territorial units—across the river Lys in order to advance on Armentières. The movement from the Aisne, to which reference was made in our last news, had commenced on October 2, when Gough's and Cavalry Division marched on Compiègne, en route for the new theatre of operations. A week later it came into contact with hostile cavalry to the north of the Bèthune-Aire canal. On October 14 the 1st

Cavalry Division joined the 2nd and then the cavalry corps completely—under General Allenby—moved north towards the Belgian frontier to Berthain, south west of Ypres (4th and Corps, under General Smith-Dorrien, reached the Aire-Bèthune canal on October 21 and moved to the line Laventie Longres in order to cover the left flank of the French army then engaged with the enemy. The French left was on the Bèthune-La Bassée road about Anzeume. The intention of our 2nd and 4th (2nd and 5th divisions) was to wheel to the right and attack the enemy's right flank and rear, but only by desperate fighting could it reach the line Laventie-Aubers, and ultimately it fell back and entrenched its right at Laventie, its left at Fauquissart. The enemy's position on the high ground south of La Bassée defied all efforts at capture by the French and British forces went against it. On October 24 the 4th Division was exhausted, and then the Lahore Division of the Indian Army was moved up to Laon in support. Our 2nd corps detrained at St. Omer on October 22, and advanced under General Fultener through Hazebrouck to the line Amentières-Wytschaete. It was separated from the 1st corps by General Gough's French cavalry corps but nevertheless Fultener was to aid Smith-Dorrien if called upon. The 2nd corps found its march opposed at Amentières on October 23, but the enemy was driven back and next day the corps occupied Baillet and St. Leger (Cappel) south west of Ypres. The corps was now ordered to make a flank march and occupy the left bank of the Lys between Mully and Amentières and meanwhile General French had ordered the cavalry corps to re-occupy the banks of the Lys and use the crossings which however it was unable to accomplish. The 3rd corps eventually on October 28 reached Armentières railway station with its reserve, having pushed part of the 4th and 6th divisions across the Lys to seize the Armentières-Lille railway and forcing Lille. Our cavalry was on its left and French cavalry on its right. The enemy was facing west with his right on the Lys at Warwick and his left at Radinghen, covering Lille, and on this front he placed three or four cavalry divisions, the 1st Saxony corps and the 5th Corps. Meanwhile our 4th corps (now 1st division) under Sir Henry Rawlinson, with King's cavalry division had been co-operating with the Belgian forces retreating from Antwerp through Ghent, but it was brought under General French's command on telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of State for War about the middle of October, when Ypres was held by the 5th and 6th French Territorial divisions, and our 4th corps was covering Ypres to the east on the line Zandvoorde-Ghelveveit-Zonnebeke, having on its left four French cavalry divisions, which drove back the enemy beyond the Forest d'Houtbais, south east of Dixmude. The Germans were now on the line Ostend-Thourout-Boulers-Menin Lille-Lane-Arras. The British forces and Gough's cavalry covered the line Ypres-Armentières. On October 28 General French ordered the 4th corps to advance eastward and seize Menin, midway between Boulers and Lille, the French cavalry having undertaken to cover the left of the advance about Boulers, but Sir Henry Rawlinson found the opposition too strong and retired to his former position in front of Ypres on October 28. On this day our 2nd corps arrived from the Aisne to St. Omer, and was directed to move north of Ypres, in

order to prolong our line and prevent an outflanking movement on the part of the enemy. Accordingly, Sir Douglas Haig advanced through Ypres, aided by our 3rd Cavalry Division on his right, and the French cavalry and Territorials, under General Bidon, on his left, he was also promised the co-operation of the 4th corps. On October 21 Haig was attacked on his right while the French cavalry was withdrawn from his left, and as he halted south of the Forest d'Houthulst his left at Zwenchouke, his right at Zonnebeke, covering Ypres. At this place, which was congested with French troops, a conference was held between Generals French, Haig, Rawlinson, Bidon, and De Mitry, with the result that Mitry's cavalry and Bidon's Territorials moved out of the town to cover our left flank. Moreover, General Joffre had promised to send his 6th French corps to Ypres and on October 23 one division arrived and relieved our division and on the night of October 24-25 some French Territorials took the place of our 1st division. On October 25 our 1st and 2nd divisions with the French 6th corps on their right, attacked, advancing north-east. After October 27 the 5th division and 3rd cavalry division were added to the 1st corps, when General Rawlinson and staff of the 4th corps returned to England to mobilise the 8th division. General Haig's command was disposed astride the Ypres-Vermin road, with its centre in front of Gheluvelt its right at Zandvoorde, its left on the Zonnebeke-Moorslede road, where it was attacked on October 29 in the centre. Next day the weight of the attack fell upon the right, the enemy capturing Zandvoorde Ridge and driving back the 3rd cavalry division. The French 6th corps sent three battalions and a cavalry brigade to assist. The object of the Germans was to seize our line of retreat through Ypres by attacking our flank with the 23th, 25th, and 26th Bavarian corps under General von Deunling. On October 31 a great effort was made to achieve this purpose. General Haig's 1st division was driven back under the eyes of General French who was at the 1st corps' headquarters at Dixmude. The headquarters of 1st and 2nd divisions were shelled, both commanders and six staff officers being killed or wounded. The 7th and 8th divisions held on to the trenches, but Gheluvelt in the centre was stormed, and had to be recaptured with the bayonet after the 2nd division had rallied. General Maud'huy's 2nd army now stood on our right, and General Castelnau's army prolonged the defences southward, while the Belgian army and 2nd French army was under General d'Oultremont. The whole formed a group of armies controlled by General Foch. The opposing forces were commanded by the Crown Prince of Bavaria, von Klob, von Deunling, and the Duke of Wurttemberg. To resume the narrative of General French we must return to that area protected by Pulteney's 3rd corps and the cavalry corps under Allenby, which operated on the left bank of the Lys, and held the Ypres-Armentières road. The river Lys is here the frontier line, and so General Pulteney was protecting a corner of Belgium, being connected by his cavalry with the right of General Haig's command. Our three cavalry divisions held trenches like infantry, and were supported by the 7th Indian Brigade (less one battalion), and

later on by four battalions from the 2nd corps and by a British Territorial battalion, so that General Allenby was reduced to the status of an infantry commander, except that he had his horse artillery, with which he supported the attacks of the French. The 3rd corps was on the right of the cavalry, and the artillery of the 4th division supported the attacks made by the French 16th corps. The 2nd Cavalry Division was relieved by General Connors' French cavalry corps. Our cavalry had tried in vain to force the passages of the Lys, which were held by the enemy from Frelinghem down towards Menin. On October 30 the cavalry held the line at Ypres-Mesmes Gards Dreu, and shelled along the Wambuck to Houthem and Kortewilde, but the left and centre were thrown back to the Ypres-Armentières road at Wytschate, St. Eloi, and Voormezele. The 3rd corps lost and regained the village of La Gheir. The enemy's attacks being presumably based on Frelinghem across the river. On October 31 the 4th division took over the trenches of the 1st Cavalry Division. During the early part of November the Germans renewed their efforts against Ypres with the 15th and 17th and parts of the Bavarian 18th and 20th corps, and about November 10 a division of the Prussian Guard corps was brought up from Aisne to assist in the attacks upon General Haig's command, which was now reinforced by eleven battalions of the 2nd corps (all reduced in strength by serious losses) and the arrival of these enabled our 2nd Cavalry Division to be sent to join the reserve. Later, two battalions of our Territorials and two yeomanry regiments were added to General Haig's command, the yeomanry being attached to General Byng's 3rd Cavalry Division. At this point we may state that the share of the British in the defence of Antwerp has been disclosed by the Report of Major-General Fairs (Royal Marine Artillery), who commanded a brigade of Royal Marines and a newly raised body of naval volunteers called the Naval Division. The marines (2,500 all ranks) lost 225 killed and wounded, and the naval volunteers 69 killed and wounded. In assisting the Belgians they delayed the enemy before Antwerp, and gained time for the destruction of war material. The marines reached Antwerp during the night of October 3-4, and occupied trenches facing Ieper, but the Germans crossed the Nethe on October 5. On this night the naval volunteers reached the front, and next day occupied the trenches between the forts on the second line of defence, the outer forts having already fallen. On October 8, General de Gueise the Belgian commander, assented to the withdrawal of the British troops, but already the enemy (about three German brigades) were in possession of their direct line of retreat, so that a detour of 25 miles to the north was made on roads blocked with fugitives from the city. Belgian troops and herds of cattle marching all night, the bulk were able to rejoin the commander and staff, who entrained with the marines at St. Gillis-Waes on October 9. The immediate cause of 2,000 naval volunteers being compelled to take refuge in Holland is not stated. The rear-guard—one battalion of Royal Marines—entrained later, and on reaching Morbecq found the line cut. The engine being derailed the enemy opened fire and the battalion lost 200 men in the endeavour to cut its way through, the remainder

marched ten miles to Selma where it again encamped. Colonel Seeley, the late War Minister, took part in this expedition, and Mr. Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was also present. Meanwhile our 4th division and 3rd Cavalry Brigade had landed at Ostend and Zeelbrugge (October 6-8) and occupied the region of Bruges and Ghent. Too late to assist in the operations round Antwerp, they were pressed by the enemy so that their L. of C. troops had to re-embark and return to Dunkirk commanded by Sir Henry Rawlinson as the 4th corps they retreated fighting from Ghent to Bruges, Thieft and Boulers, and thence to a position before Ypres, and here they made a stand until relieved by the arrival of the 1st corps on 21 October. As we have seen the 4th corps was then attached to Sir Douglas Haig's command, and when General Capper's 7th division was finally withdrawn for rest and retraining only 44 officers were left out of 400, and only 2,236 out of 22,000 other ranks. Sir John French's third dispatch contained a list of 2,000 soldiers of all ranks who were recommended for various honours and rewards. Allusion was fittingly made to the visit of King George to his troops at the Front on November 30 and to the attachment to General Headquarters of the Prince of Wales. The medical arrangements are extolled, which have enabled a daily average of 12,000 patients to be treated on the line of communications. Only 300 cases of enteric had occurred. Twelve hospital trains were then plying between the front and the various bases, while rest depôts had been established near the fighting troops in order to reduce the wastage in men. Among other reinforcements there arrived the 27th and 28th divisions, principally composed of battalions that had been brought from India to England, but including a Canadian division under General Alderson. Mention is made of the Indian Cavalry Corps under General Rimmington, which at its own particular request took its turn in the trenches, serving as infantry, as British cavalry have done. Yeomanry regiments have been attached to cavalry brigades and to infantry divisions, while a territorial battalion has been added to each infantry brigade. A certain territorial unit (the Artists' Rifle Volunteers) has been utilized as an Officers' Training Corps where men are schooled sufficiently to be turned into officers at the rate of a hundred a month. The British army was still encircled by General Foch's group of French armies, Maud'huy's 10th army being on our right, and D'Urbal's 8th army on our left. Sir John French's November dispatch showed us that he had four corps (less one division) under Generals Haig, Smith-Dorrien, Pulteney, and Rawlinson, three cavalry divisions (3 brigades) under General Allenby, also the Lahore and Mesopotamian divisions, and the second Indian cavalry brigade. Sir James Willcocks. These had all been fighting on the line Armentières-Ypres, aided by the following French troops: General Conneau's cavalry corps of four divisions, the 5th and 8th territorial divisions, and the 6th and 8th corps. The Belgian army, although shaken by its hasty retreat from Antwerp, gallantly manned the defence of the Yser river, and held the left of a long line extending from Belfort to the sea. The whole of these troops co-operated to preserve the fragment of Belgium of which Ypres is the centre. Until the arrival of the French the British line was so attenuated that General

Pulteney's 3rd corps was at one time holding thirteen miles with six brigades of infantry and six guns, although the following formations of the enemy had been located in our front: the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 9th and Guard cavalry divisions and 4th cavalry corps, the 2nd, 3rd, 3rd Reserve, 5th, 13th Bavarian, 14th, 15th, and 16th Saxon infantry corps. They formed part of the German armies under the Crown Prince of Bavaria, the Duke of Wurttemberg, and Generals von Fabeck and von Deimling, which General Joffre estimated at fifteen infantry corps and four cavalry corps. Sir John French was, however, in December able to shorten his line and so effect a closer concentration, since the enemy had then withdrawn from our front all cavalry except one division of the Prussian Guard, and also a considerable amount of artillery. On December 14, Sir John French and General D'Urbal planned an attack which began with heavy bombardment by the two French corps and our corps. Then the two corps advanced against points to the west and south-west of Wytschaete with two battalions, who, however, at nightfall were compelled to abandon the enterprise, after losing over 500 officers and men. The operation had been supported by the 2nd corps artillery and by the guns of the 4th division (3rd corps) while the remainder of our 3rd corps demonstrated with a view to preventing the enemy moving fresh troops against the 2nd corps. Similar attacks were made day by day but apparently the failure of the French 3rd division on our left to make progress brought the operations to a conclusion on December 27, when "it was agreed that the plan of an attack as arranged should be modified." This decision seems to have led to another series of attacks two days later, when the Indian Corps was engaged, but the ground gained in daylight had always to be abandoned at night. Next day the enemy retaliated by an attack on Givenchy, which was defended by the Indian brigades including battalions of British infantry. These were aided by part of the 9th French division and by the 1st mounted cavalry brigade, and at midnight (December 29-30) Sir Douglas Haig arrived with part of his corps (1st division) and took over command from Sir James Willcocks on the line Béthune-Laon. The enemy captured Givenchy, but failed to hold it, and so the operations of December 24-25 resulted only in loss of men on both sides. After three weeks of inactivity owing to snow and floods, the enemy, on January 23, began to shell Béthune and attack the point where the British right touched the left of Maud'huy's 10th French army, south of the Aisne-La Bassée Canal. He also renewed his attack on Givenchy, north of the canal. Four days later the enemy's main attack, the German 14th corps with scaling ladders attempting to capture our "keep" south of the canal near La Bassée, but our 1st division repulsed the attack. Three days later our 4th brigade (2nd division) was attacked near Guiney, and the Guards were driven from their trenches at 2.30 a.m. Their counter-attack at 3.15 a.m. failed, but at 4.30 a.m. the divisional artillery bombarded the ground taken by the Germans, and then another counter-attack by two platoons of Guards recaptured the trenches. Sir John French, in his next dispatch, gave some account of the February movements. Our two "armies" were then holding a front of about 30 miles between La Bassée and Ypres under

Generals Haig and Smith-Dorrien respectively, but the composition of the armies is only partly revealed, nor is it stated that our opponents were the Duke of Württemberg's 4th and the Prince of Bavaria's 6th army. South of the La Bassée Canal the 1st Coldstream and Irish Guards (not corps) captured a locality known as 'the brick stacks' on February 7-8. On February 14 the 2nd brigade (27th division) was driven from its trenches east of St. Eloi, but next day it recaptured the lost ground. 'Similarly in the 28th division, trenches were lost by the 25th brigade and retaken the following night.' These two divisions belong to our 5th corps, which occupied marshy ground in a very vulnerable part of the line, where trenches are most difficult to construct and maintain, and moreover, many of the units 'had only recently returned from service in tropical climates.' This corps, therefore, during the month, was constantly engaged in counter-attack to re-take trenches and ground which had been lost, and suffered heavy losses. By arrangement with General Foch early in February, the French corps on our left was relieved by our three divisions of British cavalry, who manned some French trenches. On February 6 the enemy made a 'half-hearted' attack on the 2nd cavalry division, but was repulsed with rifle-fire. On February 21 at 6 a.m. the enemy blew up a trench held by the 18th Lancs, and occupied 40 yards of our line. Our counter-attack by two squadrons, aided by a French reserve company, failed to recover the lost ground by 2 p.m. The Indian cavalry corps, at its particular request, was given some experience in demounted work and trench warfare, and the Indian Corps, on February 17, repulsed an attack on its trenches. On February 28, a small party of the Canadian Light Infantry initiated a daring attack in the dark on the enemy's trenches near St. Eloi, and a few days later (March 1) a battalion of the 26th brigade (4th King's Royal Rifles) attempted a similar feat at some point not named. In both cases we gained some ground, but strong barricades of sandbags and timber soon brought the advance to a standstill. Sir John French, 'about the end of February,' considered that the French attacks at Aire and in the Champagne, and particularly 'the need of fostering the offensive spirit in the troops after the trying and possibly enervating experiences of a severe winter in the trenches,' demanded an attack by the British army and when early in March, the ground began to dry up, the preparations commenced by which the First Army was to advance, 'supported by a large force of heavy artillery, a cavalry division, and some infantry of the general reserve, while the Second Army was to engage the enemy along its own front by "secondary and holding attacks and demonstrations." The object of the main attack was the capture of Neuve Chapelle and ground beyond, eastward towards Lille. Neuve Chapelle is a village about midway between La Bassée and Estaires, at the point where the macadamised road intersects the road from Bethune to Armentières. Behind the village (eastward) is the river Des Hayes, on which is the Mill of La Piestre. North of the village the enemy had established a strong post, which flanked the approaches to our objective. South-east of the village, across the river, is the Bois du Biez. On March 10, after thirty minutes' bombardment, three brigades advanced at 8 a.m. The 24th brigade was stopped by wire entangle-

ment, until the success of the 25th brigade and the 26th and 27th brigades at 11 a.m. caused the enemy to retreat, while our artillery at this time checked the advance of the enemy's reinforcements. After a delay of some hours the 2nd, 3rd and 4th brigades took up the fighting at 2.30 p.m. The 24th brigade was checked by machine-gun fire. North of the village our attack was arrested at the Mill of La Piestre, between Neuve Chapelle and Anbers. The attack to the south of the village was checked by the enemy's post at a bridge over the river Des Hayes (north-west of the Bois du Biez), where the 25th brigade and two brigades of the Lahore division were held up, so that a brigade (less one battalion) from the 2nd corps was ordered to march through Richebourg St. Vaast to their aid, but the enemy also received reinforcements, and continued to hold the bridge. Meanwhile, the 2nd corps had advanced on their front from Givenchy, but 'did little more than hold fast the Germans in front of them.' It thus appears that only ten brigades (30,000 infantry) had been employed in the main attack. Next day, the 4th corps and Indian Corps attempted a further advance, but weather prevented the support of the attack with artillery fire. On the third day (March 22) the enemy counter-attacked and was repulsed. Gough's cavalry division and a brigade of the North Midland (Territorial) division was now attached to the 4th corps, but could not be utilised. The cavalry then retired to Estaires. The German official communiqué says: 'Our attack with a view to capturing Neuve Chapelle after an initial success, met with a strong British superiority, and therefore was not carried through.' The Paris report says that the British army was 'supported' by the French heavy artillery. Meanwhile, seven miles to the north, near Armentières, two brigades of the 4th division had captured L'Epinelette, on March 12, by a night attack while south-west of Wytschaete, where the two corps stood, two battalions attempted to advance, but were 'hampered by the mist and the approach of darkness' at 4 p.m. On March 14, the enemy attacked us at St. Eloi at 5 p.m., and drove the 27th division from its ground, but next day the 26th and 28th brigades counter-attacked at 2 a.m. and recovered 'all lost ground of material importance.' The enemy again attacked at St. Eloi on March 17, but was repulsed (our losses in three days fighting (March 10-12) were 2,251 (375 officers), of whom 853 were wounded. We captured 2,687 of the enemy, and may assume that his other losses equalled our own).

A further despatch from Sir John French was published on July 25. It was dated June 19, and covered the operations on the British front in Flanders between April 19 and May 24. During this period General d'Isola's French army was on our right, and a force of French and Belgians under General Futz on our left. These forces belonged to the command of General Foch. General French continued to control the two armies of Sir Douglas Haig and Sir H. Smith-Dorrien. The right of Haig's First Army extended as far south as La Bassée, the left of Smith-Dorrien's Second Army as far north as Ypres.

In the north our action has been defensive. In the south we have attacked in support of the French who have been operating south of La Bassée. Sir John French's despatch deals with four distinct "battles" (1) that of Hill 60,

which was captured by our corps under Sir Charles Fergusson on April 27, and lost again on May 6, (a) that of Ypres, which was brought on by the repulse of a French division with a loss of 30 guns on April 22, when the enemy's use of asphyxiating gas came as a surprise, (3) the attack which was begun on May 9 by Sir Douglas Haig, north-west of Fromelles, and between Neuve Chapelle and Givenchy in support of the French offensive north of Arras. Sir John French calls it the Battle of Festubert and says that Haig was supported by three groups of French guns. This action was broken off on May 22 according to the dispatch though the French bulletin of May 23 states, "Les troupes britanniques ont réalisé des progrès dans la direction de La Bassée". (4) the operations of the 3rd corps by way of demonstrations which covered the inner flanks of the first and second Armies, and held fast the enemy along its front. The troops under Sir Douglas Haig comprised the 1st and 4th corps and the Indian Corps, the 4th corps put in the 5th and 6th divisions, the 1st corps put in the 2nd division, and after May 22 the Canadian Division relieved the 5th division. On May 22 the 5th (Highland) T.F. division was attached to the Indian Corps. On May 22 the 6th (and London) T.F. division was put into the firing line. The battle of Ypres had three phases: (1) The first period in which we held our ground after the French retreat on April 22. (2) After the French had retaken Lysens but no further progress had been made toward the recapture of the original line when Sir John French, on May 2, withdrew the Second Army and on May 4 occupied a new line in rear. (3) The defence of the new line by Sir Herbert Plumer against an attack by the Germans, which began on May 8 and continued till May 22. This action was described in great detail by Sir Herbert Plumer, whose report is reproduced in the body of the dispatch. Sir Charles Fergusson's operation on Hill 62 was planned, and the attack commenced by General Bullfinch. The Hill was taken by the 1st Royal West Kent and Scottish Borderers supported by their divisional artillery and by French and Belgian batteries. The 2nd and West Riding and 3rd Yorkshire Light Infantry repulsed the enemy's counter-attack. The Hill was eventually lost by a "gas" attack in favourable weather conditions. Sir Herbert Plumer (5th corps) refers to the following bodies of troops under his command in front of Ypres: the Canadian Light Infantry the 1st Suffolk who were surrounded and overwhelmed, the 2nd Essex Regiment which destroyed a small party of Germans, 1st York and Lancaster, 3rd Middlesex, and East Surrey, and Dublin Fusiliers, 2nd Warwickshire who counter-attacked as far as Fromelles and were then driven back, 4th London, which reached the original trench line, 5th A. and R. Highlanders, and 1st East Lancashire, who attacked towards Wulffe. All these units were in action on May 8. On May 9 the 4th Gloucestershire and 1st Cameron's repulsed an attack. On May 10 the Cameron's, 6th Royal Scots, and 3rd and 4th K.R.R. repulsed an attack, while the 4th Essex Brigade fell back to the west of Belleward Wood. On May 11 "the superior weight and number of the enemy's guns" drove back the Cameron's, Royal Scots, and 1st A. and R. Highlanders. The 2nd heavy battery and 1st Middlesex heavy battery were in action this day. On May 12 "the centre division

retired into army reserve to rest," its place being taken in the trenches by two cavalry divisions, which, together with the artillery and engineers of the centre division formed the 'Cavalry Force' under General De Laule. On May 13 the North Somerset Yeomanry attacked the enemy with the bayonet. A squadron of cavalry was reduced to fifteen men. Two cavalry brigades regained the original line of trenches, but were eventually shelled out of them again. The Essex and East Lancashire men retook their own trenches after being shelled out of them. The 1st Rifle Brigade expelled the Germans from a farm. The 1st Hampshire Regiment killed every German who got within fifty yards of their trenches. The 5th London Regiment suffered great loss in holding their position. Every night from the rear men came up to working parties on fresh lines of defence, while the germans of the firing line reconstructed its own trenches. The 1st division destroyed hostile airplanes which came to reconnaissance and assisted the artillery in registering targets. On May 22 at 2.45 a.m. the enemy delivered a gas attack, while the 2nd Royal Irish and 6th A. and R. Highlanders were asleep. Overcome by the poisonous fumes before time allowed them to put on respirators they were driven out of a farm which the enemy now fortified. We failed to retake this locality, and in consequence the 1st division was obliged to retire to a new line of defence. Our 1st Army remained in front of Festubert but also extended its right to the south of La Bassée in relief of some 1st Army troops during the summer meeting with few adventures though a brigade of Canadians on June 25 successfully attacked north-east of Givenchy. The Second Army on June 2, with the 3rd Cavalry Division and the 1st Indian Cavalry Division defended the Ypres salient against a violent attack at Hazez, and on June 16 attacked on ground to the east of Ypres with portions of the 2nd, 5th and 6th corps aided by the artillery of the 5th French corps. This army too had extended its front until its left rested at Bessines three miles north of Ypres. The 1st brigade attacked on July 6. Attacked by the enemy at Hazez on July 20, we lost ground in consequence of a new device for digging burrows, and dug into our trenches, but recovered it on Aug 9 when the 6th division, aided by the French 56th artillery corp, attacked the enemy. Yet during a period of four months the British forces undertook no serious operations. It was understood that a shortage of ammunition was the cause of our inactivity. Yet local sorties and counter-attacks took a steady toll of our effectiveness and large reinforcements were called for. Entire divisions of the so-called Kitcheners Army went to France, and under the Ministry of Munitions the ordnance factories were kept busy. Similar considerations perhaps affected the French and Belgian armies who made no move.

We had become so accustomed to official bulletins from the Western front which contained such expressions as "heavily cannonaded," "artillery battle," and "intense and reciprocal bombardment" in Arras and Champagne, in the Argonne and Lorraine, in Belgium, the Aisne Valley and in front of Rure, that they had come to signify nothing, and the whole world was expecting to hear that the German Government had formally announced the territory behind the German trenches, when on Sunday, September 22, the tidings suddenly came of a fierce battle

on the Saturday, which had ended in a definite advance of our lines in the Artois and Champagne regions. General Joffre had, it seems, planned a great attack for the end of September, and the share of the British Army in this enterprise is told in a despatch published Nov. 1. On the extreme left of the line of 22 miles from Noyon to Ostend which is held by the enemy, a naval squadron under Admiral Bacon operated off Zeebrugge and Ostend. The Belgian army held the enemy in its front along the Yser. Our Second Army undertook a secondary attack in front of Ypres with the 5th corps (2nd and 3rd divisions) at daybreak. General Haig's first Army, astride the La Bassée canal, delivered subsidiary attacks on its left with the 3rd and Indian corps, and part of 1st corps at Givenchy and elsewhere, while with the remainder of the 1st corps and the entire 4th corps it took part in the main attack south of the canal, having in immediate reserve the 3rd Cavalry Division and the 12th corps, and some 25 miles in rear, General Farnham's cavalry corps and Indian Cavalry Corps. The 5th division was lent by the Second Army as a further reinforcement. The main attack was delivered against the enemy's works which extended from Grunay astride the Loos-Béthune road through Vermelles and Aubry to the La Bassée canal. The 1st corps (Gen Herbert Kitchener) was on the left, and the 4th corps (Gen Rawlinson) on the right. The divisions stood from right to left as follows: 49th (Territorial), 12th (New Army), 1st, 11th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. It will be noticed that the old regular divisions are distributed among the new formations. The 11th and 12th divisions both lost their commanding generals. On the right of the British forces was the French 6th Army, south of Lens. The Germans, of course, counter-attacked, but at nightfall on Sept. 25 the village of Loos had been gained, and we were in a fair way to take into our lines Hilluch and Haucourt. The tide, however, receded the next day, although the reserve divisions (Guards and 59th) had arrived, and the 58th division was at hand. On Sept. 26 it became necessary to apply to General Joffre for help, and he sent the 6th French corps to garrison Loos and hold the portion of Hilluch which we had gained. Yet on our left the enemy gained some ground in and about the Hohenzollern Redoubt, south-west of Haucourt. The enemy on Oct. 3 delivered a strong counter-attack with 24 battalions in the first line and larger forces in support, and for 24 hours trenches were captured and recaptured, but at midnight on Oct. 4 the line held by the First Army "was identically the same as that held before the enemy's attack started." Our Third Army was not on the right or left, but nearer Paris, it was engaged in subsidiary operations, and the wing of the Royal Flying Corps attached to this army made distant flights and attacked with bombs the railways, troop trains, and stations. In five days the airmen dropped six tons of explosives beyond the German lines. In this battle we resorted to the use of asphyxiating gas by way of reprisals. The enemy's position has been described as a double line, which included works like redoubts, and a network of trenches and bomb-proof shelters (some of them 30 feet below the ground) with almost impenetrable head cover. We took over 3,000 prisoners, 20 guns, and 40 machine-guns. Their casualties were about 3,000 officers and 40,000 men. The region round Arras is called by the French Staff by its old

name, Artois, and along the Arras-Béthune road General d'Urbal's 20th French Army, in prolongation of our right, made another attempt on Souchez and its surroundings—an attempt which seems to have been successful. Our Allies pushed forward somewhat on their left towards Givenchy-en-Gohelle, and to their right towards Vimy, capturing the Vimy Ridge, but no mention is made by either Sir John French or General Joffre of Lens, which lies between the two attacks. Another conflict took place simultaneously some 20 miles south of Brussels, in the Champagne region, and the centre of the fighting was Souain, where for a long while the French have been striving to wrest from the enemy the Reims Grand Est railway, that serves him as a lateral communication between his Laon position and the Argonne. The Germans still hold the railway, but an advance of our line for half a mile at one point and two and a half miles elsewhere is a notable gain of ground, although it cannot be shown on a small-scale map. The French were attacking on a front of fifteen and a half miles, which implies the engagement of about five corps from the armies of Generals Castelnau and Langlois de Cary. The enemy was no doubt taken by surprise as he surrendered 20,000 un wounded prisoners, as well as a lot of material. The French got within three miles of the railway, and on October 25 held the front Aubertin-Souain-Tahure. A remarkable feature of these operations was the use made of aircraft during the fighting. For forty miles in rear of the enemy's battle-line our machines were interfering with the movement of his reserve troops and the supply of ammunition, by bombing the troop trains and the railway stations, and we may presume that other machines were guarding our own rearward services from similar attentions on the part of the Germans.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, late Inspector General of the Overseas Forces, left London on March 23 to command the expeditionary forces of the Allies in the Mediterranean. Proceeding to Tunis, an island off the coast of Asia Minor, where he conferred with Admiral de Robeck, who commands the allied fleets, and with General d'Amade, who commanded the French land forces, he witnessed "the amphibious battle" of March 23, and personally reconnoitred the north-west shore of the Gallipoli Peninsula from the isthmus near Belair to Cape Helles. His account of the topography of this region is full and clear. He estimated the enemy's active forces at 24,000 men and 200 guns. From March 24 to April 7 the General was at Alexandria working out the allocation of troops to transport, and there he met the G.O.C. in Egypt and "troops drawn from all parts of the French Republic and the British Empire." Having framed "a thorough and systematic scheme" for flinging the whole of the troops very rapidly ashore at so many points as to confuse the enemy and prevent his concentration in force, Sir Ian Hamilton found himself compelled to wait for the weather—a few days of calm were indispensable—and thus delayed operations until the end of April. The 15th division left Mudros Harbour on April 29 and reached the rendezvous at Cape Helles two days later. The landings were to take place at five beaches which indicated a pretentious coast at the extremity of the peninsula near Krithia, while farther north, near Saribari Mountain, the

Australian and New Zealand Divisions were to create a diversion on his left, and the French Divisions to perform a like service on his right, on the south shore of the Dardanelles near Kum Kale. The inevitable *démolition* was a heavy loss of choice troops before a landing could be effected and a maritime base established. Success was purchased at a cost of 600 officers and 12,000 other ranks, of whom 60 per cent were wounded, the remainder killed or missing. The Turkish defences were formidable, and although covered by the fire of battleships, the infantry at more than one point were shot and drowned in the act of disembarking from the boats. The loss of senior officers was severe, but the seasoned regulars would not be denied, while the daimless fighting of the Dominion troops, who had their spurs to win, compensated for any lack of training. From the morning of April 23 to the evening of the 24th fighting went on at intervals, when at last the invaders found themselves established at the foot of the peninsula on a line three miles long—the three brigades of the 54th division (less two battalions) on the left and in the centre with four French battalions on their right, and beyond the French flank our South Wales Borderers held the extreme right of the line. In this order the force advanced two miles on April 26, till the enemy's entrenchments and counter attacks stopped further progress within a mile of our objective—Kithia. And here, in the early days of May, the sadly diminished units of the 54th division sustained some powerful attacks by the Turks, but at the date of closing the dispatch on May 3, the 2nd and Naval Brigades and the East Lancashire (Territorial) division were disembarking by way of reinforcements. On this date the ground gained by the troops was about three miles from the landing places, the Turks having withdrawn half a mile further inland. But the force was "crowded together under gun fire on a narrow tongue of land and in order to increase the depth of his position Sir Ian Hamilton resolved to attack again on May 6. The 54th division, consisting of the 54th and 55th brigades, the Lancashire Fusilier (T.F.) brigade and the 54th (Indian) brigade, advanced on the left with its right directed on Kithia, while the French corps (2 divisions), reinforced by the British and Naval Brigades, prolonged the line to the right as far as the Kerives stream, with a commanding ridge as its objective. A general reserve was formed of the Australian and New Zealand brigades and a Naval Brigade consisting of the Plymouth and Drake battalions. The Naval Brigade was to maintain communication between the two columns of attack. The first day's work won only 200 or 300 yards. The 54th division found the enemy's concealed machine guns very effective. Our guns fired shrapnel. We enticed the ground won. The Turks assaulted the French with the bayonet at night. In the morning the 54th division again advanced, covered by our shrapnel fire, and again was stopped by the cleverly sited German machine gun batteries, and also by Turkish snipers perched in the trees. After three hours' fighting the Turks delivered a counter-attack. In the afternoon British were again held up by machine gun fire. By a strong effort at the close of the day the 54th and 55th brigades, reinforced by a brigade from the general reserve, secured another 200 or 300 yards of ground. The troops were worn out and yet were ordered to

entrench at sundown and prepare to renew the attack in the morning. On the third day the field batteries were aided by ships' guns, which bombarded the enemy fifteen minutes before the attack began at 10.30 a.m. The New Zealand brigade from the General Reserve, which yesterday had supported the last attack, now advanced and won about 200 yards, covered by the fire of our artillery and the machine guns of the 55th brigade. The French now reported that they were across the Kerives stream, but could not climb the hill to the west until the British had made further progress. At 3.30 p.m., therefore, a general attack was delivered with the aid of another brigade from the General Reserve (and Australian Brigade), after our heavy howitzers and ships' guns had bombarded the enemy's position for fifteen minutes. Then the French advanced and, coming under the fire of the enemy's heavy guns, recoiled before bursts of high explosive. They were rallied, and in the end the two French divisions secured the crest of the ridge. The net result of three days' fighting by 3 British divisions (3 brigades) and a French division was a gain of 600 yards. On the night of May 9-10 the enemy counter-attacked, but failed to retake the ground he had lost. The Australian and New Zealand Corps (less the 2 brigades detached for the Kithia operations) were meanwhile strengthening their position further north at Sari Kari, near Anzac Cove. On May 9 the 42nd division landed and relieved the 54th division. The General now divided his front into four sections and garrisoned them from left to right as follows: 54th division with 54th Indian Brigade attached, 42nd (East Lancashire) division, Royal Naval division, French 1st and 2nd divisions. Each division was to provide its own reserves and arrange its own reliefs. The enemy to the east of Kithia had fortified the bluff near Y beach into a bastion of defence which raked the front of our advance. This was called Gurkha's Bluff, from a gallant attempt to seize it on the night of May 10-11 made by the 5th Gurkhas and a successful effort on May 12 which resulted in a gain of 300 yards. The Gurkhas were aided by our heavy artillery and the guns of the *Dublin* and *Thetis*. It was a very pretty affair, as described in the dispatch and cost only 123 casualties. Similar enterprises continued until June 4, the British front of about 4,000 yards being occupied by about 31,000 infantry, of which 7,000 formed the reserve, the whole being styled the 5th corps and Lieut.-Gen. Hunter Weston being named as its commander. On June 4 our heavy guns bombarded the enemy for two and a half hours, and with half-an-hour's pause they recommenced for twenty minutes, when a feint attack was launched to draw the enemy's fire. Again we were bombarded for thirty minutes, and then the advance began with fixed bayonets. The story of the day's fighting is a long one. Successes at one point were rendered anguished by failures elsewhere. The French at 6.30 p.m. (now under General Gouraud, *viz.* General d'Amade) were unable to participate in a final effort, and so a general gain of 200 to 300 yards was all that compensated for very heavy losses. The 54th Sikhs lost 75 per cent and the Collingwood Battalion of the 2nd Naval Brigade was practically destroyed, the Manchester Brigade lost its General. Incessant attacks and counter-attacks until the end of the month considerably swelled our list of casualties. On June 12 the

French Corps lost 2,500 men. On June 28 our 8th, 15th, 26th and Indian Brigades shared a loss of 1,750 all ranks. On June 30 General Gouand was wounded and handed over the command of the French Corps to General Bailoud. "All the resources of Egypt" were placed at the disposal of the Dardanelles Expedition by Lieut.-General Sir John Maxwell. The scene of operations is thus described by the Commander in Chief:—"The country is broken, mountainous, and void of supplies, the water found in the area occupied by our forces is quite inadequate for their needs, the only practicable beaches are small, cramped breaks in impracticable lines of cliffs with the wind in certain quarters no sort of landing is possible, the wastage by bombardment and wreckage, of lighters and small craft has led to crisis after crisis in our carrying capacity while over every single beach plays fitfully throughout each day a devastating shell fire at medium ranges. Upon such a situation appeared quite suddenly the enemy submarines. On May 25 all transports had to be dispatched to Mudros for safety. Thenceforth men, stores, guns, horses, etc., had to be brought from Mudros—a distance of forty miles—in fleet sweepers and other small and shallow craft less vulnerable to submarine attack. Every danger and every difficulty was doubled. It will be remembered that the Australian and New Zealand Corps under Lieut.-General Sir W. E. Birdwood, had originally landed at Anzac Cove "to keep open a door leading to the skirts of the Turkish position, secondly, to hold up as large a body as possible of the enemy in front of them so as to lessen the strain at Cape Helles, and here the Colonials have held their own under a fire which has brought upon them within an hour 1,400 shells of all calibres, from 21 inch to ordinary field shrapnel. In their front is the peak of Koca Chemen high 971 feet above the sea, which is only two miles distant. In May and June desperate fighting continued for a month at Quinn's Post, where our fire trenches are mere ledges on the brink of a sheer precipice falling 200 feet into the valley below, and the Turkish trenches are only a few feet distant. On the night of May 20 our attack was followed by a counter-attack at dawn, during which Major General Bridges, commanding the Australian Division was killed and the Corps Commander was wounded in a sortie on the night of May 24-25. On May 28 they were attacked by 30,000 Turks under General Liman von Sanders, the enemy using 9 and 12 inch guns, and losing 3,000 killed. Our own casualties were 600 killed and wounded. The enemy reinforced renewed the attack on May 30-31. On May 25, with the aid of two destroyers, we raided an observing station about four miles north at Suvla Bay. From May 28 to June 5 Quinn's Post again became a centre for enterprises, especially mining and countermining and bomb attacks, and on the night of June 4-5 three separate affairs were carried out in order to distract the enemy's attention from our attack in the south. On the night of June 29-30 Enver Pasha ordered a fresh attack, which, he said, was to drive our Colonials into the sea, but the Turkish columns were repulsed with heavy loss. In August, Sir Ian Hamilton having been strongly reinforced, effected a landing at Suvla Bay on the west coast of the peninsula, and launched a fresh series of attacks against the Turkish positions. But in

spite of the devotion of the troops no progress could be made. In October Sir Ian Hamilton was recalled, and General Sir C. C. Monro went out to assume command.

Operations against the Turks in Mesopotamia began in November, 1914. An Indian brigade with mountain batteries had sailed from Bombay in October, under Gen. Delamain, who anchored off the Bahrain Islands, in the Persian Gulf, until arrangements were completed to enter the Shatt-el Arab river. He sailed Basra on Nov. 6, and the Turks attacked our camp at Sanyah on Nov. 11. Then General Sir A. A. Barrett arrived with the remainder of the 6th division and the 6th Cavalry Brigade, which captured Baihan on Nov. 26, and on Nov. 29 occupied Basra, deporting the German consul to India. The Turkish garrison fled to Bagdad. We were assisted by the Sheikh of Muhammarrat. In December Gen. Barrett advanced to Kurna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates. The Turks possessed 4 field guns, machine-guns, and mountain artillery, and were aided by Arab tribesmen. Our operations were assisted by the Euphrates Blockade Flotilla, consisting of armed launches, small steamers, and gun barges. Kurna was taken by a column—the 18th Brigade and 3 batteries—under Gen. Fry on Dec. 6. His force of 127 officers, 3,550 men, 26 guns and 9 machine-guns, British and Indians, captured 1,034 Turks and 4 guns.

On Jan. 20 a reconnaissance in force towards Kutah with two brigades concluded the operations of Sir A. A. Barrett, who, on account of ill-health, gave up the command to Sir John Nixon on April 19.

On April 12 the enemy delivered a serious attack on our communications with the sea coast near Basra at Shaba and Barjanyah, which was repulsed by Gen. Mellis with the brigades of Gen. Fry and Gen. Delamain (9 battalions, 3 batteries) and Gen. Kennedy's cavalry brigade. These operations are the subject of a Blue Book recently published. In June Sir John Nixon advanced to Amara, on the Tigris, and at the end of July to Hanyah on the Euphrates.

Gen. Nixon reported by telegram on Sept. 29 operations against the enemy's position over six miles in extent and astride the Tigris. Our attack was of an enveloping character, two brigades crossing to the left bank of the Tigris, and after a night march attacking the enemy's left, while another brigade held the enemy in front. The Turks had entrenched and wired the ground near Kut el Amara. Our outer flank was guarded by armoured cars and cavalry, which opposed the Turkish cavalry. A few aeroplanes are available for reconnaissance in flat country entrenched by canals with banks. We lost 500 men. The enemy's strength is not stated, but he fled towards Bagdad, leaving prisoners and guns in our hands. We are probably opposed by the Bagdad corps of Turks. We are now within a few miles of Bagdad, but our communications with Basra are difficult to protect against Arab tribesmen, who see in this conflict a heaven-sent opportunity for loot. British ladies and children are still held captive by the Turks at Bagdad.

Turkey's threats against Egypt have come to nothing, though great preparations were made last November by Djemal Pasha—ex-Governor of

Bagdad, ex Minister of Marine, ex-General, and the latter enemy of England.

Evidently the blow must be delivered at the Suez Canal, and of course this valuable line of communication had been secured against attack from the east, and besides, the approaches to the canal from Syria are extraordinarily difficult. The result was that at the end of January a few brigades of Turkish regulars and some Bedouins survived the desert marches and reached the canal opposite Ismailia. They attempted to cross in pontoons, covered by fire from behind the sand dunes near Bitter Lakes. But our naval flotilla on the canal put a stop to these proceedings, and then our troops crossed to the east bank and drove the enemy back into the desert. The pursuit by Camel Corps was prevented by a sandstorm, but we killed 400 and took 600 prisoners besides deserters. Our naval forces and detachments of the Indian Army hold places like Aden, Perim, and Adala at the southern end of the Red Sea, and the vast schemes hatched in Germany to impress the Turks do not seem to come to fruition in the Middle East.

Turkey's greatest effort was, however, made, not against our forces in Egypt and Mesopotamia, but against the Russians under General Wornow who defended the Caucasian frontier. Enver Pasha, with a large German staff, brought the 1st corps from Constantinople and part of the 3rd corps from Bagdad to supplement the 5th, 10th, and 11th corps, whose stations were in Armenia. Affairs of outposts began as early as November and the neutral territory of Persia was not respected by either side from diversary raids. Tabriz was seized by the Kurds and Turks in January but they were expelled after a few weeks' occupation. The centre of the real struggle was the region between Kars and Erzerum, where the Russians are served by a railway as far as Sarikamish, 15 miles from the Turkish frontier. The Turks were 300 miles from a railway and under these circumstances about 150,000 men had to be supplied while in movement. The Russians by November 20 had reached Kopirkent on the road to Erzerum, but a month later the 11th corps had pushed them back to Khosran. Meanwhile, the remainder of the Turkish army had been allotted a manoeuvring role in mid winter among snow-clad heights. Two corps were to envelop the Russian right at Sarikamish, while a fourth corps was executing a turning movement further west towards Ardahan. These manoeuvres proved Enver's miscalculation, for the 9th corps was caught in an isolated position and so handled by the Russians that it surrendered bag and baggage. The 1st corps had marched itself to a standstill by New Year's Day, and was driven out of Ardahan and forced back to Trebizond. The Russians also defeated the 10th corps, but their pursuit was stayed by the vigorous action of the 11th corps, which had had no marching. In turn, this corps also was routed, and fell back to Erzerum. Yet, of course, the Russians (150,000) were equally handicapped in advancing into Turkish territory in winter, leaving their rail way further behind every day; and so it was made clear that no real gain would result from invasion. In May the Russians took the city of Van, and in June advanced to Mush, south of Erzerum, having cleared the Persian frontier as far south as Urmia. But at this time the Turks

had withdrawn their main forces to the Gallipoli peninsula, and the Grand Duke Nicholas was being pressed in Galicia. In October, however, the Turks, relieved by the course of events in the Balkans, began to assemble another large force in Armenia—some 300 battalions drawn from eight corps—and as the Grand Duke Nicholas is now at Tiflis, as Governor of the Caucasus, another campaign in this region may result from the sporadic fighting recently reported.

In German South West Africa a division of Union troops, including the Imperial Light Horse, the Rand Rifles and the South African Irish, under General Botha began operations last February by building sea-walls and constructing a railway protected by blockhouses along the coast from Walvisch to Swakopmund. General Botha landed at Swakopmund on February 22, and started along the main line to Windhoek, where a wireless station connected this colony with Germany. The enemy in evacuating Swakopmund mined the public works, destroyed the pier, and poisoned the water tanks, leaving a rear-guard at Nomasia.

On March 25 General Botha's column was reported at Larkswater and Riet. Another column, under Sir Duncan McKenzie, 300 miles farther south, operating from Luderitz Bay eastwards, on April 3 had occupied Aus at the edge of a fertile region where water and pasturage were abundant. The enemy was found to possess aeroplanes. A third column, under Colonel Van der Vent, based on the Orange River, invaded near the south eastern corner of this German colony, on April 3 occupied Warmbad, the railway terminus 75 miles north of the Orange and thence advanced northwards 25 miles to Kalbflecken in order to co-operate with the Luderitz Bay column. A fourth column, under Colonel Bourange, operating from the east, was within a day's march of Rietfontein, 200 miles from the coast at Luderitz Bay. German strategy was based on a voluntary retreat into the interior after wasting the country and laying mines in the path of the invader.

General Botha appeared to regard his four months' campaign in South West Africa as finished by his occupation of Windhoek on May 22, although the German authorities had set up a new capital at Tloerfontein, 300 miles north. They left the high power wireless station at Windhoek—by which with only one relay communication with Berlin was kept up—practically intact, as if certain of recovery of this valuable property at a later date. Our military operations were planned for an advance along the three railways converging at Windhoek—(1) eastward from Swakopmund, at Walvisch Bay, by Karibib; (2) eastward from Luderitz (Luderitz Bay) by Aus to Heermansdorp, and thence northward by Gibeon; (3) northward from Warmbad. Severe fighting took place at Gibeon on April 27, by which we lost 20 men. Sir George Farrar, the great mining engineer, who acted as a Q.M.G. to General McKenzie's column, in the course of his duties as organizer of transport and supply, met with a fatal railway accident at a point beyond Aus.

General Botha, pushing his hardy troops 200 miles north of Windhoek, occupied Omaruru on June 22 and Otjivero on June 23. Our aeroplanes brought German troops and supplies

at Otavi, which was seized on July 1, and a week later the German commander surrendered at Tsumeb, the railway terminus. German South-West Africa no longer exists, and General Botha's achievement cannot be too highly rated, for he alone of all the commanders in the field to day has given the world a shining example both of that power which differs from the mere ability to fight—strategy, to wit—and of those higher tactics which, according to Hamley, "originating in the forethought and inventive faculty of the commander, effect great results with small loss, or make skill compensate for inferiority of force." His losses were 1,450 of all ranks, and his captures were 224 officers, 2,293 other ranks, 37 guns, and 22 machine-guns.

Our invasion of German West Africa compelled the enemy to destroy his great wireless station at Kamina (Togoland), which had communicated with Nansen, in Germany, Talara, in East Africa, Windhoek, in S. W. Africa, and Pernambuco. It had only been a few months in operation.

Then a British Expeditionary Force sailed for Duala Harbour, off the Cameroon coast, and the Royal Nigerian Marine having cleared the place of mines, the troops landed in order to gain the back of Duala, the German capital. An attempt to destroy the bridge which would have cut off the retreat of the Governor and his staff was frustrated by the premature bombardment of Government House from the sea. So the Governor escaped to Yaunde, 420 miles east, where he still holds out with his troops.

Our Yola and Ibi columns are operating eastward from Nigeria, and the French troops pushing north and west from the Congo, and southwards from the Senegal. Even a few hundred Belgians from the Congo are taking part in the conquest of the Cameroon country, attached to the French contingent (Sanga column) under Gen. Aymerich. But the real enemy is not the Germans, who are quite outnumbered, but geography and climate. Tropical diseases take toll of the troops in summer. The rainy season stops proceedings for months at a time. High fighting is a speciality, and this guerrilla war in mangrove swamps may last another year.

River expeditions up to Edes and Juhassol on a lighter afford the blue-jackets their opportunity for practice with a 6-inch gun. Up to the end of June nearly 5,000 German prisoners had been sent to England. Of the recent operations against Yaunde by an Anglo-French force we only know that a place 48 miles east of Edes, called Wumbagras, was taken, after a 30 hours' engagement, on October 2.

German East Africa is the territory which prevents an all red route being extended from the Cape to Cairo. It is larger than Cape Colony, and almost as large as Rhodesia. The coast-line is over 400 miles long, and of course our blockade should prevent the German colonists reaping help from overseas, but it is doubtful whether Portugal prohibits the importation of arms and munitions. It seems there is not enough force to deal with this colony as General Botha dealt with the German South-West. At the end of last year the enemy had taken the initiative and had seized Vanga, at the mouth of the Umba River, and our counter-invasion by an Indian

force under General Aitcher failed to secure the German railway terminus at Tanga. The commander therefore re-embarked and landed at Mombasa to join the local forces—the King's African Rifles and Colonial volunteers.

Meanwhile, an affair on the frontier 200 miles inland, at Mount Longido, had caused the Germans to evacuate this post. In January a strong British column, assisted by the Navy (which had already destroyed the port of Dar-es-Salaam and the wireless station), drove the enemy out of Vanga, and then, crossing the frontier, it occupied Jassin. The commander left a garrison at this post, which on January 26 was compelled to surrender to a superior German force. This reverse to our arms became known at Berlin, and so much was made of the story that our Government felt bound to explain the situation. An expedition to the island of Mafia took possession of this place, about 200 miles south of Zanzibar.

Another scene of operations was the region of the great lakes. One of the German ports on Victoria Nyansa was yielded to us in January. In March an engagement took place at Karungu, and at Taveta, east of Mount Kilimanjaro, some skirmishing was reported. In May our troops captured Sphinxhaven, on Lake Kyasa, after an action by armed steamers, and General Tighe arrived from India to command the force. For some months past the Government has apparently been unable to proclaim any success in this quarter, although it is understood that the Union of South Africa has undertaken to reinforce General Tighe.

The French operations during the last year have been of the same character as those of the British and the Belgians, and the official *communiqués* have from day to day mentioned the localities of combats. With the exception of a section on the left of the British front held by the French for some months, the French armies have garrisoned a line of defence from the British right southwards to Compagnie, thence eastward to Nancy, and from that point along the crest or slopes of the Vosges as far south as Switzerland. In December last a *résumé* of the operations showed that originally the armies were commanded by Generals Duhal, de Castelban, Ruffey, Langlois de Vary, Lanrezac, Mamoury, Poch, Maunhy and d'Orbail. Generala Sarraill and d'Espèrey presently succeeded Ruffey and Lanrezac, and, later still, General Foch was placed in command of an army group. General Sarraill was sent to command l'Armée d'Orient in August. In this *résumé* the supreme command declared that the enemy had received seven checks, namely: in his *attaque bruyante* on Nancy, in the march on Paris, in the attempted envelopment of the left flank of the Allies in August and again in November, in the attempt to break the centre in September, in the coastal attack towards Dunkirk and Calais, and in the attack on Ypres. The opinion was stated that Germany had already exhausted her reserves, that her new formations were "mal encadrées et mal instruites" also that Russia had asserted her superiority over both Germany and Austria, and finally that the German check was bound to end in a retreat. The value of this opinion may now be questioned. It will be remembered that

General Joffre as the French Commander is in sole charge of the operations in France, although the War Minister has been twice changed. What influence, if any, the British Minister for War has exerted on the operations is not known, though we recall that Lord Kitchener awarded General Joffre the highest praise a year ago as "not only a fine general, but a great man. England has given France an ever-increasing support in the field, as our loss of 377,000 men proves."

In the Eastern theatre the largest number of troops have been employed, the longest marches have been made and the most desperate battles have been fought. The casualties may be reckoned in millions. A year ago the Grand Duke Nicholas had invaded East Prussia as far as the Masurian Lake region and Galicia beyond the river San, while his central forces had reached the frontier of Posen and Silesia. To-day the same armies, reduced and renovated, are behind the river Dwina between Riga and Dunaiberg (Dvinsk), and on a line running due south in front of Minsk, crossing the Vilna-Lemberg railway and the river Pripiet as far as Tarnopol on the Sereth.

The story of this great retreat would involve an account of many sieges, of wood fighting and village fighting, the attack and defence of bridgeheads, as well as pitched battles in the open country. The Russians have evacuated important towns, destroyed railways and bridges and devastated entire districts in order to delay the pursuit and exhaust the enemy for the benefit of their allies in the West, and although for six months the Austro-Germans have enjoyed the prestige of victory, it may be doubted whether in a military sense they had not done better to protect their own frontiers and throw into the scale against General Joffre the mass of troops uselessly expended in West Russia.

The Russian armies under the Grand Duke Nicholas were originally grouped in three masses and assigned to East Prussia, Poland and Galicia respectively, and fortunately at the outset, when the Anglo-French army was in jeopardy, all the Russian armies progressed favourably, a fact which the French Government, at the moment of its quitting Paris, skilfully utilised to reassure the population, declaring that the mission of the French army was to hold on whilst the Russians delivered the decisive blow at the heart of the German Empire. On August 26, 1914, the French army was told that the Russians had completely invested the fortress of Königsberg, but no mention was made of the disastrous battle of Tannenberg three days before. General Rennenkampf's army was expelled from East Prussia in September, but the Russians again invaded this region early in October under General Ruzsky, whose success was, however, neutralised by the advance of a large German army from Posen and Silesia. This army marched to the Vistula, but was checked by the Bloche defences 25 miles from Warsaw, and in November the Grand Duke took the offensive from Ivanogorod and drove it back to the frontier at Kalisz and Gostochowa. Meanwhile his southern army had occupied Lemberg and had cleared Galicia as far west as the river San, after leaving a force to invest

Przemysl. Indeed it now seemed as though the Austro-Germans had met their match in the eastern theatre, for the Grand Duke, at the end of three months, was presumably in possession of the largest Russian force it was possible to maintain in the field, in fact, Mr Stanley Washburn at Warsaw had written on Oct. 27 "Russia is at last under way in this campaign and the huge engine of her organisation is moving with a tremendous momentum." Yet the Grand Duke did not cross the frontier, and in December the Germans again took the offensive in Poland, and the Russians, to the amazement of their Allies, retreated from Lodz.

In January the Grand Duke's main army was between Lodz and Warsaw, its right on the Vistula, its centre along the Sura river and the Lwów-Skiernewice railway, and its left on the high ground about Rawa and the valley of the Pilica—a front of about 60 miles. Behind was a stronger line of defence astride the Warsaw railway at Blonie, south of Nowo Georgiewsk, and Mr Washburn now assumed that "Germany has made her maximum effort here," and he went on to assure us that "in April Russia will be in the best position she has been since the war started." But early in February the northern army, marching down the Susepka river towards Tilsit and down the Inster river towards Insterburg, again encountered the enemy and was again repulsed. It also failed to hold its ground east of the Masurian Lakes near Lyck and east of Willenberg. But the Petrograd commander intimated that its withdrawal was a voluntary one, undertaken with the object of 're-arranging the forces.'

The Kaiser now hurried to the Eastern frontier to congratulate his troops, and to confer the Order for Merit on General von Bulow, who commanded in the Masurian region. Later actions on the Niemen, north of Grodno involved the destruction of the Russian 10th corps, which was enveloped by the enemy between Goidap and Suwalki. General von Hindenburg was in chief command of the 2d German corps concentrated in East Prussia, which the Russians had been unable to withstand or avoid.

Meanwhile the conquest of Galicia had been undertaken by a mighty Russian force, formed in three armies under Generals Brusilov (based on Odessa), Ruzsky (based on Kiev), and Evert (based on Brest-Litovsk). The Austrian forces were equally large, but after the battle of Rawarunks they retreated in two masses, the Hungarians through the pines of the Carpathians, the Austrians on Cracow, and then only Przemysl remained as an obstacle to the Russian advance after the six weeks campaign. The defeated Hungarians were rallied to Cracow, and early in October the German staff took charge of the operations. After reorganisation the Austro-Germans delivered furious attacks on Jaroslavl and Sambor, north and south of Przemysl, which, however, were repulsed, and then the Galician campaign languished until January, when the Austro-Hungarian army, 40 corps under five leaders, the Archduke Eugene and Josef, and Generals Denky, Vogrosh, and Broevitch, set out to relieve Przemysl and recover the lost territory.

Przemyl, situated by the river San, and covered by a girdle of forts on the surrounding hills, was deemed impregnable with a garrison of over 100,000 men. The nearest fort was five miles from the city, and along a perimeter of 25 miles the defences mounted 1,000 guns. Provisions for 30,000 persons for three months had been stored, and the fortress headquarters were in communication with the Archduke Frederick by wireless and searchlight signalling. Nevertheless on March 22 the garrison capitulated, in circumstances which must always stain the honour of the Austrian army. The Grand Duke Nicholas, who had advanced as far west as the Donajec river, was now provided with a secure starting point for the invasion of Hungary, since the great fortress, coupled with Lemberg, forms the centre of a railway system by which the region embracing Odessa, Kiev, and Brest-Litovsk could pour into Galicia whatever was needed by the troops in the way of reinforcements, food supplies, ammunition, and stores. The Russian movement westward towards Cracow had been hampered by the enemy's flanking operations from the Carpathians, and the question now was whether the projected advance southward over the great divide could be permanently checked from Cracow in the west or the Bukovina in the east. In April the advanced guards of General Ivanoff's armies were fighting for possession of the routes over the mountains between the Strij valley in the east and the Biala valley in the west. Meanwhile General von Mackensen had advanced from Silesia eastwards into Galicia, resting his flanks on two lines of railway—the Cracow Tarnow line and the Neu-Sandez-Jasin line—while General von Bawric, from Hungary, operated northward along the railway, east of Barfield, which leads to Sanok, south-west of Przemyl, and then the Grand Duke's invasion of Hungary was definitely arrested by his defeat on 3 May on the river Donajec.

It was discovered that the Austro-Germans now had five armies in the field: (1) north of the Niemen, (2) in East Prussia, (3) in North Poland, (4) in Central Poland, and (5) the army of Galicia.

In the north the Germans advanced on the Russian province of Kovno, 80 miles east of Memel, as though striking out for the Petrograd Warsaw railway about Vilna. These operations were supported by the Baltic squadron and having captured on May 2 Libau, the Russian port, the Germans declared that they held the key to the Baltic.

By the end of June the Austro-Germans had recaptured Przemyl and Lemberg, and were driving the Russians right and left over the Dniester and the San and northward along the Lemberg Brest railway. The northward drive continued during July between the Bug and the Vistula as far as the Lublin-Cholm railway, which the Russians were defending. Meanwhile, in Poland attacks upon the western defences of Warsaw were being pressed, and dispositions were made to approach the fortresses that line the banks of the Narwa, N.E. of Warsaw, and also to cross the Vistula south of Warsaw about Ivangorod. Windau, on the Baltic coast, from which a railway runs to Riga, was taken July 22. August was a month of distress to Russia

and her friends, of triumph to the Austro-Germans, who were advancing on the circumference of a circle through Ivangorod, Warsaw, Novo-Georgievsk, Pultusk, and Lomza, and as the retreating Russians hurried off to the north-east the enemy began to close in on both flanks from Brest-Litovsk in the south and from Osoviec in the north, while operations from Kovno threatened to cut the route to Vilna, and Riga was menaced by attacks from Mita—the centre of the railway system in Courland. Yet the enemy has never claimed any greater success in his pursuit than is accounted for by winning an ordinary battle, and in September the Russian armies seem to have reached their goal, after fighting 20 days in defence of Vilna, which the enemy captured on September 18. In the south the enemy stayed his pursuit after securing the fortresses in Volhynia—Dubno, Rovno, and Lusk—and the Russians continue to hold a corner of Galicia about Tarnopol, on the Sereth. In the course of these operations the belligerents redistributed the troops more than once, and finally they stood as follows: in the north Marshal Hindenburg was opposed to General Busak in the centre the Archduke Leopold encountered General Jervis, and in the south Marshal Mackensen followed General Ivanoff. Mackensen was then sent to Serbia, his place being taken by General Limanow. The November bulletins show that fighting goes on at different points along a front of 600 miles, but the general situation is not likely to change during the winter in view of the demands upon both belligerents by the armies in the Balkans.

Italy, who fifty years ago was compelled to accept the return of Venetia by way of gift from France as the result of her alliance with Prussia and the unsuccessful battle of Custozza, denounced her treaty with the Triple Alliance and declared war against Austria on May 23. Italy maintained an Expeditionary Force in Africa three years ago of which the daily average strength was a 500 officers and 24,000 men, and her conquest of Tripoli and Cyrenaica cost her six million dollars, but the experience thus bought is priceless to-day. According to Von Lobell, morally has, in addition to her permanent garrison in Libya, an army corps which are organised on the Continental model—namely, 36 three-battalion regiments formed into 12 brigades. The division includes two brigades and the corps two divisions. The law of service being two years for all, the Italians should be far better trained than our own "new" armies.

From his headquarters at Laibach the Austrian General Dankl was compelled to witness the capture of the fortress of Malborghetto the heights of Monte Nero, Gradisca, and the dockyard and town of Monfalcone by the Italians, who advanced beyond the frontier in the valley of the Isonzo on a front of 70 miles, while the Austrian main army was engaged in Russia. Across the Adriatic the Austrian and Italian armies engaged in raids. Pola was visited by a dirigible which bombarded the arsenal, but the Austrian aeroplanes have retaliated by dropping bombs and "small arrows" on Venice.

The Austro-Italian campaign is difficult to follow, as the communications refer to localities unknown to the users of "Murray" or "Beechey." In the region known as "The Trentino"

conveyed supply vessels down to Widin, Lom, Palanka, Nikopol, Siatovo and Ruzichuk, and thus the munitions which had been refused a passage through Rumania found their way into Bulgaria by water, and thence to Turkey by the Sofia-Adrianople railway. The river had been blockaded hitherto by our naval contingent, which now was withdrawn, and the Russian armed launches took refuge in the Rumanian port of Giurgiu. The Central Powers were thus already independent of the Belgrade Nish railway. On the other hand, the fleets of Russia and England and an Italian cruiser bombarded the Bulgarian coast at Varna and Vedeagatch. The Germans, on seizing Kladovo, on Oct. 23, set about fortifying this place against a possible attack from the side of Rumania.

Meanwhile another Bulgarian army had been formed in the south to check the advance of the Anglo-French expedition under General Sarrail and seize the Salonika Nish railway. The Bulgarians took Veles, Kumanovo, and Uskub on Oct. 20-22. Both Uskub and Veles were recaptured, but again abandoned to the Bulgarians on Oct. 27-29. On the latter date the French

occupied Strumitza on Bulgarian territory, 28 kilometres east of the railway, and meanwhile the British 26th division had been brought from the Gallipoli Peninsula by Sir Bryan Mahon, which proceeded to take up a position on the right of the French in the vicinity of Lake Doiran. Early in November Nish fell into the hands of the Bulgarians after a defence of three days, and with it the Orient Express Railway became available for the transport of munitions of war into Turkey, who send in return to Central Europe raw materials for manufacture of which hitherto the Naval Powers had deprived the Central Powers. Meanwhile the Austro-German armies had steadily marched southwards and on Nov. 6 had reached the line Kratovo Krushevatz, thus securing the western railway that runs towards the River Drina. The Bulgarians occupied Leikovat on Nov. 9, and now the three armies had reached the mountainous region in which progress became more difficult, and on Nov. 11 the Serbian army was holding the enemy at bay on the line Trogilava-Maghitoh. Alexandrovatz Jastrebatz, in which position it covers its new capital at Mitrovitza in the plain of Kocsovo.

THE NAVAL OPERATIONS.

THE article in WHITTAKER'S ALMANACK for 1925 dealing with the naval operations of the war brought the general review down to the beginning of November, 1924. The course of events at sea had not been uniformly favourable to Britain and her allies. Enemy submarines had succeeded in sinking a number of large but relatively unimportant units, involving considerable loss of life, and hostile cruisers on the high seas were harassing our commerce in several areas with apparent impunity. A century had elapsed since England was last at war with an important naval Power, and there had arisen an idea that naval supremacy was synonymous with maritime invulnerability. There was nothing in the history of the wars of the sailing era to justify such a belief—we lost six warships in various ways, and many hundreds of merchant men, owing to the activities of the enemy's cruisers and privateers, between Trafalgar and Waterloo—while, if the benefits of steam were impartially distributed, the submarine was at any rate a tremendous accession to the offensive and defensive armory of the weaker Power. There was, however, a good deal of publicly expressed dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Navy was going about its work, and thus—while in one sense flattering to the reputation of the Fleet—suggested that anything approaching a serious reverse at sea might have been followed by grave internal consequences, with whatever object initiated.

Following the plan adopted last year, it is proposed to deal with the naval operations, not chronologically, but under various headings indicative of the nature of those operations or their locality. Save in its widest aspect naval warfare is of necessity made up of more or less isolated incidents, between which there is often not the slightest connexion beyond their common direction against the enemy. A strictly chronological record would therefore be exceedingly confusing, jerking the reader alternately from the North Seas to the north of Scotland, and from the eastern Mediterranean to the Straits of Dover. Before proceeding with the account of the naval operations it will be useful to summarise the administrative changes affecting the Fleet that have been made.

Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was appointed First Sea Lord on Dec. 20, 1912, tendered his resignation on Oct. 28, 1924, his grounds being that "at this juncture my birth and parentage have the effect of impairing in some respects my usefulness on the Board of Admiralty." Mr. Churchill, the First Lord, accepted his decision with a regret that was shared by the whole of the Navy, pointing out that "the first step which secured the timely concentration of the Fleet" was taken by him, and on Oct. 30 Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher was appointed in his place. The arrangement never looked like being a happy one, but no dispute between the First Lord and his principal naval adviser reached the ears of the public until May, 1925. The immediate issue was raised in connection with the naval attack on the Dardanelles (p. 7), with the result that it was announced on May 26 that Mr. A. J. Balfour had accepted office in place of Mr. Churchill, and, on the 28th, that Admiral Sir H. R. Jackson had been appointed First Sea Lord. There seems to have been a period during which the

former administrative heads of the Navy were content to absent themselves from the Admiralty—a curious state of affairs in time of war. Mr. Churchill was appointed to the post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Coalition Cabinet, and on July 4 Lord Fisher was appointed chairman of the Inventions Board, established to assist the Admiralty in co-ordinating and encouraging scientific effort in its relation to the requirements of the naval service. The Duke of Devonshire succeeded Mr. George Lambert as Civil Lord of the Admiralty on June 4.

CLEARING THE OUTER SEAS.

Only the briefest details of the Coronel action were available when the ALMANACK went to press last year. The German squadron under Vice-Admiral Graf von Spee had succeeded in crossing the Pacific without molestation, though hunted by British, Australian, Japanese, and other forces, and a very inadequate British squadron was detailed to intercept it off South America. The latter consisted of the *Good Hope* (14,200 tons, 2 9-in and 26 6-in guns), *Monmouth* (9,800 tons, 14 6-in guns), *Glasgow* (4,800 tons, 2 6-in and 20 4-in guns), and the armed liner *Otranto*, which took no part in the subsequent action. Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock flew his flag in the *Good Hope*. It was officially stated afterwards that the *Coronius* had been ordered to reinforce Cradock's squadron, but as the three cruisers in it were all capable of at least 23 knots and the *Coronius* was an old battleship good for no more than 26 or so it is not easy to see what reason there could have been in the selection. The German squadron, encountered in the evening of Nov. 3, 1914, consisted of the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* (21,400 tons, 8 8-in and 6 5-in guns each), and the *Leipzig*, *Dresden*, and *Nürnberg*, of 3,200 to 3,500 tons, carrying 10 4-in guns apiece.

The action began soon after 7 p.m., in a rough sea and with the British ships silhouetted against the afterglow of the sunset. Firing began at 25,000 yards, with the squadrons rapidly converging. The main-deck guns of the larger British ships were practically useless owing to the sea that was running, but this had no effect on the heavy guns in the German ships, which were handled with such skill that the third salvo caused great fires to break out on board both the *Good Hope* and the *Monmouth*, the former blowing up with an immense explosion less than 30 minutes after the beginning of the action. The *Monmouth*, badly crippled forward and practically unmanageable, did her best to stand in towards the enemy, but succeeded only in drawing upon herself the concentrated fire of their guns. By this means, though making her own destruction doubly sure, she helped to detain the enemy while the *Glasgow*, damaged and altogether too small to effect the issue, made good her escape. The Germans sustained no damage, but the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* were lost, with their entire crews—respectively 999 and 725 officers and men. The available evidence goes to show that the conditions were such as to render it impossible for the Germans to attempt any rescue work.

This defeat was the heaviest blow we had suffered at sea since the war of 1805, and although our ships were greatly inferior in gun

power and general fighting characteristics (speed alone excepted), this but emphasises the faultiness of the strategical dispositions which brought it about. Leaving out the small cruisers, which contributed but little towards the result, the Germans opposed a broadside of 12 8-in and 6 5-in guns to the British 4 9-in and 2 6-in. The official reports show that the main-deck guns (12 of the British 6-in and all the German 5 5's) were of no practical use, so that Cradock was left with 2 9's and 2 6-in against 12 8-in. In mere weight of metal this represents a German superiority of 3,305 lb. against 1,400 lb., and to this must be added the great advantage conferred on the enemy by his single calibre armament.

Immediately upon the news of this disaster reaching England vigorous steps were taken to retrieve it. On Nov. 22 Vice Admiral Sir F. C. D. Sturdee left England in the *Invincible* battle-cruiser, accompanied by the *Inflexible*, a sister ship and, on his way across the Atlantic, was joined by the armoured cruisers *Ceres*, *ron*, *Cornwall*, and *Kent*, the protected cruisers *Glasgow* and *Bratol*, and the auxiliary cruiser *Macedonia*. Assuming that it would be too slow a first endeavour to get across to the West African coast, a sweeping movement was carried out to the south-west, but without success, and the squadron put into Port William on the morning of Dec. 7 to coal. In ten minutes under 23 hours the *Charybdis*, lying in Port Stanley, opened fire on the leading ships of the German squadron as they came up from the south with the evident intention of attacking the little colony and getting what they could out of it before continuing their journey.

The result of the action which ensued was a foregone conclusion, for the opposing forces were far more disproportionate than had been the case at Coronel. It opened with the fleets in parallel columns, the *Invincible* firing the first rounds at a range of 15,000 yards, but as the enemy began to feel the effect of our superior fire his light cruisers began individually to turn away, the larger vessels lending them what support they could by turning in towards the British line. The *Leparg* was chased by the *Glasgow* and *Cornwall* and, after a four hours running fight at long range was reduced to a sinking condition, and captured and sank at 9 p.m. The *Kent* was despatched in pursuit of the *Nürnberg*, which nominally had the advantage in speed, but, thanks to the great efforts of the engine room staff and the sacrifice of almost everything on board that would burn, she was able to get the enemy within range by 9 o'clock, and by 6 p.m. the *Nürnberg* had ceased fire. Long well-sight forward. The *Kent* closed in and found the colours still flying over the German cruiser, but after another few rounds these were hauled down. When the *Nürnberg* sank about an hour later a group of men stood on her decks waving an ensign as she went under. The *Dreadnought* made use of her good speed and of the pre-occupation of our cruisers to get away.

The *Invincible* and *Inflexible*, with the slower *Ceres* and *ron* in company, devoted their attention to the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*. With 12 in guns opposing their 8's, and with a wide margin of speed against them, the fate of the German ships was already sealed, it being only a matter of time and of the range the British ships might see fit to maintain. At 4.45 the German flagship turned over and disappeared, her colours still

flying, and the fight was continued single-handed by the already badly hit *Invincible*, which, according to the evidence of survivors, went on firing until her last round was gone. By that time she was simply a shattered mass of metal, and at 6 o'clock, ten minutes after the British ships ceased fire, she suddenly heeled over and sank her flag still flying.

