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[illegible] in Woollens, it is incumbent upon the firm to call attention to the increased price of all woollen goods of this class that my name has been identified with for so many years. The reasons are too patent for me to dwell upon. The figures below are to be taken only as approximate. Customers besides must take into consideration the difficulties and delays now incident to commercial dealings, and Foreign clients to the impediments and restrictions imposed by the Authorities. Applications for samples should be curtailed, as only really serious ones have a chance of prompt attention, through the reduction of our staff (*see foot note a*); firm orders necessarily having precedence.

W B.

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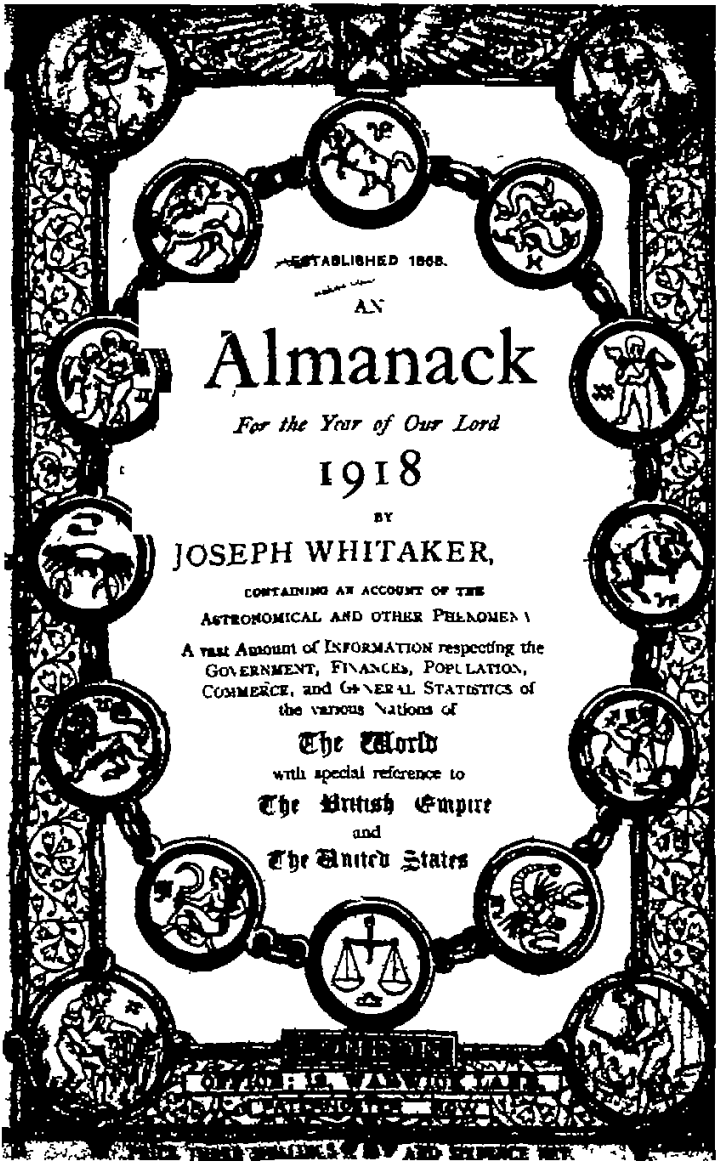
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# PREFACE TO THE L^TH ANNUAL VOLUME.

(1918.)

THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL ISSUE of this publication finds the World still engaged in hostilities—started originally in 1914 to further the ambitions of an autocratic prince—bringing untold misery and hideous slaughter to millions, and there is as yet little prospect of their early cessation. It would, perhaps, be tempting to hazard a guess as to the date of the termination of the greatest and most sanguinary war ever waged in the history of mankind, but, for half a century, WHITAKER'S ALMANACK has flourished without making any attempt to delve into the future, and this record must not now be broken.

The Astronomical section has received a more than usually careful revision with a view to making it readily accessible to the less instructed amateur. The Navy and Army Lists have this year been omitted entirely, as nothing at all adequate relating to either Service could be presented. Honours and Decorations are still multiplying and cause an ever increasing pressure on our available space. The new ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, and the COMPANIONS OF HONOUR will be found duly recorded. The steady growth of GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS will be noted, and a special interest is attached to the new Offices, some of which now appear for the first time in our pages.

Among other subjects receiving special notice may be mentioned "Housing of the Working Classes," the "Redistribution Proposals" and "Proportional Representation," and the Naval Operations of the last twelve months. The growing importance of waterways is emphasised in an article on the Inland Canals of the United Kingdom. "The Cost of the War," the New Empire Honours," and "Liquor Traffic" are dealt with while Aeronautics, Good and Bad Harvests of the last few years, Geographical, Dramatic and Scientific Summaries are included. The "Diary of the War" records the essential features in each field of hostilities to the end of October 1917. Co Partnership and Labour, Finance and the War, also receive attention.

The section, British Empire Industries, which last year attracted considerable attention, has been continued and extended. The ruling conditions at the present time have affected, as they were bound to do, some of the data usually looked for in the ALMANACK, but every effort has been made with respect to their revision and to ensure the general accuracy of its information.

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. It has been impossible in every instance to embody them in the present issue, but each one has been carefully considered and noted for future use. In order that such communications may be dealt with as they merit, it is most desirable that they should reach the ALMANACK Office before the end of October.

12 WARWICK LANE, E.C.,
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*28th November*, 1917

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## INCREASES IN ARMY AND NAVY PAY

INCREASES in Army and Navy Pay, to take effect from Sept. 29 and Oct. 1 respectively, were announced on NOV 26, 1917

### ARMY

Privates of Infantry will receive a minimum of 2s. 6d. a day Lance-Corporals, 2s. 9d., Corporals, 3s. These rates will cover the 3d. hitherto given after two years' service as Class II proficiency pay Those who qualify for Class I proficiency pay will receive an extra 2d. after six months' service instead of two years. Similar changes, with the same minimum of 2s. 6d., will apply to Cavalry and Artillery

Compulsory allotments within the limits of 3s. 6d. a week for Privates and Corporals, and 5s and 2d. a week for higher ranks, will be paid for all arms, without deduction from normal rates of pay

Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Sergeants and higher ranks drawing Class I proficiency pay will continue to draw 6d. as at present, but after six months instead of two years, and in addition will receive an increase of 2d a day to their pay

R.E., A.S.C., A.O.D., R.A.M.C., and A.V.C. will continue to be rated for engineer and corps pay as at present, but in no case will be less than 2s. 6d. a day An additional 2d. a day will be given to all British soldiers on normal rates of pay for each complete year's service since the outbreak of war Hospital stoppages are abolished, except in cases where the man is in hospital through his own fault.

Men who have completed 21 years service for pension may have their pensions then assessed and paid to them in addition to their pay, with effect from the outbreak of war

### NAVY AND MARINES.

Additions to pay —A.B. ratings, 2d. a day Leading ratings, 3d. a day, Petty Officer ratings, 6d. a day, Chief Petty Officer ratings, 9d. a day, with an increase of 3d. a day to A.B. ratings after three years instead of after six years as at present messing allowance at 9d (at present 5½d.), abolition of hospital stoppages, free kit (now free on entry).

The State to take over a portion of the allotment not exceeding 3s. 6d. in the case of allotments amounting to 5s. or more a week, and in the case of smaller allotments to dependents other than wives such lesser sums as will leave the men chargeable with 2s. 6d. a week. In the case of boys whose pay normally does not admit of an allowance in excess of 2s. a week, the State to take over 1s. of the allotment.

Pensions to be paid to men who have completed time for pension and are detained under Proclamation, the same to be retrospective as from the beginning of the war, minus in each case the value of the detained pay already received.

"Injurious pension" for 21 years' service.

The total increased charge is about — 1st year, £65,000,000, and year, £80,000,000.

## DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

THE second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or of Sun or Moonlight. These small figures represent the twelve hours from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., and have four divisions, each representing three hours. From the 22nd to the 28th of Jan. 1918, there is moonlight from 6 P.M. till 6 A.M., but from the 8th to the 14th it will be seen that there is no moonlight. In the summer months the Sun comes to our aid.

THE DIAGRAMS USED ARE—

# WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1918.

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 8 AND 9 OF KING GEORGE V

## Common Notes for the Year 1918.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Golden Number | XIX. | *Ascension Day—Holy Thursday* | May 9 |
| Epact | 27 | *Whit Sunday* | ,, 19 |
| Solar Cycle | 23 | *Trinity Sunday* | ,, 26 |
| Roman Indiction | 1 | Birth of Queen Mary (1867) | ,, 26 |
| Dominical Letter | F | *Corpus Christi* | ,, 30 |
| Julian Period (Year of) | 6631 | Union Day, South Africa | ,, 31 |
| Wattle Day, Australia | Jan. 26 | Birth of King George V (1865) | June 3 |
| *Septuagesima Sunday* | ,, 27 | Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) | ,, 23 |
| *Ash Wednesday* | Feb. 13 | Dominion Day, Canada | July 1 |
| *Good Friday* | March 29 | Independence Day, U.S.A | ,, 4 |
| *Easter Day* | ,, 31 | Sundays after Trinity | 26 |
| *Low Sunday* | April 7 | *St. Andrew's Day* | Nov 30 |
| St. George's Day | ,, 23 | *First Sunday in Advent* | Dec. 1 |
| Rogation Sunday | May 5 | Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844) | ,, 1 |
| Accession of King George V | ,, 6 | CHRISTMAS DAY—Wednesday | ,, 25 |

## The Tropical Year 1918–1919.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spring Equinox (1918) | Sun enters Sign Aries | March | 21d. | 20h. | 28m. | morn. |
| Summer Solstice | Cancer | June | 22 | 6 | 0 | morn. |
| Autumn Equinox | Libra | Sept. | 23 | 8 | 46 | aft. |
| Winter Solstice | Capricornus | Dec. | 22 | 3 | 42 | aft. |
| Spring Equinox (1919) | Aries | March | 21 | 4 | 19 | aft. |

## English Law Sittings, 1918

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hilary | Begins Jan. 11 and ends March 27 | Trinity | Begins May 28 and ends July 31 |
| Easter | ,, April 9 ,, May 17 | Michaelmas | ,, Oct. 12 ,, Dec. 21 |

ISLE OF COURT LAW (DINING) TERMS.—*Hilary* begins January 11, ends January 31. *Easter* begins April 9, ends May 6. *Trinity* begins May 28, ends June 17. *Michaelmas* begins November 1, ends November 23. "Call Days" are on January 28, April 24, June 12, and November 20.

## Oxford and Cambridge Terms, 1918.

| OXFORD. | Begins. | Ends. | CAMBRIDGE. | Begins. | Ends. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lent | January 14 | March 23 | Lent | January 8 | March 27 |
| Trinity | April 3 | July 6 | Easter | April 18 | June 24 |
| Michaelmas | October 10 | December 17 | Michaelmas | October 1 | December 19 |

## Calendar for the Year 1919

*January.*

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

*February.*

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

*March.*

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

*April.*

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

*May.*

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

*June.*

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

*July.*

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

*August.*

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

*September.*

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

*October.*

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

*November.*

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

*December.*

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

## MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1919.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Golden Number | I. | *New Year's Day* (Wed.) | Jan 1 | *Whit Sunday* | June 8 |
| Epact | 28 | *Septuagesima Sunday* | Feb. 16 | *Trinity Sunday* | ,, 15 |
| Solar Cycle | 24 | *Ash Wednesday* | March 5 | *Corpus Christi* | ,, 19 |
| Roman Indiction | 2 | *Good Friday* | April 18 | Sundays after Trinity | 25 |
| Dominical Letter | E | *Easter Day* | ,, 20 | *First Sunday in Advent* | Nov 30 |
| Julian Period (Year of) | 6632 | *Ascension Day* | May 29 | *Christmas Day* (Thurs.) | Dec. 25 |

# JANUARY XXXI DAYS

| Day of M. | Day of Week | Feasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days.—Events. Sun's Longitude 9m° ♑ mod. 9h. 4. | The Sun Rises | The Sun Sets | Dawn | Dark |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | | |
| 1 | Tu | Circumcision. NEW YEAR'S DAY. | 8 8 | 3 59 | 1 | 364 |
| 2 | W | Capture of Calcutta, 1757 [*page 74.*) | 8 8 | 4 0 | 2 | 363 |
| 3 | Th | (*For note on time of Sunrise and Sunset, see* | 8 8 | 4 1 | 3 | 362 |
| 4 | F | H. G Bohn, publisher, b 1796, d. 22 Aug 1884. | 8 8 | 4 2 | 4 | 361 |
| 5 | S | Gordon College, Khartoum, founded, 1899 | 8 7 | 4 4 | 5 | 360 |
| 6 | S | Epiphany Twelfth Day Calais lost, 1558. | 8 7 | 4 5 | 6 | 359 |
| 7 | M | Plow Monday Old Christmas Day | 8 7 | 4 6 | 7 | 358 |
| 8 | Tu | *St Lucien* Wilkie Collins, novelist, b 1824 | 8 6 | 4 7 | 8 | 357 |
| 9 | W | Napoleon III d 1873 Victor Emmanuel d | 8 6 | 4 9 | 9 | 356 |
| 10 | Th | Inland Penny Post inaugurated, 1840 [1878 | 8 5 | 4 10 | 10 | 355 |
| 11 | F | HILARY LAW SITT BEG Earl Curzon b 1859 | 8 5 | 4 11 | 11 | 354 |
| 12 | S | Marquess of Crewe, K.G, born, 1858 | 8 4 | 4 13 | 12 | 353 |
| 13 | S | 1st Sunday after Epiphany *St Hilary* | 8 3 | 4 14 | 13 | 352 |
| 14 | M | Marq of Lansdowne, K G, b 1845 F-M. Ld. | 8 3 | 4 16 | 14 | 351 |
| 15 | Tu | Sandwich Ilds. disc 1778 [Napier d. 1890 | 8 2 | 4 17 | 15 | 350 |
| 16 | W | Sir D Beatty b 1871 Sir Ian Hamilton b 1853 | 8 1 | 4 18 | 16 | 349 |
| 17 | Th | Bts. Hon D Lloyd George born, 1863 [1871 | 8 0 | 4 20 | 17 | 348 |
| 18 | F | Wilhelm I. of Prussia proc. German Emperor, | 7 59 | 4 20 | 18 | 347 |
| 19 | S | Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812. Isaac Disraeli d. 1848 | 7 58 | 4 24 | 19 | 346 |
| 20 | S | 2nd Sunday after Epiphany *St Fabian.* | 7 57 | 4 25 | 20 | 345 |
| 21 | M | *St Agnes* Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793. | 7 56 | 4 27 | 21 | 344 |
| 22 | Tu | *St Vincent* Queen Victoria died, 1901 | 7 55 | 4 29 | 22 | 343 |
| 23 | W | Wm. Pitt, statesman, d 1806, b 28 May, 1759 | 7 54 | 4 30 | 23 | 342 |
| 24 | Th | Naval battle, Dogger Bank, 1915 | 7 53 | 4 32 | 24 | 341 |
| 25 | F | Conversion of St. Paul "Onida" died, 1908 | 7 51 | 4 34 | 25 | 340 |
| 26 | S | Gen Gordon killed, '85 Bp of London b 1858 | 7 50 | 4 36 | 26 | 339 |
| 27 | S | Septuagesima | 7 49 | 4 37 | 27 | 338 |
| 28 | M | Aliwal, 1846 Adm. Sir Fras Drake d 1596 | 7 47 | 4 39 | 28 | 337 |
| 29 | Tu | V.C. instituted, 1856 Racine died, 1763 | 7 46 | 4 41 | 29 | 336 |
| 30 | W | Sir W Jenner, phys, b 1815, d 11 Dec 1898 | 7 45 | 4 43 | 30 | 335 |
| 31 | Th | S S *Great Eastern* launched, 1858 | 7 43 | 4 45 | 31 | 334 |

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | d. | h. | m. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☾ | Last Quarter | 3d. | 21h | 9m. | Morning. |
| ● | New Moon | 11 | 20 | 56 | Afternoon. |
| ☽ | First Quarter | 19 | 2 | 38 | Afternoon. |
| ○ | Full Moon | 27 | 3 | 14 | Morning. |
| | Apogee | 3d. | 12h. | M. | 252,600. |
| | Perigee | 13d. | 9h. | M | 225,900. |
| | Apogee | 30d. | 6h. | M. | 252,100. |

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1917, on 24 days, total fall, 2·93 inches, *below* the average, 2·81–96, by 0·03 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

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

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. 7. Quarter Sessions to be held this week, unless otherwise fixed.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid

## THE SUN (Mean Noon).

| Day of Month | Day of Week | Equation of Time, Mean Amount to be Added | Sun's Right Ascension | Sun's Declination | Sun's Semi-diameter | New Time of Lighting-up |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | h. m. |
| 1 | Tu | 3 28 | 18 44 28 | 22 58 | 16 18 | 5 17 49 |
| 2 | W | 3 37 | 18 49 10 | 23 3 | 16 17 | 5 17 52 |
| 3 | Th | 3 46 | 18 53 52 | 23 7 | 16 16 | 5 17 55 |
| 4 | F | 3 54 | 18 58 34 | 23 11 | 16 15 | 5 17 58 |
| 5 | S | 4 2 | 19 3 16 | 23 14 | 16 14 | 5 18 1 |
| 6 | Su | 4 10 | 19 7 58 | 23 17 | 16 13 | 5 18 4 |
| 7 | M | 4 17 | 19 12 40 | 23 20 | 16 12 | 5 18 6 |
| 8 | Tu | 4 24 | 19 17 22 | 23 22 | 16 11 | 5 18 9 |
| 9 | W | 4 30 | 19 22 4 | 23 24 | 16 10 | 5 18 11 |
| 10 | Th | 4 36 | 19 26 46 | 23 25 | 16 9 | 5 18 13 |
| 11 | F | 4 41 | 19 31 28 | 23 26 | 16 8 | 5 18 15 |
| 12 | S | 4 46 | 19 36 10 | 23 27 | 16 7 | 5 18 17 |
| 13 | Su | 4 51 | 19 40 52 | 23 27 | 16 6 | 5 18 19 |
| 14 | M | 4 55 | 19 45 34 | 23 27 | 16 5 | 5 18 20 |
| 15 | Tu | 4 58 | 19 50 16 | 23 26 | 16 4 | 5 18 22 |
| 16 | W | 5 1 | 19 54 58 | 23 25 | 16 3 | 5 18 23 |
| 17 | Th | 5 4 | 19 59 40 | 23 24 | 16 2 | 5 18 24 |
| 18 | F | 5 6 | 20 4 22 | 23 22 | 16 1 | 5 18 25 |
| 19 | S | 5 8 | 20 9 4 | 23 20 | 16 0 | 5 18 26 |
| 20 | Su | 5 9 | 20 13 46 | 23 17 | 15 59 | 5 18 27 |
| 21 | M | 5 10 | 20 18 28 | 23 14 | 15 58 | 5 18 28 |
| 22 | Tu | 5 10 | 20 23 10 | 23 11 | 15 57 | 5 18 28 |
| 23 | W | 5 10 | 20 27 52 | 23 7 | 15 56 | 5 18 29 |
| 24 | Th | 5 9 | 20 32 34 | 23 3 | 15 55 | 5 18 29 |
| 25 | F | 5 8 | 20 37 16 | 22 58 | 15 54 | 5 18 29 |
| 26 | S | 5 6 | 20 41 58 | 22 53 | 15 53 | 5 18 28 |
| 27 | Su | 5 4 | 20 46 40 | 22 48 | 15 52 | 5 18 28 |
| 28 | M | 5 1 | 20 51 22 | 22 43 | 15 51 | 5 18 27 |
| 29 | Tu | 4 58 | 20 56 4 | 22 37 | 15 50 | 5 18 26 |
| 30 | W | 4 54 | 21 0 46 | 22 31 | 15 49 | 5 18 25 |
| 31 | Th | 4 50 | 21 5 28 | 22 25 | 15 48 | 5 18 24 |

### MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted in accordance with Police Regulation of September, 1915.

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

1. (4-29)
2. (4-30)
3. (4-31)
4. (4-32)
5. (4-34)
6. ☾ (4-35)
7. (4-36)
8. (4-37)
9. (4-38)
10. (4-40)
11. (4-41)
12. (4-43)
13. ☾ (4-44)
14. (4-45)
15. (4-47)
16. (4-49)
17. (4-50)
18. (4-52)
19. (4-54)
20. ☾ (4-55)
21. (4-57)
22. (4-59)
23. (5-0)
24. (5-2)
25. (5-4)
26. (5-6)
27. ☾ (5-7)
28. (5-9)
29. (5-11)
30. (5-13)
31. (5-15)

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1917.

| Day of Month | Temperature: Maximum | Temperature: Minimum | Temperature: Mean for 1881–1915 | Rainfall: Mean | Wind (Pressure lbs. to foot): Direction | Wind: Pressure | Rain fallen | Sunshine |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | ° | inches | | lbs. | inch | hours |
| 1 | 54·5 | 48·2 | 38·6 | 30·027 | W | 8·6 | — | — |
| 2 | 52·0 | 47·9 | | 29·988 | WSW | 7·2 | | |
| 3 | 53·7 | 48·3 | | 29·859 | WSW | 8·7 | — | 0·2 |
| 4 | 48·2 | 37·1 | | 29·708 | WSW | 7·5 | | 3·0 |
| 5 | 41·9 | 33·4 | | 29·636 | W | 1·8 | ·21 | 0·6 |
| 6 | 40·2 | 34·1 | | 29·643 | NW | 0·2 | | 0·2 |
| 7 | 44·3 | 36·1 | | 29·823 | SSW | 2·1 | ·06 | 0·7 |
| 8 | 46·3 | 34·0 | 37·9 | 29·627 | SW | 6·8 | ·25 | |
| 9 | 39·7 | 34·6 | | 29·373 | E | 1·5 | ·02 | 0·1 |
| 10 | 38·7 | 34·2 | | 29·618 | N | 4·0 | | 1·8 |
| 11 | 42·2 | 34·2 | | 29·880 | SSW | 1·3 | ·26 | — |
| 12 | 44·1 | 34·6 | | 29·883 | W | 4·1 | ·83 | 0·3 |
| 13 | 37·0 | 34·1 | 38·0 | 29·784 | NW | 3·9 | ·04 | 0·2 |
| 14 | 38·9 | 34·1 | | 29·317 | N | 2·0 | — | — |
| 15 | 34·7 | 30·1 | | 29·431 | NE | 0·9 | ·01 | |
| 16 | 36·1 | 30·1 | | 29·413 | NNE | 2·0 | ·87 | 0·8 |
| 17 | 38·8 | 31·9 | | 29·643 | N | 3·2 | — | — |
| 18 | 38·7 | 32·7 | | 29·808 | N | 2·0 | ·83 | |
| 19 | 38·7 | 32·5 | | 30·014 | NE | 3·3 | | — |
| 20 | 39·1 | 31·3 | | 30·097 | ENE | 2·0 | ·08 | |
| 21 | 34·7 | 30·9 | | 30·081 | E | 1·2 | — | — |
| 22 | 32·8 | 30·0 | | 30·231 | E | 1·4 | ·03 | |
| 23 | 33·9 | 29·3 | | 30·249 | NE | 4·0 | — | 0·6 |
| 24 | 39·9 | 29·3 | | 29·966 | ENE | 6·2 | ·03 | |
| 25 | 41·1 | 31·1 | | 29·831 | E | 4·0 | — | — |
| 26 | 39·3 | 31·1 | | 29·831 | E | 10·8 | | |
| 27 | 37·0 | 31·9 | | 29·727 | E | 11·8 | 4·4 | |
| 28 | 37·0 | 35·6 | | 29·738 | ENE | 9·5 | ·07 | |
| 29 | 38·4 | 34·4 | | 29·740 | E | 4·0 | — | 1·1 |
| 30 | 38·6 | 34·7 | | 29·670 | NE | 3·2 | ·01 | 0·1 |
| 31 | 38·3 | 38·1 | | 29·761 | N | 0·2 | ·06 | |
| Mean | 39·3 | 34·6 | 38·6 | 29·720 | | Sum | 4·98 | 14·8 |

## The Moon

| Day of M. | Time of Transit. | Rise Morning. | Southing. | Rise Morning. | At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension. | Declination. | Horizontal Equatorial Parallax. | Semi-diameter. | Age. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. 45m. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | D. H. | W E |
| 1 | 0 58 | 9 49 | 6 52 | 9 30 | 7 8 29 54.0 | 24 26 14 | 52.8 | 15.8 | 3 22 | ○ 4 3 |
| 2 | 1 58 | 10 41 | 7 48 | 10 24 | 7 37 3 46 | 23 44 14 | 48.7 | 14.9 | 4 23 | ● 2 4 ○ 1 |
| 3 | 2 58 | 11 30 | 8 45 | 11 17 | 8 4 1 3 | 22 50 14 | 44.8 | 13.9 | 5 24 | 3 4 ○ 2 |
| 4 | 3 58 | 12 16 | 9 42 | 12 11 | 8 30 0 16 | 21 45 14 | 41.0 | 13.0 | 6 25 | 3 4 ○ 1 |
| 5 | 4 58 | 12 59 | 10 39 | 1 6 | 8 54 59 26 | 20 30 14 | 37.4 | 12.2 | 7 26 | 3 4 ○ |
| 6 | 5 58 | 1 40 | 11 36 | 2 0 | 9 18 58 33 | 19 6 14 | 34.0 | 11.4 | 8 27 | 3 4 ○ |
| 7 | 6 58 | 2 20 | 12 33 | 2 55 | 9 42 57 37 | 17 33 14 | 30.8 | 10.7 | 9 28 | 3 4 ○ |
| 8 | 7 58 | 3 0 | 1 30 | 3 50 | 10 6 56 40 | 15 52 14 | 27.8 | 10.0 | 10 29 | 3 4 ○ |
| 9 | 8 58 | 3 42 | 2 27 | 4 46 | 10 30 55 43 | 14 4 14 | 25.0 | 9.4 | 11 0 | 3 4 ○ |
| 10 | 9 58 | 4 27 | 3 24 | 5 43 | 10 54 54 47 | 12 9 14 | 22.4 | 8.8 | 12 1 | 3 4 ○ |
| 11 | 10 58 | 5 16 | 4 21 | 6 41 | 11 18 53 52 | 10 8 14 | 20.0 | 8.3 | 13 2 | 3 4 ○ |
| 12 | 11 58 | 6 10 | 5 18 | 7 40 | 11 42 52 59 | 8 2 14 | 17.8 | 7.8 | 14 3 | 3 4 ○ |
| 13 | 12 58 | 7 10 | 6 15 | 8 40 | 12 6 52 8 | 5 52 14 | 15.8 | 7.4 | 15 4 | 3 4 ○ |
| 14 | 13 58 | 8 15 | 7 12 | 9 41 | 12 30 51 19 | 3 39 14 | 14.0 | 7.0 | 16 5 | 3 4 ○ |
| 15 | 14 58 | 9 25 | 8 9 | 10 41 | 12 54 50 32 | 1 24 14 | 12.4 | 6.6 | 17 6 | 3 4 ○ |
| 16 | 15 58 | 10 37 | 9 6 | 11 41 | 13 18 49 47 | 0 9 14 | 11.0 | 6.3 | 18 7 | 3 4 ○ |
| 17 | 16 58 | 11 50 | 10 3 | 12 39 | 13 42 49 4 | 0 54 14 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 19 8 | 3 4 ○ |
| 18 | 17 58 | 1 0 | 10 59 | 1 34 | 14 6 48 23 | 2 36 14 | 8.8 | 5.8 | 20 9 | 3 4 ○ |
| 19 | 18 58 | 2 6 | 11 55 | 2 25 | 14 30 47 44 | 4 15 14 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 21 10 | 3 4 ○ |
| 20 | 19 58 | 3 6 | 12 51 | 3 12 | 14 54 47 7 | 5 49 14 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 22 11 | 3 4 ○ |
| 21 | 20 58 | 4 0 | 1 47 | 3 55 | 15 18 46 32 | 7 17 14 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 23 12 | 3 4 ○ |
| 22 | 21 58 | 4 48 | 2 43 | 4 34 | 15 42 45 59 | 8 37 14 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 24 13 | 3 4 ○ |
| 23 | 22 58 | 5 31 | 3 39 | 5 10 | 16 6 45 28 | 9 48 14 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 25 14 | 3 4 ○ |
| 24 | 23 58 | 6 10 | 4 35 | 5 44 | 16 30 44 59 | 10 50 14 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 26 15 | 3 4 ○ |
| 25 | 0 58 | 6 46 | 5 31 | 6 16 | 16 54 44 32 | 11 42 14 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 27 16 | 3 4 ○ |
| 26 | 1 58 | 7 21 | 6 27 | 6 48 | 17 18 44 6 | 12 24 14 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 28 17 | 3 4 ○ |
| 27 | 2 58 | 7 56 | 7 23 | 7 20 | 17 42 43 41 | 12 56 14 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 29 18 | 3 4 ○ |
| 28 | 3 58 | 8 32 | 8 19 | 7 54 | 18 6 43 17 | 13 17 14 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 0 19 | 3 4 ○ |
| 29 | 4 58 | 9 11 | 9 15 | 8 31 | 18 30 42 54 | 13 28 14 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 1 20 | 3 4 ○ |
| 30 | 5 58 | 9 54 | 10 11 | 9 14 | 18 54 42 34 | 13 28 14 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 2 21 | 3 4 ○ |
| 31 | 6 58 | 10 43 | 11 7 | 10 4 | 19 18 42 19 | 13 17 14 | 8.8 | 6.3 | 3 22 | 3 4 ○ |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Noon

| D | ☿ Mercury | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 20 2 54 | 21 36 21 | 11 54 6 | 4 2 29 | 9 4 12 |
| 6 | 18 24 46 | 21 47 46 | 11 59 47 | 4 0 54 | 9 3 1 |
| 11 | 16 17 14 | 21 54 14 | 12 4 47 | 3 59 39 | 9 1 58 |
| 16 | 14 11 14 | 21 57 43 | 12 9 1 | 3 58 45 | 9 0 9 |
| 21 | 12 8 0 | 21 58 45 | 12 12 25 | 3 58 11 | 8 58 38 |
| 26 | 10 7 51 | 21 57 20 | 12 14 58 | 3 57 59 | 8 57 28 |
| 31 | 8 9 22 | 21 53 30 | 12 16 34 | 3 58 9 | 8 56 40 |

## Apparent Declination of the Above Planets.

| D. | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 20 28 44.2 | 14 3 49.3 | 3 25 56.1 | 19 34 12.0 | 17 28 42.2 |
| 6 | 20 9 17 | 15 21 39 | 3 1 30 | 19 31 3 | 17 41 18 |
| 11 | 19 49 9 | 17 10 25 | 2 36 40 | 19 28 43 | 17 47 57 |
| 16 | 19 27 44 | 18 29 0 | 2 11 44 | 19 27 11 | 17 54 55 |
| 21 | 19 5 26 | 19 57 8 | 1 46 36 | 19 26 27 | 18 2 6 |
| 26 | 18 42 30 | 21 13 7 | 1 21 29 | 19 26 40 | 18 9 27 |
| 31 | 18 19 0 | 22 28 6 | 0 56 24 | 19 27 49 | 18 16 40.0 |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 17.0 | 23.0 | 30.5 | 17.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| 11 | 17.0 | 20.9 | 29.2 | 16.8 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| 21 | 17.1 | 18.9 | 27.8 | 16.6 | 2.1 | 1.1 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 16 18.8 | 5.0 | 30.6 | 4.3 | 21.2 | 9.3 |
| 11 | 16 17.7 | 4.1 | 24.0 | 4.7 | 20.7 | 9.4 |
| 21 | 16 16.8 | 3.3 | 17.8 | 5.1 | 20.1 | 9.4 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, January 1, 291° 0′ 17″

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*January* 1. Day breaks at 6h. 22m. *morn.* Civil twilight ends, 5h. 38m. *aft.* *Night* begins, 6h. 5m. *aft.* The length of the Day from Sunset to Sunrise is 7h. 43m.

*Note.*—In these pages the termination of Civil twilight is defined as the moment when the Sun is 6° below the horizon. Night begins and Day breaks when it is 18° below.

*Jan.* 1. 5h. *aft.*, Earth at least *distance from the Sun*—91,340,000 miles. Perihelion.

*Jan.* 3. Occultation of $p^3$ Leonis magnitude 6·1. See p. 80.

*Jan.* 4. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 10h. 12m. *morn.* $\delta$ 8° 46′ N.

*Jan.* 4. Venus at Greatest Brilliancy.

*Jan.* 5. Mean Time of Sun's semidiameter crossing the meridian, 12h. 10·6s.

*Jan.* 6. Jupiter's Satellite III in eclipse. See p. 78.

*Jan.* 13. Jupiter's Satellite III in eclipse. See p. 78.

*Jan.* 15. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 10h. 42m. *morn.* 0° 49′ N.

*Jan.* 18. 9h. *morn.*, Venus at a stationary point.

*Jan.* 21. Occultation of Pleiad III. 16 and 32 Tauri, magnitudes 5·9 and 5·8. See p. 80.

*Jan.* 21. Jupiter's Satellite III in eclipse.

*Jan.* 22. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 1h. 49m. *morn.* 3° 19′ S.

*Jan.* 24. Mercury at greatest elongation (24° 42′) West, 4h. *aft.*

*Jan.* 26. Neptune in Opposition, 11h. *morn.* Distance from Earth, 2,698,800,000 miles.

*Jan.* 28. 7h. *aft.*, Jupiter *stationary*.

*Jan.* 26. Occultation of *g* Geminorum magnitude 5·0. See p. 80.

*Jan.* 27. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 3h. 36m. *aft.* $\lambda$ 4° 28′ N.

*Jan.* 30. Occultation of *e* Leonis, magnitude 5·1. See p. 80.

*Jan.* 31. 6h. *aft.*, Saturn in *Opposition*. Distance from Earth, 736,294,000 miles.

In this month the Mornings in crease 23m., and the Afternoons 46m.

Neptune may be observed in this month. See p. 79.

Constellations near the South meridian at 10 p.m. Taurus, Orion, Auriga, Canis Major, Canis Minor, Gemini, Eridanus.

*The Opposition of Saturn.*—Last year Saturn was in Opposition on Jan. 17, and the planet was in Gemini. This year Opposition is in

## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

## Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at Intervals of Seven Days

| D | Mercury ☿ Rises | Southing | Sets | Venus ♀ Rises | Southing | Sets | Mars ♂ Rises | Southing | Sets | Jupiter ♃ Rises | Southing | Sets | Saturn ♄ Rises | If this | Sets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | | h. m. |
| 1 | S 11 18 | 0 22 A | 4 33 A | 10 58 | 5 57 A | 7 48 A | 10 50 A | 5 14 M | 11 38 M | 1 26 A | 9 19 A | 5 15 M | 6 44 A | S 25 M | 10 18 |
| 8 | 7 32 | 11 17 M | 3 32 A | 9 39 M | 2 42 A | 7 45 A | 10 34 A | 4 54 M | 11 12 M | 0 59 A | 8 50 A | 4 45 M | 6 14 A | 1 55 M | 9 33 |
| 15 | 8 28 M | 10 38 M | 2 50 A | 9 6 M | 2 2 A | 7 38 A | 10 15 A | 4 33 M | 10 48 M | 0 30 A | 8 21 A | 4 16 M | 5 43 A | 1 26 M | 9 4 |
| 22 | 9 22 M | 10 27 M | 2 33 A | 8 29 M | 1 52 A | 7 25 A | 9 53 A | 4 10 M | 10 23 M | 0 2 A | 7 53 A | 3 47 M | 5 12 A | 0 58 M | 8 36 |
| 29 | 10 15 M | 10 26 M | 2 34 A | 7 52 M | 1 54 A | 7 9 A | 9 29 A | 3 45 M | 9 58 M | 11 34 A | 7 26 A | 3 20 M | 4 42 A | 0 32 M | 8 7 |

### Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star at the end of the month, rising S.E. by E. in the early dawn

♀ Venus is a brilliant object near the W. and W.S.W. horizon for about two hours after sunset. Magnitude at maximum brightness on the 4th, − 4·4.

♂ Mars rises nearly due East in the late evening. Magnitude, + 0·6 to − 0·1

♃ Jupiter, low moving westward between Aldebaran and the Pleiades, is East of the meridian at sunset, and remains visible through a great part of the night. Magnitude, − 2·2.

♄ Saturn rises in the early evening S.E. by E. Magnitude at Opposition (Jan. 31), 0·0.

fortnight later, and Saturn will be in the constellation Cancer and will be somewhat East of last year's position during the first part of the year. This happens because Saturn has moved a short distance in its orbit round the Sun in the interval, and somewhat more than a year must elapse before the Earth is again in line with the Sun and the planet. Because Saturn's orbit is not a circle the planet is not at precisely the same distance from the Sun at all Oppositions, nor is it at equal distances from the Earth, but the variations are not sufficient to make any very appreciable difference in the brightness of the planet at different Oppositions.

### Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

| D. | R.A. H. | M. | S. | Decl. N ° | ′ | ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 31 | 9·0 | 88 | 56 | 28 |
| 10 | 1 | 31 | 0·0 | 88 | 56 | 29 |
| 19 | 1 | 30 | 50·0 | 88 | 56 | 30 |
| 28 | 1 | 30 | 40·0 | 88 | 56 | 30 |

# FEBRUARY TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS. 1918

| Day of Month | Day of Week | Facts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 310° ♓ 29′ 11h M. | The Sun Rises | The Sun Sets | Days Length | Days Increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | | |
| 1 | F | La Bassée, 1915 G Cruikshank, caricaturist, | 7 41 | 4 46 | 9h | 2m |
| 2 | S | Purification. Candlemas Scot. Qr Day [d '78 | 7 40 | 4 48 | 8 | 2 |
| 3 | S | *Septuagesima. St Blaize* Ld Salisbury b 1830 | 7 38 | 4 50 | 34 | 2 |
| 4 | M | W H Ainsworth, novel., b 1805, d. 3 Jan. '82 | 7 37 | 4 52 | 35 | 2 |
| 5 | Tu | *St Agatha.* Thomas Carlyle died, 1881 | 7 35 | 4 54 | 36 | 2 |
| 6 | W | Sir Henry Irving born, 1838, d 13 Oct 1905 | 7 34 | 4 56 | 37 | 2 |
| 7 | Th | Charles Dickens born, 1812, d. 9 June, 1870 | 7 32 | 4 57 | 38 | 2 |
| 8 | F | Half Qr Day Jules Verne b. 1828 [b 1854 | 7 30 | 4 59 | 39 | 2 |
| 9 | S | F-M Sir E Wood, VC, b 1838 Sir E Carson | 7 28 | 5 1 | 40 | 2 |
| 10 | S | Quinquagesima. Shrove Sun Sobraon, 1846 | 7 27 | 5 3 | 41 | 2 |
| 11 | M | Thomas Alva Edison born, 1847 [b 1809 | 7 25 | 5 5 | 42 | 2 |
| 12 | Tu | Shrove Tues. Abraham Lincoln, Pres. U S A, | 7 23 | 5 7 | 43 | 2 |
| 13 | W | Ash Wednesday Lord R. Churchill b. 1849 | 7 21 | 5 8 | 44 | 2 |
| 14 | Th | *St Valentine* St Vincent, 1797 [1898 | 7 19 | 5 10 | 45 | 2 |
| 15 | F | Relief of Kimberley, 1900 U S S *Maine* dest'd, | 7 17 | 5 12 | 46 | 2 |
| 16 | S | Lionel Lukin, inventor of life-boat, d. 1834 | 7 15 | 5 14 | 47 | 2 |
| 17 | S | Quadragesima. 1st Sun in Lent. Meeanee, | 7 14 | 5 16 | 48 | 2 |
| 18 | M | Martin Luther, reformer, died, 1546 [1843 | 7 12 | 5 18 | 49 | 2 |
| 19 | Tu | David Garrick b 1717 Adelina Patti b 1843 | 7 10 | 5 19 | 50 | 2 |
| 20 | W | Ember Day Princess Royal born, 1867 | 7 8 | 5 21 | 51 | 2 |
| 21 | Th | Verdun, '16 Guzerat, 1849 Gen Townshend | 7 6 | 5 23 | 52 | 2 |
| 22 | F | Ember Day G Washington b 1732 [b 1861 | 7 4 | 5 25 | 53 | 2 |
| 23 | S | Ember Day Rt Hon Sir G Cave b. 1856 | 7 1 | 5 27 | 54 | 2 |
| 24 | S | 2nd Sun. in Lent. St. Matthias, Ap. and M. | 6 59 | 5 28 | 55 | 2 |
| 25 | M | Sir Christopher Wren d. 1723, b 20 Oct. 1632 | 6 57 | 5 30 | 56 | 2 |
| 26 | Tu | Loss of *Birkenhead*, 1852, 454 persons lost | 6 55 | 5 32 | 57 | 2 |
| 27 | W | Majuba, 1881 Paardeberg, 1900 Ellen Terry | 6 53 | 5 34 | 58 | 2 |
| 28 | Th | Relief of Ladysmith., 1900. [b 1848 | 6 50 | 5 36 | 59 | 2 |

### PHASES OF THE MOON

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☾ Last Quarter | 4d. | 3h. | 32m. | Morning. |
| ● New Moon | 11 | 10 | 5 | Morning. |
| ☽ First Quarter | 18 | 0 | 57 | Morning. |
| ○ Full Moon | 25 | 9 | 35 | Afternoon. |

Perigee 22d. 21h M. 222,300.
Apogee 9d. 3h. A. 252,300.

### TRIBUNAL QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1918.

| | Jan. | April. | July | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cork ..... Tu | 22 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Londonderry ..... W | 23 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Tuam ..... Th | 24 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| Waterford ..... F | 25 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Wicklow ..... S | 26 | 13 | 13 | 12 |

### MONTHLY NOTES.

*Feb.* 1 Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends. Copies of Registers of Voters to be sent to Secretary of State within three weeks.

11. Scottish general salmon fishing begins.

14. Old Candlemas.

18. Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 26th.

28. Hare-hunting ends.

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

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1917, on 22 days, total fall, 0·84 inch, 0·60 the average, wet-ness, by 0·62 inch.

THE SUN (Mean Noon)

| D | Sun's Right Ascension | Sun's Declination | Equation of Time to be added | Semi-diameter | Sun's Right Ascension | Sun's Declination | Sidereal Time | Mean Time of Transit of the First Point of Aries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | ° ′ | m. s. | ″ | h. m. s. | ° ′ | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 21 43 40 | S 17 35 | 10 32 | 16 18 | 21 43 40 | S 17 35 | 20 43 36 | 3 33 56 |
| 2 | 21 48 | 17 51 | 10 27 | 16 17 | 21 47 47 | 17 51 | 20 47 33 | 3 33 0 |
| 3 | 21 56 | 18 8 | 10 21 | 16 16 | 21 55 54 | 18 8 | 20 55 29 | 3 32 4 |
| 4 | 22 1 | 18 24 | 10 15 | 16 15 | 22 0 58 | 18 24 | 21 0 33 | 3 31 8 |
| 5 | 22 7 | 18 40 | 10 8 | 16 14 | 22 7 | 18 40 | 21 6 37 | 3 30 12 |
| 6 | 22 12 | 18 56 | 10 1 | 16 13 | 22 12 | 18 56 | 21 11 41 | 3 29 17 |
| 7 | 22 18 | 19 12 | 9 54 | 16 12 | 22 18 | 19 12 | 21 17 45 | 3 28 21 |
| 8 | 22 24 | 19 28 | 9 47 | 16 11 | 22 24 | 19 28 | 21 23 49 | 3 27 25 |
| 9 | 22 29 | 19 44 | 9 39 | 16 10 | 22 29 | 19 44 | 21 28 53 | 3 26 29 |
| 10 | 22 35 | 19 59 | 9 31 | 16 9 | 22 35 | 19 59 | 21 34 57 | 3 25 33 |
| 11 | 22 41 | 20 15 | 9 23 | 16 8 | 22 41 | 20 15 | 21 41 1 | 3 24 37 |
| 12 | 22 46 | 20 30 | 9 15 | 16 7 | 22 46 | 20 30 | 21 46 5 | 3 23 41 |
| 13 | 22 52 | 20 45 | 9 6 | 16 6 | 22 52 | 20 45 | 21 52 9 | 3 22 45 |
| 14 | 22 58 | 21 0 | 8 57 | 16 5 | 22 58 | 21 0 | 21 58 13 | 3 21 49 |
| 15 | 23 3 | 21 15 | 8 48 | 16 4 | 23 3 | 21 15 | 22 3 17 | 3 20 53 |
| 16 | 23 9 | 21 30 | 8 39 | 16 3 | 23 9 | 21 30 | 22 9 21 | 3 19 57 |
| 17 | 23 15 | 21 45 | 8 29 | 16 2 | 23 15 | 21 45 | 22 15 25 | 3 19 1 |
| 18 | 23 20 | 21 59 | 8 19 | 16 1 | 23 20 | 21 59 | 22 20 29 | 3 18 5 |
| 19 | 23 26 | 22 14 | 8 9 | 16 0 | 23 26 | 22 14 | 22 26 33 | 3 17 9 |
| 20 | 23 32 | 22 28 | 7 59 | 15 59 | 23 32 | 22 28 | 22 32 37 | 3 16 13 |
| 21 | 23 37 | 22 42 | 7 48 | 15 58 | 23 37 | 22 42 | 22 37 41 | 3 15 17 |
| 22 | 23 43 | 22 56 | 7 37 | 15 57 | 23 43 | 22 56 | 22 43 45 | 3 14 21 |
| 23 | 23 49 | 23 10 | 7 26 | 15 56 | 23 49 | 23 10 | 22 49 49 | 3 13 25 |
| 24 | 23 54 | 23 24 | 7 15 | 15 55 | 23 54 | 23 24 | 22 54 53 | 3 12 29 |
| 25 | 0 0 | 23 37 | 7 3 | 15 54 | 0 0 | 23 37 | 23 0 57 | 3 11 33 |
| 26 | 0 6 | 23 51 | 6 51 | 15 53 | 0 6 | 23 51 | 23 7 1 | 3 10 37 |
| 27 | 0 11 | 24 4 | 6 39 | 15 52 | 0 11 | 24 4 | 23 12 5 | 3 9 41 |
| 28 | 0 17 | 24 17 | 6 27 | 15 51 | 0 17 | 24 17 | 23 18 9 | 3 8 45 |

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5.16)
2. (5.28)
3. ☽ (5.40)
4. (5.51)
5. (6.3)
6. (6.16)
7. (6.27)
8. (6.39)
9. (6.51)
10. ☽ (7.3)
11. (7.15)
12. (7.27)
13. (7.39)
14. (7.50)
15. (8.2)
16. (8.14)
17. ☽ (8.26)
18. (8.38)
19. (8.50)
20. (9.2)
21. (9.14)
22. (9.26)
23. (9.38)
24. ☽ (9.50)
25. (10.2)
26. (10.14)
27. (10.26)
28. (10.38)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1917.

| D | Shade Temperature: Maximum | Minimum | Mn. Diff. from Prec. Day | Rainfall: Mean | Wind: (Pressure lbs. to Feet.) Direction | Pressure | Rain Fall | Sun Shine |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | ° | Inches.* | | lbs. | Inch. | hours. |
| 1 | 33·4 | 28·9 | 29 6 | 29·589 | VSble | Im. 0·6 | — | 0·3 |
| 2 | 39·2 | 28·3 | 8 | 29·772 | VSble | 0·5 | ·02 | — |
| 3 | 36·0 | 28·9 | 3 | 29·735 | VSble | 0·2 | — | — |
| 4 | 36·3 | 30·9 | 1 | 29·597 | W | 1·1 | ·20 | 1·3 |
| 5 | 39·1 | 28·4 | 3 | 29·668 | N | 4·1 | | 0·8 |
| 6 | 34·6 | 23·5 | 6 | 29·992 | NE | 2·1 | | 7·0 |
| 7 | 36·2 | 27·9 | 5 | 30·227 | NE | 1·7 | | 4·2 |
| 8 | 32·5 | 24·4 | 3 | 30·296 | NE | 3·2 | | 3·5 |
| 9 | 27·0 | 21·2 | 1 | 30·169 | NE | 3·7 | — | 7·8 |
| 10 | 36·5 | 26·3 | 10 0 | 30·030 | E | 4·0 | — | — |
| 11 | 39·9 | 33·5 | 8 | 29·772 | NE | 0·7 | ·01 | — |
| 12 | 39·2 | 34·9 | 8 | 29·630 | E | 0·4 | — | — |
| 13 | 47·3 | 33·0 | 20 0 | 30·073 | ENE | 2·9 | — | 1·0 |
| 14 | 36·6 | 32·1 | 3 | 30·218 | E | 3·2 | — | 0·1 |
| 15 | 39·3 | 29·3 | 4 | 30·023 | E | 4·2 | — | 2·9 |
| 16 | 40·7 | 34·4 | 6 | 29·800 | E | 0·4 | ·14 | 0·6 |
| 17 | 51·0 | 39·0 | 6 | 29·640 | SSW | 0·4 | ·04 | 0·0 |
| 18 | 43·3 | 39·1 | 5 | 29·506 | SW | 0·2 | — | — |
| 19 | 45·0 | 37·0 | 5 | 29·558 | S | 0·6 | ·03 | — |
| 20 | 44·8 | 37·7 | 8 | 29·868 | S | 0·1 | ·28 | — |
| 21 | 45·0 | 41·3 | 6 | 29·749 | VSble | 0·2 | ·01 | — |
| 22 | 41·4 | 36·9 | 7 | 30·045 | NNE | 0·4 | — | — |
| 23 | 44·8 | 36·1 | 8 | 30·076 | S | 1·0 | ·09 | 1·9 |
| 24 | 45·7 | 37·3 | 10 0 | 30·084 | S | 0·3 | — | — |
| 25 | 48·0 | 38·8 | 1 | 30·024 | SW | 1·8 | ·01 | 0·4 |
| 26 | 48·1 | 34·3 | 2 | 30·126 | NW | 2·4 | — | 3·5 |
| 27 | 46·3 | 30·2 | 3 | 30·210 | W | 0·2 | — | 0·6 |
| 28 | 46·2 | 32·2 | 3 | 30·278 | W | 1·2 | ·02 | 0·2 |
| Mean | 40·3 | 32·4 | 29 6 | 29·961 | | Sum 0·85 | | 40·2 |

* The Meteorological Observations throughout the Almanack are those recorded at the Royal Observatory Greenwich. They include the highest and lowest readings of the Thermometer with the average for the month, the means of Barometer at a height of 99 feet above the mean level of the sea, the daily Rainfall, the daily Sunshine, and the daily general direction and maximum force of the Wind.

## The Moon.

| Day of Month | Meridian Passage Afternoon. | Rises Morning. | Sets Morning. | At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension. | Declination. | Horizontal Parallax. | Semi-diameter. | Age. | Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. 30m. p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. s. | ° ′ | ′ ″ | ″ | d. h. | W E |
| 1 | 2 8 | 8 56 | 3 34 | 22 32 7 | 8 53 | 128 54 | 9 34 | 27 19 | 3○E4 |
| 2 | mrn. | 9 18 | 4 15 | 23 16 22 | 13 18 | 9 54 | 24 51 | 28 20 | 3E○4 |
| 3 | 0 13 | 9 36 | 4 59 | 24 3 28 | 17 6 | 53 54 | 51 24 | 58 21 | 3E1○4 |
| 4 | 1 22 | 10 2 | 5 46 | 24 54 33 | 20 27 | 19 55 | 26 25 | 8 22 | 4○123 |
| 5 | 2 31 | 10 35 | 6 36 | 25 48 38 | 23 6 | 41 56 | 11 25 | 20 23 | 4123○ |
| 6 | 3 36 | 11 19 | 7 29 | 26 45 42 | 24 56 | 57 57 | 3 25 | 34 24 | 4○123 |
| 7 | 4 35 | aft. | 8 25 | 27 46 46 | 25 57 | 58 58 | 0 25 | 50 25 | 412○3 |
| 8 | 5 24 | 0 11 | 9 22 | 28 47 49 | 26 0 | 58 58 | 0 25 | 5 26 | 4123○ |
| 9 | 6 1 | 1 16 | 10 19 | 29 48 52 | 25 0 | 57 58 | 0 25 | 20 27 | 4○123 |
| 10 | 6 27 | 2 22 | 11 16 | 30 49 55 | 23 2 | 56 58 | 0 25 | 34 28 | 4321○ |
| 11 | 7 2 | 3 30 | aft. | 31 50 58 | 20 9 | 54 57 | 0 25 | 49 29 | 4○321 |
| 12 | 7 31 | 4 39 | 0 11 | 32 53 1 | 16 21 | 51 56 | 0 25 | 59 30 | 4321○ |
| 13 | 8 0 | 5 49 | 1 8 | 33 56 4 | 11 42 | 48 55 | 0 24 | 14 31 | 4○321 |
| 14 | 8 33 | 7 0 | 2 7 | 34 59 7 | 6 14 | 45 53 | 0 24 | 28 32 | 4321○ |
| 15 | 9 10 | 8 11 | 3 8 | 36 2 10 | 0 0 | 42 52 | 0 24 | 43 33 | 4○321 |
| 16 | 9 55 | 9 20 | 4 11 | 37 5 13 | 5 58 | 39 50 | 0 24 | 57 34 | 4321○ |
| 17 | 10 48 | 10 25 | 5 15 | 38 8 16 | 11 39 | 36 48 | 0 24 | 12 35 | 4○321 |
| 18 | 11 48 | 11 22 | 6 19 | 39 11 19 | 16 58 | 33 47 | 0 24 | 26 36 | 4321○ |
| 19 | 12 52 | 12 9 | 7 22 | 40 14 22 | 21 40 | 30 45 | 0 24 | 41 37 | 4○321 |
| 20 | 13 58 | 12 47 | 8 24 | 41 17 25 | 25 31 | 27 43 | 0 24 | 55 38 | 4321○ |
| 21 | 15 4 | 13 18 | 9 25 | 42 20 28 | 28 24 | 25 42 | 0 24 | 10 39 | 4○321 |
| 22 | 16 9 | 13 43 | 10 25 | 43 23 31 | 30 16 | 23 41 | 0 24 | 24 40 | 4321○ |
| 23 | 17 13 | 14 4 | 11 25 | 44 26 34 | 31 4 | 21 40 | 0 24 | 39 41 | 4○321 |
| 24 | 18 16 | 14 23 | 12 25 | 45 29 37 | 30 49 | 20 39 | 0 24 | 53 42 | 4321○ |
| 25 | 19 19 | 14 41 | 1 26 | 46 32 40 | 29 32 | 19 38 | 0 24 | 8 43 | 4○321 |
| 26 | 20 22 | 15 0 | 2 28 | 47 35 43 | 27 15 | 18 37 | 0 24 | 22 44 | 4321○ |
| 27 | 21 26 | 15 22 | 3 32 | 48 38 46 | 24 0 | 17 36 | 0 24 | 37 45 | 4○321 |
| 28 | 22 31 | 15 49 | 4 38 | 49 41 49 | 19 50 | 16 35 | 0 24 | 51 46 | 4321○ |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Noon.

| D. | ☿ Mercury | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 19 40 32 | 22 30 41 | 22 16 48 | 3 58 32 | 8 23 42 |
| 10 | 20 10 22 | 22 20 17 | 22 16 1 | 3 59 30 | 8 18 4 |
| 19 | 20 41 19 | 22 8 56 | 22 14 8 | 4 0 41 | 8 12 26 |
| 28 | 22 12 27 | 22 0 39 | 22 12 20 | 4 1 57 | 8 6 57 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ Mercury | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
| 1 | 21 56 48 | 8 40 25 | 2 1 7 | 18 29 58 | 18 23 5 |
| 10 | 22 11 1 | 8 29 14 | 2 1 13 | 18 29 58 | 18 22 53 |
| 19 | 22 14 27 | 8 24 13 | 2 1 18 | 18 30 0 | 18 22 46 |
| 28 | 22 9 42 | 8 24 18 | 2 1 23 | 18 30 5 | 18 22 43 |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 8·9 | 17·8 | 20·1 | 12·6 | 1·9 | 1·1 |
| 15 | 8·9 | 18·0 | 20·6 | 12·8 | 1·9 | 1·1 |
| 28 | 8·9 | 16·3 | 20·8 | 12·9 | 1·9 | 1·1 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 16 15 | 5 0 | 10 6 | 3 6 | 18 3 | 8 4 |
| 15 | 16 13 | 5 6 | 10 8 | 3 6 | 18 2 | 8 4 |
| 28 | 16 11 | 5 13 | 10 11 | 3 6 | 18 1 | 8 3 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 269° 22′ ♑.

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*February* 1. Day breaks at 5h. 45m. morn. Civil twilight ends at 5h. 44m. aft. Night begins, 6h. 23m. The length of the Day is 9h. 4m.

*Feb.* 2. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 4h. morn. ☌ 9° 19′ N

*Feb.* 4. Mars at a stationary point, 6h. aft.

*Feb* 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 11h. 7·6s.

*Feb.* 8. *Morn.*, Occultation of Lalande 18414, magnitude 6·2. See p. 8a.

*Feb.* 9. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 11h. 4ſ. ☌ 3° 39′ S.

*Feb* 12. Venus at inferior conjunction, 4h. *morn.*

*Feb* 13. Occultation of 19 Piscium, magnitude 5·4. See p 8o.

*Feb* 13. Uranus in conjunction with the Sun

*Feb.* 18. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 8h. 44m. *morn.* ☌ 2° 27′ S.

*Feb.* 28. Occultation of 72 Tauri and of W S (a) IV 396, magnitudes 5·4 and 6·2 respectively See p. 8o.

*Feb* 18. Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite III See p. 78.

*Feb.* 22. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 11h. 6·2s.

*Feb* 22. Occultation of Piazzi V 232, magnitude 6·2 (*morn.*), and of μ Geminorum, magnitude 3·2 (6ſ.). See p. 8o.

*Feb.* 23. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 3h. 39m. 6ſ. ♄ 4° 20′ N

*Feb* 25. Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite III, 9h. 6ſ.

*Feb.* 28. Mars in conjunction with ☽ 3h. *morn.* ☌ 9° 42′ N

Neptune may be observed in this month. See p. 79.

The Zodiacal light may be seen after dusk between the 1st and 24th, in the absence of moon light. See p. 8g.

In this month the Morahigs in ornase 52m., and the Afternoons 49m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m Orion, Auriga, Canis Minor, Canis Major, Hydra, Gemini, Leo, Cancer, Argo.

*Venus at Greatest Brilliancy.*—Venus will be very bright in the early days of January as an evening star, and again in the middle of March in the dawn. Similar epochs of special brilliancy

## Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

| Day of Month | Week | London Bridge. Morn. | London Bridge. After. | Liverpool. Morn. | Liverpool. After. | Bristol. Morn. | Bristol. After. | Hull. Morn. | Hull. After. | Guernsey. Morn. | Guernsey. After. | Leith. Morn. | Leith. After. | Dover (Time of C.W.) Morn. | Dover (Time of C.W.) After. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 1 | F | 4 43 | 5 9 | 0 13 | 0 36 | 10 12 | 10 27 | 9 88 | 9 52 | 3 8 | 3 24 | 3 43 | 3 59 | 3 31 | 3 48 |
| 2 | S | 5 22 | 5 37 | 0 49 | 1 9 | 10 36 | 10 53 | 9 50 | 9 46 | 3 37 | 3 45 | 4 14 | 4 43 | 3 5 | 3 23 |
| 3 | S | 5 44 | 6 10 | 1 26 | 1 37 | 11 7 | 11 28 | 10 28 | 10 26 | 4 9 | 4 22 | 4 46 | 5 7 | 3 42 | 4 3 |
| 4 | M | 6 20 | 6 49 | 1 54 | 2 12 | 11 39 | — | 10 57 | 11 10 | 4 45 | 5 1 | 5 20 | 5 39 | 4 18 | 4 36 |
| 5 | Tu | 7 8 | 7 39 | 2 46 | 3 15 | 0 0 | 0 18 | 11 41 | — | 5 33 | 5 2 | 6 13 | 6 31 | 5 3 | 5 21 |
| 6 | W | 8 10 | 8 36 | 3 54 | 4 33 | 1 3 | 1 46 | 0 9 | 0 45 | 6 30 | 7 19 | 7 21 | 7 39 | 6 6 | 6 24 |
| 7 | Th | 9 34 | 10 20 | 5 16 | 5 53 | 2 32 | 3 15 | 1 36 | 2 18 | 8 0 | 8 45 | 8 39 | 8 57 | 7 28 | 7 46 |
| 8 | F | 11 8 | 11 46 | 6 34 | 6 53 | 4 7 | 4 51 | 3 16 | 3 53 | 9 23 | 10 2 | — | 9 9 | 8 40 | 8 57 |
| 9 | S | .. | 0 25 | 7 40 | 8 11 | 5 22 | 5 56 | 4 34 | 4 51 | 10 27 | 11 0 | 0 45 | 1 11 | 9 39 | 10 43 |
| 10 | S | 0 47 | 1 19 | 10 28 | 10 57 | 6 18 | 6 47 | 5 27 | 5 34 | 11 19 | 11 51 | 1 38 | 1 57 | 11 5 | 11 25 |
| 11 | M | 1 33 | 2 5 | 11 10 | 11 40 | 7 6 | 7 33 | 6 14 | 6 15 | — | 0 6 | 2 25 | 2 39 | 11 45 | — |
| 12 | Tu | 2 16 | 2 50 | 11 52 | — | 7 51 | 8 16 | 7 1 | 6 59 | 0 40 | 0 52 | 3 7 | 3 21 | 0 6 | 0 27 |
| 13 | W | 2 57 | 3 33 | 0 24 | 0 36 | 8 33 | 8 58 | 7 45 | 7 42 | 1 25 | 1 37 | 3 53 | 4 8 | 0 49 | 1 12 |
| 14 | Th | 3 38 | 4 23 | 1 5 | 1 19 | 9 14 | 9 36 | 8 28 | 8 25 | 2 7 | 2 20 | 4 36 | 4 52 | 1 33 | 1 55 |
| 15 | F | 4 28 | 5 32 | 1 45 | 2 1 | 9 54 | 10 18 | 9 9 | 9 8 | 2 49 | 3 3 | 5 20 | 5 36 | 2 17 | 2 40 |
| 16 | S | 5 59 | 6 31 | 2 26 | 2 46 | 10 33 | 10 58 | 9 48 | 9 47 | 3 30 | 3 44 | 6 5 | 6 21 | 3 4 | 3 28 |
| 17 | S | 6 41 | 6 53 | 3 9 | 3 32 | 11 10 | 11 30 | 10 30 | 10 27 | 4 10 | 4 29 | 6 51 | 7 12 | 3 50 | 4 16 |
| 18 | M | 6 25 | 7 8 | 3 59 | 4 30 | 11 50 | — | 11 8 | 11 33 | 4 56 | 5 13 | 7 44 | 8 11 | 4 30 | 5 27 |
| 19 | Tu | 7 27 | 8 4 | 5 5 | 5 47 | 0 19 | 0 56 | — | 0 5 | 5 56 | 6 24 | 8 46 | 9 24 | 5 6 | 6 47 |
| 20 | W | 8 44 | 9 36 | 6 27 | 7 16 | 1 38 | 2 21 | 0 43 | 1 29 | 7 17 | 8 1 | 10 5 | 10 30 | 7 26 | 8 5 |
| 21 | Th | 10 22 | 11 6 | 7 34 | 8 29 | 3 21 | 4 10 | 2 28 | 3 12 | 8 44 | 9 26 | 11 30 | — | 8 46 | 9 21 |
| 22 | F | 11 30 | .. | 8 28 | 9 22 | 4 47 | 5 27 | 4 3 | 4 27 | 10 0 | 10 24 | 0 11 | 0 44 | 9 52 | 10 18 |
| 23 | S | 0 11 | 0 55 | 10 8 | 10 27 | 5 56 | 6 21 | 5 7 | 5 13 | 10 54 | 11 23 | 1 14 | 1 34 | 10 30 | 10 57 |
| 24 | S | 1 11 | 1 30 | 10 44 | 11 10 | 6 36 | 7 1 | 5 48 | 5 44 | 11 34 | — | 1 37 | 2 11 | 11 13 | 11 38 |
| 25 | M | 1 47 | 2 13 | 11 16 | 11 43 | 7 13 | 7 37 | 6 24 | 6 18 | 0 0 | 0 20 | 2 13 | 2 43 | 11 43 | 11 58 |
| 26 | Tu | 2 18 | 2 46 | 11 49 | — | 7 47 | 8 8 | 6 58 | 6 50 | 0 37 | 0 44 | 2 47 | 3 12 | — | 0 22 |
| 27 | W | 2 48 | 3 17 | 0 24 | 0 32 | 8 17 | 8 37 | 7 30 | 7 20 | 1 12 | 1 15 | 3 16 | 3 44 | 0 46 | 0 42 |
| 28 | Th | 3 17 | 3 45 | 0 46 | 0 56 | 8 45 | 9 5 | 7 57 | 7 52 | 1 39 | 1 46 | 4 8 | 4 29 | 0 57 | 1 10 |

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

## Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

| D | Mercury ☿ Rises h. m. | Mercury ☿ Southes h. m. | Mercury ☿ Sets h. m. | Venus ♀ Rises h. m. | Venus ♀ Southes h. m. | Venus ♀ Sets h. m. | Mars ♂ Rises h. m. | Mars ♂ Southes h. m. | Mars ♂ Sets h. m. | Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m. | Jupiter ♃ Southes h. m. | Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m. | Saturn ♄ Rises h. m. | Saturn ♄ Southes h. m. | Saturn ♄ Sets h. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 7 38M | 10 41M | 1 44A | 7 3M | 0 33A | 6 2A | 0 2A | 3 19M | 9 32M | 11 7M | 3 8A | 7 13M | 4 11A | 11 32A | 7 38M |
| 12 | 6 48M | 10 36M | 1 7A | 6 23M | 0 49M | 5 14A | 0 32A | 3 20M | 9 43M | 10 49M | 2 48A | 6 53M | 3 49A | 11 12A | 7 18M |
| 19 | 6 48M | 11 12M | 1 36A | 5 46M | 1 7M | 4 27A | 1 5A | 3 19M | 9 56M | 10 14M | 2 28A | 6 34M | 3 28A | 10 53A | 6 58M |
| 26 | 6 46M | 11 30M | 1 56A | 5 18M | 1 22M | 3 46A | 1 44A | 3 18M | 10 6M | 9 48M | 2 5A | 6 12M | 3 5A | 10 31A | 6 34M |

### Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury rises after daybreak, and sets before the Sun.

♀ Venus, in inferior conjunction on the 20th, is an evening star in the early days of the month, but is too near the Sun to be a conspicuous object.

♂ Mars rises in the early evening nearly due E., and is above the horizon throughout the night. Nearly stationary between β and γ Virginis. Magnitude, −0·2 to −0·8.

♃ Jupiter, still in the region about Aldebaran and the Pleiades, is visible from sunset until after midnight. Sets N.W by W. Magnitude, −2·1 to −1·9.

♄ Saturn moves slowly westward in the constellation Cancer during this spring, and is now above the horizon during the entire night. The three planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn now lie almost equi distant along the Ecliptic

occurred in May and August, 1918. This periodic maximum brightness happens when the planet is near the Earth (distant 36 or 39 million miles). At inferior conjunction on February 20 she will be nearer by several million miles, but will be invisible, since her unilluminated hemisphere will be presented to us. In January and March, as in the case of the crescent or waning Moon, only a part of the illuminated surface will be seen, but, as the planet is near, the largeness and brightness of the disc compensates for the small fraction of it seen illuminated. Hence the appearance noted.

### Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

| D. | R.A. H. | R.A. M. | R.A. S. | Decl. N. ° | Decl. N. ′ | Decl. N. ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 30 | 36·1 | 88 | 50 | 6 |
| 20 | 1 | 30 | 27·4 | 88 | 52 | 28 |
| 28 | 1 | 30 | 23·3 | 88 | 53 | 27 |
| 28 | 1 | 30 | 21·4 | 88 | 54 | 24 |

| Day of M | Day of W | Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 0° ♈ and 180° ♎ | The Sun Rises | The Sun Sets | Days Mar. | Days Sun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | | |
| 1 | F | St David's Day Mamelukes massed 1811 | 6 49 | 5 37 | 60 | 305 |
| 2 | S | *St Chad* Sir Thomas Bodley born, 1544. | 6 47 | 5 39 | 61 | 304 |
| 3 | S | *3rd Sunday in Lent.* | 6 45 | 5 41 | 62 | 303 |
| 4 | M | Roman Catholic Hierarchy re-est in Scot., 1878 | 6 42 | 5 43 | 63 | 302 |
| 5 | Tu | Sir A. H Layard, excavator of Nineveh, b 1817 | 6 40 | 5 44 | 64 | 301 |
| 6 | W | E Barrett Browning b 1809, d 30 June, 1861 | 6 38 | 5 46 | 65 | 300 |
| 7 | Th | *St. Perpetua.* Thomas Aquinas died, 1274 | 6 36 | 5 48 | 66 | 299 |
| 8 | F | Aboukir, 1801 Dean Merivale b 1808, d 1893 | 6 34 | 5 49 | 67 | 298 |
| 9 | S | Fight between *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, 1862 | 6 32 | 5 51 | 68 | 297 |
| 10 | S | *4th Sunday in Lent* Neuve Chapelle, 1915 | 6 29 | 5 53 | 69 | 296 |
| 11 | M | Baghdad capt '17 Gen Sir J Outram d 1863 | 6 27 | 5 55 | 70 | 295 |
| 12 | Tu | *St Gregory* £1 Bank Notes first issued, 1797 | 6 25 | 5 56 | 71 | 294 |
| 13 | W | Gen. Sir H. C O Plumer, G C M G, born, 1857 | 6 22 | 5 58 | 72 | 293 |
| 14 | Th | Ivry, 1590 Duchess of Connaught d 1917 | 6 20 | 6 0 | 73 | 292 |
| 15 | F | Charles Knight, publisher and historian, b 1791 | 6 18 | 6 2 | 74 | 291 |
| 16 | S | Gustavus III of Sweden assassinated, 1792 | 6 15 | 6 3 | 75 | 290 |
| 17 | S | *5th Sunday in Lent.* St Patrick's Day | 6 13 | 6 5 | 76 | 289 |
| 18 | M | *Edward, K W S* Laurence Sterne d 1768 | 6 11 | 6 7 | 77 | 288 |
| 19 | Tu | Sir R Burton, orientalist b 1821 Livingstone | 6 9 | 6 8 | 78 | 287 |
| 20 | W | Empire War Cabinet first met, 1917 [b 1813 | 6 6 | 6 10 | 79 | 286 |
| 21 | Th | *St Benedict* Duke of Enghien executed, 1804 | 6 4 | 6 12 | 80 | 285 |
| 22 | F | Rosa Bonheur b 1822 Sir A Vandyk b 1599 | 6 2 | 6 13 | 81 | 284 |
| 23 | S | Novara, 1849 Viscount Milner born, 1854. | 6 0 | 6 15 | 82 | 283 |
| 24 | S | *Palm Sunday.* Longfellow died, 1882 | 5 57 | 6 17 | 83 | 282 |
| 25 | M | *Annunciation* Lady Day Quarter Day | 5 55 | 6 18 | 84 | 281 |
| 26 | Tu | Duke of Cambridge b 1819, d. 17 Mar 1904 | 5 53 | 6 20 | 85 | 280 |
| 27 | W | Hilary Law Sits end John Bright d 1889 | 5 50 | 6 22 | 86 | 279 |
| 28 | Th | Maundy Thursday Marg ("Peg") Woffington | 5 48 | 6 23 | 87 | 278 |
| 29 | F | *Good Friday* Swedenborg d. 1772 [d. 1760 | 5 46 | 6 25 | 88 | 277 |
| 30 | S | Massacre of Sicilian Vespers, 1282 | 5 44 | 6 27 | 89 | 276 |
| 31 | S | *Easter Sunday* H R.H Prince Henry b 1900 | 5 42 | 6 28 | 90 | 275 |

PHASES OF THE MOON

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☾ Last Quarter | 6d. | 0h. 44m. | Morning. |
| ● New Moon | 12 | 7 52 | Afternoon |
| ☽ First Quarter | 19 | 1 30 | Afternoon. |
| ○ Full Moon | 27 | 3 32 | Afternoon. |

Perigee 2nd. 11h. A 222,300.
Apogee 16d. 3h. A 252,600.