The battle from first to last was a sound exposition of the proper use of superior naval force, the only weak spot in it being that our ships were so disposed that their own smoke sometimes hindered their gunners. The German Press complained that we had had to send a vastly superior force to settle with von Spee—ignoring the fact that the basis of our naval policy is and must be the ability to meet the enemy in superior force in order that there may be no doubt as to the issue. The following shows the comparative strength in broadside fire of the forces engaged in the three separate fights into which the battle is divided—

1. *Invincible* and *Inflexible* (27,250 tons each), combined broadside 16 12-in guns = 33,600 lb.
2. *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* (11,400 tons each), combined broadside, 12 8-in. and 6 5-in = 3,824 lb.
3. *Cornwall* and *Glasgow* (9,500 and 4,800 tons), combined broadside, 12 6-in and 5 4-in = 1,305 lb.
4. *Leparg* (3,300 tons), broadside 5 4-in = 576 lb.
5. *Kent* (9,800 tons) broadside 9 6-in = 900 lb.
6. *Invincible* (3,400 tons) broadside, 5 4-in = 576 lb.

The entire crew of the *Scharnhorst* was lost, but six officers and men were picked up from the other ships. The British loss was four men killed and seven wounded. To date the fight was in progress the *Bratol* and *Macedonia* destroyed two supply ships which had been in company with the German squadron.

Between the Coronel fight and its sequel it had fallen to the lot of a unit of the young Australian Navy to account for the most adventurous and troublesome of all the enemy's cruisers on the high seas, the *Ein Ider*. Between Sept. 20 and Oct. 20, 1914, this little vessel had sunk twenty merchantmen in the Indian Ocean besides shelling Madras, and on Oct. 30 had sunk the Russian cruiser *Jemtschik* and the French destroyer *Montargis* at Penang. The total value of the ships and cargoes destroyed by her is estimated at three and a half millions. It is difficult to account for Captain von Smetow's last exploit in the early morning of Nov. 9, 1914, the *Enders*, inadequately disguised with a dummy funnel, came into view of the cable operators at Kelling (Cocos Island, due south of Sumatra), and proceeded to land an armed party of 43 officers and men to destroy the cable station. But she was recognised as soon as seen, and the news was at once sent out in wireless and picked up by H. M. Australian cruiser *Sydney*, employed on convoy duties. She made for the scene at full speed, and by 9.40 a.m. the *Enders*, having abandoned her landing party in order to meet her opponent at sea, had begun her second and last fight. The *Sydney* was her superior in speed and gun-power, having a broadside of 6-in guns (400 lb.) against 2 4-in (175 lb.), and this probably accounted for the fact that the *Enders*'s shooting, "very accurate and rapid to begin with, seemed to

slacken almost immediately. After a running fight of two and a half hours the German vessel was driven ashore and after igniting three inquiries as to whether she surrendered, hauled down her flag to a final salvo at 4.35, the *Sydney* having been absent for some time in chase of a British collier in charge of a German prize crew. The *Sydney's* losses were about 220 killed and 30 wounded, the *Sydney's*, 4 killed and 22 wounded. The German commander was among the saved and the cruiser is being salvaged. The landing party commandeered a schooner and escaped, the majority of them getting back to Germany.

The only other enemy ship which had given any trouble in the western Pacific was the *Königsberg*, whose sole suitable exploit had been the surprising and sinking of the cruiser *Pygmaeus* while at anchor at Zanzibar in September 1914. After this incident a sweep was organised with the object of finding her whereabouts and she was discovered at the end of October about six miles up the Rufiji River, on the east coast of Africa, opposite Mafia Island. As it was not then expedient to proceed with her destruction, colliers were sunk in the only navigable channel to prevent her egress and there she remained until July 1915, when the shallow draught monitors *Stern* and *Merce* completed her demolition. In the course of these operations everything on board the *Königsberg*—including the faces of the crew—was painted green and a quantity of foliage was so arranged as to give the vessel the appearance of a floating island. Thus disguised she drifted up the river to within easy range of the *Königsberg* which was quickly set on fire from stem to stern.

The end of the German cruiser campaign against the commerce of Great Britain and her allies came very tamely. The *Dresden*, which had doubted back into the Pacific after the Falklands action, was at last discovered off the island of Juan Fernandez on March 24, 1915, by the cruisers *Kest* and *Glenage* and the armed liner *Oranien*, and, after a brief engagement, was blown up by her own crew to prevent capture—she had, of course, no chance against her opponents. It transpired that the *Dresden* was in Chilean waters when the attack was made upon her, and the British Government made full apology when the circumstance was brought to their attention, pointing out at the same time that the *Dresden* had not been interned, that her colours were flying, and that her guns were trained as for action when sighted. The German armed liners *Krupps*, *Wulst*, and *Prinz Karl Friedrich* arrived at Newport News, U.S.A. on March 22 and April 21 respectively and were subsequently interned and on March 22 the Admiralty announced that there was every reason to believe that the cruiser *Karlsruhe* "had been sunk in the neighbourhood of the West Indies at the end of November." Other cruisers and armed liners were interned at various ports—the *Cornwall* at Guam, the *Prinzess* at Hong Kong, the *Gross* at Honolulu, the *Berlin* at Trondheim, and so on, but the destruction of the *Dresden* marked the real end of this phase of the war. It had been singularly ineffective, especially when it is remembered that Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson had dwelt with gravity upon its dangers, and that another distinguished Admiral had demanded 200 cruisers, as recently as April, for the protection of our commerce. The total number of British ships

destroyed had been 24, the last being the barque *Concepcion*, sunk by the *Dresden* off Mocho Island on Feb. 27, 1915—less than seven months from the outbreak of war.

IN HOME WATERS.

The general position in home waters—that is, in the area of British and German naval concentration—was that the German Fleet was far too weak to hope or attempt to challenge the British Navy to a pitched battle. While, on the other hand, there was no reason why the British Fleet, having the complete control of all the seas save the Baltic, should shoulder the grave risks that would be involved in attempting to force action upon a fleet content to remain quiescent and to allow maritime command to fall by default. On both sides, however, there was a good deal of wild talk—official as well as journalistic—the argument on this side of the North Sea being that the Germans were afraid to come out, and, on the other, that the British Fleet was afraid to go in. The essential point is that neither side had anything to gain by taking the offensive. The Germans, if they came out, could only look for annihilation at the hands of vastly superior forces while if the British Fleet went to seek it in its own fastnesses it would certainly sustain heavy losses through mines and submarines, it would not make out command of the sea any more complete than it was before said, unless the bombardment of enemy naval bases were followed by their military occupation (which was out of the question), it could inflict no real, permanent damage on the enemy.

The position was therefore, that both sides were waiting—Britain with the command of the sea, Germany without it. In order to maintain our command against raids submarine attack and the attempted escape of fresh hostile cruisers on to the trade routes, it was necessary that an efficient patrol service should be maintained, not only down the East Coast and across the northern exit from the North Sea, but in all neighbouring waters where enemy submarines might be expected to penetrate. This patrol service inevitably involved occasional losses, though its reorganisation has fortunately prevented any repetition of such an incident as that of Sept. 20, 1914 when three large cruisers were sunk within a few hours. On Nov. 21 the gunboat *Ager* was sunk off Deal by a German submarine, and this comparatively small loss was followed on Jan. 2, 1915, by the torpedoing of the battleship, *Formidable*, of 23,000 tons, in the Channel, off Start Point. The *Formidable* was one of a fairly large squadron which cruised the Channel regularly—a circumstance which would naturally add to the chances of a submarine as she would know her points of vantage beforehand—and on this occasion the squadron was without any destroyer screen, although submarines were known to be in the vicinity. The ship was torpedoed soon after midnight, and a large proportion of the crew were lost. It is of some importance to observe that this was the last warship "submarine" in the Channel down to the end of October, 1915. In the Irish Sea the armed liner *Bayano* was torpedoed and sunk on March 21, while the *Viktor* and *Cten McNaughton*, of the same class, foundered in that region on Jan. 20 and Feb. 22 respectively. It was suggested in Parliament that these vessels had been rendered

unstable through the mounting of guns on their upper decks, but this was denied.

Towards the end of May the enemy began a series of "raids" on the East Coast, with an object that has yet to be elucidated. The first on Nov. 3, 1914, was aimed at Great Yarmouth but the bombarding cruisers took their range from the wrong line of buoys, with the result that all their shells fell short even of the beach. They were not attacked by any British force, but were "shadowed" on the way back by some light cruisers, but by nothing capable of bringing them to action. One of the raiding vessels, the armoured cruiser *Yorck*, fouled a mine when entering Witherhaven on the return journey and was sunk, with a loss of about 300 officers and men. As the vessels retreated they dropped a number of mines, one of which sank the British submarine D 5.

The second raid was made on Dec. 26, and was directed against Hantsport, Whitby and Scarborough. This was more successful, as the attacking ships succeeded in doing considerable damage, besides killing about 130 people, of whom a small proportion were soldiers. The enemy cruisers were attacked by a flotilla of British destroyers, but without success, and a sea fog, coming in from the east enabled them to elude a powerful battle squadron which had brought them to action, would undoubtedly have destroyed them. We were again disappointed in our hopes by the retreating German ships and several small vessels, including some mine-sweeping trawlers, were sunk by them. Other wise there was no material naval loss on either side.

It will be noticed that while the ships engaged in the first raid got away without interruption or interference, those that came on the second occasion owed their escape purely to a chance fog and, possibly to a disposition of our forces which just failed to achieve the desired end. The third attempt, however, was fatal. On the morning of Sunday, Jan. 24, 1915, a force of British cruisers and destroyers under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty fell in with a German fleet steaming towards the East Coast, the enemy force comprising battle-cruisers, armoured cruisers, light cruisers, and destroyers. From the composition of the enemy fleet it is evident that it had some important object in view, but it was encountered off the Dogger Bank by a British force similarly constituted. The result can hardly be termed a fight; it was rather a partially successful attempt on the part of the enemy to get back to their bases as quickly and safely as possible. It was, therefore, a stern chase, so that blockade itself would not give a proper comparison between the contending forces. So far as armoured ships are concerned these were as follows:—

BRITISH—

Lion, 8 23 5-in guns
Tiger, 8 23 5-in and 25 6-in guns
Prince of Wales, 8 23 5-in guns
New Zealand, 8 24-in guns
Indomitable, 8 24-in guns

GERMAN—

Derfflinger, 8 24-in and 25 9-in guns
Seydlitz, 22-in and 25 9-in guns
Köthe, 22-in and 25 9-in guns
Blücher, 22 6-in and 25 9-in guns

The action should have been a test between two theories—the British, which favoured heavy

guns firing slowly and accurately, and the German, which favoured smaller calibre firing more rapidly. There were 40 heavy British guns against 26 German, but these were medium German guns against 30 British. Owing to the tactics adopted by the enemy, however, no such test eventuated. The *Lion*, leading the British line, opened fire on the *Blücher*, the rear-most German vessel at 20,000 yards, and scored her first hit 27 minutes later. As the enemy were gradually overhauled the *Lion* shifted her fire to other ships in the enemy's line, and her converts did the same as they came up. The *Blücher* was thus attacked successively by all our cruisers, her destruction being completed by a torpedo from the *Arcturion*. The *Lion* sustained an injury to her steam pipe which put her out of the chase, the immediate command falling to Rear Admiral A. G. H. W. Moore. Hits continued to be made on the enemy's ships, and the *Derfflinger* and *Seydlitz* were badly damaged and seen to be on fire, but the enemy had maintained his speed so well that he was able to scan the shelter of his own mine-fields without incurring any further actual loss. Sir David Beatty reported that prisoners declared the light cruiser *Koblenz* to have been sunk but there is no confirmation of this. The action was remarkable for the high speed at which it was fought, the average rate for some hours being over 25 knots. An attempt on the part of the enemy's destroyers to attack the battle-cruisers was easily driven off by our own flotillas, and submarines which intercepted the squadron were ineffective. While our light craft were standing by to pick up survivors from the *Blücher* they were attacked by a Zeppelin and a seaplane, but without effect. It may have been the sight of British cruisers and destroyers standing by a sinking armoured ship which gave rise to the German conviction that the ship in question must have been British. After hesitating for some time between the *Lion* and the *Tiger*, the enemy gave up the latter as having been sunk. In point of fact, we sustained no material loss, though the *Lion* and the de Troyer *Witell* had to be towed home, our casualties were 25 killed and 28 wounded. Of the *Blücher* a nominal complement of 847 283 were saved by our vessels.

This was the last raiding attempt made down to the end of October, but a number of minor incidents occurred in connection with the patrol and outpost services. On May 2 a series of submarines centred in the North Sea resulting in the sinking of the destroyer *Racoon* by an enemy submarine, the torpedoing of the armed trawler *Columba* by two small torpedo boats, the outpost boats *Imbri* at Antwerp, and the subsequent destruction of the two vessels by a division of British destroyers from Harwich. Six days later the destroyer *How* struck a mine while cruising off Antwerp, and her crew were made prisoners as well as a boat from the *Cruiser* which was sent to pick them up. On May 27 the converted liner *Princess Irene* blew up in the Midway through unknown cause, everyone on board being killed. The incident was remarkable as occurring in almost the same spot, and under similar circumstances, as the destruction of the battleship *Bufford* six months before. On July 25 one of our submarines succeeded in sinking a German destroyer of the G 22 group in the neighbourhood of the German coast, while the opening days of August witnessed

another series of incidents similar to those of May. The armed liner *Jade* was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off the Norwegian coast on the 5th, and the same day another auxiliary, the *Rosney*, was sunk by the German auxiliary mine layer, *Miner*. The latter, however, was quickly overtaken by a squadron of cruisers, and was scuttled by her own people, who took to the boats and were saved from capture by the approach of a submarine flotilla, before which our cruisers withdrew. On Aug. 3 the destroyer *Lynx* struck a mine in the North Sea, and sank, with a loss of 66 officers and men, and on the same another Antwerp "outpost boat" was brought to action and sunk by two French destroyers off Ostend. On Oct. 25 the armoured cruiser *Argyll* ran ashore on the east coast of Scotland in heavy weather and became a total loss. She was a sister ship to the *Roxburgh*, which had been unsuccessfully torpedoed by an enemy submarine in June.

These are the main incidents of the North Sea and East Coast patrol that have been made public, though mention should be made of a unique incident which occurred on Aug. 26, when a German submarine shelled Whitehaven, Porton, and Hartington, causing little damage and no casualties. Very little has been published of the arduous and hazardous work of the mine-sweepers, which will make an epic of itself when the full story is told. Thousands of mines have been scattered in the North Sea by the enemy from raiding cruisers, innocent-looking merchantmen, and submarines, and a general idea of the effectiveness of the mine-sweepers work may be obtained from the fact that in the first six months of war we lost in home waters only four warships through their agency—*Amphion*, *Spedy*, *D. A. Moor*, and *Lynx*. A number of Distinguished Service Crosses and Distinguished Conduct Medals have been distributed among the skippers and crews of mine-sweeping trawlers.

THE SUBMARINE BLOCKADE

It has been shown that the cruiser campaign against our commerce was snuffed out without achieving any appreciable result. Another failure which the enemy was soon forced to admit was that of the submarine in its expected rôle. It was hopeless from the beginning for the enemy to look for victory in a general fleet action, and as the long-cherished idea of a surprise attack on our main squadrons had been frustrated by their timely concentration and disguise, before the outbreak of war, Germany was thrown back upon the submarine as virtually the only weapon available for wearing down our superiority by a campaign of attrition. It began with a certain amount of success, but the errors on our part which led to the sinking of the *Albatross*, *Boyle*, *Cressy*, *Hunter*, and *Formidable* were quickly remedied with the result that the submarine declined rapidly as an agent of destruction. This is briefly indicated by the following facts.—In the first five months of the war (down to Jan. 4, 1915) enemy submarines sank eight of our warships in home waters, aggregating 67,500 tons, but in the following ten months, to the end of October, they sank only five of 34,750 tons, the only regular warships being three torpedo-rafts of 250 tons all told. The principal facts in the German naval outlook after a few months of war were, therefore, that their cruisers had failed against our com-

merce, and that their submarines were being rapidly circumvented in their attacks on our warships. Out of this position there was born the "submarine blockade," designed to find profitable work for the submarines by setting them to the task in which the cruisers had been so completely beaten—the attack on British commerce. There appeared to be reason for believing that the new campaign might be accompanied by very serious results for us. Hostile cruisers on the high seas were fatally handicapped by lack of bases and even regular trade routes do not necessarily furnish a very full "bag", but submarines avoided these drawbacks. With the large cruising capacity (over 5,000 miles) possessed by modern boats, they could leave their home ports, maintain themselves for several days in the areas where all shipping routes concentrate—the mouth of the Channel, and the north and south openings of the Irish Sea—and return again to their bases when necessary for replenishing their stores and ammunition and refreshing their crews. The first merchant ship to succumb to submarine attack was the *Oltor*, sunk off the south of Norway on Oct. 20, 1914, and in the following month some were sunk in the Channel, mainly off Havre. In December Admiral von Tirpitz hinted to an American interviewer the possible effectiveness of a "submarine war against British merchant shipping," and the idea was taken up enthusiastically in the German press. On Feb. 4 (*vide Times*, Feb. 9, 1915) the German Government announced its intention to embark on such a war, it being urged in excuse that Great Britain had violated international law by interfering with neutral commerce with Germany. The vital part of the statement is reproduced below:—"To its (Germany's) regret it therefore sees itself forced to military measures aimed at England in retaliation against the English procedure. Just as England has designated the area between Scotland and Norway as an area of war, thus proceeding against the shipping of the enemy. For this purpose, beginning from Feb. 22, 1915, it will endeavour to destroy every enemy merchant ship that is found in this area of war without it always being possible to avert the peril that this threatens to persons and cargoes. Neutrals are therefore warned against further entrusting crews and passengers and cargo to such ships. Their situation is also called to the fact that it is advisable for their ships to avoid entering this area, for even though the German naval forces have instructions to avoid violence to neutral ships in so far as they are recognizable, in view of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British Government and the contingencies of naval warfare, their becoming victims of an attack directed against enemy ships cannot always be averted." The British Government, by the way, had issued no such instructions as those to which reference is made. What had happened was that after the *Lusitania* had entered the Mersey under the American flag, Sir Edward Grey had pointed out that this was a legitimate and established *ius de guerra* for a ship desirous of escaping destruction.

It is quite unnecessary to go in detail into the record of the "submarine blockade," which was nominally still in existence at the time of sending these lines to press. In the last week

of January, 1917, half a dozen merchantmen were sunk, mainly between Anglesey and the Mersey, and this was regarded as but a poor sample of what would happen when the submarines got into their stride. In point of fact, however, subsequent events showed this figure to be rather above the weekly average. The following table shows, for every successive four weeks of the "blockade," the total number of arrivals and sailings of overseas steamers (upwards of 300 tons net) of all nationalities at and from United Kingdom ports, and also the number of British vessels sunk by submarines. There is no official published record of the number of ships sunk under Allied and neutral flags.

Period (4 weeks)		Arrivals and Sailings		British Ships sunk	
Feb.	18 to Mar. 17	5,951	39		
Mar.	18 to Apr. 14	5,973	16		
Apr.	15 to May 12	5,973	15		
May	13 to June 9	5,478	20		
June	10 to July 7	5,582	25		
July	8 to Aug. 4	5,513	12		
Aug.	5 to Sept. 1	5,596	35		
Sept.	2 to Oct. 20	5,593	23		
"	30 to Oct. 20	4,146	13		

Since the week ending Oct. 20 when there were 5,593 arrivals and sailings and only one vessel sunk, the figures have not been published, so that only three weeks are covered in the last line above. According to this the number of entrances and clearances averaged 5,382 weekly, whereas in the four weeks from Oct. 2 to Oct. 20, 1914, the average was 5,364 weekly. It is important that this should be noted, because one of the avowed objects of the "blockade" was to prevent the use of British ports by shipping of any nationality whatever—a result it has distinctly failed to achieve.

The prosecution of this campaign was marked especially in its earlier stages by some of the blackest deeds that have besmirched the naval history of any nation, ancient, medieval, or modern. It was obvious, of course, that German submarines could not make prizes except in the near neighbourhood of their own ports (where prizes were hardly likely to be found), and that the campaign would have to proceed, if at all, by destruction and not by capture. That much is admitted, but everything in international law and the customs of war, whether written or unwritten, demanded that due provision should be made for respecting the rights of neutrals and the lives of all non-combatants. We had evidence before the institution of the "blockade" that these laws and customs would not be respected. On Oct. 20, 1914, the French steamer *Amiral Guéroux* was carrying over 2,000 homeless refugees from Calais to Havre when she was torpedoed in broad daylight and without warning by a German submarine. Fortunately the ship did not sink, and the loss of life was comparatively small about 40, mostly women and children, being killed. On Feb. 1 a torpedo was fired, also in broad daylight, at the British hospital ship *Ataraxia*, which was properly and unmistakably painted to indicate her mission. Only the prompt handling of the ship saved her from being struck.

For these incidents, the infamous behaviour of German submarine commanders when attacking merchantmen seems merely normal. In a large proportion of cases—far too many to mention individually—ships and fishing-boats

were attacked without the slightest warning, the first intimation of the presence of a hostile submarine being the explosion of the torpedo. By far the most terrible of such cases was that of the Cunard liner *Lusitania*. Before this ship left America on her last voyage it had been openly boasted by Germans there that she would never reach England, and many intending passengers received individual warning. She left to schedule time however with 1,857 passengers and a crew of 700, and proceeded at 21 knots as against her normal 25. On the morning of May 7, when off the Irish coast, speed was reduced to 18 knots, in order that the vessel might arrive in the Mersey at a suitable time on the following day, and she was steaming at this rate when, shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon, she was struck on the starboard side by two torpedoes fired in quick succession. Quoting from Lord Mersey's report: "Both these torpedoes were discharged by a German submarine from a distance variously estimated at from two to five hundred yards. No warning of any kind was given. It is also in evidence that shortly afterwards another torpedo from another submarine was fired at the port side of the *Lusitania*. This torpedo did not strike the ship, and the circumstance is only mentioned for the purpose of showing that perhaps more than one submarine was taking part in the attack. The *Lusitania* on being struck took a heavy list to starboard, and in less than twenty minutes she sank in deep water 1,700 men, women, and children were drowned." The German excuse for sinking the ship was that she was armed, but this was not only denied by the American customs officers who were responsible for her clearance from New York but one Gustav Stahl, who swore an affidavit that he saw four guns mounted on board pleaded guilty to a charge of perjury in New York, and was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. Some of the evidence given at the inquiry in England was of a confidential nature. The report of Lord Mersey and the assessors declared that no blame attached either to the master of the liner (Capt. W. L. Turner) or to the owners. The responsibility of the Government departments was not investigated.

Of those killed 124 were United States citizens, and the relations between that country and Germany became severely strained in consequence. American opinion had already been outraged by similar, though less catastrophic, incidents and by attacks on American ships. On March 25 the British liner *Falaba*, whose passengers and crew had been warned to get away, was torpedoed while some of the boats were still hanging from the davits or lying alongside. On April 25 the U.S. steamer *Cunawag* was hit by a bomb dropped from a German aeroplane, on May 1 the *Gulfair* (U.S.) was torpedoed off the Solles and two of the crew killed, and the *Lesanaw* (also U.S.) was sunk off the Orkneys on July 25. These and other incidents led to strong protests being sent to Berlin by the U.S. Government, but with no apparent effect until the case of the *Arabic* arose. This vessel was torpedoed without warning off the south of Ireland on Aug. 19, 1915, and sank in 11 minutes, 33 of those on board, including American subjects, being drowned. The German Government issued the excuse that the *Arabic* had tried to ram the submarine which sank her, but in response to American

representations a promise was extracted that in future no "Raider" should be attacked unless their passengers and crews had been allowed to get into "a place of safety." At the moment of writing, there has been no satisfactory definition of the words within inverted commas. The value of the promise was demonstrated on Nov. 24, when two enemy submarines shelled and torpedoed the outward-bound Italian liner *Assunta* off Gardia, sinking her, with a loss of 294 lives. The attack seems to have been entirely unprovoked, the captain of the liner asserting that he stopped his vessel immediately he recognised the hostile craft. A number of American subjects were among the killed.

Several cases have arisen in which the illegality of German attack on merchantmen was at least questionable. Among such cases were those of vessels carrying Government stores, others where vessels were called upon to stop but endeavoured to escape, and, as in the case of the *Esperanza* (the only known instance), torpedoed on Sept. 12, 1915, where a gun or guns had been mounted "for the purpose of self-defence."

THE WAR AGAINST SUBMARINES.

It goes without saying that the war against submarines has been prosecuted with vigour, but there is no real evidence as to the extent of its success beyond the poor results which enemy vessels have achieved in spite of the energy heaped to have been put into their construction. An Admiralty statement of Aug. 26, 1915, referred to German submarine losses as having been "important," and Mr. Balfour, in a letter dated Sept. 5, said that he had been "furnished" with American sources laying claim to reliable information figured them as between 30 and 60 at the beginning of October to which a German "semi-official" authority replied that they had not exceeded one-fourth of the higher figure. There is clearly no satisfaction to be obtained from an attempt to estimate the actual number, which cannot be known to our own naval authorities unless our secret service arrangements have reached an almost impossible pitch of perfection. They can only be certain of vessels captured and of those definitely located by means of wreckage in one form or another. They can know little or nothing of vessels accidentally lost through, for example, being sent to sea with imperfectly trained crews, or of those that have been destroyed through striking mines. In many cases where a submarine is known to have been damaged by gun-fire or ramming, and has disappeared beneath the surface, a doubt must necessarily exist as to whether the disappearance was voluntary or otherwise, and this cannot always be cleared up by sending down divers to investigate.

The most recent estimates of enemy losses that have been allowed to appear in this country are the following.—On Sept. 22, 1915, Mr. Hoggie said in Parliament: "Since the outbreak of war we have sunk 30 German submarines. Everybody knows this. I have mentioned it in speeches, yet the Press is not allowed to publish it. On Oct. 4 American papers, purporting to share the knowledge of the U.S. Navy Department, declared that 'between 20 and 30' had been accounted for, while the *Home Correspondent* of a Paris paper reported on Oct. 20 that Germany 'admits that 27 sub-

marines have been caught in English nets; and that 26 others were destroyed before the adoption of the net system.' One is inclined to regard the highest of these figures as being nearest the truth. Shortly before the outbreak of the war Germany was known to have 30 submarines complete or in hand, and she is believed now to possess not more than a dozen vessels capable of high sea service. Lord Jellicoe, however, suggested in July that in all probability German shipbuilding yards were concentrating on submarines to the exclusion of all other types and while the absence of any great activity at sea may be held to prove the small number available, it is within the bounds of possibility that large flotillas are being built and trained for some big movement.

The principal means employed by the Navy for fighting submarines are nets, fixed and other, and exceedingly fast motor-boats armed with a heavy steel ram and one or two 3-inch quick firing guns forward and aft. In favourable weather it has been found possible to follow the track of a submerged submarine by means of a characteristic disturbance of the surface, and this has been put to good use by destroyers and other vessels on the patrol service. Nets have been very effective, not only in trapping submarines, but in protecting certain areas against their intrusion. For instance, many months have elapsed since an enemy vessel was reported in the Channel. The submarines whose loss has been actually announced by the Admiralty are as follows:—

- U 15 Rammed by H M S *Birmingham*, Aug. 9, 1914
- " " Rammed by H M S *Bader*, Oct. 24, 1914
- U 28 Sunk off N of Scotland, Nov. 23, 1914
- " " Rammed by *95 Thoris*, Feb. 25, 1915
- U 8 Sunk by destroyers in the North, Mar. 4, 1915
- U 22 Rammed by H M S *Arct*, Mar. 20, 1915
- U 29 Rammed by a British warship. Report issued Mar. 25, 1915
- U 24 Destruction of vessel announced, June 9, 1915
- U 6 Rammed by *S 4 Cottingham*, destruction completed by patrol boats, July, 1915
- U 27 Official German report—this vessel last heard of, Aug. 10, 1915
- " " Bombed and sunk by aeroplane off Iceland, Aug. 26, 1915

An asterisk indicates that the German authorities issued a denial of the British claim. U 29 had on board Commander Otto Weddigen, who was in command of the U 9 when that vessel sank the *Hugor*, *Aboukir*, and *Cressy*. In addition to the above, a large number of French and some Russian claims have been made, but in no single instance has the number of the German boat been given.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC

Down to the summer of 1915 naval events in the Baltic were of the usual spasmodic character, and the Germans lost several torpedo-craft in their operations against Libau and Windau, either through mines or hostile submarines. The armored cruiser *Friedrich Carl* (8,565 tons) was authoritatively reported to have been mined

and sunk in November, 1914, and on Jan. 25, the light cruiser *Gazelle* (3,500 tons) was torpedoed by a submarine in the southern part of the sea and, it is believed, totally disabled. A number of British submarines had made their way into the Baltic in the autumn of 1914, and the *Gazelle* is understood to have been their first victim. The Germans occupied Libau on May 8, and thereafter directed their efforts towards securing the sea control of the coast at least as far as the northern shores of the Gulf of Riga. On June 6 the Russian mine layer *Yemsa* (2,500 tons) was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine, but less than a month later this loss was amply offset. On July 2 an action was fought between squadrons of Russian and German cruisers off the island of Gotland, with the result that the German mine-laying cruiser *Albatross* (2,500 tons) was driven ashore and destroyed, a torpedo boat being also reported sunk. The Russians sustained no loss. On the same day a British submarine under the orders of (Commander) Max Horton torpedoed and sank the German battleship *Pommern* (23,000 tons) off Danzig Bay, this being the heaviest single-ship loss apart from the *Blucher*, thus far sustained by the enemy. In August the German Fleet made a determined effort to secure the control of the Gulf of Riga. It is impossible yet to arrive at the details of the fighting or even of the losses, since the Russian official reports are in many places contradictory and in most are flatly denied by the Germans. There is no doubt, however, that the fighting lasted Aug. 26 and 27 as well as severe if intermittent or that the expedition ended in a dead failure for the enemy. The Russians admit the loss of the gunboat *Sternik* (800 tons) while the Germans claim to have destroyed also a sister ship (*Kornitz*) and a large destroyer. The official Russian report states that two cruisers, and at least eight torpedo vessels, belonging to the enemy were either sunk or put out of action, but the German losses only to two torpedo boats—one mined and one stranded. The battle cruiser *Moltke* while patrolling outside the Gulf, was torpedoed by a British submarine under (Commander) Noel Lawrence, but the first official Russian statement that the vessel was sunk turned out to be an exaggeration.

On Aug. 29 the British submarine *E23*, (Lieutenant) Commander Geoffrey Layton, ran aground on the Danish island of Votholm in attempting to enter the Baltic, and, while thus lying in neutral territorial waters, was made the object of a disastrous attack by German torpedo boats. While three small Danish warships were lying close to the submarine two German vessels approached, and one of them, holding a signal discharged a torpedo at the submarine from a distance of 300 yards before there was time to raise the flag. The German boat then opened fire with her guns, and when the submarine being down in fire and aft the commander ordered the crew to abandon her, the Germans fired on them with machine-guns and shrapnel until the Danish vessels were able to intercept themselves for the defense of the helpless men. Fifteen men were killed in this attack, which ranks among the foulest of German war atrocities.

After their failure at Riga the Germans withdrew to their own waters, having failed to secure the command of the sea against a vastly inferior enemy. In October British and Russian submarines began to apply the principles of the

"submarine blockade" to German shipping to the southern waters of the Baltic, and with such effect that some 25 enemy steamers trading between Swedish and German ports, were sunk between the 15th and the end of the month. Evidently the moral of the German merchant service and mercantile community was unable to stand the strain of this sort of thing, for the latest information to hand at the moment of writing is that all the affected traffic has been suspended. These submarine operations have had an important effect on the military situation on the north-eastern front, making it impossible for the Germans to supply their armies by sea, and compelling them to depend upon the very inadequate railroad facilities. The hostile advance on Riga has thus been severely checked if not altogether defeated.

A further important material success was scored by one of our submarines on Oct. 23, when the armoured cruiser *Prinz Adalbert* was torpedoed and sunk off Libau, only a very few being saved out of a nominal crew of 557. The cruiser *Undine* was sunk by a British submarine on Nov. 7 while engaged on escort duties. (Continued torpedo-craft as to which details are unreliable, and assuming that no German cruisers were lost at Riga in August (which is improbable) the Russian and German losses in the Baltic down to Nov. 20, 1915, were as follows:—

Russian *Paftadi* (armoured cruiser) 1 cruiser (mine layer), and *Sternik* (gunboat). Total tons 21,576.

German *Pommern* (battleship) *Friedrich Carl* and *Prinz Adalbert* (armoured cruisers), *Neckarburg*, *Undine* and *Gazelle* (light cruisers), and *Albatross* (mine layer). Total tons, 41,425.

THE MEDITERRANEAN

Apart from the operations connected with the attack on the Dardanelles and the Gallipoli Peninsula comparatively little of naval importance has occurred in the Mediterranean since the escape of the *Gotha* and *Blenda* from Messina in August, 1914, until the entry of Italy into the war the task of containing the Austrian Fleet fell upon the French Navy under Adm. Hime de Lapeyrolle, who, owing to ill health, was succeeded in October by Vice Adm. Pauline d'Amouet. No Austrian forces other than submarines were encountered after August 1914, but several under-water attacks were made on the patrolling squadrons. The battleship *Jessé Bart* was struck by a torpedo in December, but without suffering serious damage, but on the night of April 25 the armoured cruiser *Léon Gambetta* (11,500 tons) was sunk in the Straits of Otranto. Our allies also lost the destroyer *Daguet* (mined) and the submarine *Cuvier*, captured while endeavouring to get into Pola.

Italy declared war on Austria on May 23, and shortly afterwards took over from France the responsibility for looking after the Austrian Fleet, the Commander-in-Chief being the Duke of Abruzzi. For a few days there was a good deal of hostile activity between Pola on the one hand and Brindisi and Venice on the other resulting in the loss of the Italian destroyers *Turbin* and damage to Austrian cruisers and torpedo-craft. Subsequently, however, matters settled down to the position usual when unequal fleets are matched, the Italian Fleet maintaining the command of the Adriatic and running the risks to which a

patrolling force in such conditions is always exposed. On June 28 the submarine *Méduse* was torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine—an incident remarkable as being the first on record of any encounter between underwater craft. Another notable occurrence in which an Italian submarine figured was the experience of the *Narvide*, which, officially reported as lost on Aug. 22, arrived in port after having lain at the bottom with disabled engines and in complete darkness for 70 hours. July was a particularly costly month for the Italian Navy, the armoured cruiser *Admiral* (20,525 tons) being torpedoed and sunk while on patrol duty on the 25th, and the *Gorizia* (7,524 tons) ten days later. In the following month the Austrian submarines U 3 and U 12 were sunk in the Adriatic, the former by a French destroyer, and on Sept. 27 the Italian battleship *Benetio* was caught fire and was sunk in Brindisi Harbour with a proportion of her crew. reckoning by the proportion of losses inflicted to losses sustained, the Austrian Fleet has so far been the most successful of all engaged in the war, its Adriatic record being the loss of the *Zenta* (5,522 tons), against the sinking of three French and Italian warships of 22,527 tons. Torpedo-destroyers are not included in these figures.

THE DARDANELLES

Although there are many phases of the war that offer ample ground for criticism of the British Government, the essence of all incapacity and lack of foresight seems to have been concentrated in the eastern Mediterranean. The dismal story—three sides—political, naval, and military—and all are interdependent but it is the naval side alone with which we are at present concerned. The trouble with Turkey began when the British Government took over the battleship *Osman I*, building on the Tyne (now H.M.S. *Agamemnon*), Turkey regarding this as an unfriendly act. Unfortunately this was followed within a week by the arrival of the *Gediz* and *Brestis* in the Dardanelles upon which the Turkish Government 'bought' the two ships to fill the gap in their defences caused by the retention here of the *Osman I*. The escape of these ships from Mesinas was perhaps the main factor in deciding the attitude of Turkey. The German admirals and men remained on Turkey capable of handling the ships but before August was out it was clear that the control of the Ottoman naval and military forces was passing rapidly into German hands and active preparations were discovered for harassing the Dardanelles by means of mine fields for carrying on warlike operations in Asia Minor and Persia, and for fomenting trouble in Egypt and India. Many open acts of war were committed, culminating in a raid on Odessa on Oct. 29, 1914, by two or three Turkish torpedo-boats. On the following day the Russian, French and British Ambassadors at Constantinople applied for their passports.

Operations were begun by a brief bombardment of the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles on Nov. 3 by a combined British and French squadron, and various ports on the Asian coast were also shelled. Then followed a period of quiet, to be broken on December 22 by a most daring piece of work on the part of submarine B 22 (Lieut. W. L. Holbrook), which, fighting against the swift current that runs

through the Straits and successfully negotiating five rows of mines torpedoed and sank the Turkish battleship *Messoudiah* at her moorings. This was the first of a great series of successes our submarines were to gain in these waters, and Lieut. Holbrook was deservedly awarded the V.C. The French submarine *Sighe*, which attempted to get through in January, was disabled through striking the bottom, and, rising to the surface, was sunk by her crew to prevent her falling into the hands of the Turks. The naval bombardment was renewed on Feb. 25, assisted by aerial scouts from the seaplane mother ship *Ark Royal*, and on the 26th the *Queen Elizabeth* was in action for the first time, her 15 inch shells kicking up plenty of dust, whatever may have been their effect on the forts against which they were directed. Considerable success was achieved however, and demolition parties were put ashore to complete the work of the guns against four forts that were silenced. Mine-sweepers were then sent to work inside the Straits, the watchmen following close behind them, and it rather seemed that the forcing of the passage was going to be a fairly simple affair.

March 28 however, brought a sad disillusionment. Two days before, Vice Admiral B. H. Carden, who had been incapacitated by illness, was succeeded in command of the Anglo-French fleet by Vice Admiral J. M. de Robeck, and the latter in pursuance of instructions from home, at once organised a violent assault with the apparent object of forcing a way through at once. There is still some doubt as to the origin of Admiral de Robeck's instructions. It was at first stated and accepted that Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord, expressed strong disapproval to Mr. Churchill and that the latter failed to communicate the Admiral's views to the Cabinet when the question was under discussion. On Nov. 5 however Mr. Asquith declared that the attack was ordered 'notwithstanding some doubts and hesitations' present in the mind of Lord Fisher, so that the Government, it would appear, decided on the assault against the known opinions of their principal naval adviser. It was duly begun at 20.45 on Mar. 28. In the early afternoon the French battleship *Revenge* (21,243 tons) was struck by a mine and sank in three minutes with the great bulk of her crew. At four o'clock the British battleship *Irresistible* (25,000 tons) was similarly damaged, followed two hours later by the *Ocean* (22,525 tons). Both vessels sank after the majority of their crews had been safely taken off. Several other ships were damaged including the French battleships *Gaulois* and *Suffren*, and the British battleship *Indefatigable* which narrowly escaped total destruction. The damage to the forts was described as trifling in the official Turkish and German reports.

The communications of the British Admiralty dealing with this attack ended with the assertion that the operations were continuing. 'ample naval and military forces being available on the spot.' This was a mis-statement, and it was not until April 22 that the attack was renewed with any vigour and the first bodies of troops established ashore. The story of the landing cannot be told in any detail. It was covered by a powerful naval force, and from end to end is a record of unexampled heroism and terrible loss of life. The enemy had had many months' warning of our intentions, and had prepared

accordingly the few available landing places being dominated by guns and entrenchments and rendered still more difficult of access by barbed wire entanglements having been laid for some distance out to sea for the purpose of impeding boats and holding up the men as they attempted to wade ashore. The story of the *River Clyde* is an epic of gallantry in itself. The transport was on shore, the intention being to form a bridge of lighters between her and the beach, over which the troops could land, but first of all the bridge failed properly to cover the distance and several heroic attempts to complete it were frustrated by the murderous fire kept up by the enemy. At last, however it was successfully accomplished, and the nature of the task is evidenced by the fact that no fewer than five Victoria Crosses were awarded in connection with this incident alone.

The work of the Navy on this occasion, and indeed throughout the whole of the combined operations at the Dardanelles, was aptly summed up by Sir Ian Hamilton in the phrase that it had been "both father and mother to the Army." No ships were lost during the first landing but on the night of May 12 while the battleship *Gotha* was in the *Chants* supporting the right flank of the French forces, she was attacked and sunk by the Turkish destroyer *Maurinet-Millet* about 500 lives being lost. At this time the presence of hostile submarines was reported in the eastern Mediterranean, and very soon these vessels began seriously to interfere with the operations. At the first hint of them the whole system of transporting troops from Lemnos to Gallipoli had to be recast while some of the more modern warships, including the *Queen Elizabeth* class sent home, but on May 25 the battleship *Tirpitz* (12,000 tons) was torpedoed and sunk and two days later, the *Mars* (14,000 tons) but more victims from the point of view of the loss of life involved was the sinking of the transport *Amiral Ketchik* on Aug. 14, with the loss of about 2,000 men. It was the first instance of a successful attack on a troopship since the beginning of the war though another—the *Ramses*—was sunk off the south of Greece by gunfire from an enemy submarine and a third—the *Warrington*—by a torpedo in October. The loss of life in these cases being about 300 and 200 respectively. In November further submarine attacks on transports in the Mediterranean were announced the *Guthrie* having been torpedoed on Sept. 2, but not sunk (32 lives lost) and the *African* shelled (data unspecified), with 53 killed. The almost perfect measures of protection adopted for coast-guarded traffic are unfortunately impossible in the wide waters of the Mediterranean. A Turkish torpedo boat had attacked the transport *Maunton* on April 17 but her torpedoes missed their mark though 22 men were drowned through the capsizing of boat.

The work of our own submarines in this region has been particularly brilliant especially since the initial difficulties, natural and other of getting through the Dardanelles Straits are realized. On May 25 it was announced that Lieutenant Boyle (E 14) had been awarded the V.C. for entering the Sea of Marmora on April 27, and, in spite of great navigational difficulties and hostile patrols, sinking two Turkish gunboats and a large military transport. On June 25 Lieutenant M. E. Rowlett (E 11) was awarded the V.C. for destroying a gunboat, three trans-

ports, one ammunition ship and three store ships, besides driving a fourth storeship ashore. On Aug. 8 the Turkish battleship *Barbaros* (9,000 tons) was sunk by a British submarine whose identity has not yet been announced and a similar reference has been preserved regarding the vessels responsible for much havoc, besides that recorded, among Turkish shipping in the Sea of Marmora. Down to Oct. 25, 1915, our submarines had sunk or damaged a total of 2 battleships, 2 gunboats, a torpedo-boat, 8 transports, and 27 supply ships.

This work has not been carried out without loss. The E 15 grounded on Kephas Point on April 25, under the fire of hostile batteries, and had to be abandoned by those of her crew who survived. It was determined that the boat should not fall into the hands of the Turks, and on the night of the 26th two pocket boats went up the *Narista*, and, in spite of heavy fire, succeeded in destroying her by means of a torpedo. Lieutenant M. H. Robinson, who was in charge, was specially promoted for this service. The Australian submarine A 5 was lost on April 22, her crew being taken prisoner, the French lost the *Joué* (mined) on May 1, the *Varville* (believed to have been in action with a German submarine) on July 25 and the *Turquoise* at the end of October, and our E 7 was destroyed early in September.

The Russian Fleet had little difficulty in commanding the Black Sea, where from time to time large numbers of small Turkish vessels have been destroyed. Considerable interest has centered in the doings of the *Armen*, which, if printed report could be trusted, has been sunk several times, dismantled, and converted into a hospital ship. She was however, reported to be cruising in the Black Sea as recently as October.

THE NAVAL AIR SERVICE

Although an extremely youthful organization, the R. N. Air Service has done remarkably good work in the war. Sections have been detailed to accompany the Expeditionary Forces to France and the Dardanelles, some are in company with the Navy Fleet in special seaplane-carrying ships while others are distributed along the coast and inland for defense against aerial incursions. Successful aerial attacks, starting from land bases, have been made upon Zeppelin sheds at Düsseldorf (Sept. 2, 1915), Friedrichshafen (Nov. 25, 1915), and Evert (June 7, 1915) airships and factories being damaged or destroyed on each occasion. Frequent raids have also been made upon Belgian ports in German occupation and which are being used for the construction of submarines and torpedo craft. On Feb. 4, 1915, 34 aeroplanes bombarded Bingen, Zebruggen, Blankenberge, and Ostend and four days later 48 machines carried out a similar expedition, eight of them being French. Several other such expeditions resulted in serious damage both to shipyards and to the vessels building or berthed in them. Only one attack has been made from the sea. This was on Dec. 25, 1914, when special "carriers" steamed with seven seaplanes to the vicinity of Heligoland and launched the aircraft against German warships lying off Cuxhaven. The extent of the damage inflicted is unknown, but the incident is noteworthy in many ways. The cruisers and destroyers conveying the aircraft were attacked by submarines and Zeppelins,

the former being unsuccessful and the latter easily driven off. Hostile airplanes also attacked, but were equally unsuccessful. Three of our airplanes and their pilots were picked up on their return by the cruisers, three other pilots were taken on board submarines after sinking their airplanes, and the seventh, owing to engine trouble, had to descend before reaching our ships but was picked up by a Dutch trawler.

The honour of being the first to destroy a Zeppelin in flight was worthily won by a British naval aviator and was thus described by the Admiralty: "June 7, 1915.—At 2 o'clock this morning Flight-Sub-Lieut. R. A. F. Warneford attacked a Zeppelin in the air between Ghent and Brussels at 6,000 feet. He dropped six bombs, and the airship exploded fell to the ground, and burnt for a considerable time. The force of the explosion caused the Zeppelin's engine to turn upside down. The pilot succeeded in righting the machine but had to make a forced landing in the enemy's country; however, he was able to restart his engine, and returned safely to the aerodrome. Lieut. Warneford received a telegram from the King, in which His Majesty conferred the VC upon him, but the gallant pilot was unfortunately killed a few days later while testing a new machine. In Paris Reference has already been made to the sinking of a German submarine on Aug. 26 by bombs dropped from an aeroplane. The pilot on this occasion was Squadron-Commander A. W. Burgess, on Aug. 26, 1915, Flight-Commander C. E. H. Edwards bombed and sank a Turkish transport in the Dardanelles.

The foregoing incident must be regarded as typifying the offensive work of the Naval Air Service. It is unfortunate that it has not been correspondingly successful in defence. More than a score of aeroplanes were shot down by Zeppelins, on other dirigible airplanes have been made on England and several upon London and its environs, considerable loss of life and damage to property being caused. The Censorship is especially severe where air raids are concerned, but it can at least be said that the difficulties in the way of bringing down airships at night are very great indeed, and have always been so regarded by those having any real acquaintance with the problems of aerial warfare. The aerial defence of London has been in the hands of the Navy since the beginning of the war, and consists of coastal and inland seaplanes and aeroplane stations, motorised with anti-aircraft guns, and searchlights and guns around and within the metropolis itself. Rear Admiral (1) Viscount Lee was appointed Director of Air Services (succeeding Commodore M. F. Bucker who had been Director of the Air Department and was now appointed Superintendent of Aircraft Construction), while Admiral Sir Percy Keefe was given charge of the anti-aircraft guns of the capital. The new arrangements have not yet been tested, nor indeed has there been time for many new arrangements to be made.

LACEDRAL WORK OF THE FLEET

Much of the active work of the Navy in the first fifteen months of war has taken the form of giving assistance to military operations. This phase of fleet service is represented by the shepherding of our armies landed at the Dardanelles

and Salonika, by the incessant bombardment of the Turkish positions in Gallipoli and the frequent shelling of the German lines and bases on the Belgian coast. These operations have led to the revival of a type of warship that came into existence with the American Civil War and, in various forms, remained a naval fashion until near the end of last century. This is the 'monitor,' a vessel characterized in the main by a shallow draught and heavy armament allowing it to work close up to the coast line and to inflict the greatest possible amount of damage when it gets there. The Navy had none of these vessels when the war started, but three small river service craft building here for Brazil were taken over, and since then mountains of various types have been added to the Fleet at a rapid rate. Their armaments varying from the largest guns yet in naval use down to the 6-inch quick-firer. In these vessels speed is an unimportant factor and the space saved in engine power has been devoted to increasing their protection against torpedo attack. The plan generally followed is to build an external hull several feet away from the hull proper and to fill the intervening space with some shock-absorbing material whose nature cannot be specified. The gunship has allowed these vessels to be described as 'torpedo proof,' but it would be premature to accept that description until they have been tested by torpedo attack. Monitors have already done exceedingly good work at the Dardanelles on the east coast of Africa and on the Bulgarian and Belgian coasts and there are other tasks that may be found for them before the war is over.

There is also much that still has to be told of the already mentioned service rendered by naval officers and men in various theatres of war—in West and Central Africa, on the Tiber and Euphrates, and in Serbia, where a British naval brigade did much to hold the Danube against the common enemy. Lieut. (1) C. L. Kerr has been awarded the D.S.O. for his services against Austrian monitors on the Danube, and the work of the Navy in that region was of sufficient importance to demand the presence of Rear Admiral F. C. J. Troubridge for its direction.

A tremendous amount of work has naturally fallen upon the Admiralty Transport Department where Mr. (1) Sir Thomas Thomson succeeded Rear Admiral H. W. Murray as Director in December, 1914. In his speech of Nov. 2, 1915, Mr. Asquith gave the following figures of its work: "Since the war began the Transport Department, for the Army alone, have carried a 500,000 officers and men and 500,000 sick and wounded and stores. They have carried further 5,000,000 tons of stores and munitions, and 800,000 horses, mules, and camels. These figures are exclusive of millions of tons of stores, mainly coal and oil which have been carried by the Navy for Allied Governments. These stupendous operations involved the appropriation of a large proportion of the merchantable marine, and the complaints of the interests concerned that the best use was not being made of the tonnage became so insistent that in November it was decided to secure the further co-operation of practical shipping men. Down to the end of the fifteenth month of the war the loss of life incurred in the transport service was less than one in a thousand of those carried, the only

vessels sunk—all in the eastern Mediterranean—being the *Bombardier*, *Marcelle*, and *Rosmarie*. Only five lives are known to have been lost on transports in home waters, this being when the *Wauquier* was torpedoed (but not sunk) in April, 1915.

THE PROPECT AT SEA

The main interest of the naval situation naturally centres in the question as to whether, and if so, when, the German Fleet will 'come out' and directly challenge our own main squadrons for the command of the sea. It is, of course, quite impossible to answer such a question with any more approaching authority, but there are certain facts available which have an important bearing upon it. At the outbreak of war the combined strength of the allied European Powers in complete ships of the Dreadnought type was 35, as against a German Austria total of 24. The number of vessels under construction, however, was no less than 40 in the case of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, while Germany and Austria together mustered only six vessels in hand. It will therefore be seen that by the time the vessels building at the beginning of the war are completed, the superiority of the Allies will have increased from 35 ships against 24 to 78 ships against 30, the proportionate advantage rising from 25 to 2 to 2½. It is thus reasonable to assume that if the enemy's fleet did not think it advisable to 'come out' against the original odds, it is very unlikely to do so after they have been very nearly doubled. Without at any time believing in the power of their fleet to meet and beat the British in a stand-up fight, the enemy trusted largely in the ability of their destroyer flotillas to diminish our superiority or even to wipe it out altogether by means of a sudden attack made coincidentally with or prior to the declaration of war. This was frustrated by the disappearance of the main battle squadrons of the British Fleet six days before the actual outbreak of war, and the enemy then, with much apparent confidence, transferred his faith to the 'war of attrition'. It is impossible to arrive at a reasonably correct idea of the progress which this campaign has made, because the addition of fighting power has been many times greater than its depletion. We have, for instance, lost seven pre-Dreadnought battleships while Germany has lost only one. But between the outbreak of war and the end of 1915 we should have added 23 Dreadnoughts to our fleet in commission (21 of them armed with 15-in guns), against a German addition of three, two carrying weapons of this calibre.

The British Fleet, besides being reinforced by an enormous number of ships taken from the mercantile marine, has been strengthened by many scores of vessels built to meet the special needs of the war. Only two types of these craft have been mentioned to the public—monitors of three grades armed respectively with 6-in., 8-in. and 14-in guns, and fast motor boats for the hunting of submarines. There are other types whose characteristics will presumably be allowed to filter through slowly to the public, while our torpedo flotillas have been augmented at a really phenomenal rate. Many submarines, too, have been put together in Canadian yards and sent across the Atlantic to reinforce our flotillas in European waters.

What is going on behind the veil that shields

the German shipyards from view we do not know. It is obvious that the enemy has nothing to gain, save perhaps from the post-bellum point of view by building Dreadnoughts, since nothing he can do can appreciably affect the huge balance against him. In all probability his shipyards are concentrating upon *monitors* craft—torpedo-boats, destroyers, and submarines—but even so the first fifteen months of the war contain nothing to suggest that there will be able to exercise anything approaching a vital influence on its ultimate decision. In such an area as that to which our main fleets are necessarily confined opportunities for successful work on the part of hostile submarines and swift moving torpedo-craft are bound to occur frequently, and to be taken advantage of occasionally—but it seems safe to believe that in spite of dangers that must always exist the British Navy has now every possible development well prepared for, and that its supremacy will remain unchallenged, and probably unchallenged, save by small craft down to the end of the war. The alternative confronting Germany is either to let us command the seas while her fleet lies safe in its harbours, or let us go on commanding them after her fleet has been destroyed.

(GERMANY'S) AMBITIONS

On several occasions German publicists and prominent business men have given to the world the apparently authorized views of German naval policy. It seems not to be essential to the enemy's ambitions that he should command the sea. The Kaiser's famous dictum, 'The trident must be in our fist' is no longer representative. Herr Jagow has declared that all Germany wants is the 'freedom of the seas'. He hopes that the day is not far distant when our powerful trading ships shall be allowed to plough their waters and when nothing shall be allowed to interfere with them. It is scarcely necessary to point out the dangerousness of this attitude. Germany has found in war even peace that she is handicapped by not being able to dominate the seas and it is therefore hardly suggested on her behalf that the possibility of naval dominance should be removed altogether. The demand for the 'freedom of the seas' is a demand for the abolition of navies and for the removal of the principal obstacle which stands between Germany and world dominion. No more indurated suggestion could well be made and it is to be regretted that the British Government has expressed its willingness to discuss the matter after the war. If in this war the seas had been unrestrictively free to all nations the conflict would have been decided against us long ago.

The views of Herr Ballin head of the Hamburg America Line, and a personal friend of the Kaiser, are quite as startling in their way. Addressing a meeting of Hamburg shippers in October, 1915, he demanded for Germany, not only the freedom of the seas, but also 'naval bases at the entrance and at the exit of the (English) Channel and strong bases overseas'. He did not specify on which side of the Channel he wanted his bases, though he would probably be as well satisfied with Plymouth as with Cherbourg, or with Dover as with Calais. When a man of the status of Herr Ballin talks in this way, however, no room is left for doubt as to the aggressive naval aim with which Germany entered on the war. Unquestionably Germany

is severely handicapped by having all her ports in a bay that is so excellently shadowed by the British Isles. It is equally unquestionably the vital interest of the British people to see that the war, so far as the sea is concerned, ends where it began, with the open German coast confined between the Ems and the island of Sylt, and with the freedom of the seas remaining the prerogative of the nation having the strength to command them.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY

THE United States, as the only neutral naval Power of importance, is the only one whose progress during the past year is either interesting or available for record. The events of the war, and in particular the constantly recurring diplomatic disputes with Germany have led to a noteworthy revival of interest in national defence, the principal result of which is to be seen in the programme which Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, proposes to recommend to Congress. This programme covers the laying down of the following ships between 1917 and 1921—

Battleships 2 each year
 Battle-Cruisers 2 in 1917 and 1920, 1 in 1919 and 1921, none in 1918
 Scout Cruisers 3 in 1917, 1 in 1918, 1 in 1919, 1920, and 1921
 Destroyers 15 in 1917, 10 in 1918, 1920, and 1921, 5 in 1919
 Fleet Submarines 4 in 1917, 4 in 1918, 1 in 1919, 1920, and 1921
 Coast Submarines 25 in 1917, 15 in 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921
 Gunboats 1 in 1917, 1 in 1918, none in other years
 Hospital Ship 1 in 1917
 Ammunition Ships 1 in 1920 and 1921
 Fuel Oil Ships 1 in 1918, 1 in 1920
 Repair Ship 1 in 1921

It should be noted that 1917 in the above list means the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1917, and so on. The programme outlined represents an estimated outlay of about £65,000,000 down to 1921, while the adoption of Mr. Daniels' scheme would entail an expenditure for all naval purposes of more than £43,000,000 sterling in the year ending June 30, 1917, which is an increase of £13,000,000 over the present year and only £1,000,000 short of the British vote in 1914-15. It is proposed that the battle-cruisers shall be "nearly 800 feet long (the British *Leon* is 650 feet), and that they shall have a minimum speed of 32 knots, as compared with the *Leon's* designed 28. The scout cruisers will be designed for only 20 knots (as compared with the 20 of the British *Arcturion* class), "endurance rather than excessive speed being the object sought." The average cost of the battle-cruisers is set down at 17,000,000 dollars (about £3,500,000 sterling), as compared with the *Leon's* £5,000,000, and of the scout cruisers at 6,000,000 dollars, or about three times the cost of the *Arcturion*. It is proposed to increase the personnel by 15,000 men.

During the past year there have been passed

into service the battleships *Nebraska* and *Oklahoma*, which, like their immediate predecessors the *New York* and *Texas*, are armed with ten 14-inch guns. In the later ships, however, the forward and after turrets mount three guns apiece, so that the ten are accommodated in four turrets instead of five. They are also fitted to burn oil fuel exclusively, having storage capacity for about 600,000 gallons. The later battleships in hand will all carry twelve 14-inch guns in four triple turrets. Their names and degree of completion on October 1, 1915, are shown below—

<i>Princess of Wales</i>	85 per cent
<i>Arizona</i>	72 "
<i>Idaho</i>	45 "
<i>Mississippi</i>	30 "
<i>Olympic</i>	(laid down Oct. 14, 1915)

The two battleships authorized in March, 1915, have not been ordered at the moment of writing. They will be similar to the above, carrying the same armament on a displacement of about 30,000 tons, and having a length of 600 feet. They are known for the present as No. 43 and No. 44. The six destroyers authorized at the same time have been named *Manhattan*, *Houston*, *Danvers*, *Allen*, *Wilkes*, and *Sherr*. They will be 255 feet in length, with a displacement of 1,225 tons and a nominal speed of 30 knots (oil fuel only), and will carry four 4-in. and two anti-aircraft guns, and four triple torpedo tubes— that is twelve tubes in all. This is a phenomenal torpedo armament. No British destroyer laid down before the war had more than four tubes. Contracts for these boats were placed on Oct. 18, 1915, as also were those for sixteen coast submarines. These average 300 tons submerged displacement with speeds of 24 knots on the surface and 12 under water, accommodation for 20 men, and a cruising capacity of 30 days. The immediate objective of American naval policy is to ensure that after the war the United States Fleet shall be second only to the British (outranking Great Britain and Germany), and also ignoring the new American programme, the number of Dreadnoughts built building and immediately projected by the principal naval Powers is as follows—United States, 17; France, 16; Italy, 10; Russia, 12; Japan, 14. There is, therefore, still the prospect of a close struggle for second place—or third, if the German fleet should survive the war.

JAPAN—Little is known of the progress of the Japanese Navy, but the following facts are available—The battle-cruisers *Hagari*, *Haremsu*, and *Arakawa* have been passed into commission, they are sister ships to the British-built *Kongo*, carrying eight 14-in. and sixteen 6-in. guns on a displacement of 27,000 tons with a nominal speed of 27 knots. The battleships under construction are the *Fuso*, launched in Feb., 1914, and believed to be completed, the *Fusashiro*, launched in Nov., 1915, and the *Ise* and *Hyuga*, laid down in May, 1915. It is believed that all are of the same type as the *Fuso*, which carries twelve 14-in. and sixteen 6-in. guns on a displacement of 30,000 tons. The estimates for 1915 also provide for laying down four destroyers of 1,000 tons (two to be built in England), four smaller destroyers, and two submarines.

A Naval Biographical Index.

The following notes relate to some of the senior officers who have distinguished themselves in the war, or who hold important appointments. The date following the name is that of the officer's birth.

Allen, Capt. J. D. (1873) A torpedo specialist, who has received the C. B. for his services in command of H. M. S. *Kent* at the Falklands.

Ensign Vice-Adm. (retired) R. H. S. (1866) Commanded the Dover Patrol, and was the first inspecting Captain of submarines and the first officer to command H. M. S. *Thetis* in 1917.

Ballard Rear-Adm. G. A. (1865) Is Admiral of Patrols, commanding admirably the torpedo-craft which prior to the war, were not attached to the First Fleet.

Beatty Vice-Adm. S. D. (1872) Reached flag rank at the extremely early age of 38 and has commanded the First Battle Cruiser Squadron since before the war.

Brook Rear-Adm. D. H. (1866) Commanded the battle-cruiser *Princess Royal* in the North Sea actions of Aug. 24, 1914, and Jan. 24, 1915, and received the C. B. for the latter service. Now flies his flag under Sir D. Beatty.

Burney Vice-Adm. Sir (1855) Has had much experience in war and the command of fleets and is second in command of the Main Fleet.

Callaghan Adm. Sir G. A. (1825) Commanded the Home Fleet down to the outbreak of the war, and has served longer afloat as a flag officer than any other on the active list. Is now Commander-in-Chief at the Nile.

De Robeck Vice-Adm. (acting) J. M. (1865) Was first to hold appointment of Admiral of Patrols, and on Mar. 25, 1915, took command of the combined squadron at the Dardanelles in succession to Vice-Adm. S. H. Gordon.

Dreyer, Capt. T. C. (1875) A leading gunnery expert, who commands H. M. S. *Iron Duke*, and is Flag Captain to Sir John Jellicoe.

Fox, Capt. C. H. (1872) Was in command of H. M. S. *Amphion* when that vessel was mined, and of *Indra* when four German destroyers were sunk off the Dutch coast in October, 1914.

Glasgow, Capt. J. C. T. (1871) Commanded H. M. Australian ship *Nydaw* when that vessel destroyed the *Emden*. Was awarded the C. B. for this service.

Goodenough, Commodore W. E. (1866) Commanded the First Light Cruiser Squadron, H. M. S. *Southampton*, and rendered in valuable service in the North Sea actions of Aug. 24, 1914, and Jan. 24, 1915.

Hall, Commodore V. S. (1867) An experienced submarine officer who is now at the head of the submarine service.

Hall, Capt. W. R. (1870) Commanded the battle-cruiser *Queen Mary* in the early stages of the war, and is now Director of the Intelligence Division of the War Staff.

Hood Rear-Adm. the Hon. H. L. A. (1850) Commanded the Anglo-French Fleet which landed the Germans on the Belgian coast in Oct. Nov., 1914, and now holds a more important appointment in a battle-cruiser squadron.

Hope, Capt. O. P. W. (1866) First captain of H. M. S. *Queen Elizabeth* and for some time Flag-Captain to Adm. de Robeck at the Dardanelles.

Jackson Adm. Sir H. B. (1825) First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, an officer of high scientific attainments who has been President of the War College and Chief of the Admiralty Staff.

Jackson, Capt. J. (1868) Saw a good deal of the Russo-Japanese War, was the first Director of the Intelligence Division of the War Staff, and now directs the Operations Division.

Jellicoe Adm. Sir J. R. (1859) A gunnery specialist, was Second Sea Lord at the outbreak of the war when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, now sometimes called the Main or Grand Fleet.

Kelly, Capt. W. A. H. (1872) Commanded the light cruiser *Glasgow* when that vessel shadowed the *Gotha* and *Boecklin* from Malta to the Dardanelles. Awarded the C. B. for this.

Kyes, Commodore R. I. H. (1872) Was head of the submarine service at the outbreak of the war and was subsequently appointed Chief of Staff to Adm. de Robeck at the Dardanelles. Later, as Captain H. M. S. *Indefatigable*, this officer has been twice honoured for war services, receiving the C. B. and the D. S. O., and being specially promoted to his present rank.

Lewis Adm. Sir R. S. (1854) Is senior officer on the coast of Scotland, with headquarters at Rosyth, and was the first to be appointed to that post.

Lucy, Capt. John (1870) Commanding H. M. S. *Glasgow*, was awarded the C. B. for service in the actions off Iceland and the Falklands.

Madley Vice-Adm. (acting) E. (1866) Is Chief of the Staff to Sir John Jellicoe, whose brother-in-law he is.

Oliver Vice-Adm. (acting) H. F. (1865) Was Director of the Intelligence Division of the War Staff at the outbreak of the war, and became Chief of the Staff in November, 1914.

Scott Adm. (retired) Sir P. M. (1875) Was recalled from retirement for special service at the Admiralty in November, 1914, and in September, 1915, was put in command of the anti-aircraft gun-defending London.

Sturdee Vice-Adm. Sir P. D. (1865) Was Chief of the Admiralty War Staff at the outbreak of the war and took command in November, 1914, of the squadron which was concerned in dealing with the German force under von Spee. Now commands a battle squadron in the Main Fleet.

Sueller, Commodore M. F. (1872) The first inspecting Captain of Aircraft and the first Director of the Air Dept. at the Admiralty. Was appointed to be Superintendent of Aircraft Construction in Sept., 1915.

Tyrwhitt, Commodore R. J. (1857) Was Commanded the destroyer flotillas attached to the First Fleet since Dec. 1913. His flagship, the *Archipelago*, has earned much distinction in the war, as also have the destroyers under his command.

Vaughan Lee, Rear-Adm. C. L. (1875) Was appointed Director of Air Services in Sept., 1915, following upon a successful air raid on London.

Webb, Capt. Richard (1870) Was appointed Acting Director of the Trade Division of the War Staff, which was created after the outbreak of the war.

"Trading with the Enemy."

The Public Trustee as Custodian of Enemy Property in England and Wales.

On the declaration of war with Germany the Government took immediate steps by Proclamations of Aug. 4, Aug. 22 and Nov. 5, 1914, to terminate all trade relations between this country and Germany and Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and to prevent any dealings with such enemy property in this country.

A further Proclamation of Sept. 9, 1914, specifically enumerated the acts on behalf of an enemy or the dealings with enemy property which were forbidden and stated to be crimes and punishable as such, "an enemy" being described as "any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident in carrying on business in an enemy country." A person, therefore, of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in this or a neutral country, is not an enemy within the meaning of the Proclamations and subsequent Acts but a person of British Allied or neutral nationality resident in an enemy country is an "enemy."

In the case of incorporated bodies enemy nature attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country, and does not attach to the branch of an enemy business locally situated in British, Allied, or neutral territory not being neutral territory in Europe.

The Trading with the Enemy Act was passed on Sept. 28, 1914, and was described as an Act to make provision with respect to penalties for trading with the enemy and other purposes connected therewith, and thus, in addition to enforcing and amplifying the enactments of the Proclamation of Sept. 9, and to bring penalties for infringement thereof, provided for the examination of any person and the searching of any premises in connection with a suspected offence under the Act and for the inspection by a person appointed by the Board of Trade of the books or accounts of any company or partnership financed to a definite degree with enemy capital. Power was also given for a controller of such businesses to be appointed in certain circumstances.

Further Proclamations, dated Sept. 30, 1914, and Oct. 8, 1914, restricted the import of sugar produced by an enemy or in an enemy country, and the Proclamation of Oct. 26, 1914, extended the prohibitions of trading with the enemy to any branch of an enemy bank situated outside the United Kingdom and to any banking business with any branch of any business so situated.

The Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, made further provision for preventing the payment of money to persons or firms resident in, or carrying on business in every country with which His Majesty is, for the time being, at war, and for preserving with a view to arrangements being made at the conclusion of peace, such money and certain other property belonging to enemies.

This Act provided for the appointment of Custodians in the United Kingdom to receive such money and to register such properties, and appointed the Public Trustee Custodian for England and Wales. Further prohibitions and restrictions also were applied in respect to assignments of debts, transfer of shares in our companies, dealing with negotiable instruments, and the granting of certificates of incorporation to companies, and the powers of the Board of

Trade in connection with the appointment of inspectors, supervisors, and controllers in relation to companies and businesses were extended.

The Proclamation of Feb. 26, 1915, extended the prohibitions in relation to trading with the enemy to all persons resident or carrying on business in hostile occupation, the Proclamation of June 25, 1915, extended the said prohibitions to persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco.

The Proclamation of Sept. 14, 1915, declares that in all Proclamations for the time being in force relative to trading with the enemy the expression "enemy" includes any incorporated company or body of persons (wherever incorporated) carrying on business in enemy territory or in territory occupied by hostile forces.

The Trading with Enemy Amendment Act, 1915, amplified the payments to be made to and the property to be registered with the Custodians the effect of these two Amending Acts being as follows:—

- 1 That all sums are payable to the Custodians which would in the ordinary way be payable to enemies by way of dividends, interest or share of profits or such capital sums as may become repayable from time to time in respect of securities registered in the name of or held for, enemies.
- 2 That all companies with enemy shareholders shall make to the Custodian a return showing the capital belonging to such enemy shareholders, and that all firms with enemy partners shall disclose the capital of such enemy partners.
- 3 That all persons who hold or manage any property (including debts—£50 and over—and bank balances) on account of enemies shall make a return of the same to the Custodian.

The general effect of these requirements is that all property in England and Wales of whatever nature held for enemies is registrable with the Public Trustee as Custodian, and all income falling within certain definite categories is paid over to him.

The aggregate results of the returns received to date are—

1. ENEMY INCOME RECEIVED	
Dividends, interest, and share of profits (including certain repaid securities)	£1,500,000
2. ENEMY PROPERTY REGISTERED.	
(a) Property held or managed (including debts and bank balances)	£74,500,000
(b) Capital in particular firms and businesses	1,600,000
(c) Capital in companies	300,000,000
	£201,100,000

The Public Trustee is also concerned with the registration of foreign claims and the collection of royalties under Patent Acts. For particulars apply to the Special Department, No. 4, Clements' Inn, W.C. (telephone, 1420-1419).

The unexpected developments in the warfare on land and sea have had a counterpart in the unprecedented expenditure arising out of the campaign. Money which in times past nations would never have dreamed for one moment of spending upon objects likely to have a far-reaching and beneficial effect, has been poured out like water rushing in torrent down mountain side. But that it is money well spent so far as the Entente is concerned who will deny?

Clearing up Aug. 1914.—The moratorium which gave relief to the whole of the business community ended on Nov. 4 (experts gave a further three months before expiry). November saw the Government's scheme for the relief of Stock Exchange members. The joint stock banks agreed to continue without pressing for settlement the loans existing upon securities throughout the ensuing months the debts were gradually liquidated, especially with U.S.A. securities which rose in price above the markings of end July 1914. In November the U.S.A. owed us considerable sums which could not be paid without difficulty through the usual channels. The exchange rate was over 4.50 dollars (the normal is 4.87) to the British £1. Gold was being forwarded to the temporary agencies opened by the Bank of England in the Dominions.

3½ per Cent War Loan.—The issue of £50,000,000 at 3½ was made on Nov. 1, 1914, the final instalment of the principal being due April 26, 1915. The loan was over-subscribed. The market price was 94½ on Oct. 8, 1915—a proof of the stability in value notwithstanding the calls made on account of new issues and increased taxation.

Stock Exchange.—Wall Street, N.Y. re-opened for business on Dec. 22, 1914, with a minimum price list. A similar price list was in operation in London, where as business had to be done on a strictly cash basis. Until the London Stock Exchange was opened on Jan. 4, 1915, transactions had to be arranged in the street adjoining the building and in the rooms of members. The whole of the business of the Exchange has been of a restricted character, and market prices can hardly be considered fair values. But to have had a free market in every stock would have opened the way for abuses of privilege and overt assistance to the enemy.

Money Market.—Money could have been obtained at very low rates from Lombard Street during January 1915. Such a position was to be expected. The ease of money, due to the lax caused by the war on one credit system, led to a contraction in demand for accommodation in support of commercial and speculative enterprise. This might have been grasped to the full by the Government for getting cheap loans, especially as part of the money was freed by the State's guarantee on the discounting of pre-moratorium bills. The rates for first-class bills of short currency rose slowly from 2½ to the figure of 4½ per cent. in force in Oct., 1915.

Treasury Bills.—The Government continued to use 6 and 22 months' Treasury bills for temporary borrowing. Between March 22 and April 13, 1915, the sum of £50,000,000 was secured in this way at percentages between £24 up and £24 1/2 per cent. On the latter date the method of issuing Treasury bills was altered. Instead of asking for estimates for the rate of interest from applicants for the bills, the rate was fixed, and, further, bills would be issued whenever demanded. Under the new system,

bills to the value of £50,000,000 were sold in the second week's operations. The fixed rates were 2½ and 3½ per cent for 6 and 22 months' bills, per Cent War Loan. The freedom with which new issues were being introduced to the market made it clear that the investing public was ready for a further loan. Mr. McKenna succeeded Mr. Lloyd George at the Exchequer on May 26, and in less than a month another "Budget" appeared. On June 22 a War Loan for an unlimited amount at 4½ per cent was issued at par. Various means were adopted to popularise the loan. The sum of £50,000,000 in amounts of £200 and upwards was offered by 555,000 subscribers. In sums of less than £200, 257,000 applicants put up £40,000,000 through the F.P.O. By keeping the list for 22 and other small vouchers open, another £4,000,000 was secured by the end of August. The fees paid in connection with conversion rights which were available to holders of certain loans helped to swell the final total to £500,000,000.

Loan Influences.—The collection of so huge a sum by the Bank of England did not cause more than a ripple on the surface of the banking business of the community. Monies were transferred from the joint-stock banks with the minimum disturbance of credits, thanks to the arrangements for temporary assistance to bankers by the Treasury. To replace monies withdrawn by depositors for loan purposes, the joint-stock banks increased their interest rates to 3 per cent, and finally 3½ per cent. The Government could no longer find applicants for Treasury bills at the old rates. A new percentage of 4½ was fixed for Treasury bills of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months. Notwithstanding its size, the War Loan has maintained its value the price on Oct. 20 was 96, or less than a 1½ per cent. fall from the net issue price. In addition to the loans and Treasury bills, the Government borrowed £50,000,000 by 2½ per cent. Exchequer bills in March.

Meeting War Cost.—Since August, 1914, Parliament has sanctioned eight votes of credit. The year ended April 1915 called for four credits totalling £250,000,000. Since then, four other votes to the sum of £500,000,000 have been granted on account of the year 1915-16. The provision of this amount (£1,250,000,000) has been effected for the most part by the means referred to of loans, bills, &c. Experts differ upon what ratio of the war cost should be met by immediate taxation. During Sept.-Oct. 1915, the Chancellor raised the Income Tax upon unearned monies to 4d. in the £. Increased excise duties, and imposed a charge on certain imports and export profits. From his taxation he expected to raise in the financial year £250,000,000, as compared with the mere £150,000,000 of 1913-14.

Bank and Currency Notes.—The Bank of England maintains its freedom in gold dealings. Its notes have been, and are, payable in gold on demand. The actual bullion of the Bank has been as high as £27,500,000 (Nov. 19, 1914), and as low as £20,000,000 (June 20, 1915). On Oct. 8, 1915, the gold in the Bank amounted to £27,500,000, against which was an active note circulation of £20,000,000. The currency note expansion has been slow, average £1,000,000 increase weekly. On Nov. 21, 1915, the currency notes outstanding totalled £20,000,000, with a gold reserve of £27,500,000. On Jan. 27, 1916, the notes had reached only £20,000,000, with a gold reserve of £27,500,000. By Oct. 4, 1916,

the notes had grown to £75,000,000, with a gold reserve of £30,000,000. The public fails to recognise even now that the only place for gold in the United Kingdom is the Bank of England. Gold in the Bank is a sign of strength to the world. France and Germany realise that fact and are canvassing for bullion to be sent to the national bank. Persons who hoard gold as a kind of self-insurance in case the worst happens fail to grasp what would take place in case of invasion. Property is not respected by Huns.

Foreign Exchange.—All trading is done on a gold basis. But bullion seldom changes hands. Paper is the currency of the world, settlements being made by the exchange of bills in this country, a debtor to another country will buy a bill here by a creditor to the other country and despatch it in payment of what he owes. The exchange of bills is at the expense of forwarding gold. If there is a shortage of bills the purchasing price rises, and it becomes cheaper to send bullion. An example of this appears in an earlier paragraph with regard to U.S.A.

National Trade.—For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1915, the imports to the United Kingdom totalled £642,888,000, or £122,473,000 more than the corresponding period of 1914. On the other side of the balance sheet, the exports decreased £67,656,000 to £23,000,000. These figures do not take into account the vast increase in the goods exported by the Government. The balance of trade especially with the U.S.A. went against this country, and concomitantly the rate of exchange fell.

U.S.A. Exchange.—The rate of exchange with U.S.A. fell gradually from Nov. 8, 1914 when it was 4s 1½d dollars to the £. On Jan. 8, 1915, it was 4s 4½d; Feb. 12, 4s 4½d; July 29, 4s 7½d; Aug. 11, 4s 7½d; Aug. 15, 4s 7½d; Aug. 17, 4s 7½d; Sept. 1, 4s 7½d; Oct. 8, 4s 7½d. With an exchange rate of 4s 7½d there was a loss of 40 cents (say 10s 8d) upon every £1 spent in the U.S.A. There were three ways of improving the exchange rate. Gold could be forwarded; foreign investments held in the United Kingdom realised in New York; a loan raised in U.S.A. All three ways have been tried. Gold has been transferred from Ottawa, and investments have been sold, but not in sufficient amount to stay the falling exchange.

U.S.A. Loan.—Procrastination seems to have been the policy adopted in facing the fall in the exchange rate. Had action been taken earlier the terms obtained subsequently when the loan had to be raised might not have been so onerous. Headed by Lord Reading (Lord Chief Justice) and Sir E. Holden (London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.), an Anglo-French Commission arrived in New York on Sept. 20. Within a fortnight, a loan of £200,000,000 was arranged at 5 per cent, with a net issue price of 96, repayable or convertible at par in five years hence. The further advantage to the investor of interest being paid free from British Income Tax deduction helped to bring the real cost of the loan to Britain equal to 2 per cent—a stiff price to pay. The loan was made jointly on behalf of the British and French Governments.

Spending the Loan.—The loan is a credit operation. All the money obtained is to be spent in the U.S.A. on behalf of munitions and other supplies for the Entente. Actual money will not cross the Atlantic. The loan could have been raised here and the proceeds forwarded to U.S.A. in either of the forms mentioned above. Gold and securities are not

wanted in the U.S.A. from here—a large influx would be detrimental to the receiving country.

Economic Organisation.—The British people have failed to appreciate the part finance has played, and will play, in hastening the war to a successful conclusion. Every article purchased abroad means a loss of equivalent value in the amount of money available in the United Kingdom for carrying on the war. Also the payment for each article reflects adversely on the rate of exchange and thereby has further loss. Waste has to be fought. Articles no longer essential must not be bought (WHITAKER'S ALMANACK is an absolute necessity). The argument that men and women will be rendered unemployed should the nation become suddenly thrifty, is answered by the conviction that more persons will be ready and at hand for war work, of which still too little is being done.

More Money Wanted.—As this is being written (Oct. 1, 1915) the national need for more money is becoming apparent. A discussion is taking place as to the nature and date of the next war loan. More millions and still more millions will be required before peace can be considered at hand. The Government must have the wherewithal to buy munitions as well as meet establishment charges. Ample funds lying dormant all over the nation are in existence, but the difficulty is to get them into the Government's hands. With the wealth of the British Empire, it should not be necessary for hoardings to be covered with appeals of "Please buy a 5s War Loan voucher." People might take their money and say to the Government, "Here are the funds necessary for the campaign; we understand that unless you have the money you will not be able to carry on the war. What will it profit a man if he save his pocket share certificate and thereby sell his country?"

ABROAD

France and Russia.—The French Government has been compelled to borrow from the Bank of France, the conditions of the Paris money market making borrowing on a national scale impossible. When war was declared French credit was in a disorganised condition owing to a newly issued *Rente* loan. On Oct. 7, 1915, the Bank of France had advanced the £25,000,000 and issued notes of £25,000,000, against a gold holding of £28,000,000. The French exchange has been favourable to London (Oct. 1, 27 3/4 to the £1 or 2 frs. above normal). Russian exchange has been in an unsatisfactory state, the value of the rouble falling almost 30 per cent on one occasion. Attempts to ease the exchange by raising credits in London have been of little avail, the only way is the opening of Russian ports for trade. Russia has been financed through the National Bank, the note issue at end of September being £40,000,000, against a gold holding of £10,000,000.

Austria and Germany. Austria has raised three loans. The terms of the third loan testify her condition—5½ per cent, with an issue price of 92 1/2, repayable at par in 15 years. Germany has fallen back upon paper currency. The Reichsbank return of Sept. 30 showed a gold holding of £120,000,000 for a note issue of £307,000,000, compared with £37,000,000 and £200,000,000 on Nov. 23, 1914. Germany has raised three loans, but the methods of obtaining subscriptions have not availed of getting new money or of enthusiasm. Large issues of convertible notes have been made. G. G. SHERP

British Imports in Raw Materials from Greater Britain.

A VALUABLE effect of the war has been to focus the attention of British citizens on the vast resources of the British Empire, and one of the results of it unquestionably will be to encourage those who have been engaged in the struggle to turn their attention more keenly than in the past to the exploitation of the opportunities that the Empire affords. The boast that the sun never sets on the British Empire is no idle one, for it indicates clearly enough the great range of mineral wealth available, and the large possibilities that exist for raising almost every conceivable variety of crop and stock. When one comes to look at the land at present under cultivation for the production of corn and grain and cattle foods, the figures are so vast as scarcely to convey an intelligible meaning to the imagination. During the year ending March 1925, Canada had a surplus stock of wheat available for export of some seventy two million bushels, not to mention the fact that she also exported close on five million barrels of flour. In 1923 Australia recorded a yield of 203,344,722 bushels, and had roughly half of this available for export, while the value of the wheat exported from India in 1924 was five and a half million pounds—a crop incidentally of some three million pounds in the previous year. Oats, barley, rye, maize, rice, arrowroot, tapioca, sugar, peas, beans, and hay are only some of the other products falling into this category, and the supplies that Great Britain requires of these year by year to support her manufacturing population are to a large extent derived from the countries within the Empire.

Dairy produce, meat, and fish form another convenient category. In butter alone Great Britain derives 4½ million pounds worth from Greater Britain, 81 per cent. of her imports of cheese come from the Dominions, a quarter of her meat supply, amounting to 1925 to £26,446,324 is imported from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and other possessions, while the Empire fisheries yielded to the Mother Country a supply valued at about £1,000,000.

Sugar, fruit, and wine are conveniently classed together. Close on a million pounds worth of sugar comes to the United Kingdom from British possessions, but this constitutes only about 4 per cent. of the total amount imported. About a million pounds' worth of apples comes from the Dominions to this country, and the extent of the fruit industry throughout the Empire can be indicated by the figures showing the export sent out from the Union of South Africa. The value in exports of fruit from the Empire in 1925 amounted to £28,492, as compared with £24,725 in 1923, the exports for 1924 comprising: apples, £7,250; apricots, £203; bananas, £784; grapes, £20,000; nectarines, £2,225; nectarines, £1,328; oranges, £17,800; peaches, £2,000; pears, £2,000; pineapples, £2,000; plums, £2,000; and other fruits, £2,000. Wines for the most part come to us from foreign countries, but South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, the Channel Islands, Cyprus, and the Union of South Africa send wines to this country of the value of about £200,000, while the quantity exported generally from the Commonwealth of Australia reached in 1925 the respectable total of £200,000.

In tea the Empire is nearly self-sufficient, and, if necessary, could be almost entirely so, for of the total British imports—amounting in 1924 to £24,225,225—£21,000,000

are derived from British possessions. Of coffee only a percentage is supplied, the British total amounting to £677,725 worth, while £2,225,225 worth is sent to us from foreign countries. British possessions yield about half the total supply of cocoa, and the greater part of the species used in this country come from within the Empire.

Vegetable oils and oil-seeds constitute an important trade, and in the different departments of it the British Empire is well represented. Over 99 per cent. of the imports of castor seed, worth over half a million sterling, comes from India, more than one-half of the coconut oil (unrefined) is similarly derived, while copra to the extent of £1,225,225 came from the Dominions, whereas only £200,000 worth was imported from foreign countries. Cotton seed is supplied to the value of £2,225,225 from the Dominions, and apart from this Egypt supplied us with £2,225,225 worth and other countries with £2,225,225 worth. The value of linseed imported in 1924 from the Empire was £2,225,225—a drop of £1,400,000 on the previous year—while other countries supplied linseed to the value of £2,225,225. Some other seeds and oils derived in a greater or less extent from the Empire are: sunflower seed, sugar seed, palm oil, poppy seed, rape seed, sesamum seed, and shea nuts.

In 1924 65 per cent. of the British rubber imports came from the Empire. The grand total of imports was worth £25,225,225 and in supplying this the Straits Settlements led with a value of £2,225,225, the next in value being Brazil with £2,225,225, the Federated Malay States with £2,225,225, and Ceylon with £2,225,225. The imports of gutta percha show large variations, as practically the only use of the material is for insulation purposes and stocks are allowed to accumulate in the producing countries pending the demand arising from such causes as the construction of a new cable. In 1923, for instance, the value of the total imports was £1,225,225, of which £200,000 came from Greater Britain, while the corresponding figures for 1925 were £200,000 and £200,000.

Up to the present the greater portion of the supply of tobacco comes from outside the Empire. Only £2,225,225 worth of a total of £2,225,225 of manufactured tobacco comes from British possessions, while the corresponding figures for unmanufactured tobacco amount to £200,000 and £200,000. It seems possible, however, that this situation may change. In the year 1924 British East Africa produced tobacco for the first time. Experiments in tobacco-growing in Uganda have been made by the Department of Agriculture. New Zealand has shown that tobacco can be grown there successfully while wherever tobacco has been tried in Australia the soil and climate have both proved suitable.

For cotton the country relies chiefly on the United States and on Egypt, the former in 1923 supplying a value of £27,225,225 and the latter £27,225,225, while the total British supply was only £2,225,225. For 1924 the corresponding figures were the United States, £27,225,225; Egypt, £27,225,225; and the total British, £27,225,225. It should be noted, however, that Indian cotton is better suited for Continental than for British use, and in 1924 India exported raw cotton to the value of £27,225,225. Efforts are being made to extend the area under

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cotton cultivation in Uganda. In the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan means have become available for commencing an irrigation scheme for cotton growing in the Gezira, and it is possible that eventually three million acres may be used for the purpose. In mill the produce is considerable. New Zealand, India, Mauritius, Hong Kong, and other British possessions having sent to this country in 1924 £808,904 worth of the material, as compared with a total import of £3,353,143. In jute India holds almost a complete monopoly for exports to the United Kingdom in 1924 amounting to £6,346,608, against £45,916 from other countries. For the previous year the figures were even more striking, India having supplied £9,128,226 and other countries £64,372. Wool pulp comes chiefly from Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Germany, but in 1923 Canada supplied wet pulp to the value of £599,700 and Newfoundland to the value of £220,360.

Comparatively little silk is imported into this country, and of this small amount only about a thirtieth part comes from British possessions. The wool industry however is of very large dimensions. Great Britain has in 1924 imported from the Overseas Dominions wool to the extent of £2,457,379 and from foreign countries to the extent of £5,797,360. It may be noted further that the production of wool in New Zealand is steadily growing while in British East Africa it has been proved that under proper management the sheep farming industry is sound and profitable. More than half of the mohair is imported from the Empire £883,953 worth coming from the Overseas Dominions in 1924 and only £566,640 from foreign countries.

For the Great Britain total at present chiefly on the foregoing. In 1924 the worth of all a quantity valued at £25,343,111 (ship of three millions sterling on the previous year), and of this only £4,822,815, or 19 per cent came from British possessions.

Mineral wealth forms one of the great assets of the British Empire and it is not practicable here to do more than mention a few of the larger mineral deposits now being worked. In previous issues in 1923 the Union of South Africa alone imported into Great Britain 5,498,455 carats representing a value of £1,986,083, but in 1924 the imports dropped to a value of £5,470,899. Little platinum is imported from British Dominions, but the mineral is mined in small quantities in New South Wales, and Victoria. About two-thirds of the world's gold is found in the British Empire the Transvaal producing annually about £27,000,000 Rhodesia £9,000,000, West Africa £1,600,000, Australia, £11,000,000, Canada, £3,100,000, India, £2,300,000, British Guiana, £600,000 and British Borneo £300,000. Of the silver imported into Great Britain in 1924, amounting to £288,644, £208,459 was derived from Australia and other British possessions. About a quarter of the lead was of Imperial origin. The United States furnish the greater portion of the nation's copper and in 1924, whereas the total imports of copper, unwrought, in bars, ingots, &c., of British origin were valued at £1,129,749, those from the United States were valued at £5,876,087, and the total imports stood at £9,128,226. In tin the Empire is practically self supporting, and in 1924 the Dominions supplied tin to the value of £6,433,496, the total imports from foreign countries only amounting to £220,360. The same does not

quite hold good as regards tin ores, where the comparative figures were £523,329 and £2,777,024. Though the country imports tin ore to the value of £5,024,462, very little of the material comes from the Dominions, the chief proportion—£3,028,076 worth—being imported from Spain, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, all considerable exporters of zinc and Australia also furnishes a good percentage of the antimony imported. Quicksilver is remarkable as being exported to this country from none of the Dominions. Both tungsten and molybdenum are found in various parts of the Empire, and in 1924 half the world's production of molybdenum ore came from Australia. About two-thirds of this country's supply of asbestos comes from British possessions but the imports are not very considerable, only £182,000 worth of the mineral being imported in 1924. Coal is widely distributed and as regards the imports of mica about 90 per cent are from the Dominions, chiefly from India. Petroleum and motor spirit are at present only imported in small quantities from the Dominions, but there seems reason to believe that there may be a considerable development of sources of supply within the Empire. India already sends in motor spirit, valued in 1924 at £622,165. Trinidad is becoming a larger exporter while Guyana seems to have considerable resources. Barbados appears to have some future as an oil producer. On the other hand the Canadian output has been steadily declining for the last seven years.

Animal products form a last important class of the raw materials derived from within the Empire. Of raw hides, dry other than calf skins, the Empire furnished in 1924 £1,606,323 worth as compared with £1,202,381 from foreign sources. The similar figures for raw hides, wet, other than calf skins, were, however, £552,839 and £2,134,742. British coat skins undressed were imported to the value of £203,328, while foreign skins only came in to the value of £245,998. Similarly the British origin sheep skins with wool on were imported to the value of £1,721,866, while only £302,900 worth of foreign skins came in during the same year. The corresponding figures for sheep skins pickled were £570,525 and £47,277. The value of seal skins imported from the Empire reached £41,205, while that from foreign sources reached £28,259. The value of imported rabbit skins, dressed was £270,029 but these were imported chiefly from Belgium and France. In tallow the predominance of Empire products is well maintained, for of the total imports valued at £2,666,228, only £269,579 worth was derived from foreign sources. In whale oil, &c., the value of the British products was £379,729, as against £760,561 from foreign sources.

It is of importance to note that during the past year a good start has been made by British traders to capture the palm kernel and copra crushing industries that were before practically German monopolies. In a single year the imports of palm kernels alone to Hamburg has exceeded 514 millions. After the oil has been extracted palm kernel and copra cakes have been found valuable as feeding materials for live stock. Already machinery has been erected for the purpose in Hull, and if the British farmer will co-operate by using the new material, a highly remunerative new industry will have been established in the country as a direct result of the war.

British and Enemy Trade.

As a result of the war the huge commercial system built up by Germany, and to a lesser extent by Austria-Hungary, has been the subject of the closest scrutiny and analysis. Attempts have been made by the Board of Trade to collect and collate the information they have available on foreign markets and on the methods employed by Germany in pushing trade in neutral countries and in the British Dominions, with a view of enabling Great Britain, both during and after the war, to take up and maintain the position to which her real commercial supremacy entitles her. The work already done by the Board has proved how greatly some such enterprise was needed, for when the enemy products have been collected, with the wholesale prices marked on them, there has hardly been a single occasion when British manufacturers have not been able to quote prices for goods of corresponding quality, at least as low, if not lower, than those of the enemy trade rivals. Investigations show that there is wide scope for British enterprise in a large variety of markets. There is scarcely, if at all, any industry in which British trade could not be expanded, and there are a large number where the markets held by Germany before the war are so valuable as richly to repay the cost in time and energy that would be necessary for their capture. In cotton history, for instance, the German exports for the year 1913 had a value of £3,299,000, while in the year following the British exports were only worth £299,000. The consular reports show that a great opening exists for British goods, but that hitherto manufacturers have not taken advantage of them. Thus H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada writes: "There is, I am informed, an opportunity for expansion of British makes in the higher qualities such articles as do find their way here are extravagantly priced, and the sale is therefore restricted. And, again, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia writes: "I beg to report that German and Continental manufacturers of cotton hosiery are disparaging the British manufacturer, for the reason that their goods have a softer finish. I am informed that British cotton goods are harsher, and as a matter of fact, would wear better, but in this but climate the articles that are soft to the skin, even if they do not last so long, have an immense advantage." From South Africa attention is drawn to the enterprise shown by the German manufacturer in marketing: "They take great pains in the selection of suitable agents, they pay them well, and support their efforts in a ready fashion. German firms are ever willing to adapt their goods to the wants of individual merchants, and they give prompt delivery. They also never fail to include in their package attractive samples of numerous other goods which they are capable of supplying. This unobtrusive distribution of samples must certainly cost money, but it pleases, and very often results in the placing of the initial orders."

In printed cotton piece goods the situation is more satisfactory. Germany in 1913 having exported goods to the value of £8,222,000, while the value of goods from the United Kingdom reached £2,544,000. In men's cotton clothing the United Kingdom exported in 1913 goods to the value of £4,000,000, while the German output was £19,000,000. Comparative figures for men's woollen clothing were £2,000,000 and £2,500,000, and for women's and girls' clothing £2,500,000

and £4,500,000. In 1913 the total exports of British cotton piece goods reached the enormous total of £77,800,000.

In woolen and worsted tissues the German exports in 1913 reached the huge total of £13,545,000, and the chief German markets apart from the United Kingdom, were Turkey, Rumania, British India, South America, the U.S.A., Japan, China, and Egypt. In iron and steel wire Germany shows a large preponderance, her exports in 1913 having totalled £3,295,000 as compared with the figure for the United Kingdom in 1913 of £1,028,100. In these markets as elsewhere, the British manufacturer appears rather to have overlooked local needs and local conditions, and to have contented himself with offering for sale a thoroughly good article which cannot compete in cost with other material of inferior quality, which, however, meets the requirements of the colonial trade. In electrical appliances Germany has found means of capturing a very large market. Her exports in 1913 reached the large total of £8,294,000. In this trade the evidence of H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa suggests that it is in the reduction of works costs effected by an increased output or by better shop organization that in the past has enabled German firms to underquote British houses. In the past, and also trade the position of the United Kingdom is satisfactory, her exports reaching a value in 1913 of £4,277,000, while those of Germany reached £2,500,000, and of Austria-Hungary £1,027,000. In certain countries, however, it seems possible that the British trade might be very considerably increased. Great Britain seems quite to have failed to get an adequate share of the trade in internal combustion and explosive motors, gas turbines, &c., and among the reasons given for this by H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada mention is made of a typical British fault. The catalogues of the British manufacturers are accompanied by a technical description which may perhaps best be described in the concluding sentence usually found in such catalogues, viz. "The above will appeal to any engineer. In the supplement and tool trade Germany has proved a formidable competitor with the United Kingdom, having a total of £4,284,000, as contrasted with £3,795,000. Among the reasons why this country does not seem as much of the trade as she might do the following appear conspicuous. Less careful consideration of the needs of the buyer, insufficient energy on the part of local dealers, and lack of attention to unessential points of finish which often prove very attractive to the purchaser."

In brass and brass ware German competition is very severe, the volume of her export trade being £6,400,000, as compared with £1,600,000. To some extent the comparison is misleading, as the German figures necessarily include a number of articles not strictly brass, but British trade in South Africa particularly seems to have suffered seriously from gross carelessness in packing, a case being quoted when out of 70 crates consigned 71 arrived more or less damaged owing to this cause. In the colour-printing industry it would appear that there are considerable openings, and dealers do not seem to have realised that British firms are in a position to hold their own with German firms, both from the standpoint of price and quality. In toys and games the United Kingdom has

made a striking advance in recent years, but her exports in 1922 only amounted to £600,000, while those of Germany were £2,750,000. In machine tools the German trade, with a value of £4,000,000, is about four times that of the British. In Japan and Australia British machine tools are protected, but elsewhere there is an immense field for the expansion of British trade at the expense of Germany. In bicycles and bicycle parts the United Kingdom exports to the extent of £2,000,000, as against Germany's £1,325,000, and some criticism is directed against British machines on the grounds that they are unduly heavy, owing to accessories, and too highly priced. Both Germany and Austria-Hungary have a large trade in hollow glass ware, German exports being £2,650,000, Austria-Hungarian £1,950,000, and British £1,200,000. In the principal foreign markets the United Kingdom has little share of the trade in India and Australia there is keen competition but in South Africa and Canada the market is almost entirely in British hands. In iron and steel tubes the figures for the United Kingdom and Germany are £4,600,000 and £4,300,000 respectively, and there seems no reason why the bulk of the German trade might not be diverted to the United Kingdom while the same holds good as regards screw nails and bolts whose corresponding values are £1,200,000 and £1,100,000. In iron and steel plates and sheets (not tinned or galvanised) Germany exports to the extent of £3,500,000, and the United Kingdom to the extent of £2,800,000. The sales of German plates and sheets in the Dutch and Swiss markets are more than ten times as large as those of the British made material. In the other markets the situation is fairly satisfactory. In lace and embroidery German exports in 1922 reached the total of £5,100,000, and exports in the United Kingdom £5,300,000, while Austria's exports were £400,000. It is suggested that of these totals it might be possible to capture £4,000,000. An important opening is available for British development in connexion with iron and steel railway material. Before the war the German exports amounted (apart from rolling stock, wheels, tyres, and axles) to £4,500,000 and the United Kingdom exports to £3,800,000, and it seems possible that some four million pounds worth of the

trade might be diverted to this country. In musical instruments the volume of British exports is £500,000, or about one-seventh of the German output, a considerable proportion of which is sold in British markets. In motor cars and spare parts the German exports for 1922 were £4,100,000, and the United Kingdom exports £3,500,000. The markets in which German interests dominated were in the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Rumania, Russia, Brazil and Argentina, and there are good openings for the expansion of British trade at the expense of Germany in Scandinavia, the Dutch East Indies, Denmark, Switzerland, Uruguay, and Mexico. The comparative figures for certain other industries are as follows. They are derived from the Bulletins issued by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade which deal with several other trades besides those here mentioned. Austrian exports are usually of secondary importance.

	United Kingdom Exports	German Exports
Iron and steel bars, rods, shapes and sections	5,300,000	2,200,000
Goldsmiths' and silver smiths' wares and electro-plate	1,240,000	2,400,000
Perfumes	5,745,000	3,300,000
Medicines (drugs and preparations)	1,350,000	2,440,000
Tables, folding and other furniture &c	1,200,000	600,000
Heavy chemicals	6,000,000	4,000,000
Cotton yarns	15,000,000	1,500,000
Linen manufactures	9,400,000	1,200,000
Scientific instruments and apparatus (not electrical)	1,200,000	2,000,000
Machinery	8,500,000	3,300,000
Paper, pasteboard, and cardboard	2,700,000	5,700,000
Agricultural machinery	900,000	2,500,000
Woolen wares	700,000	1,700,000
Textile machinery	2,200,000	2,000,000
Fute manufactures	3,000,000	2,000,000
Copper goods	1,700,000	9,000,000
Silk manufactures	45,000	1,200,000
Clocks and watches		

SLANG TERMS FOR MONEY

In addition to the ordinary terms there are others which, although puzzling to a foreigner, are tolerably well understood in this country. In Scotland a man who flies "lites" may not be worth a "shille", and in England not worth a "mag" (comes which in one even says, such a man will soon you for a "bol"). He of course, would be humiliated by the lady who lost a "pony" on last year's "Oaks, and by her husband who lost a "monkey" on the Derby two days before. A gentleman who is worth a "plum" (£100,000) need never be short of "tin", while the outcast who bags a few "coppers", in order to procure a bed generally, has no "blunt". The following words are commonly in use—

A Ticky = 2d
A Toey = 4d
A Tinner = 6d
A Bob = 1s
A Northman = 2s
Half a Bull = 2s 6d
A Bail = 2s
A Dollar = 5s
A Quid = £1
A Thunk = £1
A Jimmy = £1
A Pony = £25
A Monkey = £300
A Kite = 10s
A Cummulation Mill
Browns = copper or bronze
Tin = Money generally
Blunt = Silver, or money in general
Dibs, Money generally
Dost, "The Ready,"
Mopnass, Money generally
Ouf,
Filthy Lucre, Scottish wall worn £1 notes.

What Medals and Decorations.

THE war medal as we understand it, is only a century old. Waterloo (1815) was the first occasion upon which a medal was issued to officers and rank and file also. The award was not made spontaneously by the Regent or his Ministry. Much petitioning was necessary, the Duke of Wellington in his application putting forth the plea that the medal would have a good effect upon the Army. The medal which was given to survivors, was of silver with the head of the Prince Regent on the obverse, and a design of victory on the reverse, and was hung from a ribbon of blue with red edges. The Prussian Waterloo medal had a ribbon of blue, yellow, and blue stripes. From Waterloo, every successful British campaign has been marked by the distribution of a medal, but never since has a medal been struck for one particular battle.

Early Medals and Distinctions.—Ancient Rome is said by some (experts differ) to have awarded medals in bronze, silver and gold to her famous soldiers. However it is not until the fourteenth century that the military medal is really met with. Possibly the division of the spoil amongst the victors was considered sufficient mark for service. The length of service conferred upon the field of battle, the flag and war cry may be taken as the precursors of the medal proper. China is said to have had military medals during the Han dynasty (c. 200 A.D.). A medal is defined as a piece having no place in the currency struck to commemorate some event or person.

Armada.—The defeat of the Spanish fleet (1588) was made the occasion Elizabeth of an issue of gold and silver medals. The design gave the medals the name of "Ark in Flood." They were issued with gold and silver rings and chains with which they were worn. James I continued the idea. In 1603 Charles I authorized medals to be given to his followers if the commander-in-chief considered faithful service in the foreign hope to have been rendered. And Cromwell followed with a medal (his shape was oval, not circular) for those who took part in the Banister "cromwellian" wars. Medals were handed to the volunteers in Holland during 1665-6. Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden provided a military medal in 1660.

Prize Money.—For a long period gold medals were given to successful commanders. Parliament decided in 1694 that one tenth of all naval prize money should be set apart for medals and other awards. But the men did not share in the distributions. It was thought expedient to institute a naval medal following Earl Howe's victory of June 1, 1794. Marlborough's wars did not bring him or his warriors medals. The Seven Years' War and that of American Independence were entirely without medals. The first Indian medal (the Deccan) awarded to all ranks dates from 1794.

Naval Medals.—For all naval victories between 1794 and 1815 only 12 medals were conferred by the Government during those years. However, the survivors of Nile and Trafalgar were not permitted to go empty handed. Two men, Darlson and Boniton, whose business was connected with the Navy, found the funds to buy medals for the men. Many years afterwards (1847) Queen Victoria instituted the Naval General Service medal, and had an issue made to the survivors of the glorious years of 1793-1815.

Army.—At the same time the Peninsular medal made its appearance and was given to the survivors of the Napoleonic campaign. The ribbon (red, with blue edges) carried twenty-eight clasps, the first being Egypt, 1801. Gold medals had been conferred upon officers taking part in the Peninsular battles, and the Government, on ascertaining that some officers would be entitled to two or three decorations, ordered that for all medals over one a clasp only should be given for those subsequent. Private medals were struck for Indian battles (1799 onwards), Korea (1855-5) and Aceh (1860). A star was awarded to a valiant Indian was issued for the Gwalior (1858) fighting. This star was known to the writer to be worn as late as Sept. 1895, by Private Adams (ret. 92). Medals and grants began to be issued in 1830 for long service and good conduct. Then followed *Mentioned in Despatches* (1846), *Conspicuous Gallantry* (1855), 1854 *Distinguished Conduct* on the field, 1854 (ribbon has red, blue, and red stripes).

Order.—War medals are worn on the left breast, for saving life in peace, on the right. This order from the centre of the breast is first those for bravery (1870), then orders of knighthood. British war medals in order of receipt, foreign orders, and foreign war medals. The clasp for the earliest engagement is worn nearest the medal. If a second or third war taken place in a country and a medal and ribbon in existence for the first, that is adopted usually for the others. Holders of the early medal get clasps for the additional battles. The frontier campaigns of India are marked by clasps to one of the four Indian General Service medals.

Ribbons.—The principal medals and ribbons issued for recent campaigns are as follows: The ribbon for the 70th and other orders will be found either in this volume under Orders of Knighthood. (Continued on p. 801.)

Naval General Service (1899) White with crimson borders and two crimson 4 Indian Gen. Ser. (1901) Dark blue, edged green Phillet (1903-4) Purple edged green and white China (1904, 1905-6, 1906) Yellow red centre transport (1899-1901) Red two black 4 River (1899-1901) —

Victoria Medal, blue, orange, blue, red, 4 Edward (1901) white orange 4 Indian Gen. Ser. (1899-1901) Red, two green 4 Afghanistan (1899-1901) Red and yellow divided Indian (1901) —

British Yellow and black divided by red 4 Ashantee Star (1899) Yellow, two black 4 Indian Gen. Ser. (1899-1901) Green red borders Malakala (1899) Four orange and three blue 4 E and C Africa (1899-1901) Brown, white, black Burma (1899-1901) Red, two blue 4 Canada (1899) Light blue with two red 4 Egypt (1899-1901) —

British Blue, white, blue, white, blue 4 Khedive (1901) Blue Afghanistan (1898-1901) Green, with red edges Kandahar March (1901) Rainbow South Africa (1899-1901, 1902-3, 1904-5) Orange, with two wide and two narrow blue 4 Ashantee (1899-1901) Black, yellow, narrow black yellow, narrow black, yellow, and black 4

GEO. U. SHARP

Aeronautical Institute of Great Britain—At a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts in September, presided over by Sir William Ramsay, F.R.S., it was decided to inaugurate "the Aeronautical Institute of Great Britain." Its three principal functions are to be the stimulation of aircraft production, the promotion of aeronautical progress, and aeronautical propaganda.

Air Pressure Changes as Cause of Death—M. Ainouy has discussed before the French Society of Civil Engineers the cause of deaths produced by the bursting of French 75 mm and other high explosive shells. A pocket anemometer which a German high-explosive shell had struck less than three metres away, had shown a sudden fall of pressure corresponding to 350 mm of mercury (about 14 in.). In the case of men sheltered there, would be sudden static depression and death might ensue without warning.

M. Ainouy suggested that under the sudden decrease of pressure the air and carbon dioxide dissolved in the blood would escape as minute gaseous bubbles, and that these plugging the small arteries, would stop the circulation of the blood.

Alcohol Competitions—The Russian Government has offered valuable prizes for two competitions, the first to devise methods of utilizing spirit or alcohol or their products, and the second to discover new substances for denaturing spirit or alcohol for industrial purposes. Full particulars will be given on application to the Commercial Intelligence Bureau in the Board of Trade.

Aldehyde and Plant Growth—Mr O. Schreiner and Mr J. J. Skinner (Brillat-Savarin No. 281 S. Bureau of Paris) have demonstrated the extremely harmful effects of aldehyde on plant development. It was found that ten parts per million of methyl aldehyde in distilled water reduced the growth of wheat plants by 31 per cent compared with the controls, while with 50 parts per million the plants were killed. Similar results were obtained on a large series of plants tested.

Antiseptics and Plant Growth—Professor W. B. Bostanley in the Botanical Section of the British Association added to his previous statements on the effect of bactericidal poisons on plant growth. He described how certain substances, called antiseptics, appeared to be essential to plant growth and gave details of a simple test for the antiseptic dependent on their effect on stimulating the growth of certain gum-forming organisms. He demonstrated also the remarkable influence on the growth of lilies. In the course of a discussion on the paper Professor Martin Hartig said the meeting would be memorable because of the contribution that Professor Bostanley had made to the problem of the world's food supply. The President of the section, Professor W. H. Lang, held that in Professor Bostanley's work they were on the fringe of a great discovery.

Bacteria in Limestone—Dr C. D. Walcott, Fern Lory of the Smithsonian Institution, reports the discovery of bacteria in limestone collected in Gallatin County, Montana. The limestone is between twenty and thirty million years old, and the bacteria as seen under the microscope consist of cells, and apparently chains of cells, corresponding physically with the cells of micrococci.

Bilharzia Parasite—Lieutenant-Colonel Leiper has described to the Royal Society of Medicine

and to the British Association the life history of the bilharzia. The parasite is one of the plagues of Egypt and has existed there throughout the history of the country, invading the bladder of those whom it infects. He has shown that its intermediate host is a snail that lives in small waterways and pools, and suggests that by drying these the source could be eliminated.

British Association—The British Association met last year at Manchester under the Presidency of Professor Arthur Schuster who took 'The Common Aims of Science and Humanity' as the subject of his address. He argued that the utilitarian dream could be beaten too loudly, emphasised the faculty of selection possessed by the man of science and drew particular attention to the aesthetic pleasure derived from the pursuit of science. He contended that the worship of material success was the need of the persistent ambition that had misadvised a nation and plunged Europe into war. The addresses delivered in action presidents were as follows:

A. The Construction of the Heavens, Sir F. W. Dyson. B. Economic Methods of Combustion, Professor W. A. Bone. C. Earth Movements, Professor Grenville A. J. Cole. D. The Evolution of the Cell, Professor E. A. Murchison. E. The Importance of Geographical Research, Major H. G. Lyons. F. Economics and the War, and After, Professor W. R. Scott. G. Organisation of Engineering and the War, Dr H. A. Hele-Shaw. H. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Professor Charles A. Nicholson. I. The Physiological Importance of Phase Boundaries, Dr Charles W. M. Davies. K. Phyletic and Causal Morphology, Professor W. H. Lang. L. Education of Women and Girls, Mrs Henry Sidgwick. M. Farming and Food Supplies in Time of War, Mr R. E. Row. The following discussions were held—A. Radioactive Elements and the Periodic Law. Spectral Classification of Stars and the Stellar Evolution. Thermoionic Emission. B. Flame and Combustion. Smoke and its Prevention. Homogeneous Catalysis. C. and E. Classification of Land Forms. Radioactive Problems in Geology. D. Chromosomes and Heredity. E. and H. Racial Distribution in the Balkans. F. Means for the Promotion of Industrial Harmony. Replacement of Male by Female Labour in consequence of the War. The Effects of War on Credit, Currency and Finance. Industrial Fatigue. H. The Influence of Ancient Egyptian Civilisation on the World's Culture. I. Methods and Content of History as a Subject of School Study. Military Training in Schools. Education of Women in Relation to their Careers. Education and Industry. M. Influence of the War upon the Future of British Agriculture. Economics of Food Production. The remarkable feature of the meeting was the immediate applicability to present conditions of the work in the Economic Section. This year the Association meets at Newmarket upon Tyne, under the Presidency of Sir Arthur Evans. The 1917 meeting will be held at Bournemouth.

British Science—If membership of the great scientific societies is a test of scientific attainment, British Science leads the world. Analysing the lists of the seven great science societies of Europe, the United States, Germany, Austria, England, France, and Italy, England has eight men of science who are members of six or seven of them, while Prussia has six such men. The average number of scientific societies for English members is 4.9, for Prussian members

4 a, and for Germany as a whole 4 a. In mathematics, France leads with five members in astronomy, the United States with five in physics, England with five and in biology, Prussia with five. Britain is the only country represented in each of the sciences, Prussia having no geologist, France no geographer, and the United States no mathematician, chemist, botanist, or biologist. Professor Pickering, who published the analysis in the *Popular Science Monthly*, finds that there are in all 225 members non-nationals, belonging to one or more of these societies. Three British members belong to all seven—Sir Archibald Gaithe, Sir William Ramsay, and Lord Rayleigh.

Brooks Aqueduct in Alberta, Canada, is the longest aqueduct in the world, carrying anything approaching a comparable amount of water. It is designed to irrigate 400,000 acres, and is the first where the hydrostatic catenary has been adopted for the shape of the water section. The length is 20,300 feet, and the carrying capacity is 100 cubic feet per second. The total fall is only 4.85 feet in 20,300 feet. The suggestion of using the hydrostatic catenary was due to the assistant chief engineer Mr. H. B. Munklestone.

Carnivorous Cattle—Experiments described by Mr. E. Cecil Wood, and undertaken on the suggestion of Mr. F. Nicholson, Director of the Madras Fisheries Bureau, have shown that cattle will thrive on a dried fish diet. Two lots of heifers were experimented with, and were fed—the one lot on dried fish, and the other lot on normal diet. Some time was required to induce the animals to eat the fish, but then they ate it readily. After six months the fish-fed heifers showed an increase in weight of 54 lb. per head, as compared with an increase of 20 lb. per head for normally fed animals. Mr. Wood points out that at Nandiya it is the practice to feed cattle kept for display of strength on mutton, while so long ago as 1833 Sir John Lubbock conducted some successful experiments on feeding pigs with dried Newfoundland codfish.

Diesel Engines—Messrs. Sulzer Brothers, of Winterthur, Switzerland, have constructed what is probably the largest Diesel engine yet successfully built, for Messrs. Harland & Wolff. The engine has six cylinders, and at trials developed 4,500 h.p. The box of the cylinders is 750 mm. and the stroke 2,000 mm. Special government of the air and fuel supply enables the engine to be run satisfactorily at low powers.

Divers as Diver—A remarkable air-aid diving dress has been invented in the I.N.A. by Mr. Chester E. Macduffee. It consists of a strong aluminum alloy, and in it divers have gone down as much as 33 fathoms. Its weight is about 40 lb., but owing to its great bulk the buoyancy of it is such that lead ballast has to be carried. The sections of it are joined by means of leather and rubber, there being in all 35 articulations. One of the chief features of the dress is that at no matter what depth the diver breathes air at the ordinary atmospheric pressure. As the diver is entirely enclosed, he has to be provided with mechanical appliances to enable him to do his work under water.

Electrically-driven Battleships—The *Cutler*, one of the new battleships for the United States Navy, is to be driven by electricity. The estimated cost of it is over one and a half million sterling, but is less than that of the two other sister ships that will be equipped with turbines. The total machinery power will be over 30,000 h.p., and the American Government

is making this new experiment because of the success obtained with the experimental navy collier *Jupiter*, built two years ago, that developed electrically 7,000 h.p.

Enteric Fever and Inoculation—Mr. Tennant, in the House of Commons, on May 4, stated that up till then there had been 950 cases of enteric fever in the British Expeditionary Force, of which 560 had been analysed. 225 cases occurred among fully inoculated, and there were 20 deaths—i.e., a case mortality of 7 per cent. 127 cases occurred among men partially inoculated (one dose of vaccine), and 20 deaths—i.e., a case mortality of 6.35 per cent. 481 cases occurred among the non-inoculated, and 200 deaths—i.e., a case mortality of 20.79 per cent. But 90 per cent of the Expeditionary Force were inoculated, and thus while among this 90 per cent there were 225 cases and 20 deaths, among the 10 per cent non-inoculated there were 481 cases and 200 deaths.

Gas Gasoline—A satisfactory antidote has been discovered for gas gangrene. In connection with the researches, a Welsh bacteriologist working at the Pasteur Institute, Miss Mary Davis deliberately infected herself with the poisonous liquid which would have the same effect as the gas used by the enemy. The antidote discovered by Dr. Taylor, gumine hydrochloride, was applied, and Miss Davis recovered in twenty-four hours. This is the first instance in which the material was used on a human being and the experiment involved a serious risk of life.

Glassware—The Glass Research Committee appointed by the Institute of Chemistry to conduct investigations with a view of arriving at suitable formulae for making glass for different purposes, reported early in 1915. Copies of the formulae can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Institute, and a very full abstract of the Report appears in *Nature*, April 23.

Icebergs and Sea Temperatures—Researches published in Volume X of the United States Bureau of Standards, and undertaken by the ships *Chester* and *Birmingham* in the North Atlantic in 1914, show that variations in sea temperatures in places away from icebergs are quite as great as those met with near bergs. It was found by them that near icebergs the temperature is more often lowered than raised, but the observers conclude that to ascertain changes in sea water give no indication as to the proximity of bergs.

Institute of Marine Engineers—The new buildings of the Institute of Marine Engineers were inaugurated last January by the President, Sir Archibald Denry. In order to encourage the preparation of short memoirs on sea experience, Sir Archibald has placed a sum of money at the disposal of the council to enable the distribution of prizes for the best memoir sent in.

Mont d'Or Tunnel—The Mont d'Or Tunnel, which shortens the journey between Fribourg and Pontarlier on the way between Paris and Milan, was opened in May. Work on it was started in 1902, and the engineers were frequently hampered by the inflow of water. The length of the tunnel is about 35 miles, and the gradient at the Swiss end is 1 in 2,000, while at the French end it is 13 in 1,000. A double track has been laid through it.

Obituary—The following are among the workers of Science who have died during the past twelve months—Professor W. Grylls Adams, F.R.S., philosopher, M. Emile Bédard,

Amagat, physicist, Professor A. Arnaud, chemist, Dr. R. Aschbacher, F.R.S., zoologist, Captain W. E. O. Atkinson, agriculturist (killed in action), Professor Arthur Auzara, astronomer, Mr. F. M. Bailey, botanist, Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, naval architect, Professor Ingram Bywater, Greek scholar, Mr. E. C. Carot, naval engineer, Dr. A. Celli, professor of hygiene, Dr. Chailion, bacteriologist (killed in action), Sir A. K. Church, F.R.S., chemist, Sir Thomas Clouston, alienist, Mr. Charles Colson, engineer, Dr. M. W. Crofton, F.R.S., mathematician, Lieut.-Col. D. D. Cunningham, F.R.S., pathologist, Mr. F. V. Luckin, Orientalist, Dr. S. C. Duner, astronomer, Professor Paul Ehrlich, pathologist, M. Jean Henri Falcet, entomologist, Professor B. Fischer, bacteriologist, Sir Sanford Fleming, engineer, Professor Eberhard Froms, geologist, Professor (Amphell) Fysser, logician, Professor James Gellie, F.R.S., geologist, Sir William R. Gowers, F.R.S., nervous diseases, Dr. O. B. Gucca, founder of the *Utriculo Mathematico* in Palermo, Professor D. I. Gwynne-Vanhan, botanist, Mr. Robert Hammond, electrician, Dr. Philippe Haff, astronomer, Dr. A. J. Hachertson, geographer, Mr. E. W. H. Hobbworth, biologist, Professor A. W. H. Hubrecht, zoologist, Professor W. H. Hudson, mathematician, Lady Kuenen, astronomer, Mr. A. C. Kutyry, engineer, Captain J. W. Jenkinson, embryologist (killed in action), Dr. H. Lewis Jones, medical electrician, Sir John Knox Laughton, historian, Dr. A. V. Lea, F.R.S., physiologist, Dr. I. R. A. Léve, constructor of the first tide predicting machine, Professor V. B. Lewis, chemist, Professor E. T. Liebermann, chemist, Dr. E. H. Loh, biologist, Professor Friedrich Loeffler, bacteriologist, Professor D. A. Louis, mining engineer, metallurgist, and writer, Lieut.-Col. Edward Lewis, anaesthetist, Mr. B. Lydecker, F.R.S., geologist and zoologist, Mr. Howard Marsh, surgeon, Mr. Charles H. Martin, zoologist (killed in action), M. Pierre Emile Martin, metallurgist, Dr. G. C. M. Mathison, physiologist (stud. of wounds), Professor Wesley Mills, physiologist, Professor E. A. Minchin, F.R.S., anatomist and zoologist, Dr. C. S. Mott, anatomist, Mr. H. G. J. Moseley, physicist (killed in action), Dr. Hugo Müller, F.R.S., chemist and botanist, Mr. James Murray, lexicographer, Mr. F. H. Neville, F.R.S., chemist and physicist, Dr. John Nisbet, forster, Mr. Andrew Noble, F.R.S., artist, Professor K. N. Olszewski, chemist, Mr. Julius Payer, explorer, Dr. F. F. Pearson, engineer, Sir Owen Roberts, educationist, Sir Arthur Rucker, F.R.S., physicist, Mr. P. Eddler, geologist, Dr. W. Sell, F.R.S., chemist, Mr. G. E. P. Seston, electrician, Dr. Akmal N. Sloan, malacologist, Professor H. W. Lloyd Snow, F.R.S., mathematician, Mr. George Turner, tropical diseases, Professor J. Cook Wilson, mathematician and philosopher, Professor Otto K. Witt, chemist, Lieutenant R. B. Womans, naturalist (killed in action), Professor F. Ziemann, zoologist, Leyden.

Petrol Railway Car.—The Union Pacific Railway have had built the largest known petrol motor car for railway use. It has a 300-h.p. engine, and can draw an ordinary railway coach as trailer. The car is 90 feet long, the weight on the driving wheels is 33,000 lb., and the pull and is intended for a service that will involve running a trip of 60 miles daily.

Poison Gases.—The chief poison gases believed to be used by the Germans during the present

war are sulphur dioxide, nitrogen tetrachloride, chlorine, bromine, and phosgene. Carbon monoxide and cyanogen are quite unsuitable, being so light as to diffuse with great rapidity into the atmosphere. Various substances have been used to neutralise them on respirators, the most successful, perhaps, being ordinary washing soda.

Potash from Waste Products.—Mr. T. C. Gunningham of the Horticultural Research Station, Busset, has drawn attention to the waste of the potash that is essential for agricultural purposes in the sawdust and ends of wood to be derived from saw mills. The ash of this yields a residue containing 6 to 10 per cent. of potash. Pure wood ash would sell at between 5s and 6s a ton as fertilizer, and he suggests that economy could be effected by burning the wood unmined with coal and selling the ash for this purpose.

Power for Fishing Boats.—100 steam vessels and 272 motor vessels were added to the Scottish fishing fleet during 1914, but not a single new sailing vessel has been added to the herring industry for several years. The rapidly with which steam and petrol are ousting sail from the fishing industry can be appreciated from the following figures. In 1906 steam vessels caught 35 per cent. of the total catch of herring, and 51 per cent. whereas in 1914 steam secured 74 per cent., motor vessels 7 per cent., and sailing vessels 19 per cent.

Pyrenean Tunnel.—On Christmas Eve of last year the Pyrenean Tunnel, on the line across the Pyrenees between Aix les Bains and Ripoll, was successfully pierced, the workmen at the time being 3,450 and 1,924 metres from the north and south entrances respectively. It is the latest work on the new railway, and is perfectly straight. The width at the rail level is 4.45 metres and the height 2.4 metres. It is expected that the line will be open for traffic in 1917.

Seed Pressures.—Professor I. B. Butler and Mr. I. M. Sherman have described to the Royal Society of Dublin an instrument designed to test the pressure that could be exerted by moistened seeds. They found that the swelling force in single broad beans tested amounted to from 25 to 30 atmospheres, while half a dozen peas gave rise to 45 or 50 atmospheres pressure.

Selenium and Electricity.—Mr. A. Campbell Gwynon has drawn the attention of the Physical Society to an interesting electrical phenomenon connected with selenium. If an electric cell is made up of zinc and tinned copper, one end of which is coated with selenium while the other is immersed in tap water, the zinc is found to be electro-positive to the selenium in the dark, and the effect is increased if the cell is illuminated. If, however, carbon or copper poles are substituted for the zinc, it is found that while selenium is electro-positive to carbon or copper in the dark, it becomes electro-negative to them as soon as it is illuminated.

Serum Treatment for Swine Fever.—The Board of Agriculture has issued a notice to the effect that if proper precautions are taken, immunity from swine fever can be established by serum treatment. The Board are now in a position to offer serum treatment of pigs free of cost, in the early stages of an outbreak of swine fever, and they wish to impress on all owners that to obtain the best results from this treatment, notification of the suspected existence of swine fever on their premises should be made at the earliest possible date.

Sewage Disposal—In building an automatic sewage station that will be able to deal with 25,000,000 gallons of sewage in the twenty-four hours, the Public Works authorities at Boston, Mass., are thought to be constructing the largest station of the kind in the world. The dimensions of the main sewer are 56 in. by 80 in. Three of the four pumps will each be able to deliver 30,000 gallons a minute, and the fourth 15,000 gallons.

Steam Shovel—A monster steam shovel, weighing 300 tons, and believed to be the largest in the world, has been built by the Bucyrus Company for the Carney-Herkes Coal Company. The shovel can excavate 5,000 cubic feet of material in eight hours. Its jib is 75 feet long, and the bucket or dipper has a capacity of 6 cubic yards. It is easily convertible into a drag-line excavator, and if so used would be equipped with a 275-foot jib and an 8-cubic yards bucket.

Strong Room Construction—No strong room has been hitherto constructed comparable with that erected for the Bankers Trust Company of New York. The strong room has two stories, and the inside measurements are 25 ft. by 30 ft., while the walls are 25 in. thick. They consist of 4 in. specially prepared steel and a ft. of rock concrete, steel rails and beams. The entrance door weighs 40 tons, but is so hung that it can be moved by one finger. Apart from two large compartments, the strong room holds 200 safes.

Shrinkage of May—By studying meteorological records Professor W. H. Haldane has found that the month of May enjoys a higher percentage of sunshine, taking the maximum possible into consideration, than any other month in the year. He suggests that this fact must have an important influence on vegetable growth.

Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme—The Bombay cotton mills began early this year to receive power from the Tata hydro-electric undertaking. The water is derived by the construction of great artificial lakes formed by building huge masonry dams across the Western Ghats. The capacity of the Lonavla lake is 250,000,000 cubic feet; that of the Vaitarna lake 2,500,000,000 cubic feet, while the Shrivasta lake will hold nearly 7,000,000,000 cubic feet. The electricity is generated at 5,000 volts, and transformed up to 200,000 for transmission to Bombay—that is 43 miles distant. It is delivered to the mills at 6,000 volts.

Telephone Achievement—The opening of the transcontinental telephone line from New York to San Francisco was celebrated in January this year. The lines are 2,300 miles long and are carried on 25,000 poles. Four wires in all are used, giving two physical circuits and one phantom circuit. In the day the line was opened there were twelve calls, and the charge for three minutes' conversation is \$20.70, or about 4s.

Telephone in Surgery—Sir James Mackenzie Davidson, lecturing to the Medical Society of London last January, drew attention to the improvement in the means of locating bullets or shell fragments in wounds by means of the telephone. The method he recommended was to place a carbon plate on the moistened skin near the part affected, and then to search for the metal fragment with a metal probe. As soon as the metal fragment is touched, it and the carbon plate form the two poles of an electric battery, and a click is heard in the telephone.

Whale Waggon—Steel waggon, specially

constructed for carrying whales, with a capacity of 16,000 lb. (about 7½ tons), have been constructed by the Leeds Forge Company. The waggon is to travel short distances near Durban, and as the ground is very uneven, six-wheeled bogies have had to be fitted.

Wireless Telegraphy—The United States Navy Department has achieved the feat of telephoning wirelessly from Arlington, Virginia, to Mare Island, California, a distance of 2,500 miles. In discussing the experiment Mr. Godfrey Isaac has stated that there can be no doubt that after the war it will be practicable to telephone by wireless between England and America. Late in October it was announced that wireless telephonic communication had been successfully effected with the Eiffel Tower and Arlington (Virginia), the conversation being overhead in Honolulu.

Wolf Note—Musicians have long recognized that with stringed instruments of the violin type there is usually some particular pitch at which it is often impossible to obtain a pure steady tone. An investigation published by Mr. G. W. White before the Philosophical Society of Cambridge shows that the "wolf note," as the note is called, is caused by the increased string pitch coinciding with the pitch of best resonance of the instrument. Optical methods demonstrate that the vibration curve has a very wide amplitude, and that the greatest loss of tone is due to a beating of the instrument itself.

Writing and Pressure—Mr. James Hervey has contributed to the Royal Society of Edinburgh an analysis of writing, giving comparative studies of the child, the male and female adult, and the mentally deficient. A study of the point pressure shows three well marked types in the adult—the masculine type, with a definite maximum pressure for each word and increased pressure with increased speed of writing; the feminine type with several pressure maxima for each word and a decrease of pressure with increased speed of writing; and the clerical type, showing uniformity of pressure. In studying the child it is possible to make when writing comes to be drawing and becomes language. While it is easy also to differentiate whether writing depends on word impulse or phrase or sentence impulse. Defectives fail to show the characteristic rhythm of adult writing, while alcohol impairs it and breaks it down. The pressure curve of an individual is almost as characteristic as his signature.

X Rays and Crystal Structure—A paper submitted by Professor W. H. Bragg and Mr. W. L. Bragg was read before the British Association this year on X Rays and Crystal Structure. Professor Bragg showed how it was possible by the method of determining the places of the molecules in the crystals and pointed out that to get the full results from it it was necessary to determine how the atoms lay in the molecules and to consider both the arrangement of the atoms in the crystalline structure and that of the material in the atoms. Other detailed points to which he referred in the course of his paper were that he had secured improved results as regarded determination of intensities by smoothing down the crystals, and thus getting rid of their normally pitted surfaces, and that the examination of the sugar crystal had shown that it reflected large quantities of light and must have great concentration of the atoms arranged in planes, like the leaves of a book.

GORDON D. KNOX.

Secondary Education in the United Kingdom (1915).

General.—The general efficiency of national education in all ages has been dependent on, and has consistently varied with, the efficiency of the Universities. The decay of University life was rapidly followed by the decay of elementary and intermediate education. So in the present day, the Universities are passing through a period of trial and scarcely more than the shell of the old University life remains, though the normal forms of instruction and of University life are maintained. The outlook is gloomy, as many youths who would normally proceed from the secondary school to the University are now passing into the Army. The University Officers Training Corps make it possible for boys from a secondary school to matriculate and take up scholarships and combine one year of University life with military training and with this in view, the headmasters should make every attempt to send boys of seventeen to take up the special facilities offered in this direction. A great number of male teachers have enlisted thus necessitating the employment of women with University training for the first time in secondary schools. It is apparent that if we wish to supply ourselves and other countries with things which we have hitherto brought from Germany we must be prepared to spend more money upon our scientific and technical instruction. The need for highly trained men to maintain the industrial supremacy of this country is fully realised by the Board of Education, and they are encouraging development through their inspectors of technical instruction. Not half the children who attend the elementary schools pass through the higher standard, and while the primary system fails according to its own standard the "middle" fails equally. The transfers to secondary schools in 1913 were 25 per cent of what they ought to be on the system as planned. There should be 250,000 children in the secondary schools in 1913 there were about 120,000. Elementary education cannot give an outlet for life, and it appears that the only remedy is to improve compulsory secondary education on all children over the age of eleven years in all the schools of the country, and to do this would be financially less expensive than the present scholarship system. Mr. Henderson, President of the Board of Education has issued a letter on enlistment in the "colleges" in the national service of education. He offered his considered opinion that the need now paramount is the need for men of military capacity to augment and maintain the forces of the Crown and for the sake of the future, that the fabric of education must be kept in being. He stated that "with a depleted education service with makeshifts taking the place of the normal organisation with volunteers from the non-combatant classes taking the places of teachers under arms, we must win this war. He further stated that as far as possible consideration will be given to representations made by the Education Authorities and Governors of Schools and Colleges with a view to detaching the actual embodiment of teachers and members of their staffs whose services in the schools are specially important or specially difficult to replace.

Registration.—It has been announced that up to the end of September the number of applications received is a little over 12,000. Dr. Michael Sadler was elected chairman in the place of Mr.

A. D. Anland, and in his reply to the speeches of welcome, expressed a hope that "the movement towards a closer unity in the teaching profession would receive continued encouragement from teachers of all types, to the end that the Council might take a proper part in the building up of a truly national system of education." In connection with the list of teachers on war service, it was announced that the returns which had been received showed that up to the end of the summer term of this year 8,200 teachers had withdrawn from school work to undertake service with the forces. This number does not include those officers of the O.F.C. who have remained at their posts at the request of the military authorities in order to continue their work of training officers for the New Army.

Inspection of Secondary Schools.—The Report of the Board of Education for the year 1913-1914 deals very fully with the history and character of the inspection of secondary schools by the State from 1889 when the Schools Inquiry Commission declared that "inspection is necessary so as to prevent waste, to secure efficiency to prepare the way for improvements." With respect to the problem of the future (the relation of inspection and examination), "it appears to the Board that they must continue in the main to be carried out by different bodies, though with the fullest possible knowledge of one another's work, and with some interchange of persons. The Board are in fact, now negotiating with the different University examining bodies with a view to a fuller co-ordination of the work of each with that of the others, and of all with that of the Board."

Circulars of the Board of Education.—This circular was issued in July of last year, following up the report made by the Consultative Committee in December 1913. It is reported that nearly ninety separate examinations profess to test the proficiency of boys and girls in secondary schools, and the circular is the direct result of urgent appeals made by teachers and the organisation of teachers to be delivered from the chaos of examination. The circular is put before educationists in outline and is not final in any way it invites suggestion, it needs modification in certain essential respects, and it has yet to be elaborated in detail. It is hoped that the scheme will be set going on a sound basis, and that it will not be necessary to wait until it is perfect.

Annual Conferences.—Among the subjects discussed at the various meetings held at the end of 1913 and the beginning of 1914 were votes of sympathy with the schools and universities of Belgium, the reduction of fees by the public schools to those killed in the war, contributions from public schools to the British Red Cross Society. Suggestions were made that steps should be taken to secure that more attention be paid in preparatory schools to practice in reading English books, in learning English poetry by heart, and in English composition. Other important subjects were the questions of the increasing number of History Scholarships offered by the Universities, the effect of History Scholarship Examinations upon the work of the school-boy, and the proper place of history amongst school studies. A discussion on Circular 36 of the Board of Education was a feature of practically all the meetings of teachers' organisations.

Secondary Schools and the Service.—For many years past the public schools have been steadily setting their house in order in the military sense, and the magnificent results are now seen in the number of young men who are coming forward to serve their country with definite knowledge of drill and discipline acquired in the public schools. The chief cause operating against greater efficiency in the past was that the military authorities had never taken the school corps seriously but as the number of boys who went to camp increased from four or five hundred in 1898 to two and three thousand in the years 1904 to 1909, the increasing interest of Regular Officers and the War Office awoke to the practical value of military training in schools, and gave all cadet units a definite status in the military organisation of the country. The creation of the Officers Training Corps has become a practical and permanent contribution towards the urgent need of officers, and the State is now reaping the benefit of the reorganisation of the last nine years. In a letter to the *Times* on January 28 Lord Methuen, regretting that he could not be present that Session to support a Bill advocating compulsory cadet training, pointed to the work done in this direction in the Dominions, and advocated a measure of training for lads between the ages of twelve and eighteen. National Service was also discussed at the beginning of the year at the meeting of the Teachers' Guild on the duty of every citizen to defend his country, and at the annual meeting of the Association of Headmasters, when a resolution was passed by a substantial majority advocating instruction in the elements of military drill and the use of the rifle for all boys in secondary schools. The Association of Assistant Masters also resolved to support the policy of universal military training in all schools, while, as regards the interests of conscientious objectors, the subject of military training is receiving earnest attention from Education Committees throughout the country. As the Officers Training Corps in our public schools have undoubtedly come to stay, and some similar training seems necessary in connexion with county and municipal secondary schools and grammar schools, and for the older scholars in our public elementary schools, it is hoped that the authorities will see their way to introducing the system which has proved so successful in another grade of school.

Sandhurst and Woolwich Tests.—The Civil Service Commissioners announced that there would be no oral or laboratory tests at the competitive examinations held in June for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Indian Police Force (admissions in the Royal Navy (Special Entry), and Supplementary First Appointments to the Royal Marines.

Officers' Families Fund.—At the beginning of the war the Headmasters' Conference and the Association of Preparatory Schools offered special terms to the sons of those killed in active service. Officers were also received in considerable numbers from other schools both for boys and girls, and there were special offers of splendid generosity for the education, &c. of all charges, of the sons and daughters of officers who have fallen.

Professional Classes War Relief Council.—The work of the Education Committee has in the main assisted in the education of children of professional men and women who, without such assistance, would be unable in consequence of the war to keep their children at school, and with schools suffering from loss of pupils. The Council have assisted 183 families in this way, making a total of 273 children (boys 125, and girls 148). 208 children have been sent to boarding schools, and have expended in this way over £3,000.

Public Schools Hospital.—An appeal was sent to headmasters at the end of 1914 by the British Red Cross Society, in response to which masters and boys in public and secondary schools throughout the country have contributed. A sum of over £8,000 has been collected, and the committee to administer the fund have secured, at the recommendation of the British Red Cross Society, Dorchester House, London, as a hospital for wounded officers, in connexion with an operating hospital in the same locality also, two flats for non-commissioned officers and men, and one for the staff, have been acquired at the Netley Hunt Hospital of the British Red Cross Society. The cost of equipping and maintaining the two sections for twelve months is estimated at over £10,000. In the event of the early termination of the war, the committee would consider a scheme whereby any balance of the fund would be devoted to helping soldiers and sailors incapacitated from returning to civil life.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNING OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The following table shows the average wages per head of workpeople employed in the coaching, goods, locomotive and engine departments of the 27 principal Railway Companies of the United Kingdom during the first or second week in December in each of the years 1907-1913. The Companies included in the table employ over 90 per cent of the total number of Railway servants.

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES (17 Companies)		SCOTLAND (5 Companies)		IRELAND (7 Companies)		UNITED KINGDOM (29 Companies)	
	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.
1907	No. 422,564	s 4 1/2	No. 27,040	s 4 1/2	No. 29,470	s 5 1/2	No. 479,354	s 5 1/2
1908	365,571	s 5 1/2	25,444	s 5 1/2	29,000	s 5 1/2	420,733	s 5 1/2
1909	354,268	s 5 1/2	25,671	s 5 1/2	29,250	s 5 1/2	409,189	s 5 1/2
1910	357,723	s 5 1/2	25,668	s 5 1/2	29,200	s 5 1/2	412,591	s 5 1/2
1911	405,591	s 5 1/2	27,225	s 5 1/2	29,200	s 5 1/2	462,016	s 5 1/2
1912	423,297	s 5 1/2	27,400	s 5 1/2	29,200	s 5 1/2	480,897	s 5 1/2
1913	421,208	s 5 1/2	27,421	s 5 1/2	29,200	s 5 1/2	477,829	s 5 1/2

AFTER the war more importance will attach to every improvement in National Education. The country which best applies the resources of science to trade and industry, and organizes upon the soundest, widest and most progressive lines, will forge ahead of other commercial competitors.

At the annual meeting in 1914 of the Head Masters' Conference, a resolution was passed that the provision of scholarships and exhibitions to enable students of slender means to enter and complete their courses in Universities and other places of higher education was very inadequate, and they welcomed the announcement that the 'consultative committee' had been requested by the Board of Education to consider what measures are necessary and practicable for developing a system of such scholarships and exhibitions in organic relation to a system of National Education.

The scholarships and exhibitions awarded by the Public Schools chiefly call for a knowledge of Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Science, or Music, and are of more interest to those entering the professions than to those intended for commercial careers.

Preliminary training is imperative for the Royal Navy, Army, Merchant Service, Church, Law, Medicine, Music, Engineering, Architecture, Accountancy, &c. and the different examinations indicate the necessary qualifications.

In the Civil Service situations are filled by (a) open competitive examinations, (b) competition after having obtained nomination, (c) nomination with a qualifying examination.

Every boy requires a sound general education, no matter what business he is intended for or may adopt. Specialisation at too early a stage at the expense of the general education must be avoided, but in too many cases a boy's schooling finishes without anything having been settled as to the business opening he shall try for.

To ensure a boy being provided with an educational outfit suitable for a particular business, Commercial Service Scholarships should be established. Under such a system those who are going for a business career would specialise before they leave school in the same way as is now done for the professions.

In connection with business openings, it is impossible to doff off hand a course of study and training which ought to be followed in each case. In addition to Banking and Insurance, Manufactures, Merchants and Retailers, Railways, Shipping and Transport, Printing, Publishing and Advertising, there are a number of special trades and agencies. It is, therefore, an easier matter for the head of a firm to indicate what, in his opinion, a boy at school has better concentrate upon, to tender himself of the most value to his firm in the quickest time after having obtained an opening with them in the form of a Commercial Service Scholarship offered by the firm.

It might be of interest here to refer to what is now being done to keep our merchant service supplied with junior officers.

Many of the large steamship companies take cadets from the Worcester as apprentices with out premium, the P and O, Royal Mail, British India, &c., take them direct from the Worcester as supernumerary officers. The future of the cadets upon the *Wednesday* and *Port Jackson* (ocean training ships) is secured by arrangements

with well known shipping lines who give preference to boys so trained.

The P and O has established a system of scholarships, applicable only to selected boys trained on the Worcester, which enables boys to adopt this sea as a career who would otherwise be prevented owing to insufficient funds.

The P and O pay one half of the Worcester fees for three years, and the premium upon a sailing vessel, or the boys can enter the company's service direct as apprentices without payment of any premium.

The establishment of Commercial Service Scholarships upon a national basis would supply definite openings for which boys could be trained.

This would increase the usefulness of those agencies which are now promoting commercial education, and the practical development of existing school courses would be facilitated.

The rest of the forty companies covers most branches of trade and commerce, and a scheme for Commercial Service Scholarships ought to be organised which would command their support.

The University of London award School Commercial certificates when the pupil leaves school to candidates who have completed their sixteenth year and who pass their examination.

The London Chamber of Commerce also hold their own examinations and issue Senior Commercial certificates, the value of such certificates would be increased if business openings were arranged for under a comprehensive scheme of Commercial Service Scholarships.

The future interests of the country will demand the inclusion in the Government of men of business, and the appointment of a Minister of Commerce will follow.

Our Public Schools must cease to look down upon business. The upper classes will have to gravitate more and more to trade and business will become elevation to a career for which boys will be specially prepared at schools.

The clamour of our national trade will prove to be of supreme importance to counteract the effects of the war, the best brains of the community will be required to compete successfully against the well trained intellects and highly organised industrial institutions of other countries.

Our Universities ought therefore, to inaugurate a special course and degree for Commerce.

The Board of Education should appoint a Department—

(1) To co-operate with Chambers of Commerce and trade institutions to secure an adequate supply of Commercial Service scholarships, embracing in a general way the interests of the business world.

(2) To arrange for examinations and the issuing of certificates to all who qualify, irrespective of their obtaining at the time one of the openings contemplated.

(3) To ascertain from the Foreign Office and Board of Trade in what industries greater efforts are required for expansion or consolidation, and to secure from those branches of trade concerned an extra number of Commercial Service Scholarships.

With these objects in view the plan for the organization of Commercial Service Scholarships should be drafted by a small joint committee appointed by the Board of Education, the Head Masters' Conference, and the London Chamber of Commerce.

Trade Unions.

At the end of 1924 the total membership of the 1,223 registered and unregistered Trade Unions known to the Department was 3,929,863, showing an increase of 2.8 per cent. on the previous year, when the figure attained (3,902,191) was greatly in excess of any previously recorded.

The membership by trades and the percentage increase or decrease in each trade compared with a year ago are shown in the following table—

labourers, of iron and steel workers, and of textile dyers, &c., decreased by 9,000 (or .23 per cent.), 9,000 (or .25 per cent.), and 10,000 (or .24 per cent.) respectively.

The total membership of all Trade Unions in 1924 increased by 65.1 per cent. compared with 1910 and by 27.7 per cent. compared with 1913, when the membership was lower than in any other year of the period 1890-1924 for which the Department has comparable statistics.

In the building trades group the membership

Groups of Trades	No. of Unions at end of 1924	Membership at end of 1924	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Membership compared with 1923
Building			
Carpenters and Joiners	2	97,000	+ 1.4
Builders Labourers	16	23,343	- .25
Others	45	120,161	- 3.8
Mining and Quarrying			
Coal Mining			
Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland	13	226,603	+ 5.2
Yorkshire	4	128,377	- 3.4
Lancashire and Cheshire	17	82,246	- .09
Midlands	26	164,960	- 1.0
Wales and Monmouthshire	9	176,413	- 1.5
Scotland	11	101,985	- 4.2
Other Mining and Quarrying	10	37,373	+ .09
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding			
Iron and Steel Manufacture	13	71,457	- 10.7
Ironfoundry	9	47,854	- 2.4
Engineering	63	296,726	+ 9.1
Shipbuilding	12	100,201	+ 2.9
Miscellaneous	76	39,433	+ 0.6
Textile			
Cotton			
Weavers	43	216,146	- 3.2
Others	104	136,676	- 2.0
Other Textile	91	83,901	- 0.6
Textile Printing, Dyeing, Packing &c.	39	62,609	- 24.1
Clothing			
Hat and Shoe	11	33,443	+ 1.4
Tailoring and other Clothing	28	46,885	- 8.6
Transport			
Railway	6	136,671	+ 3.2
Tramway and other Land Transport	18	56,632	+ 1.5
Seamen	22	100,921	+ 2.7
Dock, Canal, and River-side Labour	23	143,063	- 6.6
Printing and Allied Trades			
Woodworking and Furnishing Trades	30	62,055	+ 9.0
Shop Assistants, Clerks, &c.	80	64,686	+ 0.2
Other Trades	11	100,880	- 4.9
General Labour	100	167,309	+ 1.5
Employees of Public Authorities	14	360,539	+ 10.7
	82	150,225	+ 3.9
Total	1,223	3,929,863	+ 2.8

In no group of trades was the rate of increase so great in 1924 as in 1923, and in several groups there was a decline in membership. The general labour group heads the list of increases with 24.1 per cent., but this increase was entirely due to the growth of one union—the Workers' Union—which advanced in membership from 20,000 to 226,603. In 1923 this union had only 2,000 members. Trade Unions in the engineering industry show an increase of 9.1 per cent., or 2.7 per cent. On the other hand, the membership of unions of builders,

in 1924 was below that recorded in 1923, but, with this exception, was higher than in any year since 1903. The membership of this group reached a maximum in 1920 (254,142), and then fell continuously to 120,161 in 1924, between which year and 1923 it recovered somewhat rapidly.

In the mining, textile, and clothing groups the membership in 1924 was only once exceeded—in 1923. That of the dock, canal, and river-side labour group was exceeded in 1923 and in 1922, but in no other year. In the remaining groups

Trade Unions

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specified in the above table the membership in 1914 was the largest recorded.