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1917,

on 17 days, total fall, 1·72 inches, above the average, 2·82 by 0·29 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

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

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops during past year

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

18. Bank Holiday in Ireland.

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

## THE SUN (Mean Noon)

| Day | Equation of Time to be Subtracted from Apparent Time | Equation of Time to be Added to Apparent Time | Apparent Right Ascension | Hourly Var. of R.A. | Apparent Declination | Hourly Var. of Dec. | Semi-diameter | Mean Time of Upper Transit at Greenwich |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m. s. | m. s. | h. m. s. | s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 0 48 | 0 46 | 22 46 32 | 9.87 | 7 47 58 | 56.8 | 0 5.8 | 12 3 51 |
| 2 | 0 50 | 0 50 | 23 50 36 | 9.86 | 7 24 38 | 57.1 | 0 5.8 | 12 3 55 |
| 3 | 0 52 | 0 54 | 23 54 40 | 9.85 | 7 1 14 | 57.4 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 0 |
| 4 | 0 54 | 0 58 | 23 58 44 | 9.84 | 6 37 46 | 57.6 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 4 |
| 5 | 0 56 | 1 2 | 0 2 48 | 9.83 | 6 14 15 | 57.8 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 7 |
| 6 | 0 58 | 1 6 | 0 6 52 | 9.82 | 5 50 41 | 58.0 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 11 |
| 7 | 1 0 | 1 10 | 0 10 56 | 9.81 | 5 27 3 | 58.2 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 15 |
| 8 | 1 2 | 1 14 | 0 15 0 | 9.80 | 5 3 22 | 58.4 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 18 |
| 9 | 1 4 | 1 18 | 0 19 4 | 9.79 | 4 39 38 | 58.6 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 22 |
| 10 | 1 6 | 1 22 | 0 23 8 | 9.78 | 4 15 51 | 58.7 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 25 |
| 11 | 1 8 | 1 26 | 0 27 12 | 9.77 | 3 52 1 | 58.9 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 29 |
| 12 | 1 10 | 1 30 | 0 31 16 | 9.76 | 3 28 8 | 59.0 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 32 |
| 13 | 1 12 | 1 34 | 0 35 20 | 9.75 | 3 4 13 | 59.1 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 35 |
| 14 | 1 14 | 1 38 | 0 39 24 | 9.74 | 2 40 16 | 59.2 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 38 |
| 15 | 1 16 | 1 42 | 0 43 28 | 9.73 | 2 16 17 | 59.3 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 41 |
| 16 | 1 18 | 1 46 | 0 47 32 | 9.72 | 1 52 16 | 59.4 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 44 |
| 17 | 1 20 | 1 50 | 0 51 36 | 9.71 | 1 28 13 | 59.5 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 47 |
| 18 | 1 22 | 1 54 | 0 55 40 | 9.70 | 1 4 8 | 59.6 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 49 |
| 19 | 1 24 | 1 58 | 0 59 44 | 9.69 | 0 40 2 | 59.7 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 52 |
| 20 | 1 26 | 2 2 | 1 3 48 | 9.68 | 0 15 55 | 59.8 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 55 |
| 21 | 1 28 | 2 6 | 1 7 52 | 9.67 | S 8 12 | 59.9 | 0 5.8 | 12 4 57 |
| 22 | 1 30 | 2 10 | 1 11 56 | 9.66 | 0 32 27 | 60.0 | 0 5.8 | 12 5 0 |
| 23 | 1 32 | 2 14 | 1 16 0 | 9.65 | 0 56 43 | 60.1 | 0 5.8 | 12 5 2 |
| 24 | 1 34 | 2 18 | 1 20 4 | 9.64 | 1 20 58 | 60.2 | 0 5.8 | 12 5 4 |
| 25 | 1 36 | 2 22 | 1 24 8 | 9.63 | 1 45 13 | 60.3 | 0 5.8 | 12 5 6 |
| 26 | 1 38 | 2 26 | 1 28 12 | 9.62 | 2 9 27 | 60.3 | 0 5.8 | 12 5 8 |
| 27 | 1 40 | 2 30 | 1 32 16 | 9.61 | 2 33 39 | 60.4 | 0 5.8 | 12 5 10 |
| 28 | 1 42 | 2 34 | 1 36 20 | 9.60 | 2 57 50 | 60.5 | 0 5.8 | 12 5 11 |
| 29 | 1 44 | 2 38 | 1 40 24 | 9.59 | 3 21 59 | 60.5 | 0 5.8 | 12 5 13 |
| 30 | 1 46 | 2 42 | 1 44 28 | 9.58 | 3 46 6 | 60.6 | 0 5.8 | 12 5 14 |
| 31 | 1 48 | 2 46 | 1 48 32 | 9.57 | 4 10 11 | 60.6 | 0 5.8 | 12 5 15 |

### MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (6.7)
2. (6.9)
3. ☌ (6.11)
4. (6.13)
5. (6.14)
6. (6.16)
7. (6.18)
8. (6.19)
9. (6.21)
10. ☍ (6.23)
11. (6.24)
12. (6.26)
13. (6.28)
14. (6.30)
15. (6.32)
16. (6.33)
17. ☌ (6.35)
18. (6.37)
19. (6.38)
20. (6.40)
21. (6.42)
22. (6.43)
23. (6.45)
24. ☍ (6.47)
25. (6.48)
26. (6.50)
27. (6.52)
28. (6.53)
29. (6.55)
30. (6.57)
31. ☌ (6.58)

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MARCH, 1917

| Day | TEMPERATURE Maximum | Minimum | Mean for 1917 | Mean for 1916 | BARO. Mean | WIND Prevailing Dir. | WIND Pressure (lbs. on sq. ft.) | RAIN FALL | SUN SHINE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | ° | ° | inches. | | lbs. | inch. | hours. |
| 1 | 48·0 | 39·7 | 40·4 | | 30·072 | N | 0·5 | | 2·8 |
| 2 | 42·2 | 29·9 | 4 | | 29·880 | SE | 0·3 | | |
| 3 | 39·9 | 29·2 | 3 | | 29·706 | ESE | 0·8 | | 3·0 |
| 4 | 44·9 | 29·8 | 7 | | 29·445 | ESE | 7·8 | ·08 | 3·5 |
| 5 | 38·2 | 31·3 | 9 | | 29·201 | ESE | 2·3 | ·17 | — |
| 6 | 41·0 | 33·5 | 41·0 | | 29·198 | E | 13·0 | ·03 | 0·1 |
| 7 | 35·2 | 26·1 | 0 | | 29·038 | ENE | 16·3 | | 2·8 |
| 8 | 33·6 | 22·8 | 7 | | 29·492 | N | 6·7 | | 8·7 |
| 9 | 36·7 | 29·3 | 0 | | 29·534 | SE | 2·1 | ·03 | |
| 10 | 49·4 | 31·7 | 40·9 | | 29·389 | SE | 1·0 | ·20 | — |
| 11 | 50·0 | 44·0 | 41·0 | | 29·357 | Vble | 2·1 | ·45 | — |
| 12 | 44·2 | 26·7 | 1 | | 29·400 | NE | 0·7 | ·17 | — |
| 13 | 40·8 | 33·9 | 2 | | 29·604 | SW | 0·8 | ·01 | 1·0 |
| 14 | 46·0 | 34·2 | 5 | | 29·528 | NE | 1·9 | ·19 | — |
| 15 | 43·8 | 30·2 | 7 | | 30·004 | E | 1·9 | | 2·0 |
| 16 | 50·5 | 34·0 | 9 | | 30·448 | SW | 2·0 | | 1·0 |
| 17 | 48·1 | 38·1 | 42·0 | | 30·494 | WSW | 4·1 | | 8·7 |
| 18 | 54·1 | 39·5 | 0 | | 30·378 | W | 2·9 | | 6·2 |
| 19 | 50·4 | 39·1 | 41·9 | | 29·748 | WSW | 8·0 | ·06 | 0·3 |
| 20 | 48·0 | 34·9 | 9 | | 29·445 | N | 10·0 | ·04 | 5·1 |
| 21 | 48·0 | 28·3 | 9 | | 29·606 | N | 5·0 | | 1·9 |
| 22 | 41·7 | 29·3 | 42·0 | | 29·707 | N | 6·4 | ·03 | 7·2 |
| 23 | 40·0 | 28·1 | 2 | | 30·058 | NE | 4·8 | ·01 | 2·4 |
| 24 | 44·8 | 25·0 | 4 | | 30·173 | NE | 1·8 | | 8·8 |
| 25 | 48·4 | 28·4 | 7 | | 29·883 | SW | 1·3 | — | — |
| 26 | 44·7 | 32·4 | 43·0 | | 29·456 | N | 12·8 | ·06 | 1·8 |
| 27 | 42·6 | 29·9 | 3 | | 29·799 | N | 6·0 | ·04 | 3·4 |
| 28 | 45·8 | 27·0 | 7 | | 29·894 | SW | 1·5 | | 1·0 |
| 29 | 51·8 | 37·6 | 44·1 | | 29·811 | SW | 5·9 | ·03 | 9·1 |
| 30 | 51·8 | 34·2 | 8 | | 29·748 | WSW | 3·0 | | 8·1 |
| 31 | 46·0 | 30·1 | 9 | | 29·826 | Vble | 1·9 | ·32 | — |
| Mn | 44·0 | 32·1 | 42·6 | | 29·860 | | Sum | 3·76 | 79·3 |

## THE MOON

| Day of Mo. | Rises Afternoon. | Sets Afternoon. | Rises Morning. | Souths Morning. | At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension. | Declination. | Horizontal Parallax. | Semi-diameter. | Age. | Conditions of Jupiter's Satellites as to E. and W. of ♃. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | d. | W. E. |
| 1 | 19 1 | 7 25 | 8 13 | 13 | 23 37 11 | 2 59 44 | 54 | 24 47 | 28 | ○ 4 12 |
| 2 | 21 0 | 7 49 | 8 56 | 17 | 0 32 24 | 4 53 37 | 54 | 24 54 | 29 | 3 2 ○ 4 |
| 3 | morn. | 8 8 | 9 41 | 22 | 1 26 19 | 6 33 3 | 54 | 24 58 | 0 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 4 | 0 16 | 8 25 | 10 29 | 26 | 2 19 29 | 7 56 46 | 55 | 25 0 | 1 | ○ 3 4 |
| 5 | 1 22 | 8 41 | 11 20 | 31 | 3 12 57 | 9 2 27 | 55 | 25 0 | 2 | ○ 3 4 |
| 6 | 2 28 | 8 58 | 12 13 | 36 | 4 6 49 | 9 50 6 | 55 | 25 0 | 3 | ○ 3 4 |
| 7 | 3 34 | 9 16 | 13 8 | 41 | 5 0 54 | 10 18 26 | 55 | 25 0 | 4 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 8 | 4 39 | 9 37 | 14 5 | 46 | 5 55 11 | 10 26 30 | 55 | 25 0 | 5 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 9 | 5 42 | 10 3 | 15 4 | 51 | 6 49 34 | 10 14 10 | 55 | 25 0 | 6 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 10 | 6 42 | 10 37 | 16 4 | 56 | 7 44 3 | 9 41 20 | 55 | 25 0 | 7 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 11 | 7 36 | 11 20 | 17 5 | 0 | 8 38 23 | 8 47 39 | 55 | 25 0 | 8 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 12 | 8 23 | 12 14 | 18 6 | 5 | 9 32 28 | 7 33 54 | 55 | 25 0 | 9 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 13 | 9 1 | 1 18 | 19 6 | 10 | 10 26 13 | 5 59 58 | 55 | 25 0 | 10 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 14 | 9 30 | 2 30 | 20 5 | 15 | 11 19 34 | 4 6 11 | 55 | 25 0 | 11 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 15 | 9 52 | 3 47 | 21 3 | 20 | 12 12 28 | 2 3 11 | 55 | 25 0 | 12 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 16 | 10 9 | 5 4 | 21 59 | 25 | 13 5 11 | 0 2 0 | 55 | 25 0 | 13 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 17 | 10 23 | 6 20 | 22 54 | 30 | 13 57 48 | 1 58 11 | 55 | 25 0 | 14 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 18 | 10 36 | 7 36 | 23 49 | 35 | 14 50 22 | 3 52 58 | 55 | 25 0 | 15 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 19 | 10 49 | 8 52 | 24 45 | 40 | 15 42 55 | 5 41 39 | 55 | 25 0 | 16 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 20 | 11 3 | 10 9 | 25 43 | 45 | 16 35 30 | 7 18 58 | 55 | 25 0 | 17 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 21 | 11 20 | 11 28 | 26 43 | 50 | 17 28 10 | 8 40 39 | 55 | 25 0 | 18 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 22 | 11 42 | 12 50 | 27 45 | 55 | 18 20 58 | 9 42 0 | 55 | 25 0 | 19 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 23 | 12 11 | 2 15 | 28 49 | 0 | 19 13 56 | 10 18 39 | 55 | 25 0 | 20 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 24 | 12 50 | 3 43 | 29 54 | 5 | 20 7 7 | 10 26 0 | 55 | 25 0 | 21 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 25 | 13 41 | 5 12 | 31 0 | 10 | 21 0 36 | 10 0 0 | 55 | 25 0 | 22 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 26 | 14 46 | 6 38 | 32 4 | 15 | 21 54 26 | 8 58 0 | 55 | 25 0 | 23 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 27 | 16 3 | 7 57 | 33 6 | 20 | 22 48 39 | 7 18 0 | 55 | 25 0 | 24 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 28 | 17 29 | 9 4 | 34 3 | 25 | 23 43 16 | 5 0 0 | 55 | 25 0 | 25 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 29 | 19 0 | 9 56 | 34 54 | 30 | 0 38 16 | 2 16 0 | 55 | 25 0 | 26 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 30 | 20 34 | 10 34 | 35 37 | 35 | 1 33 36 | 0 54 0 | 55 | 25 0 | 27 | 3 ○ 4 |
| 31 | 22 8 | 11 3 | 36 12 | 40 | 2 29 19 | 0 47 0 | 55 | 25 0 | 28 | 3 ○ 4 |

## APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT NOON

| | ☿ MERCURY. | ♀ VENUS. | ♂ MARS. | ♃ JUPITER. | ♄ SATURN. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 22 29 29 | 20 59 27 | 21 54 39 | 4 6 20 | 23 46 12 |
| 2 | 22 52 10 | 21 22 8 | 21 54 39 | 4 8 24 | 23 45 0 |
| 3 | 23 17 46 | 21 44 50 | 21 54 38 | 4 10 28 | 23 43 48 |
| 4 | 23 46 20 | 22 7 33 | 21 54 37 | 4 12 32 | 23 42 36 |
| 5 | 0 17 51 | 22 30 18 | 21 54 36 | 4 14 36 | 23 41 23 |
| 6 | 0 52 17 | 22 53 4 | 21 54 35 | 4 16 39 | 23 40 11 |
| 7 | 1 29 36 | 23 15 52 | 21 54 34 | 4 18 43 | 23 38 59 |

## APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

| D. | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 22 44 26 | 9 29 28 | 4 7 50 | 20 28 57 | 18 35 17 |
| 2 | 23 14 37 | 10 26 11 | 4 48 43 | 20 26 27 | 19 0 7 |
| 3 | 23 39 20 | 11 19 39 | 5 27 17 | 20 24 27 | 19 24 21 |
| 4 | 23 58 24 | 12 9 47 | 6 3 22 | 20 22 57 | 19 47 36 |
| 5 | 24 12 48 | 12 56 37 | 6 36 58 | 20 21 59 | 20 9 50 |
| 6 | 24 22 31 | 13 40 8 | 7 8 4 | 20 21 32 | 20 30 |
| 7 | 24 27 33 | 14 20 19 | 7 36 39 | 20 21 36 | 20 49 10 |

## HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

| | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 8 4 | 6 4 | 16 8 | 12 9 | 2 7 | 1 1 |
| 2 | 8 4 | 6 4 | 16 11 | 12 9 | 2 7 | 1 1 |
| 3 | 8 4 | 6 4 | 16 13 | 12 9 | 2 7 | 1 1 |

## SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

| | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 15 58 | 2 44 | 2 9 | 6 9 | 17 7 | 8 3 |
| 2 | 15 58 | 2 44 | 2 9 | 6 9 | 17 7 | 8 3 |
| 3 | 15 58 | 2 44 | 2 9 | 6 9 | 17 7 | 8 3 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, March 1, 267° 22′ 5″

## ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

*March* 1. Day breaks at 4h. 36m. *morn.* Civil twilight ends at 6h. 32m. *e.s.t.* Night begins, 7h. 29m. The length of the Day is 10h. 56m.

*Mar* 1 Venus at a stationary point.

*Mar* 2. Occultation of 75 Virginis, magnitude 5½. See p. 80.

*Mar* 2. Occultation of Lalande 26290, magnitude 5·3. See p. 80.

*Mar* 3. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 12m. 4·9s.

*Mar* 5. *Morn.*, Occultation of Lalande 29247 and Lalande 29345 magnitudes 5·7 and 5·8 respectively. See p. 80.

*Mar* 10. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 7h. *morn.* ♀ 2° 36′ N

*Mar* 13. 2h. *morn.*, Mercury in superior conjunction.

*Mar* 15. Mars in Opposition, 3h *morn.*, distant 62,540,000 miles.

*Mar* 18. Occultation of 63 Arietis magnitude 5·6. See p. 80.

*Mar* 26. Venus at Greatest Brilliancy (See note, p. 26.)

*Mar* 27 Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 9h. *e.s.t.* 2° 20′ S.

*Mar* 29. Occultation of γ Geminorum, magnitude 3·0. See p. 80.

*Mar* 30. Occultation of ζ Geminorum, magnitude 3·7 See p. 80.

*Mar* 30. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 12m 4·3s.

*Mar* 31. Occultation of β Cancri, magnitude 3·9. See p. 80.

*Mar* 31. Sun enters the sign Aries (Spring Equinox), 10h. 28m. *morn.*

*Mar* 31. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 8h. 3m. *e.s.t.* h 4′ 29″ N

*Mar* 23. Occultation of A Lacaile magnitude 5·2. See p. 80.

*Mar* 26. *Mars in conjunction with* ☽, 2h. 28m *e.s.t.* ♂ 3° 23′ N

*Mar* 27. Occultation of 1 Piscium XI 267, magnitude 5·9, and of 9 Virginis, magnitude 5·7. See p. 80.

The Zodiacal light may be seen after dark in this month, in the absence of moonlight. In the constellations Aries and Taurus.

In this month the Mornings increase 68m., and the Afternoons 57m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m. Gemini, Canis Minor, Cancer, Hydra, Crater Leo, Virgo.

*Mars in Opposition.*—Mars was last in Opposition on Feb 22, 1916. The average interval between consecutive Oppositions is 780 days, which is longer than the similar interval for the other planets, because the speed of Mars is more nearly equal that of the Earth, and the latter after passing Mars will not overtake it again in orbital revolution until that period has elapsed (compare note on Opposition of Saturn, p. 94). Mars

## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

## Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

| | Mercury ☿ | | | Venus ♀ | | | Mars ♂ | | | Jupiter ♃ | | | Saturn ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets |
| D. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 1 | 6 42M | 11 50M | 5 02 | 4 54M | 10 43M | 3 14A | 6 30A | 1 20M | 7 35M | 9 23M | 3 17A | 1 16M | 8 31M | 5 44M | 3 44M |
| 15 | 6 34M | 0 10A | 5 52A | 5 37M | 9 44M | 2 51A | 5 57A | 0 33M | 7 3M | 8 38M | 2 33A | 0 52M | 7 39A | 5 0M | 3 0M |
| 29 | 6 24M | 0 32A | 6 44A | 6 21M | 9 30M | 2 36A | 5 24A | 11 52A | 6 32M | 7 53M | 1 50A | 0 30M | 6 46A | 4 17M | 2 16M |

## Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star in the latter part of the month setting W by N

♀ Venus is a morning star, rising E.S.E. Magnitude at greatest brilliancy (26th), −4·7.

♂ Mars rises soon after sunset in the first part of the month, E. by N. Magnitude at Opposition on the 19th, −1·1.

♃ Jupiter continues to be visible through the first half of the night. Sets N.W. by W.

♄ Saturn is an evening star, east of South at sunset, and remains above the horizon during almost the whole night. Magnitude, +0·3.

It therefore seen as a bright object in the evening sky at intervals of about two years, and between these epochs are long intervals in which the planet is inconspicuous in the twilight or is not seen. The orbit of Mars is considerably elliptic, and its distances from the Sun, and therefore from the Earth, is very different at different Oppositions. Mars is nearest to us when in Opposition in the constellation *Aquarius*, and *this must necessarily happen near the* end of August. At such Oppositions it is very bright. This happened last in the Autumn of 1909, when Opposition fell on Sept. 29. Compared with its appearance then, the planet at this Opposition is a quarter as bright and its magnitude is 1·5 greater

### Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

| R.A. | | | | Decl. N | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D | H | M | S | ° | ′ | ″ |
| 1 | 1 | 30 | 10·6 | 88 | 38 | 24 |
| 10 | 1 | 30 | 4·8 | 88 | 32 | 23 |
| 19 | 1 | 30 | 0·6 | 88 | 28 | 20 |
| 28 | 1 | 29 | 57·1 | 88 | 25 | 17 |



Feasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° 0 mod. 10h. A.



| DAY OF MO. | Moon's Phases and Perigee | W | | THE SUN Rises | THE SUN Sets | DAYS of the Month | DAYS of the Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | h. m. | h. m. | | |
| 1 | | M | Easter Monday *All Fools' Day* Bank Holiday | 5 30 | 6 30 | 91 | 274 |
| 2 | | Tu | Easter Tuesday Copenhagen, 1801 | 5 27 | 6 32 | 92 | 273 |
| 3 | | W | *St Richard* Lord Loreburn born, 1846. | 5 25 | 6 33 | 93 | 272 |
| 4 | | Th | *St Ambrose* Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774 | 5 22 | 6 35 | 94 | 271 |
| 5 | | F | Robert Raikes, fndr of Sunday Schools, d. 1811 | 5 20 | 6 37 | 95 | 270 |
| 6 | | S | Badajos, 1812 J Francis (*Athenæum*) d. 1882 | 5 18 | 6 38 | 96 | 269 |
| 7 | | S | 1st S aft Easter Low Sunday Old Lady Day | 5 16 | 6 40 | 97 | 268 |
| 8 | | M | King of the Belgians born, 1875 | 5 13 | 6 42 | 98 | 267 |
| 9 | | Tu | EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN Arras, 1917 | 5 11 | 6 43 | 99 | 266 |
| 10 | | W | Toulouse, 1814 "General" Booth b 1829 | 5 9 | 6 45 | 100 | 265 |
| 11 | | Th | Treaty of Utrecht, 1713 Bp. Selwyn d 1878 | 5 7 | 6 47 | 101 | 264 |
| 12 | | F | Lord Rodney's naval victory, 1782 | 5 5 | 6 48 | 102 | 263 |
| 13 | | S | Magdala, 1868 Edict of Nantes, 1598 | 5 2 | 6 50 | 103 | 262 |
| 14 | | S | 2nd Sunday after Easter Rangoon taken, 1852 | 5 0 | 6 52 | 104 | 261 |
| 15 | | M | *Titanic* disaster, 1912 Matt Arnold d. 1888 | 5 0 | 6 53 | 105 | 260 |
| 16 | | Tu | Arras, II., 1917 Culloden, 1746 | 4 58 | 6 55 | 106 | 259 |
| 17 | | W | Benjamin Franklin d 1790, b 17 Jan 1706 | 4 56 | 6 57 | 107 | 258 |
| 18 | | Th | Chitral, 1895 S. Francisco earthquake, 1906 | 4 54 | 6 58 | 108 | 257 |
| 19 | | F | *St Alphege* Primrose D Beaconsfield d 1881 | 4 52 | 7 0 | 109 | 256 |
| 20 | | S | Spanish Fleet destroyed by Blake, 1657 | 4 50 | 7 2 | 110 | 255 |
| 21 | | S | 3rd S a. Easter Gen Sir A G Murray b 1860 | 4 48 | 7 3 | 111 | 254 |
| 22 | | M | Ypres, II., 1915 Order of Garter inst 1344 | 4 46 | 7 5 | 112 | 253 |
| 23 | | Tu | ST GEORGE'S DAY Gen. Sir E Allenby b 1861 | 4 44 | 7 7 | 113 | 252 |
| 24 | | W | Justin McCarthy, writer and historian, d. 1912 | 4 42 | 7 8 | 114 | 251 |
| 25 | | Th | ANZAC DAY H R.H Princess Mary b 1897 | 4 40 | 7 10 | 115 | 250 |
| 26 | | F | Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K G, b 1862 (25th) | 4 38 | 7 12 | 116 | 249 |
| 27 | | S | Dunbar, 1296 R W Emerson died, 1882 | 4 36 | 7 13 | 117 | 248 |
| 28 | | S | 4th Sunday after Easter. | 4 34 | 7 15 | 118 | 247 |
| 29 | | M | Shirley Brooks, editor of *Punch*, born, 1816 | 4 32 | 7 17 | 119 | 246 |
| 30 | | Tu | Edwin Waugh, Lancashire poet, died, 1890 | 4 30 | 7 18 | 120 | 245 |

### PHASES OF THE MOON

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☾ Last Quarter | 4d. | 2h. | 33m | Afternoon. |
| ● New Moon | 11 | 4 | 34 | Morning |
| ☽ First Quarter | 18 | 4 | 8 | Morning. |
| ○ Full Moon | 26 | 8 | 5 | Morning |

Perigee mod. 20h. M. 222,500.
Apogee mod. 11h. A. 252,300.

### RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1917.

[illegible] 26 days, total fall, 1·80 inches, above the [illegible] average, 1841-90, by 0·24 inch.

### MONTHLY NOTES.

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

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1917–1918, for Imperial purposes ends to-day

7. Fire Insurances must be paid.

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

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

19. Edinburgh Spring Holiday

## THE SUN (MEAN NOON)

| Day | Add to Apparent Time | Hourly Var. of Decln. of ☉ per hour | Apparent Right Ascension | Hourly Var. of R.A. | Apparent Declination | Hourly Var. of Decln. | Sidereal Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m. s. | s. | h. m. s. | s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 4 6 | 0·76 | 0 49 15 | 9·10 | 4 20 111 | 56·0 | 0 36 8 |
| 2 | 3 48 | 0·78 | 0 43 53 | 9·10 | 4 43 10 | 57·8 | 0 40 5 |
| 3 | 3 30 | 0·78 | 0 47 32 | 9·11 | 5 6 14 | 57·8 | 0 44 1 |
| 4 | 3 12 | 0·74 | 0 51 10 | 9·12 | 5 29 13 | 57·3 | 0 47 58 |
| 5 | 2 55 | 0·73 | 0 54 49 | 9·12 | 5 52 5 | 57·1 | 0 51 54 |
| 6 | 2 37 | 0·72 | 0 58 26 | 9·13 | 6 14 52 | 56·8 | 0 55 51 |
| 7 | 2 20 | 0·71 | 1 2 3 | 9·14 | 6 37 33 | 56·5 | 0 59 48 |
| 8 | 2 3 | 0·70 | 1 5 47 | 9·15 | 7 0 6 | 56·3 | 1 3 44 |
| 9 | 1 45 | 0·69 | 1 9 27 | 9·16 | 7 22 33 | 56·0 | 1 7 41 |
| 10 | 1 30 | 0·68 | 1 13 7 | 9·17 | 7 44 52 | 55·6 | 1 11 37 |
| 11 | 1 13 | 0·67 | 1 16 47 | 9·18 | 8 7 4 | 55·3 | 1 15 34 |
| 12 | 0 58 | 0·66 | 1 20 28 | 9·19 | 8 29 7 | 55·0 | 1 19 30 |
| 13 | 0 42 | 0·65 | 1 24 9 | 9·20 | 8 51 2 | 54·6 | 1 23 27 |
| 14 | 0 26 | 0·63 | 1 27 50 | 9·21 | 9 12 47 | 54·2 | 1 27 24 |
| 15 | 0 11 | 0·62 | 1 31 31 | 9·22 | 9 34 24 | 53·8 | 1 31 20 |
| 16 | Noon. | 0·61 | 1 35 13 | 9·23 | 9 55 51 | 53·4 | 1 35 17 |
| 17 | 0 18 | 0·59 | 1 38 55 | 9·24 | 10 17 8 | 53·0 | 1 39 13 |
| 18 | 0 32 | 0·58 | 1 42 36 | 9·25 | 10 38 15 | 52·6 | 1 43 10 |
| 19 | 0 46 | 0·56 | 1 46 21 | 9·26 | 10 59 11 | 52·2 | 1 47 6 |
| 20 | 0 59 | 0·55 | 1 50 4 | 9·27 | 11 19 56 | 51·6 | 1 51 3 |
| 21 | 1 12 | 0·53 | 1 53 48 | 9·28 | 11 40 30 | 51·2 | 1 54 59 |
| 22 | 1 24 | 0·51 | 1 57 32 | 9·29 | 12 0 52 | 50·7 | 1 58 56 |
| 23 | 1 36 | 0·49 | 2 1 16 | 9·30 | 12 21 3 | 50·2 | 2 2 53 |
| 24 | 1 48 | 0·47 | 2 5 1 | 9·30 | 12 41 1 | 49·7 | 2 6 49 |
| 25 | 1 59 | 0·45 | 2 8 47 | 9·40 | 13 0 47 | 49·1 | 2 10 46 |
| 26 | 2 10 | 0·43 | 2 12 33 | 9·42 | 13 20 20 | 48·6 | 2 14 42 |
| 27 | 2 20 | 0·41 | 2 16 19 | 9·44 | 13 39 40 | 48·1 | 2 18 39 |
| 28 | 2 29 | 0·39 | 2 20 6 | 9·46 | 13 58 47 | 47·5 | 2 22 35 |
| 29 | 2 39 | 0·37 | 2 23 53 | 9·49 | 14 17 40 | 46·9 | 2 26 32 |
| 30 | 2 47 | 0·36 | 2 27 41 | 9·51 | 14 36 18 | 46·3 | 2 30 28 |

### MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (Summer Time). (See note, p. 36.)

| Day | Mean Time of Mn. Sidereal T | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | | |
| 1. | 23 20 2 | | (8.0) |
| 2. | 23 16 6 | | (8.2) |
| 3. | 23 12 10 | | (8.3) |
| | 23 8 14 | | |
| | 23 4 18 | | |
| | 23 0 22 | | |
| 4. | 22 56 26 | | (8.5) |
| | 22 52 30 | | |
| 5. | 22 48 34 | | (8.7) |
| | 22 44 39 | | |
| 6. | 22 40 43 | | (8.8) |
| | 22 36 47 | | |
| | 22 32 51 | | |
| | 22 28 55 | | |
| 7. | 22 24 57 | ☽ | (8.10) |
| | 22 20 32 | | |
| 8. | 22 17 7 | | (8.12) |
| | 22 13 11 | | |
| 9. | 22 9 15 | | (8.13) |
| | 22 5 19 | | |
| 10. | 22 1 24 | | (8.15) |
| | 21 57 28 | | |
| | 21 53 32 | | |
| 11. | 21 49 36 | | (8.17) |
| | 21 45 40 | | |
| 12. | 21 41 44 | | (8.18) |
| | 21 37 48 | | |
| 13. | 21 33 52 | | (8.20) |
| | 21 29 56 | | |
| 14. | 21 26 0 | ☾ | (8.22) |
| 15. | | | (8.23) |
| 16. | | | (8.25) |
| 17. | | | (8.27) |
| 18. | | | (8.28) |
| 19. | | | (8.30) |
| 20. | | | (8.32) |
| 21. | | ☾ | (8.33) |
| 22. | | | (8.35) |
| 23. | | | (8.37) |
| 24. | | | (8.38) |
| 25. | | | (8.40) |
| 26. | | | (8.42) |
| 27. | | | (8.43) |
| 28. | | ☾ | (8.45) |
| 29. | | | (8.47) |
| 30. | | | (8.48) |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS APRIL, 1917

| Day | Temperature. Maximum | Minimum | Mean | Wind. Mean Velocity | Pressure. Mean Reduced to Sea Level | Direction | Pressure. | Rain. inch. | Hrs. of Sunshine. hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 42·0 | 26·8 | 45·3 | 29·270 | Vble | lbs. | 2·0 | ·06 | 1·3 |
| 2 | 42·7 | 26·5 | 7 | 29·051 | S | | 8·3 | ·51 | 1·9 |
| 3 | 44·7 | 28·0 | 46·0 | 29·153 | SW | | 5·5 | ·09 | 5·8 |
| 4 | 43·8 | 32·0 | 8 | 29·438 | NNW | | 0·8 | | 2·3 |
| 5 | 51·3 | 28·6 | 3 | 29·602 | SW | | 3·4 | ·01 | 8·4 |
| 6 | 44·4 | 30·7 | 3 | 29·662 | N | | 2·0 | ·13 | 2·6 |
| 7 | 47·1 | 26·1 | 3 | 29·783 | NE | | 0·4 | | 3·9 |
| 8 | 52·0 | 27·6 | 1 | 29·620 | WSW | | 7·0 | | 5·3 |
| 9 | 44·9 | 33·3 | 0 | 29·347 | WSW | | 9·3 | ·21 | 5·3 |
| 10 | 42·9 | 29·0 | 45·9 | 29·374 | NW | | 6·7 | ·05 | 6·7 |
| 11 | 47·3 | 30·1 | 8 | 29·200 | NNW | | 10·3 | ·13 | 8·4 |
| 12 | 47·5 | 32·1 | 9 | 29·421 | WNW | | 5·1 | ·01 | 3·8 |
| 13 | 50·9 | 30·4 | 46·1 | 29·361 | NW | | 5·4 | ·04 | 8·0 |
| 14 | 49·0 | 33·4 | 4 | 29·233 | SSW | | 7·7 | ·15 | 0·2 |
| 15 | 51·3 | 34·9 | 8 | 29·476 | N | | 3·9 | ·01 | 8·3 |
| 16 | 48·7 | 32·1 | 47·2 | 29·600 | W | | 6·7 | ·08 | 3·7 |
| 17 | 47·5 | 36·3 | 6 | 29·776 | NNW | | 10·0 | | 5·7 |
| 18 | 49·2 | 33·4 | 48·0 | 29·780 | NW | | 1·2 | ·26 | |
| 19 | 54·7 | 43·1 | 3 | 29·696 | NW | | 3·2 | ·05 | 1·8 |
| 20 | 56·3 | 40·1 | 5 | 29·691 | NW | | 2·1 | | 9·0 |
| 21 | 54·3 | 40·1 | 7 | 30·201 | N | | 3·6 | ·01 | 0·7 |
| 22 | 51·0 | 34·1 | 7 | 30·294 | N | | 2·0 | | 2·9 |
| 23 | 52·0 | 34·1 | 6 | 30·295 | ENE | | 2·4 | | 9·7 |
| 24 | 59·1 | 34·3 | 6 | 30·265 | ENE | | 1·0 | | 10·3 |
| 25 | 54·8 | 37·0 | 6 | 30·390 | ENE | | 2·8 | | 3·9 |
| 26 | 56·3 | 30·1 | 6 | 30·318 | Vble | | 1·1 | | 9·0 |
| 27 | 58·2 | 42·6 | 7 | 30·142 | NW | | 2·9 | | 0·6 |
| 28 | 63·6 | 42·6 | 8 | 29·906 | W | | 1·5 | | 3·5 |
| 29 | 64·0 | 46·6 | 49·9 | 29·800 | W | | 2·1 | | 7·5 |
| 30 | 64·4 | 39·1 | 1 | 29·922 | N | | 0·3 | | 1·9 |
| Mn. | 51·2 | 34·1 | 47·3 | 29·743 | | Sum | 1·80 | | 127·8 |

## The Moon

| Day of M. | Rises Morning | Sets Morning | Rises Morning | At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension. | Declination. | Horizontal Parallax. | Semi-diameter. | Age. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 8h. 30m. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | d. h. | W. E. |
| 1 | 3 16 | 16 | 9 44 | 22 46 57.8 | 5 18 | 59 | 16 | 15 | 4 ○ ● |
| 2 | 0 57 | 8 0 | 4 3.17 | 4 23.32 | 1 36 | 4 13 | 18 | 20 | 4 ○ ‡ |
| 3 | 1 37 | 8 0 | 5 1.28 | 0 2.23 | 0 30 | 56 | 49 | 15 | 4 ‡ ○ |
| 4 | 2 20 | 8 0 | 5 58.28 | 23 41.24 | 0 0 | 57 | 33 | 15 | 4 ○ ‡ |
| 5 | 3 6 | 8 0 | 6 49.29 | 23 22.14 | 0 31 | 58 | 23 | 15 | ○ ‡ ● |
| 6 | 3 59 | 8fr. | 7 33 | 23 4.7 | 0 59 | 59 | 14 | 15 | ○ ‡ ○ |
| 7 | 5 4 | 8 0 | 8 36 | 22 47 9 | 1 26 | 23 | 26 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 8 | 6 18 | 8 0 | 9 48 | 22 32 3 | 1 50 | 41 | 28 | 16 | ● ‡ ○ 4 |
| 9 | 7 34 | 8 0 | 10 57 | 22 18 3 | 2 10 | 57 | 30 | 16 | ○ ‡ ○ 4 |
| 10 | 8 49 | 8 0 | 11 59 | 22 5 3 | 2 26 | 10 | 31 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 11 | 9 59 | 8 0 | 12 54 | 21 53 3 | 2 37 | 19 | 32 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 12 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 13 43 | 21 42 3 | 2 43 | 25 | 32 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 13 | 11 54 | 8 0 | 14 27 | 21 32 3 | 2 45 | 28 | 32 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 14 | 12 43 | 8 0 | 15 6 | 21 22 3 | 2 43 | 28 | 32 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 15 | 13 28 | 8 0 | 15 42 | 21 12 3 | 2 37 | 25 | 31 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 16 | 14 9 | 8 0 | 16 15 | 21 2 3 | 2 28 | 20 | 30 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 17 | 14 48 | 8 0 | 16 46 | 20 52 3 | 2 16 | 14 | 29 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 18 | 15 25 | 8 0 | 17 16 | 20 42 3 | 2 2 | 7 | 28 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 19 | 16 2 | 8 0 | 17 46 | 20 32 3 | 1 46 | 0 | 27 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 20 | 16 40 | 8 0 | 18 17 | 20 22 3 | 1 28 | 6 | 26 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 21 | 17 20 | 8 0 | 18 50 | 20 12 3 | 1 9 | 13 | 25 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 22 | 18 4 | 8 0 | 19 27 | 20 2 3 | 0 48 | 20 | 24 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 23 | 18 54 | 8 0 | 20 10 | 19 52 3 | 0 25 | 26 | 23 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 24 | 19 51 | 8 0 | 20 59 | 19 42 3 | 0 2 | 31 | 22 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 25 | 20 57 | 8 0 | 21 55 | 19 32 3 | 0 20 | 34 | 21 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 26 | 22 11 | 8 0 | 22 58 | 19 22 3 | 0 42 | 35 | 20 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 27 | 23 32 | 8 0 | 0 8 | 19 12 3 | 1 3 | 35 | 19 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 28 | 0 59 | 8 0 | 1 24 | 19 2 3 | 1 23 | 33 | 18 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 29 | 2 32 | 8 0 | 2 47 | 18 52 3 | 1 40 | 30 | 17 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 30 | 4 11 | 8 0 | 4 15 | 18 42 3 | 1 54 | 26 | 16 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |
| 31 | 5 54 | 8 0 | 5 48 | 18 32 3 | 2 4 | 22 | 15 | 16 | ‡ ○ 4 |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Noon

| D. | ☿ Mercury | ♀ Venus | ♂ Mars | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 2 43 9 | 21 51 27 | 11 19 38 | 4 24 13 | 8 41 20 |
| 6 | 2 7 11 | 20 7 46 | 11 14 11 | 4 27 38 | 8 41 8 |
| 11 | 2 28 31 | 20 25 14 | 11 9 49 | 4 32 54 | 8 41 6 |
| 16 | 2 26 5 | 21 42 20 | 11 6 36 | 4 38 59 | 8 41 16 |
| 21 | 2 24 30 | 23 2 2 | 11 4 40 | 4 40 12 | 8 41 27 |
| 26 | 2 14 57 | 23 23 9 | 11 3 57 | 4 44 33 | 8 42 9 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ Mercury | ♀ Venus | ♂ Mars | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
| 1 | 12 53 32.0 | 10 16 45.8 | 7 55 31.0 | 22 9 57.0 | 29 14 33.0 |
| 6 | 15 33 22.0 | 9 32 21.1 | 8 20 46.1 | 22 10 8.1 | 29 15 18.1 |
| 11 | 17 29 28.2 | 8 23 17.7 | 8 39 10.6 | 22 10 20.0 | 29 15 21.0 |
| 16 | 17 46 47.7 | 6 48 25.5 | 8 50 16.6 | 22 10 32.0 | 29 14 41.0 |
| 21 | 16 51 14.6 | 4 52 22.8 | 8 53 36.1 | 22 10 43.9 | 29 13 19.9 |
| 26 | 14 51 40.3 | 2 42 47.8 | 8 49 0.1 | 22 10 56.1 | 29 11 25.0 |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 8.8 | 9 4 | 25 6 | 18 6 | 1 6 | 5.8 |
| 11 | 8.8 | 10 6 | 23 7 | 18 9 | 1 5 | 5.8 |
| 21 | 8.7 | 9 1 | 22 2 | 18 1 | 1 5 | 5.8 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 15 45.6 | 2 6 | 14 9 | 6 7 | 18 2 | 8.6 |
| 11 | 15 46.2 | 1 5 | 13 1 | 6 4 | 18 0 | 8.7 |
| 21 | 15 46.8 | 1 4 | 11 6 | 5 9 | 17 8 | 8.8 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 20° 19′ ♑

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*April* 1. Day breaks at 5h. 38m. *morn.* Civil twilight ends at 7h. 19m. *eve.* Light begins, 5h. 19m. *morn.* Sun rises, 5h. 57m. *morn.* The length of the Day is 12h. 41m.

*Apr* 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 12h 4·4s.

*Apr* 7. Mercury at greatest elongation (19° 29′) East, 9h. 0m.

*Apr* 8. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 1h. 12m. *morn.* ♀ 3° 14′ S.

*Apr* 9. 1h. 0m., Saturn at a stationary point.

*Apr* 9. Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite III. See p. 79.

*Apr* 12. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 11h. *morn.* ☿ 0° 32′ S.

*Apr* 14. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 8h. 0m. ♃ 1° 38′ S

*Apr* 16. 9h. 0m., Mercury stationary

*Apr* 19. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 8h. 44m. *morn.* ♄ 4° 42′ N

*Apr* 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 12h. 5·0s.

*Apr* 21 6h *morn.*, Venus at greatest elongation (46° 15′) West.

*Apr* 22. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 7h. 14m. *morn.* ♂ 8° 6′ N

*Apr* 22. Occultation of *e* Leonis, magnitude 5·2 (4½.). See p. 80.

*Apr* 27. 3h. *morn.*, Mars at a stationary point.

*Apr* 29 3h *morn.*, Mercury at inferior conjunction.

*Apr* 29. Occultation of *b* Ophiuchi, magnitude 4·3. See p 80.

The Zodiacal light may be seen after 8½.30m. in the evenings of this month when the Moon is absent.

In this month the Mornings increase 1h. 22m., and the Afternoons 48m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m. Leo, Hydra, Crater, Corvus, Virgo, Libra.

*The Planet Mercury.* — This planet, whose mean distance from the Sun is only about 36 million miles, is never very far from the

## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

## Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

| D. | Mercury ☿ Rises | Mercury ☿ Southes | Mercury ☿ Sets | Venus ♀ Rises | Venus ♀ Southes | Venus ♀ Sets | Mars ♂ Rises | Mars ♂ Southes | Mars ♂ Sets | Jupiter ♃ Rises | Jupiter ♃ Southes | Jupiter ♃ Sets | Saturn ♄ Rises | Saturn ♄ Southes | Saturn ♄ Sets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 1 | 5 56M | 1 8A | 8 23A | 4 3M | 9 14A | 2 26A | 3 57A | 10 36A | 5 24M | 1 44M | 3 44A | 11 45A | 0 13A | 6 0A | 3 23M |
| 8 | 5 57M | 1 20A | 8 44A | 3 53M | 9 10A | 2 29A | 3 46A | 10 22A | 4 58M | 1 20M | 3 20A | 11 21A | 11 43M | 5 32A | 2 59M |
| 15 | 5 14M | 0 33A | 8 32A | 3 42M | 9 6M | 2 35A | 3 43A | 9 30A | 4 29M | 0 57M | 2 57A | 10 54A | 11 13M | 5 5A | 2 29M |
| 22 | 4 30M | 0 18A | 7 46A | 3 32M | 9 7M | 2 43A | 3 54A | 8 54A | 3 59M | 0 34M | 2 34A | 10 31A | 10 51M | 4 38A | 2 05M |
| 29 | 4 26M | 11 36M | 6 44A | 3 20M | 9 6M | 2 54A | 4 18A | 8 32A | 3 31M | 0 12M | 2 17A | 10 23A | 10 25M | 4 11A | 1 40M |

### Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is as evening star in the first half of the month, far enough from the Sun to be seen by the unaided eye. W N W

♀ Venus is a morning star, rising N. by E. Magnitude, − 4·1 to − 3·9.

♂ Mars is high in the south-east sky at sunset, and remains above the horizon nearly until dawn. It is moving from E. to W. in the constellation Leo, up to the 27th Magnitude, − 0·8 to − 0·1.

♃ Jupiter sets before midnight, N W by W It is east of Aldebaran and Pleiades in the latter part of the month. Magnitude, − 1·6.

♄ Saturn is now nearly stationary among the stars, but moves eastward after the 9th. It continues to be visible throughout the evening, and the three major planets are still conspicuous.

Mars as seen in the sky, and hence is rarely visible by the unaided eye. There are, however, opportunities of seeing it as an evening star at the time of Eastern elongation such as will occur on the 27th of this month. The opportunity this year is not quite so favourable as last, but observers there, by persistent watching, succeeded in seeing this planet on ten or twelve different occasions. It is advisable to search on evenings before elongation rather than after at Spring elongations. The appearance of Mercury is uncertain, but it may be considered to be at least as bright as a first magnitude star, and possibly as bright as Mars at the present time.

### Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

| D. | R.A. h. | R.A. m. | R.A. s. | Decl. N ° | Decl. N ′ | Decl. N ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 29 | 56·8 | 88 | 32 | 16 |
| 10 | 1 | 29 | 55·9 | 88 | 32 | 13 |
| 19 | 1 | 29 | 57·6 | 88 | 32 | 10 |
| 28 | 1 | 30 | 0·8 | 88 | 32 | 7 |



## Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° II and pl. A.



| DAY OF M. | Lights and Watch. | W | Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. | THE SUN Rises. | Sets. | DAYS Jan. 1 | Dec. 31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | h. m. | h. m. | | |
| 1 | 8 | W | St. Ph. & St Jas Duke of Connaught b 1850 | 4 28 | 7 20 | 121 | 244 |
| 2 | 8 | Th | John Galt, novelist, born, 1779 | 4 24 | 7 21 | 122 | 243 |
| 3 | 8 | F | Lord Anson's victory, 1747 Dunajec 1915 | 4 22 | 7 23 | 123 | 242 |
| 4 | 8 | S | Jos Whitaker, F S A., b 1820, d 15 May, 1895 | 4 20 | 7 25 | 124 | 241 |
| 5 | 8 | S | Rogation Sunday Empress Eugenie b 1826 | 4 18 | 7 26 | 125 | 240 |
| 6 | 8 | M | KING'S ACCESSION (1910) Rogation Day | 4 16 | 7 28 | 126 | 239 |
| 7 | 8 | Tu | Rogation Day S S *Lusitania* torpedoed, 1915 | 4 14 | 7 29 | 127 | 238 |
| 8 | 8 | W | Rogation Day Treaty on *Alabama* claims, 1871 | 4 13 | 7 31 | 128 | 237 |
| 9 | 8 | Th | Ascension Day Half Quarter Day | 4 11 | 7 33 | 129 | 236 |
| 10 | 8 | F | Lodi, 1796 Viscount Bryce, O M., born, 1838 | 4 19 | 7 34 | 130 | 235 |
| 11 | 8 | S | William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, died, 1778 | 4 18 | 7 36 | 131 | 234 |
| 12 | 8 | S | Sunday aft. Ascension. Passage of Douro, 1809 | 4 16 | 7 37 | 132 | 233 |
| 13 | 8 | M | Hudson's Bay Company founded, 1670 | 4 15 | 7 39 | 133 | 232 |
| 14 | 8 | Tu | Old May Day "Monk" Lewis died, 1818 | 4 13 | 7 40 | 134 | 231 |
| 15 | 8 | W | Daniel O'Connell d 1847, born, 6 Aug 1775 | 4 12 | 7 42 | 135 | 230 |
| 16 | 8 | Th | Albuera, 1811 Fishmongers' Comp fd 1284 | 4 10 | 7 43 | 136 | 229 |
| 17 | 8 | F | EASTER LAW SITTS END K of Spain b 1886 | 4 8 | 7 45 | 137 | 228 |
| 18 | 8 | S | Nat Hawthorne d 1864 G Meredith d. 1909 | 4 7 | 7 46 | 138 | 227 |
| 19 | 8 | S | Whit Sunday. Pentecost. *St Dunstan* | 4 6 | 7 48 | 139 | 226 |
| 20 | 8 | M | Whit Monday Bk. Holiday Columbus d 1506 | 4 4 | 7 49 | 140 | 225 |
| 21 | 8 | Tu | Whit Tuesday Chevalier D'Eon died, 1810 | 4 3 | 7 50 | 141 | 224 |
| 22 | 8 | W | Ember Day Order of Baronetage erected, 1611 | 4 2 | 7 52 | 142 | 223 |
| 23 | 8 | Th | Ramillies, 1706 Savanarola died, 1498 | 4 0 | 7 53 | 143 | 222 |
| 24 | 8 | F | EMPIRE DAY Ember Day | 3 59 | 7 55 | 144 | 221 |
| 25 | 8 | S | Ember Day Bank Holiday Act passed, 1871 | 3 58 | 7 56 | 145 | 220 |
| 26 | 8 | S | Trinity Sunday *St Augustine* Q Mary b 1867 | 3 57 | 7 57 | 146 | 219 |
| 27 | 8 | M | *Ven. Bede* H M S *Majestic* torpedoed, 1915 | 3 56 | 7 59 | 147 | 218 |
| 28 | 8 | Tu | TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN | 3 55 | 8 0 | 148 | 217 |
| 29 | 8 | W | Oak Apple Day Sir W S Gilbert d 1911 | 3 54 | 8 1 | 149 | 216 |
| 30 | 8 | Th | *Corpus Christi* Decoration Day, U S A | 3 53 | 8 2 | 150 | 215 |
| 31 | 8 | F | UNION DAY, S Africa (1910) Jutland Bank, '16 | 3 52 | 8 3 | 151 | 214 |

### PHASES OF THE MOON

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☾ | Last Quarter | 3d. | 10h. | 26m. Afternoon |
| ● | New Moon | 10 | 1 | 1 Afternoon. |
| ☽ | First Quarter | 17 | 8 | 14 Afternoon. |
| ○ | Full Moon | 25 | 10 | 32 Afternoon. |

Perigee 8d. 4h. A. 224,900.
Apogee 22d. 3h. A. 251,700.

### RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1917,

on 9 days, total fall, 2·62 inches, above the average, 1841-90, by 0·61 inch.

The time used in these pages is Greenwich Mean Time, except for lighting up time on the opposite page *et seq*. To convert G M T into Summer Time, or the time used for general purposes in some months of the year according to Act of Parliament, 1 hour must be added.

### MONTHLY NOTES.

*May* 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
6 6 George V ends. 7. 9 George V begins.
ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25, Midsummer, June 24, Michaelmas, Sept. 29, and Christmas, Dec. 25.

## THE SUN (Mean Noon)

| Day of Month | Equation of Time (Mean Time to be subtracted from Apparent Time) | Diff. for 1 Hour | Apparent Right Ascension | Hourly Var. of R.A. | Apparent Declination | Hourly Var. of Dec. | Sidereal Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m. s. | s. | h. m. s. | s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 3 28 | 0·23 | 2 32 30 | 9·83 | 14 54 43·0 | 46·7 | 2 34 25 |
| 2 | 3 2 | 0·20 | 2 35 29 | 9·85 | 15 18 53 | 45·1 | 2 38 20 |
| 3 | 2 40 | 0·18 | 2 38 27 | 9·88 | 15 40 47 | 44·5 | 2 42 16 |
| 4 | 2 16 | 0·16 | 2 41 26 | 9·90 | 15 58 57 | 43·8 | 2 46 13 |
| 5 | 1 52 | 0·13 | 2 46 49 | 9·63 | 16 5 51 | 43·2 | 2 50 11 |
| 6 | 1 27 | 0·11 | 2 50 40 | 9·65 | 16 28 59 | 42·5 | 2 54 8 |
| 7 | 1 31 | 0·16 | 2 54 38 | 9·67 | 16 39 50 | 41·8 | 2 58 4 |
| 8 | 1 36 | 0·16 | 2 58 35 | 9·70 | 16 56 45 | 41·1 | 3 2 1 |
| 9 | 1 40 | 0·13 | 3 2 18 | 9·72 | 17 12 43 | 40·4 | 3 5 57 |
| 10 | 1 42 | 0·11 | 3 6 22 | 9·75 | 17 28 44 | 39·7 | 3 9 54 |
| 11 | 1 43 | 0·09 | 3 10 6 | 9·77 | 17 44 28 | 38·9 | 3 13 51 |
| 12 | 1 43 | 0·06 | 3 14 0 | 9·79 | 17 59 53 | 38·2 | 3 17 47 |
| 13 | 1 42 | 0·04 | 3 17 56 | 9·82 | 18 15 0 | 37·4 | 3 21 44 |
| 14 | 1 40 | 0·01 | 3 21 52 | 9·84 | 18 29 49 | 36·7 | 3 25 40 |
| 15 | 1 36 | 0·01 | 3 25 48 | 9·86 | 18 44 19 | 35·9 | 3 29 37 |
| 16 | 1 32 | 0·03 | 3 29 45 | 9·89 | 18 58 31 | 35·1 | 3 33 33 |
| 17 | 1 27 | 0·05 | 3 33 43 | 9·91 | 19 12 23 | 34·3 | 3 37 30 |
| 18 | 1 21 | 0·08 | 3 37 41 | 9·93 | 19 25 55 | 33·4 | 3 41 26 |
| 19 | 1 15 | 0·10 | 3 41 40 | 9·96 | 19 39 7 | 32·6 | 3 45 23 |
| 20 | 1 8 | 0·12 | 3 45 38 | 9·98 | 19 51 0 | 31·8 | 3 49 20 |
| 21 | 1 1 | 0·14 | 3 49 36 | 10 00 | 20 4 32 | 30·9 | 3 53 16 |
| 22 | 0 54 | 0·16 | 3 53 30 | 10·01 | 20 16 44 | 30·1 | 3 57 13 |
| 23 | 0 46 | 0·19 | 3 57 39 | 10·04 | 20 28 34 | 29·2 | 4 1 9 |
| 24 | 0 38 | 0·21 | 4 1 41 | 10 06 | 20 40 4 | 28·3 | 4 5 6 |
| 25 | 0 30 | 0·23 | 4 5 42 | 10·09 | 20 51 13 | 27·4 | 4 9 2 |
| 26 | 0 14 | 0·26 | 4 9 45 | 10·11 | 21 2 0 | 26·5 | 4 12 59 |
| 27 | 0 2 | 0·27 | 4 13 48 | 10·13 | 21 12 25 | 25·6 | 4 16 55 |
| 28 | 0 1 | 0·29 | 4 17 51 | 10·15 | 21 22 29 | 24·7 | 4 20 52 |
| 29 | 0 14 | 0·31 | 4 21 55 | 10·17 | 21 32 10 | 23·8 | 4 24 49 |
| 30 | 0 28 | 0·33 | 4 25 59 | 10·19 | 21 41 29 | 22·8 | 4 28 45 |
| 31 | 0 42 | 0·35 | 4 30 3 | 10 21 | 21 50 25 | 21·9 | 4 32 42 |

## MEMORANDA

Lamps to be lighted (Summer Time).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | | (8.59) |
| 2. | | (8.58) |
| 3. | | (8.58) |
| 4. | | (8.58) |
| 5. | ☽ | (8.59) |
| 6. | | (8.58) |
| 7. | | (8.58) |
| 8. | | (9.1) |
| 9. | | (9.2) |
| 10. | | (9.4) |
| 11. | | (9.6) |
| 12. | ♃ | (9.7) |
| 13. | | (9.9) |
| 14. | | (9.10) |
| 15. | | (9.12) |
| 16. | | (9.13) |
| 17. | | (9.15) |
| 18. | | (9.16) |
| 19. | ☿ | (9.18) |
| 20. | | (9.19) |
| 21. | | (9.20) |
| 22. | | (9.21) |
| 23. | | (9.23) |
| 24. | | (9.24) |
| 25. | | (9.26) |
| 26. | ♄ | (9.27) |
| 27. | | (9.29) |
| 28. | | (9.30) |
| 29. | | (9.32) |
| 30. | | (9.33) |
| 31. | | (9.35) |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1917

| Day of Month | Temperature. Maximum | Temperature. Minimum | Mean Temp. | Baron. Mean. | Wind. (Prevailing direction at 9 o'clock.) Direction | Wind. Pressure | Rain. | Sunshine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | inches. | | lbs. | inch | hours |
| 1 | 66·9 | 38 3 | 49·3 | 30·206 | ENE | 0·6 | | 7 4 |
| 2 | 72 2 | 38 2 | 5 | 30·136 | NE | 2·3 | | 9 2 |
| 3 | 64·6 | 40 2 | 6 | 30·142 | E | 2 2 | | 11 5 |
| 4 | 70·9 | 44 2 | 50 0 | 29 926 | ENE | 4·0 | | 12 1 |
| 5 | 68·0 | 40·9 | 7 | 29·822 | NE | 7 2 | ·02 | 11 2 |
| 6 | 51·6 | 37 4 | 8 | 30·064 | NE | 9 5 | | 13 4 |
| 7 | 60·3 | 36 2 | 7 | 29 781 | NE | 5 5 | | 12 3 |
| 8 | 62 4 | 36 2 | 51 0 | 29 683 | NE | 4 0 | | 11 4 |
| 9 | 59·0 | 37 3 | 8 | 29·892 | ENE | 2·6 | | 9 9 |
| 10 | 67·0 | 42·6 | 5 | 29 800 | E | 2·0 | | 0·6 |
| 11 | 68·9 | 44·9 | 6 | 29 816 | E | 0·3 | | 7 9 |
| 12 | 71·1 | 42 2 | 56 7 | 29·754 | ENE | 5·5 | | 2·6 |
| 13 | 79·3 | 50 3 | 4 | 29 789 | SW | 1·3 | | 11 1 |
| 14 | 79·8 | 54·7 | 6 | 29 743 | SW | 2·6 | | 5·0 |
| 15 | 68·8 | 46 3 | 6 | 29 864 | NW | 2·3 | | 0·6 |
| 16 | 66·9 | 47 8 | 53·0 | 29 984 | NE | 2·0 | | 1 4 |
| 17 | 71 0 | 47 3 | 7 | 29 860 | ENE | 1·3 | ·70 | |
| 18 | 64·7 | 42 1 | 3 | 29 458 | E | 2·2 | ·01 | 0·7 |
| 19 | 66 4 | 44 1 | 5 | 29 348 | SE | 0·2 | ·34 | 0·6 |
| 20 | 67 1 | 40·9 | 6 | 29 398 | E | 4 1 | ·43 | 0·7 |
| 21 | 70·7 | 54·0 | 54 2 | 29 377 | NE | 1·5 | ·28 | 3 1 |
| 22 | 71 1 | 52 1 | 6 | 29 797 | S | 0·5 | | 8·0 |
| 23 | 73 8 | 50 1 | 9 | 29 790 | SE | 3·1 | ·14 | 8·3 |
| 24 | 69·0 | 54·9 | 59·2 | 29 833 | SW | 3·8 | ·02 | 7 9 |
| 25 | 72 3 | 49·0 | 8 | 30 122 | NW | 1·1 | | 4·7 |
| 26 | 77·0 | 52 4 | 9 | 29·976 | SE | 2 4 | | 12·8 |
| 27 | 77 4 | 52·9 | 58·0 | 29·699 | E | 2·2 | | 10·7 |
| 28 | 75·0 | 52 3 | 2 | 29 689 | ENE | 4·0 | | 14 1 |
| 29 | 78·9 | 52 3 | 4 | 29·676 | NW | 1·8 | ·70 | 7·1 |
| 30 | 69·0 | 51·7 | 7 | 29 737 | WNW | 0·9 | | 8·5 |
| 31 | 70·2 | 50 1 | 57 1 | 29·804 | SSW | 2·6 | | 11·7 |
| Mn | 68·7 | 46·5 | 53·1 | 29·815 | | Sum | 2·62 | 224 4 |

## The Moon

| Day of M. | Rises Morning. | Sets Morning. | Souths Morning. | At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension. | Declination. | Horizontal Parallax. | Semi-diameter. | Age. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 0h. mn. P.M. W. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | d. h. | | |
| 1 | | 7 55 | 3 51 | 2 18 42 | 15 22 33 | 308 | 56 | 29 15 | 33 | 20 7 | 4 1○2 | |
| 2 | 0 | 8 49 | 9 7 | 4 44 19 | 36 10 18 | 53 | 4 | 30 15 | 43 | 21 7 | 4 2○ | |
| 3 | 1 | 0 10 | 23 5 | 37 20 | 33 15 | 8 | 28 | 58 | 15 | 54 | 22 7 | 4 3○1 | |
| 4 | 1 | 26 | 11 42 | 6 28 21 | 26 1 | 10 | 30 | 27 | 58 | 54 | 26 | 8 | 23 7 | 4 ○312 | |
| Sun | 1 | 49 | aft. | 7 19 21 | 18 58 | 5 | 10 | 552 | 58 | 32 | 16 | 15 | 24 7 | 4 3201○ | |
| 6 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 8 10 23 | 12 5 | 0 | 27 | 481 | 58 | 3 | 16 | 23 | 25 7 | 4 3402○ | |
| 7 | 2 | 32 | 3 | 9 2 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 31 | 60 | 25 | 16 | 30 | 26 7 | 2 01○ | |
| 8 | 2 | 54 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 56 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 38 | 27 | 56 | 27 7 | 1 ○324 | |
| 9 | 3 | 20 | 6 | 40 | 10 | 52 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 16 | 25 | 10 | 60 | 30 | 16 | 31 | 26 7 | 2 ○134 | |
| 10 | 3 | 52 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 50 | 3 | 0 | 26 | 20 | 7 | 12 | 60 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 29 7 | 2 ○1234 | |
| 11 | 4 | 36 | 9 | 26 | aft. | 4 | 2 | 8 | 22 | 27 | 53 | 59 | 34 | 16 | 15 | 0 | 33 | ○1234 | |
| 12 | 5 | 23 | 10 | 18 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 3 | 41 | 23 | 18 | 34 | 58 | 49 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 23 | 3○14 | |
| 13 | 6 | 24 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 48 | 6 | 3 | 58 | 20 | 41 | 8 | 57 | 57 | 15 | 49 | 2 | 23 | 3○ | 4 |
| 14 | 7 | 31 | 11 | 42 | 3 | 43 | 7 | 0 | 58 | 20 | 46 | 26 | 57 | 5 | 15 | 35 | 3 | 23 | 3○24 | |
| 15 | 8 | 43 | morn. | 4 | 34 | 7 | 54 | 6 | 17 | 50 | 9 | 58 | 15 | 21 | 4 | 23 | 1○234 | |
| 16 | 9 | 53 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 20 | 8 | 44 | 8 | 24 | 8 | 25 | 58 | 21 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 23 | 2○1 | |
| 17 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 33 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 31 | 17 | 9 | 56 | 18 | 54 | 36 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 23 | 4○12 | |
| 18 | aft. | 0 | 52 | 6 | 48 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 5 | 25 | 20 | 54 | 30 | 14 | 50 | 7 | 23 | 4○312 | |
| 19 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 27 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 45 | 342 | 54 | 14 | 14 | 48 | 8 | 23 | 4431○ | |
| 20 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 26 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 43 | 40 | 3 | 54 | 250 | 54 | 8 | 14 | 47 | 9 | 23 | 43○1 | |
| 21 | 3 | 29 | 3 | 42 | 8 | 50 | 12 | 27 | 41 | 8 | 25 | 59 | 54 | 12 | 14 | 48 | 10 | 23 | 4○3 | 2 |
| 22 | 4 | 36 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 33 | 13 | 13 | 2 | 12 | 40 | 23 | 54 | 23 | 14 | 51 | 11 | 23 | 4○12 | |
| 23 | 5 | 45 | 4 | 20 | 10 | 18 | 14 | 0 | 22 | 16 | 27 | 28 | 54 | 42 | 14 | 56 | 12 | 23 | 4○123 | |
| 24 | 6 | 53 | 4 | 45 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 50 | 6 | 19 | 35 | 40 | 55 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 13 | 23 | 4○1 | |
| 25 | 7 | 58 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 58 | 15 | 42 | 25 | 21 | 52 | 41 | 55 | 33 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 23 | 4○12 | |
| 26 | 8 | 57 | 5 | 56 | morn. | 16 | 36 | 26 | 23 | 6 | 54 | 38 | 3 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 23 | 4○123 | |
| 27 | 9 | 48 | 6 | 46 | 0 | 58 | 17 | 33 | 1 | 23 | 9 | 29 | 56 | 33 | 15 | 26 | 16 | 23 | 4○1 | |
| 28 | 10 | 32 | 7 | 48 | 1 | 46 | 18 | 29 | 31 | 21 | 56 | 20 | 57 | 1 | 15 | 34 | 17 | 23 | 4○12 | |
| 29 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 57 | 2 | 41 | 19 | 28 | 29 | 19 | 30 | 2 | 57 | 33 | 15 | 42 | 18 | 23 | 4○123 | |
| 30 | 11 | 36 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 34 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 15 | 57 | 32 | 58 | 1 | 15 | 50 | 19 | 23 | 4○1 | |
| 31 | 11 | 56 | 11 | 21 | 4 | 26 | 21 | 13 | 41 | 12 | 31 | 498 | 58 | 28 | 15 | 57 | 20 | 23 | 4○12 | |

Jupiter between the Earth and the Sun from 1st to 15th July

Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun 15th July

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Noon

| D. | ☿ Mercury. | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 2 4 22 | 23 40 36 | 11 4 22 | 4 49 2 | 2 49 52 |
| 6 | 2 22 32 | 0 0 21 | 11 5 53 | 4 53 56 | 2 43 45 |
| 11 | 2 38 56 | 0 20 22 | 11 7 23 | 4 58 16 | 2 44 47 |
| 16 | 2 3 3 | 0 40 36 | 11 11 49 | 5 3 2 | 2 45 59 |
| 21 | 2 23 27 | 1 1 9 | 11 16 6 | 5 7 51 | 2 47 22 |
| 26 | 2 32 57 | 1 21 57 | 11 20 7 | 5 12 42 | 2 48 52 |
| 31 | 2 40 36 | 1 42 [illegible] | 11 23 40 | [illegible] | 2 50 28 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets

| D. | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
| 1 | 22 27 11 | 2 56 62 | 8 7 570 | 22 2 460 | 19 8 300 |
| 6 | 20 25 57 | 1 11 395 | 7 45 24 | 22 11 36 | 19 5 6 |
| 11 | 9 57 30 | 0 32 78 | 7 17 28 | 22 19 43 | 19 1 2 |
| 16 | 8 2 2 | 0 12 46 | 6 44 6 | 22 27 2 | 18 56 21 |
| 21 | 5 59 59 | 4 17 53 | 6 5 59 | 22 33 23 | 18 51 3 |
| 26 | 3 56 5 | 4 37 4 | 5 23 36 | 22 40 18 | 18 45 10 |
| 31 | 1 51 [illegible]01 | 8 21 [illegible]90 | 4 37 [illegible]01 | 22 46 [illegible]01 | 18 38 [illegible]42 |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| | ☉ | ☽ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 8·7 | 23 2 | 21 0 | 20 2 | 2 5 | 1 0 |
| 6 | 8·7 | 22 3 | 20 0 | 19 3 | 2 5 | 1 0 |
| 11 | 8·7 | 22 0 | 19 2 | 18 5 | 2 4 | 1 0 |
| 16 | 8·7 | 21 3 | 18 4 | 17 6 | 2 4 | 1 0 |
| 21 | 8·7 | 21 0 | 17 5 | 16 8 | 2 3 | 1 0 |
| 26 | 8·7 | 20 3 | 16 6 | 15 9 | 2 3 | 1 0 |
| 31 | 8·7 | 20 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 2 2 | 1 0 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| | ☉ | ☽ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 15 53 | 5′ 8 | 10 5 | 5 4 | 73 4 | 6·4 |
| 6 | 15 51 | 4 9 | 9 6 | 5 0 | 73 2 | 6·3 |
| 11 | 15 49 | 4 11 | 9 7 | 4 8 | 73 1 | 6·2 |
| 16 | 15 47 | 4 12 | 9 8 | 4 4 | 73 0 | 6·1 |
| 21 | 15 45 | 4 13 | 9 9 | 4 0 | 72 59 | 6·0 |
| 26 | 15 43 | 4 14 | 9 10 | 3 56 | 72 58 | 5·9 |
| 31 | 15 40 | 4 15 | 9 11 | 3 52 | 72 57 | 5·8 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 264° 39′ 4″.

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*May* 1. Day breaks at 2h. 42m. *morn.* Civil twilight ends at 9h. 24m. 45s. Night begins, 9h. 52m. The length of the Day is 14h 46m.

*May* 3. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 12m. 6·1s.

*May* 7. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 11h. 7m. *morn.* ♀ 6° 51′ S.

*May* 9. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 10h. 28m. *morn.* ☿ 6° 22′ S.

*May* 12. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 10h. 13m. *morn.* ♃ 0° 58′ S.

*May* 14. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 0h. 36m. *aft.* ♄ 4° 59′ N

*May* 19. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 7h. 38m. *aft.* ♂ 7° 7′ N

*May* 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 12m 7·3s.

*May* 22. Occultation of 73 Virginis, magnitude 5·6. See p. 8a.

*May* 24. 2h. *morn.*, Mercury at greatest elongation (25° 12′) West.

*May* 25. Occultation of Lalande 29345, magnitude 5·6. See p. 8a.

*May* 27 Occultation of 39 Ophiuchi, magnitude 5·1. See p. 8a.

*May* 28. Occultation of τ Sagittarii, magnitude 5·2 (morn.), and of σ Sagittarii, magnitude 3·9 (*aft.*). See p. 8a.

*May* 29. Occultation of ν Sagittarii, magnitude 3·0. See p. 8a.

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

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m. Leo, Virgo, Corvus, Libra, Bootes, Serpens, Crater, Hydra.

Hercules contains a very splendid cluster of stars situated in

## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

| Day of Month | Week | London Bridge | | Liverpool | | Bristol | | Hull | | Greenock | | Leith | | Dunkirk (Bad) G.M.T. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. |
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| 1 | W | 4 38 | 4 58 | 1 58 | 2 19 | 10 8 | 10 30 | 8 88 | 9 32 | 2 55 | 3 18 | 5 28 | 5 47 | 2 30 | 2 56 |
| 2 | Th | 5 19 | 5 38 | 2 33 | 2 57 | 10 45 | 11 0 | 9 37 | 10 22 | 3 36 | 4 6 | 6 15 | 6 30 | 3 22 | 3 56 |
| 3 | F | 6 0 | 6 22 | 3 18 | 4 0 | 11 30 | 11 50 | 10 26 | 11 20 | 4 27 | 5 0 | 7 10 | 7 31 | 4 22 | 4 58 |
| 4 | S | 7 9 | 7 29 | 4 30 | 5 22 | 0 32 | 11 54 | 11 24 | | 5 37 | 6 9 | 8 18 | 8 41 | 5 36 | 6 12 |
| 5 | S | 8 20 | 8 46 | 5 39 | 6 42 | 1 3 | 1 26 | 0 27 | 0 58 | 6 38 | 7 23 | 9 29 | 10 13 | 6 46 | 7 22 |
| 6 | M | 9 44 | 10 10 | 7 12 | 7 34 | 2 34 | 2 52 | 1 52 | 2 9 | 7 30 | 8 14 | 10 42 | 11 19 | 7 52 | 8 22 |
| 7 | Tu | 11 0 | 11 28 | 8 27 | 8 52 | 3 52 | 4 17 | 3 12 | 3 23 | 8 28 | 9 24 | 11 43 | .. | 8 52 | 9 18 |
| 8 | W | 11 58 | .. | 9 9 | 9 27 | 4 52 | 5 20 | 4 10 | 4 25 | 9 23 | 10 27 | 0 22 | 0 37 | 9 44 | 10 9 |
| 9 | Th | 0 12 | 0 46 | 9 56 | 10 21 | 5 45 | 6 12 | 4 54 | 5 31 | 10 46 | 11 17 | 1 5 | 1 18 | 10 38 | 10 54 |
| 10 | F | 1 0 | 1 30 | 10 42 | 11 5 | 6 36 | 7 0 | 5 37 | 6 23 | 11 36 | .. | 1 50 | 2 11 | 11 17 | 11 40 |
| 11 | S | 1 48 | 2 15 | 11 26 | 11 51 | 7 24 | 7 48 | 6 22 | 6 43 | 0 0 | 0 29 | 2 28 | 2 50 | .. | 0 4 |
| 12 | S | 2 36 | 3 2 | .. | 0 17 | 8 12 | 8 34 | 7 8 | 7 31 | 0 57 | 1 20 | 3 14 | 3 32 | 0 26 | 0 56 |
| 13 | M | 3 26 | 3 45 | 0 36 | 1 5 | 8 58 | 9 20 | 7 52 | 8 17 | 1 45 | 2 8 | 4 14 | 4 42 | 1 16 | 1 46 |
| 14 | Tu | 4 12 | 4 38 | 1 29 | 1 58 | 9 41 | 10 20 | 8 33 | 9 3 | 2 28 | 3 2 | 5 16 | 5 39 | 2 4 | 2 34 |
| 15 | W | 4 56 | 5 10 | 2 8 | 2 40 | 10 23 | 10 50 | 9 13 | 9 57 | 3 13 | 3 50 | 6 16 | 6 29 | 2 53 | 3 18 |
| 16 | Th | 5 42 | 5 52 | 2 55 | 3 30 | 11 2 | 11 27 | 9 57 | 10 43 | 3 57 | 4 37 | 7 16 | 7 21 | 3 43 | 4 9 |
| 17 | F | 6 30 | 6 45 | 3 47 | 4 26 | 11 45 | .. | 10 44 | 11 36 | 4 44 | 5 27 | 7 59 | 8 6 | 4 36 | 4 59 |
| 18 | S | 7 27 | 7 40 | 4 50 | 5 36 | 0 5 | 0 42 | 11 33 | .. | 5 35 | 6 18 | 8 35 | 9 0 | 5 42 | 6 10 |
| 19 | S | 8 26 | 8 46 | 5 50 | 6 42 | 1 21 | 1 54 | 0 31 | 0 55 | 6 26 | 7 18 | 9 27 | 10 7 | 6 49 | 7 11 |
| 20 | M | 9 36 | 9 56 | 7 5 | 7 43 | 2 27 | 3 8 | 1 44 | 2 56 | 7 41 | 8 20 | 10 29 | 11 6 | 7 50 | 8 7 |
| 21 | Tu | 10 45 | 11 3 | 8 5 | 8 38 | 3 36 | 4 22 | 2 59 | 3 7 | 8 42 | 9 16 | 11 27 | .. | 8 34 | 8 59 |
| 22 | W | 11 41 | 11 56 | 8 57 | 9 23 | 4 36 | 5 3 | 3 56 | 4 0 | 9 36 | 10 6 | 0 0 | 0 19 | 9 23 | 9 45 |
| 23 | Th | .. | 0 26 | 9 40 | 10 1 | 5 24 | 5 46 | 4 37 | 4 43 | 10 22 | 10 46 | 0 16 | 0 34 | 10 5 | 10 24 |
| 24 | F | 0 40 | 1 5 | 10 18 | 10 35 | 6 6 | 6 26 | 5 11 | 5 21 | 11 2 | 11 26 | 0 34 | 0 49 | 10 42 | 11 0 |
| 25 | S | 1 18 | 1 39 | 10 53 | 11 10 | 6 46 | 7 6 | 5 43 | 6 1 | 11 43 | .. | 0 49 | 1 18 | 11 18 | 11 36 |
| 26 | S | 1 56 | 2 18 | 11 30 | 11 46 | 7 26 | 7 46 | 6 21 | 6 41 | 0 6 | 0 26 | 1 26 | 1 56 | 11 54 | .. |
| 27 | M | 2 34 | 2 49 | .. | 0 8 | 8 2 | 8 19 | 6 57 | 7 23 | 0 46 | 1 7 | 2 12 | 2 37 | 0 13 | 0 33 |
| 28 | Tu | 3 12 | 3 26 | 0 28 | 0 47 | 8 41 | 8 56 | 7 36 | 8 4 | 1 23 | 1 47 | 2 53 | 3 20 | 0 51 | 1 14 |
| 29 | W | 3 52 | 4 2 | 0 59 | 1 27 | 9 18 | 9 33 | 8 14 | 8 42 | 2 2 | 2 29 | 3 34 | 3 58 | 1 32 | 1 52 |
| 30 | Th | 4 30 | 4 40 | 1 36 | 2 11 | 9 56 | 10 13 | 8 50 | 9 26 | 2 42 | 3 12 | 4 16 | 4 40 | 2 12 | 2 32 |
| 31 | F | 5 14 | 5 24 | 2 23 | 2 59 | 10 40 | 10 55 | 9 33 | 10 19 | 3 27 | 4 1 | 5 1 | 5 48 | 2 52 | 3 40 |

## Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

| | Mercury ☿ | | | Venus ♀ | | | Mars ♂ | | | Jupiter ♃ | | | Saturn ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets |
| D | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 7 | 4 1M | 10 59M | 5 52A | 3 7M | 9 6M | 3 6A | 1 45A | 8 7A | 2 53M | 5 49M | 1 36A | 10 24 | 9 59M | 5 43A | 1 28M |
| 14 | 3 45M | 10 34M | 5 23A | 2 55M | 9 7M | 3 20A | 1 5A | 7 44A | 2 28M | 5 27M | 1 35A | 9 44A | 9 34M | 5 19A | 1 3M |
| 21 | 3 26M | 10 11M | 4 58A | 2 46M | 9 8M | 3 35A | 0 48A | 7 22A | 2 8M | 5 5M | 1 34A | 9 24A | 9 9M | 4 53A | 0 40M |
| 28 | 3 14M | 10 00M | 4 48A | 2 39M | 9 9M | 3 50A | 0 33A | 7 8A | 1 53M | 4 43M | 1 34A | 9 14A | 8 44M | 4 38A | 0 15M |

R.A. 16h. 39m. and Decl. 36° 27′ 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 7th to 13th, when the Moon is absent, it may, if the opportunity is taken of a very clear night, be seen with the naked eye plainly between the stars ζ and η Herculis, rather nearer to η. This cluster, discovered by Halley in 1714, is one of the most beautiful examples of these bodies to be seen in the heavens. With the great Refractor of the Lick Observatory the nebulous glow at the centre has been resolved into separate points.

### Morning and Evening Stars

☿ Mercury is a morning star, rising E. by N. It is scarcely likely to be conspicuous.
♀ Venus is a morning star, rising due East. Magnitude, −3·9 to −3·6.
♂ Mars is west of the meridian at nightfall, and sets about 2 hours after midnight, W. by N. Magnitude, −0·1 to +0·4.
♃ Jupiter sets in the early evening, N.W. by W. Magnitude, −1·9.
♄ Saturn is in the western sky during the evening. Sets soon after midnight in the W.N.W. Magnitude, +0·3 to +0·6.

### Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

| | R.A. | | | Decl. N. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. | H. | M. | S. | ° ′ ″ |
| 1 | 1 | 30 | 47·2 | 88 51 7 |
| 10 | 1 | 30 | 77·2 | 88 50 7 |
| 19 | 1 | 30 | 93·0 | 88 50 8 |
| 28 | 1 | 30 | 81·0 | 88 50 8 |



Feasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° ♋ and 6h. M



| DAY OF M. | Week and Bank. | W | | The Sun Rises H. M. | The Sun Sets H. M. | Days Lighting-up ½ hour | Days Summer Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ‖ | S | *St Nicomede* *Shannon* v *Chesapeake*, 1813. | 3 52 | 8 4 | 132 | 223 |
| 2 | ‖ | S | 1st Sun. aft. Trinity Gen Buller, VC, d 1908 | 3 50 | 8 5 | 133 | 222 |
| 3 | ‖ | M | KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865) | 3 50 | 8 6 | 134 | 221 |
| 4 | ‖ | Tu | Magenta, 1859 F-M Lord Wolseley b 1833 | 3 49 | 8 7 | 135 | 220 |
| 5 | ‖ | W | F-M Earl Kitchener drowned, 1916 | 3 48 | 8 8 | 136 | 219 |
| 6 | ‖ | Th | Capt R F Scott (Antarctic) b 1868, d 1912 | 3 48 | 8 9 | 137 | 218 |
| 7 | ‖ | F | Messines Ridge captured, 1917. | 3 47 | 8 10 | 138 | 217 |
| 8 | ‖ | S | Sir John Everett Millais b 1829, d 13 Aug 1896 | 3 47 | 8 11 | 139 | 216 |
| 9 | ‖ | S | 2nd Sun. aft. Trinity Adm Sturdee b 1859 | 3 46 | 8 12 | 140 | 215 |
| 10 | ‖ | M | Office of Garter King of Arms instituted, 1417 | 3 46 | 8 13 | 141 | 214 |
| 11 | ‖ | Tu | St Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr | 3 45 | 8 13 | 142 | 213 |
| 12 | ‖ | W | Sir Harry Johnston, G C M G, born, 1858 | 3 45 | 8 14 | 143 | 212 |
| 13 | ‖ | Th | Dr Arnold (Rugby) b 1795, d 12 June, 1842 | 3 45 | 8 15 | 144 | 211 |
| 14 | ‖ | F | Naseby, 1645 Marengo, 1800 | 3 45 | 8 15 | 145 | 210 |
| 15 | ‖ | S | Magna Charta sealed by King John, 1215 | 3 44 | 8 16 | 146 | 209 |
| 16 | ‖ | S | 3rd Sunday after Trinity Dettingen, 1743 | 3 44 | 8 17 | 147 | 208 |
| 17 | ‖ | M | *St Alban* Bennett Burleigh died, 1914 | 3 44 | 8 17 | 148 | 207 |
| 18 | ‖ | Tu | Waterloo, 1815 Lt Warneford, VC, d 1915 | 3 44 | 8 17 | 149 | 206 |
| 19 | ‖ | W | F-M Sir Douglas Haig, K T, born, 1861 | 3 44 | 8 18 | 150 | 205 |
| 20 | ‖ | Th | Black Hole of Calcutta, 1756 | 3 44 | 8 18 | 151 | 204 |
| 21 | ‖ | F | Vittoria, 1813 [Day | 3 44 | 8 18 | 152 | 203 |
| 22 | ‖ | S | Diamond Jub of Qn. Victoria, 1897 Longest | 3 45 | 8 19 | 153 | 202 |
| 23 | ‖ | S | 4th Sun aft Trinity Prince of Wales b 1894 | 3 45 | 8 19 | 154 | 201 |
| 24 | ‖ | M | Midsummer Qr Day Gen Maude b 1864 | 3 45 | 8 19 | 155 | 200 |
| 25 | ‖ | Tu | Sir L Alma Tadema, painter, died, 1912 | 3 46 | 8 19 | 156 | 199 |
| 26 | ‖ | W | Gilbert White d 1793 Lord Kelvin b 1824 | 3 46 | 8 19 | 157 | 198 |
| 27 | ‖ | Th | | 3 46 | 8 19 | 158 | 197 |
| 28 | ‖ | F | Massacre at Cawnpore, 1857 [Bishops, 1688 | 3 47 | 8 19 | 159 | 196 |
| 29 | ‖ | S | St. Peter, A. & M Acquittal of the seven | 3 47 | 8 19 | 160 | 195 |
| 30 | ‖ | S | 5th Sun. aft. Trin Tower Bridge opened, 1894 | 3 48 | 8 18 | 161 | 194 |

### PHASES OF THE MOON

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☾ | Last Quarter | 2d. | 4h. | noon Morning. |
| ● | New Moon | 8 | 10 | 3 Afternoon |
| ☽ | First Quarter | 16 | 1 | 12 Afternoon |
| ○ | Full Moon | 24 | 10 | 38 Morning. |

Perigee 3d. 8h. M. and,000. 30d. 11h A 229,700.
Apogee 17d. 9h. M. 251,200.

### RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1917,

on 8 days total fall, 0·21 inches, *above* the average, 2·63-30, by 0·29 inch.

See note on page 36.

### MONTHLY NOTES.

*June* 1. Overseers to give notice between this day and the 20th to Voters who have not paid all Poor Rates due on January 5th.

4. Eton celebration day

15. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

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

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

## THE SUN (Mean Noon)

| Day of Month | Equation of Time to be Added to Apparent Time | Mer. Pass. of Sun's Upper Limb | Apparent Right Ascension | Semi-diameter | Apparent Declination | Hourly Var. of Dec. | Sidereal Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m. s. | h. | m. s. | s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 2 30 | 0 37 | 4 34 9 | 10 22 | 22 58 59·1 | 20·9 | 4 36 38 |
| 2 | 2 21 | 0 38 | 4 38 14 | 10 22 | 22 7 10 | 20·0 | 4 40 35 |
| 3 | 2 12 | 0 40 | 4 42 20 | 10 22 | 22 14 58 | 19·0 | 4 44 31 |
| 4 | 2 1 | 0 42 | 4 46 26 | 10 22 | 22 22 22 | 18·0 | 4 48 28 |
| 5 | 1 51 | 0 43 | 4 50 33 | 10 23 | 22 29 23 | 17·0 | 4 52 24 |
| 6 | 1 41 | 0 45 | 4 54 40 | 10 23 | 22 36 0 | 16·1 | 4 56 21 |
| 7 | 1 30 | 0 46 | 4 58 46 | 10 23 | 22 42 14 | 15·1 | 5 0 18 |
| 8 | 1 19 | 0 47 | 5 2 55 | 10 23 | 22 48 4 | 14·2 | 5 4 14 |
| 9 | 1 7 | 0 48 | 5 7 3 | 10 24 | 22 53 29 | 13·1 | 5 8 11 |
| 10 | 0 56 | 0 49 | 5 11 12 | 10 25 | 22 58 31 | 12·1 | 5 12 7 |
| 11 | 0 44 | 0 50 | 5 15 20 | 10 25 | 23 3 8 | 11·1 | 5 16 4 |
| 12 | 0 32 | 0 51 | 5 19 29 | 10 25 | 23 7 21 | 10·0 | 5 20 0 |
| 13 | 0 19 | 0 52 | 5 23 38 | 10 26 | 23 11 9 | 9·0 | 5 23 57 |
| 14 | 0 7 | 0 52 | 5 27 47 | 10 26 | 23 14 33 | 8·0 | 5 27 53 |
| 15 | Add | 0 53 | 5 31 56 | 10 26 | 23 17 33 | 7·0 | 5 31 50 |
| 16 | 0 19 | 0 53 | 5 36 5 | 10 26 | 23 20 7 | 5·9 | 5 35 47 |
| 17 | 0 32 | 0 54 | 5 40 15 | 10 26 | 23 22 16 | 4·9 | 5 39 43 |
| 18 | 0 45 | 0 54 | 5 44 24 | 10 26 | 23 24 3 | 3·9 | 5 43 40 |
| 19 | 0 58 | 0 54 | 5 48 34 | 10 26 | 23 25 24 | 2·8 | 5 47 36 |
| 20 | 1 11 | 0 54 | 5 52 43 | 10 26 | 23 26 19 | 1·8 | 5 51 33 |
| 21 | 1 24 | 0 54 | 5 56 53 | 10 26 | 23 26 51 | 0·8 | 5 55 29 |
| 22 | 1 37 | 0 54 | 6 1 2 | 10 26 | 23 26 57 | 0·3 | 5 59 26 |
| 23 | 1 49 | 0 54 | 6 5 12 | 10 26 | 23 26 38 | 1·3 | 6 3 22 |
| 24 | 2 2 | 0 53 | 6 9 21 | 10 26 | 23 25 55 | 2·3 | 6 7 19 |
| 25 | 2 15 | 0 53 | 6 13 31 | 10 26 | 23 24 47 | 3·4 | 6 11 16 |
| 26 | 2 28 | 0 53 | 6 17 40 | 10 26 | 23 23 14 | 4·4 | 6 15 12 |
| 27 | 2 40 | 0 52 | 6 21 49 | 10 26 | 23 21 17 | 5·4 | 6 19 9 |
| 28 | 2 53 | 0 52 | 6 25 58 | 10 27 | 23 18 55 | 6·4 | 6 23 5 |
| 29 | 3 5 | 0 52 | 6 30 7 | 10 27 | 23 16 8 | 7·5 | 6 27 2 |
| 30 | 3 17 | 0 50 | 6 34 15 | 10 26 | 23 12 57 | 8·5 | 6 30 58 |

| Day of Month | Mean Time of ☽'s Meridional Pass. |
|---|---|
| | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 19 20 11 |
| 2 | 19 56 15 |
| 3 | 20 32 19 |
| 4 | 21 8 23 |
| 5 | 21 44 28 |
| 6 | 22 20 32 |
| 7 | 22 56 36 |
| 8 | 23 32 40 |
| 9 | 0 8 44 |
| 10 | 0 44 48 |
| 11 | 1 20 52 |
| 12 | 1 56 56 |
| 13 | 2 33 0 |
| 14 | 3 9 4 |
| 15 | 3 45 8 |
| 16 | 4 21 12 |
| 17 | 4 57 16 |
| 18 | 5 33 20 |
| 19 | 6 9 24 |
| 20 | 6 45 28 |
| 21 | 7 21 32 |
| 22 | 7 57 37 |
| 23 | 8 33 41 |
| 24 | 9 9 45 |
| 25 | 9 45 49 |
| 26 | 10 21 53 |
| 27 | 10 57 57 |
| 28 | 11 34 1 |
| 29 | 12 10 5 |
| 30 | 12 46 9 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE 1917.

| Day of Month | TEMPERATURE. Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean for 1841–1880 | BAROM. Mean. | WIND. Direction | Pressure (lbs. to sq. foot) | RAIN FALL. | SUN SHINE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | ° | Inches. | | lbs. | Inch | hours. |
| 1 | 68·0 | 52·8 | 57·4 | 29·811 | S | 3·4 | | 3·8 |
| 2 | 68·3 | 49·2 | | 29·936 | SW | 3·7 | ·01 | 9·0 |
| 3 | 68·9 | 46·1 | 58·1 | 30·141 | SSW | 2·8 | | 12·1 |
| 4 | 76·0 | 45·2 | 3 | 29·990 | SSW | 2·0 | .. | 13·3 |
| 5 | 77·9 | 46·7 | 4 | 29·970 | NE | 0·7 | .. | 14·4 |
| 6 | 67·8 | 50·7 | 3 | 29·947 | ENE | 2·5 | ·01 | 5·6 |
| 7 | 63·3 | 54·1 | 2 | 29·858 | SW | 1·4 | ·03 | 10·8 |
| 8 | 74·1 | 53·6 | 1 | 29·946 | SW | 1·0 | | 5·2 |
| 9 | 76·7 | 53·1 | 0 | 30·084 | NE | 1·0 | | 8·5 |
| 10 | 75·4 | 48·2 | 1 | 30·006 | ENE | 2·3 | .. | 7·3 |
| 11 | 80·0 | 52·3 | 2 | 29·864 | NE | 2·0 | .. | 9·1 |
| 12 | 80·2 | 54·6 | 4 | 29·796 | NE | 1·0 | | 11·6 |
| 13 | 65·1 | 54·0 | 5 | 29·860 | SW | 2·3 | | 10·3 |
| 14 | 80·6 | 54·4 | 7 | 30·077 | SW | 1·7 | | 10·8 |
| 15 | 83·0 | 49·6 | 8 | 30·041 | SSW | 0·5 | | 15·3 |
| 16 | 83·2 | 54·2 | 9 | 29·981 | ENE | 1·0 | | 9·8 |
| 17 | 93·2 | 59·3 | 59·0 | 29·836 | N bic | 1·0 | | 11·4 |
| 18 | 82·6 | 58·2 | 1 | 29·861 | SW | 4·4 | ·10 | 6·7 |
| 19 | 76·4 | 57·2 | 3 | 29·904 | SW | 1·1 | ·08 | 3·5 |
| 20 | 79·0 | 53·1 | 5 | 29·851 | S | 2·7 | | 9·2 |
| 21 | 68·1 | 49·8 | 60·3 | 29·873 | N | 1·8 | | 8·1 |
| 22 | 68·2 | 46·9 | 6 | 29·728 | N | 3·5 | | 4·6 |
| 23 | 65·4 | 45·2 | 7 | 29·850 | SW | 2·6 | .. | 4·6 |
| 24 | 69·9 | 52·3 | 61·2 | 29·821 | SSW | 4·0 | | 3·8 |
| 25 | 74·2 | 53·3 | 4 | 29·886 | SW | 0·6 | ·11 | 2·8 |
| 26 | 72·1 | 49·9 | 3 | 29·909 | SW | 2·1 | | 7·0 |
| 27 | 71·0 | 48·3 | 6 | 29·827 | NE | 0·9 | | 4·8 |
| 28 | 74·0 | 48·3 | 4 | 29·853 | NE | 1·9 | ·16 | 0·4 |
| 29 | 58·3 | 50·1 | 6 | 29·827 | N | 4·4 | ·70 | .. |
| 30 | 60·5 | 52·2 | 8 | 30·081 | N | 4·6 | | .. |
| Mn | 74·9 | 51·6 | 59·4 | 29·863 | | 8mn | 2·21 | 205·6 |

## MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (Summer Time).

1. (9.24)
2. ☽ (9.25)
3. (9.26)
4. (9.27)
5. (9.28)
6. (9.29)
7. (9.40)
8. (9.41)
9. ☽ (9.42)
10. (9.43)
11. (9.42)
12. (9.44)
13. (9.45)
14. (9.46)
15. (9.46)
16. ☿ (9.47)
17. (9.47)
18. (9.47)
19. (9.48)
20. (9.48)
21. (9.48)
22. (9.49)
23. ☽ (9.49)
24. (9.49)
25. (9.49)
26. (9.49)
27. (9.49)
28. (9.49)
29. (9.49)
30. ♃ (9.48)

## The Moon.

| Day of the Month | Sun's Meridian | Sun's Meridian | Moon's Meridian | Moon's Meridian | At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension. | Declination. | Horizontal Parallax. | Semi-diameter. | Age. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | d. | |
| 1 | .. | .. | 20 51 | 5 25 | 2 m 6 1 | 6 26 14 | 58 | 58 | 14 | |
| 2 | 0 2 | 0 28 | aft. | 6 6 | 2 m 57 57 | 0 56 | 58 | 58 | 15 | |
| 3 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 1 30 | 6 44 | 3 50 18 | 4 36 | 54 | 58 | 16 | |
| 4 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 2 54 | 7 17 | 4 43 27 | 8 10 | 50 | 58 | 17 | |
| 5 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 4 17 | 7 49 | 5 36 27 | 11 34 | 45 | 58 | 18 | |
| 6 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 5 38 | 8 20 | 6 29 16 | 14 45 | 41 | 58 | 19 | |
| 7 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 6 54 | 8 52 | 7 22 34 | 17 41 | 37 | 58 | 20 | |
| 8 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 8 11 | 9 25 | 8 16 21 | 20 19 | 33 | 58 | 21 | |
| 9 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 9 25 | 10 0 | 9 10 34 | 22 37 | 30 | 58 | 22 | |
| 10 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 10 37 | 10 39 | 10 5 12 | 24 32 | 27 | 58 | 23 | |
| 11 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 11 46 | 11 23 | 11 0 0 | 26 1 | 25 | 58 | 24 | |
| 12 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 12 51 | noon | 11 54 52 | 27 5 | 23 | 58 | 25 | |
| 13 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 13 51 | 0 12 | 12 49 43 | 27 41 | 21 | 58 | 26 | |
| 14 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 14 45 | 1 6 | 13 44 31 | 27 49 | 20 | 58 | 27 | |
| 15 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 15 33 | 2 4 | 14 39 15 | 27 28 | 19 | 58 | 28 | |
| 16 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 16 15 | 3 6 | 15 33 54 | 26 39 | 18 | 58 | 29 | |
| 17 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 16 51 | 4 12 | 16 28 27 | 25 21 | 17 | 58 | 30 | |
| 18 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 17 21 | 5 21 | 17 22 52 | 23 36 | 16 | 58 | 1 | |
| 19 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 17 46 | 6 33 | 18 17 10 | 21 23 | 16 | 58 | 2 | |
| 20 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 18 6 | 7 47 | 19 11 19 | 18 43 | 15 | 58 | 3 | |
| 21 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 18 22 | 9 3 | 20 5 19 | 15 37 | 15 | 58 | 4 | |
| 22 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 18 34 | 10 20 | 20 59 10 | 12 6 | 15 | 58 | 5 | |
| 23 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 18 44 | 11 38 | 21 52 52 | 8 12 | 15 | 58 | 6 | |
| 24 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 18 52 | 12 56 | 22 46 27 | 3 57 | 15 | 58 | 7 | |
| 25 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 19 0 | 14 15 | 23 39 57 | 0 38 | 15 | 58 | 8 | |
| 26 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 19 8 | 15 34 | 0 33 23 | 4 58 | 15 | 58 | 9 | |
| 27 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 19 17 | 16 53 | 1 26 46 | 9 15 | 15 | 58 | 10 | |
| 28 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 19 28 | 18 12 | 2 20 6 | 13 26 | 15 | 58 | 11 | |
| 29 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 19 42 | 19 30 | 3 13 24 | 17 30 | 15 | 58 | 12 | |
| 30 | 0 2 | 0 28 | 20 1 | 20 46 | 4 6 39 | 21 22 | 15 | 58 | 13 | |

Because of Jupiter's nearness to the Sun, the Satellites will not be visible in this month.

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Noon

| D. | ☿ Mercury. | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 3 28 11 | 2 4 36 | 11 33 7 | 5 20 36 | 8 52 13 |
| 11 | 3 55 37 | 2 28 29 | 11 39 58 | 5 27 25 | 8 54 5 |
| 21 | 4 34 11 | 2 48 43 | 11 47 20 | 5 34 34 | 8 55 4 |
| 31 | 5 17 41 | 3 11 34 | 11 55 20 | 5 42 3 | 8 56 9 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ Mercury. | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
| 1 | 23 8 37·8 | 20 17 50·1 | 3 47 32·5 | 21 31 19·1 | 18 31 44·1 |
| 11 | 18 41 26·2 | 18 8 54·1 | 4 51 27·7 | 21 35 39·9 | 18 24 14·1 |
| 21 | 11 13 11·3 | 15 35 36·1 | 5 55 8·3 | 21 0 0·0 | 18 16 14·1 |
| 31 | 3 15 38·1 | 12 58 44·0 | 6 58 23·0 | 20 23 43·3 | 18 7 47·1 |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| ☉ | ☽ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 8·7 | 58·2 | 8·5 | 8·2 | 1·4 | 0·9 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| ☉ | ☽ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 15 47·7 | 29 28·5 | 8·2 | 4·3 | 1·4 | 0·9 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 259° 0′ 5″

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*June* 1. Civil twilight ends at 9h. 27m. There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London. The length of the Day on June 1 is 16h. 13m.

*June* 2. Occultation of 28 Piscium, magnitude 5·7. See p. 80.

*June* 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 12m. 8·4s.

*June* 5. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 11h. 28m. aft. ♀ 6° 28′ S.

*June* 7. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 11h. 42m. morn. ☿ 4° 34′ S.

*June* 8. Sun totally eclipsed, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 98.

*June* 9. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 6h. 43m. morn. ♃ 0° 28′ S.

*June* 12. Occultation of Planet VII 16m., magnitude 6·0. See p. 80.

*June* 12. Neptune in conjunction with ☽, 12h. 59m. aft. ♆ 3° 20′ N.

*June* 13. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 8h. 11m. morn. ♄ 5° 11′ N.

*June* 15. 4h. aft., Jupiter in conjunction with Sun.

*June* 16. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 11h. 8m. aft. ♂ 6° 17′ N.

*June* 21. Sun enters the 1st or Cancer, 6h. morn. (Summer Solstice).

*June* 24. ☽ partially eclipsed, 10h. 28m. morn. Eclipse invisible at Greenwich. See p. 98.

*June* 27. 9h. morn., Mercury in superior conjunction.

In this month the Mornings increase 72m. up to the 18th, and then decrease 49m. The Evenings increase 13m. up to the 16th, and then decrease slightly.

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

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

## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

| Day of Month | Day of Week | London Bridge | | Liverpool | | Bristol | | Hull | | Greenock | | Leith | | Dublin (Bar) G M T | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Morn. | After | Morn. | After | Morn. | After | Morn. | After | Morn. | After | Morn. | After | Morn. | After |
| | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 1 | S | 6 4 | 6 23 | 3 22 | 3 55 | 11 23 | 11 36 | 10 12 | 11 13 | 4 26 | 4 52 | 7 0 | 7 29 | 4 9 | 4 40 |
| 2 | M | 6 50 | 7 11 | 4 18 | 4 51 | 0 14 | 11 7 | 10 58 | 11 59 | 5 11 | 5 40 | 7 49 | 8 20 | 4 53 | 5 27 |
| 3 | Tu | 7 40 | 8 1 | 5 8 | 5 41 | 0 59 | 0 40 | 11 43 | 0 9 | 5 56 | 6 25 | 8 34 | 9 5 | 5 39 | 6 13 |
| 4 | W | 8 30 | 8 51 | 5 57 | 6 30 | 1 46 | 1 28 | 0 29 | 0 58 | 6 42 | 7 11 | 9 20 | 9 51 | 6 26 | 7 0 |
| 5 | Th | 9 20 | 9 40 | 6 46 | 7 20 | 2 36 | 2 18 | 1 13 | 1 48 | 7 29 | 7 58 | 10 9 | 10 40 | 7 20 | 7 50 |
| 6 | F | 10 13 | 10 35 | 7 35 | 8 11 | 3 25 | 3 14 | 2 3 | 2 38 | 8 16 | 8 45 | 10 58 | 11 28 | 8 12 | 8 38 |
| 7 | S | 11 09 | 11 32 | 8 23 | 9 13 | 4 22 | 4 55 | 3 41 | 3 54 | 9 09 | 10 — | | 0 18 | 9 29 | 9 51 |
| 8 | S | | 0 26 | 9 36 | 10 4 | 5 23 | 5 53 | 4 33 | 4 50 | 10 09 | 11 0 | 0 44 | 1 9 | 10 18 | 10 43 |
| 9 | M | 0 46 | 1 17 | 10 29 | 10 53 | 6 21 | 6 48 | 5 21 | 5 43 | 11 07 | 11 54 | 1 36 | 1 1 | 11 7 | 11 30 |
| 10 | Tu | 1 40 | 2 4 | 11 19 | 11 46 | 7 14 | 7 38 | 6 9 | 6 34 | | 0 20 | 2 24 | 2 50 | 11 54 | |
| 11 | W | 2 29 | 2 48 | — | 0 8 | 8 3 | 8 24 | 6 57 | 7 23 | 0 44 | 1 10 | 3 11 | 3 40 | 0 17 | 0 40 |
| 12 | Th | 3 16 | 3 33 | 0 26 | 0 54 | 8 47 | 9 5 | 7 38 | 8 7 | 1 30 | 1 56 | 4 0 | 4 28 | 1 1 | 1 24 |
| 13 | F | 4 0 | 4 22 | 1 8 | 1 37 | 9 28 | 9 43 | 8 15 | 8 46 | 2 12 | 2 38 | 4 44 | 5 12 | 1 46 | 2 7 |
| 14 | S | 4 40 | 4 59 | 1 48 | 2 19 | 10 6 | 10 20 | 8 50 | 9 21 | 2 51 | 3 19 | 5 25 | 5 55 | 2 27 | 2 48 |
| 15 | S | 5 20 | 5 37 | 2 29 | 3 2 | 10 42 | 10 53 | 9 28 | 10 16 | 3 30 | 3 59 | 6 8 | 6 40 | 3 10 | 3 33 |
| 16 | M | 6 1 | 6 9 | 3 14 | 3 49 | 11 17 | 11 29 | 10 9 | 11 2 | 4 8 | 4 41 | 6 53 | 7 26 | 3 56 | 4 22 |
| 17 | Tu | 6 48 | 6 53 | 4 0 | 4 40 | 11 55 | | 10 52 | 11 43 | 4 51 | 5 25 | 7 39 | 8 14 | 4 46 | 5 14 |
| 18 | W | 7 28 | 7 43 | 4 52 | 5 40 | 0 13 | 0 47 | 11 38 | — | 5 40 | 6 16 | 8 27 | 9 6 | 5 42 | 6 20 |
| 19 | Th | 8 09 | 8 44 | 5 6 | 6 40 | 1 12 | 1 50 | 0 30 | 0 37 | 6 37 | 7 14 | 9 26 | 10 3 | 6 39 | 7 8 |
| 20 | F | 9 38 | 9 53 | 7 3 | 7 40 | 2 22 | 2 3 | 1 33 | 1 57 | 7 39 | 8 18 | 10 27 | 11 2 | 7 37 | 8 6 |
| 21 | S | 10 40 | 11 2 | 8 3 | 8 36 | 3 23 | 4 10 | 2 48 | 3 11 | 8 42 | 9 15 | 11 28 | | 8 36 | 9 2 |
| 22 | S | 11 41 | | 8 59 | 9 24 | 4 18 | 5 5 | 3 50 | 4 12 | 9 41 | 10 8 | 0 0 | 0 25 | 9 26 | 9 53 |
| 23 | M | 0 1 | 0 30 | 9 47 | 10 7 | 5 10 | 5 54 | 4 36 | 4 57 | 10 33 | 10 55 | 0 50 | 1 12 | 10 16 | 10 37 |
| 24 | Tu | 0 51 | 1 13 | 10 29 | 10 45 | 6 17 | 6 39 | 5 16 | 5 30 | 11 19 | 11 39 | 1 32 | 1 54 | 10 57 | 11 17 |
| 25 | W | 1 35 | 1 58 | 11 9 | 11 25 | 7 3 | 7 22 | 5 54 | 6 25 | | 0 6 | 2 12 | 2 36 | 11 36 | 11 56 |
| 26 | Th | 2 16 | 2 37 | 11 51 | — | 7 46 | 8 3 | 6 32 | 7 12 | 0 23 | 0 52 | 2 53 | 3 20 | — | 0 17 |
| 27 | F | 2 59 | 3 18 | 0 8 | 0 34 | 8 28 | 8 44 | 7 11 | 7 56 | 1 7 | 1 37 | 3 37 | 4 6 | 0 39 | 1 1 |
| 28 | S | 3 41 | 3 59 | 0 45 | 1 17 | 9 8 | 9 23 | 7 48 | 8 37 | 1 49 | 2 20 | 4 20 | 4 50 | 1 24 | 1 47 |
| 29 | S | 4 23 | 4 40 | 1 27 | 2 1 | 9 50 | 10 5 | 8 27 | 9 22 | 2 31 | 3 6 | 5 4 | 5 38 | 2 11 | 2 36 |
| 30 | M | 5 7 | 5 14 | 2 11 | 2 49 | 10 32 | 10 48 | 9 10 | 10 10 | 3 17 | 3 50 | 5 53 | 6 28 | 3 1 | 3 26 |

## Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days

| D. | Mercury ☿ Rises | Southes | Sets | Venus ♀ Rises | Southes | Sets | Mars ♂ Rises | Southes | Sets | Jupiter ♃ Rises | Southes | Sets | Saturn ♄ Rises | Southes | Sets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 1 | 3M | 10 09M | 5 56A | 2 18M | 9 12M | 4 7A | 0 20A | 6 43A | 1 9A | 4 20M | 0 33A | 8 45A | 3 20M | 4 34A | 11 46A |
| 8 | 2 59M | 10 47M | 6 37A | 2 7M | 9 15M | 4 44A | 0 8A | 6 25A | 0 44A | 4 0M | 0 12A | 8 25A | 2 56M | 3 58A | 11 20A |
| 15 | 3 5M | 11 10M | 7 9A | 1 57M | 9 19M | 4 49A | 11 58M | 6 8A | 0 21M | 3 39M | 11 54M | 8 5A | 2 33M | 3 23A | 10 54A |
| 22 | 3 07M | 11 54M | 8 21A | 1 49M | 9 23M | 5 0A | 11 49M | 5 52A | 11 54A | 3 18M | 11 37M | 7 48A | 2 9M | 2 48A | 10 28A |

### Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star but not in a position to be visible.

♀ Venus is also a morning star rising E.N.E. It is now moving somewhat rapidly through the constellations Aries and Taurus. Magnitude −3.5.

♂ Mars continues to be in the western sky until midnight. Near β Virginis on the 24th. Magnitude, +2.4 to +2.8.

♃ Jupiter, in conjunction on the 19th, is too near the Sun to be visible.

♄ Saturn is still an evening star, but sets N.W. by W. before midnight, magnitude, +0.6.

it back one whole day. This whole day is too much, because the yearly acceleration is not quite 6 hours, and hence the time of the solstice on the whole is earlier in the calendar as the century progresses, and the dates of the longest day at the beginning and end are as stated.

This centesimal retardation is corrected by the omission of the intercalary day in the centennial year, which puts the date a little forward in each of three centuries. This, however, does more than is necessary, and a further compensation is made by making the fourth centennial year a leap year.

### Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

| R.A. h. | m. | s. | Decl. N ° | ′ | ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 30 | 24 | 88 | 30 | 4 |
| 10 | 30 | 33·8 | 88 | 31 | 56 |
| 19 | 30 | 42·6 | 88 | 31 | 56 |
| 28 | 30 | 50·8 | 88 | 31 | 57 |

| Day of M. | W | Feasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 120° ♌ 23d. 5h. A | The Sun Rises h. m. | The Sun Sets h. m. | Days since 31 Dec. | Days to 31 Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | M | Somme, 1916 DOMINION DAY, Canada (1867) | 3 46 | 8 18 | 181 | 183 |
| 2 | Tu | *Visitation B V M* Adm. Sir C Craddock b | 3 49 | 8 18 | 182 | 182 |
| 3 | W | Gettysburg 1863 Sadowa, 1866 [1862 | 3 50 | 8 18 | 183 | 181 |
| 4 | Th | INDEPENDENCE DAY, U S.A. Ulundi, 1879 | 3 51 | 8 17 | 184 | 180 |
| 5 | F | Cecil John Rhodes b 1853, d 26 Mar 1902 | 3 51 | 8 17 | 185 | 179 |
| 6 | S | King's Marriage (1893). R. McKenna b '63 | 3 52 | 8 16 | 186 | 178 |
| 7 | S | 6th Sunday after Trinity *Old* Quarter Day | 3 53 | 8 16 | 187 | 177 |
| 8 | M | Rt Hn J Chamberlain b 1836, d 2 July, 1914 | 3 54 | 8 13 | 188 | 176 |
| 9 | Tu | Sempach, 1386 | 3 55 | 8 14 | 189 | 175 |
| 10 | W | Capt Marryatt, novelist, b 1792, d 9 Aug 1848 | 3 56 | 8 14 | 190 | 174 |
| 11 | Th | Oudenarde, 1708 Ld Finlay, Ld Chan, b 1842 | 3 57 | 8 13 | 191 | 173 |
| 12 | F | Sir F E Smith b 1872 Prince John b 1905 | 3 58 | 8 11 | 192 | 172 |
| 13 | S | Rt. Hon W Long b 1854 Berlin Treaty, 1878 | 3 59 | 8 11 | 193 | 171 |
| 14 | S | 7th Sunday after Trinity French Holiday | 4 0 | 8 10 | 194 | 170 |
| 15 | M | *St Swithun* Cardinal Manning born, 1808 | 4 2 | 8 9 | 195 | 169 |
| 16 | Tu | Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1st Pres R A, b 1723 | 4 3 | 8 8 | 196 | 168 |
| 17 | W | War between France and Prussia, 1870 | 4 4 | 8 7 | 197 | 167 |
| 18 | Th | Dr W G Grace born, 1848, died, 23 Oct. 1915 | 4 5 | 8 6 | 198 | 166 |
| 19 | F | S Colt, inventor of revolver, b '14, d 9 Jan, '62 | 4 6 | 8 5 | 199 | 165 |
| 20 | S | *St Margaret* Army Purchase abolished, 1871 | 4 7 | 8 4 | 200 | 164 |
| 21 | S | 8th Sunday after Trinity Robert Burns d 1796 | 4 9 | 8 3 | 201 | 163 |
| 22 | M | *St Mary Magdalene* Salamanca, 1812 | 4 10 | 8 2 | 202 | 162 |
| 23 | Tu | Ghuznee, 1839 Coventry Patmore b 1823 | 4 11 | 8 0 | 203 | 161 |
| 24 | W | Gibraltar capt'd, 1704 Window Tax abol 1851 | 4 13 | 7 59 | 205 | 160 |
| 25 | Th | St. James, A. and M Arthur Balfour b 1848 | 4 14 | 7 58 | 206 | 159 |
| 26 | F | M Blériot flew the Channel, 1910 | 4 15 | 7 56 | 207 | 158 |
| 27 | S | Killiecrankie, 1689 Talavera, 1809 | 4 17 | 7 55 | 208 | 157 |
| 28 | S | 9th Sunday after Trinity | 4 18 | 7 54 | 209 | 156 |
| 29 | M | Samuel Warren, Q.C., novelist died, 1877 | 4 20 | 7 52 | 210 | 155 |
| 30 | Tu | George Borrow (Lavengro) died, 1881 | 4 21 | 7 51 | 211 | 154 |
| 31 | W | TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END | 4 23 | 7 49 | 212 | 153 |

PHASES OF THE MOON

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☾ Last Quarter | 1d. | 8h | 43m. | Morning. |
| ● New Moon | 8 | 6 | 22 | Morning. |
| ☽ First Quarter | 16 | 6 | 25 | Morning. |
| ○ Full Moon | 23 | 8 | 35 | Afternoon. |
| ☾ Last Quarter | 30 | 1 | 14 | Afternoon. |

Apogee 19d. 5h. M. 251,300.
Perigee 29d. 2h. N 227,600.

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1917.

on 11 days, total fall, 3·96 inches, above the average, 1841–90, by 1·49 inches.

See note on page 36.

MONTHLY NOTES.

*July* 1 Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month

2. Quarter Sessions begin 5. Dividends due.

6. Glasgow Fair Week begins.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

20. *Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be* paid on or before this day by Voters to prevent disqualification. Ownership voters to send in their claims to vote.

31 Gun and Game Licences expire. Borough and County Lists of Voters to be affixed to church doors and at Post Offices for two Sundays.

## THE SUN (Mean Noon)

| Day | Add to Apparent Time | Equation of Time | Apparent Right Ascension | Hourly Var. of R.A. | Apparent Declination | Hourly Var. of Decl. | Sidereal Time | Mean Time of Sidereal 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m. s. | m. s. | h. m. s. | s. | ° ′ | ″ | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 3 29 | 0 49 | 6 36 24 | 10·25 | +23 9 22·1 | 9·3 | 6 34 55 | 17 22 14 |
| 2 | 3 42 | 0 48 | 6 40 20 | 10·24 | +23 5 22·1 | 10·3 | 6 38 51 | 17 18 18 |
| 3 | 3 56 | 0 47 | 6 44 16 | 10·23 | +23 0 57·1 | 11·3 | 6 42 48 | 17 14 22 |
| 4 | 4 9 | 0 46 | 6 48 12 | 10·22 | +22 56 9·1 | 12·3 | 6 46 45 | 17 10 26 |
| 5 | 4 23 | 0 45 | 6 52 8 | 10·20 | +22 50 58·1 | 13·3 | 6 50 41 | 17 6 30 |
| 6 | 4 36 | 0 43 | 6 56 4 | 10·19 | +22 45 24·1 | 14·3 | 6 54 38 | 17 2 34 |
| 7 | 4 50 | 0 42 | 7 0 0 | 10·18 | +22 39 27·1 | 15·3 | 6 58 34 | 16 58 38 |
| 8 | 5 3 | 0 40 | 7 3 57 | 10·16 | +22 33 7·1 | 16·3 | 7 2 31 | 16 54 42 |
| 9 | 5 16 | 0 39 | 7 7 53 | 10·14 | +22 26 24·1 | 17·3 | 7 6 27 | 16 50 47 |
| 10 | 5 30 | 0 37 | 7 11 49 | 10·13 | +22 19 19·1 | 18·3 | 7 10 24 | 16 46 51 |
| 11 | 5 43 | 0 35 | 7 15 45 | 10·11 | +22 11 51·1 | 19·3 | 7 14 21 | 16 42 55 |
| 12 | 5 56 | 0 33 | 7 19 41 | 10·09 | +22 3 59·1 | 20·3 | 7 18 17 | 16 38 59 |
| 13 | 6 10 | 0 31 | 7 23 37 | 10·07 | +21 55 44·1 | 21·3 | 7 22 14 | 16 35 3 |
| 14 | 6 23 | 0 29 | 7 27 33 | 10·05 | +21 47 6·1 | 22·3 | 7 26 10 | 16 31 7 |
| 15 | 6 36 | 0 27 | 7 31 29 | 10·03 | +21 38 5·1 | 23·3 | 7 30 7 | 16 27 11 |
| 16 | 6 49 | 0 25 | 7 35 25 | 10·01 | +21 28 41·1 | 24·3 | 7 34 3 | 16 23 15 |
| 17 | 7 3 | 0 23 | 7 39 21 | 9·98 | +21 18 55·1 | 25·3 | 7 38 0 | 16 19 19 |
| 18 | 7 16 | 0 21 | 7 43 17 | 9·96 | +21 8 46·1 | 26·3 | 7 41 56 | 16 15 23 |
| 19 | 7 29 | 0 18 | 7 47 13 | 9·94 | +20 58 14·1 | 26·3 | 7 45 53 | 16 11 27 |
| 20 | 7 42 | 0 16 | 7 51 9 | 9·91 | +20 47 20·1 | 27·3 | 7 49 50 | 16 7 31 |
| 21 | 7 55 | 0 14 | 7 55 5 | 9·89 | +20 35 23·1 | 28·3 | 7 53 46 | 16 3 36 |
| 22 | 8 8 | 0 11 | 7 58 57 | 9·87 | +20 23 54·1 | 29·3 | 7 57 43 | 15 59 40 |
| 23 | 8 21 | 0 09 | 8 2 50 | 9·84 | +20 12 0·1 | 30·3 | 8 1 39 | 15 55 44 |
| 24 | 8 34 | 0 06 | 8 6 44 | 9·82 | +19 59 45·1 | 31·3 | 8 5 36 | 15 51 48 |
| 25 | 8 47 | 0 04 | 8 10 37 | 9·80 | +19 47 11·1 | 32·3 | 8 9 32 | 15 47 52 |
| 26 | 8 59 | 0 01 | 8 14 31 | 9·77 | +19 34 17·1 | 33·3 | 8 13 29 | 15 43 56 |
| 27 | 9 12 | 0 03 | 8 18 24 | 9·75 | +19 21 3·1 | 33·3 | 8 17 25 | 15 40 0 |
| 28 | 9 25 | 0 05 | 8 22 17 | 9·72 | +19 7 30·1 | 34·3 | 8 21 22 | 15 36 4 |
| 29 | 9 37 | 0 08 | 8 26 11 | 9·70 | +18 53 38·1 | 35·3 | 8 25 19 | 15 32 8 |
| 30 | 9 50 | 0 10 | 8 30 4 | 9·67 | +18 39 27·1 | 35·3 | 8 29 15 | 15 28 12 |
| 31 | 10 3 | 0 12 | 8 33 57 | 9·65 | +18 24 58·1 | 36·3 | 8 33 12 | 15 24 17 |

## MEMORANDA.

*Lamps to be lighted* (Summer Time). (p. 48)

1. (p. 48)
2. (p. 48)
3. (p. 48)
4. (p. 47)
5. (p. 47)
6. (p. 46)
7. (p. 46)
8. (p. 45)
9. (p. 44)
10. (p. 44)
11. (p. 43)
12. (p. 42)
13. (p. 41)
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18. (p. 36)
19. (p. 35)
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21. (p. 33)
22. (p. 32)
23. (p. 30)
24. (p. 29)
25. (p. 28)
26. (p. 26)
27. (p. 25)
28. (p. 24)
29. (p. 22)
30. (p. 21)
31. (p. 19)

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1917

| Day | TEMPERATURE Maximum | TEMPERATURE Minimum | TEMPERATURE Rain, etc. | TEMPERATURE Snow | BAROM. Mean reduced to 32° | WIND (Pressure lbs. to sq. foot.) Direction. | WIND Pressure. | RAIN. Inches. | SUN. Hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | | | inches. | | lbs. | | |
| 1 | 69·2 | 48·8 | 0·1 | | 30·053 | N | 0·2 | | 12·0 |
| 2 | 73·2 | 46·8 | | | 30·012 | NE | 0·7 | | 10·3 |
| 3 | 74·9 | 51·4 | | | 30·015 | ENE | 1·3 | | 13·9 |
| 4 | 61·8 | 54·0 | 0·1 | | 30·044 | NE | 1·0 | 0·1 | |
| 5 | 69·2 | 52·2 | | | 30·147 | N | 0·1 | | 7·7 |
| 6 | 69·1 | 48·5 | | | 30·048 | E | 0·1 | | 11·0 |
| 7 | 70·9 | 49·5 | | | 29·774 | ENE | 0·7 | | 11·3 |
| 8 | 57·6 | 53·2 | | | 29·581 | NNE | 1·0 | 0·3 | |
| 9 | 63·7 | 50·2 | | | 29·687 | N | 1·3 | 0·1 | 8·4 |
| 10 | 67·4 | 48·0 | | | 29·917 | N | 0·0 | | 12·9 |
| 11 | 71·6 | 45·3 | | | 30·076 | Vble | 0·0 | | 9·0 |
| 12 | 76·7 | 47·0 | | | 30·100 | " | 0·3 | | 12·8 |
| 13 | 68·6 | 55·0 | 0·3 | | 29·945 | SSE | 1·7 | | 10·2 |
| 14 | 64·7 | 52·3 | | | 29·713 | Vble | 0·8 | | 9·9 |
| 15 | 70·9 | 56·8 | | | 29·772 | SW | 0·2 | 0·0 | 8·4 |
| 16 | 72·1 | 54·6 | | | 29·903 | SW | 0·1 | 0·4 | 4·6 |
| 17 | 77·3 | 52·2 | | | 29·810 | SSW | 1·3 | 0·2 | 7·5 |
| 18 | 72·1 | 57·1 | | | 29·619 | SSW | 2·9 | 0·6 | 0·2 |
| 19 | 73·6 | 58·3 | | | 29·752 | WSW | 0·8 | | 8·3 |
| 20 | 76·6 | 54·6 | | | 29·968 | SW | 1·5 | 0·2 | 9·4 |
| 21 | 74·2 | 56·1 | | | 30·083 | NE | 1·5 | | 9·6 |
| 22 | 76·0 | 49·3 | | | 30·113 | WNW | 0·7 | | 12·0 |
| 23 | 81·9 | 52·3 | | | 30·094 | SW | 0·9 | | 9·2 |
| 24 | 82·3 | 58·2 | 0·2 | | 30·002 | SSW | 1·6 | | 1·9 |
| 25 | 80·8 | 59·6 | | | 29·913 | SW | 1·4 | | 7·3 |
| 26 | 78·3 | 58·0 | | | 29·912 | SW | 0·4 | | 3·0 |
| 27 | 80·9 | 59·2 | | | 29·879 | SW | 1·7 | | 7·8 |
| 28 | 81·3 | 57·1 | | | 29·824 | SW | 1·2 | | 7·2 |
| 29 | 74·2 | 54·3 | | | 29·698 | Vble | 0·3 | 0·4 | 1·4 |
| 30 | 66·3 | 54·6 | | | 29·690 | NNW | 0·4 | 0·0 | |
| 31 | 66·2 | 53·1 | | | 29·772 | " | 0·4 | 0·43 | |
| Mo | 73·2 | 51·3 | 0·7 | | 29·898 | | Sum | 3·96 | 201·5 |

## The Moon

| Day of M. | Sidereal Time | Mean Time of Transit | Sidereal Time of Transit | At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension. | Declination. | Horizontal Parallax. | Semi-diameter. | Age. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. 30m. A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | ° ′ | ″ | ″ | d. h. | |
| 1 | 18 37 | 0 41 | 0 43 | 9 47 38 | 20 26 | 21 | 15 | 24 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 2 | 18 41 | 1 28 | 1 29 | 10 43 23 | 13 26 | 19 | 14 | 25 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 3 | 18 45 | 2 16 | 2 16 | 11 39 14 | 5 26 | 18 | 13 | 26 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 4 | 18 49 | 3 4 | 3 4 | 12 35 10 | 3 26 | 17 | 13 | 27 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 5 | 18 53 | 3 53 | 3 53 | 13 31 13 | 11 26 | 17 | 13 | 28 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 6 | 18 57 | 4 43 | 4 43 | 14 27 23 | 18 26 | 17 | 13 | 29 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 7 | 19 1 | 5 34 | 5 34 | 15 23 38 | 24 26 | 17 | 13 | 0 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 8 | 19 5 | 6 26 | 6 26 | 16 19 56 | 27 26 | 17 | 13 | 1 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 9 | 19 9 | 7 18 | 7 18 | 17 16 16 | 28 26 | 17 | 13 | 2 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 10 | 19 13 | 8 11 | 8 11 | 18 12 36 | 27 26 | 17 | 13 | 3 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 11 | 19 17 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 19 8 54 | 24 26 | 17 | 13 | 4 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 12 | 19 21 | 9 58 | 9 58 | 20 5 10 | 19 26 | 17 | 13 | 5 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 13 | 19 25 | 10 52 | 10 52 | 21 1 20 | 13 26 | 17 | 13 | 6 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 14 | 19 29 | 11 46 | 11 46 | 21 57 25 | 5 26 | 17 | 13 | 7 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 15 | 19 33 | 12 40 | 12 40 | 22 53 24 | 3 26 | 17 | 13 | 8 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 16 | 19 37 | 13 34 | 13 34 | 23 49 18 | 11 26 | 17 | 13 | 9 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 17 | 19 41 | 14 28 | 14 28 | 0 45 6 | 18 26 | 17 | 13 | 10 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 18 | 19 45 | 15 22 | 15 22 | 1 40 50 | 24 26 | 17 | 13 | 11 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 19 | 19 49 | 16 16 | 16 16 | 2 36 32 | 27 26 | 17 | 13 | 12 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 20 | 19 53 | 17 10 | 17 10 | 3 32 12 | 28 26 | 17 | 13 | 13 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 21 | 19 57 | 18 4 | 18 4 | 4 27 50 | 27 26 | 17 | 13 | 14 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 22 | 20 1 | 18 58 | 18 58 | 5 23 28 | 24 26 | 17 | 13 | 15 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 23 | 20 5 | 19 52 | 19 52 | 6 19 6 | 19 26 | 17 | 13 | 16 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 24 | 20 9 | 20 46 | 20 46 | 7 14 46 | 13 26 | 17 | 13 | 17 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 25 | 20 13 | 21 40 | 21 40 | 8 10 30 | 5 26 | 17 | 13 | 18 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 26 | 20 17 | 22 34 | 22 34 | 9 6 20 | 3 26 | 17 | 13 | 19 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 27 | 20 21 | 23 28 | 23 28 | 10 2 20 | 11 26 | 17 | 13 | 20 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 28 | 20 25 | 0 22 | 0 22 | 10 58 25 | 18 26 | 17 | 13 | 21 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 29 | 20 29 | 1 16 | 1 16 | 11 54 36 | 24 26 | 17 | 13 | 22 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 30 | 20 33 | 2 10 | 2 10 | 12 50 54 | 27 26 | 17 | 13 | 23 | Transits 1 and 2 |
| 31 | 20 37 | 3 4 | 3 4 | 13 47 18 | 28 26 | 17 | 13 | 24 | Transits 1 and 2 |

Decrease in the Sun's semidiameter in the early part of this month.

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Noon

| | ☿ Mercury | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 7 38 9 | 4 20 47 | 11 21 1 | 5 52 27 | 9 4 52 |
| 6 | 8 13 26 | 4 47 28 | 11 50 20 | 5 57 20 | 9 7 13 |
| 11 | 8 35 29 | 5 12 34 | 12 19 40 | 6 2 20 | 9 9 36 |
| 16 | 8 47 29 | 5 36 0 | 12 50 1 | 6 8 57 | 9 12 6 |
| 21 | 8 51 43 | 6 3 43 | 13 0 19 | 6 17 38 | 9 14 36 |
| 26 | 8 49 15 | 6 29 36 | 13 10 35 | 6 26 15 | 9 17 8 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
| 1 | 23 28 37N | 23 48 27N | 8 9 44S | 23 20 10N | 17 39 54S |
| 6 | 23 16 48 | 23 30 51 | 7 15 59 | 23 21 11 | 17 40 56 |
| 11 | 22 57 36 | 23 7 36 | 6 22 11 | 23 21 37 | 17 42 0 |
| 16 | 22 30 56 | 22 37 22 | 5 28 22 | 23 21 32 | 17 43 2 |
| 21 | 21 56 48 | 22 0 11 | 4 34 34 | 23 21 7 | 17 44 4 |
| 26 | 21 15 16 | 21 16 4 | 3 40 46 | 23 20 22 | 17 45 6 |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 8·7 | 8·8 | 7·0 | 6·7 | 1·4 | 0·9 |
| 11 | 8·7 | 8·4 | 6·7 | 6·4 | 1·3 | 0·9 |
| 21 | 8·7 | 8·4 | 6·4 | 6·2 | 1·3 | 0·9 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 15 45 | 2·6 | 6·7 | 3 8 | 15 0 | 7 7 |
| 11 | 15 46 | 2·3 | 6·4 | 3 4 | 14 57 | 7 6 |
| 21 | 15 46 | 2·0 | 6·2 | 3 0 | 14 54 | 7 5 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1: 166° 25′ 3″.

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*July* 1. Civil twilight ends at 9h. 40m. *e/t.* In this month there is no closed night at Greenwich till after the 20th, when the Sun will be 18° below the horizon at midnight. The length of the Day on July 1 is 16h. 30m.

*July* 5. 8h. morn., Aphelion. The Earth at maximum distance from the Sun—94,449,000 miles.

*July* 6. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter crossing the meridian, 17m. 8·4s.

*July* 9. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 2h. 32m. *e/t.* ♀ 5° 6′ S.

*July* 9. Occultation of λ Tauri, magnitude 4·5, and of 29 Tauri, magnitude 6·1. See p. 80.

*July* 7. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 2h. 12m. morn. ♃ 0° 19′ N

*July* 9. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 2h. 19m. *e/t.* ☿ 5° 28′ N

*July* 10. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 4h. 50m. *e/t.* ♄ 6° 22′ N

*July* 12. Mercury in conjunction with Neptune, 10h. 9m. morn. ☿ 2° 15′ S.

*July* 13. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 10h. 16m. morn. ♂ 5° 22′ N.

*July* 17. Mercury and Saturn in conjunction, 9h. 11m. *e/t.* ☿ 28′ N

*July* 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter crossing the meridian, 17m. 7·3s.

*July* 20. Occultation of 39 Ophiuchi, magnitude 5·2, and of δ Ophiuchi, magnitude 4·3. See p. 80.

*July* 25. Uranus in conjunction with ☽, 8h. 23m. *e/t.* ♅ 5′ 32″ S.

*July* 27. Jupiter and Venus in conjunction, 8h. 23m. morn. ♀ 0° 36′ S.

*July* 30. 8h. *e/t.*, Neptune in conjunction with Sun.

Meteors of the Perseid stream may be looked for in July See p. 86.

In this month the Mornings decrease 33m., and the Afternoons 29m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Heraclès, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Sagittarius, Lyra, Aquila, Capricornus, Cygnus, Delphinus.

The Annular Nebula in Lyra, situated between β and γ, is the best example of the Ring Nebulæ, and in July can generally be

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

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

| D. | Mercury ☿ | | | Venus ♀ | | | Mars ♂ | | | Jupiter ♃ | | | Saturn ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 1 | 4 8M | 9 22A | 2 36A | 1 42M | 9 29M | 5 17A | 11 41M | 5 36A | 11 32A | 2 57M | 11 11M | 7 25A | 6 46M | 2 24A | 10 22A |
| 2 | 4 27M | 1 5A | 9 22A | 1 39M | 9 36M | 5 34A | 11 34M | 5 32A | 11 9A | 2 35M | 10 49M | 7 4A | 6 23M | 2 0A | 9 57A |
| 3 | 4 44M | 1 49A | 9 11A | 1 36M | 9 43M | 5 49A | 11 27M | 5 27A | 10 45A | 2 13M | 10 28M | 6 42A | 6 1M | 1 36A | 9 31A |
| 4 | 5 0M | 2 33A | 8 58A | 1 32M | 9 50M | 6 2A | 11 20M | 5 22A | 10 22A | 1 52M | 10 7M | 6 21A | 5 38M | 1 12A | 9 6A |
| 5 | 5 15M | 3 17A | 8 43A | 1 29M | 9 57M | 6 14A | 11 13M | 5 17A | 9 58A | 1 31M | 9 47M | 6 1A | 5 16M | 0 48A | 8 42A |
| 6 | 5 29M | 4 0A | 8 26A | 1 26M | 10 4M | 6 24A | 11 6M | 5 12A | 9 35A | 1 10M | 9 26M | 5 41A | 4 54M | 0 25A | 8 18A |
| 7 | 5 42M | 4 43A | 8 8A | 1 23M | 10 9M | 6 32A | 10 59M | 5 7A | 9 12A | 0 49M | 9 6M | 5 21A | 4 32M | 0 1A | 7 54A |

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star setting in the twilight W N W

♀ VENUS, still moving eastward among the stars, passes between Aldebaran and the Pleiades in the early days of the month. Rises N.E. by E. In conjunction with Jupiter on the 25th.

♂ MARS is an evening star, setting before midnight slightly N. of W Magnitude, +0·8.

♃ JUPITER, having passed conjunction, is a morning star North of η and ρ Geminorum at the end of the month. Magnitude, −1·4.

♄ SATURN may be visible for a short time after sunset in the early part of July

moderate telescopes. The heavens contain, as far as is at present known, comparatively few examples of this class, it is in R.A. 23h. 5m.s, and Decl. 30° 29′ N. It has been suggested that the nebulosity is only apparent, and that these bodies are really globes of incandescent gas brighter at the edges because we are there looking through a greater depth of shining matter. The nebula exhibits a spectrum as if composed of an incandescent gas. There is a faint star within the ring and others in the nebula itself to be seen only with large telescopes. There is also a globular cluster in Lyra, as nearly as possible midway between γ Lyræ and β Cygni.

Crimson stars may be observed in this month. See p. 79.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

| D. | R.A. H. | R.A. M. | R.A. S. | Decl. N. ° | Decl. N. ′ | Decl. N. ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 30 | 28.5 | 88 | 42 | 7.5 |
| 11 | 1 | 32 | 6.4 | 88 | 42 | 36.5 |
| 21 | 1 | 33 | 26.1 | 88 | 43 | 0.5 |
| 31 | 1 | 34 | 36.1 | 88 | 43 | 20.5 |

| Day of M. | Lights and Beads. | W | Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 130° at midnight. | The Sun Rises H. M. | The Sun Sets H. M. | Days Jan. 1st | Days Dec. 31st |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | Th | *Lammas Day* Nile, 1798 Bank Rate 10%, 1914 | 4 24 | 7 47 | 213 | 152 |
| 2 | | F | Blenheim, 1704 Gainsborough, painter, d. 1788 | 4 26 | 7 46 | 214 | 151 |
| 3 | | S | Grinling Gibbons, famous wood carver, d 1721 | 4 27 | 7 44 | 215 | 150 |
| 4 | | S | 10th Sun. aft. Trin War with Germany, 1914 | 4 29 | 7 42 | 216 | 149 |
| 5 | | M | First British-American cable worked, 1858 | 4 30 | 7 41 | 217 | 148 |
| 6 | | Tu | *Transfiguration* Anzac Cove, 1915 | 4 32 | 7 39 | 218 | 147 |
| 7 | | W | *Name of Jesus* Old St. James's Day | 4 33 | 7 37 | 219 | 146 |
| 8 | | Th | Adm Robert Blake d. 1657 Canning d. 1827 | 4 35 | 7 35 | 220 | 145 |
| 9 | | F | Heligoland formally ceded to Germany, 1890 | 4 36 | 7 34 | 221 | 144 |
| 10 | | S | *St. Laurence.* Otterburn (Chevy Chase), 1388 | 4 38 | 7 32 | 222 | 143 |
| 11 | | S | 11th Sunday after Trinity *Half* Quarter Day | 4 39 | 7 30 | 223 | 142 |
| 12 | | M | England decl war agst. Austria-Hungary, '14. | 4 41 | 7 28 | 224 | 141 |
| 13 | | Tu | Sir Geo Grove, mus., b 1820, d. 28 May, 1900 | 4 43 | 7 26 | 225 | 140 |
| 14 | | W | Old Lammas Day Relief of Peking, 1900 | 4 44 | 7 24 | 226 | 139 |
| 15 | | Th | Sir Walter Scott b 1771, died, 21 Sept 1832 | 4 46 | 7 22 | 227 | 138 |
| 16 | | F | Thomas De Quincey b 1785, d 8 Dec 1859 | 4 47 | 7 20 | 228 | 137 |
| 17 | | S | John Timbs, antiquar., b 1801, d 4 Mar 1875 | 4 49 | 7 18 | 229 | 136 |
| 18 | | S | 12th Sunday after Trinity. Gravelotte, 1870 | 4 50 | 7 16 | 230 | 135 |
| 19 | | M | S.S. *Arabia* torpedoed, 1915 Balzac d 1850 | 4 52 | 7 14 | 231 | 134 |
| 20 | | Tu | John Thomas Quekett, microscopist, d 1861 | 4 54 | 7 12 | 232 | 133 |
| 21 | | W | Vimiera, 1808 Taku Forts captured, 1860 | 4 56 | 7 10 | 233 | 132 |
| 22 | | Th | Bosworth, 1485 Charleroi, 1914 [b. 1768 | 4 57 | 7 8 | 234 | 131 |
| 23 | | F | Treaty of Prague, 66 Sir Astley Cooper, surg., | 4 58 | 7 6 | 235 | 130 |
| 24 | | S | *St. Bartholomew, A. & M.* Mons, 1914 | 5 0 | 7 4 | 236 | 129 |
| 25 | | S | 13th Sun aft. Trin. Louvain destroyed, 1914 | 5 2 | 7 2 | 237 | 128 |
| 26 | | M | Crecy, 1346 First Treaty with Japan, 1858 | 5 3 | 7 0 | 238 | 127 |
| 27 | | Tu | Jas. Thomson, poet ('The Seasons'), d 1748 | 5 5 | 6 57 | 239 | 126 |
| 28 | | W | *St Augustin* Heligoland Bight, 1914 | 5 6 | 6 55 | 240 | 125 |
| 29 | | Th | *Beheading of John the Baptist* *Royal George* | 5 8 | 6 53 | 241 | 124 |
| 30 | | F | Plevna, 1877 Bunyan d. 1688 [sunk, 1782 | 5 9 | 6 51 | 242 | 123 |
| 31 | | S | Kandahar, 1880 Queen of Netherlands b 1880 | 5 11 | 6 49 | 243 | 122 |

PHASES OF THE MOON

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ● New Moon | 6d. | 8h. | 50m. | Afternoon. |
| ☽ First Quarter | 14 | 11 | 16 | Afternoon. |
| ○ Full Moon | 20 | 3 | 2 | Morning. |
| ☾ Last Quarter | 28 | 7 | 27 | Afternoon. |

Apogee 12d. 9h. A. 251,800.
Perigee 23d 10h. A. 224,400.

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1917,
on 19 days, total fall, 4·98 inches, above the average, 1841-90, by 0·01 inches.

See note on p. 36.

MONTHLY NOTES.

*August* 1. Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and 20th Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day
5. Oyster season opens.
12. Grouse shooting begins.
20. Last day for service on Overseers of voting claims and objections in counties and boroughs.
25. Last day for publishing claims and objections, and for Overseers to deliver lists of Electors.
27. Dublin Horse Show

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

| | Equation of Time to be Added to Apparent Time | Equation of Time to be Subtracted from Apparent Time | Apparent Right Ascension | Hourly Var. of R.A. | Apparent Declination | Hourly Var. of Dec. | Sidereal Time | Mean Time of Sidereal Noon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m. s. | s. | h. m. s. | s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | h. m. s. | |
| 1 | 6 32 | 0·23 | 8 42 20 | 9·73 | 16 10 1001 | 37·4 | 8 37 8 | 15 20 21 |
| 2 | 6 8 | 0·26 | 8 47 13 | 9·70 | 17 55 5 | 38·1 | 8 41 5 | 15 16 25 |
| 3 | 6 4 | 0·28 | 8 52 6 | 9·68 | 17 39 42 | 38·8 | 8 45 1 | 15 12 29 |
| 4 | 6 0 | 0·31 | 8 56 58 | 9·65 | 17 24 1 | 39·5 | 8 48 58 | 15 8 33 |
| 5 | 5 54 | 0·33 | 9 1 49 | 9·63 | 17 8 4 | 40·1 | 8 52 54 | 15 4 37 |
| 6 | 5 49 | 0·36 | 9 6 40 | 9·60 | 16 52 50 | 40·9 | 8 56 51 | 15 0 41 |
| 7 | 5 44 | 0·38 | 9 11 30 | 9·58 | 16 36 19 | 41·6 | 9 0 48 | 14 56 45 |
| 8 | 5 38 | 0·40 | 9 16 19 | 9·55 | 16 19 33 | 42·3 | 9 4 44 | 14 52 49 |
| 9 | 5 32 | 0·42 | 9 21 8 | 9·53 | 16 2 31 | 42·9 | 9 8 41 | 14 48 53 |
| 10 | 5 25 | 0·45 | 9 25 57 | 9·50 | 15 45 13 | 43·6 | 9 12 37 | 14 44 57 |
| 11 | 5 18 | 0·48 | 9 30 44 | 9·48 | 15 27 40 | 44·2 | 9 16 34 | 14 41 1 |
| 12 | 5 11 | 0·49 | 9 35 32 | 9·45 | 15 9 53 | 44·8 | 9 20 30 | 14 37 6 |
| 13 | 5 3 | 0·52 | 9 40 18 | 9·43 | 14 51 51 | 45·4 | 9 24 27 | 14 33 10 |
| 14 | 4 55 | 0·54 | 9 45 4 | 9·41 | 14 33 35 | 46·0 | 9 28 23 | 14 29 14 |
| 15 | 4 47 | 0·57 | 9 49 50 | 9·38 | 14 14 5 | 46·5 | 9 32 20 | 14 25 18 |
| 16 | 4 38 | 0·59 | 9 54 35 | 9·36 | 13 54 22 | 47·1 | 9 36 17 | 14 21 22 |
| 17 | 4 29 | 1·02 | 9 59 19 | 9·34 | 13 34 26 | 47·6 | 9 40 13 | 14 17 26 |
| 18 | 4 19 | 1·04 | 10 4 3 | 9·32 | 13 14 16 | 48·2 | 9 44 10 | 14 13 30 |
| 19 | 4 10 | 1·06 | 10 8 46 | 9·29 | 12 53 54 | 48·7 | 9 48 6 | 14 9 34 |
| 20 | 3 58 | 1·08 | 10 13 29 | 9·27 | 12 33 20 | 49·2 | 9 52 3 | 14 5 38 |
| 21 | 3 48 | 1·10 | 10 18 10 | 9·25 | 12 12 34 | 49·7 | 9 55 59 | 14 1 42 |
| 22 | 3 38 | 1·12 | 10 22 51 | 9·23 | 11 51 36 | 50·1 | 9 59 56 | 13 57 47 |
| 23 | 3 28 | 1·14 | 10 27 31 | 9·21 | 11 30 27 | 50·6 | 10 3 52 | 13 53 51 |
| 24 | 3 17 | 1·16 | 10 32 10 | 9·20 | 11 9 6 | 51·1 | 10 7 49 | 13 49 55 |
| 25 | 3 11 | 1·18 | 10 36 48 | 9·18 | 10 47 36 | 51·5 | 10 11 46 | 13 45 59 |
| 26 | 2 54 | 1·19 | 10 41 25 | 9·16 | 10 25 53 | 52·0 | 10 15 42 | 13 42 3 |
| 27 | 2 43 | 1·21 | 10 46 1 | 9·15 | 10 3 59 | 52·4 | 10 19 39 | 13 38 7 |
| 28 | 2 31 | 1·23 | 10 50 36 | 9·13 | 9 41 53 | 52·8 | 10 23 35 | 13 34 11 |
| 29 | 2 19 | 1·24 | 10 55 10 | 9·12 | 9 19 37 | 53·2 | 10 27 32 | 13 30 15 |
| 30 | 2 6 | 1·25 | 10 59 43 | 9·11 | 8 57 11 | 53·6 | 10 31 28 | 13 26 19 |
| 31 | 1 53 | 1·26 | 11 4 15 | 9·09 | 8 34 37 | 53·9 | 10 35 25 | 13 22 23 |

MEMORANDA.
Lamps to be lighted (Summer Time).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | | (9.17) |
| 2. | | (9.16) |
| 3. | | (9.14) |
| 4. | S. | (9.12) |
| 5. | | (9.11) |
| 6. | | (9.9) |
| 7. | | (9.7) |
| 8. | | (9.5) |
| 9. | | (9.4) |
| 10. | | (9.2) |
| 11. | S. | (9.0) |
| 12. | | (8.58) |
| 13. | | (8.56) |
| 14. | | (8.54) |
| 15. | | (8.52) |
| 16. | | (8.50) |
| 17. | | (8.48) |
| 18. | S. | (8.46) |
| 19. | | (8.44) |
| 20. | | (8.42) |
| 21. | | (8.40) |
| 22. | | (8.38) |
| 23. | | (8.36) |
| 24. | | (8.34) |
| 25. | | (8.32) |
| 26. | | (8.30) |
| 27. | | (8.28) |
| 28. | S. | (8.26) |
| 29. | | (8.24) |
| 30. | S. | (8.22) |
| 31. | | (8.20) |

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1917.

| | TEMPERATURE Maximum | Minimum | Min. on Grass | RAINFALL Mean Reduced | WIND (Prevailing Dir. to Aver.) Direction | Pressure | RAIN FALL Inch. | SUN SHINE Hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 56·6 | 50·8 | 48 | 29·62 | NNW | lbs. 3·2 | 1·32 | |
| 2 | 60·9 | 50·6 | 1 | 29·81 | NNW | 4·0 | ·05 | |
| 3 | 62·0 | 52·2 | 1 | 29·82 | NW | 4·0 | ·12 | |
| 4 | 66·1 | 56·2 | 1 | 29·80 | N | 3·0 | ·53 | 11 |
| 5 | 72·3 | 56·6 | 1 | 29·76 | N | 2·5 | ·11 | 3·0 |
| 6 | 72·3 | 57·7 | 2 | 29·76 | NE | 0·4 | | 4·6 |
| 7 | 77·3 | 55·2 | 2 | 29·70 | SW | 0·9 | | 7·4 |
| 8 | 70·9 | 56·2 | 3 | 29·68 | SE | 1·0 | ·15 | 0·6 |
| 9 | 70·4 | 53·1 | 3 | 29·76 | SSW | 4·1 | | 12·5 |
| 10 | 73·0 | 55·1 | 3 | 29·84 | SSW | 2·1 | ·07 | 9·4 |
| 11 | 70·8 | 52·3 | 4 | 29·87 | SSW | 5·1 | ·01 | 8·6 |
| 12 | 70·9 | 55·6 | 5 | 29·86 | SW | 4·7 | | 10·6 |
| 13 | 70·6 | 53·9 | 5 | 29·86 | SSW | 2·0 | ·10 | 9·9 |
| 14 | 71·9 | 53·6 | 5 | 29·80 | SSW | 2·8 | ·13 | 10·4 |
| 15 | 71·0 | 54·1 | 4 | 29·80 | SSW | 1·3 | ·28 | 6·2 |
| 16 | 71·1 | 54·8 | 3 | 29·78 | WSW | 4·0 | ·01 | 9·6 |
| 17 | 71·1 | 55·1 | 1 | 29·76 | SSW | 3·0 | · | 8·6 |
| 18 | 72·1 | 56·2 | 61 9 | 29·78 | SSW | 4·6 | ·25 | 7·0 |
| 19 | 72·4 | 53·3 | 7 | 29·82 | SW | 2·3 | ·01 | 11·2 |
| 20 | 73·6 | 50·8 | 5 | 29·82 | SW | 1·8 | | 10·7 |
| 21 | 71·9 | 53·1 | 3 | 29·80 | SW | 1·3 | | 7·3 |
| 22 | 77·5 | 54·6 | 1 | 29·65 | S | 3·1 | · | 8·0 |
| 23 | 71·7 | 55·9 | 60 2 | 29·68 | SSW | 7·0 | ·12 | 10·0 |
| 24 | 69·0 | 54·7 | 5 | 29·60 | SW | 10·1 | ·68 | 8·6 |
| 25 | 67·9 | 53·6 | 7 | 29·67 | SW | 3·0 | | 5·9 |
| 26 | 67·1 | 51·0 | 7 | 29·80 | S | 4·8 | ·30 | 4·6 |
| 27 | 64·2 | 50·2 | 6 | 29·85 | S | 7·8 | ·45 | 8·4 |
| 28 | 62·9 | 54·1 | 4 | 29·82 | SSW | 12·2 | ·16 | 1·4 |
| 29 | 66·0 | 52·2 | 2 | 29·87 | SW | 6·3 | ·01 | 1·7 |
| 30 | 66·1 | 52·1 | 1 | 29·87 | SW | 3·6 | ·07 | 1·1 |
| 31 | 68·0 | 52·6 | 59 2 | 29·79 | SW | 1·2 | · | 4·3 |
| Mn. | 69·6 | 54·3 | 61·6 | 29·76 | | 3·2mn | 4·36 | 189·1 |

## The Moon.

| Day of Month. | Rises Afternoon. | Sets Afternoon. | Rises Morning. | At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension. | Declination. | Horizontal Parallax. | Semi-diameter. | Age. | Conjunctions of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. 29m. A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. s. | ° ′ | ″ | ″ | d. | W. E. |
| 1 | 1 49 | 3 22 | 7 17 | 4 4 44.02 | 18 | 53.8 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 2 | morn. | 4 16 | 8 7 | 4 41 3.32 | 13 | 10.7 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 3 | 0 42 | 5 6 | 8 52 | 5 17 22.82 | 7 | 28.1 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 4 | 1 30 | 5 52 | 9 29 | 5 53 42.52 | 1 | 47.0 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 5 | 2 20 | 6 36 | 10 2 | 6 30 2.42 | 5 | 5.9 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 6 | 3 11 | 7 18 | 10 32 | 7 6 22.52 | 10 | 24.3 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 7 | 4 3 | 7 58 | 10 59 | 7 42 42.82 | 14 | 42.2 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 8 | 4 56 | 8 37 | 11 25 | 8 19 3.32 | 18 | 59.6 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 9 | 5 51 | 9 16 | 11 51 | 8 55 24.02 | 22 | 16.5 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 10 | 6 47 | 9 56 | morn. | 9 31 44.92 | 25 | 32.4 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 11 | 7 45 | 10 39 | 0 19 | 10 8 5.92 | 27 | 47.3 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 12 | 8 45 | 11 25 | 0 49 | 10 44 26.92 | 29 | 59.8 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 13 | 9 46 | 12 16 | 1 26 | 11 20 47.92 | 30 | 59.8 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 14 | 10 47 | 1 11 | 2 13 | 11 57 8.82 | 30 | 47.3 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 15 | 11 47 | 2 11 | 3 13 | 12 33 29.52 | 29 | 22.4 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 16 | aft. | 3 13 | 4 27 | 13 9 49.92 | 26 | 45.5 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 17 | 0 42 | 4 16 | 5 52 | 13 46 10.02 | 23 | 56.6 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 18 | 1 31 | 5 16 | 7 26 | 14 22 29.82 | 19 | 56.1 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 19 | 2 13 | 6 11 | 8 58 | 14 58 49.32 | 15 | 44.6 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 20 | 2 49 | 6 59 | 10 25 | 15 35 8.52 | 11 | 23.1 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 21 | 3 20 | 7 41 | 11 46 | 16 11 27.42 | 6 | 52.1 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 22 | 3 48 | 8 19 | aft. | 16 47 46.02 | 2 | 12.1 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 23 | 4 14 | 8 55 | 1 6 | 17 24 4.32 | 2 | 26.9 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 24 | 4 39 | 9 30 | 1 29 | 18 0 22.32 | 6 | 59.4 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 25 | 5 4 | 10 5 | 1 54 | 18 36 40.02 | 11 | 29.4 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 26 | 5 31 | 10 41 | 2 22 | 19 12 57.42 | 15 | 54.9 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 27 | 6 1 | 11 20 | 2 56 | 19 49 14.52 | 20 | 13.9 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 28 | 6 37 | 12 4 | 3 38 | 20 25 31.32 | 24 | 24.4 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 29 | 7 23 | 12 55 | 4 31 | 21 1 47.82 | 27 | 24.4 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 30 | 8 21 | 1 54 | 5 38 | 21 38 4.02 | 29 | 11.9 | 16 13 | 4 | |
| 31 | 9 32 | 3 2 | 6 57 | 22 14 19.92 | 29 | 45.9 | 16 13 | 4 | |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Noon.

| D. | ☿ Mercury | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 9 32 40 | 6 55 36 | 13 21 49 | 6 20 46 | 9 19 40 |
| 4 | 10 36 40 | 7 21 38 | 13 33 1 | 6 25 9 | 9 20 13 |
| 7 | 11 8 40 | 7 47 37 | 13 44 31 | 6 29 32 | 9 20 46 |
| 10 | 11 38 39 | 8 13 33 | 13 56 18 | 6 33 56 | 9 21 18 |
| 13 | 12 6 37 | 8 39 26 | 14 8 22 | 6 38 20 | 9 21 50 |
| 16 | 12 32 34 | 9 5 16 | 14 20 42 | 6 42 45 | 9 22 22 |
| 19 | 12 57 29 | 9 31 3 | 14 33 18 | 6 47 11 | 9 22 54 |
| 22 | 13 20 23 | 9 56 47 | 14 46 10 | 6 51 37 | 9 23 25 |
| 25 | 13 42 16 | 10 22 28 | 14 59 17 | 6 56 4 | 9 23 56 |
| 28 | 14 3 7 | 10 48 6 | 15 12 39 | 7 0 31 | 9 24 27 |
| 31 | 14 22 57 | 11 13 41 | 15 26 16 | 7 5 0 | 9 24 58 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets

| D. | ☿ Mercury | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
| 1 | 7 7 32.8 | 22 20 59.0 | 9 3 10.6 | 23 8 7.6 | 22 22 22.0 |
| 4 | 7 34 47.1 | 21 54 56.0 | 10 13 46.1 | 23 6 6.6 | 22 16 14.5 |
| 7 | 7 58 35.1 | 21 21 1.1 | 11 23 53.1 | 23 3 3.4 | 22 10 4.8 |
| 10 | 8 19 6.0 | 20 39 22.1 | 12 33 29.2 | 22 59 0.3 | 22 3 53.2 |
| 13 | 8 36 19.8 | 19 50 7.4 | 13 42 34.0 | 22 54 0.1 | 21 57 41.8 |
| 16 | 8 50 6.2 | 18 53 26.2 | 14 51 6.1 | 22 48 5.0 | 21 51 30.7 |
| 19 | 9 0 26.0 | 17 49 28.2 | 15 59 4.2 | 22 41 16.2 | 21 45 21.2 |
| 22 | 9 7 10.0 | 16 38 24.0 | 17 6 27.0 | 22 33 35.8 | 21 39 14.4 |
| 25 | 9 10 19.2 | 15 20 24.0 | 18 13 13.2 | 22 25 6.0 | 21 33 11.4 |
| 28 | 9 10 4.0 | 13 55 39.0 | 19 19 21.2 | 22 15 48.0 | 21 27 13.2 |
| 31 | 9 6 26.0 | 12 24 20.0 | 20 24 49.0 | 22 5 43.0 | 21 21 20.8 |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| | ☉ | ☽ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 8.7 | 58.9 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| 11 | 8.7 | 55.8 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| 21 | 8.6 | 53.7 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| | ☉ | ☽ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 15 45.2 | 15 49.4 | 3 7.0 | 5 9.3 | 3 2.1 | 2 5.4 |
| 11 | 15 49.4 | 15 49.4 | 4 8.5 | 5 5.7 | 3 0.2 | 2 5.7 |
| 21 | 15 53.1 | 15 49.4 | 5 5.0 | 5 2.2 | 2 58.3 | 2 6.0 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 29° 49′ 5″.

## Holidays, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*August 1.* Day breaks at 1h. 32m. morn. Civil twilight ends at 8h. 36m. aft. Night begins, 10h. 40m. aft. The length of the Day is 15h. 23m.

*Aug. 3.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 7h. 32m. aft. ☽ 0° 39′ N.

*Aug. 4.* Venus in conjunction with ☽, 11h. morn. ♀ 1° 29′ N.

*Aug. 5.* Mean time of Sun's semidiameter crossing the meridian, 12m. 6·1s.

*Aug. 5.* 8h. aft., Mercury at greatest elongation (27° 22′) East.

*Aug. 7.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 7h. 29m. morn. ♄ 3° 39′ N.

*Aug. 9.* Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 3h. 46m. morn. ☿ 3° 2′ N.

*Aug. 13.* Mars in conjunction with ☽, 2h. 20m. morn. ♂ 3° 42′ N.

*Aug. 18.* 4h. aft., Mercury at a stationary point.

*Aug. 19.* 2h. aft., Uranus in Opposition.

*Aug. 29.* Occultation of 37 Sagittarii, magnitude 6·0. See p. 8a.

*Aug. 30.* Mean time of Sun's semidiameter crossing the meridian, 12m. 4·9s.

*Aug. 22.* Uranus in conjunction with ☽, 3h. 54m. morn. ♅ 3° 47′ S.