The total membership was inclusive of females, who numbered 259,944 in 1914, compared with 257,012 in 1913 (a decrease of 1.4 per cent.), and with 251,925 in 1912 (an increase of 2.0 per cent.). Over 90 per cent. (249,022) of the total female membership were engaged in the textile trades, the cotton industry alone accounting for 205,904, or nearly 80 per cent. of the whole.

The following table shows the figures in the main groups of trades for each of the five years 1910-1914.

Groups of Trades	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Building	156,985	173,188	202,773	247,681	256,524
Mining and Quarrying	731,370	752,527	757,351	814,089	814,577
Metal, Engineering, and Ship-building	370,093	414,866	479,308	538,751	557,741
Textile	380,541	437,866	479,266	518,671	498,179
(Including)	67,124	74,443	91,975	121,975	121,975
Railway Service	116,214	125,513	201,329	226,192	226,192
Canalway and other Land Transport	48,603	62,369	68,517	95,476	95,476
Seamens	25,930	28,575	104,908	125,418	125,418
Dock, Canal, and River-side Labour	54,476	154,061	136,900	153,654	143,263
Fishing	74,975	77,232	76,490	84,429	92,093
Other Occupations	303,039	349,134	431,515	484,477	488,190
General Labour	69,171	176,211	137,821	321,234	366,339
Total	2,397,821	2,960,039	3,225,409	3,928,191	3,999,663
Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on the previous year	+ 3.2	+ 23.8	+ 8.6	+ 21.8	+ 1.8

BREWING AND DISTILLING STATISTICS (U.K.), 1903-1913.

Year	TINN				STEWERS			
	Quantity made (1200 barrels)	Malt used (1200 bushels)	Wheat and Corn used (1200 cwt)	Hops (1200 lb)	Quantity made (1200 cwt)	Malt used (quarters)	Unmalted Grain (quarters)	Molasses, &c. (cwt)
1903	25,538	54,917	2,874,874	70,512	51,114	1,164,229	1,165,638	851,691
1904	24,812	53,328	2,887,409	67,379	50,858	1,211,175	1,207,943	869,329
1905	23,854	51,976	2,746,713	62,361	49,590	1,128,644	1,081,511	928,050
1906	24,328	51,265	2,822,244	63,953	49,976	1,121,199	1,090,286	922,676
1907	24,438	51,265	2,822,244	63,953	49,976	1,121,199	1,090,286	922,676
1908	23,537	51,076	2,823,245	62,978	48,132	1,019,982	1,021,143	1,117,276
1909	23,921	49,688	2,820,831	61,426	46,598	1,200,046	1,245,328	1,114,676
1910	23,471	50,069	2,820,076	61,740	46,975	853,569	1,271,321	1,026,623
1911	24,656	51,759	3,011,266	64,316	44,261	871,112	1,004,357	1,046,526
1912	24,625	51,648	3,067,515	61,544	44,232	930,379	1,130,361	1,137,683
1913	24,616	50,291	3,279,856	60,912	50,416	1,053,608	1,198,730	1,224,836

STREET ACCIDENTS IN U.K., 1914.

In addition to the accidents on the various railways of the U.K., there were no fewer than 62,670 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1914. Of this number 2,330 were fatal and 59,340 non-fatal, compared with 2,099 fatal and 49,544 non-fatal accidents in 1913.

Cause	Fatal	Non-fatal
Electric trams	153	7,110
Horse-drawn trams	2	21
Motor omnibuses	222	3,667
Horse omnibuses	5	45
Other motor vehicles	1,794	22,025
Other horse-drawn vehicles	260	12,120
Totals	2,330	59,340

Division	Fatal	Non-fatal
England	1,991	52,481
London	466	27,148
Liverpool	31	8,221
Manchester	43	1,164
Birmingham	34	1,701
Wales	90	1,175
Scotland	209	4,245
Glasgow	40	2,080
Edinburgh	29	1,004
Ireland	110	7,744
Dublin	23	744

Labour and the War.

HAD the Cabinet insisted upon the Trade Union Congress which was arranged to have taken place in September, 1914, and was postponed on account of hostilities, to meet in the ordinary course, sent an authoritative delegation to address the members and to ask for not less than 2,000,000 men for war service—2,000,000 for the fighting line, and 2,000,000 for munition and other purposes—this critical chronicle might not have had to be recorded. But twelve months elapsed before the Ministry took Labour into its confidence. Then Labour gave the only answer, the putting into practice of which is now (Oct., 1915) taking place.

Labour's Attitude.—The ranks of organised Labour closed up immediately the war began, and the subsequent outrages committed by the Germans brought all men into line. All the wonderful resolutions of many congresses, that in the event of war being declared by any of the Great Powers the working men in the countries concerned would cease work until a peaceful means of settlement could be found were of no avail. "The country of my birth whether right or wrong," was the individual attitude of 99 per cent. of the Trade Union Labour, and Socialist movements. The remainder per cent. separated itself into those the War and other committees including the Union of Democratic Control (in process of formation September, 1914) which, whether possessing the deliberate intention or not, have had the effect of producing and increasing disintegration, when the whole nation should have thought as one. The Socialist who was the avowed guide, philosopher, and friend of the trade unions allied himself freely with those anti-national concerns. Officials of the I.L.P. have been working hand in hand with them, and even the patriotic B.P.P. has had some defaulters. It has not been, and is not, the time for class antagonism. The speedier the victory, the less will be the number killed and the more available for the "class struggle." An attempt to prosecute the I.L.P. was hardly successful.

Strikes.—Although the leaders of the Trade Union Congress, the General Federation of Trade Unions, and the Labour Party met in Aug. 1914, and decided to make an immediate effort to terminate all strikes and prevent any joints of difficulty, disputes have been common. The actual number of strikes would not have been abnormal for an ordinary year. During the first eight months of 1915 there were 455 strikes, involving 30,000 men, and causing a stoppage of work equivalent to 1,430,000 days. The miners, the largest of all sections of Labour, have been foremost. There is a redeeming feature in the number of miners who have enlisted.

Miners.—In Feb., 1915, a dispute arose between the colliery companies and the 40,000 miners of the West Yorkshire coalfield. After much public argument, the employers made a concession for the period of the war. March saw trouble in South Wales in respect to a 20 per cent. advance to meet the increased cost of living. In April the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was pressing home the demand for a 20 per cent. increase in wage rates. By this time the South Wales miners were calling for a national strike. On May 1 the Congress of

Miners decided by a majority vote of 225,000 in a total vote of 277,000 to leave the question of settlement in the hands of Mr. Asquith. The South Wales Federation held a special meeting on June 25 to express astonishment and dissatisfaction with the refusal of the colliery owners to negotiate during the period of the war for a new agreement. Conferences took place under the auspices of the Board of Trade upon the crisis in South Wales at the end of June and beginning of July. On July 1 the delegates rejected the terms of settlement arranged by the Government. Mr. Lloyd George had to go to Cardiff on July 22 and stop a strike which had been forbidden by Proclamation of the Cabinet nine days earlier. The terms were not accepted until Sept. 1. The number of miners involved in the disputes during Jan.-Aug., 1915, was only 1 per cent. less than for the same months of 1914.

Other War Trades.—During Feb., 1915, 20,000 engineers employed in the yards on the Clyde stopped work, in spite of the advice tendered by their leaders. The Government ordered the strikers back to work. The engineering trades disputes during 1915 have resulted in an average loss of 25,000 working days per month—a most unsatisfactory figure. A 100 per cent. of transport workers was raised by Lord Denby at Liverpool to deal effectively with delay caused by possible strikes. Several strikes have occurred amongst the textile workers. The London tramway men declared hallday in an industrial strike to force better conditions from the L.C.C. Several precautions have been taken under the provisions of War Act in the case of men who deliberately refused to carry out their engagements. The railway servants have worked loyally.

War Service.—Labour's attitude towards compulsory military service was voiced in a speech by Mr. J. H. Thomas in the House of Commons on Sept. 27, 1915. He stated: "On the day conscription is introduced the Government will be compelled to deal, not with compulsory service, but probably, and unfortunately, with industrial revolution. The Trade Union Congress (Sept., 1915), whilst against conscription, supported the policy of the continuation of the war until a successful conclusion was obtained. On Oct. 1 the leaders of the various Labour bodies met in private conference to hear speeches from the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for War. They came to the conclusion that conscription was not necessary, but they agreed to begin an active recruiting campaign throughout the United Kingdom. In Sept. 6 Mr. Lloyd George addressed the Trade Union Congress and informed the delegates that he wanted 80,000 skilled and 200,000 unskilled workmen for munition work, and two weeks later he saw the leaders again on the question of munitions.

Trade Unions.—The membership of the trade unions has been maintained. The last available figures (Dec. 31, 1914) show a following of 3,020,000, or 20,000 more than twelve months earlier. It is understood there has not been any falling off during 1915. It was feared that the war would lead to much unemployment, Parliament making a special grant to the trade unions for meeting the cost of out-of-work benefit. The very opposite has taken place.

OSW. G. SHARP.

Even in the dulcet of dog days, a scheme for the establishment of a dy-manufacturing in duty under national auspices would be hardly likely to raise the slightest enthusiasm except of the experts. Hence the lack of general interest during the excitement created by the war when the Government was induced to carry through a proposal for the formation of a national dye-works. It may be official reticence which has become a questionable attribute of official labours, had something to do with the public's neglect of the scheme. Germany had made the dyeing industry her own. The capital invested in her factories was £2,000,000. Besides, she had evolved the business scientist.

Government Committee.—In Sept., 1914, a small committee was appointed by the Government to consider and investigate the straits in which the United Kingdom was placed by being cut off from supplies of dyeing material. It was discovered England bought £2,000,000 worth of dyes yearly in connection with an outlay of one hundred times more, and employed directly and indirectly 1,500,000 persons in using the dyes. Of these dyes, less than one tenth were manufactured here. The remainder came from Germany. Lord Moulton, who presided over the committee, became the Government's spokesman, and introduced the scheme proposed by the committee to the dye users of the North. The plan was the raising of a capital of £3,000,000 for a national dye-works, with a Government debenture of £1,500,000.

First Failure.—A determined attempt was made to kill the scheme. The Germans, who had the most to lose from the adoption of the proposals, worked hard through their agents to scotch the idea. The committee appointed by the users of dyes in November met at the Board of Trade on Jan. 21, 1915, when two members withdrew. A larger committee was got together and set about the formation of a new scheme.

Scheme No. 2.—On Jan. 29 the Board of Trade issued the revised plan. The new company was to be formed with a share capital of £2,000,000, of which half was to be issued at first. In addition the Government agreed to advance, up to £1,500,000, the equivalent of the capital subscribed for a period of 25 years at 4 per cent., payable only under certain conditions. Further, a grant of £200,000, spread over ten years was promised for research work. The Government was to have the power of nominating two directors. Options had been obtained upon existing dye producing establishments, and satisfactory arrangements made with important producers in Switzerland. Subsequently a series of meetings was held in Yorkshire to discuss the proposed company. Opposition had to be faced, and there was an insistent demand for the guarantee of a protective duty.

Co-operation.—On Feb. 22 the Board of Trade issued an explanatory statement. Inter alia, the State was to advance £1,500,000 immediately, 25 in the pound had been paid up by the trades subscribing the £1,500,000 capital. Swiss manufacturers were to supply £500,000 of essentials per annum for five years. The scheme was to be co-operative. Dyers and manufacturers were invited to take part in the formation of the company, whilst the users of dyes would secure for themselves the preference in the available supply, and be required to accept from the company such dyes as it was able to produce. Resolutions in favour of the movement were carried

at important meetings of dye users. At the same time declarations were made of the need of chemical research.

British Dyes, Limited.—The outline dye scheme came before the House of Commons on Feb. 24. The last meeting was held at the Board of Trade on Mar. 2 to consider the prospectus of the new company in its final stage. It was anticipated promises of support would result in subscriptions to the extent of £500,000. The prospectus was made public on Mar. 3, but the general investor was not encouraged to assist. The capital was £1,500,000 in £1 shares, of which two-fifths were stated to have been subscribed prior to the issue of the prospectus. The amount of the Government's loan was given as £1,000,000. The lists closed on Mar. 22.

Further Consideration.—In the meantime, Mr. Runciman (President of the Board of Trade) said in the House of Commons he did not think it expedient in the public interest to give details of how the German dyes and other commodities for which licences to trade had been granted were being imported into the United Kingdom. On Mar. 22 Mr. Handel Booth called attention in the House to the prospectus, and was supported by members who criticised it. On Mar. 24 a meeting was held to consider the situation which had arisen from the failure to raise sufficient capital to secure the Government's aid. There had been only 222 subscribers for £1,500,000, of which £23,000 was offered conditionally. The directors were doubtful of proceeding to allotment. Only £11,000 had been subscribed by the public. The Vice-Chairman (Mr. Falconer, M.P.) stated that two of the largest dye consumers had not put up any money whilst another big firm had applied conditionally. A further £200,000 was necessary for the establishment of the company. The discussion resulted in the removal of the restriction upon users, and the consequent approval in the formation of the company.

More Subscriptions.—A further appeal for capital amongst dye-using establishments resulted in new subscriptions totalling £175,000, two large firms now giving full adherence. On April 24 the Board of Trade announced the decision of the new company to buy the business of Messrs. Read, Holliday & Co. On May 7 Mr. Falconer, M.P. was appointed Chairman, but the Government refused to permit the House to debate the appointment.

At Work.—The statutory meeting on July 13 disclosed that 695,000 shares had been allotted, and in respect to them £175,000 had been received. £23,000 had been spent on purchases, preliminary expenses had taken £2,000. The Government's loan was given as £1,000,000. The Chairman stated the output of the premises taken had been doubled, and the company was looking for a site upon which to erect a factory. On the other hand, the Chairman of the Calico Printers Association informed his shareholders on Sept. 24 that British makers were able to supply only a small quantity of the colours required. On Oct. 8 representatives of dyeing establishments met in Manchester with the object of accelerating the supply of dyes. The Government does not appreciate any attempt to discuss the British Dyes, Ltd., by M.P.'s.

Russian Contingency.—M. Tishernytschok of Moscow, has announced the establishment of a similar company in Russia. Announcements of cordial co-operation between the companies have been exchanged.

GEO. G. SHARP

The development of aviation in the past year has been indubitably bound up with the war, and for reasons connected with the Censorship, which forbids the publication of information which may be of use to the enemy, it is impossible to discuss the subject in more than general terms. Details of construction by means of which progress has been made cannot be dealt with. Neither can strategy or tactics, either offensive or defensive, be particularised for the same obvious reasons. But there are several officially published facts which may be placed on record. The year which has passed has seen a most marvellous development in the science of aviation, one which a few years ago would have been considered outside the bounds of possibility and only conceivable in the imagination of the writer of fiction.

The most notable feature has been the use of aircraft for reconnaissance and the direction of gun-fire. Over and over again the British Commander-in-Chief in Flanders has devoted attention to the services of his aviators, and the ascendancy which, by their daring and skill, they have obtained over those of the enemy. Thus we have seen the vision of the past almost realised—"aerial navies grappling in the central skies." At all events, there have been innumerable duels in the air, ending often in one of the combatants being shot and dashed to earth. Again, squadrons of aeroplanes have been utilised to wreck railway lines and blow up ammunition depôts. Raids have been made on submarine bases such as Zeebrugge, airship sheds have been destroyed as far off as Düsseldorf and Brussels towns in Württemberg and Rhénania Prussia have been attacked in reprisal for Zeppelin raids made at night on defenceless towns. In fact, the aeroplane section has become the fifth Arm of the Army. Even in the Mediterranean and in South Africa aircraft have performed no mean part in the operations of the war. It is all so new and strange, and yet all these wonderful exploits have soon become the commonplaces of the great Armageddon which is shaking the foundations of the civilised world.

Although the Allies have utilised a few dirigible airships, they have placed their faith in the aeroplane as a fighting force. On the contrary, Germany, with a confidence almost pathetic, has continued to build and improve the Zeppelin type of airship, despite its vulnerability, expense, and need of huge and safe bases. The longer ranges of action and the ability to carry more explosives are its two advantages, but except in "night raids" by means of night raids it cannot compare with the aeroplanes whose mobility and speed render it useful in any sphere of action. So the Air Service has been highly developed both by Great Britain and France, and has rendered the greatest help in the conduct of the war. How the Flying Corps is being enlarged and reorganised both in the matter of numbers and personnel it would be indifferent to particularise, except to allude to the fact that a new type of battle-plane has been evolved both by the Allies and the enemy. These battle-planes carry guns and a crew. The German type, according to the American newspapers, has a span of 70 feet, and three super-sonic planes rising to a height of 10,000 feet. Their armament consists of four 12-inch guns.

At the time of writing the Eastern Counties

and the London district have had many visits from Zeppelins. A good deal of material damage was done, and a number of civilians killed and injured, but from a military standpoint these raids have been quite useless. In order to cope with these nocturnal visitors, the Government last September began the reorganisation of the air defences of the metropolis and Eastern Counties, and the command was given to Admiral Sir Percy Scott, whose great experience as gunnery pointed to him as the man for the task. Of the scheme of defence and the nature of the anti-aircraft guns it is not permissible to write.

The most notable exploit by an aviator during the year was the single-handed destruction of a Zeppelin on June 7 by Flight-Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, R.N., who attacked the monster at a height of 6,000 feet in the air between Ghent and Brussels. Rising above the Zeppelin, he dropped six bombs on it. The airship exploded and fell, and the force of the explosion was so great that Warneford's Morane monoplane was blown completely over in an involuntary "loop." Warneford, however, righted his machine and got back to his base in Flanders, only to succumb a month or so later in an accident in Paris. He was the first aviator to be awarded the Victoria Cross. No reliable data as to the number of Zeppelins destroyed during the war are available, but it is certain that quite a number met their fate. Two were blown down in the North Sea. One or two were burned in their sheds and the Russians captured one, with its crew, in the Gulf of Riga. One was brought down by French artillery in August. In all, about 20 or 25 Zeppelins have been put out of action since the war began to the end of October last. The output from Friedrichshafen has, however, kept pace with the wastage.

The following is a list of Zeppelin raids, with the numbers of those killed and injured—

	Killed	Inj.
Jan 29.—Barnmouth and district	4	9
Feb 22.—Colchester and district	—	—
April 24.—Tyne-side	—	—
April 25.—Lowestoft and East Coast	—	—
April 26.—Pewersham	—	—
April 29.—Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds	—	—
May 20.—Furthend	1	—
May 26.—Ramsgate	—	3
May 27.—Southend	—	—
May 31.—Outer London	—	—
June 4.—East and West Coast	24	40
June 6.—East Coast	24	40
June 13.—North East Coast	28	40
July 2.—Harwich	—	—
Aug 5.—East Coast	25	24
Aug 22.—East Coast	—	—
Aug 27.—Eastern Counties	20	38
Sept 7.—Eastern Counties	21	43
Sept. 8.—Eastern Counties and London district	20	25
Sept. 21.—East Coast	—	—
Sept 22.—East Coast	—	—
Sept 23.—East Coast	—	—
Oct 13.—London area and Eastern Counties	—	—
* 25 soldiers		† 23 soldiers

One new record deserves mention—that of altitude. On Sept. 7 the Swiss aviator Adolphe Audouert ascended to a height of 29,000 feet, beating the previous record of 28,000 feet made by Lagouette.

SPORT in its usually accepted sense was in the past year almost a dead letter. The graver issues of war, which only began to be realised in the spring of 1915, led to the suspension or abandonment of most of the organised pastimes, both because athletes and sportsmen were otherwise engaged, and also because it was felt that mere games were out of the question whilst the Empire was in the midst of a struggle for its very existence. The purely amateur sports, such as Rugby football, golf, hockey, polo, and athletics were abandoned early. Professional Association football lingered on till the end of the season, and horse-racing was carried out in a modified form. It would be impossible to give anything like a list of well known sportsmen who lost their lives for their country—the roll would be of such a length as to horrify. It is merely sufficient to record the fact that from every class, the highest to the lowest, amateur and professional, sportsmen were ready and willing to sacrifice themselves. From public schools and universities, from the mill and the shop, from the office desk and the law courts, they thronged in their thousands. Their names will remain indelibly written on the scroll of fame.

ATHLETICS.

ATHLETICS were confined to military events. The championships being abandoned. There were numerous sports meetings for soldiers, and it is computed that over 20,000 men took part in them. No fewer than 700 soldiers competed in the great Army race at Aldershot over a distance of 7 miles early in the year. This was won by Homer Dence, of the 1st Brigade R.F.A. Dence, previous to enlisting was a well known runner, and a member of the Blaydon Harriers. The Military Walking Marathon (2½ miles) was won by Gunner E. V. Joulin in 4 hrs. 20 min. 24 sec., the course being from Windsor to Fulham Baths.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS was the only game which flourished during 1915. There was no contest for the Championship, which remains with Melbourne Inman, but the London Tournament slightly modified, was carried through, each player competing twice with every other player in games of 4,000 up on handicap terms. The tournament was won by W. Smith, of Darlington (rec. 300) who won 9 of his 20 matches, losing only 1. F. Newman (rec. 300) was second with 8 wins and 2 losses. Then came H. W. Stevenson (scratch), won 5, lost 5; George Gray (scratch), won 4, lost 6; J. Rees (scratch), won 3, lost 7; and E. J. Diggle (rec. 300), won 1, lost 9. The two younger players, Newman and Smith, continued to show marked improvement, but in a level match of 25,000 up between the pair Newman was decidedly the superior, winning by 1,000 points. Inman, who came back from Australia in the middle of the season, twice beat Gray, in matches of 25,000 up, but failed to exceed 2,500 points to Newman, who won by 6,000. Inman had previously beaten Newman, when exceeding 2,000 start. Gray was also beaten by H. W. Stevenson by 1,200, and it is quite evident that losing hazard play such as Gray affects cannot cope with the all round and top of the table game. Gray, however, made a break of 1,200 with ivory balls, thereby beating his previous best of 1,000. Stevenson was in capital form during the season, and when playing Falkner made a break of 2,200. Later he made one of 200 when playing Inman, when he took 100 in 20,000 up.

The Championship of the Amateur Billiard Association (England) was won by A. W. H. Good, who beat G. A. Haginbottom. The United Kingdom Championship was contested for by the champions of the four countries, A. W. T. Good (England), A. Cronan (Scotland), J. Nugent (Ireland), and J. Cable (Wales). Past champions in H. C. Vurr and Major Fleming did not compete. The final was contested by Good and Nugent, the former winning by 24 in 3,000 up.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY football was a dead letter, but the Football Association persisted in carrying out the season's programme with the exception of the Internationals. The English Cup, the final tie of which was played at Manchester, was won by Sheffield United, who defeated Chelsea by three goals to nil. This is the third win for Sheffield United, who previously carried off the trophy in 1896 and 1902. The two clubs beaten in the semi-finals were Bolton Wanderers and Everton. Only 50,000 people witnessed the final, the receipts of the gate being £4,000. In the Amateur Cup competition, the final tie was won by Clayton, who beat the holders, Bishop Auckland, by one goal to nil. The Football League competitions resulted as follows—First Division—Everton, first with 45 points. Oldham Athletic, second with 42 points. Chelsea and Tottenham Hotspur finished at the bottom of the table. Second Division—Derby County, first with 33 points. Preston, second with 30 points. Leicester Fosse and Glossop were at the bottom. Southern League—Walsford, first with 30 points. Reading, second with 29 points. For the current season all professional competitions have been abandoned, but three combinations of what were League clubs have been formed—the Lancashire, Midlands, and London. These clubs are playing Saturday matches, the teams for the most part being composed of military footballers. In Scotland, Saturday matches are being played, professionals being allowed to accept £1 a match on the condition that they are employed in ordinary work on other days of the week.

SWIMMING.

NO swimming championships were competed for early in the year. The Amateur Swimming Association met in London, and decided to abandon the Pentol Championships, and to suspend meetings till 1916. The following records were passed by the Association—100 Yards Back Swimming, G. N. Webster, Sowerby Bridge, 1 min. 54 sec., at Hyde, Aug. 18, 1914. 150 Yards Ladies, Miss Daisy Curwen, Westminster Ladies, 2 min. 58 sec., Liverpool, Sept. 2, 1914. 400 Yards Ladies, Miss Vera Neave, Enfield Ladies, 6 min. 57 sec., London, Oct. 23, 1914. 200 Yards Ladies, Miss Daisy Curwen, 3 min. 8 sec., Birkenshead, Oct. 24, 1914. 300 Yards Breast Stroke, F. Cornman, Old Trafford S.C., 4 min. 41 sec., Liverpool, July 26, 1914. On Dec. 19, 1914, Duke Pass Kikumatsu, at Sydney (N.S.W.), created a world's record by winning the 200 Yards Championship in 21 sec. All these records are subject to confirmation by the Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur, and are therefore not included in the tabulated records.

THE TURF.

THE racing season of 1915 was considerably curtailed. The campaign started in normal course until the middle of May, when, on the outcome of conferences between the Jockey

of the Jockey Club and the Board of Trade, the former issued a pronouncement that no meeting other than those at Newmarket would be held under their rules until further notice. It is well to put out that the decision was in no way due to reasons of sentiment. Indeed, it was generally recognised that the great industry of horse-breeding was seriously hit by the pronouncement, and that a vast number of people dependent for a livelihood upon horse racing and its allied industries were called upon to face hardship and privation. The King continued to run horses at Newmarket, as did practically all the foremost owners of blood stock. But the Board of Trade had satisfied itself that the customary racing programme could not be carried out without interfering with railway facilities for the continuous moving of troops, war stores, and material. On these representations the Stewards of the Jockey Club had no option but to act as they did, though, somewhat strange to relate, no interference was made with racing in Ireland—a circumstance that led to adverse comment, largely influenced by political considerations.

The new order of things was drastic. It led to the abandonment of some of the biggest events of the year. The Derby, the Oaks, and the St. Leger, as we had known them, disappeared. A "New" Derby and a "New" Oaks were decided at Newmarket, and as the entry was confined to animals that would have been qualified to run under the old state of affairs and the conditions, excepting that the monetary value of the races was reduced, were identical, the turf world unanimously agreed to regard the continuity of these classic events as unbroken. With the St. Leger it was different. The Doncaster supporters objected to a St. Leger being decided anywhere but over the usual course. A September Stakes, with conditions similar to those governing the Doncaster race, was decided at Newmarket, but as the entry was not restricted to animals qualified for the St. Leger the event was not quite the same. However, Pommern followed up Two Thousand and Derby victories by winning the September Stakes, and was at once hailed as another "winner of the triple crown." The matter is one that admits of argument, and will doubtless provoke plenty in years to come. Some of the Ascot and Goodwood features were introduced into Newmarket programmes, reference to which occurs later on.

The season proper opened at Lincoln on March 22, the first big event, the Lincolnshire Handicap (5000) being won by Mr. F. Blakely's "New Law," ridden by P. Jones, two days later. Reference to this and other big handicaps will be found in the tabulated matter elsewhere, so that the remainder of this retrospect will be confined chiefly to the classic and weight-for-age events.

Starting, as usual, with the three-year-old colts, Mr. Sol Juel's b c Pommern, by Fulmar—Merry Agnes, stands out as decidedly the best of his year. He retired into winter quarters the previous season the winner of two races out of four—the Imperial produce Stakes at Kempton in October, when Snow Marten was amongst the beaten, and the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood. He narrowly made a flattering three-year-old debut, for in the Craven Stakes (5000) at Newmarket, in April, when starting at odds, he was beaten three-quarters of a length by Rosendale. The winner was in receipt of 100, however, and it is probable that the five

farlonge course was not far enough to permit the favourite showing his best. Anyway, in the Two Thousand Guineas (5,000), on April 22, Pommern, again starting favourite in a field of sixteen, won by three lengths from Mr. L. Neumann's b c Tournament, Lord Carnarvon's b c The Vidar being a head further away, with Rosendale amongst the beaten lot. On that occasion the crack jockey, S. Donoghue, had the mount. Pommern's next outing was in the "New" Derby, at Newmarket on June 23.

Although Lord Derby generously added 5,000 to the event, the value to the winner was only 5,000, eighteen entries being made. Seventeen of them went to the post, the short price of 25 to 1 being accepted about Mr. Juel's colt, with 50 to 1 bar one better. Once more Pommern, again ridden by Donoghue, won like a racehorse. Col. Hall Walker's b c Let Fly finishing two lengths behind him, with Rosendale, who started at 40 to 1, another three lengths in the rear. Then came the September Stakes (5,000), over the last mile and three-quarters of the Cesarewitch course on Sept. 24. Of the twelve entrants seven started, and Pommern on whom odds of 3 to 1 were laid, and who was again piloted by S. Donoghue, won comfortably by two lengths from Mr. Neumann's b c Snow Marten, Mr. Mortimer Singer's b c Ashton being six lengths further away. Let Fly was unplaced. That concluded Pommern's work for the season, and, "triple crown" winner or no, he undoubtedly stamped himself as the best of his year. Presumably the future may reveal him as a really great horse. He was trained by C. Peel, and was bred by his owner.

With such a reduced programme it is difficult to say much of the other leading colts. In point of number of races won Mr. A. E. Barton's b c My Ronald, by Duke Ronald—Annie did very well. Up to the time these notes were penned he had run eight times, winning on four occasions. The Berkshire Thoroughbred Handicap at Newbury (5000), the Wood Injun Stakes at Newmarket (5000), a three-year-old handicap at the First Spring Meeting (5000), and a plate at the First Extra Meeting (5000) summed up his successes, but he beat nothing of any great consequence. Better form was that of Mr. August Belmont's Danger Rock, by Rock band out of the American bred Delusion, whose most important hit was in the Newmarket Stakes (5,000), at the Second Spring. The colt ridden by Whalley, had Let Fly and Tournament behind him but he was unplaced in the New Derby, whereas Let Fly, who swerved in the previous race, was second. Lord Carnarvon's b c Volia, by Valera—Agnes Velours after running third to Mr. J. H. Juel's Fulmar and Let Fly for the Craven Stakes (5000) at Newbury, won a handicap at Hurst Park, and a three-year-old sweepstakes (5000) at Newmarket First Spring. Tournament and Friar Marston being amongst the defeated. The latter, the property of the King, had a very promising two-year-old career, but he turned out a non-stayer in his next season, and, besides, did not evince much inclination for racing. Volia also won the July Cup at Newmarket (5000), but he was scarcely a "clean" horse. Beyond winning the Chester Vase (5,000), a weight-for-age race, in May, Mr. Berkeley Stoddard's Euphonia, by Annie—Kenna, did nothing of note. Mr. Mortimer Singer's b c Ashton, by Daniel—Solway, hit the mark three times out of six, his last showing being in the Don Stakes (5000) on

Chester, when, amongst others, he beat Apothecary (gave 6 lb.) out of a place, and the Newmarket St. Leger (540s), in which he beat Let Fly into third place. Apothecary, a chestnut by Badium—Sandpath, the property of Mr J. A. de Rothschild, carried off the Newmarket Gold Cup (5,300) at the Second Extra Meeting in July, when Snow Marten could only get third.

The best of the three-year-old fillies were Vaulcuse, Silver Tag, and Snow Marten. The first-named, a bay by Dark Ronald—Valve, the property of Lord Rosebery, scored once out of three attempts. That was in the One Thousand Guineas (5,000) when, ridden by F. Rickaby, she beat Silver Tag by three-quarters of a length, Mr J. B. Joel's Bright being third, and Snow Marten in the unplaced division. Silver Tag, a chestnut by Sundridge—Silver Fowl, subsequently secured the Falmouth Stakes (5,000) and the Midsummer Stakes (5,000), both at the Second July Meeting, and finished up by winning the Cambridgeshire from Mount William (see 27 lb.) and Khedive III (gave 1 lb.) so that Vaulcuse may be put down as pretty smart. Snow Marten, by Marten—Sibaria, 12a, up to the time of going to press, five times and only won once. As that was in the New Oaks (5,000), which, in the hands of Walter Griggs, she won by four lengths from Bright and Silver Tag, with Vaulcuse unplaced, perhaps she may be set down as the best filly of the year. She afterwards ran third in the Cesarewitch.

The two-year-old form was somewhat involved. Mr J. B. Joel's br. f. Telephone Girl, by Orby—Hollo, made her debut in a Maiden Plate at the First Extra Meeting, running third to Mr E. Hulton's Whit. That a great opinion was held of her as proved by the fact that she was favourite (13 to 8) in a field of 43. At the Fifth Extra Meeting, in September, Telephone Girl won the Bihary Club Stakes (5,000) by a head from Fiddella (gave 6 lb.), with Lulu third, and Argus amongst the unplaced lot. This was followed by a neck victory over Argus in the Linton Plate (5,000) at the First October Meeting and a win in the Allington Plate (5,000). At the Second October Meeting Telephone Girl did not run for the Middle Park Plate (5,000), which was secured by Argus, a bay colt by Sundridge—Ménage, the property of Mr Neumann, it being the colt's only success in four attempts up to the time of going to press. Telephone Girl afterwards won the New Nursery at the last October Meeting. Brian, a b. c. by Sunstar—Sweet Landis, who had previously run second in a plate at the First Extra, occupied a similar position here. The ch. f. Minella, by Polymelus—Silver Fowl, the property of Mr Hulton, was probably the best of the season. She carried off the Fulbourne Stakes (5,000) at the First July Meeting from a moderate field, and the Chevaly Park Stakes (5,000) at the Second October. The best of the remainder were probably All Boy, a b. c. by Bayardo—Mourvall, Marcus, b. c. by Cleora—St. Sava, King's Day, ch. c. by Red Herod—Set Fair, and Figaro, br. c. by Sundridge—Sirenia. The first-named ran seven times, and was only unplaced once. His successes were in the Mostyn Plate at Chester (500), in May, the Wednesday Plate (5,000) at the Second Extra, for which he started, and the Buckenham Stakes (5,000) at the First October.

Of other horses, Mr L. Neumann's Lanus, 4 yrs., won the Jockey Club Stakes (5,700) at

the First October, but could only get second to Son-in-Law (level) in the Jockey Club Cup. Blank Jester, 4 yrs., was somewhat disappointing, but accomplished good performances when he won the City and Suburban (5,100) under 9 st., giving 25 lb. to Distameno (who afterwards secured the Kempton Jubilee of 5,000 with 7 st. 12 lb. up) and the June Stakes (the equivalent of the Epsom Coronation Cup) of 5,000 at the Newmarket First Extra. In the latter race Son-in-Law (level), who afterwards won the Cesarewitch, was unplaced.

Turf statistics are mainly interesting from a comparative point of view, but owing to the curtailment they lose that value for the season under review. D. Maher's health did not admit of his return to the saddle, and the leading jockey was again S. Donoghue, who rode 64 winners out of 378 mounts. His percentage, 26.40, was scarcely so good as that of F. Rickaby, second on the list, who was 35 times first out of 200 attempts, with a percentage of 22.50. F. Bullock, 300 mounts, 30 wins, M. Wing, 260 mounts, 31 wins, A. Whalley, 250 mounts, 23 wins, and Walter Griggs, 221 mounts, 21 wins, were next in order.

Amongst winning owners H. M. the King had to be content with 2 races, value 5,000. Mr L. Neumann secured 7 races of the total value of 51,300. Mr J. B. Joel, 6, value 51,300, Mr J. B. Joel, 2, value 5,000, Mr E. Hulton, 25, value 5,700, Lord Rosebery, 9, value 5,000, Sir John Thurstall, 5, value 5,000, and Lord Derby, 13, value 5,000. Mr L. Neumann was also first of the winning breeders, thanks to Lanus, Argus, Snow Marten, and Figaro, 22 horses of his breeding capturing 21 races of the aggregate value of 54,600. Mr J. B. Joel, who bred Pommaro, was next, with 4 winners of 5 races, value 51,300. Mr J. B. Joel, whose 2 winners secured 100,000, being third. Mr Hulton, breeder of Silver Tag, Atheling, Toriodok, Minella, and others, was fourth, with 4 winners of 13 races, value 5,000, and Lord Rosebery, breeder of Vaulcuse, was close up.

The names of Persimmon and St. Simon did not appear in the list of winning sires, but the Galopin blood made its mark through the defunct Desmond and St. Priscilla, who occupied fifth and sixth places. Chief honours were secured for the second year in succession by Polymelus (sire of Pommaro), whose 4 descendants won 25 races of the total value of 57,900. Dark Ronald (who is abroad) had 23 winners (including Vaulcuse and Son-in-Law), who carried off 174 races, value 51,300, and Sundridge was third—24 winners of 21 races, value 51,300. Mr F. P. Gilpin headed the list of winning trainers, sending out 2 horses who won 22 races, value 51,300. C. Pack was only 17 sows behind, his winning horses being 9, and number of races 23.

YACHTING.—There was practically no yachting during 1915. Facilities were restricted by Admiralty orders in many districts, and no regattas were arranged. Many owners of steam yachts offered their vessels to the Government, and some were used as patrol ships, while others were fitted out for Red Cross work.

Other sports, such as Cricket, Cycling, Croquet, Golf, Hockey, Racquet, Tennis, Lawn Tennis, and Rowing, were abandoned. This was the first year that the Cricket County Championships had been interrupted since its inauguration in 1893.

Close-Times for Game, Wild Birds, and Fish.

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CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

THE following Table gives the "close" time during which it is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game mentioned, all dates inclusive

GAME	ENGLAND	SCOTLAND	IRELAND
Black Game or Heath Fowl	22 Dec to 22 Aug (22 Aug in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).	22 Dec to 22 Aug	20 Dec to 22 Aug
Bustard	1 Mar to 31 Aug	None	22 Jan to 31 Aug
Deer, Male	None	None	1 Jan to 9 June
" " Fallow Male	None	None	Michaelmas to 9 June
Grouse	22 Dec to 22 Aug	22 Dec to 22 Aug	22 Dec to 22 Aug
Red Game	22 Aug	22 Aug	22 Aug
Hare	None	None	20 Apr to 22 Aug
Heath or Moor Game	As "Wild Birds"	As "Wild Birds"	As "Wild Birds"
Landrail	22 Dec to 22 Aug	22 Dec to 22 Aug	22 Dec to 22 Aug
Quail	22 Dec to 22 Aug	22 Dec to 22 Aug	22 Dec to 22 Aug
Muirfowl, or Pheasant	22 Dec to 22 Aug	22 Dec to 22 Aug	22 Dec to 22 Aug
Partridge	22 Dec to 22 Aug	22 Dec to 22 Aug	22 Dec to 22 Aug
Pheasant	22 Dec to 22 Aug	22 Dec to 22 Aug	22 Dec to 22 Aug

† Subject to variation in various countries. * From 1st Aug to 22 Aug Dublin & W. of Dublin.

It is also unlawful to kill pheasants, partridges, grouse, moor game or hares on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of these, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by these 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 Act 1880 to 31st March to 31st July both inclusive. Otherwise this close time applies to all wild birds throughout the United Kingdom. The penalties for killing any wild bird in such close-time or for selling or having in possession between 1st March and 31st 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 fine and costs for the first offence, and 2s. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, 5s. 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. Kitts the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kitts wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked * to be omitted.

American quail	Kestrel	Scour
Ank	Lapwing	Sealark
Avocet	Lark	Seamew
Bee-eater	Loom	Sea parrot
Bittern	Mallard	Sea swallow
Bonxie	Marrot	Shearwater
Colin	Marganser	Sheldrake
Cornish chough	Murre	Shoveller
Cornishneb	Night-hawk	Skuu
Cuckoo	Night-jar	Snipe
Curlew	Nightingale	Snipe
Diver	Orizole	Solan goose
Dotterel	(Sw)	Spoonbill
Dunbird	Or harl	Stunt
Dunlin	Oyster catcher	Stout curlew
Eider-duck	Peewit	Stonehatch
Fern-owl	Petrel	Summer snipe
Fulmar	Phalarope	Tarrock
Gannet	Pluver	Teal
Gad-sucker	Pluverspake	Fern
Godwit	Redstart	Thicknee
Goldfinch	Robin	Turnstone
Groat	Purpo	Widgeon
Greenbank	Starling	Widgeon
Guillemot	Redstart	Wild duck
Gull (except black-backed)	Reeve or Ruff	Willow
Hoopoe	Roller	Wimble
Kingfisher	Sanderling	Woodcock
	Sandpiper	Woodpecker

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 20s., but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorizing anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland has power to vary or abolish the close time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the Gazette. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

Penalties are imposed on persons setting "spring" traps, &c. on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hawk 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. Other hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about 1st Aug to 22nd Oct, for stag, and from 20th Nov to 1st Feb for hinds. By an Act passed in 1861 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 harm. 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 15 August.

CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON

I. ENGLAND AND WALES

Under the Salmon Fishery Acts, salmon (including all migratory fish of the genus salmon) are protected, and a close-time is fixed for England and Wales, including the Eak in Dumfries, during which taking of any such fish is prohibited. The close-time for nets begins on 1 Sept., and for rods on 1 Nov., for both nets and rods it ends on 1 Feb. By an Act of 1902 the Secretary of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders, varying the law on these and other points. Nine of such orders have been made. The close-time may also be varied by a bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Nov., with a minimum of 24 days, and for rods not later than 1 Dec., with a minimum of 30 days. For potts and potchers the annual close season is from 1 Sept. to 1 May, except where altered by bye-law. The statutory dates have been varied as follows:—

[illegible]

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 owner of proof that the fish were caught in the United Kingdom, and 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 owner *probands* lies on the person exporting. The exportation of salmon, if the fish are fresh, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, and prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

A weekly close season, during which net fishing for salmon is prohibited, is fixed in England from noon on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday. This has been varied by conservancy boards in most districts, and extended to 48 hours with certain changes in the hour of commencement.

II RYETLAND

In Scotland the annual close-time must not be less than 100 days. It is, for nets from 27 Aug to 20 Feb, and for rods, from 1 Nov to 20 Feb except as follows:—

Close-time for	Notes			Risks		
Day	in	Aug	to	4 th	Oct	to
	Feb			Jan		24
Forth	—	—	—	ditto	—	—
Aray, Eskdaig,	—	Sept.	to 15	Nov	to 15	—
N & S. Esk, Fyne,	—	Feb	—	Feb	—	—
Bael, Shira	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conon	—	—	—	16 Oct.	to 15	—
Awe, Beaully, Don	—	—	—	Jan.	—	—
Leath, Lossie, Ness,	—	—	—	16 Oct	to 15	—
Spey	—	—	—	Feb	—	—
Halladale, Strath,	—	—	—	16 Oct.	to 15	—
Naver, Boigie,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helmsdale, Brora,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hope Fells	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burn	—	—	—	16 Nov	to 15	—
Fervic, Carradale,	16 Sept.	to 15	Nov	to 15	—	—
Fleet, Garroch,	Feb.	—	—	Feb	—	—
Girvan, Howmore,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inver, Lorn, Ir	—	—	—	—	—	—
vine, Laggan, Burn,	—	—	—	—	—	—
and rivers of	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orkney, Harris,	—	—	—	—	—	—
and Isles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annan, Stinchard,	ditto	—	—	16 Nov	to 15	—
Ugile	—	—	—	Feb	—	—
Rivers of Scotland	ditto	—	—	16 Nov	to 15	—
With, Urr	ditto	—	—	Jan	—	—
Rivers of Dute ...	16 Sept.	to 15	Feb.	16 Oct.	to 15	—
Thurso	—	—	—	Feb.	—	—
—	—	—	—	16 Oct.	to 15	—
—	—	—	—	Jan	—	—
Tweed	16 Sept.	to 15	Feb	16 Dec.	to 15	—
—	Feb	—	—	Jan	—	—

The weekly close-time for nets is between 6 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday, and, for rods, on Sundays. The East, in Dumfries, is included under the English Salmon Act.

In Scotland the law as to the sale of salmon differs somewhat from that in force in England.

III IRELAND

In Ireland the close-time applies to both capture and sale of salmon and trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 100 days, but many variations have been made, of which it is impossible to specify all the details 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 their respective coast limits.

District	Coast Limits	Cl	T Net	Cl	T Rod
Dublin	Skerries to	16 Aug to	1 Nov to		
Wexford	Wicklow to	16 Sept. to	1 Oct. to		
Waterford	Kiln Bay to	16 Aug. to	1 Oct. to		
Lismore	Helvick Head to	16 Aug. to	1 Oct. to		
Cork	Ballycotton H. to	16 Aug. to	1 Oct. to		
Skibbereen	Galky Head to	16 Sept. to	1 Nov. to		
Bantry	Mizen Head to	16 Sept. to	1 Nov. to		
Kenmare	Crow Head to	16 Aug. to	1 Oct. to		
Waterfall	Lamb Head to	16 July to	1 Oct. to		
Killarney	Bray Head to	16 Aug. to	1 Nov. to		
Limerick	Danmore Head to	16 July to	1 Nov. to		
Galway	Rags Head to	16 Sept. to	1 Oct. to		
Connemara	Caahis Coast Guard Sta. to	16 Aug. to	1 Oct. to		
Ballinakill	Slyne Head to	1 Sept. to	1 Nov. to		
Malinbeg	Pigeon Point to	16 Feb. to	1 Oct. to		
Ballina	Bernewe Head to	13 Aug. to	1 Oct. to		
Sligo	Conamara to	16 July to	1 Oct. to		
Ballyshannon	Mullaghmore to	16 Aug. to	1 Oct. to		
Letterkeeny	Rossau Point to	16 Aug. to	1 Nov. to		
London	Mallin Head to	16 Sept. to	1 Oct. to		
Coleraine	Downhill to	16 Aug. to	1 Oct. to		
Ballycastle	Portrush to	16 Sept. to	1 Nov. to		
Dundalk	Dongades to	13 Aug. to	1 Oct. to		
Drogheda	Clogher Head to	16 Feb. to	1 Oct. to		
	Skerries	16 Sept. to	1 Feb.		

In Ireland the weekly close-time is fixed at 48 hours, commencing 6 a.m. Saturday

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 1 Oct. and 1 Feb., except (a) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 15 Sept. to 31 March, and (b) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1874, the close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law or local boards of conservators. In the districts marked * the close time, as altered, applies only to trout. The sale of trout and char is absolutely prohibited throughout England and Wales from 1 Oct. to 1 Feb. —

*Eden	16 Sept. (rods 1 Oct.) to 15 Feb.
*Ulk	16 Sept. to 14 Feb.
*Tyne	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Wye	1 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taft & Ely	16 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cleddy	16 Sept. to 1 Mar.
*Ognore	16 Sept. to 15 Feb.
*Teggu	1 Oct. to 15 Feb.
*Rye	16 Sept. to 15 Feb.
*Seaton	16 Sept. to 15 Feb. (except Anglesy, 13 Feb.)
Derwent (Cumb.)	16 Sept. to 15 Mar.
W. Cumberland	16 Sept. to 15 Mar.
Tenby, Avon (De von), Conway	1 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Norfolk	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Adur, Cuckmere, Rother	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Hampshire	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Clwyd & Elwy	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Dart	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Camel, Fowey	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Bnk, Tees	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Avon	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Severn, Towy, E	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Lune, Ribbles	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Wear, Rhymney, Tamar & Plym	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Kent & Belaf	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Trent	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Ouse and Nene	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
York	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Stafford & Essex	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Doe	16 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only)
*Conquet	1 Nov. to 31 Mar. (ditto)

In Scotland there is a close time for trout from 15 Oct. to 15 Feb. In Ireland the close time for trout is the same as for salmon. For poles the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan. Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales containing 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, 1874, a close-time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollan, trout, and

* Never Avon between Amersbury and Merton only; above Amersbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.
 * Char close time throughout district 1 Nov. to 1 Mar.
 * 1 Oct. to 1 April for R. Deiden, and 15 Sept. to 15 Feb. for R. Seis.
 * 15 April to 30 June between Esher and St. Winnow.
 * 1 Oct. to 31 Mar. in certain rivers.
 * On Thursday preceding Good Friday, whichever date is the earlier.
 * In area of Norfolk Fisheries Provisional Order only; elsewhere in Norfolk, close-time for nets 15 Sept. to 15 Feb.

Fishery Districts, Boards of Conservators, &c. 821

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 Act, 1862 to 1902, 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.

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 fresh-

NAME OF DISTRICT	CHART LENGTH OF DISTRICT	ADDRESS OF CLERK.
Eden	Mark Foot to Beaton	J. B. Slater, Carlisle
*Derwent	Beaton to St. Bees Head	Thomas Rook, Cockermouth.
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W. H. Chyngman, Whitehaven.
*Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warfou	R. H. Jackson, Ulverston
*Lune	Warfou to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster
*Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Bevelley, Preston
*Dee	New Brighton to near Melkton Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester
Elwy and Uwyd	Melkton Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimley, St. Asaph
*Conwy	Rhos Bay to E. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst
Belmont	(Garth Point to Llanelharn Point, and) to Twyn; Parc Point in Anglesey	R. W. Roberts, Carnarvon
Dwyfach	Llanelharn Point to Cricketh	David Jones, Portmadoc
Dovey	Cricketh to Gwynedd	D. O. Davies, Gelligelly
Ayrion	Clareg Tip to New Quay Head	M. L. Jones, Aberystwyth
Lunf	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	I. Angus, Pontfellow, Llanrwst
*Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Gwynedd Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest
Towy, Loughor and Taf	St. Gwynedd Head to Worm's Head	H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen
Gnwmor and Ewenny	Porchester to Cold Knap	H. H. Stockwood, Bridgend
Taff and Elv	Cold Knap to Butt Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff
Rhymney	Butt Dock to Tyron & Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.)
*Tak	Tyron & Pill to Gollister Pill	R. May Morant, Hereford
*Wye	Gollister Pill to Lone Pill	J. Ballard, Worcester
*Seven	Lone Pill to Avon Battery	T. F. Braham, Bridgewater
*Avon Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	E. H. Balesdon, Barnstaple
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	Passer, Looe
Fowey	Peel Point to Bame Head	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock
Tamar and Plym	Bame Head to Stoke Point	W. Reel, Kingsbridge
Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	E. Wincott, Totnes
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Ford, Exeter
*Eze	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	W. G. Forward, Axminster
*Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	P. E. L. Bridge, Wareham
Aze	Beer Head to Portland Bill	J. Haydon, Bournemouth.
*Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	E. W. Oxborough, Bournemouth.
Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	F. Holman, Lewes
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	H. J. Woodhams, Herwick Polegate.
(Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. J. Smith, Ryde
*Chichester	Seaford Head to Fairlight	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich
*Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	A. J. Ridd, Norwich
*Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	Joseph Miller, Bedford
*Tidmouth and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Whitby Head	W. D. Sharpe, Market Deeping
*Norfolk and Suffolk	W. Boundary of Norfolk to Laywater Hall	H. Smith, Boston.
*Ouse and Nene	Laywater Hall to Western Point	C. E. Eddowes, Derby
*Welland	Western Point to Gibraltar	I. E. Jones, Market Street, York
Witham	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	W. Brown, Whitchy
Trent	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	T. M. Harrison, Darlington.
Yorkshire	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	W. E. Baume, Sunderland.
Esk (Yorkshire)	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall.	J. Gibson, Hetham
Tees	Hardwick Hall to Rouser Point	C. Perry, Alnwick
Wear	Rouser Point to Newbarn Point	
Type	Newbarn Point to Hawick Burn	
Coquet		

ity 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—those members,

water 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

322 Fishery Districts—Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish

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 six Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only six Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are six districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators (see p. 323).

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1899, 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 London to Hayling Island. 7. Devon, and 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. South Wales, Eastern boundary of Cardiff to Gwynnes Head. 10. Lancashire and Western, Gwynnes Head to Haverigg Point. 11. Cumberland, Haverigg Point to Mark Rock.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1899.

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 *s* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Barbel	p	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	p	p	p
Bass	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Bream	p	p	c	c	c	c	c	c	p	p	p	p
Brill (sea)	p	p	c	c	c	c	c	c	p	p	p	p
Carp	p	p	c	c	c	c	c	c	p	p	p	p
Catfish	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Chub	c	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Chub	x	x	c	c	c	c	c	c	p	p	p	p
Coal fish or <i>Salmo</i>	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Cod	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Cod	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Conger	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Crab	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Crayfish (a)	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Dab	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Dace	p	p	c	c	c	c	c	c	p	p	p	p
Dory	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Eel	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Flounder	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Grayling	p	p	c	c	c	c	c	c	p	p	p	p
Gudgeon	p	p	c	c	c	c	c	c	p	p	p	p
Gurnard (red)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
" (grey)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Haddock	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Hake	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Hallibut	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Herring	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Lamprey	p	p	c	c	c	c	c	c	p	p	p	p
Lamprey	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Ling	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Loche	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Macarel	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Mullet (red)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
" (grey)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mussel	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Oyster (h)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Perch	p	p	c	c	c	c	c	c	p	p	p	p
Periwinkle	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Pike	p	p	c	c	c	c	c	c	p	p	p	p
Pilchard	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Plaice	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Pollack	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Prawn	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Salmon & Sea	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Shad	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Shrimp (e)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Skate	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Smelt or Sparling	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Sole	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Sprat	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Sturgeon	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Tench	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Thornback	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Torsk or Tusk	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Trout	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Turbot	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Whelk	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Whitbait	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Whiting	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Wrasse	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p

(a) This is for sea-crayfish (or crayfish). 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.

(c) In the close season, salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(d) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

Metropolitan Water Board, 1915-16.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, D.L.

Vice-Chairman, G. S. Elliott, J.P.

Members, 66, appointed for three years ending June 1, 1926.

Area, 508 square miles.

Charges, Domestic, 5 per cent on rateable value

Ree Metropolitan Water Board (Charges)

Act, 1907 (9 Ed. 7, Ch. CLXXI), which came into force April 1, 1908

Funded Debt of Board on April 1, 1914—£46,246,332 & 4 pence (with Annual Report)

Population supplied (Estimated), 6,721,207

No. of Services, 2,222,400

Storage, 2,928 acres, total capacity in million gallons, 12,207.7 (See p. 59, 12th Annual Report)

Supply, Annual 89,283.7 million gallons, average daily, 244.3 million gallons (See p. 11, 12th Annual Report)

Works, Table XXVII, pp. 70-2, 12th Annual Report

OFFICIALS.

Clerk, A. B. Pilling, F.C.I.S.

Deputy Clerk, W. J. G. Norris

Superintendent, F. W. Drake

Surveyor, Harold Bailey

Statistical Officer, G. F. Warner Terry

Chief Engineer, W. B. Bryan, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

Deputy Chief Engineer, J. W. Restler, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

Chief Assistant Engineer, C. F. Marsh, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

Senior Assistant Engineer, G. O. Ratcliff

Accountant and Registrar of Debenture Stock, Arthur Newton

Deputy Accountant, D. P. Hutchings

Revenue Officer, Frederick Coffey

Subsidiary, Walter Moon

Senior Assistant Subdirector, C. A. Hunt B.A.

Director of Water Examination, A. C. Houston, M.D., 20 Nottingham Place, W.

Senior Bacteriological Assistant, D. G. Rutherford, M.A., B.Sc., M.R.

Senior Chemical Assistant, E. B. Pilling, F.C.I.S., F.I.C.

Central Offices, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

Telephone Nos., 4353-9 Clerkenwell

Telegrams—Walel Board, Rand, London

Constitution—The Metropolitan Water Board came into existence in 1902 under the provisions of the Metropolitan Water Act, 1902.

The third Board went out of office in June, 1913, when the fourth Board was elected in its place, and will go out of office on June 1, 1926.

The Board is constituted on the principle of indirect election, namely, of representatives (26 in all) appointed by the County Councils of London, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, and by the Borough Councils and Urban District Councils comprised within the 508 square miles statutory area of the Board.

There are on the fourth Board 27 original members of the Board first appointed in 1902.

Area—The County distribution of the Board's statutory area is as follows—

County	sq. miles	acres.
London	218	576
Essex	207	568
Hertford	207	568
Kent	199	548
Middlesex	97	432
Surrey	55	220

Total 293 582

Funded Debt—The funded debt of the Board as at April 1, 1915, was—

	Amount of Stock	Interest.
(i) Metropolitan Water (A) Stock	£5,000,000	£215,000
(ii) Metropolitan Water (B) Stock	£25,000,000	£1,000,000
(iii) Redeemable Debenture Stocks	£7,000,000	£280,000
(iv) Mortgage Loan	£37,000,000	£1,500,000
	£64,000,000	£2,795,000

In addition to the annual interest shown above there are certain annuities and rent charges amounting to £7,000—or a total of £2,477,500—equivalent to 24 pence per thousand gallons supplied.

Water Rental—The net water rental received by the Board during 1914-15 was approximately £2,452,400, or an increase of £2,400. It is satisfactory to state that, notwithstanding the disturbance caused by the War, the percentage of collection for the half year ended March 31, 1915, in respect of domestic supplies and fixed charges was 94.4 being the same as for the corresponding period last year.

Deficiency—The effect of the new charges imposed by the Board's Act 1907, was to create a deficiency (the yield being less than that obtained under the Acts of the old Companies), which deficiency had grown to a sum of £200,494 by the end of the year 1914-15. But this deficiency is counterbalanced by the fact that the Board have set aside no less a sum than £242,096 to a New Works Sinking Fund, being bound to do so by law.

The audit of the Board's accounts for the year ended March 31, 1914, showed a certified deficiency of £12,584, as against an estimated deficiency of nearly £200,000. This satisfactory position was attributable to the fact that the income exceeded the estimates by about £70,000, due to the favourable conditions of the summer of 1913, to a further reduction in allowances for empty premises, and to savings under the head of pumping and distribution charges. Provisions to meet this deficiency were duly made on the contributory authorities.

The total rateable value of the boroughs and districts in the Board's area directly represented on the Board and liable to meet proposals for any deficiency that may arise, is as follows—

In London £45,341,444

In Extra-Metropolitan Counties £11,400,000

£56,741,444

Staff—The Board's staff numbers 599 officers (including 58 women), 3,569 workmen and others on weekly wages, and 228 service staff on weekly wages, or a total of 4,488 at April 1, 1925. This represents the normal establishment after deducting the temporary workmen engaged to fill the places of men on War leave, whose names accordingly remain on the pay sheets. The total salary list at the same date was £,772,943.

The War—A highly creditable percentage of the Board's officers and servants within military age have joined the Colours, so much so, that in some instances leave has had to be refused owing to the exigencies of the Board's service.

At the end of August, 1925, four members of the Board, with 268 officers and 406 servants, were on military or naval duty, those killed on active service numbered 29.

Head Office—New Head Office are in course of erection on a portion of the site in the possession of the Board at New River Road, Rosebery Avenue. The well known Oak Room, which formed part of the original Water House erected in 1863, will be incorporated in the new structure.

Our Hugh Myddelton Round Pond at New River Head which had been in almost continuous use for over 300 years was abandoned in June 1924, in preparation for part of the site of the new offices.

Source of Supply—The Board's supply of water is derived from the Rivers Thames and Lee. The gravel beds near the Thames, the Chiswell Springs—which in the beginning of the New River—had wells sunk in the Lee Valley on the north of the Thames, in Kent and certain other points south of the Thames.

The Board's supply (direct and in bulk to adjacent undertakings) during the year was 29,400 million gallons of water or a daily average of 245 million gallons. The grand total volume is equivalent to 399 million tons of water. The Thames furnished 58.5 per cent, the Lee 37.1 per cent, and the wells, &c. 4.4 per cent of this total.

Population—The total estimated population supplied by the Board at the close of the year was 6,344,217. It is estimated that 26.0 per cent was supplied from the Thames, 27.7 per cent from the Lee and 26.3 per cent from the wells and springs.

Of the total population 65.3 per cent is north of the Thames, and 34.7 per cent south of the river. The population inside London is 67.2 per cent of the whole.

Daily Supply per head—The daily average supply per head was 36.0 gallons compared with 35.25 gallons in 1923-24.

Storage—The effective amount of storage and subterranean reservoir capacity for unfiltered water possessed and in use by the Board at the end of the year was as follows—

	No.	Area in Acres	Capacity in million gallons
Thames Valley	31	1,005.5	7,007.5
Lee Valley	27	925.0	5,428.5
Total	58	1,930.5	12,436.0

Additional Storage Provision—The Board are constructing a reservoir at Littleton to contain 7,000 million gallons, part of an authorized scheme to include a further reservoir to be constructed at Stanwell, to contain 2,200 million

gallons. Considerable variations in the design of the Littleton Works have been made, in order to improve the quality of the water and to cope with possible troubles arising from algal growth.

The net effect of the omissions and additions in the proposed works showed an approximate saving on the contract of £40,130.

The Board have resolved that the supplies from the Littleton and Stanwell Reservoirs should be so arranged as to be drawn upon as equally as possible, the intention being that the storage in the Thames Valley system is to be worked ultimately in a uniform manner so that the respective periods of storage in all the Thames reservoirs may approximate, due regard being had to periods of drought and the avoidance of double pumping.

Incidental to the construction of the reservoir it will be necessary to carry out certain works not comprised in the reservoir contract, for example, road widening, a covered service reservoir pumping station and plant, conduits, mains, filter beds, &c. The cost of these will amount to a considerable sum which, however, cannot at present be stated as the plans are being revised in the Chief Engineer but it would appear that before water from Littleton can be brought into London, work already authorised by Parliament (including the Littleton Reservoir but excluding the proposed new reservoir at Stanwell), will have to be executed at a cost of at least £3,000,000 on present war prices, and it is essential to the maintenance of the supply that these works should be completed within the ensuing five years.

Research Work—The Director of Water Examination submitted his 10th report on research work during the year which dealt with the following seven subjects:—(i) Search for pathogenic microbes in river water and sewage (ii) Methods for the isolation of the typhoid bacillus (iii) Influence of temperature on the vitality of the typhoid bacillus (iv) Study of streptococci in excremental matters (v) The value of storage (vi) Laine as a bacteriological agent (vii) Vitality of the cholera vibrio outside the animal body.

The report is not only of scientific interest, but of great practical importance. Copies were circulated to constituent and scientific authorities and placed on sale.

Comparison of Works—The following table shows at a glance the increases which have taken place under the Board in the active equipment of the waterworks since the transfer of the undertakings—

	Before Jan. 1916	At March 31, 1925
Storage reservoirs for unfiltered water	44	58
At average capacity in million gallons	643	7,007.5
Service reservoirs for filtered water	4,115.7	12,436.0
At average capacity in million gallons	75	89
Filter beds	244.5	310.0
Acetone	137	174.7
Engines	539	581
Motor-pump	2,177	42,368
Miles of water pipes	5,760	8,448

A. B. PILLING,
Clerk of the Board.

September, 1925.

In the first half of the seventeenth century (1663 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *ruts* 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 waggon in the vicinity of some of the coal mines. A New cable, and as a matter of necessity the addition of "slopers" had speedily to follow. In 1726, 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 1796 that "edge rails" were introduced the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, of the Loughborough and Knapton line. James Watt had conceived the idea of making 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 1825 for a line 9½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1825 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Overmouton, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of waggons or other carriage wagons upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses or otherwise." On the last of February 1825 Trevithick's patent locomotive steam engine was tried at Penryn near Marazion, and conveyed along a tramroad to town of bar iron, and about 70 persons a distance of 9 miles. The application passed the third reading as a railway or tramroad. The word "otherwise" was evidently intended to cover the use of Trevithick's engine, and this Act may therefore be considered the first in which steam was contemplated as the motive power. The line is now known as the Swansea and Mumbles Railway. Then followed the Edinborough and Truro, the Western and Wye, the Gloucester and Cheltenham, Plymouth and Dartmouth, Stratford in Aston and Mutton, and other small undertakings, about twenty five in number altogether, with an aggregate of 23 miles, and an authorized capital so much over a million. It is almost unnecessary to add that annual power units was contemplated in their working. The Stockton and Darlington Act was obtained in 1825 with a capital of £200,000 and it is remarkable that, while animal power was to be relied upon for working the line, the clause in the Act states "with men and horses or otherwise." George Stephenson came upon the scene immediately after this Act was obtained, and was appointed engineer of the line, and at his urgent request, Edward Pease, the promoter, applied for a new Act empowering the company to work the rail way with locomotive engines. Great opposition was encountered, but the Bill finally passed in 1825, and the line which was 25 miles in length, was opened on the 27th of September, 1825. The Monkland and Kirkcaldy Railway, a colliery line near Glasgow, opened in 1826, was really the first to follow the example of the Stockton and Darlington and several other small lines—many

of them worked partly by fixed and partly by locomotive engines—quickly adopted the new traction power. The inauguration of the Liverpool and Manchester line in 1825, attended as it was with a tragic result, was the first to impress upon the people that a revolution in travelling had really taken place. Leicester to Loughborough, came next, but the first from London to Birmingham was the largest that had yet been projected. A great struggle took place with landowners and other influential persons, opposed not only to this Bill in particular, but to the introduction of railways generally. Undaunted courage and perseverance on the part of the promoters prevailed, and the Bill, which was rejected in 1825, passed in 1825, but not until landowners and others had been conciliated by having the price originally estimated for their land, &c., doubled and even trebled. The expenses of carrying this Bill, which was probably the most momentous Parliamentary campaign in the history of railways, were over £70,000. The line was opened through out in 1825, and the first train accomplished the distance at an average speed of over twenty miles an hour. The tide of public opinion was now fairly turned, and ran as strongly in favour of railways as it had before been against them. The Grand Junction the London and Greenwich, London and Southampton, the Great Western, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Exeter, Eastern Counties, Manchester and Leeds, Midland Counties, North Midland, South Eastern, London and Croydon, Birmingham and Gloucester, together with a large number of small Bills, were all passed in four years from the passing of the London and Birmingham Bill, and before that time was opened.

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 1842-43 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature. But as the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying so 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 in excess of 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, 777 miles were authorized in 1845, a 553 miles and in 1846 the prodigious total of 4,720 miles, under no less than 472 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 2,669 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 Railway Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening, for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury, for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railway Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session.

Then followed legislation on the leasing and sale of railways, on the gauge, on cheap trains, passenger duty, &c.

When war was declared, the Government took over the home railways. The following is an extract of announcement being issued from the War Office—

"WAR OFFICE, Aug 4th, 1914.

"An Order in Council has been made under Section 45 of the Regulation of the Forces Act 1872, declaring that it is expedient that the

Government should have control over the railways 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."

TERMS OF REMUNERATION.—The Board of Trade issued the following notice, dated September 25th, 1914.

"The Regulation of the Forces Act 1872, under which His Majesty's Government have

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF RAILWAY SECURITIES FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, THE MAKING-UP PRICES OF 27TH JULY, 1914, AND THE PRICES 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, AND 30TH JUNE, 1915.

RAILWAY	Jan and to June 1914					RAILWAY	Jan and to June 1915				
	Highest	Lowest	Making up Price July 27, 1914	Price Dec 31, 1914	Price June 30, 1915		Highest	Lowest	Making up Price July 27, 1915	Price Dec 31, 1915	Price June 30, 1916
ORDINARY STOCKS											
Barry	—	—	—	—	—	London Chatham	120½	8½	11½	9½	7
Caledonian	61½	53½	64	58	48½	Lon. & N. Western	122½	111½	124½	127½	124½
Central London	40	40	40	40	40	Lon. & S. W., Pref	40½	39	41	41	41
East London	9½	7½	8½	5½	70½	Def	30½	26½	31	27½	28
Furness	35½	27½	34	—	28½	Metropolitan	30½	28½	32	31½	28½
Glasgow & S. W., Pref	51½	30½	30	—	48½	Surplus Lands	17	12	12	12	12
Def	38	26	34	34	30½	Metropolitan Dist	17	12	12	12	12
Great Central, Pref	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	Midland Pref	12½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Great Eastern	43	30½	42½	40	37½	Def	67½	61½	67½	65½	64½
Great Northern, Pref	62½	40½	50	50½	71	N. British, Pref Ord.	56½	51½	53½	54	54
Def	48½	26½	47	46	49½	Def	22	17½	23½	20	15½
G.N. of Scotland, Pref	48½	26½	47	46	49½	North Eastern	119½	111½	119½	121½	121½
Def	—	—	—	—	—	North London	75	74½	—	73½	73½
Gt. S. & W. (Ireland)	98½	98½	—	98½	98½	North Staffordshire	79½	73½	81	77½	79½
Great Western	111½	99½	110½	107	99½	Rhymney	127½	150	—	120½	120½
Highland	30½	24½	—	24½	24½	South Eastern	64½	59	71	60	58½
Hull and Barnsley	55½	46	57½	53	45½	Def	34½	28½	30	30	28½
Lancashire and Yorks	78½	67	78½	72½	72½	Taff Vale	69½	64	69½	—	64½
Lon. B. & S. Coast	83	81	83	75½	76	Under Elec. of Lon. & S. Coast	33½	20½	24½	—	20½
Def.	70½	57½	77½	67	54½						
PREFERENCE STOCKS											
Caledonian 4½	94½	93	—	—	93	L. & N. Second 4½	31	27	30	—	29
Glasgow & S. W. 4½	94½	93	—	—	93	Lon. & N. W. 4½	99	94	96	—	96
Gr. Central 4½	90	80	—	—	81½	Lon. & S. W. 4½	97	93	93	81	93
" " 4½	90	80	—	—	81½	London Electric 4	97	93	93	81	93
" " 4½	90	80	—	—	81½	Metropolitan 4	70½	77½	77½	—	77½
Great Eastern 4½	94½	93	—	—	93	Met. District 4½	70½	77½	77½	—	77½
Great Northern 4½	94½	93	—	—	93	Midland 4½	61½	57½	57½	50½	57½
Great Western 4½	94½	93	—	—	93	North British 4½	95½	93	93	—	93
Lon. & Yorks 4½	94½	93	—	—	93	North Eastern 4½	70½	68½	68½	—	68½
London Brighton 4½	110½	104	—	—	110½	North Stafford 4½	110½	110½	110½	—	110½
Lon. Chas. & Dov. 4½	73	64	70	—	59½	South Eastern 4½	110½	110½	110½	—	110½
						Taff Vale 4½	90½	90½	90½	—	90½
DEBENTURE STOCKS											
Caledonian 4½	94½	93	—	—	93	L. & N. Western 3½	74½	74½	—	—	74½
Glasgow & S. W. 4½	94½	93	—	—	93	London Electric 4½	97½	95½	—	—	95½
Gr. Central 4½	90	80	—	—	81½	Metropolitan 3½	95½	95½	—	—	95½
Great Eastern 4½	94½	93	—	—	93	Met. District 4½	94½	94½	—	—	94½
Great Northern 4½	94½	93	—	—	93	Midland 4½	95½	95½	—	—	95½
Great Western 4½	94½	93	—	—	93	North British 3½	74½	74½	—	—	74½
Lon. & Yorks 4½	94½	93	—	—	93	North Eastern 3½	74½	74½	—	—	74½
London Brighton 4½	110½	104	—	—	110½	North Stafford 3½	74½	74½	—	—	74½
Lon. Chas. & Dov. 4½	73	64	70	—	59½	South Eastern 4½	94½	94	—	—	94
L. & N. Western 3½	77½	72½	—	—	72½	Taff Vale 3½	74½	74½	—	—	74½

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 undiminished 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 1893. 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 1893, the sum payable is to be reduced in the same proportion." (On April 16th, 1914, the Board of Trade announced that an alteration had been made in this agreement by which the proportionate reduction in net receipts of the companies referred to will not in future be made, but as 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 these 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 connection 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."

THE RAILWAY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

On behalf of the Government, the control of the railways in Great Britain was vested, at from Aug 5th 1914, in a Committee composed of the following General Managers—

Mr J A Aspinall	L & Y Rly
Mr A K Butterworth	N E Rly
Mr Guy Gathorpe	L & N W Rly
Mr C H Dent	G N Rly
Mr E H Dent	S E & C Rly

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1906-1914.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
ENGLAND AND WALES									
Barry	9 ¹ / ₂	8	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	7	10	9 ¹ / ₂
Central London	4	3	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3	
City and South London	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	4	1 ¹ / ₂
Furness	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Great Central (Pref.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Great Eastern	3 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂
Great Northern (Ord.)	3 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂
Great Northern (Def.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Great Western	5	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6
Hull, Barnsley, & West Riding Junction Railway	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂
London and North Western	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	7	6 ¹ / ₂
London and South Western	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
L & South Western (Def.)	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂
London Brighton, & S Coast	5 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	5	5 ¹ / ₂	5	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
L B & S C (Def.)	5	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	4	4 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	4	4 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂
London, Chatham, and Dover	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂
London Electric	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryport and Carlisle	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	6	6	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
Metropolitan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Metropolitan (Norfolk Land Stock)	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂
Metropolitan District (Second Preference Stock)	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂
Midland (Def.)	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂
North Eastern	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	6	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	7	6 ¹ / ₂
North London	5	5	3 ¹ / ₂	4	5	5	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂
North Staffordshire	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	5	4 ¹ / ₂
Rhymney	7	7	7 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	9	8 ¹ / ₂	9	8 ¹ / ₂
South Eastern	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	4	3 ¹ / ₂	4	3 ¹ / ₂
Taff Vale (including bonus)	4	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4	4	4	3 ¹ / ₂	4	3 ¹ / ₂
SCOTLAND									
Caledonian	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3	3	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂
Glasgow and S W (Def.)	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂
Great North of Scotland (Def.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Highland	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂
North British (on Def. Ord.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IRELAND									
Belfast and County Down	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂
Great Northern (Ireland)	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	6	5 ¹ / ₂
Great Southern and Western	4	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	5	5	5
Midland Great Western	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* On a Dividend Preference Stock.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM. WITH OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

[illegible]

Sir Sam Fay
Sir William Forbes
Sir Guy Granet
Mr D. A. Matheson
Mr F. Potter
Sir H. A. Walker
Mr A. Watson

Great Central Rly
L. B. & S. O. Rly
Midland Rly
Oleodorian Rly
Great Western Rly
L. & S. W. Rly
L. & Y. Rly

The Official Chairman of this Committee is the President of the Board of Trade, and the acting Chairman is Sir H. A. Walker, General Manager of the L. & S. W. Rly. The railway Secretary to the Committee is Mr Gilbert S. Salomper.

RAILWAYS IN 1913 and 1914.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom in 1914 was 643,735, and there were in use 24,828 locomotive engines, 79,539 coaching vehicles, 759,950 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 49,659 service vehicles.

Capital embarked in Railways.—The total amount of capital authorized by Parliament to be raised for the construction of railways in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st December, 1914, to £2,447,337,000. Of this sum, £2,345,000,000 (which includes £199,000,000 nominal capital caused by the consolidation or conversion of stocks) exists and forms the capital account of the various railway companies, and shows an increase over the year 1913 of £7,211,000, or 0.3 per cent. The £2,447,337,000 is comprised of £124,334,000 guaranteed, £350,188,000 debenture, £238,005,000 preferential, and £2,034,810,000 ordinary stocks and shares, besides a sum of £12,024,000 raised in loans. The net receipts for the year amount to £59,000,000, equal to 3.2 per cent. on the total capital sunk, as compared with £58,121,000 in 1912, with a corresponding capital of £1,334,000,000, which gave a net receipt of 3.20 per cent. It may be seen, therefore, from the foregoing figures that the total amount of capital raised at the close of the year

was over £2,345,000,000, of which about £259,000,000, or approximately 11 per cent., was due to nominal additions. These nominal additions formed approximately 29 per cent of the ordinary stock, 24 per cent of the guaranteed and preference, and 21 per cent of the loans and debenture stocks. The total amounts of capital at the end of 1914 compared with 1913 show an increase of about £797,000 in the ordinary, an increase of £3,000,000 in the guaranteed and preference, and £2,076,000 in the loans and debenture stocks, making a total increase of £7,873,000. Of the total paid-up capital at the end of 1914, ordinary stock formed 27.0 per cent., preferential and guaranteed stock 27.1 per cent. The average rate of dividend on the ordinary capital was 3.60 per cent. in 1913, as compared with 3.45 per cent. in 1912. The average rate of dividend on the preferential capital fell from 3.56 per cent. in 1912 to 3.50 per cent. in 1913. 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 thereby was 4.13 per cent., as compared with the rate of 3.50 per cent. paid on the total capital including nominal additions.

Gross Earnings of the Railways.—The earnings for the year 1914 amounted to £329,098,000, as compared with £320,451,000 for the year 1913, which gave a decrease of £8,647,000, or equal to 0.3 per cent.

The passenger amounts for the year 1913 are as follows—

	1913.	1912	Inc. or Dec.
1st Class	3,775,000	3,657,676	+117,324
2nd and 3rd	1,077,000	1,179,076	-102,076
Workingmen's tickets	35,730,000	34,326,583	+1,403,417
			+1,075,000

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1900.

COMPANIES	WORKING EXPENSES PER TON OF EARNING.											
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Calcuttians	55.7	55.8	53.9	53.6	54.7	57.5	56.8	56.4	56.4	55.6	55.3	56.1
Central London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great North London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glasgow and South Western	60.8	61.4	59.9	59.3	60.5	61.4	60.6	59.3	58.1	57.6	56.3	56.5
Great Central	67.3	66.8	66.4	66.7	66.1	66.7	67.1	65.3	64.2	64.3	63.6	63.8
Great Eastern	64.7	63.1	60.9	60.7	60.9	60.5	60.3	60.0	61.2	61.1	60.1	60.3
Great Northern	64.5	64.0	64.3	63.9	64.3	64.3	64.8	64.2	64.3	64.1	63.7	63.8
Great Western	62.0	61.6	61.6	60.8	60.2	61.2	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.3	60.3	60.9
Leamington and Yorkshire	62.1	61.9	61.4	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.2	60.0	60.0	60.3	60.4	60.3
London, Brighton, and No. Coast	60.3	60.4	59.5	59.5	59.4	60.4	59.9	59.7	59.7	59.3	58.6	58.6
London and North Western	60.6	60.7	60.5	60.8	60.7	60.4	60.5	60.0	60.4	60.7	60.6	60.7
London and South Western	60.5	60.6	60.5	60.5	60.3	60.5	60.4	60.7	60.3	60.8	60.7	60.4
London Electric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midland	60.7	60.8	60.3	60.3	60.7	60.0	60.2	60.0	60.7	60.6	60.3	60.3
North British	62.3	61.9	60.2	59.7	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.1	58.0	57.8	57.7	57.8
North Eastern	64.8	63.7	63.8	63.7	63.6	63.8	63.6	63.6	63.7	63.6	63.5	63.6
North Staffordshire	59.8	59.9	59.0	58.9	58.8	60.6	60.7	60.9	60.8	60.8	60.7	60.8
South Eastern and Chatham	60.9	61.7	61.9	61.1	61.8	61.1	61.7	61.7	60.3	59.9	59.1	59.8

* Receipts and numbers carried of workingmen's tickets shown separately for first time. Up to end of 1911 workingmen's daily tickets were included with ordinary third class tickets.

Season Tickets	1923.	1924.	Inc or Dec.
1st Class	1,678,000	1,678,000	+1,000
and "	629,000	674,000	-45,000
3rd "	1,954,000	1,725,000	-229,000

* The numbers carried were

	1923.	1924.	Inc or Dec.
1st Class	3,437,000	3,020,382	+1,416,618
and "	2,379,000	2,498,358	-1,373,358
3rd "	1,094,823,000	1,498,374,373	-34,541,373

Workmen's
Tickets

Season Tickets	1923.	1924.	Inc or Dec.
1st Class	138,248	138,248	+1,438
and "	88,998	97,435	-8,437
3rd "	520,579	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 1923 to £5,826,000, as compared with £5,000,000 in 1922, being a decrease of £130,000, or 2.5 per cent. The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of "goods" are £66,640,000, as compared with £64,000,000 in 1922—an increase of £2,640,000, or 3.9 per cent. The aggregate is made up of £32,990 from merchandise, £21,770,000 from minerals and £1,670,000 from live stock. The total quantity of goods carried in 1923 was 500,000,000 tons, as compared with 490,000,000 tons in 1922, showing an increase of 10,000,000 tons, or 2.0 per cent.

Expenditure—The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1924 amounted to £88,773,000, equal to 64 per cent of the gross earnings, as compared with a total of £87,300,000 for the year 1923, equal to 62 per cent. The increase compared with 1923 amounts to £1,473,000, or 1.7 per cent. The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1924 was 430,338,000, or 5,129,000 less than in 1923. Analysing the expenditure we find the item £18,166,000 for locomotive power, £13,804,000 for repairs and renewals of carriages, &c., £12,950,000 for maintenance of permanent way, stations, &c., and £54,180,000 for traffic expenses.

Compensation—The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries to passengers sustained during the year 1923 amounted to £156,000, and to workmen £208,000. In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £740,000, as compared with £373,324 in 1922—an increase of £366,676. We submit a statement showing the amounts paid by the principal companies under both heads—

COMPANY	Passengers £ Workmen	Goods
Barry	£1,928	£333
Central London	267	280
Cheshire Lines Committee	11,376	7,406
City & South London	947	—
Great Central	20,400	26,088
Great Eastern	25,800	30,150

RECENT OPENINGS

Railway	From	To	Date	Miles
London Electric	Char Cross (Strand)	Char Cross (Embankment)	Apr 6, 1924	—
London, Brighton and S Coast	Ashurst	Bridge (old line brought into standard use)	June 7, 1924	—
London Electric	Paddington	Kilburn Park	Jan. 31, 1925	—
London Electric	Kilburn Park	Queen's Park	Feb. 1, 1925	—
London & North Western	Three Spires Jet	Humber Road Junction	Mar 1, 1925	3 1/2
Great Eastern	Lower Edmonton	Cheshunt	Mar 1, 1925	6

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines, exclusive of Season Tickets.

Year	GRANT NORTHERN		GRANT WESTERN		LONDON & NORTH WESTERN		MIDLAND (No second)		S E & CHATHAM		
	First	Third	First	Third	First	Third	First	Third	First	Second	Third
1921	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
1922	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1923	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1924	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1925	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1926	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1927	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1928	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1929	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1930	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

* Receipts and numbers carried of workmen's tickets shown separately for first time. Up to end of 1924 workmen's daily tickets were included with ordinary third-class tickets.

casualties under this head resulting from accidents to trains, or in which the movement of trains or vehicles used exclusively upon railways is concerned, show that 429 were killed and 5,066 injured during the year, the following being an analysis of such accidents—

	Killed	Injured
1. While coupling or uncoupling vehicles ...	13	563
2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles, with other vehicles, &c., standing on adjacent lines ...	4	24
3. While passing over under, or standing on buffers ...	—	11
4. When getting on or off, or falling off engines, waggons, &c. ...	10	246
5. While braking, spragging, or checking wheels ...	9	603
6. While attending to ground-points ...	2	119
7. While moving vehicles by capstans, turn tables, props, levers, &c. ...	6	511
8. By other accidents not included in the preceding ...	45	672
9. From falling off trains, engines, &c., in motion ...	5	38
10. When getting on or off engines, waggons, &c., during the running of trains ...	5	188
11. By coming in contact with over bridges or structures on the sides of the line ...	3	35
12. While attending to the machinery, &c., of engines in motion ...	2	685
13. While working on the permanent way, sidings, &c. ...	83	107
14. While attending to gates at level crossings ...	2	1
15. While walking, crossing, or standing on the line (a) Foot-signalmen ...	1	2

(b) 1. On duty at stations—	Killed	Injured
2. On duty elsewhere—	20	46
3. Going to or from work	30	7
26. From being caught bet. vehicles	22	—
27. From falling or being caught between trains and platform, walls, &c. ...	7	45
28. Miscellaneous ...	20	709
29. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c. ...	9	123
Total.	496	2,066

In addition to these accidents, other casualties, in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon the railways are not concerned, have occurred viz., 6 killed and 2,066 injured whilst loading, unloading, or shunting waggons, 4 killed and 439 injured whilst striking at cranes or capstans, 21 killed and 228 injured by falling off platforms, ladders, scaffolds, &c., in addition to a large number of accidents from various other causes, either the result of want of caution or misconduct.

3rd. *Accidents to Persons other than Passengers or Servants*—Under this head is claimed casualties whilst passing over railways at level crossings, this caused 29 deaths and 29 injuries in 1924 (as compared with 64 deaths and 46 injuries in 1923). There were 229 deaths and 103 injuries resulting from persons trespassing on the railways, and 229 persons committed suicide, upon the lines in 1924 (as compared with 228 in 1923).

The *Compensation Act, 1923*, 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 a per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district will contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a

NOTABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS SINCE 1823 RESULTING IN GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Date.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Number Killed
Oct. 5, 1823	Glas. & S. W.	Collision with goods	Stratton	16
Aug. 26, 1828	L. B. & S. C.	Collision	Clayton Tunnel	23
Sept. 2, 1828	Hampton & J.	Collision bet. excursion and ballet train	Kentish Town	16
Feb. 13, 1828	N. British	Collision	Winchburg	35
Aug. 20, 1829	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail in collision with petroleum trucks	Abergele	17
June 20, 1830	Gt. Northern	Collision, excursion with goods	Newark	25
Sept. 10, 1834	Gt. Eastern	Collision, engine to engine	Thorpe	28
Dec. 24, 1834	Gt. Western	Broken tyre	Hinton	24
Aug. 7, 1839	Scot. & Ber.	Collision	Radstock	25
Dec. 21, 1839	N. British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge	Tay Bridge	23 drowned
July 26, 1846	M. & L.	Crank axle broke	Penistone	24
Sept. 26, 1847	M. & L.	Express ran into race train	Hexthorpe	25
June 20, 1848	G. N. Ireland	Train divided, ran back	Armagh	20
July 27, 1853	Glas. & S. W.	Train ran into buffer stops	Glasgow	25
July 10, 1854	Lon. & York	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	23
July 1, 1858	Lon. & S. W.	Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve	Salisbury	26
Dec. 26, 1868	N. B. & Cal.	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct. 23, 1869	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	22
Sept. 27, 1871	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment, high speed through cross-over	Ditton Junction	22
Sept. 8, 1871	Midland	Rear collision, non-observance of signals	Alngill	26
May 20, 1873	Caledonian	Coll., two pass. trains and troop special.	Oreola	20
Aug. 14, 1873	Lon. & N. W.	Coupling-rod of the 8.45 train from Bir- mingham bent outwards and pushed out of alignment the down road, and thus derailed the Irish mail	Wooden	20

* Including 2 officers and 200 soldiers.

Railway Speed—Longest Runs

833

RAILWAY SPEED.

The fastest running, without stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:—

Company	Train	From	To	Time	Miles	Avg. Speed
North Eastern	1 9	Darlington	York	1 11	44½	42 7
Great Central	4 23	Leicester	Arkwright St	0 43	25½	58 2
London and South Western	5 0	Dorchester	Wareham	0 23	15	38 0
Great Western	11 0	Paddington	Bristol	1 2	120½	59 5
London and North Western	9 21	Willesden	Cosshay	1 30	89½	57 7
Great Northern	8 55	Grantham	King's Cross	1 50	102½	57 5
Caledonian	5 1 & 9 3	Forfar	Perth	0 34	30½	57 2
Midland	3 30	St. Pancras	Kettering	1 16	70	56 6
Great Eastern	8 24	Halesworth	Woodbridge	0 53	22½	56 6
Chester Lines	1 50 & 5 20	Manchester	West Derby	0 24	31½	55 1
South Eastern and Chatham	21 20	London	Ashford	0 59	26½	54 8
Lancashire and Yorkshire	Several w/e	Liverpool	Manchester	0 40	36½	54 7
Glasgow and South Western	1 6	Glasgow	Kilmarnock	1 4	50	54 6
Great Southern and Western	2 40	Thurles	Dublin	1 40	85½	51 9
London, Brighton and South Coast	4 10 w/e	Victoria	Brighton	1 0	51	51 0
Midland (L. T. & N. Section)	4 23	Stoke Newington	Westcliff	0 30	33	50 8
Hull and Barnsley	9 7	Hensworth	Howden	0 30	25	50 0
Great Northern (Ireland)	5 0	Belfast	Portadown	0 30	25	50 0
Somerset and Dorset	10 18	Blandford	Exeter	0 34	27½	48 0
North British	Lithian	Edinburgh	Glasgow	1 0	47½	47 2
Coast Exp.						

North Staffordshire (over L. & N. W. R.)

Midland and Gr. Northern Jt.	1 8	Crook	Rhyl	1 7	52½	45 9
Midland Great Western	Several w/e	Peterborough	Walsby	0 28	21½	45 5
Midland (Northern Counties)	8 21	Mullingar	Athlone	0 28	21	44 2
Highland	12 22	Glasgow	Ballymoney	1 5	46½	43 0
Belfast and County Down	12 5	Blair Athol	Perth	1 5	35½	41 5
Great North of Scotland	10 0 & 5 25	Newcastle	Belfast	0 35	32	41 5
	6 0 & 11 53	Aberdeen	Huntly	1 5	40½	40 0

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	Train	From	To	Time	Miles	Avg. Speed
Midland	6 2	St. Pancras	Nottingham	1 13	103½	56 13
Great Eastern	9 50	Liverpool Street	Troves	1 17	114	49 9
London and North Western	8 54 & 5 30	Willesden	Birmingham	1 51	107½	57 0
Great Western	12 0	Paddington	Bath	1 47	106½	56 7
Great Northern	5 56	King's Cross	Grantham	1 50	102½	57 5
Great Central	3 15	Marylebone	Leicester (via Aylesbury)	1 49	102	56 7
Caledonian	20 5	Carlisle	Edinburgh	2 0	100½	50 2
(Princes St.)						

The longest runs without stoppage are made by the Companies as under:—

Company	Train	From	To	Time	Miles	Avg. Speed
Great Western	10 30	Paddington	Plymouth	4 7	209½	50 7
London and North Western	11 20	Euston	Rhyl	3 58	209½	50 7
Midland	11 50	St. Pancras	Shipley	4 3	208	50 0
Great Northern	1 00	Witchd (W'g'te)	King's Cross	3 5	172½	50 0
Great Central	3 15	Marylebone	Sheffield	3 52	164½	50 0
Caledonian	1 15 & 1 40	Carlisle	Perth	3 5	150½	50 7
Great Eastern	1 0	Liverpool Street	Walsham	3 58	150	49 7
North Eastern	11 14	Newcastle	Edinburgh	3 48	149½	49 7
London and South Western	4 22, 9 8, 2 0	Waterloo	Bournemouth	3 0	147	49 0
North British	9 30	Edinburgh	Carlisle	3 15	147	49 0
Glasgow and South Western	1 0	Kilmarnock	Carlisle	3 48	147	49 0
Great Southern and Western	1 40	Thurles	Dublin	3 40	147	49 0
London Brighton and South Coast	11 41	Clapham Junction	Fratton	3 40	147	49 0
South Eastern and Chatham	11 0	Victoria	Dover Town	3 40	147	49 0
Highland	11 50	Perth	Newtonmore	3 50	147	49 0
Mid. and Great Northern Joint	2 35	Peterborough	Melton Constable	3 37	147	49 0
Somerset and Dorset	2 13	Bath	Poole	3 30	147	49 0
Lancashire and Yorkshire	2 0	Blackpool	Baltic	3 30	147	49 0
Midland Great Western	2 55	Mullingar	Dublin	3 54	147	49 0

continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

Officers or men in the military or police force, 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.

Driving 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 railway companies, however, reserve to themselves the right to make whatever charges they may think fit in accordance with circumstances of hiring special trains.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on August 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898. The amount paid for compensation under this Act

CLASS OF SERVANTS	Number Employed at the end of 1897	Number Killed and Injured in 1898 from all causes		Proportion to the Number Employed.	
		Killed	Injured *	Killed	Injured
Captain-men	1,772	—	165	—	1 in 11
" boys	164	—	20	—	1 in 8
Carman and van-guards (Men)	29,109	2	694	1 in 6,368	1 in 28
" (Boys)	6,466	—	120	—	1 in 54
Carriage cleaners (Men)	7,147	3	367	1 in 2,382	1 in 19
" (Boys)	381	—	10	—	1 in 38
Carriage and wagon examiners	4,120	8	228	1 in 514	1 in 18
Checkers (Men)	10,454	5	786	1 in 2,092	1 in 13
" (Boys)	57	—	4	—	1 in 14
Clarks (Men)	64,198	1	69	1 in 64,198	1 in 930
" (Boys)	12,028	3	31	1 in 4,009	1 in 388
Couplers, chain boys, and slippers (Men)	204	—	48	—	1 in 4
" (Boys)	256	—	31	—	1 in 8
Cranesmen and craneboys (Men)	1,098	—	33	1 in 329	1 in 33
" (Boys)	243	—	4	—	1 in 61
Engine-cleaners (Men)	12,374	9	1,300	1 in 1,375	1 in 10
" (Boys)	5,636	6	231	1 in 939	1 in 17
Engine-drivers and Motormen	29,889	26	1,647	1 in 1,146	1 in 18
Firemen	27,343	21	2,034	1 in 1,302	1 in 13
Gate keepers (Men)	3,471	2	10	1 in 1,735	1 in 162
" (Boys)	74	—	1	—	1 in 74
Grassers (Men)	1,052	3	49	1 in 351	1 in 21
" (Boys)	771	2	28	1 in 385	1 in 28
Guards (Goods) and Brakemen	16,588	39	1,422	1 in 425	1 in 12
Guards (Passenger)	8,487	6	310	1 in 1,415	1 in 17
Horse-drivers (shunting)	1,105	2	115	1 in 552	1 in 9
Inspectors (Permanent way)	1,031	4	10	—	1 in 103
" (Others)	3,399	—	127	1 in 2,682	1 in 26
Labourers, Permanent-way (Men)	29,340	20	1,276	1 in 1,467	1 in 15
" (Boys)	87	—	—	—	—
" Other (Men)	52,219	20	1,404	1 in 2,611	1 in 26
" (Boys)	1,961	—	7	—	1 in 281
Lamp-men (Men)	1,745	1	85	1 in 1,745	1 in 17
" (Boys)	381	2	24	1 in 190	1 in 15
Ladders and Shovelers	4,778	5	795	1 in 955	1 in 6
Mechanics and Artisans (Men)	20,799	16	1,019	1 in 1,299	1 in 19
" (Boys)	8,220	1	43	1 in 8,220	1 in 192
Messengers (Men)	1,180	—	10	—	1 in 118
" (Boys)	2,570	1	26	1 in 2,570	1 in 71
Number-takers (Men)	1,469	—	48	—	1 in 31
" (Boys)	502	—	19	—	1 in 26
Permanent-way Men	52,517	28	2,587	1 in 1,875	1 in 19
Pointsmen	624	—	37	—	1 in 17
Pollicemen	4,449	—	23	—	1 in 193
Porters (Goods) (Men)	29,340	26	5,146	1 in 1,129	1 in 11
" (Boys)	1,440	—	59	1 in 243	1 in 41
" (Passenger) (Men)	27,784	31	1,294	1 in 896	1 in 21
" (Boys)	3,084	5	80	1 in 617	1 in 129
Shunters	15,225	34	1,121	1 in 444	1 in 11
Signal Fillets and Telegraph Wiremen	4,294	7	128	1 in 612	1 in 33
Signalmen	29,512	5	343	1 in 5,902	1 in 26
Signal box Lads	2,145	—	16	1 in 1,341	1 in 13
Station-masters	8,792	—	22	1 in 4,000	1 in 107
Ticket Collectors and Examiners (Men)	4,292	—	66	—	1 in 65
" (Boys)	113	—	1	—	1 in 113
Watchmen	934	—	14	1 in 67	1 in 67
Yardmen	1,408	—	58	—	1 in 24
Miscellaneous (Adults)	36,252	16	1,167	1 in 2,265	1 in 30
" (Boys)	6,577	1	43	1 in 6,577	1 in 154
Total	449,198	449	27,519	1 in 1,221	1 in 24

* Includes injuries which caused the injured to be absent for at least one whole day from their ordinary work.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, TRAIN MILEAGE, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE UNITED STATES

STATEMENTS OF THE BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1914													
Company	Total Revenue on Quarantine Account	Miles in Work	Revenue on Barely	Per Mile	Working Expenses		Net Revenue	Dividend		Number of Tons Loaded	Number of Catching Boats	Number of Goods Loaded	Number of Animals Loaded
					Per Tonne	Amount		Year 1914	Year 1913				
Berry	5	46	5,500	13.90	5	511,420	5	5	5,795,000	145	134	1,323	571
Central London	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
Central & North London	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
Great Eastern	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
Great Northern	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
Great Western	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & North Western	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & South Western	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & Southampton	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & Victoria	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & Westminster	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & Westminster	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & Westminster & London & York	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & Westminster & London & York & London & Southampton	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & Westminster & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & Westminster & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & Westminster & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & Westminster & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & Westminster & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & Westminster & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & Westminster & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & Westminster & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & Westminster & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & Westminster & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & Westminster & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & York & London & Southampton	4,403,746	263	247,104	2,977	217,000	4,403,746	217,000	9	2,151,317	100	244	2,151	320
London & York & Dover & Calais & Harwich & Southampton & London & Victoria & London & Westminster & London & York & London & Southampton & London & Victoria & London &													

to railway employees during the year 1923 was Rs. 4,44,444, and for amounts paid during previous years see note on page 836.

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE

This Institution was opened in Jan. 1924, 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*, H. W. L. Hartford, *Secretary*, H. Cuff Smart, *Office*, Seymour Street, N.W.

ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS*

Railways	Engineers	Solicitors
Barrackpore & Cooch Behar	W. Waddell	G. C. Downing
Bombay & Cochin	G. P. Culverwell	Johns, Bates & Johns
Bombay & North	C. H. Thomas	
Calcutta	W. A. Paterson	D. L. Korgau
Central India	G. C. Macdonald	W. K. Minshall
Central London	Basill Mott	Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co
Cheshire Lines Committee	Harry Bindell	Imbard & Hamp
City & South London	P. V. McMahon	McMillan & Mott
Colt, Bandon & North Coast	J. R. Kerr	Barrington & Son
Dublin & South Eastern	S. J. Shannon	William Fyfe & Son
Furness	D. L. Rutherford	Curry, Holland & Curry
Glasgow & South Western	W. Melville	MacLay, Murray & Co
Great Central	J. R. Ball	D. H. Davies
Great Eastern	H. Wilmer	Thomas (The)
Great Northern	(Charles J. Brown)	R. Hill Dawe
Great Northern (Ireland)	F. A. Campbell	C. Ballie Gage
Great North of Scotland	J. A. Parker	George Davidson
Great Southern & Western	A. Gordon	Barrington & Son
Great Western	W. W. Grierson	Laurence B. Page
Highland	A. Newlands	Robert Park
Hull & Barnsley	R. Pawley	J. A. Moss Bland
Leamington & York	D. C. Ratnay	A. de C. Parmler
London, Brighton & South Coast	C. L. Morgan	Ross & Co
London & North Western	F. F. C. Trench	M. C. Tait
London & South Western	A. W. Calmeyer	W. Bishop
London Electric	A. K. Cooper	Bircham & Co
Maryport & Carlisle	Harold Brown	Tyson & Hobson
Murray	J. Shaw	Nicholson, Graham & James
Metropolitan	W. Wilson	(de W. Kneat)
Metropolitan District	A. R. Cooper	Baxter & Co
Midland	W. H. Worthington	Beale & Co
Midland & South Western Junction	E. Connel	Mullings, Elliott & Co
Midland Great Western	W. F. G. Gell	J. Kilgill
North British	W. A. Fraser	Jas. Watson
North Eastern	L. F. Buchanan	R. F. Dunsell
North London	E. C. Trench	(De J. Andrews)
North Staffordshire	F. A. L. Barnwell	Barchella & Co
Port Talbot Rly. & Docks Co	W. Cleaver	Broad & Co
Rhymney	W. G. Griffiths	J. G. Williams
South Eastern & Chatham & Dover Rly.	P. C. Tennant	H. H. Groves
Stratford-upon-Avon & Midland Jct. Rly.	Russell Willmott	Nischoff & Co
Taff Vale	G. T. Sibirer	Inglis & Sons

* For other Railway Officers see page 842

controlled by a Board consisting of a Chairman and two members. The present Chairman is Hon. R. W. Hillman, and the two members are Mr. A. R. Anderson and Mr. C. H. Thomas. The Administration Reports on Indian Railways hitherto published have had reference to the working of each calendar year, the last report issued being that for the year 1922. Owing to the adoption, by the principal railway administrations, of the Government financial year for all accounts and statistical purposes, the reports will henceforth be published for the Government financial year which begins on April 1, and the present report accordingly deals with the transactions of the year April 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924. The capital outlay was Rs. 4,49,00,00,000.

The net revenue amounted to Rs. 30,66,00,000, which gave a return of 6.25 per cent annum upon the capital invested. The net gain to the Government for the year 1923 and 1924 was Rs. 4,49,00,000. The number of passengers conveyed in the year was over 4,49,00,000, and the total weight of goods carried was 2,49,00,000 tons. The Indian Railways have in their service 62,64,000 employees, of whom 2,49,000 are Europeans, 2,49,000 Anglo-Indians, and 62,64,000 Indians. The number of servants killed and injured during the year from all causes was 4,490 killed and 62,640 injured, passengers, 4,490 killed and 62,640 injured, other persons, 1,490 killed and 4,490 injured, total, 2,490 killed and 2,490 injured.

English Mailbags.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, DIVIDENDS, & YEAR 1913 AND 1914

In the year 1894 an Act was passed making it legal for Indian Railway Companies to pay interest out of capital during construction, subject to the sanction of the Government of India.

[illegible]

We have been supplied with the following information by "Lloyd's Register of Shipping" —

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (NOT WARSHIPS) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING RECENT YEARS

Year	No.	Gross Tonnage
1920	690	1,448,472
1921	670	1,544,730
1922	694	1,497,258
1923	717	1,595,648
1924	717	1,595,756
1925	725	1,623,158
1926	825	1,825,343
1927	841	1,607,890
1928	823	1,920,669
1929	826	1,971,055
1930	800	1,743,159
1931	778	1,803,844
1932	712	1,738,514
1933	688	1,938,153
1934	695	1,683,553

Of the merchant steamers (661 in all) launched in the United Kingdom during 1934, 13 vessels were over 10,000 tons, the largest being the White Star liner *Britannia* of 17,300 tons, and the Holland America liner *Statendam* of 30,500 tons. 58 were between 6,000 and 10,000 tons and were

between 4,000 and 6,000 tons each, and 126 were between 1,000 and 4,000 tons.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (NOT WARSHIPS) UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AT VARIOUS DATES (Vessels not to be classed by Lloyd's Register are also included)

Each September	No.	Gross Tonnage
1897	485	1,044,336
1898	508	1,254,290
1899	525	1,567,540
1900	452	1,004,008
1901	475	1,402,100
1902	500	1,000,714
1903	503	905,608
1904	503	1,046,328
1905	474	1,345,328
1906	510	1,254,707
1907	450	1,010,087
1908	519	732,378
1909	590	778,076
1910	568	1,554,197
1911	623	1,445,377
1912	505	1,546,109
1913	528	1,907,254
1914	485	1,723,350
1915	432	1,536,177

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS BUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1895 AND 1915 RESPECTIVELY

DATE	STEEL				IRON				TOTAL			
	STEAM	SAILED	STEAM	SAILED	STEAM	SAILED	STEAM	SAILED	STEAM	SAILED	STEAM	SAILED
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross
30 Sept. 1895	4	124,343	110	105,000	6	1,065,173	130	163,300	10	124,343	140	268,300
30 Sept. 1915	429	1,335,597	570	1,004,299	1,535,597	1,535,597	1,535,597	1,535,597	1,535,597	1,535,597	1,535,597	1,535,597

*The figures for this date include vessels preparing but not actually commenced.

These figures show that the average size of vessels building at the present time is over 5 times that of vessels built forty years ago. Then steel was not used for shipbuilding purposes.

now, it has entirely supplanted iron. Then, the tonnage in hand was equally divided between steamers and sailing vessels. Now, the proportion of sailing to steam tonnage is insignificant.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (NOT WARSHIPS) LAUNCHED IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1914.

District	STEEL		IRON	
	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons
Barnard, &c	1	284		
Belfast	21	230,819		
Glyde	143	436,079	26	5,340
Hammer	30	52,140	3	577
Mersey	15	39,405		
Tees & Hartle				
York	63	150,714	6	1,470
Tyne	87	224,481	4	1,154
West	70	277,528		

OWNERSHIP OF MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (NOT WARSHIPS) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1914.

Where Owned	No.	Gross Tons
United Kingdom	501	1,273,330
British Dominions	45	38,726
Belgium	3	25,951
Denmark	11	29,757
France	22	25,368
Greece	10	41,543
Holland	15	88,097
Japan	4	15,628
Norway	17	67,827
Spain	3	24,690
Sweden	2	25,597
Other Countries, & for sale	31	42,757
TOTAL LAUNCHED	695	1,683,553

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (NOT WARSHIPS) OF 100 TONS, LAUNCHED ABROAD DURING 1924.

COUNTRY	No.	Gross Tons
*British Colonies	96	47,534
*America, U.S.	96	200,760
*Australia-Hong.	11	31,326
Denmark	25	20,819
France	33	254,090
*Germany	100	287,190
*Holland	130	128,153
Italy	47	60,281
Japan	30	55,045
Norway	51	54,204
Other Countries	61	50,212
TOTAL	609	1,250,200

*Excluding river vessels.

† From returns received before the commencement of the war.

LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD

Lines	Head Office	Total.	Total Tonnage.	Over 20,000 tons.	Known.									
					1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Adelaide S S Co, Ltd	Adelaide	22	84,000	-				4	1	4				
Allan Line S S Co, Ltd	Glasgow	18	154,000	1			9	4	2	1				
American Hawaiian S S Co	New York	25	170,000						2	17				
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.)	Glasgow	26	125,000				2	2	1	6				
Anglo-American Oil Co, Ltd	London	10	85,000											
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co, Ltd	London	41	148,000											
Asiatic Steam Nav Co, Ltd	Liverpool	19	81,000											
Atlantic Transport Co, Ltd	London	16	123,000					4	1	2				
Booth S S Co, Ltd	Liverpool	30	111,000						4	1				
Bowring, C T & Co Ltd	Liverpool	29	108,000											
British India Steam N Co, Ltd	London	149	670,000				7	9	1	2				
Burrell & Son	Glasgow	26	114,000											
Canada S S Lines, Ltd	Montreal	70	170,000				1	1	3	4				
Canadian Pacific Railway Co	London	58	140,000					1	1	7				
Cayzer, Irvine & Co, Ltd (Iran)	Glasgow	57	212,000	5			2	1	6	4				
Changours Réunis	Paris	31	175,000							9				
China Nav Co, Ltd	London	62	125,000							7				
Commonwealth & Dominion Line	London	24	161,000							2				
Cie Nav Sud Atlantique	Paris	11	100,000				3	1	2	4				
Cie Générale Transatlantique	Paris	83	308,000	4			1	3	8	6				
Compagnie Transatlantica	Lisbon	22	101,000				1	1	1	6				
Cunard S S Co Ltd	Liverpool	31	310,000	1						5				
Deutsche Australische	Hamburg	44	223,000											
Deutsche Levante Linie	Hamburg	52	143,000											
Deutsche Ost-Africa Linie	Hamburg	23	97,000							3				
Eagle Oil Trans Co, Ltd	London	18	144,000											
Elder, Dempsey & Co Ltd	Liverpool	100	419,000											
Elders & Fyfe, Ltd	London	20	97,000							5				
Ellerman & Bucknall S S Co	London	30	141,000							7				
Ellerman Lines, Ltd	Liverpool	93	420,000							3				
Embricon Bros	Athens	19	80,000							1				
Federal Steam Nav Co, Ltd	London	13	84,000							1				
Federated Denmark Selskab	Copenhagen	128	179,000							6				
Furness, Withy & Co, Ltd	Liverpool	107	363,000							2				
Graham & Co	London	23	101,000											
Great Lakes S S Co	Cleveland, Ohio	21	104,000											
Hain, Edward & Son	St. Ives	38	140,000											
Hamburg America Linie	Hamburg	192	1,135,000	1			1	5	6	5				
Hamburg South American	Hamburg	68	315,000							1				
Hansa, M A & Co	Cleveland, Ohio	23	126,000							1				
Hansa Deutsche D G	Bremen	49	229,000											
Harrison, I & J	Liverpool	35	200,000											
Holt A. & Co	Liverpool	72	404,000											
Houlder Bros & Co Ltd	London	41	120,000							1				
Houston, E F & Co	Liverpool	20	80,000											
Indo-China Steam Nav Co, Ltd	London	40	94,000											
Koninklijke Hollandsche Lloyd	Amsterdam	14	80,000							1				
Koninklijke Nederlandsche M M	Amsterdam	48	80,000											
Koninklijke Paketvaart	Amsterdam	89	150,000							2				
"Kronos" Deutsche S S Co	Hamburg	31	115,000											
Lamport & Holt, Ltd	Liverpool	42	230,000											
Leyland, F & Co Ltd	Liverpool	51	411,000											
Lloyd Austriaco	Trieste	63	235,000							1				
Lloyd Brasileiro	Rio de Janeiro	53	93,000							4				
MacLay & McIntyre	Glasgow	43	157,000											
Messageries Maritimes	Paris	64	300,000											
Mitchell, J	Cleveland, Ohio	17	80,000											
Nav Générale Italiana	Genoa	16	100,000							6				
"Nederland" Line	Amsterdam	36	230,000							1				
Nederlandsch Amerikaansch	Rotterdam	34	201,000							1				
Nelson, Hugh & William, Ltd	Liverpool	15	100,000											
New Zealand Shipping Co, Ltd	London	18	120,000											
Nippon Yusen K K	Tokyo	97	440,000							1				
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen	128	701,000							1				
Oceanic Steam Nav Co, Ltd	Liverpool	31	130,000											
Orient Steam Nav Co, Ltd	London	9	60,000											
Osaka Mercantile Co, Ltd	Osaka	110	207,000											
Ostasiatische Kompagnii	Copenhagen	29	200,000											

LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD

Liners	Head Office	Total	Total Tonnage	Over 20,000 tons	Known											
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	San Francisco	18	86,000													
Pacific Steam Nav Co	Liverpool	40	212,000													
P & O Steam Nav Co.	London	78	599,000	3	127	121	125									
Pickands, Mather & Co	Cleveland, Ohio	37	187,000													
Pittsburgh S.S. Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	93	455,000													
Princes Line Ltd.	Newcastle-on Tyne	48	187,000													
Raccliffe (Evan Thomas) & Co	Cardiff	25	105,000													
Roland Line	Bremen	25	84,000													
Rosner, E. & Co.	West Hartlepool	34	107,000													
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co	London	36	217,000													
Ruscinian, Walter & Co	Newcastle-on Tyne	47	125,000													
Russian Steam Nav & Trading Co	Odessa	79	205,000													
Russian Volunteer Fleet Assn	Petrograd	35	139,000													
Ruy, Wm. & Sons	Rotterdam	38	195,000													
Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co., Ltd.	London	11	84,000													
Smith, W. J.	London	25	123,000													
Soc. Italiana Servizi Marittimi	Rome	26	80,000													
Soc. Marittima Italiana	Genoa	36	95,000													
Soc. Gen. Transports Maritimes	Marseilles	23	80,000													
Sotia y Aznar	Bilbao	37	88,000													
Southern Pacific Company	New York	23	109,000													
Standard Oil Co (New Jersey)	New York	24	123,000													
Tatum, W. J. Ltd.	Cardiff	19	85,000													
Tumlinson, G. A.	Duluth, Minn.	25	115,000													
Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	43	195,000													
Union S.S. Co. of N Zealand	Dunedin, N. Z.	29	144,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unione Austriaca	Trieste	24	154,000													
Watts, Watts, & Co., Ltd.	London	21	80,000													
Weir, Andrew & Co.	London	26	120,000													
Westcott, James	Sunderland	25	90,000													
Wilhelmsen, W. H.	Tonaberg	34	140,000													
Wilson, T. Sons & Co	Hull	24	105,000													
Wormann Line	Hamburg	27	93,000													

THE LARGEST SHIPOWNERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

(For tonnage of the largest Steamship Fleets in the World, see page 843)

		Vessels		Vessels	
		Vessels		Vessels	
Aberdeen Steam Nav Co	Aberdeen	4	Bibby Bros & Co	Liverpool	7
Adelaide S.S. Co., Ltd.	Adelaide	33	England E. & Co., Ltd.	London	6
Administration de Nav & Vap.	Constantinople	46	Black, John & Co	Glasgow	6
Adria Sea Nav Co.	Rome	33	Blomberg, HJ	Stockholm	20
Alaska Packers Assn	San Francisco	34	Blue Star Line, Ltd	London	8
Alaska S.S. Co.	Newcastle, N.S.W.	13	Boland & Carnell	Buffalo, N.Y.	13
Allan Bros. & Co. (T.K.), Ltd.	Glasgow	28	Bolton, Frederic & Co.	London	6
American Hawaiian S.S. Co.	New York	29	Bombay & Persia S.S. Co.	Bombay	25
American Petroleum Co.	Boston	25	Bombay S.S. Co., Ltd.	Bombay	25
Ancon Line	Glasgow	15	Born, Ant. Ben & Wm	Liverpool	20
Anglo-American Oil Co	London	20	Bowring, C. T. & Co., Ltd.	Paris	40
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co	London	21	Bowring, C. T. & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	24
Annapolis Bros	Cardiff	6	Brown, D. & E. Frithell	London	15
Arab Steamers, Ltd.	Bombay	6	Brown, D. & E. Frithell	Genoa	8
"Argo" Transport, Gencl	Bremen	26	Bristol S.S. Co., Ltd.	Bristol	11
Atlantic S. Nav Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	29	British India S.S. Co. Ltd.	London	149
Associated Oil Co.	San Francisco	20	British & N Atlantic S.S. Co.	Liverpool	8
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd.	London	16	Bruckshank, T. & J., Ltd.	Liverpool	20
"Atlantica" Sea Nav Co., Ltd.	Budapest	9	Brustrom, Axel & Son	Gothenburg	25
Australasian United S.S. Co.	London	20	Brustrom, Dan	Gothenburg	9
Australian S.S. Ltd.	Melbourne	30	Brown & Co.	Buffalo, N.Y.	4
Bacon, Otto	Helsingborg	16	Brown, P. & Son & Co.	Copenhagen	11
Barris, Charles, & Son	London	7	Bruggard Klosterud S.S. Co.	Norway	20
Becker, W. E.	Cleveland, Ohio	12	Burg & Grisen, Ltd.	London	27
Bell & Co., Ltd.	Bombay	2	Bull, J. & Co.	New York	21
Bell & Co., Ltd.	Bombay	2	Bull, J. & Co.	London	110
Bergmann S.S. Co.	Bombay	2	Burdick, R. & Co.	London	2
Bergmann S.S. Co.	Bombay	2	Burdick & Cook	London	2

Continued on page 843

	Vessels		Vessels
Burns, G. & J., Ltd.	Glasgow	Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.	London
Burns, Philip, & Co., Ltd.	Sydney	Ellerman & Beekman S.S. Co.	London
Burrell & Son	Glasgow	Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool
Calbra, Robt. & Co.	Newcastle	Embarcos Bros.	Athens
Canada Steamships Lines	Montreal	Embarcos, S. G.	Athens
Canadian North S.S. Ltd.	Montreal	Empress African Nav. Co.	London
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Montreal	Eric Redwood	Buffalo, N. Y.
Carl, L. E.	Copenhagen	Eric & Western Transporta	London
Carlson, G.	Copenhagen	Hun Co.	Philadelphia
Cayser, Irvine & Co., Ltd.	Glasgow	Everett & Newbiggin	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Chambers, James, & Co.	Liverpool	Fabre (Cyprien) & Co.	Marseilles
Chapman, R., & Son	Newcastle	Farrar, Groves & Co. Ltd.	London
Chargeurs Reunis Co.	Paris	Fearnley & Eger	Christiana
Challow, R. B.	Tientsin	Federal Steam Nav. Co. Ltd.	London
China Merchants S.S. Co.	Shanghai	Ferrovie dello Stato	Rome
China Navigation Co., Ltd.	London	Forende Damps Selkiah	Copenhagen
City of Cork S. Pkt. Co. Ltd.	Cork	Det.	New York
City of Dublin S. Pkt. Co.	Dublin	Forster, J. J. & C. M.	Marseilles
Clarke (Stephen) & Co.	London	Fraser & Co.	London
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	Cleveland	France, W. Fenwick & Co.	London
Clyde Shipping Co. Ltd.	Glasgow	Ltd.	North Tona
Clyde Steamship Co.	New York	Frontier S.H. Co.	wonda, N. Y.
Coastwise Transportatn Co.	Boston, Mass.	Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.	W. Hartlepool
Cockburn, W. H. & Co.	Hull	Guthrie, Pembroke & Co.	London
Commonwealth & Dominion	London	Gardiner (James) & Co.	Glasgow
Line, Ltd.	London	Gardie, José Maria	Bilbao
Cie Belge Maritime de Congo	Antwerp	Gartoux y Mendialdua	Bilbao
Cie de Nav. Paquet	Marseilles	General S. Nav. Co., Ltd.	London
Cie de Nav. Sud At. que	Paris	Glen & Co.	Glasgow
Cie Navale de l'Océane	Paris	Glen Line (McGregor Gow	London
Compagnie de Nav. Morte	Marseilles	& Co.), Ltd.	London
Compagnie du Nord	Dunkirk	Gordon, E. & Co.	Glasgow
Compagnie Generale Trans	Paris	Gow, Harrison & Co.	New York
Compagnie Havraise	Paris	Grace, W. R. & Co.	London
Compagnie des Messageries	Rio de Janeiro	Grahams & Co.	Cleveland Ohio
Ca. Nacional de Nav. (Costura)	Rio de Janeiro	Great Northern S.S. Co.	Seattle
Compagnie Argentina	Buenos Ayres	Greenhields, Lowe & Co.	Liverpool
Compagnie Peruana	Callao	Gulf Refining Co.	New York
Compagnie Sud Americana	Valparaiso	Hachuma, Yesso	Japan
Compagnie Transatlantica	Cadix	Hain, Edward, & Son	St. Ives
Compagnie Valenciana	Valencia	Haldimstein & Co. Ltd.	London
Comatantine & Pickering	Middlesbrough	Hall Bros.	Newcastle
S.S. Co.	Cork	Hamburg-American Line	Hamburg
Cork S.S. Co., Ltd.	Cork	Hamburg-Bremer Afrika Line	Bremen
Curran, McKinnay & Co.	Cleveland	Hamburg Sudamerika Line	Hamburg
Cory, John, & Sons, Ltd.	Cardiff	Hanna, M. A., & Co.	Cleveland Ohio
Cory, W. & Son, Ltd.	London	Hansa S.H. Co.	Bremen
Crowell & Thurlow	Boston	Hansen, C. K.	Copenhagen
Cunard Steam Ship Co. Ltd.	Liverpool	Harada Shoko G. & K.	Japan
Currie, Donald, & Co.	London	Harris & Dixon, Ltd.	London
Currie, James, & Co.	Leith	Harrison, J. & C. Ltd.	London
Dall' Orso & Co.	Tientsin	Harrison, Thos. & Jas.	Liverpool
Dansk Renske Damps	Copenhagen	Harrowing, Robt. & Co.	Whitby
Danske Statsbaner, De	Copenhagen	Hawgood, W. A. & A. H.	Cleveland, Ohio
De Abasco, Felix	Bilbao	Headlam & Rowland	W. Luby
Deering, G. G. Co.	Malme, t. h.	Helmquist & Grinn	Riga
Delmas Freres	La Rochelle	Henderson, F. & Co.	Glasgow
Denaby & Cadeby Ltd.	London	Heron John & Co.	Liverpool
Deppo, Adolf	Antwerp	Heyn G. & Sons	Belast
Detroit & Cleveland Nav. Co.	Detroit Mich.	Hillstrom, Otto	Kielborg
Deutsch Am. Petroleum Co.	Hamburg	Koppe, Hugh, & Sons	Glasgow
Deutsch Australische	Hamburg	Holland, Arthur & Co.	London
Deutsch Levante Linie	Hamburg	Holm & Wonsald	Copenhagen
Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie	London	Holt, A. & Co.	Liverpool
Dillon, H. W.	Belfast	Horn Damps Rheders	Lubeck
Dixon, Thos. & Sons, Ltd.	Belfast	Horn, H. C.	Schleswig
Dollar, Robert, Co.	San Francisco	Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd.	London
Donaldson Bros., Ltd.	Glasgow	Houston, S. P. & Co.	Malbourne
Draconia, G. C.	Braia	Huddart, Parker Ltd.	Budapest
Dunlop, Thos. & Sons.	Glasgow	Hungarian Levant S.S. Co., Ltd.	Budapest
Engle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.	London		
Eastern S.S. Corporation	Boston, U.S.		
Eschavarieta & Larruga	Bilbao		
Eider, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool		

	Venue		Venue
Hunting & Son	Newcastle	Miller, W. R., & Co	Glasgow
Hutchinson & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	Milne (George) & Co	Aberdeen
Iado-China S. Nav. Co., Ltd	London	Minatsumaru Kisen K.K.	Kobe
International M. Marine Co.	New York	Mitcheil, J.	Cleveland, Ohio
International Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	Mitsui Bussan K. K.	Tokio
Inni Shitabel	Kobe	Möller, A. P.	Copenhagen
Irawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd.	Glasgow	Monsen, E., & Co	Norway
Isla of Man S. P. Co., Ltd	Douglas	Montreal Transport Co., Ltd	Montreal
"Italia" Soc. di Nav.	Genua	Mori, Ltd.	Cardiff
Jacobs, John I., & Co.	London	Moss, E. E., & Co.	Liverpool
Jawa-China Japan Line	Amsterdam	Moss S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool
Jelich, Giovanni	Austria	Mowinkel, J. L., & Son	Bruges
Jensen, Albert	Copenhagen	Müller, W. H., & Co	Rotterdam
Johnson, Axel Axelsson	Stockholm	Mutual Transit Co	Buffalo, N. Y.
Johnston, W., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	Navigazione Alta Italia	Turin
Jones, W. & C. T. S. S. Co., Ltd.	Cardiff	Nav. Gen. A. Gerolimich	Trieste
Khedivial Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.	Alexandria	Nav. Gen. Italiana	Genua
Kinney, A. T.	Cleveland, Ohio	Nav. Libera Giov. Rasch	Austria
Kirsten, Adolf	Hamburg	& Co	Trieste
Kishimoto Kisen K. K.	Osaka	Nav. Libera-Triestina	Amsterdam
Kishimoto Shokai, G. K.	Manchuria	Nederland Co.	Amsterdam
Klavensma, A. F., & Co.	Charlottesville	Nederlandsche-Amerikan Co.	Amsterdam
Kocher & Buehler H. B.	Hamburg	Ned. Ind. Handelsboot M.	the Hague
Koninklijke Hollandsche Lloyd	Amsterdam	Nepriel, B.	Liverpool
Koninklijke Nederlandsche	Amsterdam	Nelson, H. & W., Ltd.	Brussels
Co	Amsterdam	Neptun Co.	Brussels
Koninklijke Packet Co.	Amsterdam	Neus Dampfer-Compagnie	Brussels
Koninklijke W. I. M. S. N. Co.	Amsterdam	New England Coal & Coke Co	Boston, Mass.
"Kosmos" S. S. Co.	Hamburg	New Zealand S. S. Co.	New York
Kraglin, L.	Helsingfors	N. York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.	New York
Kunstmann, W.	Hoflin	N. York & Pacific S. S. Co.	London
La Veloz Nav. Italiana	Genua	N. York & Porto Rico S. S. Co.	New York
Lacien, F.	Hamburg	N. Zealand Shipping Co. Ltd	London
Laird Line, Ltd.	Glasgow	Nicholl, E. & Co	Cardiff
Lampert & Holt, Ltd.	Liverpool	Nielsen, Chr. & Co.	Larvik
Lane & Macandrew	London	Nippon Yusen K. K.	Tokio
Lang & Fulton, Ltd.	Glasgow	Nishin Kisen K. K.	Bremer
Langlands, W., & Sons	Liverpool	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen
Larrabee & Co.	Liverpool	Norddeutsche S. S. Co.	Dortmund
Larsen, N. Westal	Bergen	Koraks Amerika Linie	Christiania
Law, Thos., & Co.	Glasgow	Northern M. H. Co., Ltd.	Petrograd
Lawther, Laits & Co.	London	Oakes, H. K.	Cleveland, Ohio
Le Quellie, A. C., & fils	Nordaux	Ocean S. S. Co. of Savannah	New York
Leroux & Rouey	Roten	Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool
Leyland, F., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	Oceanic Nederlandsche S. M.	Amsterdam
Linea de Vapores Serra	Bilbao	Okazaki Kisen K. K.	Japan
Little (James) & Co., Ltd.	Glasgow	Old Dominion S. S. Co.	New York
Lloyd American Nav. Co.	Trieste	Oldenburg Portugiesische	Oldenburg
Lloyd Brasileiro.	Rio de Janeiro	Olsen, Fred	Christiania
Lloyd del Pacifico	havina	Ommersen, Ph. Van	Rotterdam
Lloyd Saband Soc.	Turin	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London
London & Edinburgh S. Co., Ltd.	Leith	Osaka Shosen K. K.	Osaka
London B. & S. C. Ely	Yarhaven	Orelantska Co.	Copenhagen
London & N. W. Ely Co.	London	Pacific Coast S. S. Co.	San Francisco
London & S. W. Ely	Southampton	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Liverpool
Lochenbach, Edgar F.	New York	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Liverpool
Lykardopulo, B. D.	Pireus	Palgrave Murphy & Co	Dublin
MacAndrew, R., & Co.	London	Panama Rail Road Co	New York
McIlwraith, McAlachan, Ltd.	Melbourne	Parodi, Angelo	Genua
Maciver, David, Sons & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	Peirce Bros	Naples
Macley & McIntyre	Glasgow	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	London
Maclear, Marshall & Co.	Liverpool	Percy & Small	Bath, Maine
Mallory S. S. Co.	New York	Petersen & Co., Ltd.	London
Manchester Liners, Ltd.	Manchester	Petroleum Transport Co.	Los Angeles
Marchoff, Masco U., & Co.	Austria	Phillips, Phillips & Co.	London
Marwood, George	Whitby	Pickanda, Mather & Co.	Cleveland
Mathias, J., & Sons	Aberystwith	Pinfiliu Ignerido & Co	Cadiz
Matson Navigation Co.	San Francisco	Pitalanga Laigi	Genua
Melbourne S. S. Co., Ltd.	Melbourne	Pittsburg S. S. Co.	Cleveland
Mercantile S. S. Co., Ltd.	London	Plano & Co.	Paris
Mess. & Minors Trans. Co.	Baltimore	Pratt, Service & Henderson	Glasgow
Messy Dock & H. Board	Liverpool	Prince Line, Ltd.	Newcastle
Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles	Pyman Bros., Ltd.	London
		Pyman, G., & Co.	New Hartlepool

	Vessels		Vessels		
Radcliffe (Evan Thos) & Co	Cardiff	25	Stephens, Sutton & Stephens	Newcastle	9
Raeburn & Voss, Ltd	Glasgow	12	Stinnes, Hugo	Mühlheim	13
Rankin, Gilmour & Co, Ltd	Liverpool	18	Stray, J. O. & Co	Christiansund	15
Reading Co	Philadelphia	8	Strick, F. O., & Co, Ltd	London	13
Rees, T. Bowen & Co, Ltd	Smyrna	7	Sullivan, D., & Co.	Chicago	6
Regier, Peter, & Son	Odesa	9	Sutherland, A. Munro	Newcastle	17
Rhederei Aktien Ges. von	Hamburg	16	Svendsen & Christensen	Copenhagen	13
Richardson, W. C., & Co	Cleveland, Ohio	6	Svonono, F. C. & E	Marpol	14
Rickinson, Sons & Co	W. Hartlepool	7	Tatem, W. J., Ltd.	Cardiff	19
Rickmers Co	Bremerhaven	14	Tatsunuma Kisen Goshi K	Yokohama	10
Ritson, F. & W	Sunderland	13	Taylor (Jennison) & Co	Sunderland	6
Robertson, Wm	Glasgow	39	Texas Co. The	Texas	19
Robinson, (Joseph) & Sons	North Shields	12	Thomas, W. Sons & Co, Ltd	London	23
Roland Linie	Bremen	15	Thompson, T. & Co, Ltd	London	6
Roper, R., & Co	W. Hartlepool	48	Thompson, V. T. & Co	Sunderland	6
Routemann Stettin M. Service	Bucharest	14	Thomson, William & Co	Leith	17
Royal Mail S. Packet Co	London	68	Thoresen Otto	Christiansia	21
Royden, T. R.	Liverpool	9	Thoresen Thor Jr	Christiansia	15
Rummen, W., & Co	Newcastle	37	Todd, John S	New-on Tyne	9
Russlan E. Asiatic S. S. Co	Petrograd	18	Tomlinson, G. A	Duluth, Minn	25
Russian S. Nav. & Trading Co	Odesa	30	Torkildsen, Vilhelm	Bergen	10
Russian Vol. Fleet Assn	Petrograd	75	Toyo Kisen K. K.	Tokyo	9
Ruys, W., & Sons	Rotterdam	10	Trinder Anderson & Co	London	5
Ryoto Kisen K. K.	Rotterdam	38	Trpovich D	Trieste	27
St. Lawrence & Chicago S. S. Co, Ltd	London	5	Turnbull Bros	Cardiff	7
Salomon, (Th.) & Co	Toronto	5	Turnbull Martin & Co	London	3
Sasakawa Rens	Leith	35	Turner Brightman & Co	London	15
Schmidt, Ernst Hinrich	Hamburg	11	Tyne Iron S. S. Co, Ltd	Newcastle	11
Schmidt, H.	Flensburg	17	Tyack & Branfoot	Newcastle	7
Serontion, Sode & Co	London	9	Union-Castle M. S. Co. Ltd.	London	43
Seintly Towing & Transport	New York	16	Union S. S. Co. of N. Zealand	Dunedin	70
Shamrock Shipping Co. Ltd	Leam	13	Union Steamship Co	New York	5
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co	London	11	Unione Austriaca	Trieste	30
Shenango S. S. & I. Co	Pittsburg	20	United States Steel Products Co	New York	9
Shuman, R. M. Juni	Hamburg	20	Ugnyouy Akhena	Bilbao	10
Shumale (Thomas) & Sons S. S. Co, Ltd.	Whitby	6	Van Nieuelt Goudriaan & Co	Rotterdam	9
Smith, W. J.	London	15	Vaite & Co	Amsterdam	11
Smith, W. R., & Son	Cardiff	19	Vanden F. A. & Co	Bremen	11
Soc. Anon. Ivis	Genoa	5	Varwick John, & Co	Leith	5
Soc. Anon. Ungherese Orient	Buenos	6	Watts & Co., Ltd	London	21
Soc. Italiana de Servizi M.	Buenos	10	Wardner Hopkins & Co, Ltd	Newcastle	8
Soc. Commerciale Italiana	Genoa	15	Weir Andrew, & Co	London	26
Soc. di Nav. Lloyd Italiano	Genoa	37	Welm P. A.	Stockholm	10
Soc. di Nav. Sicilia	Rome	1	Welsford, J. B., & Co. Ltd	Liverpool	7
Soc. di Nav. Transatlantica Italiana	Genoa	4	Westminster Ship Co. Ltd	London	3
Soc. in Azioni Italiane Lincea	Genoa	38	W. Hartlepool S. S. Co, Ltd	W. Hartlepool	16
Soc. Marittima Italiana	Genoa	1	West Russian S. S. Co, Ltd	Petrograd	7
Soc. Veneziana	Venice	5	Western Transport Co	Buffalo N. Y.	10
Soc. Anon. des Chargeurs de l'Orient	Nantes	1	Winstall James	Sunderland	23
Soc. Gen. de Transports	Marcellus	23	Wills, O. H.	Malmo	11
Soc. des Affruteurs Eclair	Paris	1	Wilhelmsen With, & Fearn	Tonsberg	34
Soc. Marittima I. di Nav.	Genoa	1	W. S. S. S. S.	Tinsberg	1
Soc. Nouvelle d'Armement	Nantes	1	Willingding, Th	Gothenburg	16
Sollveid & Bastum	Rotterdam	1	Williams (Heron & Watson)	Cardiff	10
Sota y Aznar	Bilbao	27	Williams, R. A.	Cleveland	5
Southern Pacific Co	New York	23	Wilson T. Sons & Co., Ltd	Hull	10
Standard Oil Co	New York	23	Wilson Transport Co	Cleveland, Ohio	9
Standard Oil Co. of California	San Francisco	12	Winslow, J. M. & Co	Mane, I. S.	25
Standard Oil Co. (N. Y. Jersey)	New York	24	Woermann Linie	Hamburg	10
Staples Transport Co	Fall River, Mass.	32	Woods, Tyler & Brown	London	10
Steel, Young & Co	London	10	Worma & Co	Havre	10
Steinbrenner, Henry	Cleveland, Ohio	4	Wrangell H. M., & Co	Hampstead	17
			Ybarra & Co	Seville	10
			Zeeland S. S. Co.	Fishing	7

N.B.—The above list embraces all shipowners recorded on June 30, 1915, in *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*, with a total gross tonnage of not less than 20,000 tons each. Several of the British coasting services given have been included irrespective of their total tonnage.

Our thanks are due to the owners, agents, and shipbuilders who have furnished us with information, and also to the Secretary of *Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping*.

Name of Steamer	Flag	Dimensions					Owners or Lines
		Tonnage	Length	Breadth	Depth	Speed (Knots)	
Baltic **	Br	23,876	300	58	27	18	White Star
Baltic **	"	11,100	200	38	14	14	P & O
Balmoral Castle **	"	12,350	270	64	27	18	Union-Castle
Bangala	"	3,000	373	45	16	10	British India
Barbarossa **	Ger	10,000	300	60	24	14	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Batavia **	"	13,450	300	60	24	14	Hamburg-Amerikan
Belgenland T R ***	Bel	26,500	370	78	48	20	P & O
Beltana **	Br	11,100	300	60	27	14	Isle of Man & P. O.
Bon-my-obree ****	"	5,530	375	48	17	24	P & O
Bonalla **	"	11,120	300	60	27	14	P & O
Borgesenford **	Nor	10,000	310	61	26	17	Den Norske Amerikalinie
Borkhuse *	U. S.	4,300	400	50	13	17	Hudson Bay Co.
Bortin **	Ger	17,300	400	60	24	17	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Bormann **	Br	5,530	400	50	17	17	Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd
Borrman **	"	11,120	300	60	27	14	P & O
Bharata	"	4,000	375	45	16	10	British India
Bismarck ****	Ger	26,000	310	100	37	19	Hamburg-Amerikan
Blucher **	"	10,350	305	60	27	14	Austrian Lloyd
Bohemia	U. S.	4,000	375	44	19	16	Australian Steam Ship Co. Ltd
Bombala	Br	1,500	300	44	17	15	P & O
Borda **	"	11,120	300	60	27	14	Hamburg-Amerikan
Bosnia	Ger	9,000	400	50	17	17	New England & S. Co.
Boston **	U. S.	3,000	300	60	20	17	Mailory Steamship Co.
Brassos ****	Br	6,000	400	50	17	17	L. B. & S. Co.
Brighton ****	"	1,000	475	34	14	17	P & A Campbell
Brighton Queen *	"	153	400	50	17	17	"
Britannia (quad) *	"	400	400	50	17	17	"
Britannic ****	"	4,000	300	60	27	14	White Star
Briton **	U. S.	10,000	300	60	27	14	Union-Castle
Bremen **	Ger	11,500	300	60	27	14	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Buenos Aires **	"	9,550	400	50	17	17	Hamburg-Amerikan
Bulgaria **	"	11,400	300	60	27	14	Hamburg-Amerikan
Banker Hill **	U. S.	4,770	375	50	17	17	Eastern Steamship Corp.
Burdigala **	Fr	10,000	300	60	27	14	Le Havre and Atlantique
C. W. Morse (quad) *	U. S.	4,300	400	50	17	17	Hudson Bay Co.
Casares ****	It	1,500	300	44	17	15	L. B. & S. Co.
Caledonia	"	9,000	300	60	27	14	Anchor
Calcutta	"	7,500	400	50	17	17	P & O
Calcutta (quad) ****	"	17,500	300	70	41	19	Allen
Calvin Austin	U. S.	3,000	300	60	27	14	Eastern Steamship Corp.
Cambridge **	Br	1,500	300	44	17	15	L. B. & S. Co.
Cambridge **	"	400	300	44	17	15	P & A Campbell, Ltd.
Cameronia **	"	10,000	300	60	27	14	Anchor
Campanello **	"	5,000	470	50	17	17	R. W. Harding
Campania **	"	10,000	300	60	27	14	The Admiralty
Canada **	Fr	9,000	470	50	17	17	Cyprien Fabre & Co.
Canada **	Br	9,450	300	60	27	14	Dorminon
Canada Maru **	Jap.	6,000	400	50	17	17	Osaka Shosen K. K.
Canthian	Br	9,000	300	60	27	14	Leyland
Canberra **	"	7,700	400	50	17	17	Howard Smith Co., Ltd.
Canopus **	Ger	10,000	300	60	27	14	White Star
Cap Arcana **	"	9,000	400	50	17	17	Hamburg South American
Cap Finestre **	"	14,000	300	60	27	14	"
Cap Foulon, T R ***	"	10,000	300	60	27	14	"
Cap Vilado **	"	9,000	400	50	17	17	"
Cardiganhire **	Br	9,000	475	50	17	17	Royal Mail
Caribbean	"	9,000	400	50	17	17	"
Caribbees	"	9,000	400	50	17	17	"
Caribbees Castle	"	9,000	400	50	17	17	Union-Castle
Carmanus ****	"	10,000	300	60	27	14	Conard
Cararvonshire **	"	9,000	300	60	27	14	Royal Mail
Caronia **	"	10,000	300	60	27	14	Conard
Carpathia **	"	10,000	300	60	27	14	"
Carthage **	Fr	5,000	400	50	17	17	C. Gen. Transatlantique
Casidio **	Br	10,000	300	60	27	14	White Star
Casile **	"	10,000	300	60	27	14	"
Casino, T R ***	"	10,000	300	60	27	14	"
Charles Roux ****	Fr	4,000	300	60	27	14	C. Gen. Transatlantique
Chicago	"	10,000	300	60	27	14	"

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Name of Steamer	Flag	Dimensions					Owner or Agent
		Gross Tonnage	Length	Breadth	Depth	Build (Year)	
Ekma **	Br	5,108	470	58	24	1901	British India.
Elophanta **	"	5,192	400	58	25	1901	" "
Elisaga **	"	5,192	410	58	25	1901	" "
Elora **	"	5,222	409	58	24	1901	" "
Empress ***	"	1,695	311	40	18	1907	S. E. & C. Ry. Co.
Empress of Asia *****	"	16,900	570	66	48	1903	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Empress of Britain **	"	14,189	548	66	36	1906	" "
Empress of Japan **	"	5,940	435	51	33	1901	" "
Empress of Russia *****	"	16,810	570	66	48	1903	" "
Empress Queen †	"	1,905	360	46	19	1907	I. of Man S. P. Co.
Engadine ***	"	1,678	316	43	18	1901	S. E. & C. Ry. Co.
Erinmore **	"	5,128	411	58	24	1901	British India.
Eskimo **	"	3,361	331	45	15	1900	Wilson
Espagne **	Fr	11,155	527	60	39	1900	Cie Gén. Transatlantique
Esperanza **	U. S.	4,700	341	47	16	1901	New York & Cuba S. S. Co.
Etardiana T. R. ***	Br	14,947	530	67	44	1901	Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Evangelina **	U. S.	4,350	350	46	18	1901	A. W. Perry
Finland **	"	11,760	530	60	38	1901	Inter. Merc. Marine Co.
Flandre T. R. ****	Fr	8,903	464	57	33	1901	Cie Gén. Transatlantique
France *****	"	23,666	689	75	48	1901	" "
Francia **	Br	18,150	600	71	40	1901	Cunard
Fredrik VIII **	Dan	11,850	593	60	38	1901	Forenede Dampskibe Selsk.
Friedrich-der-Grosse **	Ger	10,772	593	60	34	1901	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Fushimi Maru **	Jap	10,942	573	63	37	1901	Nippon Yusen K. K.
Gablonz **	Aust. H.	8,448	454	53	30	1901	Austrian Lloyd
Gailia T. R. ***	Fr	14,966	574	65	36	1901	Cie de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Gelria **	Hol	13,868	541	65	35	1901	Koninklijke Hollandische Lloyd
George Washington **	Ger	35,970	699	76	50	1901	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Georgie **	Br	10,077	599	60	36	1901	White Star
Giuseppe Verdi	It	10,000	590	60	34	1901	Soc. di Nav. Trans. Italiane.
Gleugie **	Br	9,385	500	60	34	1901	McGregor, Gow & Co.
Gleniffer **	"	9,490	500	60	34	1901	" "
Governor **	U. S.	3,800	361	48	19	1901	Pacific Coast Co.
Governor Dingley	"	3,800	361	48	19	1901	Eastern Steamship Corp.
Graf Waldersee **	Ger	12,193	565	60	37	1901	Hamburg American
Granman **	Br	9,611	495	60	36	1901	Allan
Grantala	"	3,635	350	45	17	1901	Adelaide S. S. Co.
Greenore ***	"	2,488	306	40	14	1901	L. & N. W. Ry. Co.
Grosser Kurfurst **	U. S.	13,100	560	65	35	1901	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Hamburg **	Br	10,531	499	60	34	1901	Hamburg American
Hantonia **	U. S.	2,500	300	36	15	1901	L. & S. W. Ry. Co.
Harvard ***	"	3,737	376	61	18	1901	Pacific Navigation Co.
Havana **	Br	6,391	413	50	17	1901	New York and Cuba S. S. Co.
Haverford **	Br	11,635	531	59	27	1901	International Nav. Co.
Hawkes Bay **	"	10,641	490	65	30	1901	U'wealth & Duml. Line, Ltd.
Helig Olaf **	Dan	10,110	500	58	30	1901	Forenede Dampskibe Selsk.
Helman **	Aust. H.	7,367	442	53	28	1901	Austrian Lloyd
Hesperian **	Br	9,599	495	60	30	1901	Allan (Sunk)
Hilda Voormann **	Ger	9,300	460	55	34	1901	Voormann Linie
Himalaya **	Br	6,999	495	59	28	1901	P. & O.
Hiorata **	"	21,243	511	64	38	1901	N. Z. Shipping Co.
Hualaga **	Peru	4,493	360	44	16	1901	Cia. Peruana del Callao
Huachuca **	Br	10,644	495	65	31	1901	N. Z. Steamship Co., Ltd.
Huachuca **	Ger	51,960	800	98	57	1901	Hamburg-American
Imperator *****	Rou	3,066	356	41	17	1901	Romanian State M. S.
Imperator Iratou **	Br	9,735	481	60	37	1901	Australasian United S. N. Co.
Indarra **	"	7,940	490	54	28	1901	P. & O.
India **	"	9,181	481	57	31	1901	Lloyd.
India **	"	10,348	481	57	31	1901	Cie. Transatlantique.
Isabel de Borchon. T. R. ***	U. S.	9,641	481	57	31	1901	Rotterdam-Lloyd
Isabelle ***	Br	1,500	311	40	15	1901	S. E. & C. Ry. Co.
Isis **	"	10,100	500	60	34	1901	White Star
Irishman **	"	9,530	500	60	34	1901	Dominion Line.
Iroquois **	"	9,500	495	60	33	1901	Anglo-American Oil Co.
Iris **	"	1,700	300	37	17	1901	P. & O.
Ivernina **	"	14,078	500	64	30	1901	Cunard
Iron **	"	10,000	500	60	34	1901	China Mutual S. N. Co.
Jan Breydel ***	Bel	1,700	300	37	17	1901	Belgian Government

Name of Steamer	Flag	Dimensions					Owners or Lines
		Length	Breadth	Depth	Beam	Build Year	
Jan Pieters Zoon Coen	Hol	27,523	593	60.31	26	1913	Nederland Co
Jupiter	Ger	10,973	284	55.34	"	1914	Danubius Amer Petroleum Co.
Kaiser	"	1,928	373	38.13	20	1905	Hamburg Amerikan
Kaiser Franz Josef I.	Aust H	22,375	477	55.43	29	1902	Unione Austriaca
Kaiser-i Hind	Br	21,438	520	55.23	26	1914	P & O
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Ger	29,361	684	70.40	33	1908	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Kaisers Auguste Victoria	"	24,521	677	77.39	28	1908	Hamburg Amerikan
Kalyan	Br	8,959	426	58.33	26	1914	P & O
Karnak	"	8,953	426	58.33	26	1914	"
Karoola	"	7,909	426	58.33	26	1914	"
Kashgar	"	7,909	426	58.33	26	1914	British India
Kashima Maru	Jap	22,321	426	58.33	26	1914	McIlwraith McEachern
Kashmir	Br	8,953	426	58.33	26	1914	P & O
Katzenba T. R.	"	9,444	426	58.33	27	1913	McIlwraith McEachern
Katori Maru. T. R.	Jap	20,313	426	58.33	26	1913	Nippon Yusen K. K.
Koonum	Br	9,994	426	58.33	23	1908	China Mutual S. N. Co.
Kowathin	"	2,426	326	43.15	26	1907	Canadian Pacific Ry Co
Kendworth Castle	"	22,973	570	64.36	27	1904	Union-Castle
Khyva	"	8,959	426	58.33	26	1914	P & O
Khyber	"	8,959	426	58.33	26	1914	"
Kiliman Castle	"	8,959	426	58.33	26	1914	Union-Castle
Kinshasa Castle	"	8,959	426	58.33	26	1914	"
King Orry	"	8,959	426	58.33	26	1914	"
Kiyo Maru	Jap	22,321	426	58.33	26	1914	I. of Man S. P. Co.
Konig Albert	Ger	22,321	426	58.33	26	1914	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha K.
Kong Friedrich August	"	9,444	426	58.33	27	1913	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Kong Wilhelm II	"	9,444	426	58.33	27	1913	Hamburg Amerikan
Konigin Luise	"	22,321	426	58.33	26	1914	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Konigin Ruma	Hol	9,444	426	58.33	26	1913	Nederland
Konigin Regentes	"	9,444	426	58.33	26	1913	Zeeland N. N. Co of Holland
Konigin Wilhelmina	"	9,444	426	58.33	26	1913	"
Konung Gustaf	Swed.	2,026	326	43.15	26	1907	Svenska Statens Jernvagar
Korea	I. S.	11,973	521	59.40	26	1902	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Kristianiaford	Nor	20,869	521	59.40	26	1913	Dei Norske Amerikanske
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Ger	14,228	639	68.39	31	1901	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	"	14,228	639	68.39	31	1901	"
Kroonland	I. S.	11,973	521	59.40	26	1902	Int. Merc. Marine Co.
Kurik	Rus.	7,909	426	58.33	26	1914	Russian East Asiatic S. S. Co.
La Bretagne	Fr	9,994	426	58.33	26	1914	Cie de Nav Sud Atlantique
La Champagne	"	7,909	426	58.33	26	1914	Cie. Gen Transatlantique
La Gasconne	"	7,909	426	58.33	26	1914	Cie de Nav Sud Atlantique
La Lorraine	"	11,973	521	59.40	26	1902	Cie. Gen Transatlantique
La Marguerite	Fr	1,324	326	43.15	26	1904	Liverpool & N. Wales S. S. Co.
La Navarre	Fr	6,373	426	58.33	27	1914	Cie. Gen Transatlantique
La Provence	"	13,733	600	65.38	28	1905	"
La Savoie	"	11,973	521	59.40	26	1902	"
La Touraine	"	8,499	426	58.33	26	1914	"
Lacohat	Nor	10,973	521	59.40	26	1902	Unifast
Lady Mayra	"	379	445	38.13	20	1905	Farne R. Co.
Lake Manitoba	"	9,444	426	58.33	26	1914	Canadian Pacific Ry Co
Lake Michigan	"	9,444	426	58.33	26	1914	"
Laplend	Pol	1,928	373	38.13	20	1905	Int. Nav. Co. Ltd.
Laure	Aust H	6,121	415	49.05	25	1907	Unione Austriaca
Laurantia. T. R.	Br	14,329	520	57.43	26	1904	White Star
La Nord	Fr	1,324	326	43.15	26	1904	Chemins de Fer du Nord
La Pas de Calais	"	1,324	326	43.15	26	1904	"
La Verdun	"	1,324	326	43.15	26	1904	"
Leinster	Br	8,444	426	58.33	26	1914	Bordeaux Chamber of Com.
Leitrim	"	8,700	426	58.33	26	1914	Cie of Dublin R. P. Co.
Leopold II	Bel.	1,324	326	43.15	26	1904	Belgian Government
Leopoldville Castle	Br	21,438	520	57.43	26	1904	Union-Castle
Leopoldville	"	21,438	520	57.43	26	1904	"
Londonderry	"	1,324	326	43.15	26	1904	Midland Ry Co.
Lorraine	"	1,324	326	43.15	26	1904	Union S. S. Co. of N. E.
Lotania. T. R.	Fr	14,329	520	57.43	26	1904	Cie de Nav Sud Atlantique
Madagascar	Br.	22,321	426	58.33	26	1914	P & O
Madison	U.S.	2,724	326	43.15	26	1904	Old Dominion S. S. Co.