*Aug. 22.* Occultation of κ Aquarii, magnitude 5·1. See p. 8a.

*Aug. 23.* Occultation of 26 Piscium, magnitude 5·7. See p. 8a.

*Aug. 24.* Occultation of 29 Piscium, magnitude 5·4. See p. 8a.

*Aug. 24.* Venus and Neptune in *conjunction*, 10h. 36m. aft. ♀ 0° 38′ N.

*Aug. 31.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 11h. morn. ♃ 2° 39′ N.

Meteors of the Perseid streams are expected during this month, the nights of most abundance are from the 10th to the 12th. See p. 8a.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49m., and the Afternoons 36m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m. Hercules, Ophiuchus, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Lyra, Aquila, Delphinus, Vulpecula, Serpens, Cygnus, Sagitta.

In Vulpecula, 3½° due north of γ Sagittæ, is the "Dumb-bell" Nebula, generally considered irresolvable, although under the

## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

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

| D. | MERCURY ☿ | | | VENUS ♀ | | | MARS ♂ | | | JUPITER ♃ | | | SATURN ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rises | Southe | Sets | Rises | Southe | Sets | Rises | Southe | Sets | Rises | Southe | Sets | Rises | Southe | Sets |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 6 | 7 14M | 1 48A | 8 22A | 2 0M | 10 53 | 6 18A | 11 14M | 4 19A | 9 43A | 1 12M | 9 26M | 5 40A | 4 53M | 0 24A | 7 54A |
| 13 | 7 29M | 1 37A | 7 45A | 2 15M | 10 18M | 6 20A | 11 11M | 4 17A | 9 23A | 0 51M | 9 4M | 5 18A | 4 33M | 0 0 | 7 29A |
| 20 | 7 35M | 1 13A | 7 20A | 2 31M | 10 26M | 6 13A | 11 9M | 4 6A | 9 3A | 0 30M | 8 43M | 4 55A | 4 13M | 11 36M | 7 3A |
| 27 | 7 28M | 0 53A | 6 47A | 2 51M | 10 34M | 6 13A | 11 7M | 3 56A | 8 44A | 0 8M | 8 22M | 4 32A | 3 46M | 11 12M | 6 36A |

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star, and sets soon after the Sun.

♀ VENUS continues to be a morning star, in the E.N.E. Near δ Geminorum on the 9th and 8th, with Jupiter not far away westward. Magnitude, −3·5.

♂ MARS is still above the horizon for a short time after sunset. East of Spica after the 3rd.

♃ JUPITER has moved from the constellation Taurus into Gemini during the summer and is coming again under observation as it rises soon after midnight in the N.E. Magnitude, −1·6.

♄ SATURN, in conjunction on the 11th, is not visible, morning or evening.

higher powers of Lord Rosse's telescope there seemed some trace of resolvability shown. It is situated in R.A. 19h. 58m. and Decl. 20° 39′ N., and gives a spectrum of bright lines.

There is a little bright globular cluster 4° due south of α Delphini, consisting of a mass of very small stars. ε Delphini is situated in R.A. 20h. 58m. 29s. and Decl. 11° 2′ N.—a tiny star, 5th magnitude, preceding it. This though a small is yet a bright cluster, and may be observed easily on the evenings immediately before and after the 5th of this month.

Uranus may be observed in this month. See p. 79. In Opposition on the 29th. Distance from Earth, 1,969,000,000 miles.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

| D. | R.A. H. | R.A. M. | R.A. S. | Decl. ° | Decl. ′ | Decl. ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 32 | 31·3 | 88 | 39 | 0 |
| 10 | 1 | 32 | 40·8 | 88 | 39 | 1 |
| 19 | 1 | 32 | 50·6 | 88 | 39 | 1 |
| 28 | 1 | 33 | 0·3 | 88 | 39 | 0 |

| Day of M. | Day of W. | Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 180° 0 sgd. 9h. A. | The Sun Rises | The Sun Sets | Days Sun | Days Moon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | | |
| 1 | S | 14th Sunday after Trinity *St Giles* | 5 43 | 6 47 | 244 | 122 |
| 2 | M | Omdurman, 1898 Sedan capitulated, 1870 | 5 44 | 6 44 | 245 | 120 |
| 3 | Tu | Dunbar, 1650 Oliver Cromwell died, 1658 | 5 46 | 6 42 | 246 | 119 |
| 4 | W | France declared a Republic, 1870 | 5 47 | 6 40 | 247 | 118 |
| 5 | Th | Malta capit. to the British, 1805 Marne, 1914 | 5 49 | 6 38 | 248 | 117 |
| 6 | F | *Mayflower* sailed from England, 1620 | 5 51 | 6 35 | 249 | 116 |
| 7 | S | *St Evurtius* Copenhagen surrendered, 1807 | 5 52 | 6 33 | 250 | 115 |
| 8 | S | 15th Sunday after Trinity *Nativity B V M* | 5 54 | 6 31 | 251 | 114 |
| 9 | M | Flodden, 1513 Adm Broke (*Shannon*) b 1776 | 5 56 | 6 29 | 252 | 113 |
| 10 | Tu | Pinkie, 1547 Empress of Austria assass 1898 | 5 57 | 6 26 | 253 | 112 |
| 11 | W | Aisne, I, 1914 Malplaquet, 1709 | 5 59 | 6 24 | 254 | 111 |
| 12 | Th | Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith born, 1852 | 6 0 | 6 22 | 255 | 110 |
| 13 | F | Capt of Quebec, death of Gen Wolfe, 1759 | 6 2 | 6 19 | 256 | 109 |
| 14 | S | *Holy Cross* General Sir W Robertson b 1859 | 6 3 | 6 17 | 257 | 108 |
| 15 | S | 16th Sunday after Trinity. | 6 5 | 6 15 | 258 | 107 |
| 16 | M | Right Hon Andrew Bonar Law born, 1858 | 6 7 | 6 13 | 259 | 106 |
| 17 | Tu | *St Lambert* Walter Savage Landor d. 1864 | 6 8 | 6 10 | 260 | 105 |
| 18 | W | Ember D Dr Maclagan, Arbp. of York, d 1910 | 6 10 | 6 8 | 261 | 104 |
| 19 | Th | Poictiers, 1356 Gen Waller, Parlin, d 1668 | 6 11 | 6 6 | 262 | 103 |
| 20 | F | Ember Day Alma, 1854 Delhi Day (1857) | 6 13 | 6 3 | 263 | 102 |
| 21 | S | St. Matthew. Ap, Evan, & Mar. Ember Day | 6 15 | 6 1 | 264 | 101 |
| 22 | S | 17th Sunday after Trinity Zutphen, 1586 | 6 16 | 5 59 | 265 | 100 |
| 23 | M | Assaye, 1803 Gen Hunter-Weston b 1864 | 6 18 | 5 56 | 266 | 99 |
| 24 | Tu | Henry H Milman, Dean of St. Paul's, d 1868 | 6 19 | 5 54 | 267 | 98 |
| 25 | W | Loos, '15 Champagne, '15 Lucknow Day (1857) | 6 21 | 5 52 | 268 | 97 |
| 26 | Th | *St Cyprian* King of Denmark born, 1870 | 6 23 | 5 50 | 269 | 96 |
| 27 | F | Bussaco, 1810 | 5 24 | 5 47 | 270 | 95 |
| 28 | S | Strasburg, 1870 F.-M. Viscount French b '52 | 5 26 | 5 45 | 271 | 94 |
| 29 | S | 18th Sun. a. Trin. St. Mich. & All A. Quarter D. | 5 27 | 5 43 | 272 | 93 |
| 30 | M | F.-M. Earl Roberts, VC, b 1832, d 14 Nov '14 | 5 29 | 5 40 | 273 | 92 |

PHASES OF THE MOON

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ● | New Moon | 3d. 10h. 44m. | Morning. |
| ☽ | First Quarter | 11 3 8 | Afternoon |
| ○ | Full Moon | 20 1 1 | Afternoon. |
| ☾ | Last Quarter | 27 4 39 | Morning. |

Apogee 8d. noon. 251,800.
Perigee 21d. 9h. m. 222,200.

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1917, on 12 days, total fall, 1·70 inches, *below* the average, 1841-90, by 0·53 inch.

See note on page 36.

MONTHLY NOTES.

*September* 1. Declarations as to misdescription or other error in County or Burgess Lists to be delivered to the Town Clerks and Clerks of the Peace.—Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

2. First day on which Revising Barristers may hold Revision Courts. 17. Edinburgh Autumn Holiday. *Jewish New Year (5679).*

24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

| Day of Month | Equation of Time to be Added to Apparent Time | Equation of Time to be Subtracted from Apparent Time | Apparent Right Ascension | Hourly Var. of R.A. | Apparent Declination | Hourly Var. of Decl. | Semi-diameter | Mean Time of the Sun's Entering ♎ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m. s. | m. s. | h. m. s. | s. | ° ′ | ″ | m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 0 9 | 0 7.8 | 10 38 38 | 9.68 | 8 29 18.3 | 54.3 | 15 58.7 | 13 28 27 |
| 2 | Subt. | 0 7.3 | 10 42 34 | 9.67 | 8 7 32 | 54.6 | 15 58.8 | 13 14 38 |
| 3 | 0 8.8 | 0 6.8 | 10 46 29 | 9.66 | 7 45 37 | 54.9 | 15 58.9 | 13 0 49 |
| 4 | 0 8.3 | 0 6.3 | 10 50 24 | 9.65 | 7 23 34 | 55.1 | 15 59.0 | 12 47 0 |
| 5 | 0 7.8 | 0 5.8 | 10 54 20 | 9.64 | 7 1 26 | 55.4 | 15 59.1 | 12 33 11 |
| 6 | 0 7.3 | 0 5.3 | 10 58 15 | 9.63 | 6 39 10 | 55.6 | 15 59.2 | 12 19 22 |
| 7 | 0 6.8 | 0 4.8 | 11 2 10 | 9.62 | 6 16 47 | 55.8 | 15 59.3 | 12 5 33 |
| 8 | 0 6.3 | 0 4.3 | 11 6 4 | 9.61 | 5 54 16 | 56.0 | 15 59.4 | 11 51 44 |
| 9 | 0 5.8 | 0 3.8 | 11 9 58 | 9.60 | 5 31 38 | 56.2 | 15 59.5 | 11 37 55 |
| 10 | 0 5.3 | 0 3.3 | 11 13 52 | 9.59 | 5 8 52 | 56.4 | 15 59.6 | 11 24 6 |
| 11 | 0 4.8 | 0 2.8 | 11 17 45 | 9.58 | 4 45 59 | 56.5 | 15 59.7 | 11 10 17 |
| 12 | 0 4.3 | 0 2.3 | 11 21 37 | 9.57 | 4 22 59 | 56.7 | 15 59.8 | 10 56 28 |
| 13 | 0 3.8 | 0 1.8 | 11 25 29 | 9.56 | 3 59 52 | 56.8 | 15 59.9 | 10 42 39 |
| 14 | 0 3.3 | 0 1.3 | 11 29 21 | 9.55 | 3 36 38 | 56.9 | 16 0.0 | 10 28 50 |
| 15 | 0 2.8 | 0 0.8 | 11 33 12 | 9.54 | 3 13 18 | 57.0 | 16 0.1 | 10 15 1 |
| 16 | 0 2.3 | 0 0.3 | 11 37 2 | 9.53 | 2 49 51 | 57.1 | 16 0.2 | 10 1 12 |
| 17 | 0 1.8 | Add | 11 40 52 | 9.52 | 2 26 18 | 57.2 | 16 0.3 | 9 47 23 |
| 18 | 0 1.3 | 0 0.2 | 11 44 41 | 9.51 | 2 2 39 | 57.3 | 16 0.4 | 9 33 34 |
| 19 | 0 0.8 | 0 0.7 | 11 48 30 | 9.50 | 1 38 54 | 57.4 | 16 0.5 | 9 19 45 |
| 20 | 0 0.3 | 0 1.2 | 11 52 18 | 9.49 | 1 15 4 | 57.5 | 16 0.6 | 9 5 56 |
| 21 | 0 1.2 | 0 1.7 | 11 56 5 | 9.48 | 0 51 9 | 57.6 | 16 0.7 | 8 52 7 |
| 22 | 0 1.7 | 0 2.2 | 11 59 52 | 9.47 | 0 27 10 | 57.7 | 16 0.8 | 8 38 18 |
| 23 | 0 2.2 | 0 2.7 | 12 3 38 | 9.46 | 0 3 7 | 57.8 | 16 0.9 | 8 24 29 |
| 24 | 0 2.7 | 0 3.2 | 12 7 24 | 9.45 | 0 20 59 | 57.9 | 16 1.0 | 8 10 40 |
| 25 | 0 3.2 | 0 3.7 | 12 11 9 | 9.44 | 0 44 2 | 58.0 | 16 1.1 | 7 56 51 |
| 26 | 0 3.7 | 0 4.2 | 12 14 54 | 9.43 | 1 7 6 | 58.1 | 16 1.2 | 7 43 2 |
| 27 | 0 4.2 | 0 4.7 | 12 18 38 | 9.42 | 1 30 11 | 58.2 | 16 1.3 | 7 29 13 |
| 28 | 0 4.7 | 0 5.2 | 12 22 22 | 9.41 | 1 53 17 | 58.3 | 16 1.4 | 7 15 24 |
| 29 | 0 5.2 | 0 5.7 | 12 26 5 | 9.40 | 2 16 23 | 58.4 | 16 1.5 | 7 1 35 |
| 30 | 0 5.7 | 0 6.2 | 12 29 48 | 9.39 | 2 39 28 | 58.5 | 16 1.6 | 6 47 46 |

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted 5. (Summer Time) (8.17)

1. (8.14)
2. (8.15)
3. (8.16)
4. (8.18)
5. (8.19)
6. (8.20)
7. (8.21)
8. A. (8.22)
9. (7 52)
10. (7.50)
11. (7 48)
12. (7.46)
13. (7 45)
14. (7.43)
15. S (7.41)
16. (7.39)
17. (7.36)
18. (7 34)
19. (7 32)
20. (7.30)
21. (7.27)
22. S. (7 25)
23. (7 23)
24. (7 21)
25. (7.18)
26. (7.16)
27. (7.14)
28. (7.12)
29. K. (7.10)
30. (7.08)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1917.

| Day | Temperature: Maximum | Minimum | Mean (Max. + Min. ÷ 2) | Rainfall: Mean. Inches. | Wind: Direction | Pressure, Ins. to 8ve's. | Rain Fall: Inch. | Sunshine: hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 63.9 | 50.6 | 57.3 | 29.542 | SW | 5.8 | .02 | 4.1 |
| 2 | 67.5 | 51.1 | 59.3 | 29.788 | W&W | 5.0 | .. | 11.0 |
| 3 | 70.8 | 47.4 | 59.1 | 30.028 | W&W | 0.6 | .. | 10.3 |
| 4 | 70.9 | 45.1 | 58.0 | 29.896 | S | 0.8 | .. | 10.7 |
| 5 | 70.8 | 44.9 | 57.9 | 29.673 | E | 1.6 | .07 | 6.7 |
| 6 | 70.8 | 47.0 | 58.9 | 29.720 | SW | 1.1 | .09 | 8.0 |
| 7 | 69.3 | 47.8 | 58.6 | 29.913 | N | 3.3 | .. | 1.1 |
| 8 | 73.0 | 50.1 | 61.6 | 29.934 | SSW | 1.0 | .. | 7.9 |
| 9 | 67.0 | 46.0 | 56.5 | 29.986 | SSW | 0.8 | .06 | .. |
| 10 | 67.9 | 51.1 | 59.5 | 30.067 | E | 1.3 | .. | 4.4 |
| 11 | 74.8 | 52.3 | 63.6 | 29.936 | V'ble | 1.0 | .25 | 6.0 |
| 12 | 64.0 | 50.0 | 57.0 | 30.013 | NNW | 2.9 | .. | 9.5 |
| 13 | 62.7 | 47.7 | 55.2 | 29.968 | SW | 4.3 | .05 | 0.5 |
| 14 | 70.5 | 51.7 | 61.1 | 29.869 | WSW | 2.7 | .. | 8.9 |
| 15 | 72.1 | 52.0 | 62.1 | 29.952 | W&W | 0.8 | .. | 8.9 |
| 16 | 70.3 | 52.9 | 61.6 | 29.772 | SSW | 1.1 | .. | 8.0 |
| 17 | 67.4 | 55.6 | 61.5 | 29.697 | SSW | 2.8 | .01 | 4.8 |
| 18 | 67.3 | 56.2 | 61.8 | 29.677 | SSW | 4.8 | .44 | .. |
| 19 | 64.9 | 52.6 | 58.8 | 29.708 | SW | 7.1 | .18 | .. |
| 20 | 68.0 | 52.1 | 60.1 | 29.898 | SW | 3.7 | .01 | 4.6 |
| 21 | 65.5 | 47.9 | 56.7 | 30.103 | SW | 3.0 | .. | 10.3 |
| 22 | 69.0 | 46.1 | 57.6 | 30.042 | SW | 3.2 | .. | 4.6 |
| 23 | 69.7 | 53.0 | 61.4 | 29.988 | SW | 0.8 | .. | 0.9 |
| 24 | 72.2 | 49.7 | 60.9 | 29.891 | SSW | 0.9 | .. | 9.3 |
| 25 | 72.1 | 49.1 | 60.6 | 29.871 | SSW | 1.1 | .. | 8.4 |
| 26 | 68.9 | 52.3 | 60.6 | 29.749 | SSW | 2.3 | .04 | 1.9 |
| 27 | 68.9 | 46.2 | 57.5 | 30.026 | W | 1.2 | .. | 9.2 |
| 28 | 68.4 | 43.2 | 55.8 | 30.119 | W&W | 1.8 | .. | 7.9 |
| 29 | 68.4 | 46.2 | 57.3 | 30.103 | E | 0.3 | .. | 8.9 |
| 30 | 69.0 | 42.2 | 55.6 | 30.180 | SW | 0.2 | .. | 9.8 |
| Mn. | 68.8 | 50.9 | 59.9 | 29.905 | | Sum | 1.70 | 196.4 |

## The Moon.

| Day of M. | Rise Morning | Set Afternoon | Set Morning | Rise Afternoon | At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension. | Declination. | Horizontal Parallax. | Semi-diameter | Age. | Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites at ch. 12m. A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | d. h. | W. E. |
| 1 | 0 39 | 4 42 | 8 58 | 17 | 7 36 11 | 18 39 48N | 56 | 4 15 | 18 25 | 4 ○1 |
| 2 | 1 30 | 5 41 | 9 41 | 18 | 8 28 7 | 15 26 8 | 55 | 4 14 | 19 26 | 4 ○2 3 |
| 3 | 2 22 | 6 39 | 10 25 | 19 | 9 17 22 | 11 15 16 | 55 | 7 13 | 3 27 | 1 ○1 2 |
| 4 | 3 15 | 7 36 | 11 10 | 20 | 10 3 40 | 6 50 1 | 54 | 4 14 | 4 28 | 1 ○1 4 |
| 5 | 4 8 | 8 32 | afn. | 21 | 10 46 | 2 27 32S | 54 | 4 14 | 5 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 6 | 5 2 | 9 27 | 11 38 | 22 | 11 26 | 1 58 | 54 | 4 14 | 6 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 7 | 5 56 | 10 21 | 12 18 | 23 | 12 4 | 6 39 | 54 | 4 14 | 7 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 8 | 6 48 | 11 15 | 12 58 | 24 | 12 42 | 11 18 | 54 | 4 14 | 8 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 9 | 7 40 | 12 8 | 13 39 | 25 | 13 21 | 15 48 | 54 | 4 14 | 9 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 10 | 8 31 | 1 0 | 14 22 | 26 | 14 2 | 19 58 | 54 | 4 14 | 10 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 11 | 9 21 | 1 52 | 15 8 | 27 | 14 46 | 23 41 | 54 | 4 14 | 11 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 12 | 10 11 | 2 44 | 15 57 | 28 | 15 34 | 26 51 | 54 | 4 14 | 12 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 13 | 11 2 | 3 37 | 16 50 | 29 | 16 28 | 28 59 | 54 | 4 14 | 13 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 14 | 11 56 | 4 32 | 17 47 | 30 | 17 27 | 29 49 | 54 | 4 14 | 14 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 15 | 12 52 | 5 29 | 18 47 | 31 | 18 29 | 29 17 | 54 | 4 14 | 15 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 16 | 13 52 | 6 28 | 19 50 | 32 | 19 32 | 27 25 | 54 | 4 14 | 16 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 17 | 14 54 | 7 28 | 20 54 | 33 | 20 34 | 24 16 | 54 | 4 14 | 17 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 18 | 15 56 | 8 28 | 21 57 | 34 | 21 34 | 19 54 | 54 | 4 14 | 18 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 19 | 16 56 | 9 26 | 22 57 | 35 | 22 31 | 15 22 | 54 | 4 14 | 19 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 20 | 17 52 | 10 21 | 23 53 | 36 | 23 24 | 10 43 | 54 | 4 14 | 20 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 21 | 18 44 | 11 12 | 0 45 | 37 | 0 14 | 5 59 | 54 | 4 14 | 21 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 22 | 19 32 | 11 58 | 1 32 | 38 | 1 1 | 1 14 | 54 | 4 14 | 22 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 23 | 20 16 | afn. | 2 15 | 39 | 1 46 | 3 27N | 54 | 4 14 | 23 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 24 | 20 58 | 0 39 | 2 56 | 40 | 2 29 | 7 58 | 54 | 4 14 | 24 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 25 | 21 38 | 1 19 | 3 36 | 41 | 3 11 | 12 25 | 54 | 4 14 | 25 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 26 | 22 18 | 1 59 | 4 16 | 42 | 3 53 | 16 43 | 54 | 4 14 | 26 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 27 | 22 58 | 2 39 | 4 57 | 43 | 4 36 | 20 46 | 54 | 4 14 | 27 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 28 | 23 40 | 3 21 | 5 40 | 44 | 5 21 | 24 29 | 54 | 4 14 | 28 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 29 | 0 25 | 4 6 | 6 27 | 45 | 6 10 | 27 46 | 54 | 4 14 | 29 29 | 1 ○2 4 |
| 30 | 1 15 | 4 57 | 7 20 | 46 | 7 4 | 30 31 | 54 | 4 14 | 0 29 | 1 ○2 4 |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Noon

| D | ☿ Mercury | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 10 37 20 | 9 27 53 | 14 23 35 | 6 44 56 | 9 24 47 |
| 2 | 10 50 6 | 9 58 9 | 14 42 39 | 6 46 10 | 9 25 12 |
| 3 | 11 2 1 | 10 28 5 | 15 0 0 | 6 47 24 | 9 25 34 |
| 4 | 11 13 25 | 10 57 42 | 15 13 44 | 6 48 37 | 9 25 54 |
| 5 | 11 24 18 | 11 26 59 | 15 24 47 | 6 49 50 | 9 26 11 |
| 6 | 11 34 40 | 11 55 56 | 15 32 58 | 6 51 3 | 9 26 26 |
| 7 | 11 44 31 | 12 24 34 | 15 38 16 | 6 52 16 | 9 26 39 |
| 8 | 11 53 52 | 12 52 53 | 15 40 41 | 6 53 28 | 9 26 50 |
| 9 | 12 2 43 | 13 20 53 | 15 40 13 | 6 54 40 | 9 26 58 |
| 10 | 12 11 4 | 13 48 34 | 15 36 52 | 6 55 52 | 9 27 4 |
| 11 | 12 18 56 | 14 15 57 | 15 30 39 | 6 57 3 | 9 27 8 |
| 12 | 12 26 19 | 14 43 2 | 15 21 34 | 6 58 13 | 9 27 10 |
| 13 | 12 33 13 | 15 9 49 | 15 9 38 | 6 59 23 | 9 27 10 |
| 14 | 12 39 39 | 15 36 18 | 14 54 52 | 7 0 32 | 9 27 8 |
| 15 | 12 45 37 | 16 2 30 | 14 37 17 | 7 1 40 | 9 27 4 |
| 16 | 12 51 8 | 16 28 25 | 14 16 54 | 7 2 47 | 9 26 58 |
| 17 | 12 56 11 | 16 54 4 | 13 53 44 | 7 3 53 | 9 26 50 |
| 18 | 13 0 48 | 17 19 27 | 13 27 49 | 7 4 58 | 9 26 40 |
| 19 | 13 4 58 | 17 44 34 | 12 59 11 | 7 6 2 | 9 26 28 |
| 20 | 13 8 42 | 18 9 26 | 12 27 52 | 7 7 5 | 9 26 14 |
| 21 | 13 12 0 | 18 34 3 | 11 53 54 | 7 8 7 | 9 25 58 |
| 22 | 13 14 52 | 18 58 25 | 11 17 20 | 7 9 8 | 9 25 40 |
| 23 | 13 17 19 | 19 22 33 | 10 38 12 | 7 10 8 | 9 25 20 |
| 24 | 13 19 21 | 19 46 28 | 9 56 34 | 7 11 7 | 9 24 58 |
| 25 | 13 20 58 | 20 10 11 | 9 12 29 | 7 12 5 | 9 24 34 |
| 26 | 13 22 11 | 20 33 42 | 8 26 1 | 7 13 2 | 9 24 8 |
| 27 | 13 23 1 | 20 57 3 | 7 37 14 | 7 13 58 | 9 23 40 |
| 28 | 13 23 29 | 21 20 14 | 6 46 12 | 7 14 53 | 9 23 10 |
| 29 | 13 23 36 | 21 43 16 | 5 52 59 | 7 15 47 | 9 22 38 |
| 30 | 13 23 23 | 22 6 10 | 4 57 39 | 7 16 40 | 9 22 4 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ Mercury | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
| 1 | 8 28 40S | 15 51 47S | 18 54 13N | 20 31 29S | 15 26 43S |
| 2 | 8 3 49 | 14 0 54 | 18 37 36 | 20 46 9 | 15 15 26 |
| 3 | 7 40 28 | 12 9 0 | 18 17 38 | 21 0 44 | 15 4 20 |
| 4 | 7 17 36 | 10 16 5 | 17 54 20 | 21 15 11 | 14 53 28 |
| 5 | 6 55 15 | 8 22 10 | 17 27 44 | 21 29 27 | 14 42 51 |
| 6 | 6 33 26 | 6 27 16 | 16 57 50 | 21 43 32 | 14 32 28 |
| 7 | 6 12 9 | 4 31 24 | 16 24 40 | 21 57 25 | 14 22 22 |
| 8 | 5 51 26 | 2 34 35 | 15 48 16 | 22 11 6 | 14 12 32 |
| 9 | 5 31 17 | 0 36 50 | 15 8 39 | 22 24 34 | 14 3 0 |
| 10 | 5 11 43 | 0 38 9S | 14 25 51 | 22 37 48 | 13 53 47 |
| 11 | 4 52 45 | 2 37 29 | 13 39 54 | 22 50 48 | 13 44 54 |
| 12 | 4 34 24 | 4 35 47 | 12 50 50 | 23 3 34 | 13 36 22 |
| 13 | 4 16 42 | 6 33 2 | 11 58 41 | 23 16 5 | 13 28 12 |
| 14 | 3 59 40 | 8 29 11 | 11 3 29 | 23 28 20 | 13 20 26 |
| 15 | 3 43 19 | 10 24 13 | 10 5 16 | 23 40 19 | 13 13 5 |
| 16 | 3 27 41 | 12 18 6 | 9 4 4 | 23 52 1 | 13 6 11 |
| 17 | 3 12 47 | 14 10 48 | 7 59 55 | 24 3 25 | 12 59 45 |
| 18 | 2 58 38 | 16 2 18 | 6 52 58 | 24 14 31 | 12 53 49 |
| 19 | 2 45 15 | 17 52 34 | 5 43 15 | 24 25 17 | 12 48 24 |
| 20 | 2 32 40 | 19 41 34 | 4 30 49 | 24 35 43 | 12 43 32 |
| 21 | 2 20 55 | 21 29 16 | 3 15 44 | 24 45 48 | 12 39 13 |
| 22 | 2 10 1 | 23 15 39 | 1 58 4 | 24 55 31 | 12 35 29 |
| 23 | 1 59 59 | 0 40 41S | 0 37 52 | 25 4 51 | 12 32 21 |
| 24 | 1 50 51 | 2 24 20 | 0 44 46S | 25 13 47 | 12 29 51 |
| 25 | 1 42 38 | 4 6 34 | 2 8 57 | 25 22 19 | 12 28 0 |
| 26 | 1 35 21 | 5 47 21 | 3 34 54 | 25 30 26 | 12 26 49 |
| 27 | 1 29 1 | 7 26 39 | 5 2 32 | 25 38 8 | 12 26 19 |
| 28 | 1 23 39 | 9 4 26 | 6 31 46 | 25 45 24 | 12 26 30 |
| 29 | 1 19 15 | 10 40 39 | 8 2 32 | 25 52 13 | 12 27 23 |
| 30 | 1 15 51 | 12 15 16 | 9 34 45 | 25 58 34 | 12 28 58 |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 8 7 | 22 3 | 5 6 | 5 2 | 1 0 | 0 9 |
| 11 | 8 6 | 22 0 | 5 5 | 5 1 | 1 0 | 0 9 |
| 21 | 8 6 | 21 7 | 5 4 | 4 9 | 1 0 | 0 9 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 15 45 | 5 0 | 8 3 | 2 8 | 18 4 | 7 6 |
| 11 | 15 46 | 7 9 | 8 1 | 2 7 | 18 9 | 7 7 |
| 21 | 15 47 | 7 9 | 8 1 | 2 7 | 18 7 | 7 7 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 258° 8′ 5″.

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*September 1.* Day breaks at 3h. 7m. morn. Civil twilight ends at 7h. 44m. e/t. Night begins, 8h. 42m. e/t. The length of the Day is 13h. 35m.

*Sept. 2.* 1h. morn., Mercury at inferior conjunction.

*Sept. 3.* Venus in conjunction with ☽, 6h. eve. e/t. ♀ 5° 36′ N

*Sept. 5.* Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 9h. eve. e/t. ♄ 3° 48′ N

*Sept. 9.* Venus and Saturn in conjunction, 3h. 42m. morn. ♀ ☌ ♄ 8.

*Sept. 9.* Mean time of Sun's semidiameter crossing the meridian, 12m. 4 se.

*Sept. 12.* 3h. e/t., Mercury at a stationary point.

*Sept. 12.* Mars in conjunction with ☽, 8h. 45m. e/t. ♂ 1° 48′ N

*Sept. 13.* Occultation of 31 Ophiuchi, magnitude 4·2. See p. 8a.

*Sept. 15.* Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 9h. 33m. morn. ☿ ☌ ♀ 8′ S.

*Sept. 18.* 3h. morn., Mercury at greatest elongation (27° 32′) West.

*Sept. 20.* 3h. morn., Mercury at perihelion.

*Sept. 22.* Sun enters the sign Libra, 8h. 46m. e/t. (Autumn Equinox).

*Sept. 24.* Morn., Occultation of 8 Arietis, magnitude 4·5. See p. 8a.

*Sept. 25.* 6h. 48m. morn., Mercury and Venus in conjunction. ☿ ☌ ♀ 20′ N

*Sept. 25.* Occultation of 31 Tauri, magnitude 5·6, and of 32 Tauri, magnitude 5·2. See p. 8a.

*Sept. 26.* Occultation of 2 Tauri, magnitude 5·2. See p. 8a.

*Sept. 28.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 0h. 14m. morn. ♃ ☌ ☽ N

In this month the Mornings decrease 46m., and the Afternoons 1h. 7m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m. Lyra, Aquila, Delphinus, Capricornus, Cygnus, Pisces Australis, Pegasus, Aquarius, Andromeda. The variable, star Mira (o) Ceti is nearing its maximum and may be observed.

The orbital motion of the Moon causes her to move among the stars rather rapidly from West to East, and she comes to the meridian of any place, or is due South, about 50 minutes later night by night. For this reason she would rise later night by night by this actual amount, but the time of rising in latitudes distant from the equator is affected by her distance north or south of the celestial equator. There is a certain period in each month or lunation when the Moon is moving northwards rather rapidly, and this quantity

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

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

| D. | Mercury ☿ Rises | Mercury ☿ Southes | Mercury ☿ Sets | Venus ♀ Rises | Venus ♀ Southes | Venus ♀ Sets | Mars ♂ Rises | Mars ♂ Southes | Mars ♂ Sets | Jupiter ♃ Rises | Jupiter ♃ Southes | Jupiter ♃ Sets | Saturn ♄ Rises | Saturn ♄ Southes | Saturn ♄ Sets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 2 | 5 26M | 11 44M | 6 13A | 3 12M | 10 41M | 6 8A | 11 6M | 3 46A | 8 25A | 11 43A | 7 58M | 4 12A | 3 23M | 10 48M | 6 12A |
| 10 | 4 27M | 11 4M | 5 53A | 3 32M | 10 47M | 6 50A | 11 6M | 3 37A | 8 8A | 11 32A | 7 35M | 3 46A | 3 1M | 10 23M | 5 46A |
| 17 | 3 56M | 10 49M | 5 43A | 3 55M | 10 58M | 7 40A | 11 5M | 3 28A | 7 50A | 11 22A | 7 12M | 3 23A | 2 38M | 9 59M | 5 20A |
| 24 | 4 13M | 10 56M | 5 38A | 4 17M | 10 58M | 8 27A | 11 5M | 3 20A | 7 32A | 11 12A | 6 48M | 2 59A | 2 15M | 9 35M | 4 54A |

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, above the horizon in the late dawn only

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising E.N.E., and afterwards E. by N A degree north of Regulus on the 10th Magnitude, −3·7 to −3·4.

♂ MARS remains above the horizon in the evening twilight.

♃ JUPITER rises before midnight N.E. by E. At this coming apparition it will form a conspicuous configuration with the stars Castor and Pollux. Magnitude, −1·7

♄ SATURN is a morning star in the latter half of the month, rising more than an hour before daybreak. Magnitude, +0·7

considerably the 50 minutes' retardation in the time of rising above mentioned, and she will rise nearly at the same time for several nights in succession. This happens in every lunation, and in general passes unnoticed but in the September lunation it happens when the Moon is full, and then the Moon, full or nearly so, rises about sunset on two or three consecutive nights. This phenomenon is known as the Harvest Moon. The precise dates vary in different years according to the position of the Nodes of the Moon's orbit, and the circumstances of two Full Moons may be not unlike, but the term is always applied to the Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox. See note, p. 89

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

| D. | R.A. H. | R.A. M. | R.A. S. | Decl. N. ° | Decl. N. ′ | Decl. N. ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 30 | 17 | 88 | 30 | 9 |
| 10 | 1 | 30 | 8·4 | 88 | 30 | 20 |
| 19 | 1 | 30 | 14·1 | 88 | 30 | 15 |
| 28 | 1 | 30 | 19·4 | 88 | 30 | 8 |

| Day of M | Week | W. | Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 1st ♈ 14d. 6h. N. | The Sun Rises. | The Sun Sets. | Days of the Year | Days Left in Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | h. m. | h. m. | | |
| 1 | | Tu | *St. Remigius.* London Univ opened, 1828 | 6 1 | 5 38 | 274 | 92 |
| 2 | | W | Stoppage of City of Glasgow Bank, 1878 | 6 2 | 5 36 | 275 | 90 |
| 3 | | Th | John Lyon, founder of Harrow, died, 1592 | 6 4 | 5 34 | 276 | 89 |
| 4 | | F | Guizot, French statesman & historian, b 1787 | 6 6 | 5 31 | 277 | 88 |
| 5 | | S | Sir Frederick Macmillan, publisher, b 1851 | 6 7 | 5 29 | 278 | 87 |
| 6 | | S | *19th Sunday after Trinity* *St Faith* | 6 9 | 5 27 | 279 | 86 |
| 7 | | M | Lepanto, 1571 Prof. Skeat, philolog, d. 1912 | 6 11 | 5 25 | 280 | 85 |
| 8 | | Tu | Henry Fielding d. 1754, b 22 April, 1707 | 6 12 | 5 22 | 281 | 84 |
| 9 | | W | *St Denis* Pres Kruger's Ultimatum, 1899 | 6 14 | 5 20 | 282 | 83 |
| 10 | | Th | Panama Canal completed, 1913 | 6 16 | 5 18 | 283 | 82 |
| 11 | | F | Camperdown, 1797 Order of Bath instit. 1399 | 6 17 | 5 16 | 284 | 81 |
| 12 | | S | Mich. Law Sits beg Old Michaelmas Day | 6 19 | 5 13 | 285 | 80 |
| 13 | | S | *20th Sun. aft Trin.* *Tr Edward the Confessor* | 6 21 | 5 11 | 286 | 79 |
| 14 | | M | Hastings, 1066 Jena, 1806 Auerstadt, 1806 | 6 22 | 5 9 | 287 | 78 |
| 15 | | Tu | The Gregorian Calendar introduced, 1582 | 6 24 | 5 7 | 288 | 77 |
| 16 | | W | Rt. Hon Austen Chamberlain, MP, b. 1863 | 6 26 | 5 5 | 289 | 76 |
| 17 | | Th | Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, 1777 | 6 28 | 5 3 | 290 | 75 |
| 18 | | F | *St. Luke, Evang.* Last English Lottery, 1826 | 6 29 | 5 1 | 291 | 74 |
| 19 | | S | Leipzig, 1813 Yorktown capitulated, 1781 | 6 31 | 4 58 | 292 | 73 |
| 20 | | S | 21st Sunday after Trinity Navarino, 1827 | 6 33 | 4 56 | 293 | 72 |
| 21 | | M | Trafalgar Day, death of Lord Nelson, 1805 | 6 34 | 4 54 | 294 | 71 |
| 22 | | Tu | Madame Sarah Bernhardt born, 1845 | 6 36 | 4 52 | 295 | 70 |
| 23 | | W | Edgehill, 1642 Visct. St Aldwyn born, 1837 | 6 38 | 4 50 | 296 | 69 |
| 24 | | Th | Joseph Lancaster, educationist, died, 1838 | 6 40 | 4 48 | 297 | 68 |
| 25 | | F | *St Crispin* Agincourt, 1415 Balaclava, 1854 | 6 41 | 4 46 | 298 | 67 |
| 26 | | S | William Hogarth d. 1764, b 10 Nov 1697. | 6 43 | 4 44 | 299 | 66 |
| 27 | | S | 22nd Sunday after Trinity Metz, 1870 | 6 45 | 4 42 | 300 | 65 |
| 28 | | M | *St. Simon and St. Jude.* Roosevelt b 1858 | 6 47 | 4 40 | 301 | 64 |
| 29 | | Tu | Rt. Hon John Hodge born, 1855 | 6 49 | 4 38 | 302 | 63 |
| 30 | | W | Admiral Lord Dundonald died, 1860. | 6 50 | 4 37 | 303 | 62 |
| 31 | | Th | Ypres, I., 1914 Hallowmas Eve | 6 52 | 4 35 | 304 | 61 |

### PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | d. | h. | m. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ● | New Moon | 5 | 3 | 0 | Morning. |
| ☽ | First Quarter | 13 | 5 | 0 | Morning. |
| ○ | Full Moon | 19 | 9 | 25 | Afternoon. |
| ☾ | Last Quarter | 26 | 5 | 25 | Afternoon. |
| | Apogee | 5 | d. h. A. 23 | 0, | 700. |
| | Perigee | 19 | d. h. A. 22 | 4, | 300. |

### RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1917,

on 23 days; total fall, 4·73 inches, *below the Average*, 1841–90, by 0·08 inch.

### MONTHLY NOTES.

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

5. Dividends due.
9. Various Licences expire.
10. Fire Insurances must be paid.
14. Quarter Sessions begin.
25. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

## The Sun (Mean Noon.)

| Day of Month | Equation of Time: Add to Apparent Time | Equation of Time: Subtract from Apparent Time | Apparent Right Ascension | Semi-diameter | Apparent Declination | Semi-diameter | Sidereal Time | Mean Time of Sidereal 0h |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ′ ″ | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 10 7 | 0 8 | 12 27 32 | 9 08 | 8 58 30 S | 8 3 | 12 37 36 | 11 30 39 |
| 2 | 10 26 | 0 39 | 12 31 9 | 9 08 | 3 21 49 | 8 3 | 12 41 35 | 11 26 34 |
| 3 | 10 45 | 0 58 | 12 34 47 | 9 08 | 3 45 6 | 8 3 | 12 45 31 | 11 22 28 |
| 4 | 11 3 | 0 77 | 12 38 25 | 9 09 | 4 8 19 | 8 3 | 12 49 28 | 11 18 23 |
| 5 | 11 22 | 0 75 | 12 42 3 | 9 10 | 4 31 30 | 8 3 | 12 53 24 | 11 14 17 |
| 6 | 11 39 | 0 74 | 12 45 42 | 9 11 | 4 54 37 | 8 3 | 12 57 21 | 11 10 11 |
| 7 | 11 57 | 0 72 | 12 49 21 | 9 12 | 5 17 41 | 8 3 | 13 1 17 | 11 6 5 |
| 8 | 12 14 | 0 70 | 12 53 0 | 9 13 | 5 40 40 | 8 3 | 13 5 14 | 11 1 59 |
| 9 | 12 30 | 0 69 | 12 56 40 | 9 13 | 6 3 36 | 8 3 | 13 9 10 | 10 57 53 |
| 10 | 12 47 | 0 67 | 13 0 20 | 9 14 | 6 26 28 | 8 3 | 13 13 7 | 10 53 47 |
| 11 | 13 2 | 0 66 | 13 4 1 | 9 15 | 6 49 15 | 8 3 | 13 17 3 | 10 49 41 |
| 12 | 13 18 | 0 65 | 13 7 42 | 9 16 | 7 11 58 | 8 3 | 13 21 0 | 10 45 35 |
| 13 | 13 33 | 0 64 | 13 11 24 | 9 16 | 7 34 34 | 8 3 | 13 24 57 | 10 41 29 |
| 14 | 13 47 | 0 63 | 13 15 6 | 9 17 | 7 56 56 | 8 3 | 13 28 53 | 10 37 23 |
| 15 | 14 1 | 0 62 | 13 18 49 | 9 18 | 8 19 12 | 8 3 | 13 32 50 | 10 33 18 |
| 16 | 14 14 | 0 61 | 13 22 32 | 9 18 | 8 41 23 | 8 3 | 13 36 46 | 10 29 12 |
| 17 | 14 27 | 0 59 | 13 26 16 | 9 19 | 9 3 28 | 8 3 | 13 40 43 | 10 25 6 |
| 18 | 14 39 | 0 59 | 13 30 0 | 9 20 | 9 25 26 | 8 3 | 13 44 39 | 10 21 0 |
| 19 | 14 51 | 0 57 | 13 33 45 | 9 21 | 9 47 20 | 8 3 | 13 48 36 | 10 16 54 |
| 20 | 15 2 | 0 56 | 13 37 31 | 9 21 | 10 9 1 | 8 3 | 13 52 32 | 10 12 48 |
| 21 | 15 13 | 0 52 | 13 41 17 | 9 22 | 10 30 34 | 8 3 | 13 56 29 | 10 8 42 |
| 22 | 15 23 | 0 50 | 13 45 4 | 9 23 | 10 51 57 | 8 3 | 14 0 25 | 10 4 36 |
| 23 | 15 31 | 0 46 | 13 48 51 | 9 24 | 11 13 11 | 8 3 | 14 4 22 | 10 0 30 |
| 24 | 15 39 | 0 43 | 13 52 39 | 9 25 | 11 34 15 | 8 3 | 14 8 19 | 9 56 24 |
| 25 | 15 47 | 0 39 | 13 56 28 | 9 25 | 11 55 8 | 8 3 | 14 12 15 | 9 52 18 |
| 26 | 15 54 | 0 37 | 14 0 18 | 9 26 | 12 15 50 | 8 3 | 14 16 12 | 9 48 13 |
| 27 | 16 0 | 0 34 | 14 4 9 | 9 26 | 12 36 21 | 8 3 | 14 20 8 | 9 44 7 |
| 28 | 16 5 | 0 31 | 14 8 0 | 9 26 | 12 56 41 | 8 3 | 14 24 5 | 9 40 1 |
| 29 | 16 10 | 0 28 | 14 11 52 | 9 26 | 13 16 49 | 8 3 | 14 28 1 | 9 35 55 |
| 30 | 16 14 | 0 24 | 14 15 44 | 9 27 | 13 36 44 | 8 3 | 14 31 58 | 9 31 49 |
| 31 | 16 17 | 0 21 | 14 19 36 | 9 27 | 13 56 26 S | 8 3 | 14 35 55 | 9 27 43 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1917.

| Day of Month | Temperature: Maximum | Temperature: Minimum | Temperature: Mean | Temperature: Diff. | Barom. Mean. | Wind. (Prevailing Dir. by Vane.) Direction. | Wind. Pressure. | Rain-fall. | Sunshine hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | ° | | Inches. | | lbs. | Inch. | |
| 1 | 69·9 | 49·1 | 54·1 | | 29·596 | SE | 0·3 | – | 7·8 |
| 2 | 73·0 | 43·9 | 53·7 | | 29·724 | SSW | 0·9 | – | 7·8 |
| 3 | 67·7 | 53·2 | 3 | | 29·651 | SW | 10·0 | | 3·2 |
| 4 | 60·8 | 47·8 | 0 | | 29·342 | WNW | 12·1 | ·27 | |
| 5 | 54·1 | 41·3 | 48·0 | | 29·601 | W | 2·7 | | 6·4 |
| 6 | 59·3 | 35·6 | 5 | | 29·754 | W | 3·7 | ·13 | 8·4 |
| 7 | 59·5 | 39·4 | 3 | | 29·709 | SW | 10·6 | ·24 | 1·2 |
| 8 | 57·4 | 44·6 | 0 | | 29·318 | SW | 11·8 | ·14 | 0·6 |
| 9 | 54·9 | 41·2 | 52·6 | | 29·290 | SW | 13·2 | ·01 | 2·8 |
| 10 | 51·7 | 35·6 | 3 | | 29·332 | W | 2·3 | | 4·7 |
| 11 | 52·1 | 38·2 | 50·9 | | 29·688 | NW | 2·2 | ·05 | 6·6 |
| 12 | 53·1 | 41·9 | 6 | | 28·972 | SW | 5·0 | ·33 | 0·2 |
| 13 | 50·2 | 39·5 | 3 | | 28·944 | W | 4·0 | ·10 | 2·4 |
| 14 | 52·9 | 37·7 | 1 | | 29·550 | W | 0·3 | | 5·7 |
| 15 | 50·5 | 33·0 | 49·2 | | 29·809 | NW | 0·6 | … | 6·8 |
| 16 | 53·6 | 40·8 | 8 | | 29·763 | SW | 6·1 | ·12 | 0·7 |
| 17 | 52·2 | 44·2 | 6 | | 29·623 | SSW | 4·0 | ·18 | 0·2 |
| 18 | 51·3 | 36·2 | 3 | | 29·757 | WSW | 2·0 | ·04 | 5·7 |
| 19 | 52·7 | 36·7 | 1 | | 30·007 | W | 1·3 | | 4·8 |
| 20 | 55·8 | 33·1 | 48·8 | | 30·150 | S | 1·1 | | 8·1 |
| 21 | 58·2 | 39·1 | 6 | | 30·123 | SSW | 2·6 | | 7·9 |
| 22 | 59·8 | 48·2 | 3 | | 29·975 | SW | 4·0 | ·01 | 6·3 |
| 23 | 59·3 | 37·3 | 2 | | 29·851 | W | 3·6 | ·07 | 8·7 |
| 24 | 54·0 | 34·8 | 47·9 | | 29·573 | SW | 9·2 | ·28 | 2·6 |
| 25 | 54·9 | 41·9 | 7 | | 29·477 | WSW | 12·8 | – | 0·2 |
| 26 | 52·7 | 37·4 | 6 | | 29·473 | SW | 5·1 | | 1·7 |
| 27 | 49·9 | 32·8 | 5 | | 29·444 | SW | 2·6 | – | 5·8 |
| 28 | 45·3 | 28·7 | 4 | | 29·572 | SW | 0·5 | | 3·0 |
| 29 | 48·6 | 31·4 | 3 | | 29·690 | SW | 3·0 | | 4·4 |
| 30 | 53·9 | 43·1 | 2 | | 29·499 | SSW | 9·4 | ·22 | 2·3 |
| 31 | 56·2 | 39·8 | 1 | | 29·750 | SSW | 0·5 | | 5·0 |
| Mn | 54·4 | 39·3 | 50·0 | | 29·609 | | Sum 2·73 | | 130·0 |

## MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5.18)
2. (5.6)
3. (5.4)
4. (5.2)
5. (5.59)
6. 5. (5.57)
7. (5.55)
8. (5.53)
9. (5.50)
10. (5.48)
11. (5.46)
12. (5.43)
13. 5. (5.41)
14. (5.39)
15. (5.37)
16. (5.35)
17. (5.33)
18. (5.31)
19. (5.28)
20. 5. (5.26)
21. (5.24)
22. (5.22)
23. (5.20)
24. (5.18)
25. 5. (5.16)
26. (5.14)
27. 5. (5.12)
28. (5.10)
29. (5.8)
30. (5.7)
31. (5.5)

## THE MOON.

| Day of M. | Rises Morning. | Sets Afternoon. | Rises Morning. | At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension. | Declination. | Horizontal Parallax. | Semi-diameter. | Age. | Conjunctions of Jupiter's Satellites with the Moon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. s. | ° ′ | ″ | ″ | D. H. | d. h. appx. A.M. |
| 1 | 8 12 | 3 55 | 9 10 | 9 56 29 | 7 49 | 43 54 | 14 44 | 25 16 | 1 |
| 2 | 8 58 | 4 13 | 9 56 | 10 37 26 | 3 17 | 58 54 | 14 51 | 26 17 | 1 |
| 3 | 9 44 | 4 30 | 10 34 | 11 21 34 | 1 18 | 54 54 | 14 57 | 27 18 | 1 |
| 4 | 10 34 | 4 48 | 11 15 | 12 8 56 | 5 36 | 49 53 | 15 4 | 28 19 | 1 |
| 5 | 11 27 | 5 7 | 11 57 | 12 59 10 | 10 6 | 44 53 | 15 12 | 29 20 | 1 |
| 6 | 12 23 | 5 26 | aft. | 13 53 30 | 14 0 | 39 53 | 15 19 | 0 21 | 1 |
| 7 | 1 21 | 5 46 | 12 40 | 14 51 36 | 16 58 | 34 53 | 15 26 | 1 22 | 1 |
| 8 | 2 21 | 6 5 | 1 24 | 15 52 30 | 18 58 | 30 54 | 15 32 | 2 23 | 1 |
| 9 | 3 22 | 6 24 | 2 11 | 16 54 0 | 20 0 | 27 55 | 15 36 | 3 24 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 23 | 6 42 | 3 0 | 17 54 54 | 19 58 | 26 56 | 15 37 | 4 25 | 1 |
| 11 | 5 22 | 6 59 | 3 54 | 18 54 0 | 18 54 | 26 57 | 15 36 | 5 26 | 1 |
| 12 | 6 18 | 7 14 | 4 51 | 19 50 42 | 16 48 | 27 58 | 15 33 | 6 27 | 1 |
| 13 | 7 11 | 7 28 | 5 52 | 20 45 6 | 13 44 | 29 59 | 15 28 | 7 28 | 1 |
| 14 | 8 1 | 7 41 | 6 55 | 21 37 12 | 9 54 | 32 0 | 15 22 | 8 29 | 1 |
| 15 | 8 49 | 7 53 | 8 0 | 22 27 18 | 5 36 | 34 1 | 15 15 | 9 0 | 1 |
| 16 | 9 36 | 8 5 | 9 6 | 23 16 0 | 1 4 | 36 2 | 15 8 | 10 1 | 1 |
| 17 | 10 23 | 8 17 | 10 12 | 0 4 12 | 3 24 | 37 3 | 15 1 | 11 2 | 1 |
| 18 | 11 11 | 8 30 | 11 18 | 0 54 12 | 7 32 | 38 4 | 14 55 | 12 3 | 1 |
| 19 | 12 0 | 8 45 | noon. | 1 46 12 | 11 0 | 39 5 | 14 50 | 13 4 | 1 |
| 20 | 12 53 | 9 4 | 0 25 | 2 41 12 | 13 46 | 40 6 | 14 46 | 14 5 | 1 |
| 21 | 1 50 | 9 29 | 1 36 | 3 40 12 | 15 38 | 41 7 | 14 43 | 15 6 | 1 |
| 22 | 2 54 | 10 3 | 2 50 | 4 43 12 | 16 24 | 42 8 | 14 41 | 16 7 | 1 |
| 23 | 4 6 | 10 49 | 4 6 | 5 48 12 | 15 58 | 43 9 | 14 40 | 17 8 | 1 |
| 24 | 5 23 | 11 49 | 5 23 | 6 54 12 | 14 26 | 44 10 | 14 40 | 18 9 | 1 |
| 25 | 6 43 | 12 59 | 6 43 | 8 0 12 | 11 54 | 45 11 | 14 41 | 19 10 | 1 |
| 26 | 8 0 | 2 16 | 8 0 | 9 5 12 | 8 36 | 46 12 | 14 43 | 20 11 | 1 |
| 27 | 9 11 | 3 36 | 9 11 | 10 8 12 | 4 42 | 47 13 | 14 46 | 21 12 | 1 |
| 28 | 10 11 | 4 56 | 10 11 | 11 9 12 | 0 18 | 48 14 | 14 49 | 22 13 | 1 |
| 29 | 11 0 | 6 13 | 11 0 | 12 8 12 | 3 36 | 49 15 | 14 53 | 23 14 | 1 |
| 30 | 11 41 | 7 27 | noon. | 13 6 12 | 7 30 | 50 16 | 14 57 | 24 15 | 1 |
| 31 | 12 18 | 8 39 | 0 18 | 14 3 12 | 11 0 | 51 17 | 15 1 | 25 16 | 1 |

## APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT NOON

| D. | ☿ MERCURY | ♀ VENUS. | ♂ MARS. | ♃ JUPITER. | ♄ SATURN. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 12 3 44 | 11 46 20 | 13 36 48 | 7 1 29 | 9 46 12 |
| 2 | 12 7 3 | 11 51 10 | 13 41 43 | 7 3 54 | 9 50 13 |
| 3 | 12 7 41 | 11 56 15 | 13 46 59 | 7 6 18 | 9 54 10 |
| 4 | 12 7 40 | 12 1 44 | 13 52 44 | 7 8 42 | 9 58 5 |
| 5 | 12 7 4 | 12 7 34 | 13 58 49 | 7 11 5 | 10 1 58 |
| 6 | 12 5 48 | 12 13 45 | 14 5 14 | 7 13 27 | 10 5 49 |
| 7 | 12 3 52 | 12 20 16 | 14 11 58 | 7 15 48 | 10 9 38 |
| 8 | 12 1 16 | 12 27 6 | 14 19 0 | 7 18 8 | 10 13 25 |
| 9 | 11 58 0 | 12 34 14 | 14 26 20 | 7 20 27 | 10 17 10 |
| 10 | 11 54 4 | 12 41 40 | 14 34 0 | 7 22 45 | 10 20 53 |
| 11 | 11 49 28 | 12 49 23 | 14 41 57 | 7 25 2 | 10 24 34 |
| 12 | 11 44 12 | 12 57 23 | 14 50 12 | 7 27 18 | 10 28 13 |
| 13 | 11 38 16 | 13 5 40 | 14 58 44 | 7 29 33 | 10 31 50 |
| 14 | 11 31 40 | 13 14 13 | 15 7 33 | 7 31 46 | 10 35 25 |
| 15 | 11 24 24 | 13 23 1 | 15 16 38 | 7 33 58 | 10 38 58 |
| 16 | 11 16 28 | 13 32 4 | 15 25 58 | 7 36 9 | 10 42 29 |
| 17 | 11 7 52 | 13 41 21 | 15 35 33 | 7 38 18 | 10 45 58 |
| 18 | 10 58 36 | 13 50 51 | 15 45 23 | 7 40 26 | 10 49 25 |
| 19 | 10 48 40 | 14 0 33 | 15 55 27 | 7 42 32 | 10 52 50 |
| 20 | 10 38 4 | 14 10 26 | 16 5 44 | 7 44 36 | 10 56 13 |
| 21 | 10 26 48 | 14 20 29 | 16 16 13 | 7 46 38 | 10 59 34 |
| 22 | 10 14 52 | 14 30 41 | 16 26 53 | 7 48 38 | 11 2 53 |
| 23 | 10 2 16 | 14 41 1 | 16 37 43 | 7 50 36 | 11 6 10 |
| 24 | 9 49 0 | 14 51 28 | 16 48 42 | 7 52 31 | 11 9 25 |
| 25 | 9 35 4 | 15 2 1 | 16 59 49 | 7 54 24 | 11 12 38 |
| 26 | 9 20 28 | 15 12 39 | 17 11 4 | 7 56 14 | 11 15 49 |
| 27 | 9 5 12 | 15 23 21 | 17 22 25 | 7 58 2 | 11 18 58 |
| 28 | 8 49 16 | 15 34 7 | 17 33 52 | 7 59 47 | 11 22 5 |
| 29 | 8 32 40 | 15 44 56 | 17 45 24 | 8 1 29 | 11 25 10 |
| 30 | 8 15 24 | 15 55 47 | 17 57 0 | 8 3 8 | 11 28 13 |
| 31 | 7 57 28 | 16 6 39 | 18 8 40 | 8 4 44 | 11 31 14 |

## APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

| D. | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ | ° ′ | ° ′ | ° ′ | ° ′ |
| 1 | 1 25 S. | 0 47 N. | 11 30 N. | 17 8 N. | 22 36 N. | 22 22 N. | 13 22 N. |
| 2 | 2 12 | 0 18 | 12 33 | 17 23 | 22 39 | 22 23 | 13 20 |
| 3 | 2 59 | 0 12 S. | 13 35 | 17 37 | 22 42 | 22 24 | 13 18 |
| 4 | 3 46 | 0 42 | 14 37 | 17 51 | 22 45 | 22 25 | 13 16 |
| 5 | 4 32 | 1 12 | 15 38 | 18 4 | 22 47 | 22 26 | 13 14 |
| 6 | 5 18 | 1 42 | 16 39 | 18 17 | 22 49 | 22 27 | 13 12 |
| 7 | 6 3 | 2 12 | 17 39 | 18 29 | 22 51 | 22 28 | 13 10 |
| 8 | 6 48 | 2 42 | 18 38 | 18 41 | 22 53 | 22 29 | 13 8 |
| 9 | 7 32 | 3 12 | 19 37 | 18 52 | 22 54 | 22 30 | 13 6 |
| 10 | 8 16 | 3 42 | 20 35 | 19 3 | 22 55 | 22 31 | 13 4 |
| 11 | 8 59 | 4 12 | 21 32 | 19 13 | 22 56 | 22 32 | 13 2 |
| 12 | 9 42 | 4 42 | 22 28 | 19 23 | 22 57 | 22 33 | 13 0 |
| 13 | 10 24 | 5 12 | 23 24 | 19 33 | 22 58 | 22 34 | 12 58 |
| 14 | 11 6 | 5 42 | 24 19 | 19 42 | 22 59 | 22 35 | 12 56 |
| 15 | 11 47 | 6 12 | 25 13 | 19 51 | 22 59 | 22 36 | 12 54 |
| 16 | 12 28 | 6 42 | 26 6 | 19 59 | 23 0 | 22 37 | 12 52 |
| 17 | 13 8 | 7 12 | 26 58 | 20 7 | 23 0 | 22 38 | 12 50 |
| 18 | 13 48 | 7 42 | 27 49 | 20 14 | 23 0 | 22 39 | 12 48 |
| 19 | 14 27 | 8 12 | 28 39 | 20 21 | 23 0 | 22 40 | 12 46 |
| 20 | 15 6 | 8 42 | 29 28 | 20 27 | 23 0 | 22 41 | 12 44 |
| 21 | 15 44 | 9 12 | 0 16 S. | 20 33 | 23 0 | 22 42 | 12 42 |
| 22 | 16 22 | 9 42 | 1 3 | 20 38 | 23 0 | 22 43 | 12 40 |
| 23 | 16 59 | 10 12 | 1 49 | 20 43 | 23 0 | 22 44 | 12 38 |
| 24 | 17 36 | 10 42 | 2 34 | 20 47 | 23 0 | 22 45 | 12 36 |
| 25 | 18 12 | 11 12 | 3 18 | 20 51 | 23 0 | 22 46 | 12 34 |
| 26 | 18 47 | 11 42 | 4 1 | 20 54 | 23 0 | 22 47 | 12 32 |
| 27 | 19 22 | 12 12 | 4 43 | 20 57 | 23 0 | 22 48 | 12 30 |
| 28 | 19 56 | 12 42 | 5 24 | 20 59 | 23 0 | 22 49 | 12 28 |
| 29 | 20 29 | 13 12 | 6 4 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 22 50 | 12 26 |
| 30 | 21 2 | 13 42 | 6 43 | 21 1 | 23 0 | 22 51 | 12 24 |
| 31 | 21 34 | 14 12 | 7 21 | 21 1 | 23 0 | 22 52 | 12 22 |

## HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

| | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 8 6 | 5 3 | 4 8 | 17·7 | 0·9 |
| 11 | 8 6 | 4 8 | 4 7 | 17·8 | 0·9 |
| 21 | 8 6 | 5 0 | 4 7 | 17·8 | 0·9 |
| 31 | 8 6 | 5 3 | 4 8 | 17·8 | 0·9 |

## SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

| | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 1 | 16 1 | 2 5 | 8 1 | 2·6 | 19·8 | 7·8 |
| 11 | 16 1 | 2 4 | 8 0 | 2·5 | 19·8 | 7·8 |
| 21 | 16 2 | 2 4 | 8 0 | 2·5 | 19·8 | 7·8 |
| 31 | 16 2 | 2 5 | 8 1 | 2·6 | 19·8 | 7·8 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 290° 39′ 4″.

## ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

*October* 1. Day breaks at 4h. 8m., morn. Civil twilight ends at 6h. 9m. aft. Night begins, 7h. 9m. The length of the Day is 11h. 37m.

*Oct.* 1. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 9h. 22m. morn. ♄ 8° 9′ N

*Oct.* 4. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 4h. 42m. morn. ♀ 6° 54′ N

*Oct.* 4. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 8h. 37m. aft. ☿ 3° 7′ N

*Oct.* 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter crossing the meridian, 12m 4·3s.

*Oct.* 6. Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite III. See p. 79.

*Oct.* 9. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 5h. 34m. aft. ♂ 0° 29′ S.

*Oct* 12. Noon, Mercury in superior conjunction.

*Oct.* 13. Occultation of $\sigma^1$ and $\sigma^2$ Capricorni, magnitudes 5·3 and 6·3 respectively See p. 80.

*Oct.* 15. Uranus in conjunction with ☽, 9h. 32m. aft. ♅ 5° 57′ S.

*Oct* 16. Occultation of $\kappa$ Aquarii, magnitude 5·1 See p. 80.

*Oct.* 17 Occultation of 16 Piscium magnitude 5·7 See p. 80.

*Oct.* 18. Occultation of 19 Piscium, magnitude 5·4. See p. 80.

*Oct.* 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter crossing the meridian, 12m 5·4s.

*Oct.* 23d. Occultation of 40 Arietis, magnitude 6·0. See p 80.

*Oct.* 25. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 11h. 7m. morn. ♃ 2° 40′ N

*Oct* 29. Occultation of *f* Geminorum, magnitude 5·3. See p. 80.

*Oct.* 28. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 8h. 32m. aft. ♄ 6′ 32″ N

In this month the Mornings decrease 52m., and the Afternoons 1h. 32m.

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn in the latter half of this month.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m. Pegasus, Aquarius, Cygnus, Pisces Australis, Cetus, Pisces, Andromeda, Aries.

In Andromeda, near to the 4th magnitude star $\nu$, is a large and irresolvable Nebula in the form of an elongated ellipse, which is visible to the naked eye. This is

## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

## Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

| | Mercury ☿ | | | Venus ♀ | | | Mars ♂ | | | Jupiter ♃ | | | Saturn ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets | Rises | Southes | Sets |
| D. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 1 | 5 52M | 11 13M | 5 34A | 4 39M | 11 28M | 6 18A | 11 51M | 3 13A | 7 11A | 10 12A | 6 44M | 3 14A | 1 52M | 9 20M | 4 48A |
| 8 | 5 39M | 11 3M | 5 23A | 5 0M | 11 7M | 5 51A | 11 31M | 2 52A | 6 51A | 9 47A | 6 19M | 2 49A | 1 32M | 8 59M | 4 28A |
| 15 | 5 26M | 10 53M | 5 12A | 5 22M | 10 47M | 5 29A | 11 10M | 2 31A | 6 30A | 9 22A | 5 54M | 2 24A | 1 11M | 8 38M | 4 7A |
| 22 | 5 13M | 10 43M | 5 1A | 5 44M | 10 27M | 5 8A | 10 50M | 2 11A | 6 10A | 8 58A | 5 30M | 2 0A | 0 50M | 8 18M | 3 47A |
| 29 | 5 0M | 10 33M | 4 50A | 6 6M | 10 7M | 4 48A | 10 30M | 1 51A | 5 50A | 8 34A | 5 6M | 1 36A | 0 30M | 7 58M | 3 27A |

### MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury, in conjunction on the 19th, is neither a morning nor an evening star

♀ Venus is now not above the horizon until half an hour after daybreak. Sets with the Sun at the end of the month. Magnitude, −3·4.

♂ Mars still does not set until about two hours after the Sun, 3° north of Antares on the 19th.

♃ Jupiter rises in the late evening. It comes to a stationary point a short distance west of δ Capricorni at the end of the month, and then moves westward. Magnitude, −2·8 to −2·6.

♄ Saturn rises not long after midnight E.N.E.; magnitude, +0·8.

situated in R.A. 2h. 38m. and Decl. 40° 49′ N. In Sept., 1885, a star of the class known as Novæ appeared within its boundary, but was probably unconnected with the Nebula. Very many minuter stars can be seen within the Nebula.

A fine double cluster of stars, situated midway on a line joining ε Persei and γ Cassiopeiæ, may be observed in this month. The nearer cluster is a magnificent collection of stars, 30′ in diameter, ranging in magnitude from the 6th to 14th. The smaller northern cluster, 20′ in diameter, is less rich in stars, and much condensed towards the centre. On fine nights about the 4th these objects will afford one of the most beautiful subjects for observation.

### Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

| | R.A. | | | Decl. N. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. | H. | M. | S. | ° ′ |
| 1 | 1 | 32 | 20·1 | 88 49 |
| 10 | 1 | 32 | 23·6 | 88 49 |
| 19 | 1 | 32 | 25·1 | 88 49 |
| 28 | 1 | 32 | 25·6 | 88 50 |

| Day of M. | Day of W. | Feasts and Festivals Remarkable Days—Events Sun's Longitude 240° 0′ 23d. 9h. M. | The Sun Rises | The Sun Sets | Days Year | Days Week |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | | |
| 1 | F | All Saints. Hallowmas Coronel, 1914 [1910 | 6 54 | 4 32 | 305 | 60 |
| 2 | S | All Souls' Day Melton Prior, war artist, died, | 6 56 | 4 31 | 306 | 59 |
| 3 | S | 23rd Sunday after Trinity Acre, 1840 | 6 57 | 4 29 | 307 | 58 |
| 4 | M | Admiral John Benbow died, 1702 [1688 | 6 59 | 4 27 | 308 | 57 |
| 5 | Tu | Inkermann, 1854 William III ld at Torbay, | 7 1 | 4 26 | 309 | 56 |
| 6 | W | *St Leonard* S Phelps, actor, d 1878 [1873 | 7 3 | 4 24 | 310 | 55 |
| 7 | Th | *London Gazette* first pub 1665 Bank Rate 9%, | 7 4 | 4 22 | 311 | 54 |
| 8 | F | John Milton d. 1674 W Clark Russell d 1912 | 7 6 | 4 21 | 312 | 53 |
| 9 | S | Lord Mayor's Day King Edward VII b 1841 | 7 8 | 4 19 | 313 | 52 |
| 10 | S | 24th Sunday after Trinity | 7 10 | 4 17 | 314 | 51 |
| 11 | M | *St Martin* Martinmas Half Quarter Day | 7 11 | 4 16 | 315 | 50 |
| 12 | Tu | Adm. Edward Vernon b 1684, d 29 Oct 1757 | 7 13 | 4 14 | 316 | 49 |
| 13 | W | *St Brice* William Etty, painter, died, 1849 | 7 15 | 4 13 | 317 | 48 |
| 14 | Th | Earl of Elgin (Elgin Marbles) died, 1841 | 7 17 | 4 11 | 318 | 47 |
| 15 | F | *St Machutus* Earl of Chatham born, 1708 | 7 19 | 4 10 | 319 | 46 |
| 16 | S | Cracow incorporated with Austria, 1846 | 7 20 | 4 9 | 320 | 45 |
| 17 | S | 25th Sunday after Trinity *St Hugh* | 7 22 | 4 7 | 321 | 44 |
| 18 | M | St. Peter's, Rome, consecrated, 1626 | 7 24 | 4 6 | 322 | 43 |
| 19 | Tu | Ferdinand de Lesseps b 1805, d 7 Dec 1894 | 7 25 | 4 5 | 323 | 42 |
| 20 | W | *St Edmund* Thomas Chatterton, poet, b 1752 | 7 27 | 4 4 | 324 | 41 |
| 21 | Th | James Hogg, "Ettrick Shepherd," died, 1835 | 7 29 | 4 2 | 325 | 40 |
| 22 | F | *St Cecilia* John Delane, *Times*, died, 1879. | 7 30 | 4 1 | 326 | 39 |
| 23 | S | *St Clement* Thomas Tallis, musician, d 1585 | 7 32 | 4 0 | 327 | 38 |
| 24 | S | 26th Sunday after Trinity Old Martinmas | 7 34 | 3 59 | 328 | 37 |
| 25 | M | *St Catherine* Dr Isaac Watts died, 1748 | 7 35 | 3 58 | 329 | 36 |
| 26 | Tu | Queen Maud of Norway born, 1869 | 7 37 | 3 57 | 330 | 35 |
| 27 | W | William Cowper, poet, b 1731, d 25 Apr 1800 | 7 38 | 3 56 | 331 | 34 |
| 28 | Th | George L. Sanger, circus proprietor, d. 1911 | 7 40 | 3 55 | 332 | 33 |
| 29 | F | First Metropolitan School Board elected, 1870 | 7 41 | 3 55 | 333 | 32 |
| 30 | S | St. Andrew. Rt. Hon Winston Churchill b. 1874 | 7 43 | 3 54 | 334 | 31 |

PHASES OF THE MOON

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ● New Moon | 3d. | 9h. | 20c. | Afternoon. |
| ☽ First Quarter | 11 | 4 | 46 | Afternoon. |
| ○ Full Moon | 18 | 7 | 23 | Morning. |
| ☾ Last Quarter | 25 | 10 | 25 | Morning. |

Apogee 2d. 8h. A. 252,650.
Perigee 17d 4h. M. 223,200.
Apogee 29d. 3h. M 252,100.

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1912, [illegible] in days, total fall, 4·29 inches, above the [illegible] average, 1841-90, by 1·58 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

*November* 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack.
– Fox hunting begins. Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends (with some local exceptions).
– Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.
– Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.
12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.
13. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 23.
28. Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.