Name of Steamer	Flag	Gross Tonnage	Dimensions				Owners or Lines
			Length	Breadth	Depth	Build (Year)	
Main **	Ger	10,000	301	58	36	1899	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Makarin **	Br	8,440	490	81	34	1913	Creswell and Lom. Line Ltd
Malaya **	"	8,075	497	80	34	1904	Union S S Co of N Z
Malaya **	"	12,431	530	86	34	1911	P & O
Malwa **	"	10,283	540	81	34	1904	"
Manchuria **	U S	13,670	600	89	31	1904	Pacific Mail S S Co
Mantua **	Ri	10,283	540	81	34	1904	P & O
Manxman ***	"	2,048	304	43	27	1904	Midland Ry Co
Maori ***	"	3,389	350	47	34	1907	Union S S Co of N Z
Marama **	"	6,427	400	53	31	1907	"
Marie Henriette I	Bel	2,452	340	58	25	1893	Belgian Government
Marlenbad **	Aust H	8,440	492	80	34	1913	Austrian Lloyd
Marmora **	Br	10,509	530	86	35	1911	P & O
Martin Washington **	Aust H	8,231	460	76	34	1908	Union Austria
Massachusetts **	U S	4,779	375	54	31	1907	Eastern Steamship Corp.
Massilia T R ***	U S	15,000	574	64	40	1914	Co de Nav Nord Atlantique
Matevula **	U S	9,768	480	58	36	1913	Matson Nav Co
Maunabo **	Br	7,897	430	51	31	1911	Union S S Co of N Z
Mauretania ****	"	20,704	768	88	57	1907	Cunard
Meobanlian **	"	9,044	480	57	31	1900	Thos & Jas Harrison
Mecklenburg **	Hol	2,005	349	48	26	1909	Zeeland S S Co of Holland
Medic **	Br	12,034	530	83	39	1911	White Star
Medina **	"	10,350	530	86	34	1913	P & O
Megantic **	"	14,678	530	87	41	1911	White Star
Melita T R ***	"	13,000	520	67	44	1915	Canadian Pacific Railway
Merion **	"	11,601	530	89	37	1913	International Nav Co
Metagama **	U S	12,400	500	64	37	1913	Canadian Pacific Railway
Mexico **	"	6,807	400	53	30	1907	New York & Cuba S S Co
Minneapolis **	Br	13,543	600	65	39	1913	Atlantic Transport Co
Minnesota T R ***	"	15,000	600	65	39	1913	Canadian Pacific Railway
Minnesota **	"	13,774	600	65	39	1913	Atlantic Transport Co
Minnetonka **	U S	10,778	600	72	41	1913	U S Northern S S Co
Minnetonka **	Br	13,543	600	65	39	1913	Atlantic Transport Co
Minnewaska **	"	14,317	600	65	39	1913	"
Mississippi **	"	10,400	500	64	38	1914	Canadian Pacific Ry Co
Moldavia **	"	9,500	500	59	34	1911	P & O
Moltke **	Ger	20,328	545	86	38	1901	Hamburg American
Mongolia **	U S	13,670	600	89	31	1904	Pacific Mail S S Co
Mongolia **	Br	9,500	500	59	34	1911	P & O
Monturey **	U S	4,700	341	47	26	1901	New York & Cuba S S Co
Montreal I	Br	4,200	338	43	24	1901	Canada Steamship Lines Ltd
Mooltan **	"	10,800	500	59	34	1911	P & O
Mores **	"	10,400	500	64	38	1914	"
Moro Castle **	U S	9,700	490	59	30	1911	New York & Cuba S S Co
Mount Temple **	Br	9,700	490	59	30	1911	Canadian Pacific Ry Co
Munich ***	"	2,470	331	43	27	1901	U S Eastern Ry Co
Munster **	"	2,468	330	43	27	1901	City of Dublin S S Co
Napoli **	Itl	9,810	470	60	30	1911	Italia Soc di Nav
Narragansett	Br	9,700	490	59	30	1911	Anglo American Oil Co
Nesker **	Ger	9,830	490	59	37	1911	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Neslor **	Br	14,901	563	88	31	1914	Ocean S S Co, Ltd.
Nemralia **	"	9,080	480	58	30	1911	British India
Nevada **	"	9,071	480	58	30	1911	"
Newport News	U S	1,535	260	44	14	1895	Norfolk & Washington S S Co
New York **	U S	10,790	517	55	31	1911	Int Merc. Marine Co
Newhaven ***	U S	1,495	260	44	14	1911	Union de Fer de l'Etat Fran.
Niagara T R ***	U S	13,475	500	65	39	1913	Union S S Co of N Z
New Amsterdam **	Hol	27,100	600	88	51	1906	Holland America
Ningbo **	Br	9,000	480	58	30	1911	China Mutual S S Co
Nippon Maru **	Jap	15,900	491	59	30	1911	Toyo Kisen Kaisha Ltd K.
Nikko Maru	"	3,850	400	48	26	1903	Nippon Yusen K.
Noordam **	Hol	12,531	530	86	34	1911	Holland America
Norman **	Br	7,537	490	53	33	1911	Union Castle
Normania ***	"	1,567	260	44	14	1911	L & S W Ry Co.
Norwegian **	"	9,440	480	58	30	1911	Domination
North Land **	U S	4,444	350	44	26	1904	Northern S S Co.
Northland	"	4,000	350	44	26	1904	Norfolk & Washington S S Co.
Northland ** (as Zealand)	Br	17,900	600	88	51	1906	International Nav Co., Ltd.

Name of Steamer	Flag	Gross Tonnage	Dimensions				Built (Year)	Owners or Lines
			Length	Breadth	Depth	Speed (Knots)		
North Land ..	U.S.	3,288	304	47	19	17	1900	Eastern Steamship Corp.
North Star ..	"	3,299	304	47	19	16	1900	"
North West ..	"	4,444	358	44	22	17	1894	Northern S.S. Co.
Northumberland ..	Br	9,000	520	63	31	21	1903	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd
Oasis ..	"	9,000	520	63	31	21	1903	China Mutual S.N. Co.
Oceana .. (ex Scot.)	U.S.	7,796	321	54	17	17	1891	Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Old Colony ..	"	4,779	375	54	21	20	1907	Eastern Steamship Corp.
Olympic T.R. ..	Br	46,359	851	98	59	23	1911	White Star
Omaha ..	"	8,130	490	56	26	27	1899	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd
Onward ..	"	1,671	311	40	13	20	1905	S. & C. Ry. Co.
Opa ..	"	9,397	450	60	31	23	1905	New Zealand Shipping Co.
Ophir ..	"	6,948	465	53	24	17	1891	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd
Orama T.R. ..	"	11,397	531	64	30	18	1911	"
Orango Nansen ..	Norl	8,885	390	44	18	18	1904	Zeeland S.N. Co. of Holland.
Orbita T.R. ..	Br	15,980	590	67	43	23	1913	Pacific S.N. Co.
Orona ..	"	11,377	511	60	30	18	1908	"
Ortuna T.R. ..	"	15,499	550	67	43	23	1914	"
Orel ..	Rus	3,408	326	45	18	18	1901	Russian Volunteer Fleet
Oriental ..	Br	5,284	410	48	28	17	1899	P & O
Orion ..	"	9,390	485	56	30	14	1901	Pacific S.N. Co.
Orotica ..	"	9,000	513	59	34	18	1900	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd
Otrava ..	"	11,078	536	63	34	18	1909	"
Orieeto ..	"	11,130	535	64	36	18	1909	"
Oscar II ..	Norl	9,994	300	56	29	16	1901	Forenode Dampskibe Reisk.
Oulir ..	Br	1,748	300	37	17	21	1898	P & O
Osmenich ..	"	4,041	360	45	24	17	1906	Khedivial Mail S.N. Co.
Oskier ..	"	11,109	528	63	36	18	1909	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd
Oskai T.R. ..	"	9,575	495	60	31	23	1908	New Zealand Shipping Co.
Ostranko ..	"	11,101	535	64	36	18	1909	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd
Otway ..	"	11,077	535	64	36	18	1909	"
Palermo ..	U.S.	9,000	513	59	34	18	1900	Nav. Gen. Italiana
Pannonia ..	Br	9,901	495	59	34	18	1901	Unimard
Paris ..	"	1,774	303	37	19	18	1901	L. B. & C. Ry. Co.
Patric ..	Br	11,000	487	59	40	17	1901	Cyprus & F.C. Co.
Patricia ..	U.S.	14,466	550	67	43	23	1913	Hamburg Amerikan
Paul Locat ..	Br	11,000	510	61	40	15	1901	Managers Maritimes
Pennsylvania ..	Ger	13,333	559	60	30	13	1896	Hamburg Amerikan
Perron ..	Br	6,999	438	50	21	16	1907	Lie Gen Transatlantique
Persia ..	"	7,074	499	54	24	18	1900	P & O
Persia ..	"	11,000	550	63	30	13	1899	White Star
Petersburg ..	Rus	5,430	430	50	21	19	1894	Russian Volunteer Fleet
Philadelphia ..	U.S.	10,000	507	63	30	18	1900	Int. Merc. Marine Co.
Piotr de Coudack ..	"	1,707	348	40	14	23	1901	Belgian Government.
Pisany ..	Br	7,345	450	54	31	18	1901	P & O
Plymouth ..	U.S.	3,777	328	50	18	18	1890	New England S.N. Co.
Poltava ..	Rus	3,476	335	45	20	16	1900	Russian Volunteer Fleet
Potadam ..	Norl	11,500	520	60	34	15	1900	Holland America
President ..	U.S.	6,101	361	45	20	16	1906	Pacific Coast Co.
President Grant ..	Ger	14,079	559	60	30	13	1899	Hamburg Amerikan
President Lincoln ..	"	15,101	591	65	40	14	1907	"
Pratoria ..	"	13,434	581	66	37	19	1907	"
Prince Arthur ..	Br	1,188	300	37	18	19	1899	Boston & Yarmouth S.N. Co.
Prince Edward (ex P of Wales)	"	1,847	330	39	15	19	1897	I. of Man S.P. Co.
Prince George ..	"	1,194	300	37	18	19	1899	Boston & Yarmouth S.N. Co.
Prince George ..	"	3,378	300	40	14	18	1901	G.T. Pacific Devpt. Co.
Prince Rupert ..	"	2,275	300	40	14	18	1901	"
Princess Adelaide ..	"	2,401	300	40	14	18	1901	"
Princess Alice ..	"	2,401	300	40	14	18	1901	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Princess Alice ..	Ger	11,000	510	61	40	15	1901	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Princess Charlotte ..	Br	2,444	330	40	14	18	1901	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Princess Clementine ..	Norl	1,494	311	37	14	20	1891	Belgian Government
Princess Elizabeth ..	"	1,747	311	37	14	20	1891	"
Princess Henriette ..	"	1,494	311	37	14	20	1891	"
Princess Josephine ..	"	1,747	311	37	14	20	1891	"
Princess Margaret ..	Br	6,000	300	40	14	18	1901	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Princess Patricia ..	"	1,188	300	37	18	19	1899	"
Princess Victoria ..	"	1,188	300	37	18	19	1899	"
Principe di Saline ..	Norl	1,188	300	37	18	19	1899	"

Merchant Steamers of All Nations

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Name of Steamer	Flag	Dimensions					Owners or Lines.
		Grass Tonnage	Length	Breadth	Depth	Speed (Knots)	
Principe Umberto **	Itl	7,900	476	53 1/2	18 1/2	1900	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Principessa Mafalda **	"	9,500	485	58 3/4	18 1/2	1901	Lloyd Italiano.
Prins der Nederlanden **	Hol.	9,300	481	57 1/2	18	1914	Nederland S.S. Co.
Prins Hendrik †	"	9,500	500	55 1/2	18	1903	Zeeland S.S. Co. of Holland.
Princess Juliana **	"	8,800	470	48 1/2	18 1/2	1900	"
Prins Friedrich Wilhelm **	Ger	17,000	500	60 3/4	17 1/2	1907	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Prinz Ludwig **	"	9,600	490	57 3/4	18 1/2	1900	"
Princess Irene **	"	10,500	503	60 3/4	18 1/2	1900	"
Priscilla †	U.S.	5,300	405	50 1/2	17	1893	New England S.S. Co.
Proteus †	Br	9,547	484	60 3/4	14	1900	China Mutual S.S. Co.
Providence **	Fr	11,000	511	59 1/2	18 1/2	1914	Cyprien Fabre & Co.
Providence †	U.S.	4,300	379	50 1/2	18 1/2	1904	New England S.S. Co.
Puritan †	"	4,900	403	54 1/2	18	1893	Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.
Quebec †	Br	3,400	311	54 1/2	18	1912	John Williamson
Queen Alexandra †	"	1,400	270	30 1/2	10	1887	I. of Man S.P. Co.
Queen Victoria †	"	1,200	320	36 1/2	11	1893	Belgian Government.
Rapide †	Bel	1,300	320	36 1/2	11	1893	L. & N.W. Ry. Co.
Rathmore **	Br	1,300	320	36 1/2	11	1893	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Re Vittorio **	Itl	7,077	476	53 1/2	18 1/2	1907	"
Regina Elena **	"	7,900	476	53 1/2	18 1/2	1907	Cia. Transatlantica
Reina Maria Cristina	Sp	4,800	400	48 1/2	16	1888	"
Reina Victoria-Eugenia T.R. ****	"	10,127	480	61 1/4	17 1/2	1913	The Admiralty
Reinhold ** (ex Knight C. panton)	Br	9,300	460	50 1/2	18	1900	N.Z. Shipping Co.
Remona **	"	11,700	485	60 1/2	14	1901	British India.
Rewa **	Ger	7,300	460	50 1/2	18	1900	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Rhein **	Hol	10,000	501	58 3/4	13	1890	Holland America
Rijndam **	Fr	12,375	520	61 1/2	15	1901	S. & C. Ry. Co.
Riviera **	Fr	12,375	520	61 1/2	15	1901	Cie. Gén. Transatlantique
Rochambeau I.R. ****	Rou	2,000	330	41 1/2	15	1904	Roumanian State M.S.
Romania **	Hol	24,100	620	77 1/2	17	1908	Holland America
Rotterdam **	Br	11,120	484	60 1/2	14	1910	N.Z. Shipping Co.
Rotorua T.R. ****	"	11,120	484	60 1/2	14	1910	Canadian Northern Steamships
Royal Edward † (****) (1)	Fr	11,120	484	60 1/2	14	1910	Champs de Fer de l'Etat Fran.
Royal George † (****) (sunk) (a)	Br	10,300	511	59 1/2	14	1900	Wm. Johnston & Co.
Rouen †	Fr	10,300	511	59 1/2	14	1900	N.Z. Shipping Co.
Roumare **	"	10,400	500	63 1/2	13 1/2	1900	White Star
Rushline **	"	8,500	480	60 3/4	14	1900	Fishguard & Rosslare Rye
Rune **	"	8,470	470	61 1/2	14	1900	"
Rt. Andrea †	U.S.	2,400	320	41 1/2	10	1890	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Rt. David †	"	2,400	320	41 1/2	10	1890	Int. Merc. Marine Co.
Rt. George †	"	2,400	320	41 1/2	10	1890	Fishguard & Rosslare Rye
Rt. Louis †	"	2,400	320	41 1/2	10	1890	Int. Merc. Marine Co.
Rt. Patrick †	"	2,400	320	41 1/2	10	1890	Gt. Eastern Ry. Co.
Rt. Paul †	"	2,400	320	41 1/2	10	1890	"
Rt. Petersburg †	"	2,400	320	41 1/2	10	1890	"
Ramlund **	Bel	9,700	490	58 1/2	14	1903	Soc. Anande Nav. Belge Amer.
Ragunsky **	Br	8,777	470	60 1/2	14	1911	Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.
Rakaki Maru **	Jap	3,075	300	40 1/2	10	1913	Imperial Marine Association.
Sakura Maru †	Br	3,000	300	40 1/2	10	1913	"
Salsette **	"	3,000	300	40 1/2	10	1913	"
San Fratello	Itl	9,500	490	60 1/2	14	1913	Eagle Oil Transport Co. Ltd.
San Gennaro **	"	10,300	511	59 1/2	14	1900	Soc. di Nav. a Vap. Sicula Am.
San Gregorio	"	9,500	490	60 1/2	14	1913	Eagle Oil Transport Co. Ltd.
San Elario	"	10,120	500	60 1/2	14	1913	"
San Jeronimo	"	10,120	500	60 1/2	14	1913	"
San Lorenzo	"	10,120	500	60 1/2	14	1913	"
San Melito	"	10,120	500	60 1/2	14	1913	"
San Nascario	"	10,120	500	60 1/2	14	1913	"
San Onofre †	"	10,120	500	60 1/2	14	1913	"
San Patricio †	"	10,120	500	60 1/2	14	1913	"
San Anna **	Fr	9,120	470	60 1/2	14	1900	Cyprien Fabre & Co.
Saratoga **	U.S.	8,200	470	50 1/2	18	1907	New York & Cuba Mail S.S. Co.
Sarnia †	Br	1,400	280	30 1/2	10	1890	L. & S.W. Ry. Co.
Saron **	"	1,400	280	30 1/2	10	1890	Union-Warls
Sarona **	"	1,400	280	30 1/2	10	1890	Gunnard
Scandinavian **	"	1,400	280	30 1/2	10	1890	Allan
Socle †	"	1,400	280	30 1/2	10	1890	L. & N.W. Ry. Co.
Socool **	"	1,400	280	30 1/2	10	1890	Allan

(a) No. 1000.

(c) No. 1000.

Name of Steamer	Flag	Dimensions					Owners or Lines
		Tonnage	Length	Breadth	Depth	Speed (knots)	
Secandoo	U.S.	6,381	484	58	18	18	Cleveland & Buff. Transit Co
Semiramus	Aust. H.	4,765	377	44	15	15	Austrian Lloyd
Shinyo Maru	Jap	13,384	528	62	20	20	Toyo Nisen Kabushiki K
Shropshire	Br	18,184	565	61	23	14	Federal Steam N Co., Ltd
Siberia	U.S.	11,884	551	63	21	18	Pacific Mail S S Co
Sierra	"	5,989	400	50	15	15	Oceanic S S Co
Sonoma	"	6,879	400	50	15	15	"
Southland	Br	11,889	560	60	20	15	Int. Nav. Co. Ltd (ex Vaderland)
Southland	U.S.	2,081	181	51	16	20	Norfolk & Washington S. R. Co
Stad Antwerpen	Bel	1,384	300	36	10	10	Belgian Government
Stampala	U.S.	9,000	476	55	19	16	" La Vence Nav. Italiana
Standard	"	10,000	500	60	20	16	Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)
Star of England	Br	9,138	501	60	21	14	Comwealth & Devon Line Ltd
Star of Victoria	"	9,138	501	60	21	14	"
Statendam	Hol.	38,300	740	80	23	18	Holland America
Steno	Br	10,813	530	63	20	13	White Star
Sumex	"	1,383	373	34	14	18	Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Fran
Sura Mara	Jap	10,000	500	60	20	14	Nippon Yusen K K
Tahiti	Br	7,585	460	55	17	16	(mon N S Co of N Z
Tamui	"	9,863	477	61	21	14	Shan, Savill & Albion Co
Talchibius	"	10,884	505	60	20	14	Ocean S S Co Ltd
Taormina	Itl	8,000	488	58	21	17	Lloyd Italiano
Tara	Br	1,866	300	30	10	10	L & N W Ry (ex Germania)
Tashkent	U.S.	1,344	300	37	12	20	White Star Line
Tokyo Maru	Jap	12,439	528	61	21	16	Toyo Nisen Kabushiki K
Toucan	Br	9,000	465	58	20	13	Ocean S S Co, Ltd
Toutou	"	9,000	465	58	20	13	White Star
The Queen	"	1,670	300	40	15	10	R & C Ry Co
Thermistocles	"	11,031	500	60	20	13	Geo Thompson & Co., Ltd
Theodore-Mante	Br	3,406	344	44	16	16	Cie de Nav. Mitte
Thimad	"	5,238	400	52	18	16	Cie des Transatlantique
Thyris	Ger	10,300	508	75	21	16	Hamburg American
Tomaso di Savoia	Itl	7,700	480	55	18	16	Lloyd Sabaudo
Transylvania	Br	14,315	548	64	21	17	Anchor
Tubantia	Hol	13,911	540	63	20	17	Koninkl. Hollandsche Lloyd
Tunisian	Br	10,570	500	60	20	15	Allen
Tuscania	"	14,348	549	64	21	17	Anchor
Tynderos	"	11,000	508	61	21	16	Ocean S S Co, Ltd
Tynali	Peru	3,200	374	40	18	16	Cia Peruana del Calla
Udon	Br	6,841	380	41	17	16	City of Dublin S P Co
Udonia	"	10,400	500	60	20	13	Guard
Ulysses	"	14,000	563	68	20	14	China Mutual Steam S Co, Ltd
Ulysses	U.S.	10,000	514	65	20	14	Lithuanian (anal Association)
Umagata Maru	Jap	3,770	337	40	17	16	Imperial Marine Association
United States	U.S.	10,100	500	60	20	16	Forensedamp-kun-schik
Vandyck	Br	10,100	495	60	20	16	Lampart & Holt
Vamari	"	10,117	495	59	17	14	2000
Vasilis Constantinos	Gk.	9,272	470	58	20	16	Embericos Bros
Vaderland	Ger	10,100	500	60	20	16	Hamburg-Amerikan
Vauban	Br	10,000	495	60	20	13	Lampart & Holt
Vestria	U.S.	570	275	30	10	10	U Tripovich
Vestria	U.S.	6,000	400	50	15	16	Ocean S S Co
Vernon	Br	10,000	495	60	20	13	Nav. Gen. Italiana
Vesta	Br	10,000	495	60	20	13	Lampart & Holt
Victoria	"	1,000	311	40	17	16	S. E. & C. Ry Co
Victoria Louise	Ger	10,700	500	60	20	16	Hamburg American
Victorian	Br	10,000	500	60	20	17	Allen
Ville de Liège	Bel	1,380	300	36	10	10	Belgian Government
Vinder	Br	1,000	300	40	17	16	L. of Man S P Co (ex Viking)
Viper	"	1,713	315	30	10	10	G & J Burns
Virginia	"	10,713	500	60	20	17	Allen
Walrus	"	4,435	275	30	10	10	Union R.R. Co of N Z
Walrus Castle	"	10,000	500	60	20	17	Union-Castle
Wardilla	"	7,700	411	50	17	16	Adelaide S.S. Co.
Wardilla	"	7,713	411	50	17	16	"
Wayfarer	"	6,000	400	50	15	16	Thos. & Jno. Harrison
Western States	U.S.	1,000	300	40	17	16	Delbet & Cleveland Nav. Co
Westward Ho	Br	1,000	300	40	17	16	F & A. Campbell

Merchant Steamers of All Nations

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Name of Steamer.	Flag	Dimensions						Owners of Lines.
		Gross Tonnage	Length	Breadth	Depth	Speed (Knots)	Built (Year)	
Wien **	Aust-H	7,367	444	53	26	18	1911	Austrian Lloyd
Wilhelm A Ruedemann **	Ger	9,860	503	53	23	*	1914	Deutsch-Amerikan. Petroleum Co
William O Sward **	"	8,000	497	70	20	*	1914	Hamburg-American.
Wilhelm **	Br	7,784	422	56	34	18	1913	Adelski S S Co
Wiltshire **	"	10,300	506	61	33	24	1913	Federal Steam N Co Ltd.
Winfredan **	"	10,400	458	59	26	24	1899	Leyland.
Yale **	U S	3,721	376	61	20	23	1906	Pacific Nav Co
Yamato Maru **	Jap	10,932	516	61	34	24	1914	Nippon Yusen K K.
Zeppelin **	Ger	13,000	570	67	31	*	1914	Norddeutscher Lloyd

N B—There were on 30 June 1915, 946 steamers in the world exceeding 7,000 tons each belonging to the following countries—Great Britain, 429, Germany, 123, America, 74, France, 35, Italy, 29, Holland, 27, Japan, 23, Belgium, 5, Austria, 5, Norway, 5, Denmark, 4, Spain, 4, Russia, 2, Sweden, 2. Of the 470 steamers under construction in Great Britain on 30 June, 1914, 209 were above 2,000 tons each, of these 89 exceeded 5,000 tons each, 28 were not less than 10,000 tons each, 11 exceeded 12,000 tons each, 14 exceeded 15,000 tons, 6 exceeded 20,000 tons each, 3 exceeded 25,000 tons and 1 exceeded 40,000 tons.

NUMBER OF VESSELS OVER 5,000 TONS EACH, AND PARTICULARS OF LARGEST VESSEL BELONGING TO EACH COUNTRY

Country	No.	Ship's Name	Gross Ton	Speed	Owner
Austria	30	Kaiser Franz Josef	12,567	19	Unione Austriaca di Nav
Belgium	5	Saintland	9,748	14	Red Star Line
Chile	1	Rancagua	6,210	"	Chilian Government (Hague)
Denmark	9	Frederik VIII	11,830	17	Friensede Dampskibe, (open)
France	221	France	23,666	24	Comp Gen Transatlantique
Germany	278	Blumark *	26,000	22	Hamburg American
Great Britain	977	Britannic *	47,500	N 2	White Star Line
Greece	3	Vasilis Constantinou	9,079	28	Embarcos Brns
Holland	88	Statendam	32,500	22	Holland American Line
Italy	57	Dulio	26,000	22	Nav Gen. Italiana
Japan	78	Tonyo Maru	10,459	20	Tokyo Nippon K K
Norway	67	Kristiansfjord	10,669	*	Den Norske Amerikaline
Portugal	2	Mocambique	5,771	24	Empresa Nac de Nav a Vapor
Russia	23	Rusna	6,339	25	Russian E Asiatic S S Co
Spain	18	Infanta Isabel de Borbon	10,348	17	Compania Transatlantica
Sweden	9	Norrbotten	8,021	"	P A Wallin
Turkey	3	Gul Djemal	5,071	"	Ottoman S S Co
United States	323	Minnesota	20,718	23	Gt Northern Steamship Co
Total	2,029				* Under 12 knots

LARGEST SAILING SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owner	No.	Tonnage Gross Tons	Belonging to	Name of Largest Ship	Tonnage	Remarks.
Soc. Nouvelle d'Armement	49	113,000	Nantes	Ville de Mulhouse	3,200	
A. D. Bordes & Son	48	106,000	Dunkirk	Helene	3,456	(Own 2 Steamers.
John J. Winslow & Co	25	90,000	Portland Maine	Edwin B Winslow	3,444	
Wm. & Wm. & Wm. & Wm.	17	45,000	San Francisco	Wm. & Wm. & Wm. & Wm.	7,232	Own 2 Steamers.
Rhederei Aktien Ges V, 1898	16	37,000	Hamburg	Polava	3,034	Own 3 Steamers.
F. Lacroix	14	36,000	Hamburg	Frederik	4,000	Own 1 Steamer
Knoth & Burchard	13	35,000	Hamburg	Jacobek	1,872	
F. A. Vinzen & Co	12	34,000	Bremen	Adolf Vinzen	2,028	
Forcy & Small	11	24,000	Bath, Maine	Wyoming	3,770	
Crowell & Thurlow	10	22,000	Boston, Mass	Gouverneur Powers	1,914	Own 4 Steamers.
G. O. Derrig & Co.	9	20,000	Bath, Maine	Dorothy B. Barrett	2,082	
George Milne & Co	23	19,000	Aberdeen	Inverlochy	2,347	

YACHTS IN LLOYD'S REGISTER OF YACHTS 30 JUNE, 1915

	Not less than 500 tons each	Under 500 and not less than 200 tons each	Under 200 and not less than 100 tons each	Under 100 and not less than 50 tons each	Under 50 and not less than 25 tons each	Under 25 and not less than 10 tons each	Under 10 and not less than 5 tons each	Total
Steam	37	57	200	154	241	85	28	802
Motor	1	2	33	64	200	156	207	2,503
Sail	1	2	36	66	253	224	335	2,500
	39	61	269	284	494	465	644	2,906

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
Austrian-Lloyd	Black	Blue square, anchor in centre
Bibby	Pink, black top	Red
Bioth	Black	White, red diagonal cross, B in centre
British & African	Black	Blue burgee, white cross
British India	Black with white and black stripes	White burgee, with red diagonal
Blackall	Black three white diamonds	Blue, B S L in three white diamonds
Canadian Pacific Ry	Buff, black top	Three red and three white squares
C. Argens & Co.	Buff, white band with red stars	White flag with five red stars
Cie Gen Transque	Red, with black top	White red ball name of Co in red
Conard	Red black top	Red, in centre lion holding globe
City	Buff, black top	Red, initials S S and blue pennant, initials J R E
Dominton	Red white stripe, black top	Red pennant, white diamond, blue globe within, in centre
Eider Dempster	Black	White burgee, red St George's Cross, crown in centre
Eiders & Fyfe	Buff, black top	Blue, E & F in white diamond 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, blue under globe in centre, initials in corner
Hamburg American	Buff	Square divided diagonally into blue and white quarters, shield covering anchor in centre
Houlder	Black, white Maltese Cross on red band	Red, white Maltese Cross
Imperial D W India	Yellow	White burgee, red St. George's Cross, crown in centre
Lampert & 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 corner, letters M M
Nederland	Buff black top	White, blue cross in centre, red diamond (white X)
Netherlands-American	Buff, white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (N A S M) between two green ones
New Zealand N Co.	Buff	White, red St. George's Cross, initials in squares red, white and blue pennant above
Nippon Yusen K.	Black	White five-pointed red star in centre
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Buff	White, crossed key and anchor under wreath in blue
Orient N N Co.	Cream	White blue cross, crown in centre
Pacific Steam Nav Co	Black	White, blue St. George's Cross, crown in centre
P & O.	Black	Square divided into diagonal quarters, white, red, blue and yellow
Prince	Black, red band, white crown	Red burgee white crown in centre
Red Star	Black, white band	White burgee one red star
Rottenburg-Lloyd	Black	Wide white cross on red ground, blue square (R I white) in centre
R. Mail S P Co	Buff	White, red diagonal cross and gold crown
Scandinavian American	Centre red, top and bottom black	Blue, white Maltese Cross
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 superimposed white cross
White Star	Buff, black top	Red burgee, five-pointed star
Wilson	Red, black top	White burgee, red ball

OCEAN STEAMERS, 20 KNOTS AND OVER. Number belonging to each Country

Country	20 knots & above	21 knots	22 kts.	23 knots	24 kts.	25 knots	26 knots	Total
Austria		1					6	7
Denmark							3	3
France	8	1	3	1		3	9	15
Germany	5	1		4			4	10
Great Britain	22	6	16	20	20	20	50	144
Greece			1					1
Holland				1		1		2
Italy							10	10
Japan	3	3						6
Norway								
Peru								
Russia								
Spain								
Sweden								
United States	9		1	6	2	9	16	33
	37	12	20	36	32	37	110	284

* P & O 23 B India and Canadian Pacific Ry 24 each. White Star and Union Castle 22 each, Orient and Royal Mail Steam Packet Co 9 each. Union S S Co of N Z 7 (United S Allan and Anchor 3 each. Adelaide S S Co and Atlantic Transport Co 4 each. Canadian Northern S S Co, Grand Trunk Pacific Development and McMillan McMillan Co 2 each, Australasian S S Co, Bermuda Atlantic S S Co, International Nav Co, Rhederial S S Co, Canada S S Line Ltd, and Wilson Line 2 each.

N B.—There were on 30 June 1912 about 3,300 steamers in the world capable of a sea speed of at least 20 knots per hour. Of the total number about two-thirds are ocean going steamers.

LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS, 1912. LARGEST ENGINE BUILDERS, 1912.

Owing to some returns including large output of war work, particulars of which cannot be divulged, the usual lists are not given. Had they been published the following names would have been added to those given in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1912 (see page 886).

Shipbuilders—Sir James Laing & Sons, Barham & Sons, and Sunderland Shipbuilding Co, all of Sunderland; and Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co, Hull.
Engine Builders—Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co, Jarrow, Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co, Greenock, and Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co, Hull.

EVOLUTION OF THE STEAMSHIP ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC

For further details see WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1912, p. 870.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE			PROGRESS IN LENGTH		
Days		Tons		Feet	1894
1866. Under 9 from Q to N	Alaska	3,671	1838	1st to exceed	300
1869. " 8 " "	City of Brussels	3,081	1845	"	300
1871. " 7 " "	Alaska	5,400	1851	"	600
1873. " 6 " "	City of Paris	10,669	1871	"	400
1874. " 5 1/2 " "	Lucania	12,950	1881	"	500
1877. " 6 " "	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	14,349	1883	"	601
1892. " 5 1/2 " "	Chellog Deutschland	16,500	1899	"	685
1898. of 1st 4th from Queensdown	Mauretania	31,938	1904	"	709
			1907	"	766
			1910	"	825
			1914	"	907
			1914	912 X 100 X 57	1000
					1000

Owing to recent inventions passengers enjoy greater immunity from accidents, 2,500 steamers being now fitted with installation of wireless telegraphy, and 947 with submarine signalling apparatus.

As the size of steamships increased, the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of Corporations, with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes.

The fleets of the 25 largest shipowners in the world, each one not under 100,000 tons (see page 886) aggregate 17,300,000 tons (British 1,200,000 tons). The 10 next in size (not less than 50,000 tons each—see page 886) aggregate 1,200,000 tons (British 1,000,000 tons).

These ten owners show a total of 4,300 vessels,

22,600,000 tons, almost 43 per cent. of the entire shipping of the world.

In 1824 the steamships of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1840. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1880, in all just short of 100,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30, 1912, the steamship empire-builders of Greater Britain owned 10,000 vessels, 20,800,000 gross tons, exclusive of 1,100 ships (440,000 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of the honest canvas. The total for the world was Steam 45,700,000 tons and sail, 3,500,000 tons.

Bowering & Co., Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.
 British Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., 38, Eastcheap, E.C.
 British & African S. Nav. Co., Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
 British & Irish S. P. Co., Ltd., 22, Great Tower St., E.C.
 British India S. Nav. Co., Ltd., Leadenhall St., E.C.
 Cairns, Noble & Co., 44-46, Leadenhall St., E.C.
 Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Head European Office 62-64, Charing Cross, N.W.
 Chargeurs Réunis Agents, Hackett, Ausender & Co., 29, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.
 City Line Agents, Montgomerie & Workman, Ltd., 38, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
 The Clan Line Steamers Ltd., Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd., 125, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 Commonwealth and Dominion Line Ltd., 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
 Cook, Thos. & Son Head Office, Indragate House, Branches 28 & 30, Piccadilly, 225, Pall Mall, &c. &c.
 Compagnie Générale Transatlantique S. Lloyd's Avenue, and 36 Pall Mall, S.W.
 Compania Transatlantica Agents Wainwright Bros. & Co., 22, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
 Cuban Line Ernest England & Co., Ltd., 7, East India Avenue, E.C.
 Cunard Line, 25, Bishopsgate, E.C., and 29 & 31, Cockspur Street, S.W.
 Devitt & Moore, 22 Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.
 Direct Line Scrutton, Sons & Co., 16 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
 Dominion Line, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Agents, Bernum, McArthur & Co., 3, East India Avenue, E.C.
 Elder, Dempster and Co., Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
 Elders & Fyfe, Ltd., 32 & 34 Bow Street, W.
 Ellerman Line, Ltd., 9 & 11 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
 Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., 5 & 6 Billiter Avenue and 7, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
 Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
 Finland Line Agents, C. Gee & Co., 27, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
 France Yewlark & Co., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
 Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., 21, Billiter Street, E.C.
 General Steam Nav. Co., 23, Trinity Square, E.C.
 Glen Line (Madagascar & Co.), Ltd., 2, East India Avenue, E.C.
 Gulf Line, 21, Billiter Street, E.C.
 Hall, John, Jun. & Co., 29, Mark Lane, E.C.
 Harrison Line Thos. & Jas. Harrison Dock House, Billiter St., E.C.
 Harrison-Bennett Line John T. Bennett Son & Co., 4, East India Avenue, E.C.
 Henderson Line Agents, Galbraith Pembroke & Co., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.
 Holland-America Line Agents Browne, Gevecke & Co., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
 Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd., 146, Leadenhall St., E.C.
 Houston Line, 18, Leadenhall St., E.C.
 Imperial Direct Line, Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
 Johnston Line, Ltd., 5, Billiter St., E.C.
 Lamport & Holt Line, 36, Lane St., E.C.
 Leyland Line, 2, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.

London & Edinburgh Shipping Co., Ltd., 2-22, Wapping High St., E.
 "London Line" Bethell, Gwyn & Co., 22, Billiter St., E.C.
 MacAndrew, Robt., & Co., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
 Macfar, David, & Co., 6, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
 McIlwraith, McEachern & Co. Proprietary, Ltd., Billiter St. Buildings, E.C.
 Messageries Maritimes de France, 72, Fenchurch Street, and 62, Pall Mall
 Milburn, Wm., & Co., 9 & 11 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
 Moyal Line Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Dock House, Billiter St., E.C.
 Moor Line Walter Hutchinson & Co., 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
 Natal Line Bullard King & Co., 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
 Nelson, H. & W. Ltd., 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. and 25, Cockspur St., S.W.
 The Nedeland Line Agents, Keller Bryant & Co., a King William St., E.C.
 New Zealand Shipping Co., 238, Leadenhall St., E.C.
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 4, Lloyd's Avenue
 Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., P. Green & Co. and Anderson, Anderson & Co., Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., 28, Cockspur St., S.W.
 Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Agent, Thomas Cooper 49, Leadenhall St., E.C. and 21, Cockspur St., S.W.
 Pacific Steam Nav. Co., 28, Moorgate St., E.C., and 30, Cockspur St., S.W.
 P. & O. Nav. Co., 22, Leadenhall St., E.C., Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
 Power Line 128, Leadenhall St., E.C.
 Prince Line Agents, Kaye Son & Co., Ltd., 228, Fenchurch St., E.C.
 Quebec Steamship Co., Ltd., Agents, Killick, Martin & Co., 7, Fenchurch St., E.C.
 Red Star Line 2, Cockspur St., S.W. and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.
 Rotterdam Lloyd Agents, Remond, McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue, E.C.
 Royal Dutch W. India Mail Service Agents Browne, Gevecke & Co., 22, Fenchurch St., E.C.
 Royal Mail 45m Pkt. Co., 28, Moorgate St., E.C., and 30, Cockspur St., S.W.
 Scotch Star Line, Ltd., Turnbull, Martin & Co., 22, Fenchurch St., E.C.
 Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.
 Stockholm Steamship Co. Nym, Ltd., Agents, British and Northern Agency Co., 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
 Strick, P. C. & Co., Ltd., 27, Leadenhall St., E.C.
 Thule Steamship Co., Ltd., of Gothenburg Agents, British and Northern Agency Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
 Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., 3 and 4, Fenchurch St., E.C., and 22, Pall Mall, S.W.
 United S.S. Co. of Copenhagen Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 208, Fenchurch St., E.C.
 Weir, Andrew & Co., Baltic Exchange Buildings, 22, Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C.
 White Star Line, 38, Leadenhall St., E.C., and 2, Cockspur St., S.W.
 Wilson Line Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 208, Fenchurch St., E.C.
 Westcott & Laurence Line, Ltd., Thorne's Chambers, Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC IN 1904

London Office of Suez Canal: 2, Whittington Avenue, London, E.C.

No. of Passages = 4,600. Total net tonnage = 19,409,495. Receipts = 177,365,621 fr.

Average duration of passage = 18 hours 12 minutes

LIST OF SHIPOWNEERS WHO PAID DUES OF NOT LESS THAN 50,000 NET TONS EACH.

Shipowners	Head Office	Tonnage Net tons	Passages	Vessels passed through	
				Before 1904	First time in 1904
Paninuclear & Oriental S. N. Co.	London	1,199,000	465	113	26
Ellerman Line	London	1,350,000	328	81	13
Alfred Holt & Co. ("Blue Funnel" Line)	Liverpool	1,199,000	241	57	1
"Hansa" Line	Bremen	544,000	196	50	1
Nederland S. S. Co.	Amsterdam	691,000	135	26	7
Messageries Maritimes	Paris	590,000	163	36	1
Wm. Kays & Sons (Rotterdam Lloyd)	Rotterdam	564,000	140	31	1
Hamburg-American Pkt. Co.	Hamburg	677,000	120	28	4
Cayser Irvine & Co. ("Glan" Line)	Hanover	486,000	140	24	1
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen	484,000	96	30	3
Thos. & J. Harrison	Liverpool	403,000	88	31	1
Orient S. N. Co.	London	238,000	46	9	1
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Tokyo	337,000	28	14	1
Anstrian Lloyd	Trieste	311,000	83	19	1
T. & J. Brocklebank, Ltd.	Liverpool	276,000	57	10	1
Deutsche Australische S. S. Co.	Hamburg	275,000	60	20	1
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	London	271,000	60	20	1
P. Henderson & Co.	Glasgow	244,000	55	11	1
Bibby Bros. & Co.	Liverpool	243,000	45	7	1
Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.	London	219,000	39	11	7
Henderson Bros. (Anchors Line)	Glasgow	209,000	45	7	1
Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd.	Hull	191,000	54	13	1
Ostendtske Kompagni	Copenhagen	186,000	40	12	1
A. Weir & Co.	Glasgow	157,000	35	20	4
Wm. Thomson & Co. (Ben Line)	Leith	154,000	30	13	1
Societa Marittima Italiana	Genoa	148,000	57	12	4
Walter Handman & Co. (Blue Line)	Newcastle	130,000	45	14	1
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	London	126,000	28	4	5
Admiral S. N. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	109,000	20	8	1
James Gardner & Co.	Glasgow	107,000	30	14	1
Emman Volunteer Fleet Association	Petrograd	106,000	30	16	1
F. C. Birck & Co., Ltd.	London	103,000	31	7	1
T. R. Heyden	Liverpool	101,000	28	6	1
Societa Veneziana de Nav. a Vap.	Venice	97,000	28	7	1
Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line	Hamburg	97,000	22	11	1
Societa Nav. Libera Triestina	Fiume	96,000	26	7	1
Mercantile S. S. Co., Ltd.	London	94,000	20	10	1
Ch. Havrais Peninsulaire de Nav.	Paris	93,000	26	9	1
Tysack & Beazfoot	Newcastle	91,000	23	5	1
Gezamen. Nederlandsche S. S.	Amsterdam	90,000	26	5	1
Other Shipowners and Governments	—	5,400,000	1,599	630	248
Total		19,409,495	4,600	1,260	295

TOTAL TONNAGE (19,409,495 NET TONS) ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

	No. of passages made	Tonnage (net tons)		No. of passages made	Tonnage (net tons)
Austria-Hungary	176	621,720	Norway	41	98,647
Great Britain	2,076	12,620,098	Ottoman	26	23,469
Denmark	42	18,822	Peru	3	2,491
France	208	799,600	Rumania	71	200,441
Germany	481	4,136,941	Russia	1	1,000
Greece	69	137,145	Spain	26	71,498
Holland	347	2,200,300	Sweden	38	120,000
Italy	131	249,700	United States	3	2,360
Japan	61	221,227			

Passenger Traffic.—Number of passengers in 1904, 281,779 (Civilian, 221,221; Military, 60,558; Pilgrims, Emigrants, etc., 9,999). The revenue from passengers for 1904 was 2,736,000 francs. If 1904—281,779 net tons = 26,823,000 gross tons. The 4,600 vessels comprised the following: Vessels loaded, 2,491; in ballast, 209; mail boats, 61; non-of-war, 201; Government transports, 90.

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Chancery Lane Safe Deposit

AND OFFICES COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS

Chairman—Sir WILLIAM H. MAHLING Bart. Stanley Park, Stroud
The Chairman—EDMUND BRODERICK Esq. J.P. (Ovington Manor, near Bridgwater)
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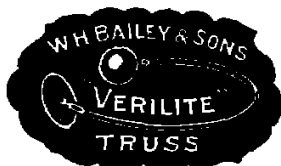
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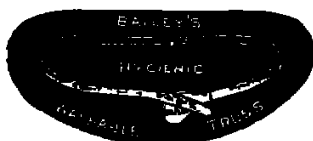


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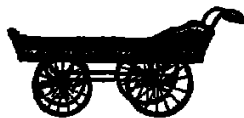
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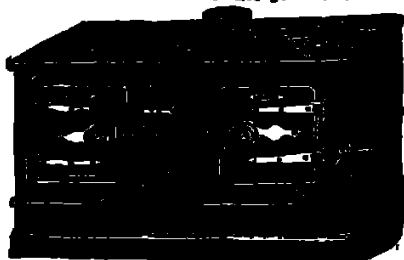
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Clevedon	Walton Lodge	B 24	Weston's Mare	Etonhurst	B 38
Weston's Mare	Westcliff	G 28	Weston's Mare	The White House	G 38

SEASIDE, SOUTH-EAST.

Broadstairs	Dunpton House	B 12	Herne Bay	St. Hilda's School	G 28
Broadstairs	Bartrum Gables	L 28	Margate	Queen's School	G 33
Broadstairs	South Lodge	G 21	Ramsgate	St. Augustine's	B 34
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SEASIDE, EAST AND NORTH.

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Blackpool	High School for Girls	G 21	Lytham	College	B 28
Blackburn	Sandford	G 21	Southport	Modern School	B 28
Liverpool	College, Huyton	G 31	Southport	Stonescroft	G 25

INLAND, WEST.

Bath	Fauhaven	G 18	Malvern	Collegiate School	G 28
Cheltenham	Brandon House	B 24	Malvern	Wyche	B. & G 32
Chilmsleigh	Wallingford School	B 24	Moreton	St. David's	G 28
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Ashford	Walmley	G 19	Cranbrook	Queen Elizabeth's Sch.	B 26
Battle	The Towers	G 19	Faversham	Queen Elizabeth's Sch.	B 26
Canterbury	King's School	B 23	Tunbridge Wells	Newton House	G 27
	Tunbridge Wells		Littlebourne		

INLAND, NEAR LONDON

Banstead	St. Margaret's	G 19	Guildford	Hoyle Croft	G 25
Banstead	Garratt's Hall	G 19	Hitchin	Girls Grammar School	G 20
Bedford	Physical Training Coll	G 20	Leatherhead	Leatherhead Court	G 20
Bedford	Crescent House School	G 20	Orpington	Downe House	G 28
Bedford	St. Peter's	G 20	St. Albans	St. Albans School	B 24
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Bromley	Queensmore School	B 23	Stamford	St. Andrew's Hall	G 28
Bushy	King's Hall	G 23	Walsford	Walsford	G 28
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WHITAKER'S GENERAL LIST.**

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Founded 1896 by Frances Mary Bass. Regulated under scheme made by Board of Education, May 4, 1902.

Curriculum.—Classics, Mathematics, Art, Science, English Subjects, Domestic Arts, Modern Languages, Scripture

Extra Subjects.—Music, Dancing, Additional Art, Gymnasium, Physical Training, Swimming, Playing Field

Scholarships to amount of £50 annually

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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

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College overlooks extensive heath, well equipped every way, 3 acres ground

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Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils

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Principal

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The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Buckhurst Hill, which brides itself upon its local individuality and amenability to London, is a modern residential district in Essex, set miles from the Metropolis, well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Epping Forest."

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A HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Carefully graded education for pupils 6-22. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Special facilities offered for Music and Art. Classes for Cookery, &c.

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GIRLS.

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Assisted by competent Staff.

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Prospectus, List of Successors, and Fees on application.

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BOYS.

Established 1876.

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BOYS.**HIGHBURY PARK SCHOOL,**

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MUSWELL HILL, N.

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Situation on high ground. Large Garden. Bright, airy rooms.

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Fees—20 to 25 guineas per term.

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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. In 'The Climates and Baths of Great Britain,' Hampstead is mentioned as one of the Health Resorts of the County of London, possessing a situation of exceptional excellence from the health standpoint and distinguished by considerable elevation and very bracing air. This high-class suburb, with numerous educational advantages, stands 200-225 feet above sea level, it is very accessible to the City and West End, and affords every facility for outdoor recreation."

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ETON ROAD**

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Principal - Miss E. L. REHAUT, B.A. Lond.
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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH KINDERGARTEN.

Efficient Staff of Certificated Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Limited number of boarders. Retired home with family life under direct supervision of Principal.

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91 GIFFY HILL, S.E.

Principal - Miss PATCHELL.

Premises.—Detached, in own grounds. Large airy rooms. Modern sanitary arrangements.
School Course.—Scripture, History, Geography, English Grammar and Composition, Literature, French, Arithmetic, Nature Study, Class Singing, Needlework, Drawing, and Drill. Special attention given to health.
Trained and Certificated Staff, Resident French Mistress, Boarders received. Prospectus and References on application.

WEMBLEY, W.

Its advantages as a superior rural residential district, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Harrow include pure bracing air, good elevation, and accessibility to London (District and Great Central Railways). Wembley Park affords facilities for outdoor recreation. Pup. 20,595.

GIRLS**WEMBLEY HOUSE,**

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - The Misses SKINNER

Assisted by highly qualified and experienced Staff.

Premises.—Old Manor House in large garden with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Playing Fields 3 acres.

School Course.—Bible Knowledge, Usual English subjects, French, Latin, Nature Study, Botany, Drawing, Needlework, Physical Drill. Pupils prepared University Local Examinations London Matriculation Associated Board, and others in Music.

Over-pressure carefully avoided

Fees - 20 to 25 guineas per term

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Extra charge Foreign and Colonial Pupils

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(20 Boarders, 20 Resident Mistresses).

AYLWIN COLLEGE FOR BOYS

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High-class Boarding Schools under the same Principals (Mr. & Mrs. LLEWELLYN), but no connection otherwise. Separate Staffs, Buildings, and Estates. Splendid Educational Results. Own Farm of 120 acres. Ventilation, Heating, Lighting, and Drainage most modern. Sea and Mountain Air. Good Railway Facilities. References to parents. Free reasonable Education, modern, comfortable, and well worth visiting.

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The Medical Officer of Health writes - "Bath City and County Borough Health resort, Somerset. Pup. 50,725. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. Most perfectly equipped modern building establishments in Europe. Elevation, 60 to 250 feet. Water-supply, pure and abundant springs. Sunshine (1244), 2,700 hours."

GIRLS**FAIRHAVEN,**

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 ASSISTANT ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT
 High-Class Home School for Gentlemen's Daughters (8-14), limit 24.

School Course.—English Subjects, Languages, Music, Drawing, Needlework, Hygiene, Drill, &c. Preparation usual Exams. 14th.—Training to lead useful home lives with ability to earn livelihood if necessary. *Premises*.—Modern detached, special provision sanitation, heating, ventilation, baths; 6 acres grounds, 5 aspect. Elevation 200 ft. Gardening, care of poultry, and other hobbies encouraged. Individual attention backward pupils. Extra charge English, Colonial, and Foreign Pupils.

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(Kent) A thriving market town in East Kent on river Stour, 14 miles S.W. of Canterbury and 44 miles from London, S.E. & C. Railway. The weekly market for stock and corn dates from Edward I. 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. To the lover of natural history Ashford affords a rich and varied field. Golf, 9 holes. Pop. 13,600.

GIRLS

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - Mrs. EDWARDS, R.A. Lead
Miss BRAKE, A.C.F., O.H.I.

Buildings - Spacious old Tudor residence, with all modern conveniences. Charming old world garden & tennis lawn. Gymnasium.

Acad. - To provide, on Public School lines, thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.

School Course - Includes Scripture, English, Literature, Arithmetic, Elementary Science, French, Latin, Mathematics, Drawing, Class Singing, Drill.

Organised Games, Dancing, Swimming.
Fees - 14-17 guineas per term.

GIRLS

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L.B. & C. Railway, 1 mile N.E. of Epsom, is a healthy Surrey village, 17 miles from London beautifully situated, at an altitude of 300 feet above sea-level in the neighbourhood of extensive commons and downs, with the advantages of pure air. Open views. The climate is dry and bracing. Soil, porous chalk and gravel. Prevailing winds, S.W. Low death rate. Epsom possesses a college, technical institute, and the usual facilities of a modern town.

GIRLS

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THE LABOURS

Principal - Miss A. C. MOLYNEUX, L.C.P.

School Course affords a sound and efficient Education. Standard is that required for Public Examinations.

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Premises on gravel soil, 550 ft. elevation, 5 acres grounds, beautifully situated in open country.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from abroad.
Prospectus and References on application.

GIRLS

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BANSTEAD

HIGH-CLASS FINISHING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF GOOD POSITION.

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Refined home life and social training in large country house. Beautiful and well-wooded grounds, 45 acres.

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Special Features - Literature (of England, France, Italy, Germany), Music, Art, Modern Languages, and Domestic Science.

BATTLE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes - "A market town in Sussex, 64 m. N.W. of Hastings. Noted for the venerable ruins of its formerly majestic Abbey. It is situated at a good elevation in the centre of a beautiful, healthy country district. S.E. & C. Ry. Pop. 4,900."

GIRLS

THE TOWERS.

HIGH-CLASS HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Established 17 years.

Principal - Mrs. C. J. JUTSON.

Assisted by Resident Matrons and Visiting Professors.

(Removed from Feltham owing to the War.) Detached House, standing in a series of grounds, Tennis Court, &c.

Special attention to Character, Education, and Health.

Music and French special features. The absence of failures in Medical Examinations constitutes an excellent record. Drawing, Painting, Dancing, Tennis, Swimming, Drill, Basket Ball, Lacrosse, Archery, Fencing.

Entire charge Indian and Colonial Pupils.

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, mountain, expansive breezy mountain air, and exceptionally pure water-supply. 16 miles from Leeds."

BOYS

OLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL

WHARFEDALE GRAVE

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 Classrooms 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.

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Great Railway, Midland London 47½ m., L. & N.W. to Oxford and Cambridge. Drainage modern. Water-supply constant. Death-rate 20.7 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 syphilitic death rates very low. Bedford a combination of the ancient and the modern, is situated on the River Ouse on a direct line between Oxford and Cambridge. There is a large residential population, and, as befits a town with 3,000 scholars, it is very well supplied with all facilities for athletic sports, outdoor pastimes, and indoor amusements." P.P. 35-36.

GIRLS Established 1897
THE CRESCENT HOUSE
SCHOOL.

Principal Miss FRY and Miss HANMUND, A.P.T.O.L., L.R.A.M.

Assisted by a highly-qualified Staff
 Curriculum—English subjects. Languages, Latin, Mathematics, Economics, Botany, Dress-making, Drawing, Bookwork, Theoretical, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Needlework, Painting, Dancing, Cooking, Typewriting, shorthand. Numerous Successes at all examinations.

Periodical examination by London University. Great attention Health and Outdoor Exercise. Hockey, Cricket, Tennis (Professional Coaches), Gymnasium, Riding, Fencing. Special arrangements for entire charge during vacations.

THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL
TRAINING COLLEGE,
LATSDOWNE ROAD

Principal - Miss STANSFELD
 ASSISTED BY AN EFFICIENT STAFF

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over two years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics (Swedish System), 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. Students have bed-sitting rooms.

Full Particulars on application to—
 SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford

GIRLS
ST. PETER'S SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS

(Formerly Maryknoll School.)

Principal Mrs. HATCHETT STARLING

School House—large and airy. Stands in its own grounds with Tennis Court and Playground. Curriculum—Arranged to meet requirements of Oxford and Cambridge Local, Higher Local, and London Matriculation Examinations.

KINDERGARTEN AND BOYS' PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

Domestic Science Department includes Cooking, Dressmaking, Laundry, Needlework. Music special feature. Games carefully supervised.

Fees—45 to 65 guineas per term.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

(Summary). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bexhill has always been celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants. The death-rate for 1923 here was only 9.47. 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. Residence at Bexhill is very beneficial in anaemia, scrofula, and tuberculous complaints, and in diseases of the respiratory organs, which may be sent here with advantage during the greater part of the year. Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children." (Half huts, 18 holes. Pop. 13,330. Sunshine (1924), 1,968 hrs.

GIRLS
LINDORES.

Principal - Miss FREEMAN

Receives Pupils, whom the education under her own superintendence assisted by Resident and Visiting English and Foreign Mistresses.

Individual care is given as regards health and ability, special arrangements being made for backward or delicate pupils, and for elder girls who wish to specialise.

Lindores stands on a hill overlooking the Sea. It has good Garden with three Tennis Courts, and Field for Cricket, Hockey, &c.

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 EXERCISES specially considered. Cricket, Croquet, Tennis, Cycling, Sea bathing. Sale of large of children having parents abroad. Escort provided to and from London. References upon application.

GIRLS
ST. CATHERINE'S.
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

The Misses O'SULLIVAN
 (Daughters of Colonel Gerald H.W. O'Sullivan, late Royal Engineers),

receive in their Home a limited number of children, sons and daughters of gentlemen.

Premises situate on rising ground, 3 minutes walk from Sea. Sunny aspect. Large airy rooms.

Thoroughly happy home life. Greatest care and individual attention to moral and physical training of each child.

For references and terms apply as above

BEVERLEY.

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 13,694."

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.

Modern Premises in 22 acres. Gymnasium.
Boarding House for 26 pupils in own grounds.
1st - Kindergarten Preparatory, £2 12s 6d.
2nd - Day Pupils £4 4s. Boarders, £6 extra.

BEXLEY HEATH

Kent. The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Bexley Heath, 3 m. south of the Thames, is on a large plateau, elevated about 250 ft. above sea-level. The soil is gravel and sand over chalk."

GIRLS

HOPE LODGE,**GROOK LUG**

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AND
PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS

Principal - Miss BARNES

Assisted by efficient Certificated Mistresses.

Premises face south. 120 feet elevation. sand and gravel soil. dry and bracing.

School provides thorough education based on modern methods. Individual attention assured each pupil. Curriculum comprises usual English subjects, French, Mathematics, Nature Study, Botany, Drawing, Needlework and Class Singing.

Entire charge taken during holidays.

Fees - From 26 guineas per annum.

BISHOP AUCKLAND

(Durham). The Medical Officer of Health writes—"A very healthy bracing town famous for the beautiful Park of the Bishop of Durham, which is free by opened to the public. The sanitation of the district is good, and the water supply pure and abundant. Pop 13,834."

GIRLS

THE HIGH SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.

Head Mistress, Miss STEPHENSON, B.Sc.

Aim - To give good education on modern High School lines.

Curriculum - Religious Instruction, Arithmetic, English Language and Literature, History, Geography, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, Drawing and Bookwork, Class Singing, Needlework, Drill, Botany.

Pupils prepared Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, Royal College and Royal Academy of Music, Royal Drawing Society.

Preparatory Department for small boys.

Games.

Boarders' Fees - 22 to 23 guineas per term.

BLACKPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Elevation, 9 ft. to 97 ft. Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for sea 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. Sunshine (1924), 1,962 hrs. Pop 58,372."

GIRLS

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE.**

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE,

Assisted by eight Resident Mistresses and a large Staff of Specialists.

PREMIER are situated in the South of Blackpool, well built, properly ventilated and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

Branch School -

SPRINGFIELD ROAD, NORTH SHORE.**BLUNDELLSANDS.**

Situated on the estuary of River Mersey, 7 m. north of Liverpool the sea coast forming its south west boundary. Population estimated as 663. Average death rate 10 per thousand.

GIRLS

SANDFORD.**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.**

Principal -

Miss LEVY and Miss LOCKYER, B.A. (Lond.)

Aim - Thorough all-round education develop each girl's special talents, produce high principled, capable women.

School Course - Comprehensive. Up-to-date methods of instruction. Annual Examinations prepared for if desired.

Premises - Extensive, in own grounds. Sandy soil. Concert Hall, Gymnasium.

Domestic arrangements. Health, Diet, and Physical Exercise receive special attention.

Fees - 27 guineas to 28 guineas per term.

BOGNOR

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes - "Aspect N. The air is remarkably pure, balmy, and bracing. The soil is particularly sandy and safe sea bathing and an ideal winter health resort. The atmosphere of Bognor is clear, dry, and exhilarating. Sunshine (1924), 1,962 hrs."

BOYS.

HOLYROOD HOUSE.

Principal - Mr W. WHITE, B.A. (Lond.)

G. G. KELLY, M.A. Oxon.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS OF GENTLEMEN FOR CADET-SHIP IN ROYAL NAVY AND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Premises specially designed for school. Stand in own grounds of over 15 acres. Chemical Laboratory, Carpenter Shop, Photographic Dark Room, Gymnasium, Sanatorium. Playing fields 20 acres.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Illustrated Prospectus and List of Successes on application.

Fees - £75 per annum.

PARESTONE—see p. 25.
SOUTHBORNE—see p. 25.

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. Within 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 (1914) 1,841 hrs. Pop. 75,594.

GIRLS.

FONTAINEBLEAU SCHOOL, MAJOR ROAD

This School, on the bracing East Cliff, provides for 30 or 40 girls of good family such training and educational advantages as may enable them to realise and fulfil their responsibilities to Home, Church, and Empire. The staff includes English and Foreign Graduates, London and Local Visiting Masters, Large House, Gymnasium, Studio, Detached Sanatorium. Experienced Matron. Excellent health record. Every facility for Games, Riding, Swimming, Entrance Scholarships. Holiday arrangements for officers' daughters. Illustrated Prospectus.

Principal - - **Mrs. O. A. BOWLAND**
(Hon. Sec. Med. Soc., Oxford).

BOYS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Principal - - **E. R. WHITFIELD, M.A.**

Prepares pupils for the Universities, Navy, Professional or Commercial life.

Aim.—To supply good groundwork of liberal education, train pupils in habits of diligence and accuracy, instil right principles, and provide comforts of a home.

Situation.—Bracing, close to sea. House well built, fitted with modern improvements. Rooms large, well ventilated.

Boards received from 8 years of age. Preparatory Class for younger boys.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial children.

BRIDPORT.

District. Healthy town close to sea. (Climate fairly warm but bracing. Modern sanitation. Good water. The town (particularly West Bay) is strongly recommended by doctors for children and people suffering from chest troubles. Pop. 5,594.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

KINDERGARTEN AND PREPARATORY CLASSES FOR BOYS.

Principal - - **Miss LINSTEAD.**
Assisted by Resident and Visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Aim.—To render school life bright and happy. Best and Course arranged to meet requirements of Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. Pupils prepared, Antislavery Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. Military College of Herts. Health of Pupils and Physical Development first consideration. Large Playing Field. Ten Bathing, Swimming, &c. Entire charge Foreign and Colonial children.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on the cliffs half-way between Ramsgate and Margate. Aspect, S.E. The town, which is built upon high land on a subsoil of chalk, thus enjoying the advantages special to this geological formation, 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. The drainage system is excellent, and the water-supply pure and abundant." Sunshine (1914), 1,990 hrs. Pop. 8,599.

BOYS. DUMPTON HOUSE.

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL
(COLLEGE OSBORNE (BOARDS 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 open grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs and Miss ATHAWES.

GIRLS.

BARTON GABLES

(Vale House)

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal: **Mrs. A. LANDELL ROBERTSON**
(Miss WINIFRED E. CRITCHELL).

Premises.—Specially designed and built for a school on high ground overlooking sea, with 2½ acres of garden.

Curriculum.—Scripture, History, Geography, English Language and Literature, Nature Study, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Handwork, Bookwork, Needlework, French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Drawing, Class Singing, Needlework Drill. Health first consideration. Individual attention.

Fees.—do to 50 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

SOUTH LODGE,

THE VALL.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - **Mrs. HAWTHORNE.**

Sheltered position near Sea Front.
School Course.—Scripture, Arithmetic, Algebra, Grammar, Geography, History, Drawing, French, Piano, Needlework.

Pupils prepared usual Examinations.
Special attention delicate girls. Great care taken in formation of character.
Country walks, outdoor recreation, and games.
Entire charge Colonial and Foreign Pupils.
Colonial references New South Wales (Sydney) and New Zealand.

Fees.—25-34 guineas per term.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of places on the East Coast with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather. Its rainfall is moderate, the roads dry rapidly after rain. The sunshine is 28 per cent. in excess of that of London, and the superiority is especially great in winter. Brighton is 7 per cent. warmer in winter and 20 per cent. cooler in summer than London. It has an unlimited pure water supply and perfect sanitary arrangements." Sunshine (1924), 3,292 hrs. Pop 131,237

GIRLS' WESTOOMB, DYKE ROAD

Principals - - The Misses STEVENS
Six Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors

30 to 40 Young Ladies resident Pupils received Home life united with systematized Mental and Physical Education, under thoroughly comprehensive curriculum. All Exams prepared for, marked successes, Scholarships gained. Special—French, German, and Music. Large, detached houses, healthiest situation, high, facing south exceptional accommodation, bedrooms and passages warmed. Extensive Grounds, Games, Cycling, Sea-Bathing, Drill Recreation, Rovers. Social Musical Evenings weekly

GIRLS' THE CLOSE,

70, DYKE ROAD, BRIGHTON

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

The MISSES PIPSON receive a limited number of Young Ladies to enjoy advantages of THOROUGH education with the comforts of a Home

Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated French Governors

Pupils prepared, if desired, for the Oxford and Cambridge Exams and the Music Exams of Associated Board of S. A. M.—R. C. M.

Fees—Resident pupils, inclusive, £60 a year
Prospectus and reference on application.

BROMLEY (KENT).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A good class residential district with country walks within easy distance. 200-300 ft. above sea level. Bracing and dry. Chiefly sand and gravel. Purest water, good drainage." Pop 30,000. Death-rate, 9 per 1,000. Golf links, 18 holes

BOYS**QUERNMORE SCHOOL, BROMLEY, KENT**

Boys 6-14 received Prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Entrances and Scholarships) and the M. N. COLLEGE, OXFORD. List of Successes

Special attention backward or delicate Boys.

Premises in own grounds, 23 acres. High elevation. Gravel soil. Very healthy. Gymnasium. Three Playing Fields. Rifle Range. Carpenter's Shop. Laboratory

Entire charge taken.

Fees—25 to 35 guineas per term.

For Prospectus, apply Principal.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Fostering warm, equable climate. Good bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, croquet. Exceptional freedom from zymotic diseases. Excellent water-supply. Modern drainage system recently installed. Charming walks and drives."

BOYS**PARK HOUSE SCHOOL**

Headmaster E. D. MARTINEAU, M.A. (Oxford)

To prepare Boys (7-14) for Entrances and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Navy

Course of Instruction—Strictly modern. Special importance attached to subjects of recognised educational value. Important feature—training hand and eye. Individual attention.

Games organised, Gymnastics, and Drill. Premises.—In own grounds, 6 acres. Sanitation excellent.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils. Fees—20 to 24 guineas per term.

BUSHEY, HERTS.

Very healthy, good water from artesian well. (the Colne Valley) 1-0. Gravel soil. Elevation, from 200-300 ft. Braoding 16 m. from London. Pop 6,978

BOYS AND GIRLS**KINGSFIELD, OXLEY, HERTS**

Gravel soil. 6 acres. Playgrounds. 30 minutes London.

Miss E. D'ESTERRE HUGHES, N. F. U.,

Receives 24 boys and girls aged 7-14. Thorough education given. Dual Staff. Trained teachers.

Special attention paid to health and outdoor life. Diet excellent.

School open to inspection any day during term.

CANTERBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Canterbury is an exceptionally healthy city sheltered from the North and East winds. Its equable temperature, sunny aspect, the rainfall, and water-supply, low death rate, excellent drainage, and proximity to sea all round make it a desirable health resort." Pop 24,666

BOYS**KING'S SCHOOL**

(Founded 7th Century, reconstituted 1914)

Headmaster—

The Rev. G. E. L. McDOWALL, M.A.,

assisted by large Staff of Masters.

Object—Provide first rate Education at reasonable cost.

Senior School receives 120, prepares for Uni. verdicts, Professional, and Commercial Life. Special Army and Engineering Class.

Junior School, boys, 8-12, receives 50. Gymnasium, Five Courts, Laboratories, Contingent of O. T. C. Excellent Health Record.

Scholarships offered twice annually. Fees—Senior £50, Junior from £25 to 40

CHELLENHAM.

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. 48,998

BOYS. BRANDON HOUSE.

Mr. F. R. GURNEY, 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
certificates 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 ca. 25,000. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 24 hours), interest (cathedral City), and healthfulness (death rate, as per 1,000) Gravel soil, excellent water-supply and drainage 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, excellent dormitories, Gymnasium, Drill, Games.
Fees—Day Pupils, £25. Boarders, £45 per annum

CHULMLEIGH.

(N. Devon). The Medical Officer of Health writes—"High situation, 300 feet above sea-level, excellent water-supply, south aspect, very healthy, extensive and lovely views of surrounding country, including the Dartmoor Hills."

BOYS.**WALLINGBROOK SCHOOL.**

Established over a Century

Principal—J. FOWLER, M.C.P., J.P.

Assisted by staff of thoroughly qualified Resident and Visiting Masters

See feet above sea-level, an acre of grounds, Large Garden, Dairy, and adjoining Playfield 4 a.c.—To fit pupils for Professional, Commercial, or Agricultural Career

Preparation for all Examinations. Modern Languages, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Typewriting, Commercial Correspondence, Physical Culture under Drill Instructor, Cricket, Football, Tennis.

Fees 8 to 25 guineas per term

CLEVEDON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Clevedon is a watering-place with a mild and equable climate, an exceptional amount of sunshine, and freedom from fog. Water-supply excellent and unlimited. Drainage good. The climate is specially favourable for children and invalids."

BOYS.**WALTON LODGE.**

Walton-by-Clevedon, Somerset.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF GENTLEMEN.

C. M. VAUGHAN-PARKS, B.A.

(Assisted by efficient staff)

Receives boys (6-14) to prepare for Public Schools (Entrance and Scholarships) and Royal Navy

Thorough groundwork, avoiding over-pressure. Small classes. Bracing air, 300 feet above sea-level, facing south and sea. Large Playing Field. Gymnasium. Daily Physical Training. Tennis, Croquet, Badminton, Coast-running.

Illustrated Prospectus

Many great personages have received their earlier training at this School

COLCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"An essentially bracing and healthy town standing on elevated ground. The air is very pure and free from mist and fog. Sunshine above the average. Rainfall low." Pop. 43,495

GIRLS.**ST. ALBANS.**

OXFORD ROAD

Principal—The Misses DOBSON.

Assisted by a qualified staff of Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Special attention given to Music, Languages, and Art

Preparation for all Public Exams. Hockey, Tennis, Cricket, and other outdoor games

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad

Prospectus on application

CRANBROOK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Cranbrook is a small market town situated on a beautiful undulating country in which hares are largely grown. Population at census of 1901 was 4,065. Public water supply

BOYS.**QUEEN ELIZABETH'S****SCHOOL.**

(Royal Charter 1594.)

Headmaster—Rev. G. F. FLECK, M.A.

To prepare Sons of Gentlemen for Universities, the Services, Medical and Business Careers. Special attention Army and Indian Police

List of Successes and Honours at Examinations. Premises—Specially built, detached Grounds, 5 acres. Open air Swimming Baths, Rifle Range, Carpenter's Shop, Laboratory, Gymnasium. Officers Training Corps. Games every day. Physical Drill.

Special provision for Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Fees—60 guineas, inclusive

COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Anstated in the standard work 'The Climates and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland,' 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. The number of hours of bright sunshine in 1924 was 1,692. The rainfall is low. Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable. Water-supply of excellent quality, obtained from a mountain lake. Sewerage system recently extended. Pop 12,622.

**GIRLS PLAS-TIRION,
WANT Y-GLYD ROAD.**

HIGH CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal — Miss WHITEHOUSE ACP
Miss E. M. WHITEHOUSE

Assisted by Resident French and English Mistresses and Visiting Masters and Mistresses. Special attention is given to Languages. Pupils prepared for Examinations (Oxford Local and Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. &c.).

Premier — Detached. Healthily situated. Separate Bed-room cottages. Tennis. Sea Bathing.

**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 in individual attention. Gymnastics, Drill, Rifle Shooting. School stands in its own grounds (6½ acres) on the sea coast. Cricket, Football, Tennis, Golf, &c. Delicate boys receive special care.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees from 75 guineas per annum.

OROMER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Ideal health resort, combining pleasures of the seaside with beautiful island scenery. Cool in summer. Floods of sunshine spring and autumn. Ventilation and water-supply perfect. G.E. and G.N. 'Satanus' Sunshine (1924), 1,692 hours.

GIRLS LEIGHTON HOUSE.**HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LIMITED NUMBER OF GIRLS**

Principal — Mrs. O. M. HAYWARD
Miss A. C. CLEPHAN

Assisted by competent staff of Visiting Mistresses and Masters. Thoroughly comprehensive Course of Instruction. Preparatory section for Boys' Kindergarten. House detached. Large Garden. Tennis Lawn. Net. Outdoor Recreations. Games, Sea-Bathing. Pupils prepared for annual Exams.

Entire charge of Colonial and Foreign Pupils.

DEAL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Aspect, east. Climate, bracing dry, breezy. Water-supply from chalk wells constant. Drainage modern. Soil, chalk and sand and clay. Beach shingle. Excellent sea bathing."

**GIRLS
WELLINGTON SCHOOL.**

Principal — Miss CRANE

Receives limited number of girls and gives them a thoroughly sound education with moral, intellectual and physical training.

School Course includes Scripture, English, Phonography, Arithmetic, Algebra, French, Drawing, Political and Domestic Economy, Botany and Needlework.

Every detail affecting health and comfort of pupils receives special attention.

Pupils prepared annual Examinations. Cycling. Tennis. Hockey. Bathing. Foreign Pupils received at inclusive fees. Fees — 25 to 26 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 summer, acrotitis and early rheumatic disease. Excellent for children. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds, and affords much salt drainage of soil in its proximity in great porosity of chalk. Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records." Sunshine 1924, 1,692 hours. Pop 50,522.

**BOYS
ST. BEDES.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PRINCE OF GEORGE AND ROYAL NAVAL

Headmaster — G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the N.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field at the School.

BOYS RECRUITED 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 Mr. Gowing.

Substantial reduction in Fees for sons of Navy and Army Officers.

**GIRLS
GRANVILLE HOUSE,
LEADS.**

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal — Mrs. DE LA MOTTE.

Mrs. NELSON FOLEY, E. & Land.

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.

Entire charge taken of girls whose parents are abroad.

Tennis, Riding, Swimming, large Playing Field for Hockey. Recreation Room 30 ft. long. Good References.

EXMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Occupies a sheltered position on the E. side, 22 m. from Exeter. It is a pretty watering-place with considerable natural attractions. The climate is remarkable for its equability—cool in summer and comparatively warm in winter. A pleasantly situated residential town, health resort, and hunting centre, with a south-west aspect, sheltered from the East and North. Elevation from sea-level to 600 ft. Water-supply good. Drainage modern. Beach sandy." *Sunshine* (1924), 1 7/8 hrs. Pop. 22,626.

BOYS. ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF GENTLEMEN

Headmaster - - H. A. FALKNER.

Assisted by Competent Staff

Boys (7 to 14 years old) prepared for Public School Scholarships, Osborne College, and University Local Exams.

Accom.—To enable Boys to make best use of their abilities.

Curriculum.—Embraces all essentials for thorough, sound Course of Instruction.

School Buildings.—Modern. Sanitation perfect. Grounds, 4 acres.

Regular Physical Culture and Recreation. Swimming. Carpentry. Cadet Corps.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad. *Fees.*—24 to 27 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

SOUTHLANDS SCHOOL.

"YAIRFIELD" and "BROOKHURST"

Principal—

The MRS. JESSIE and FANNY VINTER, M.A., and Miss ANSTON E. FEAVER.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

Large houses in own grounds, facing sea.

Preparation for Universities if desired.

Illustrated Prospectus from the Principals.

EWELL.

(Herts.) 2 1/2 miles N. of Epsom and 26 miles S.W. of London in Surrey. L & S W Ry. Is a high-class residential district. Pop. 3,807.

BOYS.

PARKSIDE SCHOOL.

Principal - A. VAUGHAN PUTT, M.A. Oxon.

Late Assistant Master Tonbridge School and Arnold House School, Maidens, North Wales.

PREPARATORY FOR ETON AND OTHER PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND FOR OSBORNE.

School stands in its own grounds of 12 acres. Exceptionally healthy country district, half hour rail from London. Large, airy rooms. Special attention to diet. Unlimited number of pupils. Personal and individual attention.

Crickets, Tennis, Football, Riding.

Fees.—200 guineas per annum.

FAKENHAM.

Within easy reach of Cromer, 10 miles from the sea. Stands on northern slope of the Wensum Valley on a fine gravel soil. The air is bracing and town well supplied with pure water.

GIRLS.

HANNINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss TUTHILL.

Course of Instruction.—Religious Knowledge, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition and Literature, History, Geography, Mathematics, Resident French Teacher. Preparation for Associated Board and Trinity College of Music.

Health and Comfort specially studied. School life rendered as happy and home-like as possible. *Entire charge of Children whose Parents are abroad.*

Fees.—Inclusive of English, French and Music, 20 guineas per term.

FAVERSHAM.

(Kent). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Faversham is built on ground gradually rising from Faversham Creek. Subsoil contains brick earth and chalk, and below these gravel. Rainfall about 24 inches. Climate mild, not so bracing as sea-coast. Water-supply and sewerage good."

BOYS.

Founded 1897

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL.

Headmaster - - - H. KITTO, M.A.

GOOD EDUCATION, AT MODERATE COST FOR THE MANY OF PROFESSIONAL MEN &c. Recognised as efficient by Board of Education. MANY SUCCESSSES.

School Premises.—Modern, in a tree grounds very healthy. School record: Gymnasium, Workshop, Laboratory, Rifle Club and Range, Lawn. Leaving Scholarships. Every provision for outdoor recreation.

Fees.—£45 (Board), Tuition, £12-£15 (according to age) per annum.

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 Eisted School.*)

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 200 Boys (5 to 19 yrs.).

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 Range, Gymnasium, Five Courts: Carpenter's Shop, Laboratories, Swimming Bath, Library, Reading Room, Chapel, Offices, Training Corps. Sanitation excellent. *Fees.*—£40-£50.

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 water-supply is constant and the water exceedingly pure. 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. *Manabina* (1914), 1,000 hrs. A fashionable holiday resort, residential town, and cruise Channel packet station, close to Shortcliffe Camp. One and a half hours from London, modern Folkestone stands on a lofty cliff or the Kentish coast facing the Straits of Dover.

BOYS

PENFILLAN HOUSE.

Mr. N. E. TOKE (B.A. Lond.)
and

Mr. H. WHYTE (B.A. Oxon.)
(1st Class Honours in Class. Mods. and Lat. Hex.,
late Open Classical Scholar Univ. Coll.)

Prepare a limited number of Pupils for
ARMY, INDIAN POLICE & UNIVERSITIES.
Terms moderate. List of Successes on
application.

FELTONFLEET, SKORNFLEET ROAD

Principal—
H. B. JEFFERY, B.A. (Cambs.)
Preparatory for Public Schools and Royal
Navy. Ages 7 to 14.
Situation.—Close to the Looe in the highest
and healthiest part of Folkestone. Faces south
4 acres playing fields, and asphalt playground.
Recent successes include 11 Scholarships, 4
Naval Cadetships.
Individual attention assured. Sanitation
certified perfect.
Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis, Swimming,
Riding, Gymnastics, Drilling.
Fees—£20 to £30 a term.

GIRLS

THE DOWNS.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal—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. Indi-
vidual attention.
Preparation for usual Examinations.
Hockey, Basket-ball, Tennis, Croquet, Swim-
ming. Games Field.

Entire charge of children from abroad.
Fees from one guinea per term.

GOSBERTON, LINC.

The neighbourhood of Gosberton (½ 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 the last two years.

GIRLS

GOSBERTON HALL COLLEGE, NEAR SPALDING

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Stands in own grounds of 25 acres. 1½ miles
from Gosberton Station. 1½ miles from Spalding.
Pupils may be prepared for various Public
Exams. 100 per cent. and 25 Honours successes
gained last year. All usual accomplishments.
A happy home life. Cycling, Swimming, Driving,
and Games. Entire charge taken when desired.
Apply for illustrated Prospectus to the
Principal—Mrs. H. E. HARRISON.
English Mistress Miss CASE, M.A. (Birmingham);
French „ Miss BURLEIGH, Diplôme (Paris);
and other qualified Teachers.

GRANTHAM.

A municipal borough and market town in South
Lincolnshire, the second largest of the English
counties in point of size, is situated at an alti-
tude of 200 feet 2½ miles S.W. of Lincoln and
20 miles from London, G.N. Railway Technical
Institute and School of Science. Pop. 20,000.

BOYS

THE KING'S SCHOOL

(SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S SCHOOL)

Headmaster—Rev. C. B. NICHOLL, M.A.,
Queen's College, Cambridge.

Buildings.—Unrestricted on modern principles.
Extensive boarding accommodation. Science,
Lecture Room (Chemical and Physical Labo-
ratories), 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 Gym-
nastics.

Entire charge of boys from abroad.

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—“The
distinguishing features of the climate of Harro-
gate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity,
and abundant sunshine. The mortality is and
always has been remarkably low.” Sunshine
(1914) 1,400 hours. Pop. 23,700.

BOYS

OLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate.
Playing Fields 12 acres.

Special arrangements for Anglo-Indian and
Colonial Pupils.

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal—
J. WALTER TUTTALL, Esq., N. 20.

GUILDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on River Way, 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 makes it a first class residential centre. Climate is mild and rainfall low. Purest (municipal) water-supply, and modern sewerage system. Guildford, 20-250 ft. above sea-level, with a north-west aspect is a fashionable residential town 30 miles south west of London. The Castle, erected in the eleventh century, and now in ruins, is surrounded by a beautiful public garden, and there are pleasure gardens in the town in which military bands play Golf, 18-hole courses for ladies and gentlemen. L & S W Ry, L.B. & N. Ry, and S.E. & C. Ry. Pop. 23,800.

GIRLS**MONTANA,
LONDON ROAD**

Principal - Mrs. GERTRUDE BENEY WILLIS
RESIDENTIAL PUPILS ONLY

Premises - Detached. Lovely Garden, 3 Tennis Lawns.

School Courses includes Religious Instruction, all English subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Drawing (class including Needlework).

Aim - To encourage high sense of duty thoroughness of work habits of unselfishness and courtesy.

Art Needlework, Cooking, Dressmaking, Pottery, Italian and Handicrafts can be arranged.

Fees - 25 guineas per term.

GIRLS**TORMEAD.**

Principal - Miss BURNBIDE CLAYTON

Assisted by efficient Resident and Visiting Staff

Premises well built standing in own grounds of 64 acres. Sand and gravel soil.

General household is run on the lines of a well ordered home.

Individuality of each girl encouraged in its natural development.

Standard of work high. Special attention to Music, Modern Languages and Physical Exercises.

Tennis, Net Ball, Golf, Riding.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

GIRLS**POYLE CROFT,
EPPON ROAD**

Principal - The Misses MIDDLEY

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF
GENTLEMEN

School Courses includes all English subjects, Mathematics, French, Drawing, Music, Drill, Nature Study, Needlework.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR SMALL BOYS.

Terms on application.

HEREFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On a gravel subsoil, 25 ft. above sea-level Hereford affords a climate with a happy medium, neither too cold and frosty, nor too relaxing. Water supply and drainage good." Pop. 25,500.

GIRLS**CARFAX SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
CARFAX HEREFORD**

Headmistress - Mrs. PAUL CHAPMAN
(Newnham College, Cambridge)

Diploma in Italian Literature of the
University of Bologna

Wife of Physician undertaking special care of delicate girls.

Sound Education on modern lines, combined with a good deal of Handwork, Sewing, Cooking, Lace-making, &c. French and German continually taught. French Preparatory House stands on a hill in 3 acres of ground.

Fees moderate and inclusive.

HERNE BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Herne Bay has been described by the Registrar-General as 'the healthiest seaside resort in England.' The death rate is exceedingly low, and its climatic conditions are such that, while its winters are mild, the hot weather during the summer time is tempered by the cooling breezes from the North Sea. Analysis of the water proves the same to be of the very highest degree of purity and without any trace of contamination. The drainage of the town is new. Herne Bay in every way suited as a resort for either educational health, or residential purposes. Pop. 7,700.

GIRLS**WESTOLIFF HOUSE,
ST GEORGE'S TERRACE**

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES

Principal - Miss KELLETT, L.L.A.

Course of Instruction - Religious Knowledge, English Language and Literature, History (Geography), French, Latin, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Science, class including Needlework, Drawing. Pupils prepared usual Examinations.

Special attention Foreign Languages, Music and Art.

Elder girls taught Cooking, Housewifery, Hygiene, First Aid and Dressmaking at needlework changes.

Swedish Physical Drill, Swimming, Games.
Fees - From 25 guineas per term (exclusive of extras).

GIRLS**ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL,
BELTING**

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Headmistress -

Miss J. C. M. TILLOT (Westfield College)

Situation. - On top of hill half a mile from Herne Bay. Open and picturesque position. Excellent health record. Sea bathing and sports.

Thorough modern education combined with advantages of comfortable, refined home. Conducted on Public School principle. Individual attention. Preparation for usual Examinations.

Entire charge pupils from abroad.

Fees - 17 to 25 guineas per term.

HOVE,

3½ m. from London (I.R. & C. Ry.), is a fashionable residential resort, built on a gentle slope at foot of South Downs on south coast of Sussex, immediately adjoining Brighton on the west, many advantages enjoyed by the latter town being equally applicable to Hove. *Numb.* 1924, 1,267. *Pop.* 48,573.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Hove is singularly dry and fresh, being open to the bare Downs on the north and the sea on the south. There is nearly always a good breeze, which in fine weather blows off the sea by day and off the Downs at night, thus preventing any feeling of oppressive heat or intense cold. London's foggy days are generally fine and sunny at Hove. It is specially recommended for those suffering from overwork or too active life in a busy town and as a bracing change from the damp climate of the south-west of England. The humidity of the air is as low as 50 to 60 per cent. In the summer, the ground dries rapidly after rain."

GIRLS

SHREWSBURY HOUSE SCHOOL,

BRUNSWICK PLACE.

Senior and Junior Divisions.

Languages, Art, Science (Lantern Lectures), Music, Cookery, Dressmaking, Hockey, Tennis, Riding, Driving, Swimming.

Highly qualified Staff of Resident English, French, and German Mistresses. Visiting Masters from London and Brighton.

Special fees for outdoor daughters.

Telephone, 2654 Hove.

Illustrated prospectus on application to—

The Misses NORMAN.

GIRLS ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE,

22, WILBURY ROAD.

Principal—

Miss CADWALLADER (Ladies' Coll., Oboltenham).

Miss MARSHALL (Newnham Coll., Cam.).

Miss L. E. CADWALLADER, B.A. (Lond. Univ.).

Affords Gentlemen's Daughters high class modern Education. Individual physical mental capacities studied. *Curriculum* Comprehensive includes Religious Knowledge (Church of England), French, German (resident Foreign teachers), Music—Highly qualified Assistants and Visiting Masters. *Orchestra*—Premier—Commodious detached. Sanitation perfect. Close to Sea, healthiest part. *Playing Field*—Tennis, Cricket, &c. *Gymnasium*, Riding, Swimming, Cycling.

GIRLS

ST. CATHERINE'S SCHOOL,

32, THE DRIVE, HOVE.

Principal—Miss WALTON.

(Nine years Assistant Mistress and Head of the Training Department for Teachers at the Exeter High School for Girls.)

Aim—To give thorough education on modern lines. Special attention paid to spoken French. Music, Education, Physical Culture and Outdoor Games, Tennis, and Lacrosse.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Higher Local Examinations. Many distinctions gained.

Entrance charge Pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—From 6 guineas per annum.

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 sand, 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.* 521. G. E. Ry.

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 2½ acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy open-air life. Games and Physical Training carefully organised. Large staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 48. *ages* 7 to 14. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, scheme of work &c. on application.

BOYS LYDGATE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Headmaster—R. A. A. BERSFORD, M.A.

(Formerly Scholar Selwyn College, Cambridge).

Boys prepared from 7 to 14½ for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams at Public Schools and Osborne.

Thoroughly wide comprehensive SCHOOL CURR-ENSE. Impartially attached ENGLISH generally. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. GOMETRY, GEOGRAPHY. MODERN LANGUAGES.

Carpentry, Physical Drilling, Games, Bicycle Ride, Photography, Expeditions, Air-Ride Club. EXCELLENT STRENGTH for Health on cliffs overlooking sea. Pure water. Good drainage. (classrooms, Dormitories, Bathroom, Playroom, light, lofty, well ventilated, warmed.

BOYS

WESTHOLME.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

House overlooks Playing Field, Tennis Court, and Gymnasium. Curriculum comprehensive and valued to ensure all round education. Great importance attached English subjects generally. Small classes permit much individual attention. Resident instructor for Gymnastics, Boxing, Single Stick, and Games. Additional recreations: Tennis, Croquet, Gardening, Sea-bathing, and Riding (if desired). No day boys. Moderate Fees. Illustrated prospectus from Headmaster—L. CATHERINE WILSON, M.A. (Tenn. Coll., Camb.).

HITCHIN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Hitchin, Herts. 32 m. from London, G. E. Rly. A busy market town in the centre of an agricultural district noted for its rural attractions and healthy record, residential portion on eminence 30 ft. above sea-level." Pop. 22,925.

GIRLS
GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
HITCHIN

Headmistress, Miss J. E. GOSNELL, B.A. (Lond.)

The Curriculum embraces the ordinary English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Science, Art, and Music. The teaching is thorough and on modern methods. Preparation for Examinations.

By music and organised Games. Premises healthily situated 320 feet above sea level, specially designed to meet all latest requirements. Good Playing Field and Gardens. Boarders received by the Headmistress. Excellent accommodation.

Fees.—£45 to £60 per annum.

KINGSWEAR

(Devon) the terminus of the branch line which runs through Torquay, is situated on the east side of the Dart (described as the English Rhine) on a wooded hill standing well out into the river opposite Dartmouth, with which it is connected by ferry.

BOYS
RIDLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principal

Rev. E. C. BAYLIS, M.A. (Cantab.) F.R.G.S.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Staff.

Magnificently situated at mouth of River Dart, 150 feet above sea.

Object.—To prepare boys for entrance to Public Schools and Royal Navy.

(Cricket, Football, Bathing, Boating, Sailing (sloop cutter), Fishing, under careful supervision.

Fees.—80-100 guineas per annum.

Special care of children from India and Ceylon.

LEATHERHEAD

(Surrey), 28 miles from London. Situated on the River Mole. A fine range of Downs extends along the east side, thus contributing, with numerous other advantages, to make the town a healthy and very desirable residential resort.

GIRLS
LEATHERHEAD COURT.
A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS

Principal - Miss TULLIS.

Premises.—A fine Modern Country Mansion, with ample accommodation. Private drainage, laundry, and electric light installation.

STAFF OF SWISS RESIDENT MISTRESS AND EIGHTEEN LONDON VISITING PROFESSORS.

Regular lessons on the History of Art, Music, etc., with illustrative visits to town.

Daily Drill, Eurythmics, Riding, Fencing, Lacrosse, Tennis, Handwork. Lectures on Literature, History, Science, Art, and Music. School Orchestra.

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Lee-on-the-Solent possesses a south-west aspect, a climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny, gravel soil, excellent water-supply. The salt content of the sea water is such as to give the water properties strength giving to growing children, and is beneficial for chest complaints."

BOYS
ENGINEERING.
SEAFIELD PARK COLLEGE,
ORFOTON-ON-THE-SOLENT, FAREHAM, HANTS.

A Residential College specially equipped for preparing the Novice of the directing classes for the profession of an Engineer, and for giving a Mathematical, Mechanical, and Practical Education.

Candidates are also prepared for the Junior classes and for Woolwich.

The College is affiliated to the London University for Examination purposes.

Address: The Master of Seafield,

W. ARTHUR RIX, M.A. (Cantab.)

LEICESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"The county town of Leicester is situated on the River, a tributary of the Trent. The total area of the borough is 8,000 acres and the portion built upon extends about three miles in each direction. The altitude varies from over 900 feet to 500 feet above sea level. It is a very healthy town, the general death-rate being remarkably low. Infant mortality, which was at one time excessive, has been greatly reduced in the last decade."

GIRLS
GRANVILLE SCHOOL FOR
GIRLS.

Headmistress, Miss RICH, M.A. (Oxfor.), Member of Granville College, Oxford.

Stand in good position in the healthiest suburb of Leicester, facing Victoria Park (50 acres), with a view of Charnwood Forest.

Aim.—To impart knowledge by systematic teaching on approved lines, secure an interest in reading, cultivate taste, encourage self-reliance, and generally develop faculties of the girls and fit them for the duties of everyday life.

Natural Science. Swedish Gymnastics. Domestic Subjects.

Fees.—25 guineas per term.

BOYS AND GIRLS
CHARNWOOD.

KINDERGARTEN AND JUNIOR SCHOOL, NOTLEY PLAIN.

Headmistress—Miss E. BRAGINTON.

On the outskirts of Charnwood Forest, midway between Leicester and Loughborough.

Subjects of Instruction.—Scripture, Nature Study, Recitation, Geography, French, Singing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Literature, English Grammar and Composition, Gymnastics.

Boarding Fees.—15 guineas per term.

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 (corrected) death-rate for the past five years is as 9 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."

Malvern is an inland watering-place and a pretty residential town consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. Assembly rooms (high class bands and) theatrical companies, free library, gentlemen's club tennis bowls, croquet, golf links (9 and 18 holes), separate clubs for ladies and gentlemen. Pop. 8,105

BOYS

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, Five 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.

BOYS

THE PRIORY.

(Boarders only)

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL
NAVY

Individual attention (University Masters
Certificated Governors for the smaller Boys)

The Priory stands in beautiful grounds of over
6 acres. Elevation, 400 feet Private Laundry

Gymnasium (resident Sergeant-Instructor),

Swedish Drill (daily Boxing, Swimming, Shooting)

Practical Carpentry taught by expert Boys

1 House, (Garden, &c.)

Fee—25 guineas a term inclusive

For Prospectus and series of views, apply

HEADMASTER.

BOYS AND GIRLS

WYCHOREST.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER 11

GIRLS UNDER 15

Headmistress

Miss VELL

Premises—In own grounds gas foot stove

sea-level; sheltered from East and North

Wind—Thorough Education in happy sur-

roundings to train character, inculcate self-

control, develop thinking powers, encourage

intelligent, pleasurable interest in work

Education—Religious Instruction, English,

French, Latin, Nature Study, Mathematics,

Part-Singing, Art Training, Drill, Eurythmics,

Drawing, Carpentry, Handwork, Swimming,

Scout Corps under Scoutmaster.

Fee—30 guineas per term.

GIRLS

THE ABBEY, MALVERN WELLS

The School consists of Senior House and Pre-
paratory House, standing very high in large
grounds, every modern convenience and comfort

Strong teaching staff, every facility offered to
older girls who wish to specialise

Several open Scholarships taken by pupils

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
Fraulein DOEZEK

GIRLS

MALVERN COLLEGIATE
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal—Mrs. GARNER

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign
Resident Mistresses

Object—To provide complete Modern Educa-
tion at moderate fees and give Pupils a Mother's
careful training.

Course of Study—All usual subjects, Physical
Culture, Department Drilling, Needlework
Games. Special facilities for French. High
average for successes at usual Examinations

Premises—In own extensive grounds

Entire charge where Parents are abroad

Fee—25 to 30 guineas per term

LLANDUDNO, N. WALES

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"The cli-
mate of Llandudno possesses many advantages
for the invalid, and the air is fresh and pure. The
temperature Winter months equable and com-
paratively warm. High amount of sunshine. Fog
and snow seldom seen. Pop. 20,000."

BOYS

TAN-Y-BRYN.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FOR BOYS OF 7 TO 14 YEARS, PREPAR-
ING 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, Water Bathing, Ex-
ercises

Fee—20 to 30 guineas per term

LYTHAM

(Lancs.) The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Climate mild, water supply pure and abundant, beach sandy, drainage modern, handstand, pavilions, steamers, sea-bathing." *Leaky Lytham.* Residential district suitable for lung, heart, and rheumatic patients. Pop. 6,442.

BOYS LYTHAM COLLEGE.

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL.

Aim — To prepare Boys thoroughly for Commercial or Professional life.

Sunny climate, breezing 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.

Illustrated Prospectus, &c.

Principal — JOHN E. WATTESON, F.R.G.S.

MARGATE

(Kent.) The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Nearly three thousand children are sent yearly to Margate for their education. The chief reason for the world wide reputation of Margate as a health resort appears to be its dry, bracing climate, it has the smallest rainfall in England. Hours of sunshine (1924) 1,807. Pop. 27,025."

GIRLS. QUEEN'S SCHOOL.

9, 10, & 11, BALBY SQUARE OLYMPIA VILLAGE

Principal — Mrs. J. W. WALTON, L.L.A.

To give Girls Useful, Liberal Education of Highest Class.

General Course includes all usual branches. *Music* special feature. Needlework thoroughly taught. Dreammaking Class.

List of Successes at Public Examinations.
Hockey, Tennis, Croquet, Cycling, Swimming, Gymnastics, Physical Training.

Inclusive fee for Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Backward or delicate Pupils receive individual care. Climatic conditions exceptionally favourable.

Fee — £25

MORETON

(Gloucestershire.) The parish of Moreton is on the borders of Oxford, Worcester, Warwick, and Gloucestershire 400 feet above sea-level on gravel soil in a breezing and healthy climate from Paddington. 6 W. Railway, 2½ miles.

GIRLS.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE.

Mrs. and Miss PHILLO

Receive 24 girls (8-18 years) for LIBERAL and THOROUGH EDUCATION. Individual teaching and training ensured.

Course of Instruction includes English, Physical Culture, French, Drawing, Needlework, Cooking, and Singing.

EXCELLENT SUCCESS at JUNE and FREENCH special attention to OXFORD, ALCANTARA, CHILDREN.

Each pupil's future position considered.
Pupils over 13 taught DOMESTIC DUTIES and Cooking. Household arrangements based on home principles. Unlimited Diet.
Basket Ball, Badminton, Tennis, and Croquet.

ORPINGTON

DOWN, near Orpington, Kent.

Down is 4 miles from Orpington, and 7 miles from Bromley (S. E. & C. Ry.). The air is particularly bracing, and the district (Garden of Kent) is well known to be one of the healthiest in England. Pop. 5,000.

GIRLS

DOWN HOUSE.

NEAR ORPINGTON

FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal — Miss OLIVE M. WILLIS, M.A.

Fully-equipped Teaching Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Aim — To train mind and body, equip every girl for her position. Individual character, abilities, physical requirements studied.

Curriculum — Thoroughly comprehensive embraces English Subjects, Languages, Art, Science, Mathematics, Dancing, Gymnastics.

Premises — Fine Country House, 23 acres for Recreation—Lacrosse, Cricket, Tennis Lawns. Sanitary arrangements excellent.

Fee — 50 guineas per term.

PAIGNTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Situated at the head of Torbay with forquay to the north and Brixham to the south Paignton has the bracing aspect of the east combined with the softening influence of the southern climates. Snow and frost rare. Sunshine (1924) 1,999 hrs."

GIRLS

ST. PETROX SCHOOL.

Principal — Miss WRIGHT

MODERN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

Premises — Detached, close to sea.

Aim — To train girls to become useful and cultivated members of society and to develop them evenly on all sides—moral, intellectual and physical.

School Course includes usual English subjects, Natural Science, French, Drawing, Plans, Needlework, Class Singing, and Drill.

Particularly suitable for children from India and the Colonies.

Fee — 25 to 24 guineas per term.

PARKSTONE

(Dorset.) The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Climate v. similar to Devonmouth, and owing to salt breezes is cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Admirably adapted to growing children, especially from hot countries."

BOYS

DANE COURT.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS OF 6-13 YEARS.

Principal — HUGH F. POOLEY, M.A.

(Rugby and University College Oxford).

Assisted by Competent Staff.

Situate in grounds, 2½ acres, with Playing Field, 3 acres sandy soil, large airy rooms.

Curriculum — 12 usual English subjects, Latin, Greek, Special French.

Practical Carpentering, Class Singing.

Preparation for Public School is and Oxfords.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis, Swimming.

Mrs. POOLEY takes charge younger boys. *Also* Lady Maitland.

Fee — 25 to 200 guineas per annum.

RAMSGATE

(Kent) The Medical Officer of Health writes—
"Ramsgate stands on the chalk and faces south. Its climate is equable, invigorating, and bracing; unmarred by sudden changes. In the summer the sun's rays are deliciously tempered by cool sea breezes. Fogs are practically unknown. The average annual rainfall is about 30 inches. The autumn months are characterized by long hours of bright sunshine." Pop. 29,473.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, RAMSGATE, KENT

Conducted by the Monks of St. Augustine's Benedictine Abbey, assisted by a staff of Lay Graduates. President—

Reverend **ABERT T. REEKWALD ROSE, O.S.B.**
The Course of Studies comprises Greek, Latin, English, French, German, and Italian, Science (Electricity and Chemistry), Mathematics, Elocution, Music, Drawing, Drilling, &c. Students prepared for the Universities and Professional Examinations, &c. The Abbey grounds adjoin those of the College, which is immediately opposite the sea. For particulars apply to the Right Rev. F. Abbott, President of the College, or to the Rev. the Vice-President, J. Anscombe Fox, O.S.B. Fees—£50, and for Pious Boarders, £100.

BOYS

WEST CLIFF.**PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

Principal—**R. FUGG JONES, M.A. (Oxon.)**, Exhibitioner, Jesus College, Oxford, Goldsmith Exhibitioner, Brown Medalist, Second Class Honours in Mathematics.

Premises—A acres of ground on West Cliff. Special lofty Classrooms and Dormitories. Curriculum—Designed to prepare boys for Entrance Examinations and Scholarships at Public Schools, Osborne Naval College, and for Professional Preliminary Examinations. Entire charge taken of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees—£10 to 25 guineas per term.

RIPON

(Yorkshire) The Medical Officer of Health writes—
"Ripon is about 200 feet above sea-level with a mild climate. 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. 8,222.

GIRLS

SKELLFIELD.**BOARDING SCHOOLS 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, Languages, Mathematics, Domestic subjects, Music, Art.

Each Girl given responsibilities. All have plenty of time to themselves. Reading encouraged.

Premises recently enlarged, 4 acres land, gravel soil. Sanitation perfect. Excellent health record. Games, Gymnastics, Library, Gardening. Illustrated Prospectus on application.

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. Abundant, cool, bracing and healthy. Particularly suitable for children. Pure water, and modern drainage." Pop. 18,112.

BOTH ST. ALBANS SCHOOL.

(Founded 1664.) (Royal Charter 1833)
Headmaster **E. MONTAGUE JONES, M.A. (Oxon.)**
With 20 Resident Masters.

Aim—Public School Education at modern rates.

Upper School—Classical and Professional, Modern and Engineering, Commercial.

Middle School—Junior School (boys 7-12). Preparation for Universities, Army, Navy, Civil Service, &c.

Boarders received into Headmaster's House, specially built high, healthy situation.

Playing Fields (6 acres), Gymnasium, Labourer's Workshop, Officers' Training Corps, Rifle Range, Open and Covered Playgrounds.

Fees—£27 to 53 guineas per annum.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"In sunniest corner of England. Bright sunshine averages about 2,500 hours. Great immunity from fog. Climate equable and moderately bracing, mild in winter, cool in summer."

GIRLS' WINCHESTER HOUSE**SCHOOL.****"THE HIGHLANDS," ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.**

Principal (Miss AGNES BOOTH).
Principals (Miss LILIAN STRATTON, 8 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 older pupils.

Examinations prepared for. Premises—Modern, in 3 acres grounds, elevated situation (gravel) electric light, sanitation combined. Gymnasium 3 acres for games and athletic movements, croquet, fencing, riding, cycling. Fees—From £60 a year. Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

SIDCUP.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Sidcup contains all the essentials of a healthy residential locality, very low death rate, gravel subsoil, average elevation 120 ft., excellent water-supply, main drainage." Pop. 6,777.

BOYS

SIDCUP HALL.**Principal—**

S. FARNFIELD, F.R.S.
Rev. A. S. FARNFIELD, M.A. (Cambr.)
A. J. FARNFIELD, M.A. (Cambr.)

High class Boarding and Day School conducted on Public School lines for Sons of Gentlemen.

Elizabethan mansion, 200 feet above sea level, 25 acres grounds. Fully-equipped Gymnasium, Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Chemical, Scientific, and Commercial sides, Senior and Junior Departments.

Special attention Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Science. Games sharply provided for. Fees—From 25 guineas per annum.

SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 5,368. On the Sussex coast, 5½ m. from London, between Brighton and Hastbourne I.B. & S.C. Ry. Climate of Seaford is equable, but tracing 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. Golf, two clubs, each with gentlemen's links (18 holes) and ladies' course."

BOYS
NEWLANDS,
SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(Keeble 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
organized. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs. Hay Grant takes special and personal
care of the health and comfort of the boys.

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 arrange-
ments certified perfect. Usual Curriculum.
Religious 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.

SOUTHBOURNE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The air is
fresh and pure, the climate equable, and the
combination of inland and sea makes it a
beautiful as well as a health-giving resort."
The quiet little place is the eastern extension
of Bournemouth but more bracing."

GIRLS
KING'S OLIFFE.

ROME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF
GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Miss L. WOTTON.

Building detached, on gravel soil. Near Sea.
School Course includes Divinity, English,
Latin, French, Mathematics, Theory and
Harmony of Music, Class Singing, Drawing, and
Painting.

Pupils prepared for usual Examinations.
Successes gained in London Matriculation and
Piano Examinations, B.A.M. and R.C.M.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Croquet, Swedish
Gym.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial pupils.

SOUTH MOLTON.

(Devon). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The district is hilly, the climate bracing. The geological formations are millstone grit and sandstone. Rainfall about 40 inches. Old people, those returning from the tropics, and children do well in this climate." Pop. 2,792.

BOYS.
WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev. E. O. HARRIS, M.A.

School—Founded in 1898 by the late Earl
Portsmouth and Prebendary Brereton. A Public
School for Professional and Middle-class people.
Moderate Fees.

Annex—To prepare Boys for Professional and
Commercial Careers.

Situation—Entirely rural, elevation 550 ft.
Most healthy.

Building—Suitably adapted for 120 Boys
(Boarders).

Athletics—Encouraged. 20 acres Officers'
Training Corps.

India and Colonies—Boys met. Entire charge
undertaken.

SOUTHPORT.

(Lancs). 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. The 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."

BOYS
SOUTHPORT MODERN
SCHOOL.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.

In a most beautiful and healthy seaside town.
Splendid buildings specially constructed for
scholastic purposes. Hygienic arrangements
perfect. Excellent staff. Individual attention.
Boys prepared for Business or Professional Life,
and for the Universities. Numerous Honours
and Distinctions at Examinations. Physical
Culture, Games, Swimming Club, Cadet Company.

Principal—

Major J. O. UNDERWOOD, A.C.F., F.R.C.M.

GIRLS
STONEYOFT,
BIRKDALE.

Principal—
Miss DAVIES and Miss E. DAVIES, L.I.A.

Eight Resident Mistresses and several
Visiting Teachers.

Premises—Specially designed and built every
modern hygienic requirement.

Curriculum—Scripture, usual English sub-
jects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Natural
Science, Drawing, Sewing, Music, and Gym-
nastics. Thorough and lasting educational
work done. Four girls who proceeded direct from
school to College three years ago graduated in
Honours at various Universities last year: Hockey,
Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Boxing, Riding.

Fees—£8 to 20 guineas per term.

SOUTHSEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"South-
mouth, including Southsea, is largely patronised
as a health resort. The town is exceptionally
light, sunny, and salubrious in appearance. The
climate is specially beneficial in cases of asthma,
tubercular affections, and to delicate children."

**GIRLS. ST. HILORED'S,
GRANWATER PARK.**

**HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF
GENTLEMEN**

Principal - Miss PAYNE.
(Assisted by highly-qualified Mistresses and
Visiting Professors.)

Receives a limited number of resident pupils to
whom she offers all the advantages of a thorough
modern education combined with careful training
and the comforts of a refined home.

Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge
Locals, College of Preceptors, Royal Drawing
Society, and Royal College of Music examinations.

Fees - £50 per annum.

STANMORE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Stan-
more, in Middlesex 13½ m. from London,
occupies an elevated, healthy position in a dis-
trict which offers excellent residential attrac-
tions to city men. There are many fine country
seats in the vicinity." Pop. 1,800.

GIRLS. "WOODLANDS."

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - Miss COWPER.

Assisted by strong Resident Staff and Visiting
Professors.

Provides—Country Residences in 4 acres
ground, every convenience, high elevation.

Aims—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.

Subjects Taught—Gymnastics, Swedish
Drill, Out-door Games and Recreation
Entire charge where parents abroad

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Climate
intermediate between that of north of England
and the south coast, and particularly suitable
for elderly people and children. The town offers
a choice of elevation, rainfall moderate."

GIRLS. THE FIRS.

SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

Principal - Mrs. CAMERON STUART

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Staff.

The School Courses provide all usual subjects
for Modern Education. Special attention given
to Music, Art, Literature, Languages, Health
and Good studies. British and European
Residences.

School House—Fine modern mansion in own
grounds, 6 acres, gravel soil.

Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, Boating, Swimming,
Riding.

Special provision for Oriental and Foreign
Pupils.

Fees—£50 to £70.

TAUNTON

(Somerset). The Medical Officer of Health writes—"The town of Taunton is situated in the centre of a wide and beautiful valley. The climate is mild, the rainfall low, average 27 inches per annum. There is an excellent water-supply. The town is well sewered. The death rate is low." Pop. 20,000.

BOYS. KING'S COLLEGE.

Headmaster - Rev F H GEORGE, M A
(late Scholar, Jesus College, Cambridge)

Situation, 1¼ m. from Taunton Station.
Open and remarkably healthy.

Grounds 23 acres. Open-air Swimming Bath.
Buildings include big School, Laboratory,
Lecture Room, Library, Reading room, Chapel.
Dormitories face South.

School conducted on principles of the old
Public Schools of the Church of England.

Officers' Training Corps.

Preparation for all Examinations and for Com-
mercial Life.

Fees—£20 per annum inclusive.

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Sunshine,
equality 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." Sunshine (1904),
3,596 hours. Pop. 2,772.

GIRLS. THE TUDORS.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH HIGH-CLASS HOME
SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN**

Principal—
MADAME and MADemoiselle MARBOT
(Diplomés)

Assisted by Certificated English Resident
Mistresses.

Courses of Studies—All usual Subjects for
Good General Education. Specialities French,
Music, Art, Needlework.

Made by Certificated Mistress. Daily practice
under supervision.

Usual Examinations prepared for.

Entire charge of Pupils from abroad.

Inclusive Fees from 15 guineas a term.

GIRLS. LAURISTON HALL.

Principal - Miss E. VIGGARS,
Miss E. VIGGARS.

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 on fully supervised. Dancing special
feature. Older pupils receive Home-
science course, including Housekeeping, Book keeping,
Reading, Cooking, and Laundry work.

Idea for delicate children or those who have
been born in tropical climates.

Fees—25-35 guineas yearly term.

THAMES, GREENHITHE,

Kent, 20½ m from London. S.E. & C. Ry. On River Thames, 2½ m north-east of Dartford. Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier in the *Arctus* and *Terror* sailed from Greenhithe June 26th, 1845.

BOYS.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

K.N.S. "WORMSTER" (off Greenhithe Keel) Est. 1855. *Incroyable*

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 Military and Physical Drill. Two years on the *Wormster* counts as one year's sea service.

Terms 60 guineas per annum.
For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—
The Secretary 72, MARK LANE LONDON E.C.

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"35 miles from London. Charming situation in the neighbourhood of Elyan beauty. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Excellent and abundant water-supply. Its popularity as a place of residence and health resort now depends upon its situation, soil, surroundings, and climatic advantages, coupled with its easy accessibility to London 350 acres of common in centre of town, over 300 ft above sea level." Pop 35,597.

GIRLS.

NEWTON HOUSE.

Principals - Misses MELVILLE & RITCHIE.

Situated highest, healthiest part of Tunbridge Wells. Sanitary arrangements guaranteed perfect. Thorough ventilation. Large, lofty rooms. Sound modern education, English, Foreign Languages, Needlework. Advanced courses under high class Masters by arrangement.

Limit (25) ensures advantage, individual supervision, homelike family life and moral training. Great attention physical well being.

Religious training on definite Church principles utmost importance. Highest references. Specially recommended Anglo-Indian, Orphan, or Destitute Girls.

BOYS.

LITTLEBOURNE. TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Headmaster - J. C. COOPER.

(Late Headmaster of Porter's Grammar School, Sherbourne)

Receives a few Gentlemen's Sons to prepare for the Universities, Army, or Public Scholarships.

Individual attention and Home Comforts.

List of successful candidates on application.

WALMER

(Kent. Pop 4,347. S.E. & C. Ry. 2½ 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.

BOYS.

UPTON SCHOOL. RIFFLE VALE.

Principal - C. E. CHERRILL.

Situation - 1 mile from Sea.

Grounds - 27 acres, including tennis lawns, playing fields, paddocks, stable, kitchen garden.

Ann - Trian 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 30 Boarders, no day boys received.

Fees - 75-90 guineas.

WATFORD.

Horshamshire. The Medical Officer of Health writes,—"Principally residential, situated in valley of the Colne, 27 m from London. Stands high upon gravel soil, possessing a healthy climate and bracing air, abundant pure water supply and modern drainage." A market-town which has during recent years developed into a prosperous and populous town, the largest in the county, with excellent facilities of all kinds. Pop. 40,939.

GIRLS.

CORRAN,

WATFORD, Herts.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Under the management of

Miss E. H. WHISHAW, M.A. (Lond.),

and

Miss E. B. SIMPSON (House Mistress).

With well-qualified Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses from London.

Thorough Education and Preparation for Universities.

Gravel soil, bracing air. Airy Classrooms and

Dormitories, large hall for Gymnasium, field for games.

BOYS.

SHIRLEY HOUSE.

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Headmaster - R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A.

(Cambridge).

Boys received from 6 to 14.

Main Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods).

School House in own grounds. Playing Field.

Carpenters' Shop. Specially designed Chess

Rooms. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill.

Swedish and Military Swimming, Rifle Range.

School Games a speciality.

Capable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's supervision.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

Telephone, 429 Watford.

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 the highest Secondary Education in Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages and Classics to boys staying above 15 years old and prepares them for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Professional or Industrial Careers. Arrangements made for boys from the Colonies. Accommodation for 300.

Headmaster's House accommodates 70 Senior Boarders—eligible after 15th 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.

Fees for Boarders, 35 guineas per annum.

WELLINGTON

(Sumner). The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Urban district, north-west side. Blackdown Hills. River Tone below 1700 drainage, and sewerage good. Water supply from Tregun rocks, excellent. Rainfall, 31 inches. Town built on marl and sandstone. Climate mild, but not overbearing. This clean, healthy town from which the Iron Duke derived his title is attractively laid out with a fine public athletic ground. The district affords good hunting, the links of the Langford Heathfield Club provide for the golfer." Pop 7,400.

BOYS

WELLINGTON SCHOOL, SOMERSET.

Headmaster - GEORGE CORNER, M.A.
A MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL. MODERATE FEES.
IN BEAUTIFUL SOMERSET.

First-class health record. School built on sandstone.

Coaching for Army, Navy, and Professions.
Engineering School. Officers' Training Corps. Good results. Consistently successful in winning University scholarships. Wrangler in last year's list. First-class class rooms and laboratories. Electric light throughout. Fine Athletic Ground, Pavilion, and Excellent Swimming Bath.
For Fees and Prospectus, apply—
HEADMASTER, Wellington School, Somerset.

GIRLS

BLACKDOWN SCHOOL, The Grange.

Principal—Miss BROOKS and Miss HYNDMAN.
Assisted by thoroughly qualified English and Foreign Masters.

Premises consist of two modern houses standing in own grounds. Tennis, Croquet Lawns, Hockey Field.

Also—Christian Education School Training to ensure thoroughness and careful grounding of every individual pupil. School worked on High School lines.

Preparation usual Examinations, Physical Training.

Entire charge pupils from abroad.
Fees from 20 to 25 guineas per term.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Bristol Channel covering the southern slopes of Worlebury, and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot. Well protected from cold northerly winds by the Weston Worle ridge, it is open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean, which tend to produce an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year. Difficult to find any where else in England. Favoured with a dry sub-sol, and a high sunbake record (4,222 hours in 1924), and remarkably free from infectious diseases the town is admirably suited for invalids and delicate children."

A Somerset holiday resort and watering-place with ample opportunities for marine excursions. Its piers are among its chief attractions. Spacious asphalted promenade, protected by sea wall, extends for a mile. Pop 23,225.

BOYS

ETONHURST

Founded 1877

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OR GENTLEMEN

(Between ages of 4 and 15).

Mr. GEORGE E. WOLLEN, M.A.
(Formerly of Stratheden, Blankneth).

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.

GIRLS

THE WHITE HOUSE.

(Formerly Charlton, Ellenborough Park.)

HIGH CLASS SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

Principal - Miss CRUNDALL,
assisted by fully qualified staff.

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MOTOR WORKS AND GARAGE. ARTHUR MULLINER (LONDON), LTD. Also at 58-60, Gillingham Street, London, S.W. Official repairers Automobile Club. Inspection Pits, Petrol, Accessories. Specialises in Motor Body Design. Highest-class workmanship. Catalogues on application. Extensive up-to-date repainting plant. (Established 1708.) Telephone 22. Telegrams, "Mulliner, Northampton."

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE,



LONDON to NEW YORK every Week.

The only Passenger Line from London to New York direct.

FLEET—S.S. *Moscow* 13,428 tons, S.S. *Mythenburg* 12,714 tons, S.S. *Mythenburg* 13,428 tons, S.S. *Mythenburg* 13,428 tons, S.S. *Mythenburg* 13,428 tons. These steamers are completely up-to-date, and have luxurious accommodation. Large State Rooms, Royal, Queen, Smoking Room, Electric Light, and Refrigerator. Cuisine and Service excellent. All the State Rooms and balconies are sunlit, so that there will be very little motion felt in steamers of this great size. The majority of the State Rooms are on the Bridge Deck a position for which very high fares are usually charged. **FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.** Table and attendance First Class.

SCHEDULE OF FARES—£14 and upwards. Children under 10 years half price. Infants under 10 months 2s. For particulars of passage apply to

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT COMPANY, LIMITED, 1, Cockspur St, London, S.W., and 38, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. [08]

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SAILINGS FORTNIGHTLY FROM

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RETURNING FORTNIGHTLY VIA

MARSEILLES TO LONDON

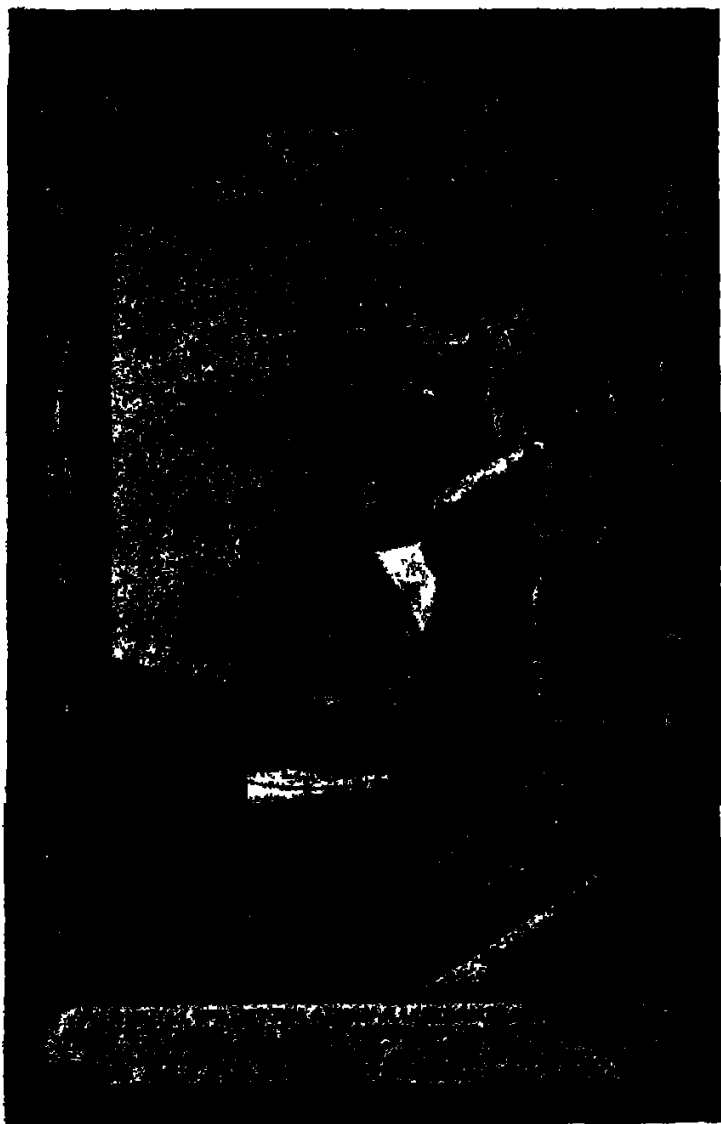
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EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION and CUISINE. SURGEON and STEWARDESSES carried. These Fast Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY and all the latest modern improvements. **ELECTRIC LIGHT** throughout. **ELECTRIC FANS** in all rooms, &c., &c. Special terms for Families, Servants, Missionaries, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, &c., &c.

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Through Bookings to Pacific Ports of
North and South America (via Panama).

CARRYING H.M. MAILS.

FLEET.

	Tons		Tons
GAMITO	6,811	TORTUGUERO	4,161
CAVINA	6,539	BARRANCA	4,115
ORONADO	6,539	CHIRRIPO	4,041
CAVOA	6,500	REVENTAZON	4,041
PATUOA	6,100	NICOYA	3,911
OHANGUINOLA	6,014	PAGUARE	3,881
MOTAGUA	6,011	ZENT	3,880
PATIA	5,911	MATINA	3,870
OHAGRES	5,288	MANISTER	3,880
ARACATAOA	4,400	MIAMI	3,782
MANZANARES	4,400		

These steamers are all of quite recent construction and have good accommodation, fitted with all modern appliances for comfort and convenience, for First-class Passengers. MODERATE RATES.

For fares and other particulars apply to—

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Avonmouth Dock,
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Kingston,
JAMAICA.

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Colon,
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Santa Marta,
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Natal Line

LONDON TO NATAL DIRECT.

And taking Goods and Passengers for
DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, CHINDE, &c.

The quickest and most direct service to **JOHANNESBURG** and **PRETORIA**.

UMFULI.	UMKUZI.	UMTALI	UMVOTI.
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Sail every 15 days from the East India Docks, calling
 at Grand Canary (Las Palmas).

Three months' tours at cheap rates round Africa, calling at Natal,
 East African ports, and India.

Also a fortnightly service between Cape Colony, Natal, East Africa and India (Madras
 and Calcutta), calling at Ceylon, conveying goods and passengers, connecting at
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The Steamers of this Line have splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers at moderate
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Surgeon and Stewards carried. Saloons on Deck, of which inspection is invited by intending
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(7)

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Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.

Frequent and Regular Sailings

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TICKETS INTER-CHANGEABLE

P & O Fleet:
62 Vessels.

B.I. Fleet:
144 Vessels.

P & O Fleet:
522,143 Tons.

B.I. Fleet:
700,614 Tons.

Combined P & O and

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see daily Advertisements

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(Incorporated in New Zealand) LIMITED.

Direct Service of Swift Royal Mail Steamers.

ROUTE:

Outwards. London, Tenerife, Cape Town, Hobart New Zealand
Homewards. New Zealand, Montevideo and/or Rio de Janeiro, Tenerife, Southampton, London

These Steamers are particularly adapted for the New Zealand trade, are of the highest class, lighted throughout with electric light, and are fitted with every modern improvement for the safety, comfort, and convenience of passengers. The Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Steamers are despatched every fourth Thursday from London and from New Zealand. Passengers booked to Tenerife and Cape Town, and to Australia and Tasmanian ports via Hobart.

FLEET.

MAIL STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.		Tons Reg.
REMUERA (Twin-Screw)	11,276	RUAPEHU (Twin Screw)	7,885
ROTORUA (Triple-Screw)	11,140	RIMUTAKA (Twin-Screw)	7,962
RUAHINE (Twin-Screw)	10,758	TURAKINA (Twin-Screw)	8,492

INTERMEDIATE AND CARGO STEAMERS.

HORORATA (Twin-Screw)	11,243	OTAKI (Triple-Screw) ...	9,575
HURUNUI (Twin-Screw)	10,644	TONGARIRO (Twin-Screw) ..	8,073
KAIKOURA (Twin-Screw)	8,697	PAPAROA (Twin-Screw)	7,097
OPAWA (Twin-Screw)	9,397	WAIMATE	5,610
OBARI (Twin-Screw)	9,179	WHAKATANE	5,754

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS OF AFRICAN STEAM SHIP CO.

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and other astronomical
phenomena

Beginner's Astro-
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In perfect con-
dition at greatly
reduced prices



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THE BANK OF ADELAIDE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1865.

**Paid-up Capital
Reserve Fund**

£250,000

£10,000

1,010,000

**Uncalled Capital
Reserve Liability of Shareholders**

150,000

51,700,000

Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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BALAKLATA	DENIAL BAY	KOOLINGA	PARRAKIE	TRURO
BALHANNAH	EDEN VALLEY	LAMEROO	PINBAROO	TRIMBY BAY
BLANCHETOWN	EDITHBURGH	LORETHAL	PORT ADELAIDE	UNLEY
BUGH	EDWARDSTOWN	LORTON	PORT ALBERT	URANA
BLUMBERG	EREWINKA	MANNUM	PORT BRUCE	WAKKELIE
BATH	GEORGETOWN	MINTALON	PORT LINCOLN	WARRIOOLA
BOODWOWIE	GERAKIT M	MILLAREN VALE	PORT PHILIP	WILLOWIE
BREITWIND	GILGARE	MURDOCK	PORT VICTORIA	WILLINGA
BRIKWORTH	GUMBRACHA	MORGA	PORT VINDY	WOODSIDE
CALDWELL	HALBURT	MOUNT PELERANT	RHINE VILLA	YACKA
CARRINGTON	HAMMOND	MOUNT TORRENS	SPIDAY	YANKALILLA
CHITNA	HAWKES	MUNDA	STANTON	YEELANNA
CLARENDON	HINDMARSH	MURRAY BRIDGE	STANTON	YORKETOWN
CLIVE	HOLLETON	MYPOLANA	STANTON	
COWELL	HIDE PARK	NOBLETON	STANTON	
CRYSTAL BROOK	KAPENDA	OWEN	STRAKAY BAY	

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DIRECTORS WILHELM LUND Esq. W. A. ROSE Esq. J. H. KENNETHS ANDERSON & CO. M.C. PERCI ARNOLD Manager W. J. MASON Assistant

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Notes on Australian currency purchased or collected
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued and Remittances cashed Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000, represented by 100,000 Shares of £15 each.
Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £680,000.

DIRECTORS.

H. A. RICHARDSON Esq., Chairman
RAUL HERTZOG Esq. MARSHALL FREDERICK REID, C.I.E.
EMIL FLUCH ALAS RICHARDSON Esq.
JERVIS HUTCH WALTERS

BANKERS—THE BANK OF ENGLAND THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED
Collectors—Messrs BCDP, JOHNSON & FRASER, 24, Abchurch Lane
Managers—H. R. COOMBS, Esq. Secretary—GEO. H. SOUL, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

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KHARTOUM, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and
PARIS (29, RUE TAIBOUT).

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Egypt and other countries where it has Branches, grants Letters of Credit, and affords facilities to travellers proceeding to Egypt and elsewhere.

The Bank will also effect purchases and sales of Stocks and Egyptian and other produce.

Deposits received for one year at 4½ per cent. per annum

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 £500

BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA

(Spanish Bank of the River Plate).

Established in 1888.

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General Manager ELIAS D ARAMBARRI

LONDON BRANCH - 7, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

London Manager A. BURNS

London Sub-Manager W. Y. ROGERS.

London Bankers BANK OF ENGLAND and PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL $\$ \frac{1}{2} 100,000,000 = \pounds 8,730,158$

PAID-UP CAPITAL - - 87,878,000 = 8,544,904

RESERVE FUND - - 47,530,241 = 4,149,465

NEW RESERVE FUND - 1,273,200 = 111,152

BRANCHES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC - 48 Branches in the principal cities.

BRAZIL - - - Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santos

URUGUAY - - - Montevideo

EUROPE - - - Paris, Genoa, Hamburg, Barcelona, Bilbao, Coruna, Madrid, San Sebastian, Valencia, and Vigo.

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished on all parts of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on terms to be ascertained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated or advanced against.

COLLECTIONS: Bills collected at most reasonable rates and returns promptly made.

STOCKS bought and sold; Dividends collected and advances made against securities; Coupons and Drawn Bonds collected and negotiated.

SHIPPING Credits opened; Freights collected and remitted; Ships' Disbursements attended to.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold; Sterling and Currency Drafts issued; cable and mail Transfers made to all parts of the Continent and cities in North and South America.

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THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		£25,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£4,500,000	
UNISSUED CAPITAL	500,000	
CAPITAL ISSUED AND PAID UP		£2,250,000
RESERVE FUND		1,400,000
UNCALLED LIABILITY		2,250,000
Total responsibility for Creditors		£5,900,000

DIRECTORS:

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EDWARD EXTON BARCLAY, Esq.	ANDREW GEDDES, Esq.	A. NAYLOR, Esq. (Joint Director)
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DANIEL EMILE D'ENGLANDER	CHARLES EUGENE GUTHRIE, Esq.	THOMAS WOODWARD, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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NEW YORK AGENCY—60, Wall Street.

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Bankers in London—Bank of England, Barclay & Co., Lombard Street, E.C. Capital & Counties Bank, Ltd., Threadneedle Street, E.C. London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd., Lothbury, E.C.

Cable Transfers, Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken, also the receipt of Dividends, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Coupons and Drawn Bonds and other Banking Business.

Current Accounts opened and Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1832).

Head Office—4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£2,710,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£2,000,000
	£6,710,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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CHARLES G. HAMILTON, Esq.	SIR VINCENT QUEENSTON, MP
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(Established 1809).

Capital fully paid up Rs. 2,00,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE . . . CALCUTTA.

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AKYAB	CHITTAGONG	LANORE	PATNA
ALLAHABAD	DACCA	LUCKNOW	RANGOON
BENARES	DELHI	MOULMEIN	SECUNDERABAD
BOMBAY	HYDERABAD (Deccan).	NAGPORE	SIMLA

London Agents

Messrs. COUTTS & Co., 440, Strand, LONDON.

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.

[48]

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(Established 1817.)

Paid-up Capital,
£3,500,000

Reserve Fund,
£2,550,000



Reserve Liability of
Proprietors.

£3,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

London Directors.

SIR FREDERICK GREEN, *Chairman*.

H. L. M. TRITTON, Esq., and WALTER S. M. BURNS, Esq.

DAVID GEORGE, *Manager*. HALKERSTONE MELDRUM, *Assistant Manager*.

J. S. CAMPBELL, *Secretary*. DAVID GEDDIE, *Accountant*.

The Bank has 172 Branches and Agencies in New South Wales, 51 in Queensland, 89 in Victoria, 6 in South Australia, 10 in Western Australia, 56 in New Zealand, 3 in Tasmania, 8 in Fiji, and 2 in Papua; and has Agents and Correspondents all over the World on whom the London Office grants Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes.

The London Office also issues Drafts on demand on its Head Office and Branches in Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Papua, and on its Correspondents in Tasmania. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Receives Deposits for Fixed Periods on terms which may be known on application and conducts every description of Australasian Banking business.

London Office: 39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. [7]

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - - \$4,000,000

Four per Cent Guaranteed Stock	2522,888
"A" Preference Shares issued to N.Z. Government	500,000
"B" " " " "	250,000
Ordinary Shares	1,500,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	2,087,170

Discipline:

MARTIN KENNEDY, Esq.
WM HERCE, Esq.

J H UPTON, Esq
WILLIAM WATSON Esq

London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4—ALICE KAY, Manager

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BANK OF ENGLAND. **MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.**

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT OVER 200 POINTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

AND AT

MELBOURNE-VICTORIA. SYDNEY-NEW SOUTH WALES. SUVA AND LEVUKA-FIJI
APIA-SAMOA.

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 dividend 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.

Authorized Capital, £4,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £40 each, with power to increase
Subscribed Capital, £4,000,000, in £100,000 Shares of £40 each. Paid-up Capital, £4,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: 4. MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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FUGITIVE SLAVES

DIRECTORS
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FRANKLIN L. LEWIS, JR. **ESQ.**
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FRANCIS MARGHERITA GUILTY Esq.
ROSS PINNETT Esq.

NEEDY—WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Esq.

Sub-Minister—HENRY FRANKLIN ROBERTS, Esq.

SECRETARY—PATRICK EDWARD O'HARA, Esq.

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BANKERS

[illegible]

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Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Bahia, Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fé, Monte Video.
 Als Sub-Branches: Fiume Queos do Setembro, Fiume Constituição, Avellaneda, Calle
 Santa Fé, Calle Victoria, Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres, and Avenida Rodonay,
 Monte Video.

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At Barcelona, Hammelton, Ford, O'Connell, Mander, Macrae, Pernambuco, Palotas, Rio Grande do Sul, and all the principal cities and towns in Europe, South, and the River Plate. Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Prints issued on the Weekly Standard and Correspondents. The printers are sure of Prints undertaken, as also the receipt of Mailed, the issue of Letters of Credit, the negotiation and collection of bills of Exchange, known Notes and Cheques, Gold Transfers, and all other legitimate Banking business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BOUGHT AND SOLD
COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS Drawn in the United States on all Foreign Countries are effected

COMMERCIAL and CIRCULAR CREDITS, available in all parts of the world, and a special form of **INTERNATIONAL CHEQUE** for the convenience of Travellers, are issued.

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Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between London and the United States, Canada, and Mexico, buy and sell Bills of Exchange, and make collections of Drafts drawn on the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the West Indies also receive Deposits and Current Accounts of American Banks, Firms and Individuals upon favourable terms

FOUNDERS' COURT, LOTHBURY, E C
WEST END OFFICE 123, Pall Mall, S W

[12]

BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E C

Telegraphic Address—"BRIMFUL, LONDON"

CAPITAL £200,000 (fully subscribed), IN 40,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

DIRECTORS

W. EDGAR HORNE, Esq., M.P., Chairman
WM. H. DAVISON, Esq.

THOS. C. DEWEY, Esq.
WM. HUTCHER, Esq.

FREDERICK SCHOENING, Esq.
THOS. WHARRIE, Esq.

Manager—EDWARD LEONARD

Current Accounts are kept in conformity with the practice of London Banks, interest being allowed on minimum monthly balances of £100 and upwards at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and credited to the Accounts half yearly, on the 31st of June and 31st of December. No charge is made for keeping Accounts where a remunerative balance is maintained. [11]

The DELHI & LONDON BANK, Limited.

Established in India in 1844. Registered in London under Companies Acts 1862 and 1867
CAPITAL, £400,000, in 80,000 Shares of £5 each. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £387,828 fully paid up.

Head Office: 5, Bishopsgate, London, E C.

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C. GILBY ROBINSON, Esq. F. H. CHURCHILL, Esq.

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G. E. M. BROWN, Assistant

Branches in India—THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND UNION OF LONDON AND BATHURST BANK, Ltd.
Branches in India—CALCUTTA, DELHI, BOMBAY, COCHIN, MUMBAI, PANAJI, RAIPUR, SHIMLA, KARACHI, AMRITSAR.

Agents at Bombay—BANK OF INDIA

Current Accounts are opened and kept on the same terms as by London Banks, at 5 per cent. per annum is allowed on Twelve Months Fixed Deposits, all other periods terms can be had on application.

Shareholders and Sales effected in all British and Foreign Stock. Pay Dividends, Annuities, &c., realized free of charge to shareholders.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable on the Continent of Europe, Egypt, Africa, China, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, &c., and the Bank draws upon these parts of India. [12]

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

Established 1888

President W G GOODENHAM.

First Vice-President W D MATTHEWS Second Vice-President G W MOSK.

Joint General Managers R S HUDSON, JOHN MACKAY

Superintendent of Branches and Secretary GEORGE H MEYER

Paid-Up Capital - - - \$6,000,000.00 \$1,282,877

Reserve Fund (earned)- 64,500,000.00 \$924,655

Investments - - - \$32,498,750.55 \$8,577,614

4½% DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of 5 years 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 more than forty 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 MYLRE & CAMPBELL W S, 36, Castle Street, Messrs BELL COWAN & CO 22, 24, Andrew Square
Bankers in Great Britain—The London 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.

(13)

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Subscribed Capital \$6,750,000.

Paid-up Capital \$1,750,000.

Reserve Fund, \$800,000.

Captain CHARLES BATHURST, M.P.

Major ELLIOT G. BATHURST, M.P.

Sir LIONEL E. DARRILL, Bart.

WILLIAM GARFIST Esq.

Sir RICHARD C. GARTON

DIRECTORS.

Sir JOHN F. GORDON

GEORGE A. HAYAT, Esq.

KELVIS BERRY, Esq.

HERBERT J. W. SKELVIS, Esq.

Sir HARRY KIMDRA, Bart. (M.P.)

GEORGE BUTLER LLOYD, Esq.

NATHANIEL BARKER, Esq. M.P.

Sir GRIFFITH THOMAS

ERNEST D. VANCE, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

R. C. HENDERSON City Manager

WILLIAM W. GILBERT Country Manager

GEORGE AYERELL, Chief Inspector of branches

G. A. HARVEY and E. D. VANCE Joint General Managers

R. M. HANCOCK Assistant City Manager

LEONARD W. KEMP Assistant Country Manager

W. SMITH Chief Accountant

ERNEST A. PARLOK Secretary

Metropolitan Branches.

Brompton & South Kensington—371

Whitechapel Road E.C.

Chancery Lane E.C.

Great London—39, King Street W.C.

Bankers—40, Commercial Road E.

Northampton Street—38, Fincham

Street E.C.

Financial Centre—2, Broad Street

Paris Street—22, Paris Street, E.C.

Great Portland Street—324, Great

Portland Street, W.

Holborn—39, High Holborn, W.C.

Edlington—39, Edlington Street, W.

Hamington—32, High Street, W.

King's Cross—39, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Kingway—Kingway House, W.C.

Leeds Hill—38, Leeds Hill, E.C.

Monsieur—39, & 39, King William

Street, E.C.

Newington—32 and 32, Newington

Laurey E.C.

Oxford Street—32, Oxford Street, W.

Also 435 Country Branches and Agencies

Paddington—39, Edgware Road, W.

Trinity—39, Trinity Street, W.

Queen Victoria Street—32, Queen

Victoria Street, E.C.

Shoreditch—39, High Street, E.

Temple Bar—39, Fleet Street, E.C.

Waterloo—39, Victoria Street, W.

Wigners Street—39, Mandeville Place, W.

Whitechapel—39, Green's End, E.C.

Current Accounts opened in London on terms usual among London Bankers. Deposit Receipts issued and Deposit Accounts opened in London. Interest being allowed thereon at rates as advertised from time to time.

At the various Branches, Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Deposit Receipts and Drafts issued, and all other Banking business transacted on the usual terms. Investments in and Sales of Home and Foreign Securities effected. Money lent and advanced for customers free of charge between all the offices.

The Agency of Bankers and Country Banks is undertaken. The Bank is prepared to undertake the duties relating to Shareholdings, Trusteeships, &c.

The duties of the Bank are limited to accept. **FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.** The Bank issues Drafts, Circular Letters of Credit and Cheques, payable in all parts of the world; also, Bill and Cash Transfers; collects Foreign Bills and Bonds; purchases and issues Foreign Bonds and Stocks; and acts for customers in connection with all the above, for receiving monies for the customers, and undertaking generally all Foreign Exchange business.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,200,000.

Reserve Fund £1,800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

MR MONTAGU CORRIE TURNER (*Chairman*)
MR HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.
THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq.
MR ALFRED DENE, K.C.M.G.

WILLIAM HENRY NEWELL BOSCHER, Esq.
THE Rt. Hon. LORD GLOUCESTER HAMILTON, G.C.M.G.
WILLIAM FOST MITCHELL, Esq.
LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Managers—T. H. WHITEHEAD and T. FRASER

Sub-Manager—W. E. PRESTON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

AMRITSAR
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
Cebu

COLOMBO
DARJIL
FOOCHOW
HAIPHONG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IOIO

IPPOH
KARACHI
KLANG
Kobe
KUALA LUMPUR
MADRAS
MALACCA

MARILA
MYPAN
NEW YORK
PENANG
PUKET
RAYGON
SAIGON

SEREWAN
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TAIPEI (F.M.S.)
YOKOHAMA

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL 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 (25

THE COLONIAL BANK

(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836)

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each

Paid-up, £600,000

Reserve Funds, £150,000

Head Office, London: 16, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

CHARLES H. HEWITT, Manager

Bankers: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

ANTIGUA.
BARBADOS.
BERMUDA.
BRISBANE.
GUAYMAS.
GUAYMAS.
MEXICO

DOMINICA.
GRENADA—ST GEORGE'S.
And Agents at GRENADA.
JAMAICA—KINGSTON.
MONTSEGO HAY.
PORT ANTONIO.

And Agents at
PALMOUTH.
PORT MARIA.
SAVANNA LA MAR.
ST. KITTS.

ST. LUCIA.
ST. THOMAS.
ST. VINCENT.
TRINIDAD—PORT OF SPAIN.
SAN FERNANDO.

New York Agency: 52, Wall Street.

Agents in Canada: The Bank of British North America.

The Bank in London and New York, and their Agents in Canada, issue Letters of Credit, Drafts on Demand, and Telegraphic Transfers on the Branches, negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, receive Bills for Collection, and conduct a general Banking business with the West Indies and British Guiana.

The Branches issue Demand and Usance Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on London, New York, Paris, the principal cities in Canada and other points, negotiate approved Bills, and do a general Banking business.

[16]

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.

26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

PARIS:

41, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.

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.

Investments made in railroad and other securities. Income credited to drawing account or remitted or reinvested in accordance with owners' instructions. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Securities and Bank Balances held in New York, the property of non-resident foreign owners, are not subject to the payment of any American income tax or death duties.

Full information supplied at the offices of the Company.

EUROPEAN BANKERS.

London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.,
London

Bank of Scotland, London.

Crédit Lyonnais, Paris.

Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

Dresdner Bank, Berlin

L. & F. Priv. Austrian Society of
Credit for Commerce and Industry,
Vienna.

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan.

Union of London and Smiths Bank,
Ltd., London.

Comptoir National d'Escompte, Paris.

Banque Française pour le Commerce et
l'Industrie, Paris.Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,
Berlin.

Deutsche Bank Filiale, Hamburg

Amsterdamsche Bank, Amsterdam.

Société de Crédit Suisse, Zurich.

Credito Italiano, Milan.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, LTD., LONDON AND PARIS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, CABLE TRANSFERS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

FARROW'S BANK, Limited.

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts

Authorised Capital	- - - - -	£1,000,000
Shares Issued	- - - - -	700,000
Shareholders	- - - - -	4,000

Chairman and Managing Director **Mr THOMAS FARROW**

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOINT-STOCK BANKING TRANSACTED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ Interest paid on Credit Balances above £10

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest paid on Deposits, from $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 5% ; according to notice of withdrawal

The Bank effects the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Securities on behalf of its customers and of the public generally. All classes of Foreign Business undertaken

Call or write for Special Booklet

Head Office—1, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

Branches throughout the United Kingdom.

[31]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL ALL PAID UP

STERLING RESERVE held in London at exchange of 2s.

per £=£1,500,000

SILVER RESERVE

\$15,000,000

\$15,000,000

— \$15,000,000

\$32,000,000

\$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS

Head Office—HONGKONG. *Chief Manager, N J STADT*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Amoy	Colombo	Hongkong	London	Peking	Singapore
Bangkok	Foochow	(Shanghai)	Lyon	Penang	Sourabaya
Batavia	Hamburg	Yokohama	Manila	Rangoon	Tientsin
Bombay	Mankow	Kobe (Hio)	Nagasaki	Saigon	Tsingtao
Calcutta	Marlin	Kuala Lumpur	New York	San Francisco	Yokohama
Canton				Shanghai	

Draws granted upon and bills negotiated or collected at any of the Branches or Agencies of the Bank 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 Consignments returning from the Port.