## THE SUN (Mean Noon)

| Day of Month | Equation of Time to be subtracted from Apparent Time | Semi-diameter | Equation of Time to be added to Apparent Time | Sidereal Time | Mean Time of Upper Transit of First Point of Libra |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | ″ | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 16 19 | 16 4 | 14 15 55.8 | 14 39 51 | 9 18 37 |
| 2 | 16 22 | 16 3 | 14 15 10 | 14 43 48 | 9 14 41 |
| 3 | 16 24 | 16 2 | 14 14 23 | 14 47 44 | 9 10 45 |
| 4 | 16 27 | 16 1 | 14 13 36 | 14 51 41 | 9 6 49 |
| 5 | 16 29 | 16 0 | 14 12 47 | 14 55 37 | 9 2 53 |
| 6 | 16 31 | 15 59 | 14 11 58 | 14 59 34 | 8 58 56 |
| 7 | 16 33 | 15 58 | 14 11 7 | 15 3 30 | 8 55 0 |
| 8 | 16 35 | 15 57 | 14 10 15 | 15 7 27 | 8 51 4 |
| 9 | 16 36 | 15 56 | 14 9 22 | 15 11 24 | 8 47 10 |
| 10 | 16 38 | 15 55 | 14 8 29 | 15 15 20 | 8 43 14 |
| 11 | 16 39 | 15 54 | 14 7 34 | 15 19 17 | 8 39 18 |
| 12 | 16 40 | 15 53 | 14 6 38 | 15 23 13 | 8 35 22 |
| 13 | 16 41 | 15 52 | 14 5 42 | 15 27 10 | 8 31 26 |
| 14 | 16 42 | 15 51 | 14 4 45 | 15 31 6 | 8 27 30 |
| 15 | 16 43 | 15 50 | 14 3 47 | 15 35 3 | 8 23 34 |
| 16 | 16 44 | 15 49 | 14 2 48 | 15 38 59 | 8 19 38 |
| 17 | 16 44 | 15 48 | 14 1 49 | 15 42 56 | 8 15 43 |
| 18 | 16 45 | 15 47 | 14 0 49 | 15 46 53 | 8 11 47 |
| 19 | 16 45 | 15 46 | 13 59 48 | 15 50 49 | 8 7 51 |
| 20 | 16 46 | 15 45 | 13 58 46 | 15 54 46 | 8 3 55 |
| 21 | 16 46 | 15 44 | 13 57 43 | 15 58 42 | 7 59 59 |
| 22 | 16 46 | 15 43 | 13 56 40 | 16 2 39 | 7 56 3 |
| 23 | 16 46 | 15 42 | 13 55 37 | 16 6 35 | 7 52 7 |
| 24 | 16 46 | 15 41 | 13 54 32 | 16 10 32 | 7 48 11 |
| 25 | 16 46 | 15 40 | 13 53 27 | 16 14 28 | 7 44 15 |
| 26 | 16 45 | 15 39 | 13 52 22 | 16 18 25 | 7 40 19 |
| 27 | 16 45 | 15 38 | 13 51 16 | 16 22 22 | 7 36 23 |
| 28 | 16 44 | 15 37 | 13 50 9 | 16 26 18 | 7 32 26 |
| 29 | 16 43 | 15 36 | 13 49 2 | 16 30 15 | 7 28 32 |
| 30 | 16 42 | 15 35 | 13 47 54 | 16 34 11 | 7 24 36 |

## MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5.2)
2. (5.11)
3. ☾ (4.18)
4. (4.27)
5. (4.36)
6. (4.44)
7. (4.52)
8. (4.59)
9. (4.49)
10. ♍ (4.47)
11. (4.46)
12. (4.44)
13. (4.42)
14. (4.41)
15. (4.40)
16. (4.38)
17. ♎ (4.37)
18. (4.36)
19. (4.35)
20. (4.34)
21. (4.32)
22. (4.31)
23. (4.30)
24. ♏ (4.29)
25. (4.28)
26. (4.27)
27. (4.26)
28. (4.25)
29. (4.25)
30. (4.24)

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1918.

| Day of Month | Temperature Maximum | Temperature Minimum | Mean 1841-1890 | BAROM. Mean. | WIND (Pressure lbs. on sq. ft.) Direction. | WIND Pressure. | RAIN FALL. | SUN SHINE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | | inches. | | lbs. | inch | hours. |
| 1 | 48·3 | 40·3 | 47·0 | 29·549 | SW | 15·5 | ·22 | 4·1 |
| 2 | 47·0 | 40·9 | 46·8 | 29·652 | SW | 4·8 | ·08 | 3·3 |
| 3 | 53·1 | 38·2 | 46·6 | 29·319 | S | 3·7 | ·21 | |
| 4 | 48·4 | 43·0 | 46·4 | 29·101 | S | 4·7 | ·27 | 4·4 |
| 5 | 54·6 | 48·6 | 46·2 | 28·600 | S | 18·0 | ·44 | |
| 6 | 51·6 | 43·2 | 46·0 | 29·332 | W | 3·1 | ·01 | 6·9 |
| 7 | 47·8 | 46·2 | 45·8 | 28·974 | SW | 11·0 | ·31 | 1·9 |
| 8 | 50·1 | 42·5 | 45·6 | 29·029 | W | 2·5 | ·07 | 2·7 |
| 9 | 51·4 | 39·3 | 45·4 | 29·728 | W | 3·0 | | 7·1 |
| 10 | 53·6 | 38·9 | 45·2 | 30·109 | WSW | 2·8 | | |
| 11 | 50·7 | 46·5 | 45·0 | 30·189 | WNW | 1·1 | — | 1·8 |
| 12 | 52·0 | 46·9 | 44·7 | 30·167 | W | 0·9 | ·02 | |
| 13 | 51·0 | 39·6 | 44·5 | 30·333 | W | 0·2 | — | 3·2 |
| 14 | 51·0 | 39·1 | 44·3 | 30·222 | E | 0·9 | — | |
| 15 | 47·6 | 38·6 | 44·1 | 30·295 | E | 2·1 | — | 6·9 |
| 16 | 49·2 | 39·0 | 43·9 | 29·904 | ENE | 2·1 | | 2·7 |
| 17 | 51·8 | 39·3 | 43·7 | 29·484 | ENE | 7·2 | | 6·7 |
| 18 | 49·1 | 39·1 | 43·5 | 28·980 | E | 8·7 | ·45 | |
| 19 | 47·5 | 38·3 | 43·3 | 28·908 | SW | 2·0 | ·08 | |
| 20 | 48·9 | 36·3 | 43·1 | 28·967 | SW | 3·2 | ·18 | 0·2 |
| 21 | 49·1 | 33·1 | 42·9 | 29·343 | WSW | 0·2 | ·07 | 1·8 |
| 22 | 49·1 | 39·9 | 42·7 | 29·603 | W | 2·2 | — | 0·9 |
| 23 | 48·9 | 40·2 | 42·5 | 30·041 | SW | 1·1 | ·03 | 1·4 |
| 24 | 48·5 | 44·6 | 42·3 | 29·863 | SW | 7·2 | | |
| 25 | 49·7 | 41·9 | 42·2 | 29·390 | SW | 5·6 | ·22 | 2·1 |
| 26 | 46·0 | 38·5 | 42·0 | 29·476 | W | 2·7 | — | 2·4 |
| 27 | 42·6 | 38·6 | 41·8 | 29·983 | N | 2·8 | — | 3·0 |
| 28 | 42·6 | 35·1 | 41·6 | 30·235 | SSW | 0·9 | | 6·1 |
| 29 | 44·9 | 39·1 | 41·4 | 30·156 | SSW | 2·2 | | |
| 30 | 44·2 | 38·8 | 41·2 | 30·072 | SSW | 0·8 | | |
| Mean | 49·9 | 38·0 | 43·5 | 29·600 | Sum | 4·28 | 6·9·6 | |

## The Moon.

| Day of Mth. | New Moon. | Full Moon. | Perigee. | Apogee. | At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension. | Declination. | Horizontal Parallax. | Semi-diameter. | Age. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 12h. (see p. 8.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. s. | ° ′ | ″ | ″ | d. h. | W E. |
| 1 | 4 18m. | 3 22 | 9 35 | 22 36 | 12 36 45 | 9 6 | 58 | 15 44 | 27 6 | 3rd ○ E |
| 2 | 3 22 | 3 22.0 | 7 | 12 | 12 34 7 | 13 4 | 53 | 15 44 | 28 7 | 3rd ○ E |
| 3 | 6 36 | 3 57 | 11 22 | 14 12 | 4 26 32 | 14 54 | 4 | 15 46 | 29 8 | 4th ○ E |
| 4 | 7 45 | 4 27 | aft. | 14 59 | 20 19 | 21 5 | 54 | 15 44 | 0 25 | 4th ○ E |
| 5 | 8 47 | 5 3 | 0 27 | 15 50 | 28 21 | 29 58 | 54 | 15 44 | 1 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 6 | 9 46 | 5 47 | 1 57 | 16 42 | 36 22 | 37 57 | 54 | 15 44 | 2 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 7 | 10 37 | 6 41 | 3 16 | 17 35 | 44 20 | 45 40 | 54 | 15 43 | 3 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 8 | 11 20 | 7 41 | 4 20 | 18 29 | 52 14 | 53 3 | 54 | 15 42 | 4 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 9 | 11 56 | 8 51 | 4 50 | 19 22 | 0 4 | 59 56 | 54 | 15 41 | 5 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 10 | 12 25 | 10 4 | 5 10 | 20 15 | 7 50 | 66 16 | 54 | 15 40 | 6 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 11 | 12 48 | 11 20 | 5 0 | 21 7 | 15 32 | 72 0 | 54 | 15 39 | 7 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 12 | 13 7 | 12 36 | 4 46 | 21 58 | 23 11 | 76 54 | 54 | 15 38 | 8 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 13 | 13 23 | 13 52 | 4 26 | 22 49 | 30 48 | 80 39 | 54 | 15 37 | 9 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 14 | 13 37 | 15 8 | 4 3 | 23 40 | 38 24 | 83 15 | 54 | 15 36 | 10 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 15 | 13 50 | 16 24 | 3 40 | — | 45 59 | 84 43 | 54 | 15 35 | 11 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 16 | 14 3 | 17 40 | 3 18 | 0 32 | 53 34 | 85 4 | 54 | 15 34 | 12 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 17 | 14 17 | 18 56 | 3 0 | 1 25 | 1 10 | 84 19 | 54 | 15 33 | 13 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 18 | 14 33 | 20 12 | 2 48 | 2 19 | 8 47 | 82 30 | 54 | 15 32 | 14 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 19 | 14 53 | 21 28 | 2 44 | 3 14 | 16 26 | 79 39 | 54 | 15 31 | 15 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 20 | 15 19 | 22 41 | 2 49 | 4 11 | 24 8 | 76 49 | 54 | 15 30 | 16 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 21 | 15 54 | 23 49 | 3 4 | 5 9 | 31 55 | 74 4 | 54 | 15 29 | 17 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 22 | 16 40 | 0 47 | 3 30 | 6 8 | 39 49 | 71 28 | 54 | 15 28 | 18 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 23 | 17 39 | 1 30 | 4 6 | 7 7 | 47 52 | 69 16 | 54 | 15 27 | 19 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 24 | 18 49 | 1 57 | 4 50 | 8 5 | 56 6 | 67 32 | 54 | 15 26 | 20 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 25 | 20 10 | 2 9 | 5 40 | 9 0 | 4 32 | 66 20 | 54 | 15 25 | 21 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 26 | 21 36 | 2 8 | 6 32 | 9 52 | 13 10 | 65 43 | 54 | 15 24 | 22 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 27 | 23 3 | 1 56 | 7 23 | 10 40 | 21 58 | 65 43 | 54 | 15 23 | 23 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 28 | 24 30 | 1 30 | 8 12 | 11 25 | 30 58 | 66 20 | 54 | 15 22 | 24 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 29 | 25 54 | 0 54 | 8 57 | 12 8 | 40 14 | 67 32 | 54 | 15 21 | 25 23 | 4th ○ E |
| 30 | 27 14 | 0 11 | 9 39 | 12 49 | 49 47 | 69 16 | 54 | 15 20 | 26 23 | 4th ○ E |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Noon

| | ☿ Mercury. | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 16 22 12 | 14 8 3 | 12 37 30 28 | 7 8 36 | 9 38 24 |
| 6 | 15 40 37 | 14 32 23 | 12 57 47 0 | 7 8 32 | 9 39 37 |
| 11 | 15 13 14 | 15 0 49 | 13 18 2 24 | 7 8 8 | 9 40 49 |
| 16 | 14 56 41 | 15 31 21 | 13 38 20 24 | 7 7 16 | 9 42 1 |
| 21 | 14 51 47 | 16 3 57 | 13 58 37 | 7 6 6 | 9 43 12 |
| 26 | 15 0 38 | 16 38 33 | 14 18 53 43 | 7 4 37 | 9 44 22 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| | ☿ Mercury. | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
| 1 | 18 51 38 | 21 49 17 | 24 18 36 | 22 44 31 | 13 32 41 |
| 6 | 19 52 13 | 20 38 7 | 24 6 22 | 22 37 27 | 13 30 16 |
| 11 | 20 47 32 | 19 22 9 | 23 49 46 | 22 25 45 | 13 25 41 |
| 16 | 21 36 19 | 18 1 43 | 23 28 52 | 22 9 28 | 13 18 59 |
| 21 | 22 17 31 | 16 37 11 | 23 3 45 | 21 48 41 | 13 10 11 |
| 26 | 22 50 20 | 15 8 44 | 22 34 30 | 21 23 29 | 12 59 20 |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 8·8 | 6·4 | 8·2 | 4·8 | 0·9 | 0·4 |
| 8·8 | 6·3 | 8·1 | 4·4 | 0·9 | 0·4 |
| 8·8 | 6·2 | 8·1 | 4·4 | 0·9 | 0·4 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 15 28 | 2 4 | 7 9 | 2 4 | 19 6 | 8 2 |
| 15 28 | 2 3 | 7 9 | 2 3 | 19 2 | 8 2 |
| 15 28 | 2 3 | 7 9 | 2 3 | 19 0 | 8 2 |

Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 109° 28′; 1, Taurus.

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*December* 1. Day breaks at 5h. 20m. morn. Civil twilight ends at 5h. 52m. eve. Night begins, 6h. 24m. eve. The length of the Day is 9h. 32m.

*Nov.* 1 *Morn.*, Occultation of ψ Virginis, magnitude 5·3. See p. 8a.

*Nov.* 3. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 1h. 20m. eve. ☿ 4° 29′ N

*Nov.* 3. 4h. eve., Jupiter stationary

*Nov.* 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 15m. 7·2s.

*Nov.* 5. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 0h. 20m. morn. ☿ 0° 24′ N

*Nov.* 6. Occultation of 24 Ophiuchi magnitude 5·3. See p. 8b.

*Nov.* 7. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 3h. 20m. eve. ♂ 1° 29′ S.

*Nov.* 10. Jupiter's Satellite III. in eclipse See p. 9p.

*Nov.* 12. Occultation of 42 Aquarii, magnitude 5·8. See p. 8a.

*Nov.* 17. Occultation of 41 Arietis and 7 Arietis, magnitudes 6·0 and 4·5 respectively See p 8a.

*Nov.* 18. Occultation of 91 Tauri, magnitude 5·6. See p. 8c.

*Nov.* 20. Occultation of 96 Tauri and Plaxi IV. 8a, magnitudes 5·2 and 5·8 respectively (morn.), and of 105 Tauri and 2 Tauri, magnitudes 6·0 and 5·2 respectively See p. 8a.

*Nov.* 20. *Morn.*, Occultation of ο Tauri, magnitude 4·8. See p. 8a.

*Nov.* 22. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 15m. 8·9s.

*Nov* 22. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 7h. 30m. eve. ♃ 0° 46′ N.

*Nov.* 29. *Midnight*, Venus in superior conjunction.

*Nov* 29. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 6h. 30m. morn. ♄ 5° 49′ N

*Nov* 29. *Morn.*, Occultation of ε Leonis, magnitude 5·1. See p. 8a.

*Nov.* 30. Mercury at greatest elongation (21° 9′) East.

Two well-known meteor-streams, the Leonids and the Andromedids, may be observed in this month. See p 8b.

In this month the Mornings decrease 42m., and the Afternoons 39m.

Constellations near the ♌ meridian at 10 p.m.; ♌ Leonis, Hydra, Crater, Corvus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus, Auriga, Gemini.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places.

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

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

| D. | ☿ Mercury Rises | ☿ Mercury Southes | ☿ Mercury Sets | ♀ Venus Rises | ♀ Venus Southes | ♀ Venus Sets | ♂ Mars Rises | ♂ Mars Southes | ♂ Mars Sets | ♃ Jupiter Rises | ♃ Jupiter Southes | ♃ Jupiter Sets | ♄ Saturn Rises | ♄ Saturn Southes | ♄ Saturn Sets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 1 | 7 29M | 0 33A | 4 44A | 6 30M | 11 27M | 4 24A | 11 0N | 2 45A | 6 29A | 8 21A | 4 14M | 0 27A | 11 47A | 7 43M | 2 27A |
| 8 | 7 33M | 0 49A | 4 44A | 6 53M | 12 34M | 4 13A | 10 56M | 2 40A | 6 24A | 7 34A | 3 46M | 11 52M | 11 22A | 6 56M | 1 52A |
| 15 | 7 36M | 1 4A | 4 46A | 7 16M | 1 41M | 4 0A | 10 51M | 2 36A | 6 21A | 7 5A | 3 17M | 11 18M | 10 56A | 6 10M | 1 24A |
| 22 | 7 42M | 1 17A | 4 52A | 7 37M | 2 30M | 3 45A | 10 44M | 2 32A | 6 19A | 6 36A | 2 48M | 10 49M | 10 32A | 5 25M | 0 59A |

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star at the end of the month, but sets within an hour of sunset.

♀ VENUS, being in superior conjunction on the 23rd, is neither a morning nor an evening star.

♂ MARS may still be seen near the S.W. horizon in the early evening.

♃ JUPITER rises in the early evening E.N.E. It is now moving slowly from N. to W., and still continues to make a long triangle with the twin stars. Magnitude, −2·0 to −2·1.

♄ SATURN rises before midnight E.N.E. At the coming apparition, this planet will be in the constellation Leo, whereas in January last it was in Cancer. During this winter it will form a conspicuous addition to the group of stars which form the Sickle.

An irresolvable Nebula, 2½′ to the East of γ Andromedæ may be observed in this month. It was discovered by Miss Herschel, with a small reflecting telescope of twenty-seven inches focal length. This is a very elongated Nebula, 2′ long by 1′ broad, which is oval, dark in the middle, and surpasses the idea of a vast ring seen very obliquely. It is in R.A. 0h. 29m. and Decl. 41° 46′. The best evenings for observing it are those about the

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

| R.A. h. | R.A. s. | R.A. s. | Decl. ″ | Decl. ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 24 | 88 | 48 |
| 10 | 1 | 24 | 88 | 48 |
| 19 | 1 | 24 | 88 | 48 |
| 28 | 1 | 24 | 88 | 48 |



Feasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.



SUN'S LONGITUDE 250° 1' and 4h A

| DAY OF M. | Light Lamps Dark | W | | THE SUN Rises | THE SUN Sets | DAYS Jan. 1st | DAYS Sun. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | h m. | h m. | | |
| 1 | | S | 1st Sun. in Adv. H.M Queen Alexandra b 1844. | 7 44 | 3 53 | 338 | 30 |
| 2 | | M | Austerlitz, 1805 Fernando Cortes d 1554 | 7 46 | 3 52 | 336 | 29 |
| 3 | | Tu | Hohenlinden, 1800 Lord Leighton b 1830 | 7 47 | 3 50 | 337 | 28 |
| 4 | | W | Thos. Carlyle b 1795 R L. Stevenson d 1894. | 7 48 | 3 51 | 338 | 27 |
| 5 | | Th | Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, G C B, O M, b 1859 | 7 50 | 3 51 | 339 | 26 |
| 6 | | F | *St. Nicholas* Anthony Trollope, novelist, d 1882 | 7 51 | 3 50 | 340 | 25 |
| 7 | | S | Marshal Ney executed in Paris, 1815 | 7 52 | 3 50 | 342 | 24 |
| 8 | | S | 2nd Sun. in Advt Nav act off Falklands, 1914 | 7 53 | 3 50 | 343 | 23 |
| 9 | | M | Sierra Leone founded, 1786 | 7 55 | 3 49 | 343 | 22 |
| 10 | | Tu | *Stormberg, 1899* R.A *instituted, 1768* | 7 56 | 3 49 | 344 | 21 |
| 11 | | W | Magersfontein, 1899 John Gay, poet, d 1732 | 7 57 | 3 49 | 345 | 20 |
| 12 | | Th | Plevna, 1877 Robt Browning died, 1889 | 7 58 | 3 49 | 346 | 19 |
| 13 | | F | *St Lucy* Dr Samuel Johnson died, 1784. | 7 59 | 3 49 | 347 | 18 |
| 14 | | S | H R.H Prince Albert born, 1895 | 8 0 | 3 49 | 348 | 17 |
| 15 | | S | 3rd Sunday in Advent Colenso, 1899 | 8 1 | 3 49 | 349 | 16 |
| 16 | | M | Oliver Cromwell made Lord Protector, 1653 | 8 2 | 3 49 | 350 | 15 |
| 17 | | Tu | Sir Herb B Tree, actor, b 1853, d 2 July, 1917 | 8 2 | 3 49 | 351 | 14 |
| 18 | | W | Ember Day Slavery abol'd in U S A 1865 | 8 3 | 3 50 | 352 | 13 |
| 19 | | Th | Emily Jane Bronte, novelist, died, 1848 | 8 4 | 3 50 | 353 | 12 |
| 20 | | F | Ember Day Suakin, 1888 | 8 4 | 3 50 | 354 | 11 |
| 21 | | S | St. Thomas MICH LAW SITS END Ember Day | 8 5 | 3 51 | 355 | 10 |
| 22 | | S | 4th Sunday in Advent. "George Eliot" d 1880 | 8 6 | 3 51 | 356 | 9 |
| 23 | | M | Sir R. Arkwright, inventor of spin frame, b 1732 | 8 6 | 3 52 | 357 | 8 |
| 24 | | Tu | W M Thackeray d 1863 Visit. Morley b 1838 | 8 7 | 3 52 | 358 | 7 |
| 25 | | W | Christmas Day Quarter Day | 8 7 | 3 53 | 359 | 6 |
| 26 | | Th | St. Stephen. Boxing Day Bank Holiday | 8 7 | 3 54 | 360 | 5 |
| 27 | | F | St. John, Ap and Evang J C Francis d 1916 | 8 8 | 3 54 | 361 | 4 |
| 28 | | S | Innocents' Day Childermas Tay Bridge, 1879 | 8 8 | 3 55 | 362 | 3 |
| 29 | | S | W E Gladstone b 1809, d. 19 May, 1898 | 8 8 | 3 56 | 363 | 2 |
| 30 | | M | Rudyard Kipling b 1865 Macaulay d 1859 | 8 8 | 3 57 | 364 | 1 |
| 31 | | Tu | *St Silvester* Charter granted E Ind Coy 1600 | 8 8 | 3 58 | 365 | 0 |

PHASES OF THE MOON

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ● New Moon | 3d | 3h. 19m. | Afternoon. |
| ☽ First Quarter | 11 | 2 32 | Morning. |
| ○ Full Moon | 17 | 7 28 | Afternoon. |
| ☾ Last Quarter | 25 | 6 32 | Morning. |

Perigee 13d. 8h M. 220,000.
Apogee 27d. 2h. M. 251,000.

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1918, on 16 days, total fall, 2.49 inches, above the average, 1841-90, by 0.70 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

*Dec.* 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.

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

21. Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London.

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

26. Bank and General Holiday Bills of exchange falling due on 25th are not payable till the 28th. 31. Various licences expire.

THE SUN (Mean Noon)

| Day | Equation of Time to be Subtracted | Sun's Semi-diameter | Sun's Right Ascension | Hourly Motion in R.A. | Sun's Declination | Hourly Motion in Dec. | Sidereal Time | Noon Time at Greenwich |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m. s. | s. | h. m. s. | s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 1 | 11 6 | 16·28 | 16 27 2 | 10·79 | 22 43 48 | 23·9 | 16 38 8 | 7 20 40 |
| 2 | 10 43 | 16·31 | 16 31 21 | 10·81 | 22 53 9 | 20·9 | 16 42 4 | 7 16 44 |
| 3 | 10 20 | 16·34 | 16 35 41 | 10·84 | 23 2 4 | 21·8 | 16 46 1 | 7 12 48 |
| 4 | 9 56 | 16·37 | 16 40 1 | 10·86 | 23 10 34 | 20·7 | 16 49 57 | 7 8 52 |
| 5 | 9 32 | 16·40 | 16 44 22 | 10·89 | 23 18 38 | 19·7 | 16 53 54 | 7 4 56 |
| 6 | 9 7 | 16·43 | 16 48 43 | 10·91 | 23 26 17 | 18·6 | 16 57 51 | 7 1 0 |
| 7 | 8 42 | 16·46 | 16 53 5 | 10·93 | 23 33 28 | 17·5 | 17 1 47 | 6 57 4 |
| 8 | 8 16 | 16·49 | 16 57 28 | 10·95 | 23 40 14 | 16·3 | 17 5 44 | 6 53 8 |
| 9 | 7 49 | 16·51 | 17 1 51 | 10·97 | 23 46 33 | 15·2 | 17 9 40 | 6 49 13 |
| 10 | 7 22 | 16·53 | 17 6 14 | 10·99 | 23 52 25 | 14·1 | 17 13 37 | 6 45 17 |
| 11 | 6 55 | 16·55 | 17 10 38 | 11·00 | 23 57 50 | 13·0 | 17 17 33 | 6 41 21 |
| 12 | 6 27 | 16·56 | 17 15 2 | 11·02 | 24 2 47 | 11·8 | 17 21 30 | 6 37 25 |
| 13 | 5 59 | 16·57 | 17 19 27 | 11·03 | 24 7 17 | 10·7 | 17 25 26 | 6 33 29 |
| 14 | 5 31 | 16·59 | 17 23 52 | 11·05 | 24 11 20 | 9·5 | 17 29 23 | 6 29 33 |
| 15 | 5 3 | 17·00 | 17 28 17 | 11·06 | 24 14 55 | 8·4 | 17 33 20 | 6 25 37 |
| 16 | 4 34 | 17·01 | 17 32 43 | 11·07 | 24 18 2 | 7·2 | 17 37 16 | 6 21 41 |
| 17 | 4 5 | 17·02 | 17 37 8 | 11·08 | 24 20 42 | 6·1 | 17 41 13 | 6 17 45 |
| 18 | 3 35 | 17·03 | 17 41 34 | 11·09 | 24 22 53 | 4·9 | 17 45 9 | 6 13 49 |
| 19 | 3 6 | 17·03 | 17 46 0 | 11·09 | 24 24 36 | 3·7 | 17 49 6 | 6 9 53 |
| 20 | 2 36 | 17·04 | 17 50 26 | 11·10 | 24 25 51 | 2·5 | 17 53 2 | 6 5 58 |
| 21 | 2 6 | 17·04 | 17 54 53 | 11·10 | 24 26 38 | 1·4 | 17 56 59 | 6 2 2 |
| 22 | 1 37 | 17·04 | 17 59 19 | 11·11 | 24 26 56 | 0·2 | 18 0 56 | 5 58 6 |
| 23 | 1 7 | 17·05 | 18 3 45 | 11·11 | 24 26 47 | 0·0 | 18 4 52 | 5 54 10 |
| 24 | 0 37 | 17·05 | 18 8 12 | 11·11 | 24 26 9 | 0·1 | 18 8 49 | 5 50 14 |
| 25 | Add | 17·05 | 18 12 38 | 11·12 | 24 25 2 | 1·3 | 18 12 45 | 5 46 18 |
| 26 | 0 23 | 17·06 | 18 17 5 | 11·12 | 24 23 28 | 2·5 | 18 16 42 | 5 42 22 |
| 27 | 0 53 | 17·06 | 18 21 31 | 11·12 | 24 21 25 | 3·7 | 18 20 38 | 5 38 26 |
| 28 | 1 22 | 17·07 | 18 25 57 | 11·13 | 24 18 54 | 4·9 | 18 24 35 | 5 34 30 |
| 29 | 1 52 | 17·07 | 18 30 23 | 11·13 | 24 15 54 | 6·1 | 18 28 31 | 5 30 34 |
| 30 | 2 21 | 17·08 | 18 34 48 | 11·13 | 24 12 27 | 7·2 | 18 32 28 | 5 26 38 |
| 31 | 2 50 | 17·08 | 18 39 13 | 11·13 | 24 8 32 | 8·4 | 18 36 25 | 5 22 42 |

MEMORANDA

1. S. Lamps to be lighted (4.23)
2. (4.23)
3. (4.22)
4. (4.22)
5. (4.21)
6. (4.20)
7. (4.20)
8. ☽ (4.20)
9. (4.19)
10. (4.19)
11. (4.19)
12. (4.19)
13. (4.19)
14. (4.19)
15. ☽ (4.19)
16. (4.19)
17. (4.19)
18. (4.20)
19. (4.20)
20. (4.20)
21. (4.21)
22. ♃ (4.21)
23. (4.22)
24. (4.22)
25. (4.23)
26. (4.24)
27. (4.24)
28. (4.25)
29. ☽ (4.26)
30. (4.27)
31. (4.28)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1916.

| Day | Temperature Maximum | Temperature Minimum | Mean | Rain 1917 | Rain 1916 | Barom. Mean. Inches. | Wind (Pressure lbs. to sq. foot.) Direction | Wind Pressure. lbs. | Rain Fall Inch | Sunshine hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 38·3 | 28·1 | 40 | 0 | | 29·143 | E | 2·2 | | |
| 2 | 40·0 | 36·3 | | 9 | | 29·372 | E | 0·1 | | |
| 3 | 36·6 | 33·8 | 41 | 1 | | 29·827 | V'ble | 0·3 | – | – |
| 4 | 38·2 | 29·9 | | 3 | | 29·820 | NW | 2·8 | | 8·7 |
| 5 | 39·3 | 32·6 | | 5 | | 29·841 | W | 3·4 | | |
| 6 | 41·0 | 34·0 | | 5 | | 29·323 | N | 1·9 | | |
| 7 | 39·6 | 37·2 | | 3 | | 29·220 | N | 0·7 | | |
| 8 | 44·0 | 28·1 | | 0 | | 29·382 | SW | 0·6 | ·05 | |
| 9 | 43·6 | 29·1 | 40 | 6 | | 29·062 | S | 1·8 | ·25 | 1·4 |
| 10 | 40·9 | 33·6 | | 4 | | 29·022 | SE | 1·0 | ·16 | 2·5 |
| 11 | 41·4 | 34·7 | | 2 | | 28·846 | E | 0·4 | – | |
| 12 | 38·2 | 34·9 | | 3 | | 28·744 | N | 0·2 | – | |
| 13 | 38·2 | 28·9 | | 5 | | 28·987 | NW | 0·2 | – | |
| 14 | 34·8 | 27·3 | | 7 | | 29·077 | N | 0·2 | ·02 | |
| 15 | 37·2 | 30·1 | | 8 | | 29·206 | N | 0·3 | ·08 | |
| 16 | 33·9 | 27·8 | | 7 | | 29·317 | SW | 0·2 | – | |
| 17 | 35·6 | 27·2 | | 4 | | 29·375 | N | 0·3 | | |
| 18 | 33·4 | 27·8 | | 0 | | 29·287 | SSE | 0·2 | ·01 | 0·2 |
| 19 | 36·9 | 33·4 | 39 | 5 | | 29·163 | N | 3·0 | ·01 | 0·2 |
| 20 | 43·2 | 29·8 | | 0 | | 29·745 | N | 2·3 | ·02 | 0·9 |
| 21 | 48·9 | 35·4 | 38 | 7 | | 28·746 | S | 8·0 | ·60 | |
| 22 | 44·4 | 30·3 | | 4 | | 29·236 | SW | 2·2 | | 1·6 |
| 23 | 40·5 | 34·4 | | 2 | | 28·950 | V'ble | 12·0 | ·38 | |
| 24 | 45·8 | 38·1 | | 2 | | 29·701 | SW | 4·7 | | 1·6 |
| 25 | 41·2 | 32·2 | | 4 | | 29·428 | W | 4·0 | ·32 | 0·4 |
| 26 | 40·6 | 27·7 | | 6 | | 29·860 | SW | 0·2 | ·01 | |
| 27 | 33·2 | 26·2 | | 8 | | 30·208 | SW | 0·3 | – | – |
| 28 | 36·6 | 27·4 | | 0 | | 29·946 | SSW | 2·8 | ·15 | |
| 29 | 34·9 | 29·6 | 38 | 0 | | 29·671 | SW | 8·0 | ·04 | |
| 30 | 32·3 | 24·0 | 38 | 9 | | 29·774 | SW | 4·0 | ·21 | 3·7 |
| 31 | 32·7 | 25·9 | | 7 | | 29·894 | WSW | 4·7 | ·24 | |
| Mn | 41·0 | 30·4 | 39 | 9 | | 29·439 | Sum | 2·49 | 23·4 | |

## The Moon.

| Day of M. | Rises Morning. | Sets Afternoon. | Rises Evening. | Sets Morning. | At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension. | Declination. | Horizontal Parallax. | Semi-diameter. | Age. | Conjunctions of Jupiter's Satellites at 12h. mer. A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | d. h. | W. E. |
| 1 | 7 35 | 2 28 | 8 10 | 4 24 | 16 46 7 | 18 40 25 | 54 | 32 | 14 5 | 3 ○ 24 |
| 2 | 8 36 | 3 | 9 10 | 5 13 | 17 36 32 | 20 31 31 | 54 | 32 | 15 5 | 2 ○ 4 |
| 3 | 9 36 | 3 44 | 10 11 | 6 2 | 18 26 54 | 22 17 38 | 54 | 32 | 16 5 | 1 ○ 34 |
| 4 | 10 35 | 4 26 | 11 12 | 6 52 | 19 17 13 | 23 58 39 | 54 | 32 | 17 5 | 0 ○ 23 |
| 5 | 11 34 | 5 8 | aft. | 7 43 | 20 7 28 | 25 33 15 | 54 | 32 | 18 5 | 0 ○ 13 |
| 6 | aft. | 5 52 | 0 13 | 8 35 | 20 57 38 | 26 59 15 | 54 | 32 | 19 5 | 0 ○ 23 |
| 7 | 0 35 | 6 38 | 1 14 | 9 28 | 21 47 39 | 28 12 26 | 54 | 32 | 20 5 | 1 ○ 43 |
| 8 | 1 34 | 7 26 | 2 15 | 10 21 | 22 37 29 | 29 11 39 | 54 | 32 | 21 5 | 2 ○ 53 |
| 9 | 2 32 | 8 15 | 3 16 | 11 14 | 23 27 6 | 29 55 49 | 54 | 32 | 22 5 | 3 ○ 53 |
| 10 | 3 30 | 9 5 | 4 17 | 12 7 | 0 16 29 | 0 23 50 | 54 | 32 | 23 5 | 4 ○ 43 |
| 11 | 4 26 | 9 56 | 5 18 | 12 59 | 1 5 32 | 0 34 39 | 54 | 32 | 24 5 | 5 ○ 23 |
| 12 | 5 20 | 10 47 | 6 19 | 13 50 | 1 54 13 | 0 28 19 | 54 | 32 | 25 5 | 5 ○ 53 |
| 13 | 6 13 | 11 37 | 7 20 | 14 40 | 2 42 30 | 0 5 54 | 54 | 32 | 26 5 | 6 ○ 13 |
| 14 | 7 4 | 12 25 | 8 21 | 15 29 | 3 30 23 | 29 28 10 | 54 | 32 | 27 5 | 6 ○ 23 |
| 15 | 7 54 | 1 12 | 9 22 | 16 17 | 4 17 54 | 28 34 10 | 54 | 32 | 28 5 | 6 ○ 23 |
| 16 | 8 42 | 1 58 | 10 23 | 17 4 | 5 5 0 | 27 24 49 | 54 | 32 | 29 5 | 6 ○ 13 |
| 17 | 9 29 | 2 44 | 11 24 | 17 51 | 5 51 49 | 25 59 58 | 54 | 32 | 0 6 | 5 ○ 53 |
| 18 | 10 15 | 3 30 | 12 25 | 18 38 | 6 38 19 | 24 19 39 | 54 | 32 | 1 6 | 5 ○ 23 |
| 19 | 11 1 | 4 16 | 13 26 | 19 25 | 7 24 30 | 22 24 39 | 54 | 32 | 2 6 | 4 ○ 43 |
| 20 | 11 47 | 5 3 | 14 27 | 20 13 | 8 10 24 | 20 14 19 | 54 | 32 | 3 6 | 3 ○ 53 |
| 21 | morn. | 5 52 | 15 28 | 21 2 | 8 56 4 | 17 48 43 | 54 | 32 | 4 6 | 2 ○ 53 |
| 22 | 0 34 | 6 43 | 16 29 | 21 52 | 9 41 32 | 15 8 54 | 54 | 32 | 5 6 | 1 ○ 43 |
| 23 | 1 22 | 7 36 | 17 30 | 22 44 | 10 26 49 | 12 14 46 | 54 | 32 | 6 6 | 0 ○ 23 |
| 24 | 2 12 | 8 31 | 18 31 | 23 38 | 11 11 54 | 9 6 25 | 54 | 32 | 7 6 | 0 ○ 13 |
| 25 | 3 4 | 9 28 | 19 32 | — | 11 56 49 | 5 44 56 | 54 | 32 | 8 6 | 1 ○ 13 |
| 26 | 3 58 | 10 27 | 20 33 | 0 34 | 12 41 36 | 2 10 20 | 54 | 32 | 9 6 | 2 ○ 13 |
| 27 | 4 55 | 11 28 | 21 34 | 1 28 | 13 26 17 | 1 25 37 | 54 | 32 | 10 6 | 3 ○ 13 |
| 28 | 5 54 | 12 30 | 22 35 | 2 24 | 14 10 54 | 5 22 39 | 54 | 32 | 11 6 | 4 ○ 13 |
| 29 | 6 54 | 1 32 | 23 36 | 3 21 | 14 55 29 | 9 16 39 | 54 | 32 | 12 6 | 5 ○ 13 |
| 30 | 7 55 | 2 34 | 24 37 | 4 19 | 15 40 4 | 13 2 31 | 54 | 32 | 13 6 | 6 ○ 13 |
| 31 | 8 55 | 3 34 | 25 38 | 5 17 | 16 24 41 | 16 36 11 | 54 | 32 | 14 6 | 7 ○ 13 |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Noon

| | ☿ Mercury | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| 0 | 13 7 13 | 16 40 12 | 19 20 28 | 7 2 48 | 20 3 25 |
| 7 | 13 32 1 | 17 7 11 | 19 27 12 | 7 0 43 | 20 3 27 |
| 14 | 13 11 6 | 17 34 28 | 19 43 59 | 6 58 22 | 20 3 28 |
| 21 | 12 49 22 | 18 2 56 | 20 0 22 | 6 55 48 | 20 3 29 |
| 28 | 12 31 41 | 18 29 36 | 20 16 47 | 6 53 4 | 20 3 29 |
| 31 | 12 7 41 | 18 38 36 | 20 22 2 | 6 52 13 | 20 3 28 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
| 0 | 23 42 44S | 22 37 32N | 23 42 44S | 23 16 26N | 23 16 26N |
| 7 | 24 43 28 | 23 3 16 | 23 12 27 | 23 16 32 | 23 16 32 |
| 14 | 24 34 57 | 23 26 37 | 22 33 13 | 23 17 25 | 23 17 25 |
| 21 | 24 16 46 | 23 45 12 | 21 48 51 | 23 19 30 | 23 19 30 |
| 28 | 23 50 1 | 23 59 32 | 20 58 20 | 23 22 46 | 23 22 46 |
| 31 | 23 30 32S | 24 2 28N | 20 22 2S | 23 24 57N | 23 24 57N |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 8·9 | 9 9 | 5 2 | 4 3 | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| 15 | 8·9 | 10 7 | 5 2 | 4 2 | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| 25 | 8·9 | 10 9 | 5 2 | 4 2 | 1 0 | 1 0 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 16 15 | 3 8 | 4 9 | 3 11 | 1 2 | 8 6 |
| 15 | 16 17 | 4 8 | 4 9 | 3 11 | 1 2 | 8 8 |
| 25 | 16 18 | 4 7 | 5 0 | 3 11 | 1 2 | 8 9 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 252° 29′ 5″.

Conjunctions of Jupiter's Satellites at 12h. mer. A.M.

W. = Western. E. = Eastern.

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*December* 1. Day breaks at 5h. 42m. *morn.* Civil twilight ends at 5h. 18m. *aft.* Night begins, 5h. 37m. *aft.* The length of the Day is 8h. 56m.

*Dec.* 13. The length of the Day from sunrise to sunset is 7h. 48m.

*Dec.* 3. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 78.

*Dec.* 3. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 8h. 49m. *aft.* ♀ 0° 8′ S.

*Dec.* 5. Mean time of Sun's semi diameter passing the meridian, 12m. 10·3s.

*Dec.* 6. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 6h. 28m. *aft.* ♂ 4° 29′ S.

*Dec.* 9. 2h. *morn.*, *Mercury* stationary

*Dec.* 10. 3h. *aft.*, *Saturn* at a stationary point.

*Dec.* 11. Occultation of 29 Piscium, magnitude 5·4. See p. 80.

*Dec.* 12. *Morn.*, Jupiter's Satellite IV in eclipse. See ☽ 79.

*Dec.* 14. *Morn.* Occultation of 40 Arietis, magnitude 6·0. See p. 80.

*Dec.* 16. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 8h. 48m. *morn.* ☿ 1° 49′ N

*Dec.* 18. 4h. *aft.*, *Mercury* at inferior conjunction.

*Dec.* 19. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 1h. 31m. *morn.* ♃ 2° 39′ N

*Dec.* 20. *Morn.*, Occultation of Pleiad VII 28 ; magnitude 6·0.

*Dec.* 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 12m. 12·0s

*Dec.* 21 *Morn.*, Occultation of α Ceti, magnitude 2·5.

*Dec.* 22. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 3h. 30m. *aft.* ♄ 0° 54′ N

*Dec.* 22. 3h. 44m. *aft.*, Sun enters the sign Capricornus (Winter Solstice).

In this month the Mornings decrease 49m., the decrease continuing throughout the month. The Afternoons decrease 4m. up to the 13th, and then increase 9m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m. Andromeda, Aries, Pisces, Cetus, Taurus, Perseus, Eridanus, Orion, Auriga.

*Jupiter's IVth Satellite* (*Callisto*).—The satellites of Jupiter are eclipsed because the planet casts a shadow through which they pass generally at each revolution, since they move in planes which are inclined to that of Jupiter's orbit at a *small* angle. This is not entirely true of the IVth Satellite, because, though its orbit inclination is 0·5 or small, it is so far from its primary that its

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

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

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

| D. | Mercury ☿ | | | Venus ♀ | | | Mars ♂ | | | Jupiter ♃ | | | Saturn ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rises | Southe | Sets | Rises | Southe | Sets | Rises | Southe | Sets | Rises | Southe | Sets | Rises | Southe | Sets |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 29 | 6 42M | 1 22A | 8 2A | 7 58M | 0 0 | 4 2A | 10 36M | 2 28A | 6 19A | 6 4A | 1 18M | 10 28M | 10 34 | 5 28M | 0 30A |
| 30 | 6 38M | 1 22A | 8 6A | 8 17M | 0 20A | 4 22A | 10 27M | 2 23A | 6 18A | 5 52A | 1 46M | 9 58M | 9 38A | 4 52M | 0 3A |
| 31 | 6 33M | 1 22A | 8 11A | 8 34M | 0 42A | 4 42A | 10 18M | 2 19A | 6 18A | 5 41A | 1 27M | 9 28M | 9 7A | 4 23M | 11 38M |
| 32 | 6 28M | 1 22A | 8 15A | 8 48M | 1 0A | 4 57A | 10 9M | 2 14A | 6 18A | 5 30A | 1 7M | 8 58M | 8 36A | 3 55M | 11 13M |
| 33 | 6 22M | 1 22A | 8 20A | 8 58M | 1 15A | 5 8A | 9 59M | 2 9A | 6 18A | 5 19A | 0 48M | 8 28M | 8 5A | 3 27M | 10 48M |

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is a morning star at the end of the month, rising early enough to be seen by the naked eye.

♀ Venus may possibly be seen at sunset. Magnitude, − 3·4.

♂ Mars, moving northward in the constellation Sagittarius, sets in the early evening as last month.

♃ Jupiter will be in Opposition early in the New Year, and rises about sunset at the end of the month. Magnitude, − 2·2 to − 2·3.

♄ Saturn will be almost stationary throughout the month, about a degree north of Regulus, rises in mid-evening E.N.E. Magnitude of Saturn, + 0·7 to + 0·6, of Regulus, + 1·3.

occupies eclipse under certain circumstances. If the period of Jupiter's revolution round the Sun (11·8 years) be divided into four nearly equal parts, eclipses of Callisto happen in alternate quarter periods. The eclipse on December 21, noted on p. 79, is the first that can be observed at Greenwich of a new series now beginning, and its observation may be interesting and valuable.

Opposition of Jupiter happens about a month later year by year in any Opposition was on November 29. The planet is brightest when Opposition occurs near the beginning of October. (See Opp. of Saturn, p. 102.)

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

| | R. A. | | | Decl. N | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. | h. | m. | s. | ° | ′ | ″ |
| 1 | 1 | 30 | 24·3 | 88 | 48 | 20 |
| 10 | 1 | 30 | 7·7 | 88 | 50 | 42 |
| 19 | 1 | 29 | 0·8 | 88 | 50 | 49 |
| 28 | 1 | 31 | 52·7 | 88 | 50 | 43 |



FESTIVALS, PHENOMENA, etc



| DAY OF M. | Mkt. and Fairs. | W | | THE SUN Rises | Sets | Add to Ap. Time | THE MOON Rises Morn. | Sets Aft. | HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE Morn. | Aft. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| 1 | | W | [♈ in opposition, 5½ *morn.* | 8 8 | 3 39 | 3 19 | 7 15 | 3 24 | 1 8 | 1 28 |
| 2 | | Th | ● New Moon, 2*d* 8*h* 24*m morn* | 8 8 | 4 0 | 3 48 | 7 58 | 4 30 | 1 48 | 2 8 |
| 3 | | F | Earth in perihelion, 8*h morn* | 8 8 | 4 1 | 4 16 | 8 38 | 5 42 | 2 27 | 2 39 |
| 4 | | S | | 8 8 | 4 2 | 4 44 | 9 17 | 6 57 | 3 6 | 3 26 |
| 5 | | S | 2nd Sunday after Christmas. | 8 7 | 4 3 | 5 12 | 9 56 | 8 24 | 3 45 | 3 50 |
| 6 | | M | Epiphany. | 8 7 | 4 4 | 5 38 | 9 48 | 9 30 | 4 23 | 4 29 |
| 7 | | Tu | | 8 7 | 4 5 | 6 5 | 10 9 | 10 30 | 5 3 | 5 10 |
| 8 | | W | | 8 6 | 4 7 | 6 31 | 10 31 | Mrn | 5 43 | 5 54 |
| 9 | | Th | ☽ First Quarter, 10*h* 55*m. morn* | 8 6 | 4 8 | 6 56 | 10 55 | 0 9 | 6 27 | 6 43 |
| 10 | | F | | 8 5 | 4 10 | 7 21 | 11 20 | 1 25 | 7 17 | 7 39 |
| 11 | | S | | 8 5 | 4 11 | 7 46 | 11 56 | 2 48 | 8 18 | 8 50 |
| 12 | | S | 1st Sunday after Epiphany | 8 4 | 4 12 | 8 9 | Aft. | 4 6 | 9 34 | 10 14 |
| 13 | | M | | 8 3 | 4 14 | 8 33 | 1 32 | 5 13 | 10 56 | 11 36 |
| 14 | | Tu | | 8 3 | 4 15 | 8 55 | 2 28 | 6 12 | | 0 12 |
| 15 | | W | | 8 2 | 4 17 | 9 17 | 3 44 | 7 0 | 0 44 | 1 10 |
| 16 | | Th | ○ Full Moon, 8*h* 44*m morn* | 8 1 | 4 19 | 9 38 | 5 0 | 7 37 | 1 38 | 1 57 |
| 17 | | F | | 8 0 | 4 20 | 9 59 | 6 14 | 8 6 | 2 24 | 2 40 |
| 18 | | S | | 7 59 | 4 22 | 10 19 | 7 27 | 8 30 | 3 6 | 3 22 |
| 19 | | S | 2nd Sunday after Epiphany | 7 58 | 4 23 | 10 38 | 8 38 | 8 51 | 3 46 | 3 56 |
| 20 | | M | | 7 57 | 4 25 | 10 56 | 9 46 | 9 10 | 4 25 | 4 30 |
| 21 | | Tu | | 7 56 | 4 27 | 11 14 | 10 53 | 9 28 | 4 58 | 5 3 |
| 22 | | W | | 7 55 | 4 28 | 11 31 | 11 59 | 9 47 | 5 31 | 5 37 |
| 23 | | Th | | 7 54 | 4 30 | 11 47 | Mrn | 10 8 | 6 4 | 6 13 |
| 24 | | F | ☾ Last Quarter, 4*h* 22*m morn* | 7 53 | 4 32 | 12 1 | 1 1 | 10 31 | 6 41 | 6 56 |
| 25 | | S | | 7 52 | 4 33 | 12 17 | 2 10 | 10 59 | 7 26 | 7 47 |
| 26 | | S | 3rd Sunday after Epiphany. | 7 50 | 4 35 | 12 31 | 3 23 | 11 34 | 8 20 | 8 35 |
| 27 | | M | | 7 49 | 4 37 | 12 44 | 4 28 | Aft. | 9 36 | 10 23 |
| 28 | | Tu | ♆ in Opposition, 10*h aft* | 7 48 | 4 39 | 12 57 | 5 5 | 1 9 | 11 6 | 11 45 |
| 29 | | W | | 7 46 | 4 41 | 13 8 | 5 51 | 2 12 | | 0 26 |
| 30 | | Th | | 7 45 | 4 42 | 13 19 | 6 30 | 3 26 | 0 46 | 1 6 |
| 31 | | F | ● New Moon, 11*h* 7*m aft* | 7 43 | 4 44 | 13 29 | 7 2 | 4 27 | 1 22 | 1 49 |

## MOON'S PHASES IN 1919.

**January.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | 1d | 8h 24m | Morn. |
| Fst. Quart | 9 | 10 | Morn. |
| Full Moon | 16 | 8 | Aft. |
| Lst. Quart | 24 | 4 | Morn. |
| New Moon | 31 | 11 | Aft. |

**February.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fst. Quart | 7 | 6h 52m | Aft. |
| Full Moon | 14 | 11 | Aft. |
| Lst. Quart | 23 | 1 | Morn. |

**March.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | 1 | 0h 10m | Morn. |
| Fst. Quart | 9 | 1 | Morn. |
| Full Moon | 16 | 1 | Aft. |
| Lst. Quart | 24 | 11 | Aft. |
| New Moon | 31 | 9 | Aft. |

**April.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fst. Quart | 7 | 7h 2m | Aft. |
| Full Moon | 15 | 8 | Morn. |
| Lst. Quart | 23 | 11 | Morn. |
| New Moon | 30 | 5 | Morn. |

**May.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fst. Quart | 6 | 6h 20m | Aft. |
| Full Moon | 14 | 1 | Morn. |
| Lst. Quart | 22 | 10 | Aft. |
| New Moon | 29 | 1 | Aft. |

**June.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fst. Quart | 5 | 1h 10m | Aft. |
| Full Moon | 13 | 4 | Aft. |
| Lst. Quart | 21 | 5 | Morn. |
| New Moon | 28 | 8 | Aft. |

**July.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fst. Quart | 5 | 9h 17m | Morn. |
| Full Moon | 13 | 6 | Morn. |
| Lst. Quart | 21 | 2 | Morn. |
| New Moon | 27 | 5 | Morn. |

**August.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fst. Quart | 4 | 0h 20m | Aft. |
| Full Moon | 11 | 8 | Aft. |
| Lst. Quart | 18 | 2 | Aft. |
| New Moon | 26 | 2 | Aft. |

**September.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fst. Quart | 2 | 11h 20m | Aft. |
| Full Moon | 10 | 3 | Morn. |
| Lst. Quart | 17 | 9 | Aft. |
| New Moon | 25 | 0 | Morn. |

**October.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fst. Quart | 2 | 0h 30m | Morn. |
| Full Moon | 9 | 1 | Aft. |
| Lst. Quart | 16 | 4 | Morn. |
| New Moon | 23 | 9 | Aft. |

**November.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fst. Quart | 1 | 0h 40m | Morn. |
| Full Moon | 7 | 11 | Aft. |
| Lst. Quart | 14 | 3 | Aft. |
| New Moon | 22 | 1 | Aft. |
| Fst. Quart | 30 | 4 | Aft. |

**December.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Full Moon | 7 | 0h 4m | Morn. |
| Lst. Quart | 14 | 2 | Morn. |
| New Moon | 22 | 10 | Morn. |
| Fst. Quart | 30 | 7 | Morn. |

# The Simplex Perpetual Calendar.

Giving the days of the week of any month of any year of the Christian Era, and also the Dominical Letters in either the Julian (Old Style) or Gregorian (New Style) Calendar. Arranged by JOHN C. ROBERTSON, Kirkcaldy.

| TABLE OF HUNDREDS | | | | | | | | | TABLE OF TENS AND UNITS—JULIAN AND GREGORIAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Julian. | | | | Gregorian. | | | | | 00 | 00 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | | | | | | | | | Julian | Gregorian | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 7 | 14 | 21 | | 27 | 21 | 25 | | 5 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | | | | | | 4 | | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | | 28 | 22 | 26 | | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | | | | | | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | 13 | 29 | 23 | 27 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | 16 | 30 | 24 | 28 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | | | | | | 6 | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 |

| DOMINICAL LETTERS. Julian or Gregorian | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| A | G | F | E | D | C | B | A |

The factor for the year indicates its Letter, but the preceding Letter applies to January and February of Leap Years.

Find in the Table-of Hundreds the first figure, or figures, of the number of the given year in either the *Julian* or *Gregorian section as required*. Next find in the Table-of Tens-and Units the last figures. Then find the factor for the year in line with its first and under its last figures. The sum of the factors for the year and the month indicates the required Monthly Table. Factors in heavy type indicate Leap-Years.

| DAYS. | FACTORS FOR THE MONTHS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Jan. | 0 | 6 |
| 28/29 | Feb. | 3 | 2 |
| 31 | Mar | 3 | |
| 30 | April | 6 | |
| 31 | May | 1 | |
| 30 | June | 4 | |
| 31 | July | 6 | |
| 31 | Aug. | 2 | |
| 30 | Sept. | 5 | |
| 31 | Oct. | 0 | |
| 30 | Nov | 3 | |
| 31 | Dec. | 5 | |

Factors for Leap-Years = 1

## MONTHLY TABLES

| No. 0 or 7 | | | | | | | No. 1 or 8. | | | | | | | No. 2 or 9. | | | | | | | No. 3 or 10. | | | | | | | No. 4 or 11 | | | | | | | No. 5 or 12. | | | | | | | No. 6. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 | | S | | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | | S | | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | | S | | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | | S | | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | | S | | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 | | S | | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 | |
| M | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 | | M | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 | | M | | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | | M | | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | | M | | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | | M | | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | | M | | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 | |
| Tu | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 | | Tu | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 | | Tu | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 | | Tu | | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | | Tu | | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | | Tu | | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | | Tu | | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | | |
| W | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | | | W | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 | | W | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 | | W | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 | | W | | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | | W | | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | | W | | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | | |
| Th | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | | | Th | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | | | Th | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 | | Th | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 | | Th | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 | | Th | | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | | Th | | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | | |
| F | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | | | F | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | | | F | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | | | F | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 | | F | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 | | F | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 | | F | | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | | |
| S | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | | | S | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | | | S | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | | | S | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | | | S | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 | | S | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 | | S | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 | | |

# Tidal Constants,

## WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

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

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

| PORT OR PLACE. | CONSTANTS. | SPRING. | NEAPS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. | ft. |
| Aberdeen ... .. | sub. | 0 30 | 12 | 10 |
| Aberdovey .. .. | sub. | 5 45 | 14¼ | 10 |
| Aberystwyth .. .. .. .. | add. | 5 55 | 14¼ | 10 |
| Air Point (R. Dee) .. .. | sub. | 2 51 | 28 | 19 |
| Aldeburgh .. .. .. | sub. | 3 29 | 8 | 6½ |
| Alderney .. .. | add. | 4 57 | 27¼ | 12¾ |
| Alloa .... .. .... .. | add. | 1 35 | 27½ | 15 |
| Amlwch .. .. .. .. | sub. | 3 20 | 22 | 15½ |
| Antwerp ..... .. .. .. | add. | 1 40 | 26¾ | |
| Appledore .... .... .. | add. | 4 27 | 29 | 26¼ |
| Arassig .... .. .. .. | add. | 4 15 | 23½ | 10 |
| Arbroath .. .. .. | sub. | 0 23 | 14 | 11 |
| Ardrishaig (L. Fyne). .. | sub. | 1 43 | 9 | 7½ |
| Ardrossan. .. .. .. | sub | 1 30 | 10 | 7½ |
| Arundel. .. .... .... | sub. | 1 31 | 10 | 7 |
| Ayr .. .. .. .. .. | sub | 1 49 | 8¾ | 7½ |
| Ayre Pt. (I. of Man) .. .. | sub | 2 34 | 20 | 16 |
| Aysmouth .. .. .. | add | 5 22 | 40 | 32 |
| Ballycotton .. .. .. .. | add | 3 3 | 22 | 9½ |
| Banff .. .. .. .. .. | sub | 1 20 | 12½ | 8 |
| Bantry Harbour | add | 2 2 | 20 | 7½ |
| Bardsey Island .... .. | sub. | 5 55 | 15 | |
| Barmouth. .. .. .. | sub. | 5 36 | 14½ | 10½ |
| Barnstaple Bridge | add | 4 46 | 10½ | |
| Barrow Pier (Piel) .. .. | sub. | 2 32 | 28 | 21 |
| Barry Island .. .. .. | add | 4 53 | 27½ | 28½ |
| Beachy Head | sub | 2 39 | 20 | 15 |
| Beaumaris .. | sub | 3 22 | 23¼ | 16½ |
| Belfast .. .. .. .. | sub. | 3 16 | 9½ | 8 |
| Berwick .. .. .. .. .. | add. | 0 28 | 13 | 11½ |
| Bideford .... .. .. .. | add. | 4 26 | 28 | |
| Blakeney .. .. .. .. | add | 4 48 | 8½ | 4½ |
| Blyth .. .... .. .. | add. | 1 23 | 13 | 11 |
| Bolt Head. .... .. .. | add. | 4 5 | 13 | 11 |
| Boscastle .... .. .. | add. | 3 36 | 28 | 17 |
| Boulogne .... .. .. .. | sub. | 2 42 | 25¼ | 19¾ |
| Brest .... .. .. .. | add | 2 6 | 19¾ | 14½ |
| Bridgwater Bar .. .. .. .. | add. | 5 4 | 38 | 26½ |
| Bridlington .. .. .. .. | add. | 2 32 | 16 | 12 |
| Bridport .. .. .. .. | add | 4 16 | 12¼ | 9¾ |
| Brielle ..... .. .. .. | add | 1 5 | 5 | |
| Brighton .. .. .. .. | sub. | 1 42 | 19½ | 16 |
| Bristol (King Road) ..... | add | 5 24 | 42 | 32¾ |
| Broughty Ferry .. .. .. | add | 0 38 | 14½ | 11 |
| Budehaven .... .. .... | add | 4 5 | 23 | 17 |
| Burntisland .... .... .. | add | 0 30 | 18¼ | 13¾ |
| Burryport ..... .. .. | add | 4 22 | 26¼ | 19¾ |
| Caen .. .. ..... .. | sub. | 2 0 | | |
| Calais .. .. .. .. .. | sub. | 2 21 | 21 | 27½ |
| Campbelton.... .. .. .. | sub. | 1 51 | 8½ | 6 |
| Cape Cornwall .. .. .. .. | add | 3 0 | 18 | 13 |
| Cardiff .. .. .. .. | add | 5 15 | 36½ | 27 |
| Cardigan .. .. .. .. | add | 5 22 | 12 | 9 |
| Carmarthen .. .. .. | add | 4 29 | 8½ | |
| Carmarthen Bar .. .. .. | add | 4 4 | 26 | 29½ |
| Carnarvon. ..... .. .. | sub | 4 12 | 13½ | 12 |
| Chatham (R. Lock) .. .. | sub | 1 20 | 18 | 14 |
| Chepstow .. .. ..... .. | add | 5 43 | 38 | 28½ |
| Cherbourg.... ..... .. | sub. | 3 36 | 17½ | 13 |
| Chester .. .... ..... .. | sub. | 1 30 | 20 | |
| Chesilton, West Bay ..... | add | 4 25 | 20¼ | 7 |
| Chichester Harbour .... | sub. | 2 24 | 14 | 11 |
| Christchurch Harbour .... | add. | 4 51 | 5 | |
| Cowes (West) ..... | sub. | 3 36 | 20½ | 9½ |
| Cromarty ..... | sub. | 1 48 | 14 | 11 |

| PORT OR PLACE. | CONSTANTS. | SPRING. | NEAPS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. | ft. |
| Cromer .. .. .. .. | add | 4 57 | 14½ | 11 |
| Dartmouth .. | add | 4 32 | 14½ | 10½ |
| Deal .. .. .. | sub. | 2 40 | 18 | 13½ |
| Devonport Dockyard | add | 4 2 | 13½ | 10 |
| Dieppe .. .. .. .. | sub. | 2 30 | 27½ | 21 |
| Dingle Bay .. .. .. | add | 2 2 | 22½ | 7½ |
| Donegal Harbour .. .. | add | 3 26 | 12½ | 8½ |
| Douglas' .. .. .. .. .. | sub. | 2 26 | 22½ | 16 |
| Dover .. .. .. | sub. | 2 31 | 18½ | 13 |
| Dumbarton .. .. .. | sub. | 1 20 | 20½ | |
| Dumfries .. .. .. | sub. | 1 44 | 6 | |
| Dunbar .. .. .. .. | add | 0 20 | 14½ | 11 |
| Dundalk Bar .. .. .. | sub. | 3 1 | 18 | 12½ |
| Dundee .. .. .. .. | add | 0 46 | 14½ | 11½ |
| Dungeness .. .. .. | sub. | 2 17 | 22½ | 29 |
| Dunkerque .. .. .. .. | sub. | 1 42 | 26½ | 17½ |
| Exmouth .. .. .. | add | 4 43 | 11 | 8½ |
| Eyemouth .. .. | add | 0 28 | 13 | 11 |
| Falmouth .. .. | add | 3 19 | 16 | 12 |
| Fareham .. .. .. | sub. | 2 5 | 12½ | 8½ |
| Fifeness.... .. .. .. | add | 0 20 | 15 | 11 |
| Filey Bay .. .. .. | add | 2 29 | 15½ | 12½ |
| Fishguard .. .. .. | add | 5 20 | 13½ | 8½ |
| Flamborough Head .. .. | add | 2 30 | 18 | 12 |
| Fleetwood .. .. .. | sub. | 2 34 | 27 | 20½ |
| Flushing .. .. .. | sub. | 0 50 | 23½ | 17 |
| Folkestone .. .. .. | sub. | 2 36 | 20 | 16½ |
| Formby Point .. .. .. | sub. | 3 12 | 26½ | 19 |
| Fowey .. .. .. | add. | 3 35 | 15 | 11½ |
| Fraserburgh. .. .. | sub. | 1 10 | 11 | 8½ |
| Galway Bay .. .. .. | add | 2 48 | 14½ | 11 |
| Glasgow .. .. .. .. | sub. | 0 13 | 11½ | 9¼ |
| Glasson Dock .. .. .. | sub | 2 32 | 20 | 14 |
| Goole .. .. .. .. | add | 5 32 | 13 | |
| Granton Pier .. .. .. | add | 0 32 | 20½ | 15¾ |
| Granville .. .. .. .. | add | 4 17 | 37 | 27¼ |
| Gravesend .. .. .. | sub. | 0 55 | 18½ | 13 |
| Greenock .. .. .. | sub. | 1 32 | 20 | 8¾ |
| Greenwich .. .. .. | sub. | 0 13 | 20½ | 17½ |
| Grimsby .. .. .. .. | add | 3 46 | 18¾ | 15¼ |
| Hartlepool .. .. .. | add | 1 26 | 18 | 13½ |
| Harwich .. .. .. .. | sub. | 2 7 | 12¾ | 10½ |
| Hastings .. .. .. .. | sub. | 3 7 | 24 | 17½ |
| Haverfordwest .. .. | add | 5 4 | 7¼ | 2½ |
| Havre. .. .. .. | sub. | 4 49 | 28 | 17½ |
| Helbre Island .. .... .. | sub. | 2 45 | 28½ | 22 |
| Holyhead .. .. .. | sub. | 3 29 | 18 | 12½ |
| Honfleur Harbour | sub. | 4 30 | 23 | 18 |
| Hook of Holland .. .. | add | 0 15 | 6½ | 4¾ |
| Hull .. .. .. .. .. | add | 4 30 | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| Hurst Camber .. .. .. | sub. | 3 30 | 7½ | 6 |
| Hythe (Hampshire) .. .. | sub. | 2 42 | 23½ | 9¾ |
| Ilfracombe .. .. .. | add | 4 0 | 27½ | 22½ |
| Immingham. .. .. .. | add | 3 56 | 29¾ | 23½ |
| Inverary .. .. .. .. | sub. | 1 38 | 12 | |
| Ipswich .... .. .. .. | sub. | 1 28 | 13½ | |
| Kingsbridge .... .. .. | add | 4 3 | 10 | |
| Kingstown Harbour .. .. | sub. | 2 42 | 11¼ | 9¾ |
| Kinsale Harbour .. .. | add | 2 54 | 11½ | 9 |
| Kirkcudbright .... .... | sub. | 2 32 | 23 | 17 |
| Kirkwall .... .. .. .. | sub. | 3 26 | 8¼ | 6½ |
| Lamlash .. .. .. .. | sub. | 1 46 | 10 | 7 |
| Lancaster .... .... .. | sub. | 2 32 | 28½ | 21 |
| Langston Harbour .... .. | sub. | 1 14 | 23½ | 20½ |
| Leith .... .. .. .. | add | 0 27 | 17½ | 14½ |

| Port or Place. | Constants. | Springs. | Neaps. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. | ft. |
| Lerwick Harbour | sub. | 5 48 | 5½ | 4½ |
| Limerick | add | 4 22 | 23¾ | 13½ |
| Littlehampton Bar | sub. | 2 36 | 16 | 11½ |
| Liverpool | sub. | 3 23 | 27½ | 20½ |
| Lizard | add | 3 23 | 14¼ | 10¾ |
| Llanelly Bar | add | 4 35 | 25 | 18¾ |
| Loch Long (Arrochar) | sub | 1 46 | 12 | 9 |
| Looe | add | 3 46 | 26½ | 13½ |
| Lossiemouth | sub. | 1 25 | 12 | 9 |
| Lowestoft | sub. | 4 8 | 6½ | 3¾ |
| Lundy Island | add | 3 36 | 27 | 20 |
| Lyme Regis | add | 4 25 | 12½ | 8¾ |
| Lymington | sub. | 3 27 | 8 | 6 |
| Lynmouth | add | 4 19 | 30½ | 21½ |
| Lyn Deep | add | 4 1 | 23½ | 16¾ |
| Margate Pier | sub. | 2 28 | 15½ | 13 |
| Maryport | sub | 2 18 | 24 | 19 |
| Mevagissey | add | 3 26 | 13½ | 10 |
| Middlesbrough | add | 1 54 | 17 | 12¾ |
| Milford Haven Entrance | add | 4 29 | 21¼ | 16½ |
| Minehead Pier | add | 4 40 | 30¼ | 24½ |
| Montrose | add | 0 29 | 14 | 11 |
| Morecambe | sub | 2 22 | 27 | 21 |
| Nash Point | add | 4 41 | 23 | 23 |
| Nass | sub. | 2 13 | 12½ | 10 |
| Neath | add | 4 23 | 23½ | |
| Needles Point | sub. | 4 8 | 7½ | 5 |
| Newcastle-on Tyne | add | 1 22 | 14½ | 11½ |
| Newhaven | sub. | 2 44 | 19 | 14 |
| Newport (Bristol Channel) | add | 5 24 | 36 | 29 |
| Newport (Cardigan) | add | 5 22 | 12 | 9 |
| Newquay (Towan) | add | 3 4 | 22½ | 18½ |
| Newquay (Cardigan) | add | 3 49 | 13 | |
| Nore Light | sub. | 1 32 | 15½ | 13 |
| North Shields | add | 1 6 | 14½ | 11 |
| North Sunderland | add | 0 39 | 15 | 11½ |
| Oban | add | 2 52 | 13 | 9½ |
| Orfordness | sub | 2 49 | 8 | 6½ |
| Ostende | sub. | 1 45 | 15 | 12 |
| Padstow | add | 3 35 | 23 | 16½ |
| Penulroke Dockyard | add | 4 34 | 28½ | 17 |
| Penzance | add | 2 54 | 16¾ | 12½ |
| Peterhead | sub | 1 17 | 12½ | 9¼ |
| Plymouth Breakwater | add | 3 56 | 15½ | 12 |
| Poole | sub. | 5 0 | 6½ | 4¼ |
| Port Carlisle | sub. | 1 25 | 20 | 14 |
| Port Harrington | sub. | 2 29 | 25 | 19 |
| Port Madoc | add | 5 54 | 18¼ | 10¾ |
| Port Patrick | sub. | 2 28 | 15 | 12 |
| Port Talbot | add | 4 20 | 29 | 18¾ |
| Portishead | add | 5 24 | 42 | 32¾ |
| Portland Bill | add | 4 47 | 9 | 6½ |
| Portland Breakwater | add | 5 12 | 6¾ | 4½ |
| Portsmouth Dockyard | sub. | 2 12 | 13½ | 10¾ |
| Preston | sub. | 2 27 | 27 | 20 |
| Pwllheli Bar | sub. | 5 49 | 14¾ | 10½ |
| Queensferry | add | 0 55 | 18 | 14 |
| Queenstown | add | 3 8 | 12 | 9½ |
| Ramsey (Isle of Man) | sub. | 2 29 | 20¾ | 16 |
| Ramsgate Harbour | sub. | 2 20 | 15 | 12 |

| Port or Place. | Constants. | Springs. | Neaps. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. | ft. |
| Renfrew | sub. | 0 50 | 12 | |
| Ribble Lightbouse | sub | 2 55 | 25½ | 19 |
| Rossiare Point | add | 4 32 | 8 | 5½ |
| Ryde | sub | 2 32 | 13½ | 10 |
| St Agnes | add | 3 57 | 18 | 12 |
| St. Heller | add | 4 35 | 34½ | 24 |
| St. Ives | add | 3 8 | 22 | 18 |
| St. Malo | add | 4 19 | 36¼ | 28½ |
| St. Mary | add | 2 54 | 16 | 12 |
| St. Peter Port | add | 4 46 | 26 | 18¼ |
| Salcombe | add | 3 36 | 18 | 12½ |
| Saltash | add | 4 4 | 18 | 12 |
| Scarborough | add | 2 18 | 18¾ | 12¾ |
| Seaham | add | 1 31 | 14½ | 10½ |
| Selsea Bill | sub. | 2 10 | 14½ | 12½ |
| Sharpness | sub. | 5 52 | 28 | 18 |
| Sheerness Dockyard | sub. | 1 24 | 16 | 13¾ |
| Shoreham Harbour | sub. | 2 23 | 18 | 13¼ |
| Silloth | sub. | 2 4 | 26 | 20 |
| Southampton | sub. | 3 22 | 13 | 9½ |
| Southend | sub | 1 32 | 15½ | 13 |
| Southwold | sub. | 3 48 | 6½ | 4¼ |
| Spurn Head | add | 3 26 | 28¾ | 23 |
| Start Point | add | 3 58 | 13 | 11½ |
| Stirling | add | 3 10 | 7½ | 4 |
| Stockton | add | 2 4 | 11 | |
| Stonehaven | sub | 0 39 | 14 | 11 |
| Stornoway | add | 3 14 | 13½ | 9½ |
| Stranraer | sub | 1 53 | 9½ | 7½ |
| Stromness | sub. | 4 47 | 10 | 7 |
| Sunderland | add | 1 29 | 14½ | 11 |
| Sutton Bridge | add | 4 32 | 20½ | 13 |
| Swansea | sub. | 5 30 | 6½ | 4¾ |
| Swanson Bay | add | 4 18 | 27¾ | 20¾ |
| Tees River Bar | add | 1 52 | 15 | 12¾ |
| Tay River Bar | add | 0 29 | 16 | 13¾ |
| Teignmouth | add | 4 16 | 13 | 9½ |
| Tenby | add | 3 59 | 18½ | 13½ |
| Thurso | sub. | 5 16 | 13¾ | 9½ |
| Tobermory | add | 3 57 | 14½ | 10 |
| Torbay | add | 4 16 | 13½ | 10 |
| Troon | sub. | 1 49 | 10 | 7½ |
| Truro | add | 3 27 | 10 | 6 |
| Tynemouth Bar | add | 1 11 | 13¾ | 10½ |
| Ushant | add | 2 8 | 20 | 14½ |
| Valentia Harbour | add | 1 52 | 12¾ | 8 |
| Waterford Harbour | add | 4 11 | 17½ | 10¾ |
| Weston-super-Mare | add | 5 8 | 37 | 28½ |
| Wexford | add | 5 24 | 8 | 5½ |
| Whitby | add | 1 49 | 15 | 11½ |
| Whitehaven | sub. | 2 30 | 26 | 19 |
| Wick | sub | 5 24 | 10 | 7½ |
| Wisbech | add | 5 31 | 18¾ | 11½ |
| Woolwich | sub. | 0 18 | 20½ | 17¼ |
| Workington | sub | 2 40 | 23½ | 20 |
| Worm's Head | add | 4 22 | 28½ | 18¾ |
| Yarmouth Road | sub. | 4 56 | 6 | 4½ |
| Yarmouth (Isle of Wight) | sub | 3 58 | 7 | 5½ |
| Ymuiden | add | 1 4 | 8¾ | 5¼ |
| Youghal | add | 3 12 | 10½ | 9½ |

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on *January 7th*:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Time of high water at London Bridge | h. | m. Morn. |
| Subtract tide interval | 0 | 50 |
| Time of high water at Aberdeen | 7 | 11 Morn. |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Time of high water at London Bridge *noon* | 3 | 28 Morn. |
| Add tide interval | 0 | 39 |
| Time of high water at Scarborough | 9 | 49 After |

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken, in which case 12 hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge"+"tide interval" will exceed 24 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the noon or midnight following, according as the London high water was either morning or afternoon.