The Agency of Consignments transacted with the Bank undertaken. Indian and other Government Securities received for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends on the same collected for the full time.

Dividends on the Shares of the Corporation on the London Registry 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.

LONDON COMMITTEE—

Sir THOMAS JACKSON Bart. Chairman **MRS. M. KERRICK** F.R.S. M.P.
Sir CARL MEYER Bart. **WILLIAM GALT RATHBONE** Esq. J.R.M. Esq.

Managers in London—

Sir CHARLES ADDIS **H. D. C. JONES**
Sub Manager—JOHN MACLENNAN *Accountant—W. M. BLACKIE*

9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital (^{828,084 Shares}
of £25 each) £31,304,200

Paid-up Capital, £5,008,672. Reserve Fund, £3,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE : 71, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Deposit & Current Accounts (June, 1915)	£134,524,366
Cash in hand, at call, &c. - "	38,475,209
Bills of Exchange - " - "	18,478,619
Investments - " - "	23,321,715
Advances & other Securities - "	59,740,811

THIS BANK HAS OVER 880 OFFICES IN ENGLAND & WALES.

FRENCH AUXILIARY:

LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) LIMITED, 26, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris,
with Branches at BORDEAUX, BIARRITZ and HAVRE

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Head Office - - - TORONTO.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$7,000,000.00

RESERVE & UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$8,400,000.00

BRANCHES in the Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, and BRITISH COLUMBIA

SETTLERS and others going out to any of the Provinces named afforded exceptional Banking facilities

AGENTS: ENGLAND—LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 17, Cornhill, London, E.C., and Branches

AGENTS: SCOTLAND—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED, and Branches

DRAFTS issued upon and remittances cabled to any point in CANADA by the agents of the Bank in England and Scotland, through whom enquiries regarding Canadian securities and business generally can be made and will be promptly attended to.

RESERVE FUND. £2,000,000

Subscribers—Messrs. WILKES & LONDON

LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN BANK, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	-	-	-	£3,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	-	-	-	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	-	-	-	£1,300,000

DIRECTORS

Hon FREDEPIC W ANSON
 Sir JOHN H BETHELL, Bart., M P
 ARTHUR BILBROUGH, Esq
 Sir J PORTESCUE FLANERY,
 Bart., M.P

H H HAMBLING, Esq
 Right Hon LORD CLAUD J. HAMILTON,
 M P
 H TYLETON HODGSON, Esq
 HENRY WETHERED, Esq

Head Office: 170, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Stock Exchange Branch: 8, ANGEL COURT, E.C.

The Bank has over 200 Branches throughout the Suburbs and in the Country

Every description of Banking Business is transacted. The numerous Branches of the Bank afford every facility for the transaction of business, and customers may pay in credits at any Branch, for transmission to any other Branch, free of charge. Arrangements have been made with other Banks to act as Agents in all important towns where this Bank has no Branch.

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE.

The Bank has powers for acting as Executor and Trustee under Will, Settlements, &c, and as Trustee for Debenture Holders, and Custodian Trustee. The Bank also accepts Powers of Attorney.

Foreign Branch: 168, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

The Bank issues Drafts and Letters of Credit on all the Principal Towns of the World, also Circular Letters of Credit, Circular Notes and Travellers' Cheques payable at all the Chief Cities abroad, effects Mail and Telegraphic Transfers, undertakes Foreign Collections, establishes Documentary Credits, and generally conducts any form of Foreign Banking Business.

COX & CO. (France), Limited,

PARIS.

BOULOGNE.

ROUEN.

This Company is under the direct control of Messrs. Cox & Co., Bankers and Army Agents, and the LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN BANK, who jointly hold the shares. Every description of Banking Business in France is transacted.

H H HAMBLING, General Manager.

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THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

HEAD OFFICE :**5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Telegraphic Address—"CINIDHO, STOCK, LONDON"

Telephone—2481 London Wall

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - £22,947,804
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - £4,780,792
RESERVE FUND - - £4,000,000

DEPOSIT & CURRENT ACCOUNTS (June 30, 1915) **£142,388,314****CASH in hand, and at BANK OF**

ENGLAND	-	-	-	„	£36,356,672
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MONEY at CALL and at SHORT

NOTICE	-	-	-	„	£9,529,997
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE	-	-	„	£19,857,809
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INVESTMENTS	-	-	-	„	£20,069,794
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ADVANCES, &c.	-	-	-	„	£62,648,752
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OVER 1,000 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.**FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICE - FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C****Sir EDWARD H HOLDEN, Bart, Chairman.**

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1836.)

CAPITAL £14,000,000

In 700,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital - - £3,500,000

Reserve - - - £4,000,000

Chairman

THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

Deputy Chairman

WALTER LEAF, Esq

HEAD OFFICE: 41, LOTHBURY, E.C.

The Bank is represented by Branches or Agents in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom and has Correspondents throughout the World

PARIS:

**LONDON COUNTY and WESTMINSTER BANK (PARIS) LIMITED,
22, Place Vendôme.**

Sums of £10 and upwards received on deposit, and interest allowed thereon

**Every description of British and Foreign Banking
Business Transacted.**

Executor and Trustee Duties Undertaken. [30]

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, Limited.

(ESTABLISHED 1882.)

Capital, £2,500,000, in 125,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,400,000.

Head Office: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN BEATON, Esq. Deputy Chairman—WILLIAM DOUGRO HOARE, Esq.
 MAX JULIUS BOWEN, Esq. JOHN GORDON, Esq.
 LEONARD DANIELMAN CONLIFFE, Esq. CHARLES SKYMOUR GREENFELL, Esq.
 MALCOLM GEORGE CAMP GLYN, Esq. CHARLES EVELYN JOHNSON, Esq.
 General Manager—H A BERN Sub-Manager—T J FINNIE
 Secretary—A. W. WALKERS Inspector of Branches—H L RICHARDSON
 Chief Accountant—T H. HUGHES.

BRANCHES.

London THE BANK OF ENGLAND Messrs GILLY, MILLS, CURRIE & CO
 Liverpool THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Ltd
 France BANQUE DE FRANCE (Paris), SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (Paris and Branches)
 Italy CREDITO ITALIANO Spain CREDITO LIONNAIS Portugal BANCO DE PORTUGAL
 BRANCHES.—Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Manaus, Para, Ceará, Pernambuco Bahia, Santos,
 São Paulo, Curitiba, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre Argentina—Buenos Ayres Rosario,
 Uruguay—Montevideo. United States—New York (Agency). France—Paris, 5, Rue
 Scribe. Portugal—Lisbon, Oporto
 CORRESPONDENTS.—The Bank has Agents or Correspondents in all the principal Ports
 and Cities of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, the United States, and Europe

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued Telegraphic Transfers made and Bills of Exchange negotiated or collected
 at the most favourable terms

The Bank undertakes the Agencies of parties connected with the above countries grants Circular Letters of
 Credit for the use of Travellers makes investments in the Public Funds and other Securities, and receives
 deposits and interest on account of Clients Current Accounts opened at the Branches where money is also
 received on deposit at rates of interest varying according to the length of time for which the Deposit is made.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Bank, 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD.

Office Hours 10 to 4 Saturdays, 10 to 2.

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LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£4,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£1,800,000
RESERVE FUND . . .	£2,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq. (Chairman).	ELLENETH MATHIESON, Esq.
HON HUGO BARING	HERMAN BILLING SM, Esq.
W T BRAND, Esq.	DAVID SIMON, Esq.
JOHN G. GRIFFITHS, Esq.	ROBERT A THURBURN, Esq. (Managing).

Sub-Manager and Secretary—G. E. HUTCHINGS

BRANCHES

Argentina.—Buenos Aires, Rosario, Mendoza, Córdoba Tucumán, Paraná, Concordia,
 Bahía Blanca, and Barracas, Boca del Río Negro, Once de Septiembre, Calle Santa Fé, Calle
 B de Uruguay (Districts of City of Buenos Aires). Uruguay.—Monte Video Monte Video
 Agency (Calle de Río Negro), Paysandu (Agency) Salto (Agency) Brazil.—Rio de Janeiro,
 Santos, São Paulo, Bahia, Pernambuco, Pará, Victoria, Curitiba, Manaus (Agency)
 Chile.—Valparaiso. France.—Paris. United States of America.—New York (Agency).
 Belgium.—Antwerp.

Branches—London THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK,
 Limited Liverpool THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Limited. Provinces THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL
 BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited. Scotland THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited. Ireland
 THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, Limited

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.

PARIS BRANCH: 16, RUE HALÉVY, PARIS.

ANTWERP BRANCH: 22, PLACE DE MEIR, ANTWERP. [107]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA).

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Authorized Capital	£3,407,804
Capital, Paid-up	1,488,228
Reserve Fund Account	528,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	718,484

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 Office—5, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

Acting Manager, W G SEWELL. [45]

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT

(Established by Khedivial Decree, June, 1898,
with the exclusive right to issue Notes payable at sight to bearer)

CAPITAL - - - - - **£3,000,000**

(In 300,000 Shares of £10 each, fully paid)

RESERVE FUND - - - - - **£1,300,000**

Governor - - - - - F T ROWLAND Esq

Head Office—Cairo**LONDON COMMITTEE:**

EW F FOSTER, Esq, C.M.G. Sir CARL MEYER, Bt Hon ALGERNON MILLS Hon SIDNEY PEARL

London Agency: 6 & 7, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Manager - - - J T BRATT POWELL Assistant Manager - A F GILLERK

The National Bank of Egypt transacts all kinds of Banking business, including—
CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS, CIRCULAR NOTES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, STOCKS AND SHARES, COLLECTION OF BILLS, &c.

Offices in Egypt at Cairo (Head Office), Alexandria, Assiout, Assuan, Benha, Beni-Suef, Chibin-el-Kom, Damamah, Fayoum, Kenah, Luxor, Mansourah, Minieh, Mousky (Cairo), Port Said, Sohag, Tantah, and Zagazig, and in the Sudan at Khartoum, Port Sudan, Suakim, and Wad Medani.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK.

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1908" LIMITED.

Bankers to the Government of Queensland under Agreement extending to 30th June, 1921.

Head Office BRISBANE

General Manager WALTER VARDON BALSTON

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

Subscribed Capital, £800,000

Paid up Capital, £480,000

Reserve Fund, £190,000. 34 Intermittent Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d

Figures —

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

RELATIONSHIPS

SYDNEY: 99, PITT STREET. MELBOURNE: 350, COLLING STREET.

Oversized.

[illegible]

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 Colonies on the most favourable terms. The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application. [S]

THE ROYAL-BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1869

Capital Authorised **\$25,000,000**

Capital Paid Up	\$11,560,000
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Reserve Funds	\$13,575,000
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Head Office - MONTREAL, CANADA.

280 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.

28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican

Republic, and Costa Rica.

Branches in British West Indies ANTIGUA, ST JOHN'S, BAHAMAS,
NASSAU, BARBADOS, BRIDGETOWN, DOMINICA, ROSEAU, GRENADA,
ST GEORGE'S, JAMAICA, KINGSTON, ST KITTS, BASETIERRE, TRINIDAD,
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[82]

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Total Funds exceed	- - -	£3,240,000
Claims Paid exceed	- - -	£7,018,000

Combined "Investment and Insurance" Policy. Educational Endowments, and Deferred Assurances for Children. [87]

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Example of SOME CLAIMS paid recently by the Society whose the sum assured were more than doubled by Bonus Addition.

Date of Policy.	Sum Assured			Bonus Added			Amount of Policy at Death		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1854	4,000	0	0	6,508	2	0	10,508	2	0
1854	500	0	0	727	18	0	1,227	18	0
1855	1,500	0	0	2,341	2	0	3,841	2	0
1857	1,000	0	0	1,514	9	0	2,514	9	0
1859	5,000	0	0	7,153	4	0	12,153	4	0
1861	5,000	0	0	6,761	14	0	11,761	14	0
1861	5,000	0	0	7,091	0	0	12,091	0	0
1864	3,000	0	0	3,743	12	0	6,743	12	0
1865	2,000	0	0	2,568	2	0	4,568	2	0
1866	5,000	0	0	5,783	18	0	10,783	18	0
1868	1,000	0	0	1,057	11	0	2,057	11	0
1869	5,000	0	0	5,438	13	0	10,438	13	0

Whole Life and Endowment Policies, Special Investment Policies with Option Educational Annuities and Endowments for Children, Majority Benefit and Death Duty Policies.

For full Prospectus apply to—

W. P. PHILPS, Actuary and Secretary

The oldest Mutual Life Office was founded 150 years ago. It has no shareholders, and pays no commission. Its Bonuses on with profit policies are very large; and its premiums for without profit assurances are very low; and it grants annuities on very liberal terms.

Equitable Life Assurance Society

MANSION HOUSE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

W PALIN ELDERTON, *Actuary and Manager.*

THE FINE ART & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

Subscribed Capital - - £500,000
Reserves - - - - £305,867

President The MARQUIS OF RINNO, G.C.V.O.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN M. McDONALD, Esq., *Chairman*
Sir ERNEST F. G. HATCH, Bart.
The Hon. CLAUDE G. HAY
CUTHBERT E. HEATH, Esq. (of Lloyd's).
The Hon. GYRALD W. LASCHELLE, C.B.

Sir JAMES D. LISTON, F.R.I.
The Lord MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU
T. HENPHY WARD, Esq.
Sir ERNEST A. WATERLOW, R.A., F.R.S.
J. F. WRIGHT, Esq.
A. FLAYLER PEDDEN, Esq., *Managing Director*

THE LEADING INDEPENDENT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BURGLARY OR BURGLARY AND FIRE COMBINED.

Personal Accident. Employers' Liability.

HEAD OFFICES—89 & 90, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

190.

FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1832

ACCUMULATED FUND	- - - - -	£3,400,000
ANNUAL INCOME	- - - - -	£300,000

The Institution was established in 1832 as a Mutual Assurance Association by Members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), and originally confined its operations to Friends and their near relatives, but the Directors now have power and are prepared to grant Assurances to persons who are not connected with Friends.

The Scale of Premiums charged is low, but, owing to the longevity of the class of persons assured and economical management, very satisfactory Bonuses have been realised.

Head Office—BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE,
London Office 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
Birmingham Office 44, WATERLOO STREET

WILLIAM H. GREGORY, Secretary [91]

ESTABLISHED
1865.



ESTABLISHED
1865

By Appointment

GENERAL

Accident Fire and Life

Assurance Corporation, Limited.

Assets exceed £2,500,000. Claims paid over £7,000,000.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Personal Accident.
Sickness.
Fire.
Life.

Workmen's Compensation.
Domestic Servants.
Motor Car.
Burglary.

Fidelity Guarantee.
Driving Accidents.
Live Stock.
Plate Glass.

Chief Offices: GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.
GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON.

General Manager: F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.

NOTE.—The Bonds of the Corporation are accepted by all Departments of His Majesty's Government. [92]

ESTABLISHED 1821.

GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office—11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000	Total Assets over	£7,205,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000	Total Income over	£1,381,000

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—HON. EVELYN HERBARD

Deputy-Chairman—WILLIAM DAWSON, Esq.

Vice Chairman—ROBERT L. HUNTER, Esq.

Right Hon LORD ALDENHAM

F R S BALFOUR Esq

HENRY BATHAM-LINTON, Esq

T G C BROWN, Esq

JOSEPH A ELLERBIL, Esq

P TITCHELTON (JELI), Esq

CHARLES R GILLIAT, Esq

LEONEL H. HANBURY, Esq

J WARRINGTON HAWARD, Esq, F.R.C.S.

REGINALD E. JOHNSTON, Esq

E. HENRY LOYD, Esq

PHILIP H. MARTINIAU, Esq

EDWARD NORMAN Esq

RODERICK PRIOR, Esq

JOHN WALTER, Esq

General Manager and Secretary—GEO W REYNOLDS

Manager of Fire Department—R W CAMPBELL DAVIDSON, Esq

Actuary—ERNEST WOODS

Law Courts Branch—21, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Branch Secretary—ALEXANDER LATTA

Bankers—Messrs CHILDS & CO

Westminster Branch—28, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

Branch Secretary—J F WALKER

Bankers—Messrs LOCKE, BIDDLEPH & CO

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCE effected upon Property at Home and Abroad at moderate rates. Losses by Lightning are made good by the Company.

LIFE DEPARTMENT

The very satisfactory results of the last Division of Profits are fully set out in the Company's Prospectus. The Reserves were substantially increased, and the rates of Bonus will compare favourably with those of most Offices.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Personal Accident, Employers' Liability, Public Liability, Motor Cars, Property Owners' Indemnity, Burglary, Fidelity, Glass, Registered Post, Forged Transfers, Consequential Loss resulting from Fire (including Loss of Profit), and "All Risks."

Policies are issued insuring against All Accidents and certain Diseases, and against the Liability of Employers for Accidents to their Workmen or Servants or to the Public.

The Company grants Policies of Insurance against loss by Burglary, Housebreaking and Larceny and Breakage of Glass upon moderate terms. The Company also grants Policies covering Employers against loss arising from the fraud or dishonesty of their Employees. Moderate rates of Premium for these and all other classes of Insurance undertaken by the Company.

Full information will be forwarded on application.

The Directors are prepared to consider Applications for Agencies.

(88)

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.

**For FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, CAPITAL and LEASEHOLD
REDEMPTION, BURGLARY and PLATE GLASS Assurances.**

**Head Office: No. 7, Royal Exchange, London.
West End Office: 22, Pall Mall, S.W.**

Governor COLIN FREDERICK CAMPBELL, Esq.

**Sub-Governor
ROBERT HENRY BENSON, Esq.**

**Deputy-Governor
CHARLES S. B. GUTHRIE, Esq.**

Directors

CHARLES G. ARBUTHNOT Esq.
HARRY BAYSON, Esq.
OTTO ALBERT BENECKE, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS BRAND, Esq.
RUDOLPH ERNST BRANDT, Esq.
C. ALGERNON CAMPBELL, Esq.
ALFRED C. COLE, Esq.
HERARD FOWLS DEWHURST, Esq.
Hon. GEORGE H. R. GIBB
HENRY GUTHRIE Esq.
RONALD OLIPHANT Esq.

ROBERT E. HENDERSON, Esq.
CURTIS W. LAMPSON, Esq.
FREDERIC LEMOCK, Esq.
RONALD MALCOLM, Esq.
GAVILLE H. PALMER Esq.
SHELVIN R. PRYOR Esq.
JOHN M. RYAN, Esq.
Hon. Adm. HECTOR R. SPHART
GEORGE W. TALLENTS, Esq.
Hon. PERRY M. THESIGER
VINCENT C. VICKERS, Esq.

Secretary: C. A. DUNTON, Esq.

Underwriter: E. F. NICHOLS, Esq.

Manager of the Fire, Life and Accident Departments: JAMES CLUNES, Esq.

Actuary: A. G. HENNING, Esq.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances for nearly Two Hundred Years, and now also undertakes Capital and Leasehold Redemption, Burglary, Plate Glass and Accident Business including Liability to Employers in respect of Domestic Servants, Shop and Warehouse Assistants, under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906.

INCOME, 1914.

Life Premiums	8210,235	7	8
Fire Premiums	689,064	12	10
Marine Premiums	465,106	18	1
Accident Premiums	16,379	7	6
Interest	202,009	8	10
Other Receipts	11,205	1	3
	81,594,000	16	2

FUNDS, 31st December, 1914.

Shareholders' Capital paid up	8448,275	0	0
General Reserve Fund	450,000	0	0
Life Assurance Fund	2,723,180	9	3
Capital & Leasehold Redemption Fund	10,243	18	2
Fire Fund	770,000	0	0
Marine Fund	450,000	0	0
Accident Fund	25,000	0	0
Profit and Loss	167,757	1	11
Investments Depreciation Funds	252,000	0	0
Provision for accrued liabilities	198,942	12	2
	25,495,401	1	6

Prospectuses and copies of the Accounts can be had on application.

THE LONDON LIFE Association Limited

notes the tendency in unsettled times to avoid
ordinary With-profit Policies and offers

- (1) Non-participating policies at lower rates
than other offices.
- (2) With-profit policies with a bonus
guaranteed.

Example of
Annual Premiums: **£1,000 at death.**

Age	Non-participating	With yearly compound reversionary bonus of 35/- % anticipated, and 30/- % guaranteed till 1925.
25	£15:3:4	£20:18: 4
40	24:2:6	30:16: 8
55	43:9:2	51: 5:10

Comparisons are odious,
but to the Association's advantage.

No Commission paid.
Economy in management unequalled.

61, King William Street,
London, E.C.

H. M. TROUNCER,
Actuary and Manager.

FIRE**TOTAL
ASSETS
EXCEED****£14,100,000****ACCIDENT****LIFE****TOTAL
CLAIMS PAID
OVER****£79,900,000****MARINE**

**ANNUITIES, LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION, BURGLARY,
FIDELITY GUARANTEE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS,
PERSONAL ACCIDENT, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION,
SICKNESS, LIVE STOCK, LOSS OF PROFITS, &c**

Head Office:
1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

London Chief Office:
1, CORNHILL, E.C.

Applications for Agencies invited.

(4)

MARINE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—14, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1839

DIRECTORS

Chairman—SIR FREDERICK GALEY

*Deputy-Chairmen—ARTHUR NEVILLE LEBROCK, Esq. (Director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company).
FRANK RITCHIE, Esq. (a Managing Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)*

*The Right Hon. LORD BURNHOLME
The Hon. R. D. DENMAN, M.P.
The Right Hon. Sir HENRY WM. PRINCE,
K.T., G.B., L.C. (Late Chairman of
Board of Inland Revenue)*

*ALEXANDER NELSON RADCLIFFE, Esq. (Messrs
Radcliffe & Hood, London).*

The Right Hon. LORD BATHMORE

Medical Referees—

ARNOLD CHAPLIN, M.D., 42, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. E. H. CUMBER, M.D., 25, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.

Auditors—R. KILMER BERRY, Esq., W. C. STILES, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & COMPANY, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. Assistant Secretary—GEORGE H. VINER.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
During the whole of the Society's existence, extending over a period of 52 years, the **DETAILED** **ANNUITIES** to the Same Assured under Life Policies have averaged 22 per cent per annum and upwards.

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	2 5 7	2 12 0
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 6 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 4 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. 1104

The NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

Funds over £9,000,000.

Annual Income over £1,400,000.

New Business, £3,500,000 per annum.

No Shareholders - - - - Purely Mutual.

PREMIUM RATES.

10 per cent below average of English and Foreign Offices

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.

A specially attractive popular scheme "A Child's Birthright"—premiums ceasing on death of parent

ANNUITIES.

The Association is **THE BEST OFFICE FOR ANNUITIES.**
Return generally $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent better than most Offices—in some cases the difference is as much as 2 per cent per annum

Large Bonuses. - - - - **Liberal Conditions.**

Chief Office for Great Britain and Ireland **5, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.**

Manager **H W MEYERS** 1105

NATIONAL PROVIDENT

Founded 1855.

INSTITUTION

Incorporated 1910.

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Funds, over £7,500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairmen—The Hon. VICARY GIBBS.

C. E. W. ADAMS, Esq.

Sir JONATHAN E. BUCKHOUSE, Bart.

CONNO BEVAN, Esq.

J. C. LEWIS COWARD, Esq., K.C.

ROBERT E. DUNLISON, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Sir ARLWIN E. FELLOWES, P.C.

(K.C.V.O.)

HUGH E. HOARE, Esq.

A. B. LESLIE-MELVILLE, Esq.

GEORGE ORRIDGE WHITELEY, Esq.

Alderman Sir WALTER H. WILKIN,

K.C.M.G.

VINCENT W. YORKE, Esq.

L. F. HOVIL, *Actuary and Secretary*

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF

Endowment Assurances

Investment Policies

Annuities

Estate Duty Policies

Educational Endowments

Partnership Policies

TO

48 GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED in London and in Towns where the Office is unrepresented. (100)

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE

SOCIETY LTD.

FOUNDED
1797.

Head
Offices: { NORWICH.
50, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.

FIRE. ACCIDENT. MARINE

PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENTS.

Branches and Agencies throughout the World.

(100)

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

ESTABLISHED

1808.

Because of its

AGE. It is a Centenarian in its own right, and, by its absorption of the Amicable Society, **THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.**

MAGNITUDE. Its annual volume of New Business is very much larger than that of any other British Life Office not transacting Industrial Business. In 1914, notwithstanding war conditions, £2,857,193 was completed in the United Kingdom (as against £2,794,738 in 1913) and £1,786,331 in the Colonies and abroad.

RESERVE STRENGTH. Its valuations are made on a Reserve Basis of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ —a rate attained, or even aimed at, by very few Offices.

PROFIT YIELD. Notwithstanding the severity of the Reserve Basis, and a drastic revision of assets involving a writing down of funds to the extent of £264,022, the 1911 Valuation showed a Surplus of £727,153, and the handsome scale of Bonuses of 1906 was maintained.

ALERTNESS. Its special Tables are designed to meet all the needs of the Twentieth Century, and have done much to popularise Insurance.

ECONOMY. The ratio of expenditure to premium income, always low having regard to the volume of new business, in 1914 was $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ lower even than in 1913.

THE OUTSTANDING BRITISH LIFE OFFICE

Write for Prospectus and Annual Report to
DEPT. 7, NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE, NORWICH.

Or to any Branch Office of the Society.

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Founded 1871

THE

OCEAN

Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited.

DIRECTORS.

M. ROGER OWEN, Chairman, Northcourt, Bickley Park, Kent
The Right Hon the EARL OF GALLOWAY, Camloden, Newton Stewart, N.B.
EDWARD J. FAULL, Esq., 13, Hyde Park Place, W.
Sir CHARLES SMITH, J.P., 19, Terlingham Gardens, Folkestone.
S. SMITH WINSY, Esq., 40, North Audley Street, W.
T. E. VICKERS, Esq., C.B., of Vickers, Ltd.
T. M. E. ARMSTRONG, Manager and Secretary

Assets	-	-	-	£3,000,000
Claims paid	-	-	-	£14,000,000

Accident Insurance of all kinds.	Employers' Liability.
Fidelity Guarantee.	Fire and Burglary.
Public Liability.	Motor Car.
Seller and Lift Insurance.	Executorships and Trusteeships.
Excess Bad Debt.	

Head Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

CHIEF OFFICES: HIGH HOLBORN, W.O.

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS - £3,500,000
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED - £17,000,000

F. D. BOWLER } *Managing Director*
G. SHRUBSALL }

Additional Representatives Wanted.

(111)

PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office: 2, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(Established 1861)

ASSETS EXCEED - £300,000

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT

PERMANENT Contracts are granted renewable at the option of the Assured up to a selected age not exceeding 65, insuring against temporary or permanent Loss of Income

SPECIAL FEATURES

Capital Sum "Sickness, Accident, or Death" Policy

Capital Sum Sickness and Accident Policy

Perfected Sickness and Accident Policies.

CHAS. WINNETT, Actuary and Secretary (112)

Total
Funds Exceed
£16,000,000



Claims
Paid Exceed
£94,000,000

Chairman—

Rt Hon LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, P.C., G.C.S.I

FIRE. LIFE. ACCIDENT. MARINE.

Annuities granted on Favourable Terms.

General Manager—SIR GERALD H RYAN.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS'

—AND—

GENERAL GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT CO., Ltd.

Head Office—61, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

West End Office—189, PICCADILLY, W.

ESTABLISHED 1886

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	£400,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	£208,820
PAID-UP CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	£285,000
INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed	-	-	-	-	-	£350,000

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.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c, may be obtained of the Agents, or at the Head Office.

Telephones { London Wall—4264 (two lines)
Central—4264
City—4264

C. A. FREEMAN, Secretary

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PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

Directors.

THOMAS CHARLES DEWEY, Esq., *Chairman.*

SIR WILLIAM LANCASTER, *Deputy-Chairman*

JOHN IRVINE BOSWELL, Esq., M.D.

JAMES MOON, Esq.

SIR PHILIP GREGORY

WILLIAM THOMAS PUGH, Esq.

WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE, Esq., M.P.

FREDERICK SCHOOLING, Esq.

SIR JOHN HENRY LUSCOMBE

DANIEL WINTRINGHAM STABLE, Esq.

THOMAS WHARRIE, Esq.

Secretary—G. E. MAY, Esq.

Assistant Secretary—W. C. SHARMAN, Esq. Actuary—J. BURN, Esq.

Assistant Managers.

F. HAICRAFT, Esq., W. E. MARTIN, Esq., A. R. BARREND, Esq.,
and H. R. GRAY, Esq.

General Manager—A. C. THOMPSON, Esq.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds - £94,000,000

Claims Paid - £126,000,000

The Last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application

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INCORPORATED
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE:
ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON E.C.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

Fire, Life, Sea, Accidents, Motor Car, Plate-Glass, Live
Stock, Lift, Hoiler, Machinery, Burglary, Employers'
Liability, Annuities, Third Party, Fidelity Guarantees.

The Corporation will act as

TRUSTEE OF WILLS AND SETTLEMENTS.

EXECUTOR OF WILLS.

TRUSTEE FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Full Prospectus on application to the Secretary

Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

West End Branch: 44, Pall Mall, S.W.

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HEAD OFFICES:

1, North John Street,
LIVERPOOL.

24-28, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

FIRE.
LOSS OF
PROFITS.
MOTOR CAR.
MARINE.
LIVE STOCK.



LIFE.
ACCIDENT.
FIDELITY.
BURGLARY.
ENGINEERING.

TOTAL FUNDS - - - £20,409,644.

High Bonus Additions

The Bonus additions granted by the SCOTTISH AMICABLE have been consistently high throughout the history of the Society. The rate declared at the last Division of Profits represented additions varying, according to duration of Policy, from £1 15s to £4 4s 7d. per cent. per annum on the original sum assured.

Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society.

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
FUNDS £6,300,000.

HEAD OFFICE
St Vincent Place, GLASGOW

NO SHAREHOLDERS.
CLAIMS PAID £10,000,000.

LONDON OFFICE
1, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

All classes of Assurance & Annuity contracts effected.

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831

Head Office: 28 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Manager and Actuary—GEORGE M LOW

Secretary—J J M'LAUCHLIN

A PURELY MUTUAL OFFICE.

ASSETS OVER £8,460,000.

THE NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM obviates the risk of loss from omission to pay a premium

NEW SCHEMES OF ASSURANCE —

PENSIONs combined with family provision
OPTION POLICIES for Children.

CONVERTIBLE POLICIES with low premiums during the War

INSURANCES AGAINST ISSUE are entertained on more favourable terms than has hitherto been customary

ANNUITIES ARE GRANTED

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH AND TITLE

The Society transacts every description of Life Insurance Business

London Office: 13 CORNHILL, E.C.

Telephone 492 Bank.

Telegrams Life (Stock) London [19]

REVISED FIGURES FOR 1915.

REFUGE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Chief Office: OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER.

PREMIUM INCOME exceeds . £3,700,000

FUNDS exceed - - - £12,000,000

CLAIMS PAID exceed - - £22,000,000

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SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

Head Office: 105, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

LTD.

London Office: 2, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

West End Office: 28, FLEET STREET, W.

TOTAL ASSETS - - - £2,397,175

The special features of the Company are—

Reduced Premiums to Total Abstainers—10% discount on Whole Life Policies. Very favourable rates under Life, Accident, and all Sickness Policies.

Send for Prospectus.

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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 - - £16,000,000.

For full particulars write, giving date of birth, to

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE OF CANADA,
COMPANY

20, Canada House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

FIRE—BURGLARY—ACCIDENT



HEAD OFFICES

State Insurance Buildings,
LIVERPOOL.

LONDON OFFICE

12 & 13, NICHOLAS LANE, E.C.

Branches at

ABERDEEN, BATH, BELFAST,
BLACKPOOL, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL,
CARLISLE, DONCASTER, DUBLIN,
DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW,
GRIMSBY, HULL, LEEDS, LEICESTER,
MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE,
OLDHAM, ROTHESAY

Applications for Agencies Invited.

ALBERT H. HEAL,

General Manager & Secretary [125]

THE STAR ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Funds exceed - - - £7,000,000

DIRECTORS

CHAIRMAN—Sir GEORGE WATTS TALKOTT Bart
 Sir WILLIAM BRANDBERG, Bart.
 W. G. BRADBURY Esq.
 Sir GEORGE HATFIELD Esq., Bart.
 The Right Hon. T. B. FRANKS M.P.
 The Right Hon. VISCOUNT GOSCHEN
 JAMES GILBERT Esq.
 The Right Hon. VISCOUNT HAMPTON.
 F. A. HODGKIN Esq.
 Sir HORACE BROSUS BARONET, LL.D.
 WILLIAM MURDOCH Esq.
 Sir CHARLES SMITH

All desirable classes of Life Assurance arranged at moderate Premiums.

Full information may be obtained from any of the Society's Branches or Agents or from the

Head Office: 32, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

J. DOUGLAS WATSON
General Manager

206th YEAR.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1710.

The Oldest Insurance Office in the World

HEAD OFFICE—83, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Insurances effected against the following Risks:—

FIRE. RESULTANT LOSS OF RENT AND PROFITS.
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION,
including ACCIDENTS TO DOMESTIC SERVANTS.
PERSONAL ACCIDENT. SICKNESS AND DISEASE.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE. BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS

DIRECTORS.

MARLBOROUGH E. PRYOR, Esq., Chairman
 FRANK CHAPLIN, Esq.
 EDWARD DENT, Esq.
 E. DON LOUIS FARRER
 ALFRED FARQUHAR, Esq.
 EDWARD CHARLES GREENFELL, Esq.
 The Most Hon. MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY,
 Sir RICHARD BIDDLEPH MARTIN, Bart.
 The Hon. ALGERNON M. MILLS
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 The Hon. CHARLES L. SELATER BOOTH
 Lord HERBERT SCOTT, D.D.
 CHAS. Wm. TOMKINSON, Esq.

F. H. MELLERSH, Esq. & G. H. MEAD, Manager and Secretary
 F. WHITE, Esq. Sub-Managers. C. H. GREEN, Manager, Accident Dept.

THE WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE

199th YEAR.

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

MODERATE RATES.

PERFECT SECURITY.

PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS. 1120

SUN LIFE



Established 1810.

ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Chief Office · 63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Write to the General Manager at the Chief Office, or to the Manager at any of the above Branches, for full information as to

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES

**SINKING FUND OR CAPITAL REDEMPTION
ASSURANCES.**

**WITH OR
WITHOUT MEDICAL
EXAMINATION.**

Applications for Agencies invited.

FUNDS EXCEED £13,000,000

(12)

THE . . . **93rd YEAR.**
YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co. LTD.

Reserve Funds Exceed £4,000,000
 Claims Paid Exceed £6,000,000

Chief Office { ST HELENS SQUARE, YORK.
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LIFE DEPARTMENT

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death. With Profit.

AGE	£	s	d
25	1	19	7
30	2	3	10
35	3	9	1
40	5	15	11
45	8	4	9
50	13	16	4
55	21	11	7

LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM premiums, with Guaranteed Bonuses.
 WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

ANNUITIES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them

Premium for Assuring £100 to death without profit, with guaranteed surrender values

AGE	£	s	d
25	1	9	6
30	1	11	7
35	1	17	9
40	2	8	8
45	3	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. [120]

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL,
BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL
 (Incorporated),
 BATTERSEA PARK, S.W.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

All Beds in constant use. Also Special Children's Ward. New Cancer Department now open. New Out-Patients' Department now building. Staff and Governing Body are declared opponents of Vivisection. War patients—in or out—treated free of all charge.

Chairman of Board.—The Rt. Hon. LORD TENTERDEN
 G. W. F. ROBBINS, B A Oxon, Secretary [121]

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,
 FULHAM ROAD, S.W.
 Patroness
 Her Majesty the Queen. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

President THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY Chairman T DYER EDWARDS, Esq., J P

REBUILDING FUND—

£20,000 is needed and Contributions will be most gratefully received.
 Donations of £1,000 to name a bed in perpetuity as a memorial may be made in instalments whilst the Hospital is building.

SIDNEY H. GOLDSMID,
 Hon. Treasurer

HERBERT H. JENNINGS,
 Secretary [122]



PHOTO BY PER PATERNON

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY

The Oldest Sailors' Society in the World

Patrons Their Majesties the King and Queen,
Her Majesty Queen Alexandra,
Earl Kitchener, K C,
Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, G C B

"The British and Foreign Sailors' Society stands for the great brotherhood of the sea"—*King George V*

"Let me assure you of my most sincere sympathy in the magnificent work which the Society is carrying out, especially during the present war"

H M Queen Alexandra

"I am sure that the Homes and Institutes all over the world are the greatest possible boon to sailors, and I wish the Society every success in the future in the work which has been so thoroughly carried out in the past"

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, G C B.

The war has heavily taxed the resources of the Society. Its institutions have been freed, placed at the disposal of the authorities to help the wounded sailors and soldiers. Crews from more than FIFTY torpedoed ships have been received into and cared for at our Sailors' Homes round the coast. Will you send a gift to aid this noble service? **WE EARNESTLY APPEAL FOR LEGACIES**

WE ALL OWE A DEEP DEBT TO OUR SAILORS. Gifts of money, clothing, books and magazines, games, &c, earnestly invited. Donations and offers of help cordially welcomed by the Treasurer Sir FREDERICK GREEN, J P, The Sailors' Palace, Commercial Road, London, E. (185)

THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(FOUNDED 1851 INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer.

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 3 p.m.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses and for the Research Department.

FRED. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

FORM OF BEQUEST

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE) situated 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

(17)

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Vice-Patron—THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

President—THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, BART, C.B.

Honorary Secretary—THE REV CYRIL C. B. BARDSELY, M.A.

"The War should move us to do more, not less, for the enlargement of Christ's Kingdom. The peace of the world rests ultimately upon the spread of the Gospel"—*The Bishop of Sydney*

THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS cover extensive spheres in Africa, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Palestine, Turkish Arabia, Persia, North-West Canada, and British Columbia. The Society has upon its Staff 1,379 European Missionaries and 11,073 Native Christian workers.

SOME RESULTS.—During the past year there were 19,448 adult baptisms, 248,303 scholars attended 3,676 Schools and Colleges, and the mission hospitals received 43,185 in-patients and visits from 1,303,205 out patients.

THE WORK ENTRUSTED TO US.—The work is temporarily interrupted in Palestine, Turkish Arabia, and German East Africa, but looking over all the mission-fields where the Society is at work it can be stated in the strongest terms that the opportunities for carrying on the great work entrusted to us were never so great and insistent.

ALL CHURCHMEN are cordially invited to co-operate with the Society in furthering these efforts to extend the Church of Christ.

Further information regarding its work can be obtained on application to the Home Superintendent, Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C. [11]

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.

"Our country for Christ."

Patron HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Nearly Six Millions of our population live in parishes helped through the Society's Organs. The 115 Clergy and Lay Workers strive to reach and help the poor and all who dwell in the parishes of our large cities and towns.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED NOW.

Treasurer J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., J.P., D.L.

Secretaries Rev T. C. CHAPMAN, M.A., and A. THOMAS, Esq.

Offices: FALCON COURT, 32, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. [142]

A NATIONAL WORK.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY

NEEDS help for its large family of over 4,600 Children.

115 Homes, including Farm, Industrial, and Cripples' Homes.

Over 20,000 Children Rescued

Help to Save the Children—the Nation's Greatest Asset.

Secretary: Rev. Prebendary RUDOLF, Waifs and Strays Society, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London, S.E.

[140]

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE CHEST

The Hospital adjoins the Victoria Park (217 acres), and is popularly known as the
VICTORIA PARK HOSPITAL

Under the Patronage of
**HIS MAJESTY THE KING, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
 HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**

President **H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.** | *Treasurer* **SIR G. WYATT TRACOTT, BT**
Bankers **MESSRS. BARCLAY & CO., LTD., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.**

The Hospital contains **175 Beds**, and has over **30,000** attendances of Out-Patients annually; **OPEN-AIR** treatment on balconies is provided for the consumptive patients, and the grounds of the Hospital, which extend to four acres, are a valuable adjunct as a means of recreation and exercise, allowing also of the patients doing light manual work.

A Legacy or Donation of £1,000 gives the right to name a bed; and \$500 a Cot, in perpetuity.

HELP IS VERY URGENTLY NEEDED to carry on this great work among the poor of the East End, and from other parts of London and the Country

GEORGE WATTS, Secretary [148]



THE DOGS' HOME

**OR TEMPORARY HOME FOR
 LOST AND STARVING DOGS**

(An Institution for the Protection of Dogs & Cats)

**4, BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, S.W.
 and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY**

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,
 Tuesdays & Thursdays, 2.30, by letter only, from any Subscriber.**

**Dogs and Cats can be received as Boarders at Hackbridge, and
 Dogs for Quarantine under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1901.**

Contributions will be thankfully received by

GUY H. GUILLUM SCOTT, Secretary [148]

PATRONS:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THE EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

SHADWELL, E.

APPEALS FOR YOUR PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

THE work on behalf of London's poorest is invaluable. Mothers and their sick children are continually receiving the benefits of the institution throughout the year. There are 124 beds at Shadwell and 28 at the Convalescent Home at Bognor in constant use.

HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED.

**£10,000 is required annually from
 Voluntary Sources.**

LEGACIES EARNESTLY SOLICITED. £1,000 ENDOWS A COT IN PERPETUITY

W. M. WILCOX,

Bankers: Union of London and Smiths, Ltd

Secretary

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY

For the Relief of the RUPTURED POOR throughout the Kingdom
Instituted 1807

35, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING

The average number of poor persons suffering from the dangerous and distressing malady of Hernia or Strain, annually relieved by this Society during the past ten years has been over 8,000. The Patients are of both sexes and from all parts of the Kingdom. The youngest patient relieved was an infant of seven days old, the oldest a woman of 107 years. Every patient attending at the Institution is treated by the Surgeons of the Society by whom the Truss is applied.

ADULTS AND FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED to enable the Institution to carry on the benevolent work of the Charity which necessitates an expenditure far in excess of its income. Annual subscriptions of one guinea or more are entitled to recommend four patients within the year for 1500 guineas so subscribed.

ONE LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION ONLY is required, however expensive the necessary treatment may be.

W. K. TAYLOR, Secretary

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—SIR GEORGE LITTLE, Bart., M.P.
 Chairman—MR. MALCOLM WHITE, Esq.

Treasurer—MR. JAMES D. WHITE, Esq.
 Secretary—MR. C. DEANMAN WHITE.

[148]

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

The Knocking at the Door.



CHARTER:

**"No Destitute Child Ever
Refused Admission."**

Motto "For God and Country"

NO WAITING LIST.

NO VOTES REQUIRED

NO RED TAPE

A FEW FIGURES.

81,510 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.

1,577 entered last year

7,430 is the average number of children in residence

700 of these are Infants

806 are Crippled, Incurable, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick

3,826 are Boarded-out in Rural Districts in England and Canada.

1,060 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training

26,281 Young People have been emigrated to Canada and the Overseas Dominions 95 per cent do well

4,754 Barnardo Boys are serving the Country in the Army and Navy and Mercantile Marine

300 Boys are in training for the Navy.

** * Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr Barnardo's Homes," and Parcels of Clothing may be sent to the Honorary Director, William Baker, M.A., LL.B., at Head Offices,*

18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. ESTABLISHED 1785.

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. WHITE, the Secretary at the Hospital. [146]

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Patrons—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA

The G.F.S. is an Imperial Society which links together in friendly bonds over 300,000 women of all ages and of all ranks of society in all parts of the world for mutual help. Its aim is to set before its Members a high ideal of purity of thought, word, and deed, to help them to be true to that ideal, to be standard witnesses to the possibility of purity of life and conduct for every woman and girl in the land, to guard the hundreds of thousands of girls who are growing up to womanhood from acknowledged dangers, and to extend to them the priceless boon of loving Christian fellowship.

The various Departments of G.F.S. work include help for Sick Members, After-care of Workhouse Children, Registry Work, an Invalids Work Depot, protection in Emigration and in Travelling, the provision of Homes of Rest, Industrial Training, and the encouragement of Temperance and Thrift.

All information can be obtained from—

THE SECRETARY, G.F.S. Central Office, 38, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.
 Telegrams "ANGEL" V.L. London. Telephone 3331 VICTORIA. [147]

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 WORKING NEAR BROOKWOOD

OFFICES—8 YORK STREET ST JAMES'S S.W.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 200 boys chosen from the homeless and destitute between the ages of 10 and 18, and gives them a training up to the age of 17 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. Boys are admitted below 18 years of age or above 18. 2. A boy must in the opinion of the Committee be really destitute. 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 education is given to each number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of 200 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a bed within 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 LORDS CHURCH AND WESTMINSTER BANK 1 St. James's Square S.W. by the Treasurer General the Right Hon. Mr. HENRY PAGET V.C. G.I.B. Marlborough House S.W. and by the Secretary at the Office 8, York Street, St. James's S.W. from whom any further information can be obtained.
 E. G. MARKHAM Esq., Secretary. [148]

GUYS' HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

BEDS, 643. IN-PATIENTS (1914), 9,924. OUT-PATIENTS, 115,982.

The Governors Earnestly Appeal for:—

NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS to meet the large difference of about £30,000 between assured income and ordinary outgoings, for which the Hospital is from year to year dependent on VOLUNTARY SUPPORT.

A Legacy or Donation of £1,000 names or endows a Bed in perpetuity.

A Legacy or Donation of £500 names or endows a Cot in perpetuity.

A Yearly Subscription of £50 or £25 supports a Bed or a Cot respectively.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN, Treasurer

SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND

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HOMES OF HOPE

4, 5 & 6, REGENT SQ., GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Special efforts are made on behalf of young women about to have their first child. They are admitted into the Homes and receive Medical Maternity Attendance and Nursing. They are also Trained in Household Duties, and after a nurse-mother has been found for the infant the mother is put in the way of earning a living for herself and the child. Every endeavour is used to trace the father and make him jointly responsible with the mother for the maintenance of the infant born to them.

There is also a Preventive Home, where important work is done in Rescuing Young Girls from the snares of sin and immorality, and trained for domestic service.

Contributions may be sent to the Secretary at the above address, or to the Treasurer, ALFRED HOARE, Esq., 97, Fleet Street, E.C. [151]

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

70, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

Telephone Hop. 1091

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Patroness—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
 Vice-Patron—THE RIGHT HON. LEON HAYTERMAN.
 President—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

The Hospital was removed during 1918 to the present site in Blackfriars Road, where the new building has recently been completed. The increased facilities afforded have greatly extended the utility of the Hospital.

Over 450,000 patients have been treated at this Hospital which was the first and for many years the only institution in the United Kingdom for the Special Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases.

PATIENTS are admitted on small payment, entitling them to four weeks treatment, or by Subscribers' letter of Recommendation. Indigent persons are admitted entirely free.

OUT-PATIENTS are seen daily at 9 a.m. and on Friday evenings at 5 p.m.
 Medical Men and Students are admitted free to the daily practice on presentation of their cards.
 The Hospital is fully equipped with all modern methods of treatment. Subscriptions and Donations towards the maintenance of the Hospital are earnestly requested and may be sent to

FREDERICK HAYTER, Secretary.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. | Donors—LLOYD BANK, LTD., 66, W. Smithfield, E.C. 1.
 This Institution maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from all parts of the Empire, from their Earliest Infancy until fifteen years of age.

It has received 2,072 Fatherless Children already. Forty-two were admitted last year. About 400 are in the Asylum now. Elections will be held in May and November this year. Forms of nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. Ambassadors to therefore urgently needed, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote	25	5s.	0d.
Two Votes	210	10s.	0d.
Annual Subscription for One Vote	40	10s.	0d.
Two Votes	21	1s.	0d.

Office—25, LUDGATE HILL, E.C. | Treasurer—MR. GEORGE WYATT TEUSCOTT, Bart.
 Commr. H. C. MARTIN, B.N., Secy. and Sept. [152]

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, ISLINGTON, N.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President—The Rt Hon. LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T., G.C.M.G.
100,000 persons have been received and treated here since 1903. The Diseases admitted are Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, and German Measles, and Typhoid when accommodation can be made available. The general ward fee is three guineas for the whole term of treatment. Private rooms, five guineas a week. Patients' payments amount to about a fifth of the annual outlay, the balance falling upon the funds of the Institution. This system encourages people who are willing to pay a part at least of the cost of their illness to do so rather than remain for treatment at home or cost themselves upon the rates. No help is received from the rates by this Hospital.

Annual subscribers of a guinea and upwards for more than one year are Governors, and donors of ten guineas and upwards in one sum are Life Governors. Domestic servants of Governors, and certain employees of subscribing business houses, clubs, and hotels are promptly removed and treated free of charge. Application to the Secretary with a medical certificate will ensure prompt removal by motor. The application can be made personally, or by letter, telegram, or telephone. 387 North Bankers' LEION OF LONDON AND SMITHS, 50 Cornhill, E.C. W. CHRISTIE, Secretary (185)

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL AND RESCUE HOME

Patron: H.M. THE KING

UNDENIED AND IN GREAT NEED.

Treasurers—LORD KINNAIRD and J. F. W. DEACON, Esq.

Founded in 1796, this Special Hospital has for 120 years devoted all its energies to the treatment and cure of venereal diseases. Thousands of young women and girls from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering and helped to regain their self-respect, and thereby enabled to make a fresh start in life. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE EARNESTLY PLEADED FOR.

Office: 23, Harrow Road, London W.

BY J. RAYSON, Secretary

FORM OF REQUEST.

I beg to ask the Treasurers for the time being of the London Lock Hospital and Rescue Home, Harrow Road, W. to be applied for the purposes of the Female Hospital, Rescue Home, or Male Hospital, and outpatients Department, as may be desired; and I direct the said Legacy to be paid free of death duty and as much as conveniently may be after my death.

Under the Patronage of HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA

LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL WATFORD

(Incorporated as the London Orphan Asylum).

The Managers currently appeal for help towards the maintenance of the 500 Fatherless boys and girls now in the School from all parts of the **BRITISH EMPIRE**, representing all professions and callings. 7,382 such children have been maintained and educated the majority having been provided with situations.

The Society is dependent upon **voluntary help for £17,000 annually**, owing to the great increase in the cost of necessities.

Vacancies have been declared for children of Officers or Warrant Officers killed in the War.

Annual subscriptions from 10s. 6d., Life Subscriptions from £5 5s., and

DONATIONS will be gladly received.

ARTHUR F. BLATHWAT, Treasurer and Chairman.

Office: 1, CROFT SQUARE, BARNES, S.W.

HENRY C. ARMIGER, Secretary

(155)

The METROPOLITAN VISITING and RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

Including the Metropolitan Portions of the Dioceses of London, Southwark, and Essex.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON

Treasurers—JOHN H. NELSON, Esq., and ERNEST FARQUHAR, Esq.

Secretary—GRANT MARSTON, Esq.

Office: 46A, Pall Mall, S.W.

1. The aim of the Association is to distribute such Funds as may be committed to it in grants to the Local Committees of poor parishes proportionate to the needs of each.

2. The Clergy and District Visitors are the unpaid Agents of Relief and possess the indispensable qualification of personal knowledge of the poor.

3. The experienced Clergy are hereby greatly assisted in dealing with the distressing cases constantly before them. The religious persuasion of the poor is no obstacle to their relief.

4. Every penny contributed is devoted to the relief of destitution, all the working expenses being otherwise provided for.

Annual report will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

Subscriptions and Donations to enable the Committee to carry on the work efficiently are greatly needed. Cheques, payable to GRANT MARSTON should be sent to the Office, 46A, Pall Mall S.W. or to LLOYD BANKERS, Ltd., 16, St. James's Street, S.W.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL,

KINGSLAND ROAD, N.E.

Unendowed and Entirely Free to the Sick Poor.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President: THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

Chairman: THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.

Vice-Chairman: T. DYER EDWARDES, Esq., J.P.

**Treasurers: { LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.
THE HON. CHARLES T. MILLS, M.P.**

SPECIAL APPEAL.

The Metropolitan Hospital is in the Kingsland Road, far removed from the rich, and ministers to a population of nearly half-a-million of the poorest inhabitants of London.

Approximately 1,700 In and 37,000 Out-Patients are treated annually, the attendances of the latter amounting to upwards of 122,000.

At the present time there are 160 beds available for In-Patients, including a Ward for Children, and two Wards, with special kitchens, &c., for Jewish patients.

Every care is taken to avoid abuse of the charity; and a trained Almoner is employed for this purpose and to form the necessary link between the Hospital and outside charities for providing patients with any extra help that they may require to secure the full and permanent benefit from their treatment.

The necessary annual expenditure is approximately £15,000 a year, but the income from invested property is under £600. Over £14,400 has every year to be collected from the charitable public.

Appeal is also made for Funds to build the **NURSES' HOME** on the Hospital's land behind the Ward blocks.

**Bankers: { GLYN, MILLS & CO.
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.**

J. C. BUCHANAN,
Secretary and House Governor.

HELP—by donations, subscriptions and legacies—is urgently needed, and very earnestly solicited.

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ESTABLISHED 1880

National Children's Home

(Founded by DR STEPHENSON)

Chief Office: 104/122, CITY RD., LONDON, E.C.*Principal*—Rev W HODSON SMITH.*Treasurers*—J R. BAKLOV, Esq., J P., Col. and Ald. Sir CHARLES WAKEFIELD, J P.**15 BRANCHES. 2,300 CHILDREN.****NEED—NOT CREED—DECIDES A CHILD'S ADMISSION.**

About 10,000 children have already been helped. Special provision is made for **crippled and afflicted** little ones. Children of all classes, all creeds and no creeds, eligible.

£16 will support a child for a year. Donors of £50 are entitled to name a Col.

Remittances should be addressed to Rev W HODSON SMITH,
National Children's Home 104/122, City Road London
—E.C., and crossed 'London City and Midland.' —

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THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER PERVIN.

ESTABLISHED 1812

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V.

Treasurer—ROBERT W JONES Esq.

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 1,000 Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to £16,000 per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is Three Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty-One, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £757,000.

Relief applications from 7s 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—4, SOUTHAMPTON LANE, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. HENRI C LAKEILLE, Secretary [106]

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED & EPILEPTIC

(ALBANY MEMORIAL.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The Charity is forced at present to rely to some extent upon legacies for maintenance. Those having the disposal of sums of money left for charitable disposition are asked to consider the claims of this deserving Charity.

Soldiers suffering from Nerve Injuries and Severe Mental and Nervous Shock are being Treated.

Contributions, especially Annual Subscriptions, will be most thankfully received by

THE EARL OF HARROWBY (*Treasurer*), National Hospital Queen Square, W.C.

Secretary GODFREY H HAMILTON *Bankers*, GOUTTS & CO, Strand. [105]

THE LADS WHO GUARD OUR SHORES

have been trained for the sea, many of them, by the NATIONAL REFUGES. Old boys from this Institution are likewise serving in 100 British Regiments, and 6,500 have entered the Merchant Service and are now helping to maintain the national food supply

"ARETHUSA" and "CHICHESTER" TRAINING SHIPS.

2,000 boys have entered the Royal Navy.

8,500 boys have entered the Merchant Service.

Patrons

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING & QUEEN

Chairman and Treasurer,

W E HUBBARD, Esq.

17, St. Helen's Place, E.C.

Subscriptions and Donations urgently needed.

THE NATIONAL REFUGES, 164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.

Joint Secs { H BRISTOW WALLEN and
HENRY G COPELAND.

A
HOME
AND
EDUCATION
FOR 450
FATHERLESS
CHILDREN.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL AND ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

(FOUNDED 1758).

Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.

CONVALESCENT HOME—MARGATE.

Patrons { HIS MAJESTY THE KING
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions
FOR 158 YEARS.

An Annual Subscription of One Guinea entitles to Two Votes at each Half-Yearly Election

Information will be gladly given by the Secretary, to whom Contributions should be sent.

Treasurer

SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, M.A., LL.D., Ald

Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD FINSLEY STREET, E.C.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Secretary

Office—73, Cheapside, London, E.C. [188

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, W.

(Convalescent Home—"FAIR VIEW," SLOUGH.)

Patron: H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

Free, without Letter of Recommendation, to the Children of the Poor.

The In-Patients average 700, and the New Out-Patients 10,000 a year; the total attendance being nearly 20,000.

The Hospital provides 40 beds. The Convalescent Home has accommodation for 24 Children in the summer and 16 in the winter months.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are Urgently Needed.

SIR DOUGLAS OWEN, *Chairman.*

NIGEL HANBURY, *Treasurer*
W H PEARCE, *Secretary*

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The POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

88, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W C

Established 1841.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives immediate Assistance to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters in ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

At each Fortnightly Meeting of the Committee some Hundreds of Pounds are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever increasing appeals for help. The Society has aided over 34,000 cases of Clerical Distress.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

and Gifts of Clothing of every description will be most gratefully received by MARYLEBONE PHILLIPS, *Secretary*, 38, Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, London, W C [152]

Queen Charlotte's Lying-In Hospital, MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1732. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1865

Patrons—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA

President—THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.

Treasurer—ALEXANDER DE BETHUNHILL Esq. C.B.

Chairman of Committee—MR SAMUEL SCOTT Esq. M.P.

OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY.

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 120,000 poor women have been relieved. Last year 1,787 patients were received into the Hospital, and 2,000 were attended at their own homes.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £25,000.

RELIABLE INCOME, £4,000 ONLY.

An Annual Subscription of £5 3s. or a Donation of £51 10s. entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Three Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. COCKS, BIRDBULPH & Co., 45, Chancery Cross, E.C.4, or by

ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary.* [158]

REEDHAM ORPHANAGE, PURLEY, SURREY.

FOUNDED 1844

INCORPORATED 1904

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Indenominational unendowed, depending entirely upon public benevolence
 Receives Children between the ages of **THREE MONTHS** and eleven years, and retains
 them until fifteen **300** are now enjoying its benefits

Annual necessary expenditure, **£8,000.** Annual subscriptions, **£2,192**

Funds to meet the large balance are urgently needed

M COSMO D BONSON, Treasurer

J ROWLAND EDWARDS, Secretary

Office—24 WALKERBROOK E C

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND Threadneedle Street, E C

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ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Honorary Secretaries—MRS GEORGE FODOCK AND PERCY R FODOCK

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums varying from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per month.
 There are upwards of 1,200 pensioners residing in various parts of the Kingdom, many of whom are now over 60 years of age.

To be eligible applicants must be totally blind, alone in years of age of mind morbid that they are and in receipt of an income not exceeding £20 if single and £30 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed, nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Beneficiaries of 10s. or annually or donors of Five Guineas are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer or by the BANK OF ENGLAND or Messrs. Barclay and Co.

257, NOTTINGHAM SQUARE, NORTH LONDON

W ELLIOTT TERRY, Secretary [172]

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, BEDDINGTON (near OROYDON), SURREY.

Founded at Lambeth, 1754. Incorporated 1800. Removed to Beddington, 1866.

Patrons—HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Patronesses—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA

Patroness—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND E C

THIS ancient Asylum maintains and educates fatherless girls from all parts of Great Britain. They are admitted between the ages of 7 and 10, and at the age of 10 are placed out in respectable private families. They must in all respects be thoroughly sound and healthy. Elections half-yearly in June and December. Forms of nomination may be obtained at the Office. New subscribers to this old charity are most earnestly needed.

Life Subscriptions, 2 Votes £10 10 0 | Annual Subscriptions, 2 Votes £1 1 0

Ditto 1 Vote £5 5 0 | Ditto 1 Vote £0 10 0

A donation of 20 Guineas in one sum entitles the donor to the immediate presentation of one child. Fatherless girls are also received and paid for at the rate of £12 12s. per annum with an entrance fee of £20. Pending election or otherwise.

Subscriptions most thankfully received and all information given on application to the Secretary.
 Messrs. Thomas Rowland Edwards, Secretaries

Office—17, BUCHANAN STREET, STRAND, W.C.

ROBERT FRANK, Secretary [173]

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Founded 1814

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Free-Patrons—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF ANGLAUGHT E C

President and Treasurer—THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOLLESSEN

Chairman of Council—STUART DE LA RUE Esq. Vice-Chairman—ALEXANDER WOODHEAD Esq. E C

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Ordinary Annual Expenditure - - - - - £7,500

Annual Income from Investments - - - - - £ 300

REQUIRED EACH YEAR - - - - - £7,300

New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.

£7,700 owing to the Bankers.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers—Messrs. GLYNN, MILES & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.
 A. T. HAYES, Secretary. [174]

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES PUTNEY HEATH.

Institution 1854.

Patrons—

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS CHRISTIAN

President—THE RT. HON. LORD WOLVERTON

Treasurer—SIR HENRY LOPES, BART

Life without hope, at any rate in this world. Life, a long and wretched period of suffering, in which the poor sufferer might be forgiven for looking forward to being a burden to his friends and relatives. This is the fate of many. Can we do nothing to lighten this black, dark misery? Can we do nothing to alleviate this suffering? Thoughts like these make one anxious to help such an Institution as THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY HEATH.

Donors—Messrs GLYN, MILLER, CURRIE & CO, Office, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

CHARLES CUTTING, Secretary

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), CITY ROAD, E.C.

FOUNDED 1804.

ASKS YOU FOR HELP.

**Every day this Hospital relieves over 100
In-Patients and about 400 Out-Patients.**

ROBERT J. BLAND, *Secretary*

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Last year's Record (1914) Convictions for Cruelty
to Animals, 4,835; Complaints investigated, 15,800,
Cautions for Minor Acts of Cruelty, 25,153.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

The Society greatly needs your Support at the present
time, as it is supported only by Voluntary Contributions:

E. G. FAIRHOLME, Chief Secretary, 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.

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ROYAL SEA BATHING HOSPITAL

MARGATE,

For Early Tuberculous Disease of the Bones, Joints, Glands, &c.

200 Beds. 90 Beds reserved for Children and 50 for Wounded Soldiers.

ADVANTAGES.—Bracing Air Verandahs Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths.

Liberal Diet Skilled Medical and Surgical Treatment and Nursing

£1,000 will make a bed Free.

There are only Seven Free Beds. Others urgently needed.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND LEGACIES ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED

Bankers—COCKE BIDDULPH & CO.

London Office—18, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

Treasurer—LORD BIDDULPH

Secretary—A. NASH.

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THE ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Chief Office—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President—The Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF ABERDEEN P.C. G.C.M.G., K.T.

Treasurer—SAMUEL WATSON Esq.

This Society was established in 1882 to supply Spinal Supports Leg Instruments, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

WATSON'S PATENT LITHIUM BATHS and CARRIAGES are lent to the Afflicted By special grant it ensures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance

30,000 Appliances given in the year ending September 30, 1915

Annual Subscription of £5 10 0 Entitles to two recommendations

Life Subscription of 5 5 0 per annum

Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & CO. Ltd 19, Fleet Street, E.C. are earnestly solicited RICHARD C. TREESIDDER, Secretary [170]

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,

HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.

Patron—THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

Treasurers { THE RIGHT HON. LORD GREVILLE.
THE RIGHT HON. SIR GERARD A. LOWTHER, G.C.M.G., C.B.

Deputy Treasurer—F. J. FRANKAU, Esq.

Although 100 beds have been placed at the disposal of the Admiralty and War Office, for the sick and wounded from the War, the work of the Hospital is being carried on as usual.

5,036 in-patients were treated in the Hospital during 1914.

966 of these were sent to the Hospital's Convalescent Branch at Wimbledon, free of charge

Number of Out-Patients during 1914, 28,283.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE in 1914 £39,950

ORDINARY INCOME in 1914 ... £24,239

Leaving a DEFICIENCY of £15,711

The Governors urgently solicit additional Annual Subscriptions and Donations, to enable them to carry on the work of the Hospital.

Dr. J. Nachbar, Superintendent and Resident Medical Officer

Henry Wingrove, Secretary.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL

For Stone and other Urinary Diseases

(ESTABLISHED 1800)

HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

President—Right Hon THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MOUNT EARL, K.P.

Treasurer—F. A. BEVAN, Esq

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL is intended for Persons of both Sexes suffering from Stone in the Bladder and other diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and contains 2 Public Wards for Men (24 beds), a Ward for Women and Children (2 Beds), and a Special Ward (6 Beds) for Paying Patients

The number of Patients treated during the year 1914 was 452 In-Patients and 2,793 Out-Patients, the latter being seen Daily, viz, Monday, 2 to 9 and 5 to 7, Tuesday, 2 to 8; Wednesday, 5 to 7, Thursday, 5 to 7, Friday (Women and Children only), 2 to 8, and Saturday, 4 to 7.

A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Life Governor, a Subscription of One Guinea an Annual Governor. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs BARCLAY & Co, 5 and 8, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden W.C., Messrs HOARE & Co, 37, Fleet Street, E.C., or by

IRWIN H. BEATTIE, *Secretary* 1179

THE SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Founded 1889. Patron HIS MAJESTY THE KING. 120 Beds.

Unendowed and un denominational. Maintenance entirely dependent on public contributions. Convalecents of either sex over 16 years of age received throughout the year. Over 36,000 patients admitted. Annual expenditure £3,800. Funds urgently needed.

Chairman Sir WILLIAM BULL, M.P.

Treasurer G. J. MARJORIBANKS, Esq

Members WILLOUGHBY BULLOCK Esq

Open to CLIFFORD'S INN, E.C.

Bankers Messrs. COUTTS, 440, Strand, W.C.

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SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 32 Gul. iv, Cap ix)

Establishments

Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. 250 Beds.

Albert Dock Hospital, E. 50 Beds.

Dispensaries, East India Dock Road and Gravesend.

For Sick and Injured Seamen.

Funds Urgently Needed.

The Society is empowered by its Act of Parliament to take and to hold real estate.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE

The London School of Tropical Medicine, Albert Dock, E.

The London School of Clinical Medicine, Greenwich.

Reports of the Charity, Syllabus of the Schools, and any further information can be had on application to the Secretary.

P. J. MICHELLI, C.M.G., Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich 1240

S. THOMAS'S HOME

**S. Thomas's Hospital,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.**

For Paying Patients

The Resident Medical Officer can be seen daily at 12 noon.
Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Steward

TELEPHONE HOP 1637

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ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL

THAMES EMBANKMENT, S.E.,

**Serves a very large POOR POPULATION on the
SOUTH of the THAMES.**

Two extra wards (one for poor Lying-in Cases) have been opened
9,158 In-patients treated last year

**TO MAINTAIN THIS WORK FURTHER VOLUNTARY
CONTRIBUTIONS ARE NEEDED.**

Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, J. G. WAINWRIGHT,
Esq., at the Hospital; or to G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.

*Applications for admission to St Thomas's Home for Paying Patients are to be
sent to the Steward*

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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 1914 was 87,268. 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 anaesthetics 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 28th. In a few days it began to show signs of wasting, then the head became swelled and dropical, 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. [108]

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children,

INCORPORATED.

MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Where over **200** Children yearly are rescued from starvation and moral danger, are emigrated and placed in Canadian families of good standing and repute.

£500 additional income is urgently required to keep up this work.
CERTIFIED VOLUNTARY HOME UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

President: **Sir ARCHIBALD WILLIAMSON, BART., M.P.**

Hon. Treasurer: **M. C. THIN, Esq., 24, Chapel Street, Liverpool**

Secretary and Superintendent: **Mrs LILLIAN M. BIRT, Myrtle Street, Liverpool.** [109]

SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.

Founded A.D. 1655. Incorporated 1878.

For the Relief of Needy Clergymen, their Widows, Aged Single Daughters and Children, of every Diocese of England and Wales.

President—**THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY**

IS FAR THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE OF THE CLERGY CHARITIES.

Donors of **50 Guineas** are elected Governors of the Corporation.

MORE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Legacies also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this ancient Society.
Mrs FAGET BOWMAN, Esq., Agent, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C. [110]

SPURGEON'S ORPHANAGE

CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

Seaside Home Branch - - CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.

President and Director—Rev. THOMAS SPURGEON

Vice-President—Rev. CHARLES SPURGEON

Treasurer—WILLIAM KING, Esq.

A HOME AND SCHOOL for 500 Fatherless Children,
And a Memorial of the Beloved Founder, G. H. SPURGEON.

No Votes required. The most worthy and deserving cases are selected by the Committee of Management to enter the Orphanage.

**3,511 ORPHANS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED INTO THE
INSTITUTION TO THE END OF MARCH, 1915.**

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, F. G. LADD, Spurgeon's Orphanage, Clapham Road, London, S.W. Replies to Inquiring Benefactors.—Our last Annual Report containing a Legal Form of Bequest, will be gladly sent on application to the Secretary.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL

GOWER STREET, W.C.

Founded A.D. 1833.

Incorporated 1907.

*A General Hospital with Separate Departments for
Special Forms of Disease.*

225 Beds Provided for Wounded Soldiers.

OVER 52,000 PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	...	...	£28,500
RELIABLE INCOME	..		£9,000
ANNUAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT REQUIRED			<u>£19,500</u>

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, Nov. 1st, 1884.) Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING

President—His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., G.C.V.O., P.C.

Treasurer—LORDS OF ROTHSCHILD, Esq., O.V.O., J.P., D.L.

Chairman—General F. MARRIAGE, Esq.

It needs £65,000 to carry out the scheme of extension by which provision is made for about 250 beds, and £17,000 annually to maintain the present work of relieving about 2,800 In-Patients and 36,000 Out-Patients. Its endowments yield an annual income of only £800. Wherefore it relies upon voluntary contributions for £16,400 wherewith to meet its annual expenditure of £17,000. For many years past the debt has averaged £50,000.

It is the nearest General Hospital for Hammersmith, Fulham, Acton, Chiswick, Brentford, and for large portions of Kensington and Barnes. The population it serves numbers more than 500,000 persons. It is entitled to receive and hold estates of freehold land or any other property.

A. BARRINGTON, Secretary.

Bankers: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd., Hammersmith, W.
LLOYD BANK LIMITED, 16, St. James's Street, S.W.

MONEY LENT.

T. PICKFORD & CO.,

Pawnbrokers, Jewellers, & Silversmiths,

Established 1833. **241 & 243, OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.** Established 1861.

BANKERS—London County & Westminster

Telephone 784 LONDON WALL



201.
18 ct. Gold, 30s.
9 ct. Gold 12s. 6s.



237.
16 ct. Gold, Diamond
and Rubies, or Sapphires
22 1/2s. On.



240.
18 ct. Gold, fine Dia-
monds 23 1/2s. On



203.
18 ct. Gold, 12s.
9 ct. Gold, 12s. 6s.



207.
12 Diamonds, 3 Rubies
or Sapphires,
26 1/2s. On

Jewellery at Wholesale Prices

Wedding Rings, Keepers,
and Chains
SOLD BY WEIGHT.

Send for FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OLD GOLD OR SILVER

Purchased for Cash or taken
in Exchange. Broken or Old-
Fashioned Jewellery, Watches,
Tooth Plates, &c., can be turned
into money

PAWNBROKING DEPARTMENT.

Customers not wishing to dispose of goods
can pledge same for periods of 3, 6, or 12
months at a low rate of interest

The rate of 2s for one month cuts 1/5

" " 2s " " " " 2/6

Amounts over £50 at lower rates. We
guarantee to advance 75% on all goods
purchased of us.



208.
18 ct. Gold, 3 Diamonds,
35s.



260.
18 ct. Gold, 2 Diamonds
22s. 6s.



232.
Opals and Diamonds
24 1/2s. On.



242.
Diamonds and Ruby, or
Sapphire, 24 1/2s. On.



268.
Diamond & Sapphire,
or Ruby 27 1/2s. On.



200.
18 ct. Gold, fine Dia-
mond, 30s.



200.
18 ct. Gold, 3 Diamonds,
21 1/2s. On.



200.
Solid 18 ct. Gold,
21 1/2s. On
Solid 9 ct. Gold,
10s. 6s.



238.
18 ct. Gold, Diamonds
and Rubies, or
Sapphires, 17s. 6s.



274.
18 ct. Gold, Diamonds
and Rubies, or
Sapphires, 18s. 6s.



280.
Solid 18 ct. Gold 20s.
Garnet, Amethyst or
Topaz, 20s.
Solid 9 ct. Gold
17s. 6s. [22]

MONEY LENT.

**SAFEGUARD YOUR HEALTH
WITH**

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne**

The Best Remedy

known for

**COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**

Effectually cuts short attacks of
**SPASMS, PALPITATION,
HYSTERIA**

A true palliative in **NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM,
GOUT**

Checks and arrests
FEVER, CROUP, and AGUE

Acts like
a charm in
**DIARRHŒA,
COLIC,
and other
complaints
of the bowels.**

Convincing Medical Testimony with each bottle

Of all Chemists,
1/12, 2/9, 4/6.

See that
you get

Dr. J. Collis Browne's



A Lady's Toilet

cannot be a complete success unless soap, its leading essential, is of the kind that will benefit the skin. With

Pears'

for her foundation she is safe from the skin troubles which so often attend the use of common soaps.

Matchless for the Complexion

ENO'S FRUIT SALT'

**IS A SIMPLE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR
PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL
MEANS :**

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary
Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in
Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting,
Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation,
Thirst, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and
Quick Pulse, Influenza, and Fevers of all kinds.

***It ALWAYS does GOOD—NEVER ANY HARM. It forms a
DELIGHTFUL and HEALTH-GIVING Beverage.***

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