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen *January 24th 17h*:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Time of high water at London Bridge on *January 24th* + 12 hours | *noon* | 36 m. Morn. |
| Subtract tide interval | 0 | 50 |
| Time of high water at Aberdeen *Jan. 24th* | 11 | 46 After |

# Calendar of Church Lessons, 1918,

## APPOINTED FOR SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

| The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked* | Morning Prayer. First Lesson. | Morning Prayer. Second Lesson. | Evening Prayer. First Lesson. | Evening Prayer. Second Lesson. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1 *Circumcision. | Genesis 17 v. 9 | Romans 4, v. 17 | Deuteron. 10 v. 12, | Colossn. 2, v. 8 to v. 16 |
| " 6 *Epiphany | Isaiah 60 | Luke 3, v. 15 to v. 23 | Isa. 49, v. 13 to v. 24 | John 2, v. to v. 12 |
| " 13 I. S. after Epiph. | Isaiah 42 | Matt. 3, v. to v. 13 | Isaiah 42, v. 13, & 43 | Acts 8, v. 9 to v. 26 |
| " 20 II. after Epiph. | Isaiah 55 | Matt. 12, to v. 22 | Isaiah 55 | Acts 10 |
| " 25 *Conv. of St. Paul | Isaiah 49, to v. 13 | Galatians 1, v. 11 | Jeremiah 1, v. 4 | Acts 26, to v. 19 |
| " 27 Septuagesima | Gen. 1 & 2, to v. 4 | Heb. 11 to v. 8 | Or Job 1 | Rev. 21, v. 9 to v. 22 |
| Feb. 2 *Purification | Exodus 13, to v. 17 | Mark 12, v. 28 to v. 35 | Haggai 2, to v. 10 | Acts 20, to v. 19 |
| " 3 Sexagesima | Genesis 3 | 2 Cor. 11, v. 19 to v. 31 | Genesis 6 | Or Acts 21, v. 27 |
| " 10 Quinquagesima | Genesis 9, to v. 20 | Matt. 20, v. 17 to v. 29 | Or Genesis 8 | Acts 27 |
| " 13 *Ash Wednesday | Isaiah 58, to v. 13 | Mark 2, v. 13 to v. 23 | Genesis 22 | Or Genesis 18, v. 23 to v. 33 |
| *Proper Psalms* | Psalms 6, 32, 38 | | Jonah 3 | Heb. 12, v. 3 to v. 18 |
| " 17 I. Sun. in Lent. | Lev. 19, v. 20 to v. 29 | Matt. 26, v. 36 to v. 57 | Ps. 120, 130, 143 | |
| " 24 II. Sun. in Lent | Genesis 27, to v. 41 | Mark 1, v. to v. 22 | Genesis 22, to v. 20 | Or Genesis 23 | Romans 5, to v. 11 |
| " 25 *St. Matthias | 1 Sam. 2, v. 27 to v. 36 | Mark 2, v. to v. 13 | Genesis 28 | Or Genesis 32, v. 9 | Romans 8, to v. 18 |
| Mar. 3 III Sun. in Lent | Genesis 37 | Mark 6, to v. 14 | Isaiah 55, v. 6 | Romans 10 |
| " 10 IV Sun. in Lent | Genesis 42 | Mark 9, v. 30 | Genesis 43 | Or Genesis 45, v. 1 to v. 15 | 1 Corinth. 1 |
| " 17 V Sun. in Lent | Exodus 3 | Mark 13, v. 24 | Or Exod. 5, to v. 19 | 1 Corinth. 9 |
| " 24 Palm Sunday | Exodus 9 | Matthew 26 | Or Exodus 12 | Luke 19, v. 28, 40, 27 |
| " 25 *Annunciation | Genesis 3, to v. 16 | Luke 1, v. 26 | Isaiah 9, v. 2 to v. 8 | Luke 22, 23 to v. 32 |
| " 28 Mon. before Easter. | Lam. 1, to v. 13 | John 12, to v. 19 | Lam. 1, v. 13 | 1 Cor. 11, to v. 33 |
| " 29 Tues. before Easter. | Lam. 3, to v. 34 | John 13, to v. 21 | Lam. 3, v. 34 | John 14, v. 23 |
| " 30 Wed. before Easter. | Lam. 4, to v. 21 | John 18, to v. 12 | Daniel 9, v. 20 | John 16, v. 24 |
| " 31 Thurs. before Easter. | Hosea 13, to v. 15 | John 19 | Hosea 14 | John 18, v. 28 |
| " 29 *Good Friday | Genesis 22, to v. 20 | John 19 | Lam. 3, v. 13, & 22 | John 19, to v. 38 |
| *Proper Psalms* | Psalms 22, 40, 54 | | Psalms 69, 88 | 1 Peter 2 |
| " 30 Easter Eve | Zechariah 9 | Luke 23, v. 50 | Thes. 4, v. 8, to 5, v. 4 | Romans 6, to v. 12 |
| 31 * EASTER DAY | Exodus 12, to v. 29 | Rev. 1, v. 10 to v. 19 | Exodus 20, v. 8, 20 | Or Exodus 24 | John 20, v. 11 to v. 19, or Rev. 5 |
| *Proper Psalms* | Psalms 2, 57, 111 | | Ps. 113, 114, 118 | |
| April 1 Mon. in East. Wk. | Exodus 15, to v. 22 | Luke 24, to v. 13 | Canticles 2, v. 10 | Matt. 28, to v. 16 |
| " 2 Tues. in East. Wk. | 1 Sam. 17, v. 12 to v. 32 | John 21 to v. 13 | Ezek. 37 to v. 15 | John 20, v. 19 |
| " 7 Low Sunday | Num. 28, to v. 16 | 1 Cor. 15, to v. 29 | Numbers 28, v. 26 | Or Num. 27 to v. 12 | John 20, v. 24 to v. 30 |
| " 14 II. S. aft. Easter | Num. 32, to v. 24 | Luke 22, to v. 39 | Num. 33, v. 52 to v. 56 | Or Num. 35 v. 30 to v. 34 | 1 Pet. 1, v. 10 to v. 13 |
| | | | | 21, v. 20 |
| " 21 III. S. aft. Easter | Numbers 32 | Luke 16 | Numbers 33 | Or Numbers 36 | Eph. 4, v. 25 to v. 32 |
| " 23 *St. Mark | Isaiah 62, v. 6 | Mk. 16, v. 9 to v. 21 | Ezekiel 1, to v. 15 | Philippians 1 |
| " 28 IV S. aft Easter | Deut. 4, to v. 25 | Luke 20, to v. 27 | Deut. 4, v. 25 to 5, v. 6 | Or Deuteron. 5 | Colosn. 1, to v. 21 |
| May 1 *St Philip & Jas. | Isaiah 52 | John 1, v. 43 | Zechariah 4 | Colosn. 3, to v. 18 |
| " 5 Rogation Sunday | Deuteronomy 8 | 3 John | Deuteronomy 9 | Or Deuteron. 10, v. 12 | 1 Thessalonians 2 |
| " 6 King's Accession | The following may be used in morning and evening — | | Joshua 1, to v. 10 | Or Prov. 8, to v. 22 | Rom. 13 to v. 12, or Rev. 22, v. 12 to end |
| " 9 *Ascension Day | Dan. 7, v. 9 to v. 28 | Luke 24, v. 44 | *Proper Psalms* | Ps. 93, 108, 138 | Rev. 22, v. 12 to end, 4 |
| *Proper Psalms* | Psalms 8, 15, 21 | | 2 Kings 2, to v. 16 | Or Ps. 24, 47, 108 | Hebrews 4 |
| " 12 S. aft. Ascension | Deuteronomy 30 | John 3, to v. 22 | Deuteronomy 34 | Or Joshua 1 | 1 Tim. 2, to v. 16 |
| " 19 * WHIT SUNDAY | Deut. 16, to v. 18 | Romans 8, to v. 28 | Isaiah 11 | Or Ezek. 36, v. 25 | Gal. 5, v. 16 or Acts 2, v. 22 to 29, v. 21 |
| *Proper Psalms* | Psalms 48, 68 | | Psalms 104, 145 | | |
| " 20 Mon. in Whit Wk | Genesis 11, to v. 10 | 1 Cor. 12, to v. 14 | Num. 11, v. 16 to 31 | | 1 (Or 20, v. 17 & 13 |
| " 21 Tues. in Whit Wk | Joel 2, v. 21 | Three sermons | Micah 4, to v. 8 | | 2 John 4, to v. 14 |
| " 26 * TRINITY SUNDAY | Isaiah 6, to v. 11 | Rev. 1 to v. 9 | Genesis 18 | Or Gen. 1, & to v. 4 | Eph. 4, to v. 17 or Matthew 3 |
| June 2 I. S. after Trinity | Josh. 5, v. 13 to 6, v. 25 | John 13, v. 21 | Josh. 5, v. 13 to 6, v. 20 | Or Joshua 24 | Hebrews 9 |
| " 9 II. S. after Trin. | Judges 4 | John 18, v. 28 | Judges 4 | Or Judges 6, v. 11 | James 1 |
| " 11 *St. Barnabas | Deut. 15, to v. 12 | Acts 4, v. 32 | 1 Samuel 1 | Acts 14, v. 8 |
| " 16 III. S. after Trin. | 1 Sam. 2, to v. 27 | Acts 1 | 1 Samuel 3 | Or 1 Sam. 4, to v. 19 | 1 Pet. 2, v. 11 to v. 21 |
| " 23 IV. S. after Trin. | 1 Samuel 28 | Acts 6 | 1 Samuel 15 | Or Ruth 1 | 2 Peter 3 |
| " 24 *St. John Baptist | Malachi 3, to v. 7 | Matthew 3 | Malachi 4 | Matt. 24, to v. 13 |
| " 29 *St. Peter | Ezek. 3, v. 4 to v. 15 | John 21, v. 15 to v. 23 | Zechariah 3 | Acts 4, v. 8 to v. 23 |
| " 30 V S. after Trin. | 1 Sam. 28 to v. 20 | Acts 9, to v. 22 | 1 Samuel 16 | Or 1 Samuel 17, v. 1 to v. 50 | 2 John 3, v. 26, to 4, v. 7 |
| July 7 VI. S. aft. Trin. | 2 Samuel 1 | Acts 13, v. 26 | 2 Sam. 12, to v. 24 | Or 2 Samuel 18 | Matthew 8 |
| " 14 VII. S. aft. Trin. | 1 Chronicles 28 | Acts 18, to v. 24 | 1 (Thessalon. 2 | Or 1 Chr. 28, to v. 21 | Matt. 24, to v. 31 |
| " 21 VIII. S. aft. Trin. | 2 Chr. 29, v. 20 to v. 36 | Acts 21, v. 37, to end, v. 23 | 2 Chronicles 1 | Or 2 Kings 2 | Matthew 28, v. 16 |
| " 25 *St. James | 2 Kings 2, to v. 16 | Luke 9, v. 46 to v. 57 | Jer. 26, v. 8 to v. 16 | Matt. 23, to v. 25 |
| " 28 IX. Sun. af. Trin. | 2 Kings 22 to v. 20 | Acts 27 | 2 Kings 12, to v. 16 | Or 2 Kings 22, v. 8 to 23, v. 3 | Matthew 24, v. 23 |
| Aug. 4 X. Sun. aft. Trin. | 2 Kings 24 | Romans 4 | 2 Kings 13 | Or 2 Kings 17 | Matt. 26, v. 20, to 29, v. 2 |
| " 11 XI Sun. af. Trin. | 2 Kings 25 | Romans 8, v. 29 | 2 Kings 19 | Or 2 Kings 20 | Matt. 28, to v. 16 |
| " 18 XII. S. aft. Trin. | 2 Kings 22, to v. 24 | Romans 12, v. 3 | 2 Kings 2, to v. 19 | Or 2 Kgs. 4, v. 8 to v. 38 | Mark 6, to v. 30 |
| " 24 *St. Bartholomew | Gen. 28, v. 20 to v. 29 | 1 Cor. 4, v. 28, & 5 | Deuteron. 18, v. 15 | Matthew 16 |
| " 25 XIII. S. af. Trin. | 2 Kings 5, v. 1 Cor. 6 | 2 Kings 6, to v. 24 | Or 2 Kings 7 | Mark 7, to v. 31 |
| Sept. 1 XIV S. aft. Trin. | 2 Kings 9, v. 1 Cor. 12, v. 27 | 2 Kings 10, to v. 30 | Or 2 Kings 13 | Mark 8, v. to v. 27 |
| " 8 XV. S. aft. Trin. | 2 Kings 18, v. 2 Cor. 11 | 2 Kings 19, to v. 35 | Or 2 Kgs. 22, to v. 21 | Mark 9, v. 2 to v. 30 |
| " 15 XVI. S. aft. Trin. | 2 Chronicles 26, v. 1 Cor. 7, v. 2 | Neh. 1, & 2, to v. 9 | Or Nehemiah 8 | Mark 10, v. 35, to 12, v. 12 |
| " 20 *St. Matthew | 2 Kings 22, v. 2 Cor. 12, v. 14, & 13 | 2 Chron. 29, to v. 20 | Matt. 12, v. 9 to v. 22 |
| " 21 XVII. S. aft. Trin. | Jeremiah 5 | 1 Galatians 2 | Jeremiah 26 | Or Jeremiah 35 | Luke 2, to v. 26 |
| " 22 *St. Mich. & All Ang. | Genesis 32 | Acts 12, v. 5 to v. 18 | Daniel 10, v. 4 | Revelations 5, v. 14 |
| " 29 XVIII. S. af. Trin. | Jeremiah 36, v. 9 to v. 26 | 1 Thessalonians 3 | Ezekiel 1 | Or Rev. 19 to v. 17 | Revelations 7, v. 9 to 8, v. 2 |
| Oct. 6 XIX. S. aft. Trin. | Ezekiel 24 | Ephesians 4, to v. 17 | Ezekiel 18 | Or Ezek. 24, v. 15 | Luke 3, v. 23 |
| " 13 XX. S. aft. Trin. | Ezekiel 34 | Col. 1, v. 2, to 2, v. 8 | Or Daniel 1 | 2 Luke 13, to v. 18 |
| " 18 *St. Luke | Isaiah 35 | 2 Timothy 4 | Ezekiel 36, to v. 23 | Luke 13, v. 18 |
| " 20 XXI. S. aft. Trin. | Daniel 3 | 2 Thessalonians 1 | Daniel 4 | Or Daniel 6 | Luke 14, v. 25, to 15, v. 21 |
| " 27 XXII S. af. Trin. | Daniel 6, v. 1 | 2 Timothy 4 | Or Daniel 7, v. 9 | Or Daniel 12 | Luke 19, v. 11 to v. 28 |
| " 28 *SS. Simon & Jude | Isa. 28, v. 9 to v. 17 | 2 Timothy 2 | Jer. 3, v. to v. 19 | Luke 19, v. 28 |

| The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked* | | Morning Prayer. | | Evening Prayer. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *First Lesson.* | *Second Lesson.* | *First Lesson.* | *Second Lesson.* |
| Nov 21 | *All Saints* | Wisdom 3, to v. 10 | Heb. xi. v. 32, to v. 7 | Wisdom 5, to v. 17 | Rev. 19, to v. 17 |
| ,, 26 | XXIII. S. aft Trin. | Hosea .. | 2 Timothy 4 | Joel .., v. 21 | Or Joel 2, v. 9 |
| ,, 28 | XXIV. S. aft Trin. | Amos .. | Heb. 2, v. 5 to 14 | Amos 8 | Or Amos 9 |
| ,, 27 | XXV. S. aft Trin. | Micah 4, & 5, to v. 8 | Hebrews 10, v. 19 | Micah 6 | Or Micah 7 |
| ,, 28 | XXVI. S. aft Trin. | Ecclus. 11 & 12 | James 3 | Haggai ..v. 10 | Or Malachi 3 & 4 |
| ,, 30 | *St. Andrew* | Isaiah .. | John 1, v. 35 to v. 43 | Isaiah 65, to v. 17 | John 21, v. 20 to end |
| Dec. 2 | Advent Sunday | Isaiah .. | 2 Peter 3 to v. 7 | Isaiah .. | Or Isaiah 4, v. 2 |
| ,, 9 | II. Sun. in Advt. | Isaiah .. | 1 John 2, to v. 18 | Isaiah 11 to v. 11 | Or Isaiah .. |
| ,, 16 | III. Sun. in Advt. | Isaiah .. | 1 John 3, to v. 18 | Isaiah 28 | Or Isaiah 28, v. 5 to v. 19 |
| ,, 21 | *St. Thomas* | Job 42, to v. 7 | Johnas, v. 1 to end | Isaiah 35 | |
| ,, 23 | IV. Sun. in Advt. | Isaiah 30, to v. 27 | Revelation 8 | Isaiah 37 | Or Isa. 33, to v. 23 |
| ,, 25 | *Christmas Day* | Isaiah 9, to v. 8 | Luke 2, to v. 15 | Isaiah 7, v. 10 to v. 17 | |
| | *Proper Psalms* | Psalms 19, 45, 85 | | Ps. 89, 110, 132 | |
| ,, 26 | *St. Stephen* | Genesis 4, to v. 16 | Acts 6 | 2 Chr. 24, v. 17 to v. 23 | Acts 7, to v. 60 |
| ,, 27 | *St. John* | Exodus 33, v. 9 to v. 24 | John 21, v. 15 to v. 25 | Isaiah 6 | Revelation 1 |
| ,, 28 | *Holy Innocents* | Jer. 31, to v. 18 | Revelation 18 | Baruch 4, to v. 30 | Revelation 19 |
| ,, 29 | I. Sun. aft. Xmas | Isaiah .. | Rev. 19, to v. 11 | Isaiah .. | Or Isaiah 40 Rev. 20, v. 11 |

# A Table of Easter Days and Sunday Letters

## FOR THE YEARS 1500 TO 2000

| | 1500—1599 | 1600—1699 | 1700—1799 | 1800—1899 | 1900—2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| d Mar 22 | 1573 .. .. | 1663 | 1761 | 1818 | .. | d Mar 22 |
| e ,, 23 | 1505-16 .. .. | 1609 .. | 1788 | 1845-56 | 1912 .. .. | e ,, 23 |
| f ,, 24 | .. | 1611-90 .. | 1706-99 | .. .. .. | 1940 .. | f ,, 24 |
| g ,, 25 | 1543-54 .. | 1627-38-49 | 1722-33-44 | 1893-94 .. | 1961 .. | g ,, 25 |
| A ,, 26 | 1550-70-81-92 | 1654-65-76 | 1749-55-60-80 | 1815-25-37 .. | 1907 78-90 | A ,, 26 |
| b Mar 27 | 1502-13-24-97 .. | 1699-87-92 | 1786-96 .. | 1842-53-64 .. | 1910-21-88 | b Mar 27 |
| c ,, 28 | 1529-35-40. .. .. | 1619-24-30 .. | 1703-14 25 | 1580 75-99 .. | 1937-48 | c ,, 28 |
| d ,, 29 | 1551-62 .. .. | 1635-46-57 | 1719-30-41-52* | 1807 18-91 .. | 1959-64-70 | d ,, 29 |
| e ,, 30 | 1567 78-89. .. | 1651-62 *3-84 | 1746-55-66-77 | 1824-31 | 1902 7 >-86-97 | e ,, 30 |
| f ,, 31 | 1510-21-32-83-94 | 1606-18-78-89 | 1700-71-82 93 | 1829-50-61 72 | 1007 13-29-91 | f ,, 31 |
| g April 1 | 1538-37-48.... .. | 1621-32 .. | 1711 16 .. | 1894-26-77-88 | 1923-34-45-56 | g April 1 |
| A ,, 2 | 1553-64 .. .. | 1643-48 | 1727-33-59† | 1900-39-93-99 | 1951 73 .. .. | A ,, 2 |
| b ,, 3 | 1575-86-91.. .. | 1659-70-81 | 1742-53-63-74 | 1955-31-36 .. | 1984-51-62-04 | b ,, 3 |
| c ,, 4 | 1507 18-91 .. | 1602 18-75-80-97 | 1708-79-90 | 1847 58 .. | 1915-20-26-90 | c ,, 4 |
| d ,, 5 | 1523-34-45-56 | 1607 15-29-40 | 1702 13-24-95 | 1901-03-74-85-96 | 1951-42 53 .. | d ,, 5 |
| e April 6 | 1539-50-61 73 .. | 1634-45-56 .. | 1729-35-46-90 | 1900-17-28-00 | 1947 59-69 80 | e April 6 |
| f ,, 7 | 1594-77-88 | 1667 73 .. | 1751-65-76 | 1822-33-44 .. | 1903 12-23 98 | f ,, 7 |
| g ,, 8 | 1509-15-20-99 .. | 1694-10-23-94 .. | 1706-87-92-98 | 1340-55-66 | 1917-28 .. | g ,, 8 |
| A ,, 9 | 1551-42 .. | 1615-26-37-99 | 1710-21 32 | 1971-82. | 1939-44-50 .. | A ,, 9 |
| b ,, 10 | 1547-58-69 | 1631-42-53-64 | 1726-37-48-57 | 1903-14-87-98 | 1955-66-77 .. | b ,, 10 |
| c April 11 | 1501 12-23-74-85-96 | 1656-69-80 | 1782-73-84 .. | 1819-30-41-52 .. | 1909-71-82-93 | c April 11 |
| d ,, 12 | 1506-17-28 .. | 1601 19-91-96 | 1750 | 1846-57-68 .. | 1903-14-25-36-03 | d ,, 12 |
| e ,, 13 | 1533-44 .. | 1623-92 | 1707 IR. .. | 1909-73-79-84 | 1041-52 .. | e ,, 13 |
| f ,, 14 | 1555-60-66 .. | 1630-50-61 | 1721-34-4-54 | 1895-11 16-95 .. | 1907-68-74 | f ,, 14 |
| g ,, 15 | 1571-82-03. .. | 1655-66-77-88 | 1750-69-70-81 | 1827 38.. .. .. | 1900-06-79-90 | g ,, 15 |
| A April 16 | 1503-14-25-36-87-98 | 1600-80-92-93 | 1764-75-86-97 | 1843-54-65-76 | 1911 22-33-95 .. | A April 16 |
| b ,, 17 | 1530-41-52 | 1626-38 | 1715-90 | 1908 70-91-92 | 1957 58-69-80 | b ,, 17 |
| c ,, 18 | 1557-68 .. | 1647-52 | 1771-42-56 | 1902 13-24-97 | 1964-6.-76 .. | c ,, 18 |
| d ,, 19 | 1508-79-84-90 | 1663-74-85 | 1747-67 72-73 | 1829-35-40 | 1908-51-67-92 | d ,, 19 |
| e ,, 20 | 1511 22-95. .. | 1606-17 79-90 | 1701 13-23-94 | 1851-62 .. | 1919-24-80 .. | e ,, 20 |
| f April 21 | 1527-38-49 .. .. | 1632-32-44 .. | 1717-23 | 1887 78-89 .. | 1935-40-57 .. | f April 21 |
| g ,, 22 | 1553-76 .. .. .. | 1660 .. .. | 1739-53-64 | 1910-21 32 .. | 1963. 74-84 .. | g ,, 22 |
| A ,, 23 | 1580 ..... .. | 1071 .. .. | | 1948 .. .. | 1905-15-2000 | A ,, 23 |
| b ,, 24 | 1519 .. .. .. | 1603-14-93 .. | 1790-91 | 1859 .. .. .. | .. .. | b ,, 24 |
| c ,, 25 | 1546 .. .. .. | 1041 .. | 1785 .. | 1885 .. .. | 1943 .. .. | c ,, 25 |

Previous to 1752 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 leap-years. 1752 had M D up to September 2, but A from September 14 to December 31, the intermediate days being dropped for the change of Style. Its Easter was the last in Old Style. The Table of Moveable Feasts in the Prayer Book gives all the others after finding Easter in this.

* Old Style. † New Style

# 74 Table for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

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

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

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

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

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

## THE TIME OF SUNSET

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is on the visible horizon at sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34½′. Whatever may be the legal definition of sunrise and sunset, the above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though there is some reason for the contention that sunset has not happened until the whole of the disc has disappeared. The

| Decli-nation | LATITUDE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0° | 10° | 20° | 30° | 40° | 45° | 50° | 52° | 54° | 56° | 58° | 60° | 62° | 63° | 64° | 65° | 66° |
| | 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. |
| 0 | 6 4 | 6 28 | 6 53 | 7 16 | 7 42 | 8 7 | 8 30 | 8 51 | 9 8 | 9 23 | 9 37 | 9 50 | 10 3 | 10 10 | 10 18 | 10 25 | 10 33 |
| ½ | 6 4 | 6 27 | 6 52 | 7 15 | 7 37 | 8 1 | 8 22 | 8 41 | 8 57 | 9 11 | 9 24 | 9 36 | 9 48 | 9 54 | 10 0 | 10 6 | 10 12 |
| 1 | 6 4 | 6 26 | 6 51 | 7 14 | 7 36 | 7 58 | 8 18 | 8 36 | 8 51 | 9 4 | 9 16 | 9 28 | 9 38 | 9 43 | 9 48 | 9 53 | 9 58 |
| 1½ | 6 4 | 6 25 | 6 49 | 7 12 | 7 34 | 7 55 | 8 14 | 8 30 | 8 45 | 8 57 | 9 8 | 9 18 | 9 28 | 9 32 | 9 36 | 9 40 | 9 45 |
| 2 | 6 4 | 6 24 | 6 48 | 7 11 | 7 32 | 7 52 | 8 10 | 8 25 | 8 39 | 8 50 | 9 1 | 9 10 | 9 19 | 9 23 | 9 27 | 9 31 | 9 35 |
| 2½ | 6 4 | 6 23 | 6 47 | 7 9 | 7 29 | 7 49 | 8 6 | 8 20 | 8 33 | 8 44 | 8 54 | 9 3 | 9 11 | 9 15 | 9 19 | 9 22 | 9 26 |
| 3 | 6 4 | 6 23 | 6 46 | 7 8 | 7 27 | 7 46 | 8 3 | 8 16 | 8 28 | 8 38 | 8 47 | 8 56 | 9 4 | 9 7 | 9 11 | 9 14 | 9 17 |
| 3½ | 6 4 | 6 22 | 6 45 | 7 7 | 7 25 | 7 43 | 7 59 | 8 12 | 8 23 | 8 33 | 8 41 | 8 49 | 8 56 | 8 59 | 9 2 | 9 5 | 9 8 |
| 4 | 6 4 | 6 21 | 6 44 | 7 5 | 7 23 | 7 40 | 7 55 | 8 8 | 8 19 | 8 28 | 8 36 | 8 43 | 8 50 | 8 52 | 8 55 | 8 58 | 9 0 |
| 4½ | 6 4 | 6 20 | 6 43 | 7 4 | 7 21 | 7 37 | 7 52 | 8 4 | 8 14 | 8 23 | 8 30 | 8 37 | 8 43 | 8 46 | 8 48 | 8 50 | 8 53 |
| 5 | 6 4 | 6 19 | 6 42 | 7 3 | 7 19 | 7 35 | 7 48 | 8 0 | 8 10 | 8 18 | 8 25 | 8 31 | 8 37 | 8 39 | 8 42 | 8 44 | 8 46 |
| 5½ | 6 4 | 6 18 | 6 41 | 7 2 | 7 18 | 7 32 | 7 45 | 7 56 | 8 5 | 8 13 | 8 20 | 8 26 | 8 31 | 8 33 | 8 36 | 8 38 | 8 40 |
| 6 | 6 4 | 6 17 | 6 40 | 7 1 | 7 16 | 7 30 | 7 42 | 7 52 | 8 1 | 8 8 | 8 15 | 8 20 | 8 25 | 8 27 | 8 30 | 8 32 | 8 34 |
| 6½ | 6 4 | 6 16 | 6 39 | 7 0 | 7 14 | 7 27 | 7 39 | 7 48 | 7 57 | 8 4 | 8 10 | 8 15 | 8 20 | 8 22 | 8 24 | 8 26 | 8 28 |
| 7 | 6 3 | 6 15 | 6 38 | 6 59 | 7 12 | 7 25 | 7 36 | 7 45 | 7 53 | 8 0 | 8 5 | 8 10 | 8 15 | 8 17 | 8 19 | 8 21 | 8 23 |
| 7½ | 6 3 | 6 14 | 6 37 | 6 58 | 7 11 | 7 23 | 7 33 | 7 42 | 7 49 | 7 56 | 8 1 | 8 6 | 8 10 | 8 12 | 8 14 | 8 16 | 8 18 |
| 8 | 6 3 | 6 13 | 6 36 | 6 57 | 7 9 | 7 21 | 7 31 | 7 39 | 7 46 | 7 52 | 7 57 | 8 2 | 8 6 | 8 8 | 8 10 | 8 12 | 8 13 |
| 8½ | 6 3 | 6 12 | 6 35 | 6 56 | 7 8 | 7 19 | 7 28 | 7 36 | 7 43 | 7 48 | 7 53 | 7 58 | 8 2 | 8 4 | 8 6 | 8 7 | 8 9 |
| 9 | 6 3 | 6 11 | 6 34 | 6 55 | 7 7 | 7 17 | 7 26 | 7 33 | 7 39 | 7 45 | 7 49 | 7 54 | 7 58 | 8 0 | 8 1 | 8 3 | 8 4 |
| 9½ | 6 3 | 6 10 | 6 33 | 6 54 | 7 5 | 7 15 | 7 24 | 7 31 | 7 36 | 7 41 | 7 46 | 7 50 | 7 54 | 7 55 | 7 57 | 7 58 | 8 0 |
| 10 | 6 3 | 6 9 | 6 32 | 6 53 | 7 4 | 7 13 | 7 21 | 7 28 | 7 33 | 7 38 | 7 42 | 7 46 | 7 50 | 7 51 | 7 53 | 7 54 | 7 55 |
| 10½ | 6 3 | 6 8 | 6 31 | 6 52 | 7 3 | 7 11 | 7 19 | 7 25 | 7 30 | 7 35 | 7 39 | 7 42 | 7 46 | 7 47 | 7 48 | 7 49 | 7 51 |
| 11 | 6 2 | 6 7 | 6 30 | 6 51 | 7 2 | 7 10 | 7 17 | 7 23 | 7 28 | 7 32 | 7 36 | 7 39 | 7 42 | 7 43 | 7 44 | 7 45 | 7 46 |
| 11½ | 6 2 | 6 6 | 6 29 | 6 50 | 7 1 | 7 8 | 7 15 | 7 20 | 7 25 | 7 29 | 7 32 | 7 35 | 7 38 | 7 39 | 7 40 | 7 41 | 7 42 |
| 12 | 6 2 | 6 5 | 6 28 | 6 49 | 7 0 | 7 7 | 7 13 | 7 18 | 7 22 | 7 26 | 7 29 | 7 32 | 7 34 | 7 35 | 7 36 | 7 37 | 7 38 |
| 12½ | 6 2 | 6 4 | 6 27 | 6 48 | 6 59 | 7 5 | 7 11 | 7 16 | 7 20 | 7 23 | 7 26 | 7 28 | 7 31 | 7 31 | 7 32 | 7 33 | 7 34 |
| 13 | 6 2 | 6 3 | 6 26 | 6 47 | 6 58 | 7 4 | 7 10 | 7 14 | 7 17 | 7 20 | 7 23 | 7 25 | 7 27 | 7 28 | 7 28 | 7 29 | 7 30 |
| 13½ | 6 2 | 6 2 | 6 25 | 6 46 | 6 57 | 7 3 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 7 15 | 7 18 | 7 20 | 7 22 | 7 24 | 7 24 | 7 25 | 7 25 | 7 26 |
| 14 | 6 2 | 6 1 | 6 24 | 6 45 | 6 56 | 7 2 | 7 7 | 7 10 | 7 13 | 7 15 | 7 17 | 7 19 | 7 21 | 7 21 | 7 21 | 7 22 | 7 22 |
| 14½ | 6 2 | 6 1 | 6 23 | 6 44 | 6 55 | 7 1 | 7 5 | 7 8 | 7 11 | 7 13 | 7 15 | 7 16 | 7 18 | 7 18 | 7 18 | 7 18 | 7 19 |
| 15 | 6 2 | 6 0 | 6 22 | 6 43 | 6 54 | 6 59 | 7 4 | 7 7 | 7 9 | 7 11 | 7 12 | 7 14 | 7 15 | 7 15 | 7 15 | 7 15 | 7 15 |
| 15½ | 6 1 | 5 59 | 6 21 | 6 42 | 6 53 | 6 58 | 7 2 | 7 5 | 7 7 | 7 8 | 7 10 | 7 11 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 7 12 |
| 16 | 6 1 | 5 58 | 6 20 | 6 41 | 6 52 | 6 57 | 7 1 | 7 3 | 7 5 | 7 6 | 7 7 | 7 8 | 7 9 | 7 9 | 7 9 | 7 9 | 7 8 |
| 16½ | 6 1 | 5 57 | 6 19 | 6 40 | 6 51 | 6 55 | 6 59 | 7 1 | 7 3 | 7 4 | 7 5 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 5 | 7 5 |
| 17 | 6 1 | 5 56 | 6 18 | 6 39 | 6 50 | 6 54 | 6 58 | 7 0 | 7 1 | 7 2 | 7 3 | 7 3 | 7 3 | 7 3 | 7 3 | 7 2 | 7 2 |
| 17½ | 6 1 | 5 55 | 6 17 | 6 38 | 6 49 | 6 53 | 6 56 | 6 58 | 6 59 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 59 | 6 58 |
| 18 | 6 1 | 5 54 | 6 16 | 6 37 | 6 48 | 6 51 | 6 54 | 6 56 | 6 57 | 6 57 | 6 58 | 6 57 | 6 57 | 6 57 | 6 56 | 6 55 | 6 55 |
| 18½ | 6 1 | 5 53 | 6 15 | 6 36 | 6 47 | 6 50 | 6 53 | 6 54 | 6 55 | 6 55 | 6 55 | 6 54 | 6 54 | 6 53 | 6 53 | 6 52 | 6 51 |
| 19 | 6 1 | 5 52 | 6 14 | 6 35 | 6 46 | 6 49 | 6 51 | 6 52 | 6 53 | 6 53 | 6 52 | 6 51 | 6 50 | 6 50 | 6 49 | 6 48 | 6 47 |
| 19½ | 6 1 | 5 51 | 6 13 | 6 34 | 6 45 | 6 48 | 6 49 | 6 50 | 6 50 | 6 50 | 6 49 | 6 48 | 6 47 | 6 46 | 6 45 | 6 44 | 6 43 |
| 20 | 6 1 | 5 50 | 6 12 | 6 33 | 6 44 | 6 46 | 6 47 | 6 48 | 6 48 | 6 47 | 6 46 | 6 45 | 6 43 | 6 43 | 6 42 | 6 40 | 6 39 |
| 20½ | 6 1 | 5 49 | 6 11 | 6 32 | 6 43 | 6 45 | 6 46 | 6 46 | 6 45 | 6 44 | 6 43 | 6 41 | 6 40 | 6 39 | 6 38 | 6 36 | 6 35 |
| 21 | 6 1 | 5 48 | 6 10 | 6 31 | 6 42 | 6 43 | 6 44 | 6 44 | 6 43 | 6 41 | 6 40 | 6 38 | 6 36 | 6 35 | 6 34 | 6 32 | 6 31 |
| 21½ | 6 1 | 5 47 | 6 9 | 6 30 | 6 41 | 6 42 | 6 42 | 6 42 | 6 40 | 6 38 | 6 36 | 6 34 | 6 32 | 6 31 | 6 30 | 6 28 | 6 26 |
| 22 | 6 1 | 5 46 | 6 8 | 6 29 | 6 40 | 6 41 | 6 41 | 6 40 | 6 38 | 6 35 | 6 33 | 6 30 | 6 28 | 6 27 | 6 25 | 6 23 | 6 21 |
| 22½ | 6 1 | 5 45 | 6 7 | 6 28 | 6 39 | 6 39 | 6 39 | 6 38 | 6 35 | 6 32 | 6 30 | 6 26 | 6 24 | 6 22 | 6 20 | 6 18 | 6 16 |
| 23 | 6 1 | 5 44 | 6 6 | 6 27 | 6 37 | 6 38 | 6 37 | 6 36 | 6 33 | 6 30 | 6 27 | 6 23 | 6 20 | 6 18 | 6 16 | 6 13 | 6 11 |
| 23½ | 6 1 | 5 43 | 6 5 | 6 26 | 6 36 | 6 36 | 6 35 | 6 33 | 6 30 | 6 27 | 6 23 | 6 19 | 6 16 | 6 14 | 6 11 | 6 8 | 6 6 |
| 24 | 6 1 | 5 42 | 6 4 | 6 25 | 6 35 | 6 34 | 6 33 | 6 31 | 6 27 | 6 23 | 6 19 | 6 15 | 6 11 | 6 9 | 6 6 | 6 3 | 6 0 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | Jan. 1. | Feb. 1. | Mar 1 | April 1. | May 1. | June 1. | July 1. | Aug. 1. | Sept. 1. | Oct. 1. | Nov 1. | Dec. 1. | Jan. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m. | m. | m. | m | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. |
| Inverness | −20 | − 7 | + 6 | +23 | +39 | +54 | +57 | +44 | +26 | +14 | − 2 | −17 | −20 |
| Aberdeen | −26 | −14 | 0 | +14 | +29 | +42 | +46 | +34 | +19 | + 5 | − 9 | −23 | −26 |
| Glasgow | − 8 | 0 | +11 | +22 | +32 | +43 | +44 | +36 | +23 | + 4 | − 6 | − 8 | − 8 |
| Newcastle | −13 | − 7 | + 2 | +10 | +18 | +24 | +26 | +21 | +13 | + 3 | − 4 | −21 | −23 |
| Belfast | + 6 | +12 | +19 | +27 | +34 | +41 | +43 | +37 | +29 | +22 | +14 | + 8 | + 6 |
| Liverpool | + 2 | + 5 | +10 | +14 | +19 | +23 | +24 | +20 | +16 | +11 | + 7 | + 3 | + 2 |
| Dublin | +15 | +18 | +23 | +27 | +31 | +35 | +36 | +33 | +28 | +24 | +20 | +16 | +15 |
| Hull | −11 | − 7 | − 2 | + 4 | + 9 | +14 | +15 | +12 | + 5 | 0 | − 5 | −10 | −11 |
| Holyhead | + 9 | +12 | +16 | +20 | +24 | +26 | +29 | +26 | +20 | +18 | +14 | +10 | + 9 |
| Birmingham | + 2 | + 4 | + 6 | + 9 | +11 | +13 | +13 | +11 | + 9 | + 7 | + 5 | + 3 | + 2 |
| Bristol | +10 | +10 | +10 | +10 | +10 | +10 | +10 | +10 | +10 | +10 | +10 | +10 | +10 |
| Norwich | −13 | −11 | − 7 | − 4 | 0 | + 3 | + 3 | + 1 | − 3 | − 6 | −10 | −12 | −13 |
| Colchester | − 6 | − 5 | − 4 | − 3 | − 2 | − 2 | − 1 | − 2 | − 3 | − 4 | − 5 | − 5 | − 6 |
| Dover | − 4 | − 4 | − 5 | − 6 | − 6 | − 7 | − 7 | − 7 | − 6 | − 5 | − 4 | − 4 | − 4 |
| Southampton | + 8 | + 7 | + 6 | + 5 | + 4 | + 3 | + 2 | + 3 | + 5 | + 6 | + 7 | + 8 | + 8 |
| Plymouth | +20 | +20 | +18 | +16 | +13 | +11 | +11 | +13 | +15 | +17 | +20 | +20 | +20 |
| Penzance | +29 | +27 | +24 | +21 | +18 | +16 | +15 | +17 | +20 | +23 | +26 | +28 | +29 |
| Killarney | +35 | +36 | +37 | +39 | +40 | +41 | +41 | +40 | +39 | +38 | +36 | +35 | +35 |

The second Table shows that on June 1 the Sun will set at about the same moment at Aberdeen, *Glasgow, Belfast, and Killarney Reference* to a map will *show* that these *four* places lie *on a line* which is nearly straight. On the same day the Sun sets at Plymouth Bristol, and Birmingham nearly at the same moment, and these three places similarly lie on an approximately straight line which is parallel to the former This particular case is given as example, but examination of the Tables will show that lines of same sunset or same sunrise on any day are approximately straight and parallel, and in general inclined to the meridians, the inclination changing according to the period of the year

# Tables for Determining the Latitude

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

### TABLE I

| Local Sidereal Time. | Correction. | Local Sidereal Time. | Local Sidereal Time. | Correction | Local Sidereal Time. | Local Sidereal Time. | Correction. | Local Sidereal Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | ° ′ ″ | H. M. | H. M. | ° ′ ″ | H. M. | H. M. | ° ′ ″ | H. M. |
| 0 0 | −1 8 30+ | 12 0 | 4 0 | −0 53 57+ | 16 0 | 8 0 | +0 8 32− | 20 0 |
| 0 10 | −1 7 54+ | 12 10 | 4 10 | −0 52 5+ | 16 10 | 8 10 | +0 11 48− | 20 10 |
| 0 20 | −1 7 51+ | 12 20 | 4 20 | −0 50 8+ | 16 20 | 8 20 | +0 14 43− | 20 20 |
| 0 30 | −1 5 41+ | 12 30 | 4 30 | −0 48 5+ | 16 30 | 8 30 | +0 17 30− | 20 30 |
| 0 40 | −1 5 27+ | 12 40 | 4 40 | −0 45 56+ | 16 40 | 8 40 | +0 20 27− | 20 40 |
| 0 50 | −1 6 58+ | 12 50 | 4 50 | −0 43 43+ | 16 50 | 8 50 | +0 23 25− | 20 50 |
| 1 0 | −1 7 23+ | 13 0 | 5 0 | −0 41 24+ | 17 0 | 9 0 | +0 26 1− | 21 0 |
| 1 10 | −1 7 44+ | 13 10 | 5 10 | −0 39 0+ | 17 10 | 9 10 | +0 28 44− | 21 10 |
| 1 20 | −1 7 56+ | 13 20 | 5 20 | −0 36 32+ | 17 20 | 9 20 | +0 31 24− | 21 20 |
| 1 30 | −1 8 0+ | 13 30 | 5 30 | −0 34 0+ | 17 30 | 9 30 | +0 34 0− | 21 30 |
| 1 40 | −1 7 56+ | 13 40 | 5 40 | −0 31 24+ | 17 40 | 9 40 | +0 36 32− | 21 40 |
| 1 50 | −1 7 44+ | 13 50 | 5 50 | −0 28 44+ | 17 50 | 9 50 | +0 39 0− | 21 50 |
| 2 0 | −1 7 25+ | 14 0 | 6 0 | −0 26 1+ | 18 0 | 10 0 | +0 41 24− | 22 0 |
| 2 10 | −1 6 58+ | 14 10 | 6 10 | −0 23 15+ | 18 10 | 10 10 | +0 43 43− | 22 10 |
| 2 20 | −1 6 23+ | 14 20 | 6 20 | −0 20 27+ | 18 20 | 10 20 | +0 45 58− | 22 20 |
| 2 30 | −1 5 41+ | 14 30 | 6 30 | −0 17 36+ | 18 30 | 10 30 | +0 48 8− | 22 30 |
| 2 40 | −1 4 51+ | 14 40 | 6 40 | −0 14 43+ | 18 40 | 10 40 | +0 50 14− | 22 40 |
| 2 50 | −1 3 54+ | 14 50 | 6 50 | −0 11 48+ | 18 50 | 10 50 | +0 52 5− | 22 50 |
| 3 0 | −1 2 50+ | 15 0 | 7 0 | −0 8 50+ | 19 0 | 11 0 | +0 53 57− | 23 0 |
| 3 10 | −1 1 36+ | 15 10 | 7 10 | −0 5 50+ | 19 10 | 11 10 | +0 55 48− | 23 10 |
| 3 20 | −1 0 19+ | 15 20 | 7 20 | −0 2 50+ | 19 20 | 11 20 | +0 57 31− | 23 20 |
| 3 30 | −0 58 53+ | 15 30 | 7 30 | 0 0 0 | 19 30 | 11 30 | +0 58 53− | 23 30 |
| 3 40 | −0 57 11+ | 15 40 | 7 40 | +0 2 50− | 19 40 | 11 40 | +1 0 19− | 23 40 |
| 3 50 | −0 55 42+ | 15 50 | 7 50 | +0 5 50− | 19 50 | 11 50 | +1 1 36− | 23 50 |
| 4 0 | −0 53 57+ | 16 0 | 8 0 | +0 8 32− | 20 0 | 12 0 | +1 2 50− | 24 0 |

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

### TABLE II

| Local Sidereal Time. | Altitude. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Local Sidereal Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0° | 5° | 10° | 15° | 20° | 25° | 30° | 35° | 40° | 45° | 50° | 55° | 60° | 65° | 70° | | | | |
| H. M. | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | | | | H. M. |
| 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 12 0 |
| 0 10 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 12 10 |
| 0 20 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 12 20 |
| 0 30 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 12 30 |
| 0 40 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 12 40 |
| 0 50 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 12 50 |
| 1 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 13 0 |
| 1 10 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 13 10 |
| 1 20 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 13 20 |
| 1 30 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 13 30 |
| 1 40 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 13 40 |
| 1 50 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 13 50 |
| 2 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 14 0 |
| 2 10 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 14 10 |
| 2 20 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 14 20 |
| 2 30 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 14 30 |
| 2 40 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 14 40 |
| 2 50 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 14 50 |
| 3 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 15 0 |
| 3 10 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 15 10 |
| 3 20 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 15 20 |
| 3 30 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 15 30 |
| 3 40 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 15 40 |
| 3 50 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 15 50 |
| 4 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 16 0 |
| 4 10 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 16 10 |
| 4 20 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 16 20 |
| 4 30 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 16 30 |
| 4 40 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 16 40 |
| 4 50 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 16 50 |
| 5 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 17 0 |
| 5 10 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 17 10 |
| 5 20 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 17 20 |
| 5 30 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 17 30 |
| 5 40 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 17 40 |
| 5 50 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 17 50 |
| 6 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 18 0 |
| 6 10 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 18 10 |
| 6 20 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 18 20 |
| 6 30 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 18 30 |
| 6 40 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 18 40 |
| 6 50 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 18 50 |
| 7 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 19 0 |
| 7 10 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 19 10 |
| 7 20 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 19 20 |
| 7 30 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 19 30 |
| 7 40 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 19 40 |
| 7 50 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 19 50 |
| 8 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | 20 0 |

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

TABLE III. (cont.)

| Local Sidereal Time | Jan. | Feb. | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov | Dec. | Dec. 31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ |
| 0 | 1 34 | 1 31 | 1 24 | 1 15 | 1 6 | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 11 | 1 20 | 1 30 | 1 43 | 1 51 | 1 54 |
| 2 | 1 25 | 1 28 | 1 23 | 1 16 | 1 7 | 0 59 | 0 55 | 0 56 | 1 2 | 1 12 | 1 28 | 1 34 | 1 42 |
| 4 | 1 9 | 1 16 | 1 18 | 1 14 | 1 5 | 0 56 | 0 48 | 0 43 | 0 43 | 0 47 | 0 55 | 1 7 | 1 18 |
| 6 | 0 50 | 1 1 | 1 7 | 1 7 | 1 2 | 0 54 | 0 43 | 0 34 | 0 29 | 0 27 | 0 31 | 0 38 | 0 47 |
| 8 | 0 35 | 0 48 | 0 54 | 0 59 | 0 58 | 0 53 | 0 43 | 0 30 | 0 22 | 0 16 | 0 12 | 0 18 | 0 22 |
| 10 | 0 26 | 0 33 | 0 43 | 0 51 | 0 58 | 0 54 | 0 49 | 0 38 | 0 27 | 0 17 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 7 |
| 12 | 0 26 | 0 29 | 0 36 | 0 45 | 0 54 | 0 57 | 0 57 | 0 49 | 0 40 | 0 28 | 0 17 | 0 9 | 0 5 |
| 14 | 0 36 | 0 32 | 0 35 | 0 44 | 0 53 | 1 1 | 1 5 | 1 4 | 0 58 | 0 48 | 0 36 | 0 26 | 0 19 |
| 16 | 0 51 | 0 44 | 0 42 | 0 46 | 0 55 | 1 4 | 1 12 | 1 17 | 1 17 | 1 13 | 1 5 | 0 53 | 0 44 |
| 18 | 1 6 | 0 59 | 0 55 | 0 53 | 0 56 | 1 6 | 1 17 | 1 26 | 1 31 | 1 33 | 1 29 | 1 20 | 1 13 |
| 20 | 1 25 | 1 15 | 1 6 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 7 | 1 17 | 1 28 | 1 36 | 1 44 | 1 48 | 1 45 | 1 39 |
| 22 | 1 34 | 1 27 | 1 17 | 1 9 | 1 5 | 1 6 | 1 11 | 1 22 | 1 33 | 1 42 | 1 52 | 1 56 | 1 53 |
| 24 | 1 34 | 1 31 | 1 24 | 1 15 | 1 6 | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 11 | 1 20 | 1 30 | 1 43 | 1 51 | 1 54 |

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

## Solar and Sidereal Time.

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

THE length of a Sidereal day is 23*h.* 56*m.* 4·09*s.* of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is, therefore, equivalent to 59*m.* 50·170*s.* of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to 1*h.* 0*m.* 9·86*s.* of Sidereal Time. This may be expressed otherwise by saying that the Mean Time clock loses or retards 9·83*s.* per hour on the sidereal clock, and that the sidereal clock gains or accelerates 9·86*s.* per hour on the Mean Time clock. These quantities—"acceleration" and "retardation"—are tabulated below for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns. If the argument be considered as Mean Time, its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration. On the other hand, if it is considered to be Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation.

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

For example see page 6a.

# Celestial Phenomena for Observation, 1918

## ECLIPSES IN 1918.

In this year there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and one of the Moon, none of which will be visible at Greenwich.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun will happen in the evening of June 8 (G M T). This will be visible as a total eclipse from a path which crosses the North Pacific Ocean and the United States of America. The Borodino Islands, situated south of Japan, are on the line of totality, and the eclipse begins in this region of the Earth. The central line then crosses the Pacific, passing somewhat south of the Aleutian Islands, and strikes the American coast south of Vancouver Island. Portland in Oregon is slightly south of the path of totality. A total eclipse may be seen from Denver in Colorado, Jackson in Mississippi, and the eclipse ends its course in the Bahamas. The longest duration of totality (243 secs.) will happen in the Pacific Ocean in longitude 173½° W., latitude 32° 32′ N. The duration will be approximately two minutes in the Western States of America and 1½ minutes in the Eastern. A partial eclipse will be seen from North East Asia, Canada, North America generally, and Central America. The magnitude of the eclipse at Montreal will be 0·32, and the phenomenon will there take place from June 8d. 20h. 27m. p.m. until 9 minutes after midnight by Greenwich time.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon in the forenoon of June 24 (Greenwich). The beginning will be visible generally in South America, except the eastern portion, in North America, except the northern portion, and throughout the Pacific Ocean and Australia. The ending will be visible generally in south-western North America, western and southern South America, and throughout the Pacific Ocean and Australia. The eclipse is a small one, less than one-seventh of the Moon's diameter being obscured.

III. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun in the afternoon of December 3. This eclipse will be visible only from South America, the South Pacific and South Atlantic Oceans, and part of the West Coast of Africa. The path from which an annular eclipse may be seen crosses the southern part of South America from West to East, Santiago in Chile being within it near its southern limit and Buenos Ayres near its northern.

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The following Table contains details of the Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter that will be visible from Greenwich in the year 1918, with a few outside this limit added. The letters D. and R. in the second column signify respectively Disappearance and Reappearance.

From January to June the disappearances and reappearances take place on the Eastern side of the planet. During this period Satellite I. does not disappear by eclipse, but passes behind the western limb of the planet and reappears from the shadow. The same is true in some cases of Satellite II. From June to December the disappearances and reappearances take place on the Western side of the planet, but Satellite I. after disappearing into the shadow of the planet reappears at its Eastern limb, and similarly for Satellites II. and III. in some cases towards the end of the year. A special case where this happens to Satellite IV. on December 29 is indicated by an asterisk, the time so marked being the time of reappearance at the limb. The next Opposition of Jupiter will happen early in the year 1919.

An astronomical telescope generally inverts the image, and consequently, in the Northern hemisphere, the Eastern side will be on the right hand and the Western on the left hand of the field of view. This is shown in the column on the third page of each month in the earlier part of this Almanack, in the column which gives the positions of the satellites relative to the planet at the time specified in the heading. The circle ○ indicates the planet, a black disc ● that the satellite whose number is wanting is in eclipse or is under occultation, and the sign ⨀ that it is in transit across the disc of the planet.

The local Mean Time of the Eclipses for any other place than Greenwich may be found by applying the longitude (in time) to the times given in the Table, adding if the longitude of the place is *East* of Greenwich, and subtracting if it is *West*. If Standard Time be required the zone difference is to be treated in the same way, or, in other words, the phenomena of Jupiter's satellites are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time.

| Day | Satellite and Phase. | Greenwich Mean Time. h. | m. | s. | Day | Satellite and Phase. | Greenwich Mean Time. h. | m. | s. | Day | Satellite and Phase. | Greenwich Mean Time. h. | m. | s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | | | | | Jan. | | | | | Feb. | | | | |
| 2 | I. R. | 2 | 17 | 10 morn. | 22 | III. R. | 3 | 17 | 32 morn. | 21 | II. D. | 5 | 9 | 22 aft. |
| 3 | II. R. | 1 | 29 | 1 morn. | 23 | I. R. | 2 | 33 | 6 morn. | 21 | II. R. | 7 | 41 | 10 aft. |
| 4 | I. R. | 8 | 46 | 3 aft. | 26 | I. R. | 9 | 2 | 8 aft. | 25 | III. D. | 9 | 8 | 26 aft. |
| 4 | III. R. | 5 | 2 | 18 aft. | 27 | II. R. | 10 | 34 | 10 aft. | 25 | I. R. | 11 | 14 | 8 aft. |
| 6 | III. D. | 7 | 13 | 2 aft. | | | | | | 25 | III. R. | 11 | 28 | 17 aft. |
| 9 | I. R. | 4 | 12 | 48 morn. | Feb. | | | | | 27 | I. R. | 8 | 43 | 6 aft. |
| 10 | II. R. | 4 | 4 | 32 morn. | 2 | I. R. | 10 | 57 | 55 morn. | 28 | II. D. | 7 | 48 | 36 aft. |
| 11 | I. R. | 10 | 41 | 41 aft. | 4 | II. R. | 1 | 10 | 15 morn. | 28 | II. R. | 10 | 17 | 44 aft. |
| 11 | I. R. | 5 | 10 | 40 aft. | 4 | I. R. | 5 | 26 | 48 aft. | Mar. | | | | |
| 13 | II. R. | 5 | 20 | 21 aft. | 10 | I. R. | 0 | 53 | 43 morn. | 6 | I. R. | 7 | 36 | 48 aft. |
| 13 | III. D. | 9 | 3 | 12 aft. | 11 | II. D. | 1 | 14 | 36 morn. | 7 | II. D. | 10 | 20 | 6 aft. |
| 13 | III. R. | 11 | 15 | 14 aft. | 11 | II. R. | 3 | 46 | 32 morn. | 8 | II. R. | 0 | 54 | 27 morn. |
| 18 | I. R. | 0 | 37 | 23 morn. | 12 | I. R. | 7 | 22 | 36 aft. | 13 | I. R. | 9 | 34 | 26 aft. |
| 20 | I. R. | 7 | 6 | 23 aft. | 18 | III. D. | 5 | 6 | 51 aft. | 20 | I. R. | 11 | 32 | 1 aft. |
| 20 | II. R. | 7 | 38 | 20 aft. | 26 | III. R. | 7 | 24 | 20 aft. | 25 | II. R. | 7 | 26 | 52 aft. |
| 22 | III. D. | 1 | 4 | 13 morn. | 28 | I. R. | 9 | 18 | 23 aft. | 29 | I. R. | 7 | 54 | 20 aft. |

| Day | Satellite and Phase. | Greenwich Mean Time. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. | m. | s. |
| *Apr.* | | | | |
| 1 | II. R. | 10 | 4 | 1 aft. |
| 3 | III. D. | 8 | 11 | 2 aft. |
| 8 | III. R. | 7 | 37 | 23 aft. |
| 8 | I. R. | 9 | 40 | 44 aft. |
| 9 | III. D | 9 | 11 | 34 aft. |
| 9 | III. R. | 11 | 36 | 15 aft. |
| 22 | I. R. | 8 | 9 | 3 aft. |
| 25 | II. R. | 7 | 24 | 26 aft. |
| 28 | I. R. | 10 | 4 | 9 aft. |
| *May* | | | | |
| 3 | II. R. | 9 | 51 | 37 aft. |
| 14 | I. R. | 8 | 22 | 40 aft. |
| 15 | III. R. | 7 | 46 | 26 aft. |

Jupiter being near the Sun, the Satellites will not be visible between May and July

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *July* | | | | |
| 26 | I. D. | 8 | 9 | 14 morn. |
| 28 | II. D. | 8 | 44 | 37 morn. |
| *Aug.* | | | | |
| 4 | I. D. | 4 | 8 | 53 morn. |
| 20 | I. D. | 8 | 18 | 24 morn. |
| 24 | III. D. | 1 | 0 | 27 morn. |
| 24 | III R. | 3 | 32 | 8 morn. |
| 27 | I. D | 4 | 11 | 51 morn. |
| 28 | II D. | 2 | 30 | 42 morn. |
| 31 | III. D. | 4 | 39 | 3 morn. |
| *Sept.* | | | | |
| 5 | I. D. | 8 | 23 | 40 morn. |
| 5 | II. D. | 8 | 7 | 8 morn. |
| 12 | I. D. | 2 | 27 | 3 morn. |

| Day | Satellite and Phase. | Greenwich Mean Time. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. | m. | s. |
| *Sept.* | | | | |
| 19 | I. D. | 4 | 20 | 25 morn. |
| 22 | II. D | 11 | 36 | 51 aft. |
| 26 | I. D. | 0 | 46 | 5 morn. |
| 26 | III. D. | 8 | 53 | 45 aft. |
| 28 | III. R. | 11 | 51 | 26 aft. |
| 30 | II. D | 8 | 12 | 41 morn. |
| *Oct.* | | | | |
| 5 | I D. | 2 | 36 | 27 morn |
| 6 | III D. | 0 | 51 | 38 morn. |
| 6 | III. R. | 3 | 50 | 18 morn. |
| 7 | II. D. | 4 | 46 | 20 morn |
| 12 | I. D. | 4 | 28 | 49 morn. |
| 13 | III. D | 4 | 49 | 35 morn |
| 13 | I. D. | 20 | 57 | 12 aft. |
| 19 | I D | 6 | 22 | 14 morn. |
| 22 | I D | 0 | 50 | 36 morn |
| 24 | II D. | 11 | 17 | 0 aft |
| 28 | I. D. | 2 | 44 | 5 morn. |
| *Nov* | | | | |
| 1 | II D. | 1 | 52 | 5 morn. |
| 4 | I. D | 4 | 37 | 27 morn. |
| 5 | I D | 11 | 5 | 56 aft. |
| 5 | II. D | 4 | 27 | 4 morn. |
| 8 | IV D | 3 | 25 | 36 aft. |
| 8 | IV R. | 4 | 18 | 3 aft |
| 12 | III. D | 8 | 44 | 30 aft. |
| 20 | III. R. | 11 | 48 | 42 aft. |
| 13 | I D. | 0 | 39 | 36 morn. |
| 14 | I. D | 7 | 26 | 4 aft |
| 15 | II. D. | 7 | 2 | 0 morn |
| 18 | III. D | 0 | 43 | 1 morn. |

| Day | Satellite and Phase. | Greenwich Mean Time. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. | m. | s. |
| *Nov.* | | | | |
| 18 | III. R. | 3 | 48 | 26 morn. |
| 18 | II. D | 8 | 19 | 15 aft. |
| 20 | I D | 11 | 53 | 19 morn. |
| 21 | I D | 9 | 21 | 49 aft. |
| 25 | III D | 4 | 42 | 11 morn. |
| 25 | II. D. | 10 | 54 | 2 aft. |
| 27 | I. D. | 6 | 49 | 9 morn. |
| 28 | I. D. | 11 | 13 | 43 aft. |
| *Dec.* | | | | |
| 3 | II D. | 1 | 28 | 43 morn. |
| 4 | I. D | 6 | 42 | 7 morn. |
| 11 | I. D. | 1 | 9 | 42 morn. |
| 11 | I. D. | 7 | 38 | 10 aft. |
| 12 | II D. | 4 | 2 | 25 morn. |
| 12 | IV D | 2 | 11 | 22 morn. |
| 12 | IV R. | 4 | 57 | 47 morn. |
| 13 | I. D | 3 | 3 | 48 morn. |
| 13 | II. D | 6 | 20 | 46 aft. |
| 14 | I. D | 8 | 22 | 20 aft. |
| 17 | II D | 6 | 38 | 3 morn. |
| 20 | I D | 4 | 58 | 5 morn. |
| 20 | II. D | 7 | 55 | 22 aft. |
| 21 | I D. | 11 | 26 | 39 aft. |
| 23 | I. D | 8 | 58 | 17 aft. |
| 23 | III. D | 8 | 37 | 41 aft. |
| 27 | I. D. | 6 | 52 | 32 morn. |
| 27 | II. D. | 10 | 30 | 0 aft. |
| 28 | IV D. | 9 | 8 | 47 aft. |
| 28 | IV R.* | 0 | 19 | 0 morn |
| 29 | I D. | 1 | 22 | 7 morn. |
| 30 | I. D | 7 | 49 | 47 aft. |
| 31 | III D | 0 | 37 | 0 morn. |

# Planets.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Uranus and Neptune about the times of Opposition in 1918.

URANUS.

| | Rises. | Southe. | Sets. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | ° |
| *July.* | | | | |
| 10 | 9 52A | 2 50M | 7 44M | 13 10S |
| 20 | 9 12A | 2 9M | 7 3M | 13 17 |
| 30 | 8 32A | 1 29M | 6 22M | 13 24 |
| *Aug* | | | | |
| 9 | 7 51A | 0 48M | 5 41A | 13 30S |
| 19 | 7 11A | 0 7M | 4 59M | 13 40 |
| 29 | 6 31A | 11 22A | 4 17M | 13 49 |
| *Sept.* | | | | |
| 8 | 5 51A | 10 42A | 3 36M | 13 56S |
| 18 | 5 11A | 10 2A | 2 55M | 14 3 |

In Opposition August 19.

NEPTUNE.

| | Rises. | Southe. | Sets. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | ° |
| *Jan* | | | | |
| 6 | 5 49A | 1 36M | 9 17M | 18 33N |
| 16 | 5 8A | 0 55M | 8 36M | 18 37 |
| 26 | 4 27A | 0 14M | 7 56M | 18 42 |
| *Feb.* | | | | |
| 5 | 3 48A | 11 30A | 7 18M | 18 46N |
| 15 | 3 8A | 10 49A | 6 38M | 18 50 |
| 25 | 2 24A | 10 9A | 5 58M | 18 54 |
| *Mar* | | | | |
| 7 | 1 44A | 9 29A | 5 18M | 18 57N |
| 17 | 1 3A | 8 49A | 4 38M | 19 0 |

In Opposition January 26.

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S OUTER RING, 1918.

| Date. | Major Axis. | Minor Axis. | Date. | Major Axis. | Minor Axis. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | " | " | | " | " |
| Jan 2 | 43 40 | − 12 57 | July 5 | 37 45 | − 10 59 |
| Feb. 3 | 40 08 | − 13 25 | Aug 6 | 36 58 | − 9 44 |
| Mar 7 | 45 04 | − 14 20 | Sept. 7 | 37 29 | − 8 47 |
| Apr 8 | 42 25 | − 13 56 | Oct. 1 | 38 00 | − 7 50 |
| May 2 | 42 02 | − 13 05 | Nov 2 | 39 80 | − 7 52 |
| June 3 | 38 88 | − 11 25 | Dec. 4 | 40 13 | − 7 25 |

These figures give the dimensions of Saturn's Ring as seen from the Earth, and refer to the outer limit of the outer Ring. The sign − signifies that the southern surface will be visible.

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1918.

| Date. | Mercury | Venus | Date. | Mercury | Venus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1 | 0·019 | 0·995 | July 5 | 0·909 | 0·792 |
| Feb. 5 | 0·782 | 0·978 | Aug. 4 | 0·499 | 0·671 |
| Mar 8 | 0·568 | 0·130 | Sept. 3 | 0·211 | 0·983 |
| Apr 1 | 0·633 | 0·396 | Oct. 3 | 0·943 | 0·874 |
| May 1 | 0·019 | 0·547 | Nov 2 | 0·996 | 0·998 |
| June 3 | 0·620 | 0·892 | Dec 2 | 0·980 | 0·999 |

When the number is less than 0·500 the planet is *horned*. When it reaches unity the planet is *full*.

| Day | Name of Star | Disappearance. Mean Time. | Angle from Vertex. | Reappearance. Mean Time. | Angle from Vertex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Jan.* | | h m. | ° | h m. | ° |
| 3 | 36 Leonis | 0 29m. | 153 | 1 43m. | 306 |
| 4 | Piazzi XL 267 | 3 15m. | 118 | 4 27m. | 237 |
| 20 | 26 Ophiuchi | 6 17m. | 108 | 7 23m. | 339 |
| 21 | Piazzi III. 186 | 8 13m. | 137 | 8 45m. | 178 |
| 21–22 | 30 Tauri ... .. | 11 47m. | 80 | 0 40m. | 191 |
| 22 | *g* Geminorum | 3 18m. | 84 | 4 18m. | 267 |
| 30 | *e* Leonis | 10 53m. | 181 | 11 56m. | 300 |
| *Feb.* | | | | | |
| 3 | Lalande 26474 | 5 27m. | 77 | 6 30m. | 303 |
| 13 | 19 Piscium | 6 50m. | 43 | 7 47m. | 193 |
| 23 | 72 Tauri .. | | | 5 26m. | 235 |
| 28 | W B.(2)IV 396 | 9 33m. | 46 | 10 41m. | 236 |
| 29 | Piazzi V 192 | 2 10m. | 23 | 3 54m. | 276 |
| 29 | *μ* Geminorum | 5 30m. | 126 | 6 48m. | 303 |
| *Mar.* | | | | | |
| 2–3 | 75 Virginis | 11 53m. | 150 | 0 43m. | 272 |
| 3 | Lalande 26150 | | | 11 26m. | 296 |
| 8 | Lalande 26947 | | | 1 35m. | 0 |
| 8 | Lalande 26348 | 8 25m. | 54 | 8 45m. | 82 |
| 7 | *γ* Sagittarii .. | | | 3 49m. | 274 |
| 7 | *g* Sagittarii | 3 53m. | 165 | 4 13m. | 290 |
| 10 | 63 Arietis ... | 10 36m. | 54 | | |
| 17 | Piazzi IV 6 | 6 56m. | 111 | 7 34m. | 172 |
| 20 | *ν* Tauri .. | 0 38m. | 10 | | |
| 19 | *η* Geminorum | 9 44m. | 17 | 10 29m. | 267 |
| 22 | *ζ* Geminorum | 6 32m. | 139 | 7 46m. | 292 |
| 21 | *ξ* Cancri .. | 9 45m. | 86 | 10 57m. | 282 |
| 23 | *h* Leonis .. | 7 12m. | 114 | 8 17m. | 238 |
| 25 | 32 Leonis | 9 11m. | 138 | 10 28m. | 291 |
| 27 | Piazzi XI 267 | 0 3m. | 127 | 1 23m. | 272 |
| 27 | *g* Virginis | 10 31m. | 99 | 11 33m. | 349 |
| *Apr.* | | | | | |
| 22 | *e* Leonis .. | | | 7 22m. | 300 |
| 29–30 | *b* Ophiuchi | 11 39m. | 107 | 0 51m. | 307 |
| *May.* | | | | | |
| 22 | 75 Virginis .. | | | 7 55m. | 249 |
| 24 | Lalande 29348 | 8 27m. | 180 | 9 16m. | 282 |
| 27 | 39 Ophiuchi | 3 47m. | 81 | | |
| 28 | *ξ* Sagittarii | 2 11m. | 142 | 2 43m. | 286 |
| 28–29 | *o* Sagittarii | 11 47m. | 141 | 0 47m. | 242 |
| 29 | *w* Sagittarii. | 3 27m. | 143 | 3 36m. | 332 |
| *June* | | | | | |
| 3 | 26 Piscium .. | 2 13m. | 118 | 3 18m. | 258 |
| 11 | Piazzi VII. 262 | 9 50m. | 103 | | |
| 24–25 | 28 Sagittarii. | 11 24m. | 95 | 0 44m. | 251 |

| Day | Name of Star | Disappearance. Mean Time. | Angle from Vertex. | Reappearance. Mean Time. | Angle from Vertex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *July* | | h m. | ° | h m. | ° |
| 8 | *A* Tauri .. | 3 4m. | 56 | 3 32m. | 287 |
| 20 | 39 Ophiuchi | | | 8 17m. | 270 |
| 20–21 | *h* Ophiuchi | 11 46m. | 71 | 0 56m. | 294 |
| *Aug.* | | | | | |
| 19 | 87 Sagittarii | 10 28. | 111 | 10 57m. | 198 |
| 22 | *κ* Aquarii | 8 26m. | 72 | 9 22m. | 301 |
| 23 | 16 Piscium .. | 10 14m. | 64 | 11 11m. | 294 |
| 24 | 19 Piscium | 4 0m. | 24 | 5 0m. | 230 |
| *Sept.* | | | | | |
| 13 | 52 Ophiuchi | 7 44m. | 145 | 8 22. | 189 |
| 24 | *δ* Arietis | 0 45m. | 67 | 1 41m. | 320 |
| 25 | 51 Tauri | 3 36m. | 173 | 3 44m. | 182 |
| 25 | 56 Tauri .. | 3 49m. | 111 | 4 58m. | 225 |
| 26 | *ν* Tauri | 3 26m. | 177 | 4 0m. | 223 |
| 29 | Piazzi VII 262 | | | 0 17m. | 285 |
| 29 | 8 Cancri | 0 43m. | 153 | 1 30m. | 305 |
| *Oct.* | | | | | |
| 15 | *α*¹ Capricorni | 7 19m. | 1 | 7 45m. | 314 |
| 15 | *α*² Capricorni | 7 21m. | 84 | 8 31m. | 224 |
| 16 | *κ* Aquarii .. | 5 43m. | 106 | 6 48m. | 252 |
| 17 | 26 Piscium | 7 45m. | 76 | 8 53m. | 261 |
| 18 | 19 Piscium | 1 31m. | 17 | 2 30m. | 283 |
| 21 | 40 Arietis .. | 8 59m. | 67 | 4 2m. | 221 |
| 25 | *ζ* Geminorum | | | 10 15m. | 340 |
| 30 | 32 Leonis .. | 4 41m. | 131 | 5 31m. | 247 |
| *Nov.* | | | | | |
| 1 | *y* Virginis | 5 55m. | 198 | 6 43m. | 280 |
| 6 | 24 Ophiuchi .. | 4 46m. | 329 | 5 8m. | 296 |
| 12 | 51 Aquarii | 10 10m. | 356 | 11 1m. | 246 |
| 17 | 45 Arietis | | | 4 22m. | 296 |
| 17 | *ζ* Arietis | 10 51m. | 8 | 11 8m. | 138 |
| 18–19 | 57 Tauri .. | 11 28m. | 108 | 0 40m. | 255 |
| 19 | 56 Tauri | 0 18m. | 56 | 1 14m. | 161 |
| 19 | Piazzi IV 82 | 4 11m. | 65 | 5 10m. | 213 |
| 19 | 105 Tauri .. | 5 28m. | 129 | 6 16m. | 204 |
| 19 | *w* Tauri | 9 56m. | 100 | 10 57m. | 308 |
| 20 | *o* Tauri | 2 4m. | 89 | 3 16m. | 241 |
| 23 | 89 Cancri .. | 5 59m. | 69 | 7 6m. | 284 |
| 27 | *c* Leonis | 1 45m. | 184 | 2 48m. | 319 |
| *Dec.* | | | | | |
| 11 | 19 Piscium | 5 37m. | 47 | 6 43m. | 260 |
| 13 | 40 Arietis | 0 22m. | 82 | 1 22m. | 199 |
| 17 | 105 Tauri | 6 13m. | 70 | 7 2m. | 228 |
| 20 | Piazzi VII 262 | 1 58m. | 72 | 2 53m. | 319 |
| 21 | 60 Cancri | 5 21m. | 172 | 5 28m. | 182 |
| 21 | *a* Cancri | 6 7m. | 24 | 6 42m. | 317 |

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

*Sidereal and Solar Time* (see p. 77).

To obtain the Mean Time corresponding to a given Sidereal Time, take from the second page of the month the Sidereal Time at the preceding Mean Noon. Subtract this from the given Sidereal Time. From the remainder subtract the retardation for each item as given in the Table

Example To find the Mean Time which corresponds to Sidereal Time 17h. 52m. 28s. on July 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sidereal Time at Mean Noon .. | | 7 18 | 17 |
| Retardation for.. | 9h. ... 12m. 28.478 | 9 45 | 59 |
| | 46m. ... 7.542 | 1 36 | 27 |
| | 59s. 12d | | |
| Corresponding Mean Time, July 12 | = | 9 41 | 23 |

To convert Mean Time into Sidereal Time, add the acceleration for each item of the Mean Time and to this sum add the Sidereal Time at preceding Mean Noon.

## Mean Right Ascension and Declination of One Hundred Fundamental Stars, visible at Greenwich, for January 1, 1918.

| Name of Star. (See p. 82.) | Mag. | Right Ascension. | Ann. Prec. | Declination. | Ann. Prec. | Name of Star. (See p. 82.) | Mag. | Right Ascension. | Ann. Prec. | Declination. | Ann. Prec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. s. | s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | | | h. m. s. | s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ |
| α Andromedæ | 2 | 0 4 8 7 | +3.09 | +28 36 26.0 | +20.0 | α¹ Ursæ Maj. | 2 | 10 13 20 37.6 | +3.41 | +62 10 44.1 | −18.8 |
| γ Pegasi | 2 | 0 9 0 7 | 3.09 | +14 43 40.0 | 20.0 | Spicæ | 1 | 13 20 58 2 | 3.05 | −10 44 1.2 | −18.6 |
| β Ceti | 2 | 0 39 28 4 | 3.00 | −18 26 12.9 | 7.5 | Virginis | 3 | 13 30 30 8 | 3.07 | − 0 10 38.2 | −18.6 |
| θ Ceti | 3 | 1 19 58 4 | 3.00 | − 8 36 22.8 | 8.1 | Ursæ Maj. | 1 | 13 44 18 7 | 3.36 | +49 43 20.2 | −18.6 |
| η Piscium | 3 | 1 27 5 2 | 2.80 | +14 55 24.8 | 6.7 | Bootis | 2 | 14 13 50 46 | 3.26 | +19 28 39.0 | −18.7 |
| Polaris | 2 | 1 30 46 3 | 1.88 | +88 50 2.8 | 19.8 | Arcturus | 0 | 14 11 18 8 | 3.51 | +19 36 39.0 | −18.8 |
| β Arietis | 3 | 1 50 6 4 | 3.30 | +20 24 28.7 | 3.1 | Bootis | 2 | 14 41 24 4 | 3.60 | +27 28 53.3 | −18.9 |
| α Arietis | 2 | 1 59 8 32 | 3.36 | +23 4 31.7 | 3.4 | Libræ | 2 | 14 46 20 2 | 3.32 | −15 42 6.5 | −18.9 |
| γ Ceti | 3 | 2 39 3 0 | 3.18 | + 3 53 27.1 | 5.8 | Ursæ Min | 2 | 14 50 85 0 | 0.10 | +74 29 26.4 | +17.7 |
| α Ceti | 2 | 2 57 59 4 | 3.13 | + 3 46 7.4 | 3.8 | Libræ | 2 | 15 11 18 55 | 3.23 | − 9 4 52.3 | −19.4 |
| α Persei | 1 | 3 18 17 6 | 4.27 | +49 34 13.3 | 13.0 | Ursæ Min. | 3 | 15 20 50 9 | −0.11 | +72 7 33.2 | +16.8 |
| δ Persei | 3 | 3 37 4 8 | 4.26 | +47 31 28.1 | 12.9 | Coronæ | 2 | 15 31 12 9 | 3.53 | +26 59 24.2 | −19.1 |
| η Tauri | 3 | 3 42 36 4 | 3.96 | +23 51 9.1 | 3.0 | Serpentis | 2 | 15 49 13 7 | 3.54 | + 6 40 28.8 | −19.1 |
| ζ Persei | 3 | 3 48 58 4 | 3.77 | +31 56 28.0 | 12.8 | Scorpii | 2 | 15 56 0 39 | 3.46 | −19 34 53.2 | −19.0 |
| Aldebaran | 1 | 4 31 22 8 | 3.44 | +16 20 44.7 | 6.2 | Ophiuchi | 3 | 16 10 20 2 | 3.14 | − 3 29 0.3 | −19.0 |
| ι Aurigæ | 3 | 4 51 39 1 | 3.50 | +33 2 15.5 | 9.6 | Draconis | 2 | 16 26 22 52 | 0.81 | +64 42 56.1 | +13.8 |
| Rigel | 0 | 5 10 38 8 | 2.88 | − 8 17 44.4 | 4.3 | Antares | 1 | 16 24 22 6 | 3.68 | −26 15 4.1 | −19.1 |
| Capella | 0 | 5 10 37 7 | 4.42 | +45 54 57.4 | 13.8 | Herculis | 3 | 16 26 42 6 | 3.62 | +21 40 3.7 | −19.0 |
| γ Orionis | 1 | 5 20 43 9 | 3.22 | + 6 16 35.4 | 3.5 | Herculis | 3 | 16 28 21 7 | 3.30 | +31 46 2.7 | −19.0 |
| β Tauri | 1 | 5 21 6 4 | 3.79 | +28 32 20.3 | 4.4 | Ophiuchi | 3 | 16 53 47 2 | 3.80 | + 1 30 6.6 | −19.7 |
| δ Orionis | 2 | 5 27 49 0 | 3.06 | − 0 21 32.2 | 3.8 | Herculis | var | 17 10 54 2 | 3.74 | +24 48 58.4 | −19.3 |
| ε Leporis | 3 | 5 29 6 8 | 3.65 | −17 52 49.2 | 7.8 | Draconis | 3 | 17 56 24 8 | 1.36 | +52 21 42.1 | +12.7 |
| ε Orionis | 1 | 7 5 32 3 | 3.04 | − 1 15 12.1 | 3.4 | Ophiuchi | 2 | 17 57 32 7 | 3.76 | +12 32 7.1 | −19.5 |
| ζ Orionis | 2 | 5 38 37 3 | 3.03 | − 1 59 6.2 | 3.8 | Ophiuchi | 2 | 17 59 29 3 | 3.97 | + 4 56.2 | −19.8 |
| Betelgeuse | var | 5 50 43 9 | 3.25 | + 7 23.34 | 0.8 | Herculis | 3 | 18 17 43 14 | 3.37 | +17 46.4 | −19.5 |
| | | | | | | Draconis | 3 | 18 47 54 42 | 1.39 | +52 29.53 | +12.5 |
| μ Geminorum | 3 | 6 18 0 6 | 3.63 | +22 33 25.1 | 6.8 | Ursæ Min. | 4 | 18 47 38 42 | −0.5 | +86 36.52 | +10.1 |
| γ Geminorum | 2 | 6 32 58 5 | 3.46 | +16 28 13.8 | 5.9 | | | | | | |
| Sirius | −1 | 6 41 31 9 | 2.88 | −16 36 11.3 | 3.6 | Vegæ | 0 | 18 34 9 7 | 0.02 | +38 46.24 | +3.0 |
| ξ² H. Cephei | 5 | 7 2 33 | 2.89 | + 1 57 10.4 | 5.4 | Lyræ | var | 18 47 3 1 | 0.22 | +33 26.4 | +4.1 |
| δ Geminorum | 3 | 7 15 13 7 | 3.59 | +22 8 4.6 | 5.4 | Ursæ Min. | 6 | 6 19 1 57 | −7.2 | +89 1 8.3 | +19.3 |
| Castor | 2 | 7 29 22 1 | 3.85 | +32 4 11.7 | 6.2 | Aquilæ | 3 | 0 19 1 36 | 3.36 | +13 44.8 | −18.3 |
| Procyon | 0 | 7 38 0 6 | 3.29 | + 5 26 10.8 | 1.3 | Aquilæ | 3 | 0 19 22 21 | 3.01 | + 1 37.1 | −17.6 |
| Pollux | 1 | 7 40 28 0 | 3.72 | +28 13 31.8 | 5.8 | Cygni | 3 | 0 19 27 24 | 3.42 | +27 47.2 | −17.8 |
| ε Hydræ | 3 | 8 42 26 1 | 3.19 | − 6 43 14.3 | 0.7 | Aquilæ | 2 | 0 19 42 21 | 3.85 | +10 24.4 | −18.7 |
| ι Ursæ Maj | 3 | 8 53 36 1 | 4.16 | +48 22 50.2 | 13.8 | Aquilæ | 0 | 0 19 46 46 | 3.89 | + 8 30.3 | −18.9 |
| α Hydræ | 2 | 9 23 23 5 | 2.95 | − 8 28 9.5 | 0.8 | Aquilæ | 2 | 0 19 51 27 | 3.94 | + 6 22.4 | −19.2 |
| θ Ursæ Maj. | 3 | 9 27 22 9 | 4.13 | +52 3 7.5 | 8.9 | Aquilæ | 3 | 4 20 7 4 | 3.69 | − 1 3.5 | −18.0 |
| ε Leonis | 3 | 9 41 22 0 | 3.41 | +24 9 9.6 | 5.0 | Capricorni | 3 | 8 20 13 30 | 3.33 | −21 47.5 | −18.2 |
| Regulus | 1 | 10 4 0 4 | 3.21 | +12 22 6.2 | 3.5 | Cygni | 2 | 3 20 19 17 | 3.15 | +39 39.7 | −17.4 |
| γ¹ Leonis | 2 | 10 13 27 2 | 3.29 | +20 15 25.1 | 2.0 | Cygni | 1 | 3 20 38 32 | 3.04 | +44 50.1 | −16.8 |
| β Ursæ Maj | 2 | 10 56 54 2 | 3.63 | +56 49 20.3 | 6.1 | Cygni | 2 | 6 20 42 53 | 3.40 | +33 30.4 | −18.3 |
| α Ursæ Maj | 2 | 10 58 40 8 | 3.74 | +62 11 38.1 | 9.3 | Cygni | 3 | 4 21 9 28 | 3.55 | +29 53.4 | −18.7 |
| δ Leonis | 2 | 11 9 48 0 | 3.18 | +20 56 13.1 | 2.6 | Cephei | 2 | 6 21 28 37 | 1.41 | +62 14.2 | −18.2 |
| β Leonis | 2 | 11 44 52 7 | 3.10 | +15 1 30.0 | 2.0 | Pegasi | 2 | 21 40 9 5 | 3.84 | + 9 49.8 | −20.4 |
| γ Ursæ Maj | 3 | 11 49 32 5 | 3.26 | +54 9 0.0 | 0.4 | Aquarii | 3 | 22 1 24 4 | 3.08 | − 0 43.6 | −17.4 |
| ν Corvi | 3 | 12 11 25 2 | 3.09 | −17 5 22.0 | 0.7 | Pegasi | 3 | 22 40 9 4 | 3.81 | +19 47.3 | −20.1 |
| η Virginis | 4 | 12 18 25 4 | 3.07 | − 0 12 40.0 | 0.0 | Fomalhaut | 1 | 22 53 7 3 | 3.30 | −30 3 30.0 | −19.2 |
| γ Virginis | 3 | 12 37 30 2 | 3.08 | − 1 0 0.9 | 0.8 | Pegasi | 2 | 23 3 40 4 | 3.98 | +14 45 30.3 | −20.4 |
| ε Ursæ Maj | 1 | 12 52 52 1 | 3.83 | +56 24 17.9 | 6.7 | Piscium | 3 | 23 12 54 8 | 3.06 | + 2 50 2.9 | −18.6 |
| 12 Can. Ven. | 4 | 12 53 11 7 | 3.83 | +38 45 39.9 | 5.0 | Piscium | 4 | 23 53 58 0 | 3.07 | + 6 24 34.0 | −18.8 |

## Some Fundamental Stars Visible in the Southern Hemisphere.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| β Hydri | 2 | 0 21 27 8 | +2.50 | −77 42 38.0 | +2.0 | α Gruis | 1 | 22 22 1 | 3.32 | −46 56 48.0 | −17.0 |
| Achernar | 0 | 1 34 39 8 | 2.83 | −57 39 11.1 | 4.8 | β Centauri | 0 | 13 58 1 | 4.14 | −59 28 42.1 | −17.6 |
| γ Hydri | 3 | 2 48 29 6 | 0.97 | −74 29 26.1 | 0.4 | α Centauri | 0 | 14 34 1 | 4.14 | −60 38 44.8 | −17.7 |
| | | | | | | α Tri. Aust. | 1 | 15 16 39 5 | 1.61 | −68 58 44.6 | −17.9 |
| Canopus | −1 | 6 22 7 8 | 1.33 | −52 39 8.1 | 0.9 | | | | | | |
| ι Argûs | 3 | 8 14 53 7 | 1.81 | −58 58 51.1 | 1.0 | ε Octantis | 5 | 21 29 29 16 | 7.94 | − 84 13 33.7 | 6.0 |
| η Argûs | var | 10 41 51 6 | 2.36 | −59 15 11.8 | 0.9 | α Pavonis | 2 | 20 22 29 20 | 4.76 | −56 46 38.1 | 4.3 |
| β Chamæl. | 4 | 4 22 13 30 | 3.47 | −78 52 25.0 | 0.0 | α Gruis | 1 | 22 22 3 | 3.32 | −46 56 48.0 | −17.0 |

The shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, or the line joining the North and South Pole, is 7,900 miles, the diameter of the circle, which is the Equator, is 7,926 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5 5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Earth's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Sun and Moon moves in this plane, and superposed on this the Earth's movement undergoes some small deviations. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of 23½°, and it is this tilt which causes the Seasons, for the inclination is always in the same direction, and is such that the Northern hemisphere enjoys the heating and lighting effects of the Sun more in the period of the year we call our Summer than it does in the Winter months. The case is reversed for the Southern hemisphere. Because the Earth moves round the Sun, the Sun appears to change its position *in the sky during the year*, which is shown by the fact that different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter, and because of the inclination of the Equator to the Ecliptic, it is high *in* the sky in Summer and low in Winter. The dates when the Sun is at the exact mean or intermediate positions—*i.e.*, when it is at the points in the sky formed by the line of intersection of the planes of the Equator and Ecliptic—are called the Equinoxes, and on these dates day and night are of equal duration all over the globe. By comparing the intervals between the two equinoxes it will be seen that the Earth is delayed in traversing the Summer half (northern) of its orbit—*i.e.*, from Spring to Autumn—some eight days longer than the Winter half, from Autumn to Spring. This is the result of 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. As the orbit of the Earth round the Sun is an ellipse, and is such that the Earth is farthest from the Sun at the beginning of July, the Earth must move more slowly at that period of the year. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 18½ miles a second. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time. Because the Earth moves round the Sun in the same direction as it rotates on its axis, the length of a solar day is more than the length of a rotation by about four minutes (see p. 92). The axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth. Its extremity circles about the pole of figure at a distance of a few feet.

## THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean have always been justly connected with the movements of the Moon, and it is certainly right to attribute them to the attractive influence of our Satellite on the water, modified by a similar influence of the Sun of less amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it might be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of long-continued observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide is compiled and analysed, to show in a series of periodic terms the effects of the Moon and of the Sun, and when these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination gives the predicted tide. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant everywhere, but minute changes have been detected. High water is at its highest above that level (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, the interval being known as the age of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest, or spring tide occurs 2½ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap is the most visible of the periodic effects which make up the whole variation of the tides. There should be a difference between the height of spring tide at New Moon and at Full Moon, and also between the height of neap tide at first quarter and at third quarter. The Moon's position at apogee and perigee also causes a difference in the height of the tide, but the effects from these causes are small, and are so involved that they mask one another and none is specially apparent.

## TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

A phenomenon of the Earth, the origin of which is obscure but which forms the subject of much investigation, is known as Earth magnetism. Its best known manifestation is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle, except in particular cases, is not the north point shown by astronomical observations, in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Along a line from the north of Norfolk through Greenwich to

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

The variation of light of Betelgeuse is irregular. α Herculis, the limits of magnitude are 3·1 and 3·9. η Argûs, the variation is irregular; the limits of magnitude are 1·2 and 7·4.

Chichester the declination is the same as at Greenwich. Along a parallel line through Dover the West declination is about forty minutes of arc less, from Newcastle to Plymouth it is about 1½° greater, whilst at Dublin the declination West is 8° or 4° greater than at Greenwich. Observations of magnetic declination being charted, supply knowledge of this element of the magnetism of our globe. From such charts it appears that there are two points or regions which may be considered as directive centres, and are known as the Magnetic Poles. At these places a freely suspended magnetised needle would stand vertically. They do not coincide with the terrestrial Poles, nor are they exactly antipodal. The position of the North Magnetic Pole is about latitude 70°, longitude 100° W., the South is in latitude 73°, longitude 150° E. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year, and its amount observed in or near London at certain epochs since its discovery, which is credited to Columbus at the end of the fifteenth century, is given in the following table —

| Year | ° | ′ | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1580 | 11 | 15 | East. |
| 1665 | 2 | 30 | West. |
| 1768 | 20 | 0 | West. |
| 1800 | 24 | 0 | West. |

From the year 1841 much attention has been given to the observation of earth-magnetic effects, and the following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only. The figures for 1917 are approximate.

| Year | Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West. | Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich. | Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ | | ° ′ |
| 1900 | 16 29·0 | ·1846 | 67 8·3 |
| 1910 | 15 41·8 | ·1855 | 66 52·6 |
| 1911 | 15 33·0 | ·1856 | 66 38·1 |
| 1912 | 15 24·3 | ·1858 | 66 23·8 |
| 1913 | 15 15·8 | ·1863 | 66 10·3 |
| 1914 | 15 6·3 | ·1862 | 65 57·2 |
| 1915 | 14 56·5 | ·1857 | 65 43·8 |
| 1916 | 14 46·9 | ·1849 | 65 30·6 |
| 1917 | 14 37·0 | ·1848 | 65 14·0 |

The dip is the angle that a delicately poised needle constrained to move in a vertical plane under the action of magnetism only will make with the horizontal plane. The declination varies during the hours, the needle making a small excursion in the forenoon from East to West, and returning.

The diurnal variation of the magnetic declination at Greenwich is about 10′ in summer and 7′ in winter, and this daily excursion is greater at times when the Sun-spots are at a maximum. The needle occupies its mean position about 10h a.m., and again about 6h. p.m., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 1h. 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 outbursts of Sun-spots across the Sun's central meridian.

### THE GYRO-COMPASS.

In recent years there has been in use on some ships of the British Navy, side by side with the magnetic compass, an instrument which seeks and *continually points to the true astronomical* North and is quite independent of magnetism. The effective principle of this instrument is that of the gyroscope combined with the rotation of the Earth, *and is associated with the names of* Foucault, and Dr Sang, of Edinburgh, who enunciated the principle in the middle of the last century. According to the principle of the gyroscope, a rapidly rotating disc must retain its position in space. Such a rotating disc, if it be delicately suspended or if its supporting frame floats in liquid, will tend to hang out of plumb, as the Earth rotates beneath it, and the Earth's gravity will tend to restore it to verticality. The effect of these two tendencies is for the axis of the rotating disc to range itself due north and south, or parallel to the Earth's axis, for only in *that position of the rotating disc* do the above two tendencies not counteract one another.

The realisation of these principles, and the effective working of the gyro-compass, have been made possible by the progress of electro-mechanism, which has furnished means of making a *disc rotate continuously* at high speed. The instrument has achieved some success, but cannot yet replace the more ancient form of *mariner's compass.*

## The Solar System.

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

The study of accurate astronomy begins with the Solar or Planetary system, since its members are nearest to us. This system consists of the Sun, with eight major planets and more than 600 minor planets, or asteroids, circulating round him at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits not greatly differing from the circular form. Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

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

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth

moves round the Sun *(see p. 8a)* is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, at varying distances from the Sun, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with these distances by a certain relation. *Following* are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the solar system with details of their sizes, distances from their primary and periodic times in tabular form. The time of rotation about the axis or the length of the day of the planet is added where this is known.

### THE SUN

The surface of the Sun presents a mottled appearance, *and on it black spots appear sporadically*. The nature of these is not known with certainty, but it is generally supposed that they are at a lower level than the surrounding surface, the photosphere, though some modern views assert that spots are due to a central uprush. They are signs of storms and whirling disturbances in the solar atmosphere, and it has been recently demonstrated by Prof. Hale of the Solar Observatory at Mount Wilson (California, that they are centres of magnetic disturbance. The spots vary in size and number and their total area reaches a maximum about every eleven years. They seldom appear more than 30° of latitude from the solar equator north or south, and the spotted regions converge towards that equator as the time of minimum approaches. The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25 days 8 hours, and the spots occupy 13½ days in crossing the visible disc, the time being affected by the movement of the Earth in the interval, but, like Jupiter the Sun appears not to rotate as a whole, the period of rotation being different in different latitudes. The Equator makes a complete rotation in less than 25 days, whereas the period for latitude 35° is nearly 27 days. The spots move from east to west: they disappear at the western edge, and if the spot endures it reappears at the eastern edge in 13 or 14 days. Sun-spots are of irregular shape vary greatly in size and consist of a nucleus apparently *black*, *and a penumbra faintly dark*

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

| Maxima. | | Minima. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1829·2 | 1837·1 | 1833·6 | 1867·2 |
| 1848·1 | 1870·6 | 1878·3 | 1878·9 |
| 1860·9 | 1883·9 | 1889·3 | 1889·6 |
| 1837·2 | 1894·1 | 1843·5 | 1901·7 |
| 1848·1 | 1905·1 | 1856·0 | 1913·1 |

A Sun-spot maximum is now in progress. The year 1917 was marked by the appearances of several groups of unusually large size, and in the middle of August the total spotted area of the Sun was larger than in any period of the Greenwich record, which began in the year 1874.

*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, which consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere, sometimes 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 spectroscope. 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 appear to retain a constancy of 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. Solar eclipses are only total at certain places on the globe, and an eclipse is partial in localities off the line of totality because the change in the observer's position places 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 1927.

The mean distance from Sun to 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. For distances in the solar system astronomers 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. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the former body, *and is sometimes* to the West, *sometimes* to the East of the Sun. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are, technically known as *Elongations, and the times and distances are* given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these elongations to vary considerably and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 29°. The period of revolution round the Sun—in other words, Mercury's year—comprises 88 solar days, and he turns on his axis either in the same time and therefore always presents the same face to the Sun like the Moon with respect to the Earth or in about 24 hours. Also like the Moon, Mercury shows phases to the Earth—like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West.

### VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbours, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47°. The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, for owing to her dense cloud-laden atmosphere but very few markings are visible, and this renders a determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By some astronomers her day is believed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth, whilst others have *concluded that it is equal to the year of Venus*, or in other words, that the planet always presents the same face to the Sun. Venus has epochs of great brilliancy when she appears as a beautiful crescent like the Moon when about 3½ days from *New Such epochs will occur in the current year* *(see page 86)*.

## MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth, and it will be at opposition in the year 1918 (*see* page 30). Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than those planets. He is never seen in crescent phase, and is 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 very appreciable phase, though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his rotation period to be well ascertained, and there are besides white spots at the poles of rotation. These are supposed to consist of snow, and when it is summer to the Martians in the northern hemisphere, the white spot about that pole evinces considerably its 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. These markings have been seen with varying degrees of distinctness by different observers, who have depicted them with various degrees of precision. Some of the markings have been named "canals," perhaps a little unfortunately, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof.

## MINOR PLANETS.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a large number of small plan ts have been discovered. Up to the end of 1917 826 had been definitely numbered and their o ptical orbits computed. Every year adds new discoveries to this very abundant class of objects, and there must still be thousands awaiting detection. They revolve in orbits between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and must be extremely small. The four largest were found in the early years of the 19th century. The names and dimensions are—Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 128 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles. Vesta is the brightest though not the largest. In recent years the discoveries have been of much smaller objects, and it is probable that some of them are not more than from 10 to 20 miles in diameter, and are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, amounting on an average to about 1,600 days, or 4½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval and the inclination of their planes varies considerably; in the case of Pallas it amounts to 35°, that of Juno being only 13°. One of these small bodies, named Eros, at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time, and thus affords a good opportunity for determination of the solar parallax.

## JUPITER.

The next planet, Jupiter, whose distance from the Sun is 5·2 times that of the Earth, is the largest planet in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Though so much larger than the Earth, his density is but ¼th of the latter. 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 84,778 miles and the equatorial 90,384 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 improver, in the year 1610. Their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter, and in consequence eclipses of the three inner moons occur every Jovian lunation, their distance from Jupiter not being large enough to permit them to escape the shadow, as is the case with the IV satellite (*see* page 66 and pages 98, 99).

### The Great Red Spot on Jupiter.

This may be said to have formed the most remarkable and the best observed planetary feature of modern times. Though it has undergone marked changes it appears to have been visible since the Rev. W. R. Dawes figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1857. A curious bay or hollow on this belt has been visible since 1831, and if we accept this as identical with the one now visible (which includes the red spot), then the rotation of this object during the 84 years from 1831 to 1914 was 9h. 55m. 36·5s. from 74,170 rotations. In September, 1918, the red spot will probably follow the zero meridian of Jupiter, System II., by about 80 minutes, while in December it will follow it by an hour. Exact figures cannot be given owing to the variable motion of the spot. The transits of the Z.M. System II. of Jupiter on several dates are as under —

| | h. m. | | h. m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 23 | 9 22 p.m. | Dec. 6 | 8 23 p.m. |
| ,, 27 | 10 50 ,, | ,, 8 | 10 12 ,, |
| Oct. 2 | 9 7 ,, | ,, 10 | 11 50 ,, |
| ,, 24 | 8 9 ,, | ,, 22 | 5 54 ,, |
| Nov. 8 | 8 3 | ,, 23 | 7 32 ,, |
| ,, 14 | 10 28 | ,, 25 | 9 10 ,, |
| ,, 26 | 10 19 | ,, 27 | 10 48 ,, |

The times for other dates may be found by adding periods of 9h. 55m. 40s.

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

## SATURN.

The fifth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of three bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at an angle of 28° to the plane of the Ecliptic, and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece, either

solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Of the three bright rings the middle is the brightest. When the Earth is in the plane of the rings it might be expected that they would be seen edgewise, but owing to their thinness they are invisible to us except in the *field of a good telescope*. *Also, on the rare occasions* when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of their plane, the rings will be invisible to us. On page 79 will be found a table showing the dimensions of Saturn's outer ring as seen from the Earth. A rare and remarkable observation of an occultation of a small star by Saturn's ring made last year (1917, Feb. 9) showed that the star could be seen through the outer ring. Belts like those on Jupiter, but *of* not so pronounced a character, may be seen on Saturn. His figure also shows a bulging at his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as 14 to 15.

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

## URANUS.

Discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, this planet is only just visible to the naked eye. In a telescope Uranus may be distinguished from the stars around by his disc, which is obvious though less than 4" in diameter, and by the quality of his light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. Very little is known about his surface markings but a rotation period of 10 hours 49 minutes has been inferred from the observed variability of his light, which has been supposed to be due to some specially reflective spot coming into the Sun's rays. A determination of the rotation period by the spectroscopic method agrees with this. Uranus will be favourably situated for observations in the summer months in 1918.

## NEPTUNE.

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

## THE SATELLITES.

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite: the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. When viewed through a telescope, charts of very great accuracy can be made of her surface, as she has no appreciable atmosphere to obscure the more delicate markings. With a powerful telescope the Moon may be brought apparently within about 500 miles, so that any changes which might occur over large tracts of country could be easily distinguished: cities might be distinguished perhaps from cultivated fields. The Moon's surface shows signs of tremendous volcanic action: craters are abundantly found over it, varying greatly in size and crowded closely together. 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. As there is 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. It must be 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 13° 10′ 35″ per day and 32′ 58″ 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. 11.5s., 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 pits. The phases of the Moon occur because only a half of the lunar sphere is bright at any one time, and we on the Earth may, or may not, be in a position to see the whole of that bright hemisphere.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon, causing a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of Solar Eclipses, but there is this difference—that a

## ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

| — | Mean Distance from Sun. Radii of Earth's Orbit. | Mean Distance from Sun. Millions of Miles. | Sidereal Period. | Synodic Period. | Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic | Diameter | Mass compared with Earth. | Period of Rotation on Axis. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Yrs. Days. | Days. | ° ′ | Miles. | | d. h. m. |
| Sun ..... | — | — | — | — | — | 864,367 | 330,000 | 25 7 48 |
| Mercury ☿ | 0·39 | 36 0 | 0 88 | 116 | 7 0 | 3,008 | 0 05 | 24 5? |
| Venus ♀ .. | 0 72 | 67 2 | 0 225 | 584 | 3 24 | 7,702 | 0 82 | 23 21? |
| Earth ⊕ | 1 00 | 92 9 | 1 0 | — | 0 0 | 7,927 | 1 00 | 23 56 |
| Mars ♂ — | 1 52 | 141 5 | 1 320 | 780 | 1 51 | 4,220 | 0 11 | 24 37½ |
| Jupiter ♃ | 5 20 | 483 3 | 11 314 | 399 | 1 19 | 90,256? | 318 | 9 50 |
| | | | | | | 84,778? | | 9 55 |
| Saturn ♄ .. | 9 54 | 886 0 | 29 167 | 378 | 2 30 | 74,290? | 95 | 10 14½ |
| | | | | | | 69,780? | | |
| Uranus ♅ .. | 19 19 | 1,782 8 | 84 7 | 370 | 0 46 | 31,223 | 15 | 10 49 |
| Neptune ♆ | 30 07 | 2,793 4 | 164 280 | 367½ | 1 47 | 34,803 | 17 | ? |

lunar eclipse will be visible to all observers where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. The observation 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 understood that solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

In a note on page 54 it is stated that the small daily retardation of moonrise, which is the essential characteristic of the Harvest Moon, occurs each month, though not at the time of Full Moon. As this small retardation happens earlier, lunation by lunation, by 4 or 5 days only, in the lunations which precede and follow the Autumnal Equinox it happens when the Moon is not far from Full, and the three Full Moons at this period partake in some degree of the character of Harvest Moon. Moreover, the position of the node of the Moon's orbit has much effect on the length of this minimum retardation of rising. The retardation depends essentially on the inclination of the lunar orbit to the horizon at time of moonrise, and hence it is a question of latitude, but apart from this point, when the Ascending node of the Moon's orbit is at this inclination, and therefore the daily retardation, is small. In the year 1913 the longitude of the node in September being 354°, the difference between time of rising on consecutive days at Full Moon was 8 or 9 minutes only. The present position of the node does not give such a small minimum retardation as this, but it tends to make it occur at the Full Moon before that in September. Thus there are differences in the details of the phenomenon, but the expression "Harvest Moon" is held to apply in all cases to the Full Moon which happens nearest the Autumn Equinox, whilst that which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

### A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS

*Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps.*—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 89 miles long and 3¼-8¾ miles broad.

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

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

*Mare Crisium.*—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 364 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

*Mare Serenitatis.*—Lies S. of the Moon's centre, and extends over 448 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change. This *mare* is visible to naked eye.

*Clavius.*—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 144 miles in diameter. Situated on S. limb.

*Copernicus.*—N. E. of centre. Large crater 56 m. in diameter, surrounded by a mountainous wall and including a central hill with several peaks.

*Gassendi.*—Near N.E. limb. A conspicuous walled plain, 55 miles broad. Its highest point is nearly 10,000 feet above the interior.

*Langrenus.*—Near W. edge. A splendid object when the sun has just risen over it. Has a central hill and a multiple ring around it about 9,600 feet high.

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

The various formations may be readily identified by reference to a lunar map and catalogue, many of which have been published, and are fairly comprehensive.

All the planets outside our own in the Solar system possess attendant moons: thus Jupiter has nine, and Saturn ten. Four of Jupiter's moons and one of Saturn's are visible in small telescopes, but the rest are nearly all very faint and require powerful instruments. In all 29

### THE SATELLITES.

| Name. | Star mag. | Mean distance from Primary. Miles | Period of Sidereal Revolution. D. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *The Earth* | | | |
| Luna | | 238,840 | 27 7 43 |
| *Mars.* | | | |
| Phobos | 14 | 5,890 | 0 7 39 |
| Deimos | 13 | 14,690 | 1 6 18 |
| *Jupiter* | | | |
| V. Unnamed | 13 | 112,500 | 0 11 57½ |
| I. Io | 5½ | 261,000 | 1 18 27½ |
| II. Europa | 6¼ | 415,000 | 3 13 13½ |
| III. Ganymede | 5 | 664,000 | 7 3 42½ |
| IV. Callisto | 7 | 1,167,000 | 16 16 32 |
| VI. Unnamed | 14 | 7,120,000 | 250 14 54 |
| VII. Unnamed | 17½ | 7,380,000 | 260 0 54 |
| VIII. Unnamed | 18 | 14,940,000 | 738 21 36 |
| IX. Unnamed | 18½ | 14,940,000 | 741 0 0 |

| Name. | Star mag. | Mean distance from Primary. Miles | Period of Sidereal Revolution. D. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Saturn.* | | | |
| Mimas | 13 | 117,000 | 0 22 37 |
| Enceladus | 14 | 157,000 | 1 8 53 |
| Tethys | 11 | 186,000 | 1 21 18 |
| Dione | 11 | 238,000 | 2 17 41 |
| Rhea | 10 | 332,000 | 4 12 25 |
| Titan | 9 | 771,000 | 15 22 41 |
| Themis | 17 | 906,000 | 20 20 24 |
| Hyperion | 16 | 934,000 | 21 8 38 |
| Iapetus | 11 | 2,225,000 | 79 7 54 |
| Phœbe | 17 | 8,020,000 | 548 22 0 |
| *Uranus.* | | | |
| Ariel | 13 | 120,000 | 2 12 29 |
| Umbriel | 16 | 167,000 | 4 3 27 |
| Titania | 13 | 273,000 | 8 16 56 |
| Oberon | 14 | 365,000 | 13 11 7 |
| *Neptune.* | | | |
| Unnamed | 13 | 220,000 | 5 21 3 |

satellites are known within the Solar system, and of these seven have been discovered during the last 45 years. Satellites VIII. and IX. of Jupiter, Phœbe, the four satellites of Uranus, and the satellite of Neptune all have retrograde motion—*i.e.*, they circulate about their primary in the opposite direction to the motion of the other bodies of the Solar system. The satellites of Jupiter are generally known by their numbers, as shown by the Roman figures, which follow the order of discovery.

## 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 apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are not very numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming more comprehensive and accurate. These small returning comets revolve in periods from 3½ to 9 years, and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances can be accurately made in many cases.

Their paths extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution, and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets. The following are the approximate months when some of the members of this family may be expected to return to perihelion in 1918 and 1919 :—

| Expected Return. | Period in Years. | Name of Comet and Year of Discovery |
|---|---|---|
| 1918. March | 7 | 414... Faye ... 1843 |
| March | 3 | 299. Encke ... 1786 |
| May | 8 | 530. Tempel ... 1867 |
| 1919. August. | 6 | 640 .. Kopff ... 1906 |
| September | 6 | 897 Holmes ... 1892 |
| October | 6 | 540. Finlay ... 1886 |

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

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

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 spectroscope, it appears to consist of carbon in various forms, and cyanogen 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. Comets' tails are generally directed away from the Sun, as if acted upon by some repulsive action—perhaps light.

## METEORS.

Another class of objects which belong to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, giving rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fire-balls, as they are differently called, both 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 striking phenomena. 1906 will be known as rather a notable year in this branch of astronomy, since it provided a remarkably abundant and previously unknown stream on June 28, proving to have a connection with Pons-Winnecke's periodical comet, the orbits being nearly the same. There were brilliant and plentiful displays of the November Meteors, called Leonids, in the years 1799, 1833, 1866, 1867, 1868, and less striking exhibitions of the same objects in 1901 and 1903. The following is a table of the radiant points of some of the more prominent meteoric streams which will probably be visible during the year 1918 :—

| No. | Epoch. | Radiant Point. R.A. | Dec. | Name of Shower. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ° | ° | |
| 1 | January 1—4 | 230 | +53 | Quadrantids. |
| 2 | January 25 | 332 | +58 | ζ Cephеids. |
| 3 | February 20 | 263 | +36 | ρ Herculids. |
| 4 | March 1—4 | 168 | + 4 | γ Leonids. |
| 5 | March 13—24 | 162 | +58 | β Ursids. |
| 6 | April 20—22 | 271 | +33 | Lyrids. |
| 7 | May 1—6 | 338 | — 2 | γ Aquarids. |
| 8 | May 28—26 | 246 | +29 | ζ Herculids. |
| 9 | May 30—June 4 | 330 | +26 | η Pegasids. |
| 10 | June 28 | 213 | +53 | β Bootids. |
| 11 | July 15 | 304 | —12 | α Capricornids. |
| 12 | July 25—30 | 339 | —11 | δ Aquarids. |
| 13 | August 10—12 | 45 | +57 | Perseids. |
| 14 | August 15—25 | 231 | +60 | ι Draconids. |
| 15 | August 29. | 106 | +31 | Lyncids. |
| 16 | September 27 | 4 | +28 | α Andromedids. |
| 17 | October 11—24. | 40 | +22 | ε Aristids. |
| 18 | October 17—24. | 92 | +15 | Orionids. |
| 19 | November 5— | 62 | +33 | ε Perseids. |
| 20 | Nov 13—15 | 150 | +23 | Leonids. |
| 21 | Nov 14—25 | 64 | +22 | α Taurids. |
| 22 | Nov 17—23 | 23 | +43 | Andromedids. |
| 23 | Dec. 1—12 | 109 | +31 | β Geminids. |
| 24 | Dec. 1— 14. | 108 | +33 | Geminids. |

## THE PERSEIDS.

This is the most regularly recurrent 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 positions on eight nights are :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 8 | 9°+46° | Aug. 1. | 33°+55° |
| ,, 14 | 14°+48° | ,, 7 .. | 40°+56° |
| ,, 20 | 20°+51° | ,, 13.. .. | 48°+57° |
| ,, 26 .. | 26°+53° | ,, 19. .. | 57°+56° |

## THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon is one of the most uncertain as regards its individual appearances, though it manifests itself more abundantly at intervals of about eleven years, and seems to be associated with magnetic disturbances and sun-spots, which have a similar period. There have been several remarkable displays of aurora in the past year (1917). On August 9 a fine auroral display was seen from England, a similar one from Tasmania, there was a magnetic disturbance on the same day, and a large spot was then on the Sun. There were others on August 22 and August 29. The northern sky should be scanned on clear nights to discern any undue luminosity there in the form of streamers, arches, or condensations, and it is important to record the varying phases

and times of the features observed. Though surprises have been plentifully exhibited in past years they have seldom been noted and described in that critical and accurate manner which is so essential to our arriving at a solution of the problem they present.

### THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is another little understood appearance in the skies and as such merits further attentive study from observers. It shows as a band of faint light stretching up slantingly from the Sun chiefly on the mornings of October and evenings of March. Whether it is a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or a vast concourse of slightly reflective meteoric systems is uncertain. It has been asserted that it is a mere atmospheric effect, but this is not consistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. That it has a celestial origin seems certain, but its true nature is not clearly distinguishable on the evidence before us.

## The Stellar System.

FAR beyond the confines of the Solar system are the Stars, apparently scattered about without any particular plan. To us they appear fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually they are at great and very various distances from us, and are themselves separated from one another by equally large distances. The nearest star to the Sun is nearly ten thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is one of the aims of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, and their possible movements.

### THE CONSTELLATIONS.

In the earliest ages the stars were formed into groups named from some fanciful resemblance to men, animals, or mythological personages, and these names of the constellations have come down to us and still play a part in astronomical nomenclature. It has been said that the constellations were designed about five thousand years ago by a people living somewhere near the valley of the Euphrates, but the statement is necessarily conjectural. The earliest inscribed record is a Babylonian Boundary Stone in the British Museum, whose date is considered by authorities to be about 1300 B.C., which bears incised traces of what we know as Signs of the Zodiac. To some of the brightest stars names were given—the star Arcturus is mentioned in the Book of Job—and many of these names survive and are in general use. More commonly stars are distinguished by a method designed by Bayer in the early part of the seventeenth century who assigned a Greek letter to the individual stars of each constellation, the brightest star of the configuration being generally, but not invariably, called α, the next brightest β, and so on. Arcturus, according to this scheme, is therefore known also as α Bootis. When the letters of the Greek alphabet were insufficient in number for the stars of a constellation, the Roman alphabet was brought into use in continuation, A being printed as a capital, the remaining letters in the small alphabet. Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal, evolved another but no dissimilar plan, according to which the stars of each constellation are numbered in order of Right Ascension. Arcturus is therefore described in catalogues alternatively as 16 Bootis. As telescopic power increased stars were observed which are not included in Flamsteed's enumeration, and each of these is known generally by the ordinal number in the catalogue in which it first appears. The star known as Groombridge 1830 is an example of this nomenclature. There are said to be about 10,000 stars visible to the naked eye in the whole celestial sphere, the number including the cases where two or more faint stars close together combine to form one which is so visible. The number naturally depends on the efficiency of the observing eye and the clearness of the atmosphere, and the estimate will be less generous if stars to magnitude 6·0 and no fainter are included, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility. The whole number of stars down to this limit of magnitude is 4,300, of which more than 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid. The action of a faint light imperceptible to the eye makes an impression on the photographic plate when continued for a long time, and hence the number of stars recorded increases as the time of exposure is lengthened. One hundred millions is an under-estimate of the number of stars already photographed, and it may be supposed that this number would be much increased with increased exposure. Stars are divided into classes according to their magnitude or brightness, the brightest being of zero magnitude and stars of magnitude 9 being those just visible in a telescope with an object glass of 1 inch diameter. The Yerkes telescope, whose object glass has 40 inches diameter, will just show stars of the 17th magnitude.

### STAR SPECTRA.

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

### STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being

called its Proper Motion. Formerly the 6th magnitude star, No. 1830 in Groombridge's catalogue, which moves through 7" a year, was the star of largest known proper motion, and was known as the Runaway Star. In 1897 a star in the Southern Hemisphere of magnitude 8 was found to have an annual motion of nearly 9", but this does not now take the first place in the class. During 1916 Prof. Barnard found a faint star with an annual proper motion of rather more than 10", which for the present is the largest known. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to an actual movement in space of the star itself, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent movement of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 19·5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere within the confines of the constellation Hercules, and not far from the bright star Vega. Investigations of a parallel kind, but from somewhat different data, have shown small variations, but the above is a rough statement of the mean of the determinations. This movement of 19·5 kilometres per second being established, if by any means it is possible to find out the mean parallactic movement of a group of stars, the mean parallax, or distance of this group from us, follows from a simple computation. In other words, the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base line with which to measure the distances of the stars.

## DISTANCES OF THE STARS.

The determination of a star's distance or stellar parallax is a matter of difficulty, and the distances of scarcely more than 300 stars have been found by the direct method. If a sphere be assumed round the Sun as centre with a radius of a hundred billion miles, there are within it, so far as is known, only 60 stars. The nearest of these is the bright star α Centauri. They are not all first magnitude stars, but they are all stars with large proper motion. The ordinary astronomical unit, or distance of the Sun from the Earth, is not sufficiently large to conveniently express the large distances of the stars. It is found more satisfactory to take as unit the distance that light travels in a year, which may be considered roughly represented in miles by 6 followed by 12 noughts. A unit recently proposed, the parsec (parallax of 1"), is 3¼ times this, or 2 followed by 13 zeros. The parallax of α Centauri has been found to be 0·76", which would make its distance from the Earth 275,000 times that of the Sun. At the rate at which light travels through space, it would require four years and four months to reach the Earth from this star.

## VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with an unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of nearly the second magnitude, but at stated intervals of something less than three days it fades away to nearly the fourth magnitude, *remains so for about* 20 minutes, and then regains its light. On opposite page will be found the times of minima of this star throughout the year. The position of Algol is given by R.A. 3h. 2m. 48s., Declination 40° 36' N.

The star ο Ceti, known also as Mira Ceti, is a variable of another class. This star, whose variability was discovered by Fabricius in 1596, is sometimes as bright as the second magnitude, but fades away for about three months until quite invisible to the naked eye, and then falls to the eighth or ninth magnitude. The period or interval from maximum to maximum is about 331 days, but both the period and the limits of brightness are subject to variation. Maximum will happen in 1918 at the end of September or beginning of October, which is a suitable time of year for observing this star.

The number of known variables has largely increased in recent years, and these may be divided roughly into two classes—short-period variables and long period variables—of which

THE FIFTEEN BRIGHTEST STARS.

| Star. (See p. 8a.) | Mag. | Light Received. | Spectrum. | Distance in Light Years. | Luminosity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sirius ... | −1·6 | 100 | A | 8·7 | 48 |
| Canopus ... | −0·9 | 32 | F | 466 | 55,000 |
| α Centauri | 0·1 | 21 | G, K | 4·3 | 2 |
| Vega ... | 0·1 | 21 | A | 26 | 180 |
| Capella ... | 0·2 | 19 | G | 50 | 300 |
| Arcturus. | 0·2 | 19 | K | 43 | 170 |
| Rigel ... | 0·3 | 16 | A | 490 | 22,000 |
| Procyon ... | 0·5 | 13 | F | 10 | 10 |
| Achernar . | 0·6 | 13 | B | 64 | 350 |
| Altair ... | 0·9 | 10 | A | 14 | 12 |
| Betelgeuse | 0·9 | 10 | Ma | 309 | 1,400 |
| β Centauri | 0·9 | 10 | B | 88 | 480 |
| α Orionis . | 1·1 | 8 | B | 89 | 370 |
| Aldebaran | 1·1 | 8 | K | 45 | 120 |
| Spica ... | 1·2 | 8 | B | 326 | 2,800 |

THE FIFTEEN NEAREST STARS.

| Star. | Mag. | Spectrum. | Distance in Light Years. | Luminosity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| α Centauri .. | 0·1 | G, K | 4·3 | 2·6 |
| Barnard's ... | 10·0 | M | 6·3 | 0·0004 |
| Lalande 21185 | 7·6 | M | 8·2 | 0·02 |
| Sirius ..... ... | −1·6 | A | 8·6 | 48·0 |
| τ Ceti ... ... | 3·6 | K | 10·0 | 0·35 |
| Cape 8, 98... | 8·3 | G–K | 10·2 | 0·02 |
| Procyon... .. | 0·5 | F | 10·2 | 9·7 |
| 61 Cygni .. | 5·6 | K | 10·3 | 0·1 |
| ε Eridani .. | 3·3 | K | 10·5 | 0·3 |
| Lacaille 9352 | 7·4 | M | 11·2 | 0·01 |
| Mercy 21185 .. | 8·6 | K | 11·2 | 0·06 |
| Groombridge 34 | 8·0 | M | 11·6 | 0·01 |
| ε Indi... .. | 4·7 | K | 11·6 | 0·25 |
| O.A. (n) 17415 | 9·3 | F | 12·1 | 0·04 |
| Kruger 60 .. ... | 9·2 | — | 12·5 | 0·02 |

The last column of each table shows the actual brightness compared with that of our Sun. The Sun is here taken to be a star of magnitude −26·1 on the Stellar scale. α Centauri.—The components of this binary are combined. Quite lately a small star has been discovered near α Centauri which has the same parallax, which must be the least luminous star known.

the two[8] stars above mentioned are typical. There are other kinds of short-period variables besides those of the Algol type. The star β Lyræ, situated at R.A. 18h. 47m., Declination 33° 18′ N., passes from minimum to minimum in about 6½ days, the range of brightness being about a magnitude, but it is peculiar because it is not at the same brightness at all the minima. The alternate minima are equal, whilst the star is at the same brightness at all the maxima. The Cepheid variables form a type which take their name from δ Cephei, a star in R.A. 22h. 26m., Declination 57° 59′ N., whose brightness ranges from the third to the fifth magnitude, the period of variation from minimum to minimum being about 5½ days. The average period of variation of stars of this class is about 7 days, and their peculiarity is that the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. There are stars more capricious in their variation than any of these, of which 88 Cygni is a good example but want of space prevents any further description of the details of this subject, which is now followed by observers and mathematical investigators from various points of view.

## THE VARIABLE STAR ALGOL (BETA PERSEI).

Computed Times of Minima for 1918—max. 2¾, min. 3¼ mag.

| JANUARY | | | FEBRUARY | | | MARCH. | | | APRIL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. |
| 2 | 6 | 48 | 2 | 19 | 36 | 3 | 11 | 25 | 2 | 10 | 48 |
| 5 | 3 | 37 | 5 | 16 | 25 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 37 |
| 8 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 26 |
| 10 | 20 | 54 | 11 | 9 | 52 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 15 |
| 13 | 17 | 43 | 14 | 6 | 41 | 14 | 22 | 51 | 13 | 22 | 4 |
| 16 | 14 | 32 | 17 | 3 | 30 | 17 | 19 | 40 | 16 | 18 | 53 |
| 19 | 11 | 21 | 20 | 0 | 19 | 20 | 16 | 28 | 19 | 15 | 42 |
| 22 | 8 | 10 | 22 | 21 | 8 | 23 | 13 | 17 | 22 | 12 | 31 |
| 25 | 4 | 59 | 25 | 17 | 57 | 26 | 10 | 6 | 25 | 9 | 20 |
| 28 | 1 | 48 | 28 | 14 | 46 | 29 | 6 | 55 | 28 | 6 | 8 |
| 30 | 22 | 37 | | | | | | | 31 | 2 | 57 |

| MAY. | | | JUNE. | | | JULY. | | | AUGUST. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. |
| 3 | 23 | 46 | 1 | 15 | 55 | 3 | 4 | 54 | 3 | 17 | 50 |
| 6 | 20 | 35 | 4 | 12 | 44 | 5 | 1 | 43 | 6 | 14 | 41 |
| 9 | 17 | 24 | 7 | 9 | 33 | 7 | 22 | 32 | 9 | 11 | 30 |
| 12 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 22 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 12 | 8 | 19 |
| 14 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 8 |
| 17 | 7 | 51 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 12 | 58 | 18 | 1 | 57 |
| 20 | 4 | 40 | 18 | 20 | 49 | 19 | 9 | 47 | 20 | 22 | 46 |
| 23 | 1 | 29 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 22 | 6 | 36 | 23 | 19 | 34 |
| 25 | 22 | 18 | 24 | 14 | 27 | 25 | 3 | 25 | 26 | 16 | 23 |
| 28 | 19 | 7 | 27 | 11 | 16 | 28 | 0 | 14 | 29 | 13 | 12 |
| | | | 30 | 8 | 5 | 30 | 21 | 3 | | | |

| SEPTEMBER. | | | OCTOBER. | | | NOVEMBER. | | | DECEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. |
| 1 | 23 | 46 | 1 | 15 | 55 | 3 | 4 | 54 | 3 | 17 | 50 |
| 4 | 20 | 35 | 4 | 12 | 44 | 5 | 1 | 43 | 6 | 14 | 41 |
| 7 | 17 | 24 | 7 | 9 | 33 | 7 | 22 | 32 | 9 | 11 | 30 |
| 11 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 22 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 12 | 8 | 19 |
| 14 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 8 |
| 17 | 7 | 51 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 12 | 58 | 18 | 1 | 57 |
| 20 | 4 | 40 | 18 | 20 | 49 | 19 | 9 | 47 | 20 | 22 | 46 |
| 23 | 1 | 29 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 22 | 6 | 36 | 23 | 19 | 34 |
| 25 | 22 | 18 | 24 | 14 | 27 | 25 | 3 | 25 | 26 | 16 | 23 |
| 28 | 19 | 7 | 27 | 11 | 16 | 28 | 0 | 14 | 29 | 13 | 12 |
| | | | 30 | 8 | 5 | 30 | 21 | 3 | | | |

## 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. The subject of star colour is associated to some extent with solar spectroscopy, the white and bluish stars having generally a spectrum of Type I in Secchi's classification, yellow stars a spectrum of Type II., red stars being of the third type. Star colour is also investigated by photography, because a blue star will give a larger image on a photographic plate than a red one of the same visual brightness, the exposures being for the same length of time in the two cases. The difference between the magnitude of a star as expressed numerically in the photographic and visual scales is called its Colour Index.

## STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

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

| No. in New General Catalogue. | Messier or Herschel's Number | R.A. 1900. | Declination 1900. | Constellation | Appearance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | ° ′ | | |
| 224 | M 31 | 0 38 | +40 50 | Andromeda | Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye. |
| 869 & 884 | H VI 33, 34 | 2 15 | +56 45 | Perseus | Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye. |
| 598 | M 33 | 1 29 | +29 38 | Andromeda | A large nebula. |
| 1952 | M 1 | 5 30 | +22 0 | Taurus | The well known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Rosse. |
| 1976 | M 42 | 5 32 | − 5 27 | Orion | Large and splendid nebula visible to naked eye. |
| 1039 | M 37 | 5 47 | +32 30 | Auriga | A fine cluster of stars. |
| 2070 | — | 5 39 | −69 19 | Dorado | Great "Looped" nebula—visible to naked eye. |
| 2168 | M 35 | 6 4 | +24 20 | Gemini | Magnificent cluster of stars. |
| 2632 | M 44 | 8 35 | +20 15 | Cancer | Called 'Præsepe, or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye. |
| 3372 | | 10 42 | −59 16 | Argo | Great nebula surrounding η Argûs. |
| 3594 | M 51 | 13 26 | +47 35 | Canes Venatici | Brilliant spiral nebula. |
| 3672 | M 3 | 13 36 | +28 48 | Canes Venatici | Splendid cluster of stars. |
| 6205 | M 13 | 16 39 | +36 35 | Hercules | Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye. |
| 6494 | M 23 | 17 52 | −19 0 | Ophiuchus | Fine cluster of stars. |
| 6543 | H IV 37 | 17 59 | +66 35 | Draco | Bright planetary nebula. |
| 6720 | M 57 | 18 52 | +32 55 | Lyra | Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity. |
| 6853 | M 27 | 19 56 | +22 30 | Aquila | Large nebula formed like a Dumb-Bell" or "Hour-Glass." |
| 7089 | M 2 | 21 29 | − 1 10 | Aquarius | Splendid globular cluster of stars. |
| 7078 | M 15 | 21 26 | +12 49 | Pegasus | Magnificent cluster of stars. |

### *Greenwich Mean Time.*

Time, in the abstract, is measured by the distance described by a moving body, or machine, when the velocity of the same is sustained with perfect uniformity. Our rotating Earth is the moving body used to measure time, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with respect to the Sun. The speed of the Earth's rotation is itself uniform, but as it is here estimated with reference to the Sun, the length of the solar day is affected, first by the movement of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun, the velocity of which is subject sometimes to a gradual acceleration, sometimes to a retardation, because of the ellipticity of its orbit (see page 82), and secondly by the fact that the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of that orbit. To obviate the non-uniformity clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length, and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time.

Having established a unit and method of measurement, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun in its apparent diurnal journey round the Earth, is on some chosen meridian. If the meridian chosen be that which passes through any particular place, the time is called the Local Mean Time of that place, but usually some standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chosen for a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time (see Zone Standard Time, p. 94).

### *Apparent Solar Time.*

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

### *Sidereal Time.*

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars. This is of uniform length, and is divided, like the mean solar day, into 24 equal hours, which are shorter than a solar hour by about 9·8 seconds of mean time. In actual observatory practice time is measured, and the standard clock is regulated by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation (see p. 80). The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant recorded by it when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian, or are due south, and comparison of this with the known or calculated time of transit will give the error of the sidereal clock. Comparison of the mean solar clock with the sidereal clock will show the error of the former. The same result might be arrived at directly by observing the instant by the Mean Time clock when the stars cross the meridian. Below will be found the Mean Time of Transit at Greenwich of sixteen clock stars at intervals of 30 days, but it is to be noted that when a morning transit is followed in the line by an afternoon, or, rather before midnight transit, the interval is 23 sidereal days. These figures being computed to minutes are scarcely precise enough for an accurate time determination, but may serve to illustrate the method. It may be added as a fact not universally known that these large stars may be seen in a clear sky in daylight hours with telescopes of moderate dimensions.

### *"Summer" Time.*

About the year 1907 Mr William Willett, the head of a London business firm, conceived the idea that it would be for the good of the community if business and life generally began earlier in the solar day than it did in the summer months of the year, in order to have more daylight in waking hours, and proposed to effect this by a general alteration of the clocks of the country. The proposal did not meet with universal approval, but Bills to make such a scheme compulsory were introduced into Parliament between 1908 and 1914, one of which proceeded as far as the second reading. The original plan was to put forward the clocks in the spring on four occasions by an interval of 20 minutes, and to put them back similarly in the autumn. In the spring of 1916 the Government adopted the principle of the scheme, and an Act was passed, known as the Summer Time Act (1916), the first clause of which runs "During the prescribed period in each year in which this Act is in force the time for general purposes in Great Britain shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time." The second clause ordained the period during which the Act should be in force in 1916, and that His Majesty may in any subsequent

GREENWICH MEAN TIME OF SOUTHING OF 16 CLOCK STARS AT GREENWICH.

| | Jan. 1 | Jan. 31 | Mar. 2 | Apr. 1 | May 1 | May 31 | June 30 | July 30 | Aug. 29 | Sept. 28 | Oct. 28 | Nov. 27 | Dec. 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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. |
| α Andromedæ | 5 22·1 | 3 24·1 | 1 26·1 | 23 28·1 | 21 30·1 | 19 32·1 | 17 34·1 | 15 36·1 | 13 38·1 | 11 40·1 | 9 42·1 | 7 44·1 | 5 46·1 |
| β Andromedæ | 6 23·1 | 4 25·1 | 2 27·1 | 0 29·1 | 22 31·1 | 20 33·1 | 18 35·1 | 16 37·1 | 14 39·1 | 12 41·1 | 10 43·1 | 8 45·1 | 6 47·1 |
| α Arietis | 7 20·1 | 5 22·1 | 3 24·1 | 1 26·1 | 23 28·1 | 21 30·1 | 19 32·1 | 17 34·1 | 15 36·1 | 13 38·1 | 11 40·1 | 9 42·1 | 7 44·1 |
| α Ceti | 8 13·1 | 6 15·1 | 4 17·1 | 2 19·1 | 0 21·1 | 22 23·1 | 20 25·1 | 18 27·1 | 16 29·1 | 14 31·1 | 12 33·1 | 10 35·1 | 8 37·1 |
| Aldebaran | 9 48·1 | 7 50·1 | 5 52·1 | 3 54·1 | 1 56·1 | 23 58·1 | 21 0·1 | 19 2·1 | 17 4·1 | 15 6·1 | 13 8·1 | 11 10·1 | 9 12·1 |
| Rigel | 10 28·1 | 8 30·1 | 6 32·1 | 4 34·1 | 2 36·1 | 0 38·1 | 22 40·1 | 20 42·1 | 18 44·1 | 16 46·1 | 14 48·1 | 12 50·1 | 10 52·1 |
| Betelgeuse | 11 8·1 | 9 10·1 | 7 12·1 | 5 14·1 | 3 16·1 | 1 18·1 | 23 20·1 | 21 22·1 | 19 24·1 | 17 26·1 | 15 28·1 | 13 30·1 | 11 32·1 |
| Procyon | 0 58·1 | 22 54·1 | 20 56·1 | 18 58·1 | 17 0·1 | 15 2·1 | 13 4·1 | 11 6·1 | 9 8·1 | 7 10·1 | 5 12·1 | 3 14·1 | 1 16·1 |
| Pollux | 1 18·1 | 23 20·1 | 21 22·1 | 19 24·1 | 17 26·1 | 15 28·1 | 13 30·1 | 11 32·1 | 9 34·1 | 7 36·1 | 5 38·1 | 3 40·1 | 1 42·1 |
| Regulus | 3 24·1 | 1 26·1 | 23 28·1 | 21 30·1 | 19 32·1 | 17 34·1 | 15 36·1 | 13 38·1 | 11 40·1 | 9 42·1 | 7 44·1 | 5 46·1 | 3 48·1 |
| Spica | 6 40·1 | 4 42·1 | 2 44·1 | 0 46·1 | 22 48·1 | 20 50·1 | 18 52·1 | 16 54·1 | 14 56·1 | 12 58·1 | 11 0·1 | 9 2·1 | 7 4·1 |
| Arcturus | 7 30·1 | 5 32·1 | 3 34·1 | 1 36·1 | 23 38·1 | 21 40·1 | 19 42·1 | 17 44·1 | 15 46·1 | 13 48·1 | 11 50·1 | 9 52·1 | 7 54·1 |
| α Coronæ | 8 50·1 | 6 52·1 | 4 54·1 | 2 56·1 | 0 58·1 | 23 0·1 | 21 2·1 | 19 4·1 | 17 6·1 | 15 8·1 | 13 10·1 | 11 12·1 | 9 14·1 |
| Vega | 11 59·1 | 9 56·1 | 7 58·1 | 6 0·1 | 4 2·1 | 2 4·1 | 0 6·1 | 22 8·1 | 20 10·1 | 18 12·1 | 16 14·1 | 14 16·1 | 12 18·1 |
| Altair | 1 54·1 | 23 52·1 | 21 54·1 | 19 56·1 | 17 58·1 | 16 0·1 | 14 2·1 | 12 4·1 | 10 6·1 | 8 8·1 | 6 10·1 | 4 12·1 | 2 14·1 |
| Markab | 4 19·1 | 2 21·1 | 0 23·1 | 22 25·1 | 20 27·1 | 18 29·1 | 16 31·1 | 14 33·1 | 12 35·1 | 10 37·1 | 8 39·1 | 6 41·1 | 4 43·1 |

year during the present war declare by Order in Council any period in which the Act shall be in force. A committee appointed to consider the working of the Act in 1916 reported in its favour, and Summer Time was again used in 1917. The prescribed periods have been :—

1916. March 26th, 2 A.M. to Oct. 1st, 2 A.M.
1917. April 8th, 2 A.M. to Sept. 17th, 2 A.M.

The hour being Greenwich Mean in each case.

### Longitude

Longitude, or the distance of any place East or West of a standard meridian, is cognate to the subject of time, for difference of longitude between two places is actually the difference of their local time at any instant. This difference is found by noting the local time of some event or signal which is perceptible simultaneously at the two places.

## TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON GREENWICH MEAN TIME,

AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES.
(In other words, the longitude in time.)

| | H. M. | | H. M. | | H. M. | | H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adelaide | 9 14 P.M. | Constantinople | 1 56 P.M. | Melbourne | 9 40 P.M. | Quebec | 7 15 A.M. |
| Auckland (N.Z.) | 11 30 P.M. | Dublin | 11 25 A.M. | Moscow | 2 30 P.M. | Rome | 0 49 P.M. |
| Berlin | 0 54 P.M. | Lisbon | 11 42 A.M. | Newfoundland, St. John's | 8 30 A.M. | Rotterdam | 0 28 P.M. |
| Berne | 0 30 P.M. | Florence | 0 45 P.M. | New York | 7 4 A.M. | San Francisco, Cal. | 3 58 A.M. |
| Bombay | 4 51 P.M. | Glasgow | 11 43 A.M. | Paris | 0 9 P.M. | St. Petersburg | 2 1 P.M. |
| Boston, Mass. | 7 16 A.M. | Holyhead | 9 49 P.M. | Perim | 2 46 P.M. | Stockholm | 1 22 P.M. |
| Brisbane, Queland. | 10 12 P.M. | Jerusalem | 2 27 P.M. | Penzance | 11 57 A.M. | Suez | 2 20 P.M. |
| Brussels | 0 17 P.M. | Lisbon | 11 23 A.M. | Perth, W. Aus. | 7 43 P.M. | Sydney N.S.W. | 10 5 P.M. |
| Calcutta | 5 53 P.M. | Madras | 5 21 P.M. | Philadelphia Pa. | 7 59 A.M. | Toronto | 7 42 A.M. |
| Cape Town | 1 14 P.M. | Madrid | 11 44 A.M. | Port Moresby | 10 4 P.M. | Vancouver | 3 58 A.M. |
| Chicago, Ill. | 6 10 A.M. | Malta | 0 58 P.M. | Prague | 0 58 P.M. | Vienna | 1 5 P.M. |

For convenience in practice, the arbitrary arrangement called *Zone Standard Time* has been adopted generally throughout the world (*see* p. 94)

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

| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 365 | 31 | 59 | 90 | 120 | 151 | 181 | 212 | 243 | 273 | 304 | 334 |
| February | 334 | 365 | 28 | 59 | 89 | 120 | 150 | 181 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 303 |
| March | 306 | 337 | 365 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 122 | 153 | 184 | 214 | 245 | 275 |
| April | 275 | 306 | 334 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 91 | 122 | 153 | 183 | 214 | 244 |
| May | 245 | 276 | 304 | 335 | 365 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 123 | 153 | 184 | 214 |
| June | 214 | 245 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 92 | 122 | 153 | 183 |
| July | 184 | 215 | 243 | 274 | 304 | 335 | 365 | 31 | 62 | 92 | 123 | 153 |
| August | 153 | 184 | 212 | 243 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 122 |
| September | 122 | 153 | 181 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 303 | 334 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 91 |
| October | 92 | 123 | 151 | 182 | 212 | 243 | 273 | 304 | 335 | 365 | 31 | 61 |
| November | 61 | 92 | 120 | 151 | 181 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | 30 |
| December | 31 | 62 | 90 | 121 | 151 | 182 | 212 | 243 | 274 | 304 | 335 | 365 |

### GREENWICH OBSERVATORY

John Flamsteed (a *protégé* of Sir Jonas Moore, the mathematician, and of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect) was appointed "Astronomical Observator" by Charles II., by royal warrant dated 4 March 1675. A building designed by Wren to serve as an observatory and habitation for the observer, and "a little for pomp," as he said, was erected at a small cost on the site of an old tower or castle on a hill in Greenwich Park, which has since been supplemented by another and more commodious edifice.

**British Astronomical Observatories.**

*Armagh* .. (Vacant).
*Liverpool* .. W. E. Plummer, M.A.
*Cambridge* .. Prof. A. S. Eddington, M.A., F.R.S.
" (*Solar Physics*) Prof. H. F. Newall, M.A., F.R.S.
*Dunsink* .. Professor H. C. Plummer, M.A. (*Royal Astronomer of Ireland*).
*Durham* .. Col. E. H. Hills, R.E., C.M.G., F.R.S.
*Edinburgh* (*Royal Observatory*), Prof. H. A. Sampson, M.A., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal for Scotland).
" (*Calton Hill*), Sir W. Peek.
*Greenwich* ... Sir Frank W. Dyson, M.A., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal.)
*Oxford* (*University*), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Savilian Prof. of Astronomy).
" (*Radcliffe*), Dr. A. A. Rambaut, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Stonyhurst College*, Rev. W. Sidgreaves, S.J.
*Cape of Good Hope*, S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S. (H.M. Astronomer at the Cape).
*Kodaikanal and Madras* John Evershed, F.R.S.
*Helwan Observatory, Egypt* H. Knox Shaw, M.A.
*Dominion Observatory, Ottawa* Dr. Otto Klotz.
*Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C.* Dr. J. S. Plaskett.
*Adelaide (S.A.)*, G. F. Dodwell.
*Melbourne*, Dr. J. M. Baldwin, M.A., D.Sc.
*Perth (W.A.)*, H. B. Curlewis.
*Sydney (N.S.W.)*, Prof. W. E. Cooke, M.A.
*Union Observatory Johannesburg* R. T. A. Innes.
*Dunlop Observatory, Wellington (N.Z.)*, C. E. Adams, D.Sc.

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. John Flamsteed | 1675 |
| Edmund Halley | 1720 |
| James Bradley | 1742 |
| Nathaniel Bliss | 1762 |
| Nevil Maskelyne | 1765 |
| John Pond | 1811 |
| Sir George Biddell Airy, K.C.B. | 1835 |
| Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie, K.C.B. | 1881 |
| Sir Frank Watson Dyson | 1910 |

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian. A law passed in France in the year 1891 made the mean time of the Paris Observatory the legal time for France and Algeria, but this has since been altered, and Greenwich Time is now the Standard for these countries. There are other examples of the adoption by nations of the time of their own capital as the Standard Time of the country, but since the year 1884 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now the majority of the countries of the world use as Standard Time the time of some meridian which differs from that of Greenwich by a multiple of 15°, and the Standard therefore differs from Greenwich Mean Solar Time by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow. In a few cases differences including a half hour have been adopted.

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

| Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | hours | fast .. | Fiji Islands. |
| 11½ | ,, | fast .. | New Zealand.* |
| 10 | ,, | fast .. | Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania. |
| 9½ | ,, | fast .. | South Australia. |
| 9 | ,, | fast .. | Japan, Corea. |
| 8 | ,, | fast .. | West Australia, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Islands, Formosa Islands, North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Portuguese Timor |
| 7 | ,, | fast .. | Straits Settlements. |
| 6½ | ,, | fast | Burma. |
| 5½ | ,, | fast | India. |
| 5 | ,, | fast .. | Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India. |
| 4 | ,, | fast | Mauritius, Seychelles. |
| 3 | ,, | fast .. | Italian Somaliland |
| 2 | ,, | fast .. | Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia (time of Pulkovo 2 hours 1 minute fast on Greenwich), Egypt, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Natal, Cape Colony, Portuguese East Africa. |
| 1 | hour | fast .. | Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Bosnia, Servia, Malta, Portuguese West Africa, South-West Africa. |
| ½ | ,, | fast .. | Nigeria. |
| Greenwich Time .. | | | Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium(?), Spain, Portugal, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Algeria. |
| 1 | hour | slow .. | Iceland, Madeira, Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone. |
| 2 | hours | slow .. | Azores, Cape Verde Islands, Fernando and Trinidad Islands (Brazil). |
| 3 | ,, | slow .. | Eastern Brazil. |
| 4 | ,, | slow .. | Eastern Provinces of Canada, the Leeward Islands, Central Brazil. |
| 5 | ,, | slow | Western Labrador, Quebec, Ontario to 84° 30' W., New Brunswick, Eastern Zone of the United States, Jamaica, Bahama Islands, Peru, Panama, Western Brazil. |
| 6 | ,, | slow | Central Zones of Canada and United States, Honduras. |
| 7 | ,, | slow | Mountain Zones of Canada and the United States. |
| 8 | ,, | slow | British Columbia, and Pacific Coast Zone of United States. |
| 9 | ,, | slow | Yukon, Alaska. |
| 10½ | ,, | slow | Sandwich Islands. |
| 11½ | ,, | slow | Samoa. |

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

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European, that 1 hour fast is called Mid-European. The time appropriate to Eastern Canada, 5 hours slow on Greenwich, has been called alternatively Maritime, Inter-Colonial, and Atlantic Time. The standard times in use in the other four zones of the North American continent are called respectively Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific Time.

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

## ZONE TIME AT SEA.

A scheme is being considered officially, and will probably be adopted, to extend the Zone Time system to the use of ships at sea. The time kept by the clocks used for ordinary life on board a vessel has hitherto been a time corresponding approximately to the longitude in which she then is, and to effect this the timekeepers have been altered at some arbitrary moment of the day, by some arbitrary amount. It is now proposed that the clocks shall show the time of the hour-zone in which the vessel then is, an adjustment being made at about the time the ship enters that zone. The zones will be numbered for this purpose + 1, + 2, + 3 ... Westward from Greenwich, − 1, − 2, − 3 ... Eastward, and the number of the zone is to be shown prominently on the clock. The purpose of this arrangement is that the number of the zone, as well as the time, shall be given in any record made, and the corresponding Greenwich of this can then be readily inferred by addition or subtraction as shown by the sign.

Scientific Chronology is not yet a hundred years old, and in so far as it deals with the age of the world in which we live, it may be said to have its origin in the researches of geologists and ethnologists in the nineteenth century. These researches led to the discovery of extinct mammals buried under a surface which was calculated by geologists to have required many thousands of years in formation. The geological measure of time is the period occupied in the stratification of rocks, with allowances for intervals between the periods. By this measure the conjectural age of the World varies from 40 to 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. Cainozoic or Tertiary
  i. *Eocene.*
  ii. *Oligocene.*
  iii. *Miocene.*
  iv *Pliocene.*
V Quaternary or Post-Tertiary.
  i. *Pleistocene* or *Glacial.*
  ii. *Recent* or *Post-Glacial.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*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. (*Ante Christum*) and A.D. (*Annus Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. The Christian Era commenced originally on 25th March, but in England Christmas Day was adopted as the beginning of the year from the seventh to twelfth centuries, after which time the Annunciation (25th March) prevailed until January 1 was adopted at the reform of the calendar in 1752. The reform of 1752 (*see also* "Roman Chronology" 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 1800 and 1900 (which were not leap years) the difference between the Old and New Styles is now 13 days. The Eastern Church employs the Old Style, and a Greek and Russian calendar for 1918 will be found on p. 97.

*Hindu*.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyu-ga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1918 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1975 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 1918 A.D. is 1840 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

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

*Jewish*.—In the fifteenth century the Jews adopted as their epoch the Creation of the World, which was placed in a year called in the Christian chronology 3760 B.C. Thus the year 1918 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5679 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5678–5679 will be found on p. 97.

*Julian Period*.—"A period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction (28 × 19 × 15)."—*New English Dictionary*.

*Macedonian.*—The epoch was the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 312 B.C., and this system of chronology prevailed in all Greek countries until the Middle Ages, and was adopted by the Jews until the fifteenth century. It is extant among certain nomadic Arab tribes.

*Muhammadan.*—The Muhammadan Epoch is the Hejira, or Flight of Mahomet, from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. The first day of the first month of the Muhammadan Era corresponds to 16th July, 622 A.D. The year 1928 is therefore 1306–1337 of the Hejira, 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, sec. d, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Charcebus, 776 B.C.

*Persian.*—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 16th June 632 A.D. The year 1298 is therefore 1667 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 21st March.

*Roman.*—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome which they signified by the abbreviation A.U.C., *Ab* (anno) *Urbis Conditæ* (From the year of the founded city). This epoch is believed to fall in the year 753 B.C. The Calendar as we know it was a Roman institution. It was revised and reformed in 46 B.C. by Julius Cæsar and remained unchanged in Western Europe until the year 1582 A.D. The Julian year contained 365¼ days, so that of every four years three were *Common Years* of 365 days and the fourth a *Leap Year* of 366 days. But this system made the civil year longer than the astronomical year, the difference being 3 days in 400 years, so that in the year 1582 A.D. there was an error of 10 days. Under the reformed scheme 3 leap years are omitted in each 400 years, and the years 1800 and 1900 each consisted of 365 days only. The year 2000 will be a leap year, the next subsequent omit-century leap year being 2400.

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS EXPLAINED

*Golden Number*, so called from its importance in calculating the date of Easter, is the number *of any year in a lunar cycle of nineteen years*. It contains (approximately) 235 lunations, in which period the Moon returns to the same apparent position with regard to the Sun, so that new and full Moons occur at the same dates in the corresponding year of each cycle.

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

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

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

*Roman Indiction.*—A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 312 for fiscal purposes.

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

# The Weather

THE question is often put by friends who may suppose us to be more weather wise than themselves "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 premonitory 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. Sea 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 those 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 *steady* or rising while the thermometer falls and the air becomes drier, north-westerly, northerly, or north-easterly wind, or less wind, may be expected: and, on the contrary, if a fall takes place with rising thermometer and increasing dampness, wind and rain may be looked for from the south-east, south, or south west; a fall of the barometer, with low thermometer, foretells snow.

With the barometer *below* its ordinary height a rise foretells less wind, or change in the direction towards the north, or less wet; but when the barometer has been low, the first rising usually precedes strong wind or heavy squalls from the north west, north, or north-east, and continued rising foretells improving weather.

In northern latitudes the heaviest northerly gales occur after the barometer first rises from a very low point. A *rapid rise* generally indicates unsettled weather: slow rise or steadiness, with little moisture in the atmosphere, fair weather. A *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 will follow; wind from the northward, if the thermometer is low for the season; from the southward, if high.

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.

## JEWISH CALENDAR. (A.M. 5678 and part of A.M. 5679.)

| A.M. 5678. | A.D. 1917 | |
|---|---|---|
| Tishri 1 | Sept. 17 | Rosh Hashanah (New Year). |
| ,, 3 | ,, 19 | Fast of Gedaliah. |
| ,, 10 | ,, 26 | Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement). |
| ,, 15 | Oct. 1 | Feast of Tabernacles. and day |
| ,, 16 | ,, 2 | ,, ,, |
| ,, 21 | ,, 7 | Hosana Raba. |
| ,, 22 | ,, 8 | Feast of the 8th day |
| ,, 23 | ,, 9 | Rejoicing of the Law |
| Heshvan 1 | ,, 17 | New Moon. |
| Kislev 1 | Nov 16 | New Moon. |
| ,, 25 | Dec. 10 | Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple. |
| Tebet 1 | ,, 16 | New Moon. |
| ,, 10 | ,, 25 | Fast. Siege of Jerusalem. |
| | A.D. 1918. | |
| Sebat 1 | Jan. 14 | New Moon. |
| Adar 1 | Feb. 13 | New Moon. |
| ,, 13 | ,, 25 | Fast of Esther |
| ,, 14 | ,, 26 | Purim. |
| ,, 15 | ,, 27 | Shusan Purim. |
| Nisan 1 | Mar 14 | New Moon. |
| ,, 15 | ,, 28 | Passover. |
| ,, 16 | ,, 29 | ,, and day |
| ,, 21 | April 3 | ,, 7th day |
| ,, 22 | ,, 4 | ,, 8th day |

| | A.D. 1918. | |
|---|---|---|
| Iyar 1 | April 13 | New Moon. |
| Sivan 1 | May 12 | New Moon. |
| ,, 6 | ,, 17 | Pentecost. |
| ,, 7 | ,, 18 | ,, and day |
| Tamuz 1 | June 11 | New Moon. |
| ,, 17 | ,, 27 | Fast of Tamuz. |
| Ab 1 | July 10 | New Moon. |
| ,, 9 | ,, 18 | Fast of Ab |
| Elul 1 | Aug. 9 | New Moon. |
| A.M. 5679. | | |
| Tishri 1 | Sept. 7 | Rosh Hashanah (New Year). |
| ,, 2 | ,, 8 | ,, and day |
| ,, 3 | ,, 9 | Fast of Gedaliah |
| ,, 10 | ,, 16 | Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement). |
| ,, 15 | ,, 21 | Feast of Tabernacles. |
| ,, 16 | ,, 22 | ,, ,, and day |
| ,, 21 | ,, 27 | Hosana Raba. |
| ,, 22 | ,, 28 | Feast of the 8th day |
| ,, 23 | ,, 29 | Rejoicing of the Law. |
| Heshvan 1 | Oct. 7 | New Moon. |
| Kislev 1 | Nov 5 | New Moon. |
| ,, 25 | ,, 29 | Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple. |
| Tebet 1 | Dec. 4 | New Moon |

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

## MUHAMMADAN CALENDAR. (1336th Year of Hejira, A.D. 1917–1918.)

| Year of Hejira 1336. | A.D. 1917 | Year of Hejira 1336. | A.D. 1918. | Year of Hejira 1336. | A.D. 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muharram .. .. | October 17 | Jomada I .. | February 12 | Dulkada .. .. | August 8 |
| Saphar .. | November 16 | Jomada II. | March 14 | Dulheggia .. .. | September 7 |
| Rabia I. .. | December 15 | Rajab .. | April 13 | | 1337. |
| | A.D. 1918. | Shuaban | May 12 | Muharram | October 7 |
| Rabia II. .. .. .. | January 14 | Ramadan .. | June 10 | Saphar .. | November 6 |
| | | Shawall .. .. | July 10 | Rabia I .. | December 5 |

## OLD STYLE CALENDAR, 1918.

(*Used in Russia and the other Orthodox States.*)

| Old Style. | Church Holy Days. | New Style. |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1 | *Circumcision* .. .. .. .. | Jan. 14 |
| ,, 6 | *Theophany (Epiphany)* .. | ,, 19 |
| Feb. 2 | *Hypapante* .. .. .. | Feb. 15 |
| Mar 4 | *Carnival Sunday* .. .. .. | Mar 17 |
| ,, 9 | *Forty Martyrs* .. .. .. | ,, 22 |
| ,, 11 | *First Sunday in Lent* .. .. | ,, 24 |
| ,, 25 | *Annunciation of Theotokos.* | April 7 |
| April 15 | *Palm Sunday* .. .. .. | ,, 28 |
| ,, 20 | *Great Friday* .. .. .. | May 3 |
| ,, 22 | *Holy Pascha (Easter Day)* | ,, 5 |
| ,, 23 | *St. George* .. .. .. .. | ,, 6 |
| May 9 | *St. Nicolas** .. .. .. .. | ,, 22 |
| ,, 21 | *St. Constantine the Great* .. | June 3 |
| June 10 | *Pentecost* .. .. .. .. | ,, 23 |
| ,, 11 | *Holy Ghost* .. .. .. | ,, 24 |
| ,, 30 | *Peter & Paul, Chief Apostles* | July 13 |
| Aug. 1 | *First day of Fast of Theotokos* | Aug. 14 |
| ,, 6 | *Transfiguration* .. .. .. | ,, 19 |
| ,, 15 | *Repose of Theotokos (Assumption)* | ,, 28 |
| ,, 30 | *St. Alexander (Nevsky)** .. | Sept. 12 |
| Sept. 8 | *Nativity of Theotokos* .. .. | ,, 21 |
| ,, 14 | *Exaltation of the Cross* .. | ,, 27 |
| Oct. 1 | *Patronage of Theotokos** | Oct. 14 |
| Nov 25 | *First day Fast of the Nativity* | Nov 28 |
| ,, 21 | *Entrance of Theotokos* .. .. | Dec. 4 |
| Dec. 6 | *St. Nicolas* .. .. .. .. | ,, 19 |
| ,, 9 | *Conception of Theotokos* .. | ,, 22 |
| ,, 25 | *Nativity* .. .. .. .. .. | Jan. 7 |

* Peculiar to Russia.

## ROMAN CALENDAR.

In the ancient Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were not counted forward from the beginning, as with us, but three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days before the next coming fixed day. Those three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

The first day of a month being called its "Kalends," the last day of the preceding month is called *the day before the Kalends* (pridie Kalendas). Thus December 31 would have been written "pridie Kal. Jan." The day before that, December 30, is the third day of the Kalends, both the beginning and ending days of the interval being taken in the reckoning, and so on back to the Ides, and from thence again to the Nones.

## THE COPTIC CALENDAR.

| Year 1634. | A.D. 1918. | Year 1634. | A.D. 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuboh .... ...Jan. | 9 | Mesori ... August | 7 |
| Amshir..... .. Feb. | 8 | *Epagomenae* Sept. | 6–10 |
| Barmhat ... .March | 10 | Year 1635. | |
| Barmudah ..April | 9 | Tut .. ... Sept. | 11 |
| Bashones.... .May | 9 | Boboh .. .. Oct. | 11 |
| Bawne .....June | 8 | Hatur .....Nov | 10 |
| Abib .. ...July | 8 | Koyhak .....Dec. | 10 |

In the Coptic Calendar, used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is composed of 12 months of 30 days each, followed by 5 or 6 days (Epagomenae) according as the year is or is not a Leap-year. The Era of this Calendar is that of Diocletian, August 29, 284 A.D.

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 24,872·4 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·09 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

### AREA AND POPULATION.

| Continent. | Area in Square Miles. | Estimated Population. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 3,750,000 | 402,200,000 |
| Asia | 17,000,000 | 932,200,000 |
| Africa | 11,500,000 | 180,000,000 |
| North America | 8,000,000 | 120,000,000 |
| South America | 6,800,000 | 36,000,000 |
| Oceania | 3,450,000 | 8,200,000 |
| Polar Regions | 5,000,000 | – |
| | 55,500,000 | 1,648,200,000 |

The British Empire extends over the largest area (13,123,000 sq. miles), Russia is the second largest country (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 | 695,000,000 |
| Caucasian | Europe & Orient | 645,000,000 |
| Negro | Africa | 190,000,000 |
| Semitic | North Africa | 81,000,000 |
| Malayan | Australasia | 32,000,000 |
| Red Indian | America | 23,000,000 |
| | | 1,646,000,000 |

* The Earth is a Sphere, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is called the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Orography*. The study of the Races of Mankind is *Ethnology*, and of their location *Ethnography*. The study of extinct organic life is *Palæontology* and of existing life *Biology*.

If an aëroplane, with a constant speed of 50 miles an hour started from the Earth on a journey to the Sun on January 1, 1918, it would be nearly 800 years on the journey, as it would not arrive until Nov 23, 2717! The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (1,041·4 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 68,000 miles an hour (580,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 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 —

| | |
|---|---|
| London (Greater), England (1914) | 7,429,704 |
| New York (Greater), U.S.A. (1914) (estimated) | 7,300,000 |
| Paris, France (1911) | 2,888,000 |
| Chicago, U.S.A. (1916) | 2,498,000 |
| Petrograd, Russia (1913) | 2,318,000 |
| Tokyo, Japan (1913) | 2,185,000 |
| Vienna, Austria (1914) | 2,130,000 |
| Berlin, Prussia (1910) | 2,071,000 |
| Moscow, Russia (1913) | 1,918,000 |
| Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1916) | 1,720,000 |
| Buenos Aires, Argentina (1916) | 1,597,000 |
| Osaka, Japan (1916) | 1,460,000 |
| Calcutta, India (1911) | 1,222,000 |
| Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (1910) | 1,130,000 |
| Glasgow, Scotland (1911) | 1,008,487 |
| Bombay, India (1911) | 980,000 |
| Hamburg, Germany (1910) | 931,000 |
| Warsaw, Poland (1913) | 909,000 |
| Budapest, Hungary (1910) | 880,000 |
| Birmingham, England (1911) | 840,000 |
| St. Louis, U.S.A. (1916) | 787,000 |
| Boston, U.S.A. (1916) | 756,000 |
| Liverpool, England (1911) | 748,000 |
| Manchester, England (1911) | 716,000 |
| Naples, Italy (1913) | 658,000 |
| Cleveland, U.S.A. (1916) | 654,000 |
| Milan, Italy (1913) | 663,000 |
| Cairo, Egypt (1907) | 654,000 |
| Shanghai (China) | 630,000 |
| Sydney, New South Wales (1911) | 627,000 |
| Bangkok, Siam (1909) | 630,000 |
| Amsterdam, Netherlands (1915) | 626,000 |
| Copenhagen, Denmark (1916) | 609,000 |
| Madrid, Spain (1910) | 600,000 |
| Munich, Bavaria (1910) | 596,000 |
| Melbourne, Victoria (1911) | 592,000 |
| Rome, Italy (1913) | 591,000 |
| Leipsic, Saxony (1910) | 590,090 |
| Baltimore, U.S.A. (1916) | 590,000 |
| Barcelona, Spain (1910) | 587,000 |
| Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1916) | 570,000 |
| Marseilles, France (1911) | 551,000 |
| Dresden, Saxony (1910) | 548,000 |
| Lyons, France (1911) | 524,000 |
| Madras, India (1911) | 520,000 |
| Cologne, Prussia (1910) | 517,000 |
| Breslau, Prussia (1910) | 512,000 |
| Hyderabad, India (1911) | 500,000 |

*Estimated Populations.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Canton (China) | 1,250,000 |
| Peking (China) | 1,000,000 |
| Constantinople (Turkey) | 1,000,000 |
| Hankow (China) | 910,000 |
| Tientsin (China) | 830,000 |
| Fuchow (China) | 630,000 |
| Chungking (China) | 600,000 |
| Suchow (China) | 500,000 |

## OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas) but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each :—

| Name. | Area of Basin (sq. miles). | Greatest Depth (feet). |
|---|---|---|
| *Oceans.* | | |
| Pacific | 67,986,000 | Off Mindanao, 32,089 |
| Atlantic | 31,530,000 | Porto Rico Trench, 27,366 |
| Indian | 28,350,000 | Sunda Trench, 22,968 |
| Arctic | 5,541,600 | North Polar, 13,000 |
| *Seas* | | |
| Malay | 3,137,000 | Kei Trench, 22,342 |
| Central American | 1,770,170 | Caribbean, 20,568 |
| Mediterranean | 1,145,000 | *Pola* Deep, 12,276 |
| Behring | 878,000 | Buldir Trough, 13,422 |
| Okhotsk | 582,000 | Kurile Trough 10,554 |
| East China | 480,000 | *about* 10,500 |
| Hudson Bay | 472,000 | *about* 1,500 |
| Japan | 405 000 | *about* 10,000 |
| Andaman | 305,000 | *about* 11,000 |
| North Sea | 222,000 | Skaugerak, 2,998 |
| Red Sea | 178,000 | 20° N., 7,254 |
| Baltic | 158,000 | *about* 12,000 |

## THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

| Name. | Range. | Height in Feet. |
|---|---|---|
| Everest | Himalayas | 29,002 |
| Godwin Austen (K 2) | " | 28,250 |
| Kanchanganga I | " | 28,146 |
| " II. | " | 27,803 |
| Makalu | " | 27,790 |
| Tengri Khan | Thian Shan | 24,000 |
| Dhawalhari | Himalayas | 23,944 |
| Aconcagua | Andes | 22,866 |
| *Sahama | Bolivia | 22,349 |
| Illampu (Sorata) | Andes | 21,490 |
| Illimani | " | 21,031 |
| Chimborazo | " | 20,498 |
| Lullaillaco | " | 20,243 |
| McKinley | Alaska | 20,300 |
| Rawenzori | Uganda | 20,000 |
| *Cotopaxi | Andes | 19,612 |
| Kilima Njaro | German E. Africa | 19,600 |
| Mount Logan | Rockies | 19,539 |
| Huascaran | Andes | 19,521 |
| *Mount Elias | Rockies | 19,500 |
| Elburg | Caucasus | 18,526 |
| Demavend | " | 18,464 |
| Tolima | Cordilleras | 18,300 |
| El Potra | Andes | 18,045 |
| Charles Louis | New Guinea | 18,000 |
| *Popocatepetl | Mexico | 17,540 |
| Malpo | Andes | 17,422 |
| Orizaba (Citlaltepetl) | Mexico | 17,360 |
| *Sangay | Ecuador | 17,124 |
| Kasbian Tau | Caucasus | 17,096 |
| Ararat | Armenia | 16,916 |
| Kazbek | Caucasus | 16,546 |
| Mont Blanc | Alps | 15,781 |

* Volcanoes. In addition to those marked, Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in Europe, Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic, Hecla and Skaptar Jokul in Iceland, Mauna Loa, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii, Pelvoux in Savoie, and La Soufrière and La Pelée in the West Indies.

## THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

| Name of Island. | Ocean. | Area in Sq. Miles. |
|---|---|---|
| Greenland (Danish) | Arctic | 827,300 |
| New Guinea (Br.-Germ. Neth.) | Pacific | 320,000 |
| Borneo (Anglo-Netherlands). | " | 280,000 |
| Baffin Land (British) | Arctic | 236,000 |
| Madagascar (French) | Indian | 228,000 |
| Sumatra (Netherlands) | " | 160,000 |
| Great Britain | Atlantic | 88,603 |
| Honshiu (Japan) | Pacific | 87,500 |
| Celebes (Netherlands) | Indian | 72,000 |
| Prince Albert, &c. (British) | Arctic | 60,000 |
| South Island, N.Z. (British) | Pacific | 58,500 |
| Java (Netherlands) | Indian | 48,400 |
| North Island, N.Z. (British) | Pacific | 44,500 |
| Cuba (Independent) | Atlantic | 44,000 |
| Luzon (U.S.A.) | Pacific | 41,000 |
| Newfoundland (British) | Atlantic | 40,200 |
| Iceland (Danish) | " | 40,000 |
| Ellesmere (British) | Arctic | 40,000 |
| Mindanao (U.S.A.) | Pacific | 37,000 |
| Hokkaido (Japan) | " | 36,500 |
| Ireland (U.K.) | Atlantic | 32,600 |
| Novaya Zemlya (Russian) | Arctic | 32,000 |
| Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese) | Pacific | 29,100 |
| Haiti (Independent) | Atlantic | 28,000 |
| Tasmania (British) | Pacific | 26,215 |
| Ceylon (British) | Indian | 25,400 |
| Banks (British) | Arctic | 25,000 |
| North Devon (British) | " | 24,000 |
| Vancouver (British) | Pacific | 20,000 |
| Melville Land (British) | Arctic | 20,000 |
| Tierra del Fuego (Argentine) | Atlantic | 18,000 |
| Southampton (British) | Arctic | 17,000 |
| West Spitsbergen (No Man's Land) | " | 15,000 |
| Prince of Wales (British) | " | 15,000 |
| Formosa (Japanese) | Pacific | 13,800 |
| North Somerset (British) | Arctic | 12,000 |
| Sicily (Italian) | Medit. | 10,000 |

## THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

| River | Outflow | Length in Miles. |
|---|---|---|
| Amazon | Atlantic | 4,000 |
| Nile | Mediterranean | 3,600 |
| Yangtse | North Pacific | 3,400 |
| Yenisei | Arctic Sea | 3,300 |
| Mississippi | Gulf of Mexico | 3,160 |
| Missouri | Mississippi River | 3,000 |
| Congo | Atlantic | 3,000 |
| Lena | Arctic Sea | 3,000 |
| Niger | Gulf of Guinea | 3,000 |
| Obi | Arctic Sea | 2,720 |
| Hoangho | North Pacific | 2,600 |
| Amur | " " | 2,500 |
| Volga | Caspian Sea | 2,400 |
| Mackenzie | Beaufort Sea | 2,300 |
| La Plata | South Atlantic | 2,300 |
| Yukon | Behring Sea | 2,000 |
| St. Lawrence | Gulf of St. Lawrence | 1,800 |
| Rio del Norte | Gulf of Mexico | 1,800 |
| Sao Francisco | Atlantic | 1,800 |
| Danube | Black Sea | 1,795 |
| Euphrates | Persian Gulf | 1,700 |
| Indus | Arabian Sea | 1,700 |
| Brahmaputra | Bay of Bengal | 1,680 |
| Zambesi | Mozambique | 1,600 |
| Ganges | Bay of Bengal | 1,500 |
| Mekong | China Sea | 1,500 |
| Amu Daria | Aral Sea | 1,500 |
| Ohio | Mississippi River | 1,080 |

† The most famous river falls are Niagara, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River; and the falls of Yosemite on the Merced River in the Yosemite Valley in California.

## RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

| Religion. | Continental Distribution | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Europe. | Asia. | Africa. | N. America. | S. America. | Oceania. | Total. |
| CHRISTIANS :— | | | | | | | |
| Catholic Churches | | | | | | | |
| Roman Catholics | 189,360,000 | 3,920,000 | 2,800,000 | 36,700,000 | 36,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 276,780,000 |
| Eastern Churches. | 98,000,000 | 13,200,000 | 3,800,000 | 1,200,000 | .. | .. | 116,200,000 |
| Protestant Churches | 93,000,000 | 8,200,000 | 2,750,000 | 68,000,000 | 400,000 | 4,250,000 | 176,600,000 |
| Total Christians | 374,360,000 | 25,320,000 | 9,050,000 | 105,900,000 | 36,600,000 | 12,300,000 | 569,530,000 |
| NON-CHRISTIANS :— | | | | | | | |
| Jews | 3,250,000 | 800,000 | 400,000 | 1,000,000 | 30,000 | 25,000 | 12,505,000 |
| Mohammedans | 1,800,000 | 192,000,000 | 51,000,000 | 12,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 221,847,000 |
| Buddhists | .. | 138,000,000 | 12,000 | .. | .. | 20,000 | 138,032,000 |
| Hindus | .. | 210,000,000 | 300,000 | 200,000 | 120,000 | 30,000 | 210,650,000 |
| Confucianists and Taoists | .. | 300,000,000 | 30,000 | 100,000 | .. | 700,000 | 300,830,000 |
| Shintoists | .. | 25,000,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25,000,000 |
| Animists | .. | 42,000,000 | 38,000,000 | 20,000 | 1,250,000 | 17,000,000 | 98,270,000 |
| Unclassified | 1,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 230,000 | 8,000,000 | .. | 150,000 | 15,380,000 |
| Total Non-Christian | 14,050,000 | 863,300,000 | 140,872,000 | 10,332,000 | 1,400,000 | 42,905,000 | 1,081,387,000 |
| TOTAL | 388,810,000 | 890,220,000 | 149,922,000 | 116,232,000 | 38,000,000 | 55,605,000 | 1,646,917,000 |

## POST OFFICES, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, LETTERS, &c.

| Country | Miles of Railway. | Miles of Telegraph Line. | Letters per Head. | Post Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.A. | 255,000 | 260,000 | 80 | 60,000 |
| Russia | 46,000 | 127,000 | 10 | 16,000 |
| Germany | 39,000 | 149,000 | 49 | 80,000 |
| India | 33,000 | 75,000 | 2 | 20,000 |
| France | 31,000 | 114,000 | 40 | 14,000 |
| Canada | 26,750 | 43,000 | 80 | 13,860 |
| Austria-H. | 26,000 | 47,000 | 27 | 16,000 |
| U.K. | 23,400 | 87,000 | 74 | 14,000 |
| Australia | 18,000 | 42,000 | 130 | 8,000 |
| Argentina | 22,000 | 38,000 | 40 | 3,000 |
| Mexico | 15,000 | 22,000 | 14 | 3,000 |
| Brazil | 12,600 | 18,000 | 9 | 3,850 |
| Italy | 22,000 | 32,000 | 11 | 22,000 |
| Spain | 10,000 | 28,500 | 7 | 4,600 |
| Japan | 5,800 | 24,000 | 5 | 5,000 |
| Switzerland | 3,600 | 8,500 | 67 | 4,000 |
| The World | 670,000 | 1,560,000 | — | 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.

| Nation. | Pence per Mile. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class. d. | 2nd Class. d. | 3rd Class. d. |
| British India (State) | 2·1 | 1·5 | (3 / 1 |
| United States | 1·36 | ·86 | ·67 |
| Germany (State) | 1·37 | ·97 | ·38 |
| Belgium (State) | 1·46 | ·95 | ·58 |
| France (State) | 1·36 | 1·08 | ·77 |
| (Private) | 2·24 | 1·57 | ·77 |
| Netherlands (State) | 1·65 | 1·24 | ·65 |
| (Private) | 2·08 | 1·62 | ·84 |
| Italy (State) | 1·6 | 1·28 | ·72 |
| United Kingdom | | | |
| Switzerland | 0·36 | 1·80 | ·89 |

## THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

| Name. | Country | Length. Miles. | Yds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tay | Scotland | 2 | 72 |
| Ohio | United States | 1 | — |
| Victoria | Canada | 1 | 1,320 |
| Forth | Scotland | 1 | 1,240 |
| Missouri | United States | 1 | 764 |
| Queensborough | United States | 1 | 720 |
| Williamsburgh | United States | 1 | 576 |
| Manhattan | United States | 1 | 520 |
| Susquehanna | United States | 1 | 368 |
| Brooklyn | United States | 1 | 228 |

## SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.

In 1913 the various nations of the world possessed 24,348 ocean-going steam vessels of over 45,300,218 gross tons, and 6,224 sailing vessels of 2,230,910 net tons. More than 42 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. From June 30, 1912, to June 30, 1913, the total British mercantile tonnage increased by 249,023, that belonging to Germany had, during the same period, decreased by 752,289 tons.

## THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

| | Entered Tons. | Cleared Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| New York (1914) | 13,767,847 | 14,490,324 |
| Antwerp (1912) | 13,224,440 | 13,149,244 |
| Hamburg (1913) | 14,241,894 | 14,298,624 |
| Hong Kong (1913) | 11,599,917 | 10,891,797 |
| Rotterdam (1914) | 8,048,800 | 8,184,000 |
| London (1913) | 8,272,888 | 4,844,000 |
| Monte Video (1913) | 5,491,000 | 5,369,000 |
| Marseilles (1913) | 5,877,000 | 5,727,000 |
| Singapore (1912) | 8,877,044 | 7,891,824 |
| Cardiff (1914) | 7,738,778 | 7,777,490 |
| Liverpool (1913) | 5,574,000 | 5,284,000 |
| Colombo (1914) | 7,772,823 | 5,982,877 |
| Rio de Janeiro (1912) | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Buenos Aires (1913) | 4,600,000 | 4,600,000 |
| Calcutta (1913) | 4,384,000 | 4,384,000 |

### The World's Production of Wheat
(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

| | Season 1916. (Actual.) | Season 1917 (Estimated.) |
|---|---|---|
| U.S.A. | 80 | 82 |
| Russia | 74 | (say) 70 |
| India | 40 | 47 |
| Canada | 37 5 | 29 |
| France | 26 | 18 |
| Italy | 24 | 17 4 |
| Australasia | 22 | 19 |
| Argentina | 11 | 9 |
| Hungary (say) | 20 | (say) 19 |
| Spain | 19 | 17 5 |
| Germany (say) | 15 | (say) 13 |
| Rumania | 10 | (say) 9 |
| Austria (say) | 8 | (say) 8 |
| United Kingdom | 7 3 | 8 |
| Other smaller Producers, abt. | 50 | abt. 50 |
| | 444 | 427 9 |

The figures for the Indian, Argentine and Australasian crops are of those harvested in the early months of each calendar year, the other crops harvest June–September

### The World's Production of Barley
(In millions of quarters of 400 lb.)

| | Season 1916. (Actual.) | Season 1917 (Estimated.) |
|---|---|---|
| Russia | 53 | (say) 50 |
| U.S.A. | 22 | 24 |
| India | 16 | 16 |
| Germany (say) | 15 | (say) 15 |
| Japan | 11 | 9 |
| Spain | 10 | 9 |
| Austria (say) | 8 | (say) 8 |
| United Kingdom | 6 6 | 7 2 |
| Canada | 5 | 6 |
| Hungary (say) | 5 | (say) 5 |
| France | 4 5 | 5 |
| Other smaller Producers, abt. | 25 9 | abt. 25 8 |
| | 180 | 180 |

### The World's Production of Oats.
(In millions of quarters of 304 lb.)

| | Season 1916. (Actual.) | Season 1917 (Estimated.) |
|---|---|---|
| U.S.A. | 233 | 168 |
| Russia | 90 | (say) 85 |
| Germany (say) | 55 | (say) 50 |
| Canada | 38 | 44 |
| France | 29 | 25 |
| Austria-Hungary (say) | 25 | (say) 25 |
| United Kingdom | 21 5 | 25 8 |
| Sweden | 10 | 7 5 |
| Argentina | 8 | 3 4 |
| Denmark | 5 | 5 |
| Other smaller Producers, abt. | 30 5 | abt 31 3 |
| | 445 | 472 |

### The World's Production of Rye.
(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

| | Season 1916. (Actual.) | Season 1917 (Estimated.) |
|---|---|---|
| Russia | 98 | (say) 80 |
| Germany (say) | 40 | (say) 40 |
| Austria (say) | 20 | (say) 20 |
| U.S.A. | 6 | 7 |
| Hungary (say) | 5 | (say) 5 |
| France | 4 | 3 6 |
| Other smaller Producers, abt. | 30 | abt. 34 8 |
| | 198 | 220 |

### The World's Production of Maize.
(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

| | Season 1916. (Actual.) | Season 1917 (Estimated.) |
|---|---|---|
| U.S.A. | 307 | 272 |
| Hungary (say) | 22 | (say) 22 |
| Argentina | 19 | 7 |
| Mexico (say) | 12 | (say) 12 |
| Rumania | 11 | (say) 10 |
| Italy | 9 5 | 10 |
| Egypt | 9 | 8 |
| Russia | 8 | (say) 7 |
| Union of South Africa | 1 | 4 |
| Other smaller Producers, abt | 17 5 | abt. 17 |
| | 420 | 470 |

### The Principal Exporters of Wheat and Wheat Flour.
(Expressed in millions of quarters of 480 lb. of Wheat)

| | Exports, Season 1915-16. Aug. 1–July 31. | Season 1916-17. Aug. 1–July 31. |
|---|---|---|
| U.S.A. | 50 | 22 |
| Canada | 30 | 23 |
| Argentina | 8 | 7 |
| Australasia | 4 | 9 |
| India | 1 | 8 |
| Russia (North) | 1 | 4 |
| Other smaller Exporting Countries | 1 | 1 1 |
| | 75 5 | 67 |

### The Principal Importers (by sea) of Wheat and Wheat Flour
(Expressed in millions of quarters of 480 lb. of Wheat.)

| | Imports, Season 1915-16. Aug. 1–July 31. | Season 1916-17. Aug. 1–July 31. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 26 5 | 19 |
| France | 12 | probably 15 |
| Italy | 10 | 7 |
| Belgium | 3 | 2 |
| Holland | 2 | 2 |
| Smaller Importing European Countries | 10 | 10 |
| Extra European Countries | 12 | 12 |
| | 73 5 | 67 |

### The United Kingdom's Imports of Foreign Grain and Flour.
(Calendar Year January 1 to December 31.)

| | Wheat (qrs. 480 lb.) | Barley (qrs. 400 lb.) | Oats (qrs. 304 lb.) | Maize (qrs. 480 lb.) | Flour (reckoned as lb.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | 22,882,400 | 6,870,800 | 6,732,200 | 9,007,200 | 4,216,000 |
| 1913 | 23,356,400 | 5,675,400 | 6,740,700 | 12,288,000 | 4,075,800 |
| 1914 | 24,704,700 | 8,283,200 | 8,691,300 | 11,469,600 | 4,732,200 |
| 1915 | 24,249,600 | 4,492,400 | 5,233,700 | 9,109,800 | 4,024,200 |
| 1916 | 20,683,000 | 3,447,200 | 2,760,200 | 11,333,000 | 4,192,000 |
| 1917 | 23,320,000 | 4,229,480 | 4,628,400 | 7,990,480 | 3,984,120 |

| Country. | Sq. Miles. | Population. | | Vital Statistics. | | Capital. | Population of Capital. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total. | Per Sq. Mile | Births per 1,000. | Deaths per 1,000. | | |
| British Empire | 13,103,719 | 435,000,000 | 32 | — | — | London (Greater) | 7,419,705 |
| U.K. | 120,577 | 45,407,037 | 376 | 25·9 | 14 2 | | |
| India | 1,803,000 | 315,000,000 | 174 | — | 30 9 | Delhi | 232,000 |
| Canada | 3,130,000 | 7,250,000 | 2 | 27 8 | 23 22 | Ottawa | 87,000 |
| Newfoundland | 120,750 | 250,000 | 2 | 28·2 | 10 6 | St. John's | 30,000 |
| Australia | 3,063,241 | 5,000,000 | 2 | 27·7 | 10 5 | Canberra | — |
| New Zealand | 105,000 | 1,200,000 | 11 | 28 3 | 9 5 | Wellington | 75,000 |
| South Africa | 473,100 | 6,000,000 | 13 | — | — | Pretoria | 30,000 |
| United States | 3,027,000 | 92,000,000 | 31 | — | — | Washington | 330,000 |
| Eden U.S. | 721,120 | 10,000,000 | 14 | | | | |
| Abyssinia | 350,000 | 7,000,000 | 20 | — | — | Adis Ababa | 50,000 |
| Afghanistan | 246,600 | 5,000,000 | 22 | — | — | Kabul | 120,000 |
| Albania | 12,000 | 2,000,000 | 166 | — | — | Scutari | — |
| Argentina | 1,131,841 | 7,250,000 | 7 | 41 1 | 11 6 | Buenos Aires | 1,026,000 |
| Austria | 234,634 | 28,000,000 | 120 | 31 4 | 21 9 | Vienna | 2,032,000 |
| Belgium | 11,400 | 7,500,000 | 658 | 23 7 | 13 2 | Brussels | 177,000 |
| Bolivia | 550,000 | 2,200,000 | 4 | — | — | La Paz | 80,000 |
| Brazil | 3,300,000 | 23,600,000 | 7 | — | — | Rio de Janeiro | 1,170,000 |
| Bulgaria | 41,000 | 5,500,000 | 129 | 40 3 | 26 4 | Sofia | 103,000 |
| Chile | 295,000 | 3,300,000 | 11 | 37 2 | 32 1 | Santiago | 325,000 |
| China | 4,200,000 | 400,000,000 | 98 | — | — | Pekin | 1,000,000 |
| Colombia | 461,000 | 5,474,000 | 12 | — | — | Bogotá | 120,000 |
| Costa Rica | 23,000 | 422,000 | 17 | 43 8 | 26 1 | San José | 34,000 |
| Cuba | 44,178 | 2,150,000 | 49 | 34 4 | 21 2 | Havana | 297,000 |
| Denmark | 15,500 | 2,800,000 | 180 | 26 7 | 13·4 | Copenhagen | 462,000 |
| Dominica | 26,750 | 700,000 | 27 | — | — | San Domingo | 25,000 |
| Ecuador | 116,530 | 1,300,000 | 11 | — | — | Quito | 80,000 |
| Egypt | 383,321 | 11,320,000 | 31 | — | — | Cairo | 654,000 |
| Indian | 984,520 | 3,000,000 | 3 | | | Khartoum | 38,000 |
| France | 207 100 | 40,200,000 | 193 | 18 7 | 19 6 | Paris | 2,888,000 |
| Colonies | 3,800,000 | 44,000,000 | 11 | — | — | | |
| Algeria | 1,120,000 | 5,600,000 | 5 | 28 1 | 18 9 | Algiers | 172,000 |
| Morocco | 192,000 | 7,000,000 | 40 | — | — | Fez | 120,000 |
| Tunis | 46,300 | 1,800,000 | 40 | — | — | Tunis | 170,000 |
| German Empire | 208,780 | 65,000,000 | 311 | 29 6 | 16 2 | Berlin | 2,071,000 |
| Colonies | 1,134,840 | 13,000,000 | 13 | — | — | | |
| Greece | 43,382 | 2,600,000 | 114 | — | — | Athens | 170,000 |
| Guatemala | 47,500 | 2,000,000 | 42 | — | — | Guatemala | 90,000 |
| Haiti | 10,000 | 2,000,000 | 196 | — | — | Port-au-Prince | 100,000 |
| Honduras | 44,275 | 560,000 | 13 | 35 3 | 27 8 | Tegucigalpa | 35,000 |
| Hungary | 125,490 | 21,000,000 | 170 | 34 8 | 24 8 | Budapest | 880,600 |
| Italy | 110,623 | 32,000,000 | 303 | 32 5 | 21 4 | Rome | 563,000 |
| Colonies | 601,000 | 1,800,000 | 3 | — | — | | |
| Japan | 140,000 | 50,000,000 | 357 | 34 2 | 22 9 | Tokyo | 2,200,000 |
| Dependencies | 15,700 | 13,200,000 | 187 | — | — | | |
| Liberia | 47,000 | 2,000,000 | 50 | — | — | Monrovia | 6,000 |
| Luxemburg | 1,000 | 260,000 | 260 | — | — | Luxemburg | 21,000 |
| Mexico | 769,000 | 16,000,000 | 21 | — | — | Mexico | 470,000 |
| Montenegro | 5,800 | 250,000 | 85 | — | — | Cettinje | 5,000 |
| Netherlands | 12,761 | 6,000,000 | 407 | 29·8 | 14 5 | The Hague | 270,000 |
| Colonies | 832,500 | 36,000,000 | 46 | — | — | | |
| Nicaragua | 51,700 | 600,000 | 11 | — | — | Managua | 35,000 |
| Norway | 124,490 | 2,240,000 | 18 | 25 9 | 13·2 | Christiania | 240,000 |
| Panama | 31,890 | 430,000 | 13 | — | — | Panama | 37,000 |
| Paraguay | 97,700 | 600,000 | 6 | — | — | Asuncion | 80,000 |
| Persia | 630,000 | 10,000,000 | 16 | — | — | Teheran | 280,000 |
| Peru | 680,000 | 3,250,000 | 5 | — | — | Lima | 141,000 |
| Portugal | 35,500 | 6,000,000 | 186 | 32 7 | 19 4 | Lisbon | 437,000 |
| Colonies | 804,000 | 10,000,000 | 12 | — | — | | |
| Roumania | 52,700 | 7,500,000 | 142 | 43 0 | 25 7 | Bucharest | 300,000 |
| Russia | 8,790,109 | 172,800,000 | 19 | 49·6 | 29·2 | Petrograd | 2,208,800 |
| Salvador | 7,225 | 1,200,000 | 165 | — | — | San Salvador | 60,000 |
| Servia | 34,000 | 3,000,000 | 143 | 39·0 | 22·4 | Belgrade | 91,000 |
| Siam | 200,000 | 6,300,000 | 32 | — | — | Bangkok | 630,000 |
| Spain | 196,320 | 20,000,000 | 103 | 31·8 | 23·7 | Madrid | 598,000 |
| Sweden | 170,600 | 5,300,000 | 32 | 28 6 | 13·8 | Stockholm | 342,000 |
| Switzerland | 15,980 | 3,600,000 | 236 | 25·0 | 16 1 | Berne | 86,000 |
| Turkey | 690,000 | 8,000,000 | 12 | — | — | Lhasa | 30,000 |
| Uruguay | 666,000 | 11,000,000 | 29 | — | — | Constantinople | 1,200,000 |
| Venezuela | 370,000 | 1,300,000 | 3 | 35·7 | 24·6 | Monte Video | 300,000 |
| Wallachia | 76,000 | 2,000,000 | 5 | 34·8 | 22·2 | Caracas | 72,000 |

| Country | Population. | Revenue. Total. | Revenue. Per Head. | Debt. Total. | Debt. Per Head. | Foreign Trade. Total. | Foreign Trade. Per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ s. d. |
| U.K. | 45,407,057 | 166,000,000 | 4 8 0 | 720,000,000 | 15 18 0 | 1,020,000,000 | 22 16 0 |
| India | 315,000,000 | 80,000,000 | 0 5 0 | 300,000,000 | 0 19 0 | 287,000,000 | 0 18 0 |
| Canada | 7,250,000 | 24,000,000 | 3 6 0 | 68,000,000 | 9 8 0 | 175,000,000 | 24 3 0 |
| Newfoundland | 250,000 | 750,000 | 3 0 0 | 5,500,000 | 22 0 0 | 5,000,000 | 20 0 0 |
| Australia | 3,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 4 0 0 | 173,000,000 | 34 12 0 | 147,000,000 | 29 6 0 |
| New Zealand | 1,100,000 | 11,000,000 | 10 0 0 | 83,000,000 | 75 9 0 | 39,000,000 | 35 9 0 |
| South Africa | 5,000,000 | 17,000,000 | 3 17 0 | 117,000,000 | 19 20 0 | 94,000,000 | 18 13 0 |
| United States | 92,000,000 | 207,000,000 | 2 5 0 | 202,000,000 | 2 6 0 | 738,000,000 | 8 0 0 |
| Abyssinia | 7,000,000 | | | | | 1,000,000 | 0 5 0 |
| Afghanistan | 5,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 0 4 0 | | | 3,000,000 | 0 12 0 |
| Argentina | 7,250,000 | 28,000,000 | 3 17 0 | 105,000,000 | 14 9 0 | 140,000,000 | 19 0 0 |
| Austria-Hungary | 30,000,000 | (126,500,000 / 86,500,000) | 4 6 0 | (512,000,000 / 270,000,000) | 18 12 0 | 233,000,000 | 4 13 0 |
| Belgium | 7,500,000 | 33,000,000 | 4 8 0 | 286,000,000 | 38 7 0 | 324,000,000 | 43 4 0 |
| Bolivia | 2,000,000 | 1,400,000 | 0 13 0 | 3,000,000 | 1 7 0 | †10,000,000 | 4 11 0 |
| Brazil | 23,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 1 6 0 | 194,000,000 | 8 9 0 | †120,000,000 | 5 4 0 |
| Bulgaria | 3,500,000 | 7,000,000 | 1 12 0 | 25,000,000 | 5 14 0 | †13,000,000 | 3 5 0 |
| Chile | 3,000,000 | 13,000,000 | 4 8 0 | 43,000,000 | 12 7 0 | 52,000,000 | 25 0 0 |
| China | 400,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 0 2 0 | 130,000,000 | 0 7 0 | 125,000,000 | 0 6 0 |
| Colombia | 5,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 0 9 0 | 2,500,000 | 0 9 0 | †7,000,000 | 1 5 0 |
| Costa Rica | 411,000 | 250,000 | 0 12 0 | 1,700,000 | 4 2 0 | †4,000,000 | 20 0 0 |
| Cuba | 2,150,000 | 8,000,000 | 3 14 0 | 12,500,000 | 5 2 0 | 51,000,000 | 23 14 0 |
| Denmark | 2,800,000 | 9,500,000 | 3 8 0 | 20,000,000 | 7 3 0 | 45,000,000 | 25 4 0 |
| Dominica | 700,000 | 1,000,000 | 1 8 9 | 4,000,000 | 5 14 0 | †3,000,000 | 3 5 0 |
| Ecuador | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1 3 0 | 5,000,000 | 3 17 0 | †4,000,000 | 3 0 0 |
| Egypt | 11,300,000 | 17,750,000 | 1 11 0 | 98,000,000 | 8 8 0 | 57,000,000 | 5 1 0 |
| Sudan | 3,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 0 10 0 | 5,000,000 | 1 13 0 | 4,000,000 | 1 6 0 |
| France | 40,000,000 | 190,000,000 | 4 15 0 | 1,015,000,000 | 24 8 0 | 666,000,000 | 14 3 0 |
| Algeria | 5,600,000 | 6,000,000 | 1 1 0 | | | †48,000,000 | 8 11 0 |
| Morocco | 7,000,000 | | | | | †9,000,000 | 1 6 0 |
| Tunis | 1,800,000 | 4,300,000 | 2 5 0 | | | †10,300,000 | 5 17 0 |
| German Empire 26 States | 65,000,000 | (144,000,000 / 10,500,000) | 2 8 0 | (250,000,000 / 750,000,000) | 15 8 0 | 376,000,000 | 13 9 0 |
| Greece | 2,200,000 | 5,400,000 | 2 9 0 | 40,800,000 | 14 16 0 | 12,500,000 | 4 13 0 |
| Guatemala | 2,000,000 | 800,000 | 0 8 0 | 6,000,000 | 3 0 0 | †3,000,000 | 1 10 0 |
| Haiti | 2,000,000 | 1,400,000 | 0 14 0 | 7,000,000 | 3 10 0 | 2,000,000 | 1 0 0 |
| Honduras | 360,000 | 400,000 | 0 14 0 | 6,000,000 | 11 1 0 | †800,000 | 1 9 0 |
| Italy | 35,000,000 | 114,000,000 | 3 5 0 | 592,000,000 | 14 18 0 | 220,000,000 | 6 7 0 |
| Japan | 39,000,000 | 38,000,000 | 1 3 0 | 260,000,000 | 5 4 0 | 102,000,000 | 2 0 0 |
| Liberia | 2,000,000 | 200,000 | 0 1 0 | 100,000 | 0 1 0 | 400,000 | 0 4 0 |
| Luxemburg | 260,000 | 750,000 | 2 8 0 | 1,400,000 | 5 8 0 | | |
| Mexico | 26,000,000 | 10,500,000 | 0 13 0 | 44,000,000 | 2 14 0 | †52,000,000 | 3 4 0 |
| Montenegro | 238,000 | 125,000 | 0 11 0 | 250,000 | 1 17 0 | 450,000 | 1 19 0 |
| Netherlands | 6,000,000 | 17,000,000 | 2 17 0 | 97,000,000 | 16 3 0 | 503,000,000 | 83 17 0 |
| Nicaragua | 600,000 | 250,000 | 0 8 0 | 2,000,000 | 3 7 0 | †1,500,000 | 2 10 0 |
| Norway | 2,200,000 | 7,000,000 | 3 0 0 | 20,500,000 | 8 12 0 | 40,000,000 | 17 10 0 |
| Panama | 430,000 | 670,000 | 1 11 0 | | | †2,700,000 | 6 5 0 |
| Paraguay | 600,000 | 600,000 | 1 0 0 | 3,000,000 | 0 8 0 | †2,000,000 | 1 10 0 |
| Persia | 10,000,000 | 2,500,000 | 0 5 0 | 6,500,000 | 0 13 0 | †16,000,000 | 1 12 0 |
| Peru | 3,530,000 | 1,800,000 | 0 10 0 | 5,500,000 | 1 11 0 | 14,000,000 | 3 19 0 |
| Portugal | 5,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 2 15 0 | 127,000,000 | 25 15 0 | 23,000,000 | 4 12 0 |
| Rumania | 7,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 3 3 0 | 63,000,000 | 9 1 0 | †11,000,000 | 3 17 0 |
| Russia | 173,500,000 | 300,000,000 | 1 16 0 | 945,000,000 | 5 15 0 | 288,000,000 | 1 13 0 |
| Salvador | 1,200,000 | 1,000,000 | 0 17 0 | 1,500,000 | 1 5 0 | †2,500,000 | 2 17 0 |
| Servia | 3,000,000 | 5,450,000 | 1 15 0 | 26,500,000 | 8 17 0 | 9,500,000 | 3 3 0 |
| Siam | 6,250,000 | 4,750,000 | 0 15 0 | 8,000,000 | 1 5 0 | †13,500,000 | 2 3 0 |
| Spain | 20,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 2 0 0 | 320,000,000 | 15 20 0 | 80,000,000 | 4 0 0 |
| Sweden | 5,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 2 13 0 | 24,000,000 | 4 4 0 | 75,000,000 | 15 11 0 |
| Switzerland | 3,800,000 | 7,000,000 | 1 17 0 | | | 126,000,000 | 33 2 0 |
| Turkey | 17,000,000 | 28,275,000 | 1 11 0 | 118,000,000 | 7 11 0 | †48,000,000 | 2 16 0 |
| Uruguay | 1,200,000 | 7,500,000 | 6 16 0 | 26,500,000 | 24 16 0 | 17,000,000 | 15 8 0 |
| Venezuela | 2,622,000 | 2,800,000 | 1 4 0 | 7,500,000 | 3 4 0 | †7,000,000 | 3 0 0 |

* Statistics, except Australian Imports valued for Home Consumption and Exports of Domestic Produce, are for the year 1904. † Imports only or re-exported.

# Merchant Shipping Owned in each Country.—(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1903-1904.)

| FLAG | STEAMERS (100 tons and upwards) | | | | | | | | SAILING VESSELS (100 tons and upwards). | | | | | | | | STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS Grand Totals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wood & Comp | | Iron | | Steel | | Total | | Wood and Comp | | Iron | | Steel | | Total | | | |
| | No. | Gross Tons. | No. | Gross Tons. | No. | Gross Tons. | No. | Gross Tons. | No. | Net Tons. | No. | Net Tons. | No. | Net Tons. | No. | Net Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| United Kingdom | 98 | 74,877 | 1,038 | 488,123 | 7,339 | 18,732,009 | 8,475 | 19,295,109 | 281 | 41,677 | 86 | 47,804 | 243 | 216,182 | 610 | 305,663 | 9,085 | 19,600,772 |
| *Dominions | 333 | 88,708 | 223 | 145,269 | 987 | 1,303,216 | 1,543 | 1,536,213 | 454 | 98,880 | 29 | 21,046 | 30 | 20,580 | 513 | 137,487 | 2,056 | 1,673,700 |
| Total British | 431 | 163,301 | 1,261 | 633,392 | 8,326 | 20,035,225 | 10,018 | 20,831,918 | 735 | 137,559 | 115 | 68,850 | 273 | 236,742 | 1,123 | 443,150 | 11,141 | 21,274,472 |
| U.S.A. | 256 | 190,776 | 150 | 249,785 | 708 | 2,730,082 | 1,113 | 3,170,643 | 1,235 | 769,418 | 36 | 49,970 | 74 | 123,906 | 1,347 | 943,288 | 2,460 | 4,113,931 |
| *Fr'thern Lakes | 8 | 15,623 | 26 | 24,325 | 543 | 2,191,084 | 569 | 2,231,074 | | | | | 31 | 90,323 | 31 | 90,323 | 600 | 2,321,397 |
| Philippines | 20 | 4,256 | 13 | 10,148 | 28 | 29,588 | 61 | 44,009 | 8 | 2,282 | | | | | 8 | 2,282 | 69 | 46,291 |
| Total U.S.A. | 408 | 210,749 | 189 | 284,269 | 1,279 | 4,950,754 | 1,863 | 5,854,726 | 1,243 | 771,691 | 36 | 49,970 | 105 | 214,229 | 1,386 | 1,035,891 | 3,249 | 6,890,617 |
| Argentine | 2 | 756 | 34 | 15,406 | 209 | 278,610 | 245 | 288,771 | 23 | 6,568 | 11 | 10,728 | 38 | 16,478 | 72 | 33,764 | 317 | 322,535 |
| Austro-Hungarian | 4 | 1,441 | 36 | 27,800 | 380 | 587,652 | 420 | 1,016,893 | 20 | 1,308 | | | 1 | 827 | 21 | 2,135 | 441 | 1,018,028 |
| Belgian | | | 14 | 11,441 | 143 | 267,811 | 150 | 269,252 | 1 | 282 | 2 | 2,692 | 2 | 4,363 | 5 | 7,175 | 155 | 276,427 |
| Brazilian | 6 | 1,833 | 43 | 39,021 | 342 | 468,269 | 391 | 509,123 | 44 | 9,264 | 2 | 2,222 | 6 | 8,878 | 52 | 20,364 | 443 | 529,487 |
| Chilian | 6 | 730 | 18 | 12,636 | 69 | 86,598 | 93 | 100,320 | 13 | 5,839 | 15 | 20,161 | 2 | 2,672 | 30 | 28,672 | 123 | 128,992 |
| Chinese | 14 | 8,876 | 18 | 20,778 | 15 | 67,922 | 79 | 97,536 | 1 | 143 | | | 1 | 400 | 2 | 543 | 81 | 98,079 |
| Cuban | 20 | 4,894 | 9 | 6,092 | 18 | 24,410 | 42 | 35,396 | 5 | 789 | | | 1 | 1,698 | 6 | 2,487 | 48 | 37,883 |
| Danish | 7 | 2,087 | 84 | 64,021 | 495 | 737,892 | 586 | 803,702 | 222 | 38,329 | 4 | 2,672 | 22 | 10,205 | 249 | 51,205 | 835 | 854,907 |
| French | 22 | 3,790 | 164 | 174,223 | 632 | 1,721,396 | 1,018 | 1,909,609 | 367 | 68,376 | 9 | 10,626 | 147 | 297,125 | 523 | 376,129 | 1,541 | 2,285,738 |
| German | 6 | 1,244 | 180 | 84,498 | 2,743 | 4,333,462 | 2,897 | 4,419,167 | 18 | 6,318 | 13 | 11,022 | 244 | 269,320 | 269 | 286,660 | 3,166 | 4,705,827 |
| †Greek | 6 | 773 | 189 | 108,730 | 28 | 76,646 | 433 | 890,992 | 73 | 14,803 | 2 | 1,832 | | | 77 | 15,734 | 510 | 906,726 |
| Italian | 22 | 2,630 | 217 | 169,068 | 418 | 1,141,933 | 656 | 1,313,631 | 294 | 91,715 | 82 | 92,345 | 46 | 39,898 | 422 | 223,914 | 1,177 | 1,537,545 |
| †Japanese | 283 | 67,486 | 110 | 178,146 | 760 | 1,583,408 | 1,153 | 1,828,088 | | | | | | | | | 1,153 | 1,828,088 |
| Mexican | 5 | 1,120 | 6 | 3,670 | 31 | 35,104 | 42 | 39,894 | 6 | 1,858 | 1 | 1,859 | 1 | 834 | 10 | 3,360 | 52 | 43,254 |
| †Netherlands | 7 | 1,126 | 65 | 36,215 | 638 | 1,468,276 | 710 | 1,491,519 | 15 | 4,275 | 2 | 2,277 | 82 | 17,370 | 99 | 24,022 | 809 | 1,515,541 |
| Norwegian | 108 | 29,614 | 276 | 210,428 | 1,274 | 1,727,777 | 1,658 | 1,977,809 | 170 | 75,375 | 174 | 114,488 | 172 | 161,376 | 516 | 351,379 | 2,174 | 2,329,188 |
| Peruvian | 1 | 210 | | | 17 | 28,356 | 18 | 28,566 | 41 | 10,689 | 5 | 5,955 | 2 | 2,496 | 48 | 25,142 | 66 | 53,708 |
| Portuguese | 2 | 696 | 17 | 13,701 | 85 | 76,068 | 104 | 90,473 | 90 | 21,312 | 4 | 4,598 | 6 | 4,439 | 100 | 30,301 | 204 | 120,774 |
| Rumanian | | | 5 | 2,068 | 28 | 52,142 | 33 | 54,210 | 1 | 392 | | | | | 1 | 392 | 34 | 54,602 |
| †Russian | 22 | 3,745 | 228 | 118,480 | 494 | 709,726 | 744 | 831,951 | 447 | 105,560 | 32 | 46,096 | 34 | 51,147 | 513 | 202,811 | 1,257 | 1,034,762 |
| Spanish | 6 | 813 | 108 | 145,127 | 367 | 730,615 | 588 | 885,755 | 51 | 11,118 | 1 | 1,189 | 2 | 1,148 | 54 | 13,449 | 642 | 899,204 |
| Swedish | 105 | 23,179 | 371 | 272,728 | 594 | 788,639 | 1,070 | 1,084,546 | 358 | 87,344 | 10 | 10,052 | 10 | 3,692 | 378 | 101,087 | 1,448 | 1,185,633 |
| †Turkish | 4 | 443 | 34 | 51,538 | 87 | 63,367 | 145 | 115,348 | 67 | 17,820 | | | | | 67 | 17,820 | 212 | 133,168 |
| Uruguayan | 2 | 370 | 6 | 8,482 | 32 | 33,568 | 40 | 42,361 | 5 | 2,566 | 7 | 8,213 | | | 12 | 11,779 | 52 | 54,140 |
| Other Countries | 4 | 629 | 18 | 12,131 | 60 | 52,853 | 82 | 65,613 | 96 | 28,316 | 1 | 467 | 1 | 184 | 80 | 28,967 | 162 | 94,580 |
| Grand Total | 2,521 | 471,147 | 3,721 | 2,797,036 | 19,286 | 49,471,088 | 24,508 | 43,709,208 | 4,472 | 1,388,265 | 540 | 366,120 | 1,149 | 1,441,280 | 6,211 | 3,631,361 | 30,720 | 49,262,569 |

* Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

† In the absence of satisfactory information the records of numerous small sailing vessels belonging chiefly to Greece Turkey Southern Russia, and the Netherlands East Indies have been omitted from the Register Book. ‡ Japanese sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

| Country. | Ruler. | Born. | Accession. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abyssinia | Waizaru Zauditu, *Empress* | .. | 1916 |
| Afghanistan | Habibulla Khan, *Ameer* | July 3 1872 | Oct. 3, 1901 |
| Albania | .. | .. | .. |
| Argentine Republic | Hypolite Irigoyen, *President* | .. | June 12, 1916 |
| Austria-Hungary | Charles (Karl) VIII., *Emperor* | Aug. 17, 1887 | Nov 21, 1916 |
| Belgium | Albert, *King* | April 8, 1875 | Dec. 23, 1909 |
| Bolivia | Jose Gutierres Guerra, *President* | .. | 1917 |
| Brazil | Wenceslas Bras, *President* | .. | 1914 |
| Bulgaria | Ferdinand, *King* | Feb. 26, 1861 | July 7, 1887 |
| Chile | Juan Luis Sanfuentes, *President* | .. | Aug. 1915 |
| China | Li Yuan-hung, *President* | .. | 1916 | Feb. 12, 1912 |
| Colombia | José Vicente Concha, *President* | .. | 1914 |
| Congo Free State | Albert (King of the Belgians), *Sovereign* | April 8, 1875 | Dec. 23, 1909 |
| Costa Rica | Frederico A. T Ganados, *President* | .. | 1917 |
| Cuba | Mario G Menocal, *President* (re-elctd., '17) | .. | May 20, 1913 |
| Denmark | Christian X., *King* | Sept. 26, 1870 | May 14, 1912 |
| Dominican Republic | Adm. H. S. Knapp (U S N), *Mil. Governor* | .. | 1917 |
| Ecuador | Alfredo B. Marino, *President* | .. | April 1, 1916 |
| Egypt | Ahmed Fuad, *Sultan* | .. | Oct. 9, 1917 |
| France | Raymond Poincaré, *President* | .. | 1913 | Jan. 17, 1913 |
| German Empire | William II., *Emperor* | Jan. 27, 1859 | June 15, 1888 |
| Prussia | William II., *King* | .. | .. |
| Bavaria | Ludwig III., *King* | Jan. 7, 1845 | Nov 8, 1913 |
| Saxony | Frederick Augustus III., *King* | May 25, 1865 | Oct. 24, 1904 |
| Württemberg | William II., *King* | Feb. 25, 1848 | Oct. 6, 1891 |
| Anhalt | Friedrich II., *Duke* | Aug. 19, 1856 | Jan. 24, 1904 |
| Baden | Frederick II., *Grand Duke* | July 9, 1857 | Sept. 28, 1907 |
| Brunswick | Ernest Augustus, *Duke* | Nov 27, 1887 | Nov 3, 1913 |
| Hesse | Ernst Louis, *Grand Duke* | Nov 25, 1868 | March 13, 1892 |
| Mecklenburg-Schwerin | Frederick Francis IV, *Grand Duke* | April 9, 1882 | April 10, 1897 |
| Mecklenburg-Strelitz | Adolphus Friedrich II., *Grand Duke* | June 17, 1882 | .. | 1914 |
| Oldenburg | Frederic Augustus, *Grand Duke* | Nov 16, 1852 | June 13, 1900 |
| Saxe-Altenburg | Ernest, *Duke* | Aug. 31, 1871 | Feb. 7, 1908 |
| Saxe-Coburg and Gotha | Charles Edward (Duke of Albany), *Duke* | July 19, 1884 | July 30, 1900 |
| Saxe-Meiningen | Bernhard II., *Duke* | April 1, 1851 | Aug. 1914 |
| Saxe-Weimar | William Ernest, *Grand Duke* | June 20, 1876 | Jan. 8, 1901 |
| Waldeck Pyrmont | Frederick, *Prince* | Jan. 20, 1865 | May 12, 1893 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | George V, *King* | June 3, 1865 | May 6, 1910 |
| Greece | Alexander, *King* | Aug. 1, 1893 | June 13, 1917 |
| Guatemala | Manuel Estrada Cabrera, *President* | Nov 21, 1857 | Oct. 2, 1898 |
| Haiti | General Dartiguenave, *President* | .. | Aug. 1915 |
| Honduras | Francisco Bertrand, *President* | .. | .. |
| India, Empire of | George, *Emperor* | June 3, 1865 | May 6, 1910 |
| Italy | Victor Emmanuel III., *King* | Nov 11, 1869 | July 29, 1900 |
| Japan | Yoshihito, *Emperor* | Aug. 31, 1879 | July 30, 1912 |
| Liberia | Daniel Edward Howard, *President* | .. | Jan. 1, 1914 |
| Luxemburg | Marie Adelaide, *Grand Duchess* | June 14, 1894 | Feb. 28, 1912 |
| Mexico | Venustino Carranza, *Provisional President* | .. | 1915 |
| Monaco | Albert, *Prince* | Nov 13, 1848 | Sept. 10, 1889 |
| Montenegro | Nicholas, *King* | Oct. 8, 1841 | Aug. 28, 1910 |
| Nepal | Sir Bikram, *Maharaja* | June 30, 1908 | Dec. 21, 1911 |
| Netherlands | Wilhelmina, *Queen* | Aug. 31, 1880 | Nov 23, 1890 |
| Nicaragua | Emiliano Chamorro, *President* | .. | Jan. 1, 1917 |
| Norway | Haakon VII., *King* | Aug. 3, 1872 | Nov 18, 1905 |
| Oman | Sayyid Taimur, *Sultan* | 1888 | Oct. 9, 1913 |
| Panama | Ramon M. Valdés, *President* | .. | Oct. 1, 1918 |
| Paraguay | Manuel Franco, *President* | .. | Aug. 15, 1916 |
| Persia | Ahmed Mirza, *Shah* | .. | July 17, 1907 |
| Peru | José Pardo, *President* | .. | Aug. 1915 |
| Portugal | Bernardo Machado, *President* | .. | Aug. 7, 1915 |
| Rumania | Ferdinand, *King* | Aug. 12, 1865 | Oct. 10, 1914 |
| Russia | .. | .. | .. |
| Salvador | Carlos Melendez, *President* | .. | 1915 |
| Servia | Peter, *King* | July 12, 1844 | June 15, 1903 |
| Siam | Vajiravudh, *King* | Jan. 1, 1880 | Oct. 23, 1910 |
| Spain | Alfonso XIII., *King* | May 17, 1886 | May 17, 1902 |
| Sweden | Gustaf V, *King* | June 16, 1858 | Dec. 8, 1907 |
| Switzerland | Edmund Schulthess, *President* | .. | Jan. 1, 1917 |
| Turkey | Mahmud V, *Sultan* | Nov 3, 1844 | April 28, 1909 |
| United States of America | Woodrow Wilson, *President* | Dec. 28, 1856 | March 4, 1913 |
| Uruguay | Feliciano Viera, *President* | .. | March 1, 1915 |
| Venezuela | T. Marquez Bustillos, *Provisional President* | .. | .. | 1914 |

# French Dynasties and Sovereigns.

*The Merovingians.*

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

*The Carlovingians.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Pépin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel | 752 |
| Charlemagne, the Great, Emp. of the West | 768 |
| Louis V, "The Indolent," last of the race | 986 |

*The Capets.*

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

*The House of Valois.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate" | 1328 |
| John II., "The Good" | 1350 |
| Charles 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 |

*The House of Bourbon.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry IV "The Great," King of Navarre. | 1589 |
| Louis XIII., "The Just" | 1610 |
| Louis XIV, "The Great," Dieudonné. | 1643 |
| Louis XV, "The Well-beloved" | 1715 |
| Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793) | 1774 |
| Louis XVII. (never reigned) | 1793 |

*The First Republic.*

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

*The Consulate.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun | 24 Dec. 1799 |

*The First Empire.*

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

*The Restoration.*

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

*The House of Orleans.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Louis Philippe, King of the French (Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848, d. 26 August, 1850.) | 1830 |

*The Second Republic.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Provisional Government formed | 24 Feb. 1848 |
| Louis Napoleon elected President | 19 Dec. 1848 |

*The Second Empire.*

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

*Third Republic*

| | |
|---|---|
| Committee of Public Defence | 4 Sept. 1870 |
| M. Thiers elected President | 31 Aug. 1871 |
| Marshal MacMahon elected Presdt. | 24 May 1873 |
| Jules Grévy (first) elected President | 30 Jan. 1879 |
| Marie F. S. Carnot elected President | 3 Dec. 1887 |
| Jean Casimir Perier elected Presit. | 27 June 1894 |
| François Félix Faure elected Presdt. | 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 | 1637 |
| Leopold I., Son of Ferdinand | 1658 |
| Joseph I., Son of Leopold. | 1705 |
| Charles VI., Brother of preceding | 1711 |
| Maria-Theresa of Hungary and Bohemia | 1740 |
| Charles VII., Elector of Bavaria | 1742 |
| Francis I., Husband of Maria-Theresa. | 1745 |
| Joseph II, Son of preceding | 1765 |
| Leopold II., Brother of preceding | 1790 |
| Francis II. (as last Emperor of Germany) | 1792 |
| Francis I. (as first Emperor of Austria | 1804 |
| Ferdinand (Abdicated 1848) | 1835 |
| Francis-Joseph (Nephew). | 1848 |
| Charles (Karl) VIII. | 1916 |

# Prussia—Germany.

| | |
|---|---|
| Albert I., First Elector of Brandenburg | 1134 |
| John-Sigismund, Elector, Duke of Prussia | 1608 |
| George-William, | 1619 |
| Frederick William, "The Great Elector" | 1640 |
| Frederick, 1688, Crowned King of Prussia | 1701 |
| Frederick William I. | 1713 |
| Frederick II., "The Great" | 1740 |
| Frederick William II. | 1786 |
| Frederick William III. | 1797 |
| Frederick William IV | 1840 |
| William I., First German Emperor (1871) | 1861 |
| 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. 1730, 1730, Aug., d. 29 | Oct. | 1740 |
| 1740 | Ivan VI. imprisoned 1741, assassinated | | 1764 |
| 1741 | Elizabeth .. died | 5 Jan. | 1762 |
| 1762 | Peter III. assassinated | 24 July | 1762 |
| 1762 | Catherine II., Wife of Pet. III., d. | 17 Nov | 1796 |
| 1796 | Paul assassinated | 24 March | 1801 |
| 1801 | Alexander I. died | 1 Dec. | 1825 |
| 1825 | Nicholas I. died | 2 March | 1855 |
| 1855 | Alexander II. assassinated | 13 March | 1881 |
| 1881 | Alexander III died | 1 Nov | 1894 |
| 1894 | Nicholas II. abdicated | 15 March | 1917 |

# Popes of Rome.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adrian IV (Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected Pope, born at St. Albans, died Sept., 1159) | | | 1154 |
| Innocent XIII | Conti | | 1721 |
| Benedict XIII. | Orsini | | 1724 |
| Clement XII. | Corsini | | 1730 |
| Benedict XIV | Lambertini | | 1740 |
| Clement XIII. | Rezzonico | | 1758 |
| Clement XIV | Ganganelli | | 1769 |
| Pius VI. | Braschi | | 1775 |
| Pius VII. | Chiaramonti | | 1800 |
| Leo XII. | della Genga | | 1823 |
| Pius VIII. | Castiglioni | | 1829 |
| Gregory XVI. | Cappellari | | 1831 |
| Pius IX. | Mastai-Ferretti | | 1846 |
| Leo XIII | Pecci | | 1878 |
| Pius X. | Sarto | | 1903 |
| Benedict XV | della Chiesa (b. 21 Nov 1854) | | 1914 |

| Embassies | Ambassadors | Address of Embassy |
|---|---|---|
| France | Rt. Hon. Lord Bertie of Thame, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1905) | 39, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris. |
| Italy | Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell 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. (1912) | Tokyo. |
| Russia | Rt. Hon. Sir G. W. Buchanan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1910) | 4, Court Quay, Petrograd. |
| Spain | Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1913) | 16, Calle Fernando el Santo, Madrid. |
| United States | Rt. Hon. Sir C. A. Spring Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1912) | 1300, Connecticut Avenue, Washington. |

| Legations | Envoys Ministers, &c. | Address of Legation. |
|---|---|---|
| Abyssinia | Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O. (*E. & M. P. & C.-G.*, 1909) | Adis Ababa. |
| Argentina | Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*E. & M. P.*, 1912) | 1222, Calle Maipú, Buenos Aires. |
| Belgium | Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E. & M. P.*, 1911) | (Le Havre, France). |
| Bolivia | C. W. G. Gosling (*E. & M. P. & C.-G.*, 1910). | La Paz. |
| Brazil | Sir Arthur R. Peel, K.C.M.G. (*E. & M. P.*, 1913) | Rio de Janeiro. |
| Chile | Sir Francis Wm. Strong K.C.M.G. (*E. & M. P.* 1913) | Santiago. |
| China | Rt. Hon. Sir J. N. Jordan, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*E. & M. P.*, 1906) | Peking. |
| Colombia | P. C. H. Wyndham (*E. & M. P. & C.-G.*, 1911) | Bogotá. |
| Costa Rica | Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (*E. & M. P. & C.-G.*, 1909) | *See* Panama. |
| Cuba | Stephen Leech (*E. & M. P. & C.-G.*, 1911) | San Juan de Dios. |
| Denmark | Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*E. & M. P.*, 1906) | Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen. |
| Dominica | Stephen Leech (*M. P.*, 1913)— — | *See* Cuba. |
| Ecuador | E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. (*E. & M. P.*, 1913) | *See* Peru. |
| Egypt | Lieut.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (*High Commissioner*, 1914) | Cairo. |
| Greece | Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (*E. & M. P.*, 1913). | Athens. |
| Guatemala | C. A. Young, M.V.O. (*E. & M. & P. & C.-G.*, 1913) | Guatemala. |
| Haiti | Stephen Leech (*M. P.*, 1913) — — | *See* Cuba. |
| Honduras | C. A. Young, M.V.O. (*E. & M. P. & C.-G.*, 1913) | *See* Guatemala. |
| Liberia | R. C. F. Maugham (*Consul-General*, 1913) — — | Monrovia. |
| Luxemburg | (Vacant). | |
| Mexico | (Vacant). | 34, Calle de Lerma, Mexico. |
| Montenegro | (Vacant). | Cettinje. |
| Netherlands | Sir Walter R. Townley K.C.M.G. (*E. & M. P.*, 1913) | 22, Hooge, Westeinde, The Hague. |
| Nicaragua | C. A. Young, M.V.O. (*E. & M. P. & C.-G.*, 1913) | *See* Guatemala. |
| Norway | Sir M. de C. Findlay, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E. & M. P.*, 1911) | Christiania. |
| Panama | Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (*E. & M. P. & C.-G.*, 1909). | Panama. |
| Paraguay | Sir R. T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*M. P.*, 1911) — | *See* Argentina. |
| Persia | Sir Charles M. Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E. & M. & P. & C.-G.*, 1913) | Tehran. |
| Peru | E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. (*E. & M. & P.*, 1913). — | Lima. |
| Portugal | Hon. Sir L. D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (*E. & M. P.*, 1913) | 63, Rua d. São Francisco de Borja, Lisbon |
| Rumania | Sir G. Barclay, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*E. & M. P.*, 1911) | 24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest. |
| Salvador | C. A. Young, M.V.O. (*E. & M. P. & C.-G.* 1913) — | *See* Guatemala. |
| Serbia | Sir C. L. des Graz, K.C.M.G. (*E. & M. P.*, 1913). | Belgrade |
| Siam | Sir H. G. Dering K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E. & M. P.*, 1913) | Bangkok. |
| Sweden | Sir Esmé Howard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*E. & M. P.*, 1911) | Scrandvagen, 27, Stockholm. |
| Switzerland | Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E. & M. P.*, 1911) | 30, Thunstrasse, Berne. |
| Uruguay | A. Mitchell Innes (*E. & M. P. & C.-G.*, 1913) — — | Plaza Zabala, Monte Video. |
| Vatican | Count de Salis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*E. & M. & P. Special Mission*) | Rome. |
| Venezuela | F. D. Hasford, C.V.O. (*E. & M. & P.*, 1913). — — — | Caracas. |

# Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London.

| | *Ambassadors.* | *Consulate-General.* |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | Dr. Walter H. Page, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W | 43, New Broad Street, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Monsieur Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W | 32, Bedford Square, W.C. 1. |
| [illegible] | Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, 20, Grosvenor Square, W | — |
| [illegible] | Viscount Chinda, 20, Grosvenor Square, W | 1, Broad Street Place, E.C. |
| [illegible] | (Vacant) *M. de Ch. d'Aff.*, Chesham Ho., S.W | 30, Bedford Square, W.C. |
| [illegible] | Señor Don Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W | 40, Trinity Square, E.C. |
| *Legations* | *Envoys, Ministers, &c.* | |
| [illegible] | Señor Don Vizconde J Dominguez, 8, Palace Gate, W | 60a, Salisbury House, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Monsieur Baron Monobear, 37, Portman Place, W | 37, Bedford Square, W.C. |
| [illegible] | Colonel Pedro Suarez, 74, Compayne Gardens, N.W | 82, Cannon Street, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Senhor A. da Fontoura Xavier, 52, Upper Brook Street, W. 1. | 20, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Señor Don A Edwards, 20, Grosvenor Square, W | 94, Gracechurch Street, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Sao Ke Alfred Sze, 49, Portland Place, W. | 28, Vanchurch Street, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Dr Ignacio Gutierrez Ponce, 42, Holland Road, Kensington, W | Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. |
| [illegible] | Señor Don Wenceslao de la Guardia, 46, Holland Park, Kensington, W | 58, Lombard Street, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Gen. C. Garcia-Velez, 39, York Terrace, N.W. 1 | 40, Trinity Square, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Monsieur de Grevenkop-Castenskiold, 29, Pont Street, S.W | 9, Byward Street, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Señor Don E. Lasauix, *Cons.-Gen.* | 19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Señor Don A. Zaldambide, *Cons.-Gen.* | 23, College Hill, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Monsieur J Gennadius, 24, De Vere Gardens, W | 40, Old Broad Street, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Señor Don José Maria Lardizabal, *Ch. d'Aff.* | 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. |
| [illegible] | 96, Victoria Street, S.W | 32, Fenchurch Street, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Mr M J Kelly, *Cons.-Gen.* | 7 & 8, Idol Lane, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Mr. J P Crommelin, 13, Eaton Place, S.W | 27, Mincing Lane, E.C. |
| [illegible] | | 12, Blomfield Street, E.C. |
| [illegible] | | Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Mr Theodore Lumley, *Cons.-Gen.* | 37, Conduit Street, W |
| [illegible] | Sir J Roper Parkington, *Cons.-Gen.* | 21, Mincing Lane, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Jonkheer de Marees van Swinderen, 30, Green Street, W | 28, Langham Street, W |
| [illegible] | Señor Don F Eduardo Martinez, *Cons.* | 19, Eastcheap, E.C. (*V.-Consulate*). |
| [illegible] | Monsieur Benjamin Vogt, 25, The Boltons, S.W | 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Don C R. Eastbrison V., *Ch. d'Aff.*, 23a, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. | 9aD, Billiter Buildings, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Mr A. James, *Cons.-Gen.* | 28, Eldon Street, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Mirza Mehdi Khan, 47, Brasnham Gardens, S.W | 8a, Victoria Street, S.W |
| [illegible] | Señor Don Edmundo de la Fuente, *Ch. d'Aff.* ad. int., 104, Victoria Street, S.W | 3, St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3. |
| [illegible] | Senhor Taxeira Gomes, 12, Gloucester Place, W | 12, Taviton Street, W |
| [illegible] | Monsieur Nicolas Miss, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W | 3, Mincing Lane, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Señor Dr Don Arturo R. Avila, *Ch. d'Aff.* | 7, Union Court, E.C. 2. |
| [illegible] | Monsieur Yovan Yovanovitch, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W | — |
| [illegible] | Pipa Sudhana Maitri, 23, Ashburn Place, S.W | 5, Whittington Avenue, E.C |
| [illegible] | Count E. Wrangel, 73, Portland Place, W. | 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. |
| [illegible] | Monsieur Gaston Ostila, 3, Portland Place, W. | 3, Portland Place, W. |
| [illegible] | Señor Don Pedro Cosio, 2, Charing Cross, W.C. | 168, Strand, W.C. 2. |
| [illegible] | Dr. Jose Ignacio Cardenas, 32, Denyton Gardens, Kensington, S.W. | 22, Eastcheap, E.C. |

| Name. | DYNASTY | Access. | Died. | Age. | Reign. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Saxons and Danes.* | | | | |
| EGBERT | First King of all England | 827 | 839 | — | 12 |
| ETHELWULF | Son of Egbert | 839 | 858 | — | 18 |
| ETHELBALD | Son of Ethelwulf | 858 | 860 | — | 2 |
| ETHELBERT | Second son of Ethelwulf | 860 | 866 | — | 6 |
| ETHELRED | Third son of Ethelwulf | 866 | 871 | — | 5 |
| ALFRED | Fourth son of Ethelwulf | 871 | 901 | 52 | 30 |
| EDWARD THE ELDER | Son of Alfred | 901 | 925 | 53 | 24 |
| ATHELSTAN | Eldest son of Edward | 925 | 940 | 45 | 15 |
| EDMUND | Brother of Athelstan | 940 | 946 | 25 | 6 |
| EDRED | Brother of Edmund | 946 | 955 | — | 9 |
| EDWY | Son of Edmund | 955 | 958 | 18 | 3 |
| EDGAR | Second son of Edmund | 958 | 975 | 32 | 17 |
| EDWARD THE MARTYR | Son of Edgar | 975 | 979 | — | 4 |
| ETHELRED II | Half-brother of Edward | 979 | 1013 | 48 | 37 |
| EDMUND IRONSIDE | Eldest son of Ethelred | 1016 | 1016 | 27 | — |
| CANUTE | By conquest and election | 1017 | 1035 | 40 | 18 |
| HAROLD I. | Son of Canute | 1035 | 1040 | — | 5 |
| HARDICANUTE | Another son of Canute | 1040 | 1042 | — | 2 |
| EDWARD THE CONFESSOR | Son of Ethelred II. | 1042 | 1066 | 62 | 24 |
| HAROLD II. | Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor | 1066 | 1066 | — | 0 |
| | *The House of Normandy* | | | | |
| WILLIAM I | Obtained the Crown by conquest | 1066 | 1087 | 60 | 21 |
| WILLIAM II | Third son of William I | 1087 | 1100 | 43 | 13 |
| HENRY I. | Youngest son of William I | 1100 | 1135 | 67 | 35 |
| STEPHEN | Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I. | 1135 | 1154 | 50 | 19 |
| | *The House of Plantagenet.* | | | | |
| HENRY II. | Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I | 1154 | 1189 | 56 | 35 |
| RICHARD I. | Eldest surviving son of Henry II | 1189 | 1199 | 42 | 10 |
| JOHN | Sixth and youngest son of Henry II | 1199 | 1216 | 50 | 17 |
| HENRY III | Eldest son of John | 1216 | 1272 | 65 | 56 |
| EDWARD I. | Eldest son of Henry III. | 1272 | 1307 | 68 | 35 |
| EDWARD II | Eldest surviving son of Edward I. | 1307 | 1327 | 43 | 20 |
| EDWARD III. | Eldest son of Edward II. | 1327 | 1377 | 65 | 50 |
| RICHARD II. | Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd III. | 1377 | Dep. 1399 | 34 | 22 |
| | *The House of Lancaster* | | | | |
| HENRY IV | Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw III. | 1399 | 1413 | 47 | 13 |
| HENRY V | Eldest son of Henry IV | 1413 | 1422 | 34 | 9 |
| HENRY VI. | Only son of Henry V (died 1472) | 1422 | Dep. 1461 | 49 | 39 |
| | *The House of York.* | | | | |
| EDWARD IV | His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III, and his grandmother, Anne, was great granddaughter of Lionel third son of Edw III | 1461 | 1483 | 41 | 22 |
| EDWARD V | Eldest son of Edward IV | 1483 | 1483 | 13 | 0 |
| RICHARD III. | Younger brother of Edward IV | 1483 | 1485 | 32 | 2 |
| | *The House of Tudor* | | | | |
| HENRY VII. | Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V, his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt. | 1485 | 1509 | 53 | 24 |
| HENRY VIII | Only surviving son of Henry VII. | 1509 | 1547 | 56 | 38 |
| EDWARD VI. | Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour | 1547 | 1553 | 16 | 6 |
| MARY I. | Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon | 1553 | 1558 | 43 | 5 |
| ELIZABETH | Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn | 1558 | 1603 | 70 | 44 |

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

| Names. | Began to Reign. | Names. | Began to Reign. | Names. | Began to Reign. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malcolm (*Cenmohr*) | 1057, Apr | Alexander III | 1249, July 8 | James IV | 1488, June 22 |
| Donald (*Bane*) | 1093, Nov | Margaret of Norway | 1286, Mar 19 | James V | 1513, Sept. 9 |
| Duncan | 1094, May | John Baliol | 1292, Nov 17 | Mary | 1542, Dec. 14 |
| Donald (*Bane*) restored | 1093, Nov | Robert I (Bruce) | 1306, Mar 27 | Francis and Mary | 1558, Apr. 24 |
| Edgar | 1097, Sept. | David II | 1329, June 7 | Mary | 1560, Dec. 5 |
| Alexander I. | 1107, Jan. 8 | Robert II (Stewart) | 1371, Feb. 22 | Henry and Mary | 1565, July 29 |
| David I. | 1124, April 27 | Robert III. | 1390, April 12 | Mary | 1567, Feb. 30 |
| Malcolm (*Maiden*) | 1153, May 24 | James I. | 1406, April 4 | James VI. | 1567, July 29 |
| William (*The Lion*) | 1165, Dec. 9 | James II. | 1437, Feb. 22 | (Ascended the throne of England as James I., 24th March, 1603) | |
| Alexander II. | 1214, Dec. 4 | James III. | 1460, Aug. 3 | | |

## The Sovereigns of Great Britain from 1603 to 1801.

| Name. | DYNASTY | Access. | Died. | Age. | Reigned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *The House of Stuart.* | | | | |
| James I. (VI. of Scot.) | Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, grandson of James IV and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII. | 1603 | 1625 | 59 | 22 |
| Charles I. | Only surviving son of James I. | 1625 | Beh. 1649 | 48 | 24 |
| | *Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.* | | | | |
| | *Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.* | | | | |
| Charles II. | Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660) | 1649 | 1685 | 55 | 36 |
| James II. (VII. of Scot.) | Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701)) Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689) | 1685 | Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701 | 68 | 3 |
| William III. and Mary II. | Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. / Eldest daughter of James II | 1689 | 1702 1694 | 51 33 | 13 6 |
| Anne | Second daughter of James II. | 1702 | 1714 | 49 | 12 |
| | *The House of Hanover* | | | | |
| George I. | Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. | 1714 | 1727 | 67 | 13 |
| George II. | Only son of George I. | 1727 | 1760 | 77 | 33 |
| George III. | Grandson of George II. | 1760 | 1820 | 81 | 59 |

## The Sovereigns of the United Kingdom from 1801.

| Name. | DYNASTY. | Access. | Died. | Age. | Reigned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *The House of Hanover—continued.* | | | | |
| George III. | (Regency commenced 5th February, 1811) | 1801 | 1820 | 81 | 59 |
| George IV | Eldest son of George III. | 1820 | 1830 | 67 | 10 |
| William IV | Third son of George III. | 1830 | 1837 | 71 | 7 |
| Victoria | Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III. | 1837 | 1901 | 81 | 63 |
| | *The House of Saxe-Coburg* | | | | |
| Edward VII. | Eldest son of Victoria | 1901 | 1910 | 68 | 9 |
| | *The House of Windsor* | | | | |
| George V | Surviving son of Edward VII. | 1910 | WHOM GOD PRESERVE | | |

## 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 Castle on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment 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 13, 1911.

| ENGLISH PRINCES, A.D. 1301 to 1422. | |
|---|---|
| Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr of Wales | 1301 |
| Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III. | 1343 |
| Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince | 1377 |
| Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.) | 1399 |
| Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI. | 1454 |
| Edward of Westminster (Edward V.) | 1471 |
| Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484) | 1483 |
| Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII. | 1489 |
| Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII. | 1493 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry F Stuart, son of James I. (d 1612) | 1610 |
| Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I. | 1616 |
| Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I. | 1630 |
| George Augustus (Geo II.), s. of George I. | 1714 |
| Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751) | 1729 |
| George William Frederick (George III.) | 1751 |
| George Augustus Frederick (George IV.) | 1762 |
| Albert Edward (Edward VII.) | 1841 |
| George (George V.) | 1901 |
| Edward | 1910 |

## The Presidents of the United States of America.

| | |
|---|---|
| George Washington first President, 1789 and | 1793 |
| John Adams | 1797 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 1801 and 1805 |
| James Madison | 1809 and 1813 |
| James Monroe | 1817 and 1821 |
| John Quincy Adams | 1825 |
| Andrew Jackson | 1829 and 1833 |
| Martin Van Buren | 1837 |
| William Henry Harrison (died 4 April) | 1841 |
| John Tyler (elected as Vice-President) | 1841 |
| James Knox Polk | 1845 |
| Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850) | 1849 |
| Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President) | 1850 |
| Franklin Pierce | 1853 |
| James Buchanan | 1857 |
| Abraham Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr 1865) | 1861 and 1865 |
| Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President) | 1865 |
| Ulysses S. Grant | 1869 and 1873 |
| Rutherford Burchard Hayes | 1877 |
| James A Garfield (assas. 19 Sept., 1881) | 1881 |
| Chester A. Arthur (elected as Vice-Pres.) | 1881 |
| Grover Cleveland | 1885 |
| Benjamin Harrison (b. 20 Aug., 1833) | 1889 |
| Grover Cleveland (elected second time) | 1893 |
| William McKinley (assas. 14 Sept. 1901) | 1897 |
| Theodore Roosevelt (elect. as V. Pres. 1901 & | 1901 |
| William Howard Taft | 1909 |
| Woodrow Wilson (present elected second time) | 1913 |

# The Family of King George III.

GEORGE III., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was 2nd 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:—

1. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline (daughter of Charles, Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel), succeeded to the Throne as GEORGE IV. Jan 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue at Windsor, June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Princess Frederica (daughter of King Frederick William II. of Prussia), was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan. 5, 1827.

3. William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug. 21, 1765, was Lord High Admiral of England, married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him, succeeded to the Throne as WILLIAM IV., June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 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 20, 1837.

6. Augusta, born Nov 8, 1768, died unmarried Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died without issue Jan. 10, 1840.

8. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica (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 exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov 18, 1851. Their Majesties had issue:—

(i) George, born May 27, 1819, married Princess Alexandrine Mary Theodora, dau. of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, succeeded as KING OF HANOVER Nov 18, 1851. In 1866 the intensely loyal distinguished by the King of Prussia. King George died June 12, 1878, leaving issue:—

(a) Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, K.C.B., born Sept. 21, 1845, married Princess Thyra of Denmark, and has surviving issue (a) Princess Marie, born Oct. 22, 1867, married Prince Maximilian of Baden and has issue Princess Marie and Prince Berthold of Baden; (b) Alexandra, born Sept. 29, 1868, married Frederick Francis II., *Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin* and has issue 3 sons, Prince Frederick Franz Michael; (c) Olga, born July 12, 1869; (d) Ernest Augustus, *reigning Duke of Brunswick*, born Nov 17, 1887, married (1913) Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, dau. of the German Emperor.

(ii) Frederica, born Jan. 9, 1848, married Baron von *Pawel Rammingen*, K.C.B. K.C.V.O.

(iii) Mary born Dec 3, 1849, died June 4, 1904.

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan. 27, 1773, died without succession April 24, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Feb. 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), died July 8, 1850, leaving issue —

(i) George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, died without succession March 17, 1904.

(ii) Augusta, born July 19, 1822, married Frederick William, *Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, and has issue (a) Adolphus Frederick, Reigning Grand Duke, born July 22, 1848, married Wilhelmina, daughter of the Reigning Duke of Anhalt (and has issue Duchess Marie of M.-S., Princess William of Montenegro, Hered. Grand Duke Adolf Frederick, and the late Duke Charles Borwin).

(iii) Mary Adelaide, born Nov 27, 1833, married Francis, *Duke of Teck*, Gen. &c., May 12, 1897, and (besides (a) Queen MARY, q.v., (b) Adolphus, *Marquess of Cambridge*, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug. 13, 1868, married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, and has issue; (c) Francis, born Jan. 9, 1870, died Oct. 19, 1910; (d) Alexander, *Earl of Athlone*, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., born April 14, 1874, 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 April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov 3, 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779, died May 3, 1783.

14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died April 20, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov 2, 1810.

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.I.M. THE EMPRESS FREDERIC.

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

(i) William, born Jan. 27, 1859, married Feb. 27, 1881, 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, 1882, married the Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenberg-Schwerin (and has issue the Princes Wilhelm, Ludwig Hubertus, Friedrich, and Princess Alexandrine)

(b) Eitel 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, 1912)

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

(f) Joachim, born Dec 17, 1890, married, 1906, Marie Auguste von Anhalt;

(g) Victoria Louisa, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) Prince Ernest Augustus, reigning Duke of Brunswick (*see* Cumberland, p. 111).

(ii) Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married H.H. the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has issue Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss.

(iii) Henry (*Prince Henry of Prussia*, born Aug. 14, 1862, married Princess Irene of Hesse, and has issue —

(a) Waldemar, born March 20, 1889

(b) Sigismund, born Nov 27, 1896.

(iv) Sigismund, born Sept. 15, 1864, died June 18, 1866.

(v) Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married H.S.H. Prince Adolf of Schaumburg Lippe.

(vi) Waldemar, born Feb. 20, 1868, died March 27, 1879.

(vii) Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married the *King of the Hellenes* (who was deposed by the Allies in 1917), and has issue —

(a) George, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born July 19, 1890,

(b) Alexander, born Aug. 1, 1893, now *King of the Hellenes*

(c) Helena, born May 8, 1896,

(d) Paul, born Dec 14, 1901

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

(f) Catherine, born May 4, 1913.

(viii) Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married H.H. Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, and has surviving issue —

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

(b) and (c) Philip and Wolfgang, born Nov 6, 1896,

(d) and (e) Richard and Christopher, born May 14, 1901.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H THE PRINCESS ALICE.

H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse, K.G. *H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse* died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue —

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral The Most Hon. *Marquess of Milford Haven*, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to King George V And have issue —

(a) Alice, born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince *Andrew of Greece, G.C.V.O. (and has issue* Princesses Margaret and Theodora),

(b) Lady Louisa Mountbatten, born July 13, 1889,

(c) George, *Earl of Medina*, born Nov 6, 1892, Lieutenant, R.N.,

(d) Lord Louis Mountbatten, born June 25, 1900, Midshipman, R.N.

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

(iii) Irene, born July 11, 1866, married Prince *Henry of Prussia, q.v.*

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

(a) George Donatus, born Nov 8, 1906,

(b) Ludwig Hermann, born Nov 20, 1908.

(v) Alix, born June 6, 1872, married Nov 26, 1894, H.I.M. Nicholas II., *Emperor of All the Russias*, K.G. (Abdicated 1917). Their Majesties have issue —

(a) Olga, born Nov 23, 1895

(b) Tatiana, born June 10, 1897,

(c) Marie, born June 26, 1899

(d) Anastasia, born June 17, 1901,

(e) Alexis, born Aug. 12, 1904.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov 15, 1878.

4. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

H.R.H. Prince Alfred, K.G., K.T., K.P., 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 [1] died July 30, 1900. Issue —

(i) Alfred, Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg, K.G., born Oct. 15, 1874, died Feb 6, 1899.

(ii) Marie, born Oct. 29, 1875, married H.R.H. Prince (now King) *Ferdinand of Roumania*, G.C.B. Issue —

(a) Carol, born Oct. 15, 1893,

(b) Elizabeth, born Oct. 11 1894,

(c) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900,

(d) Nicholas, born Aug. 17, 1903,

(e) Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909,

(f) Mircea, bornJan. 3, 1913, d. Nov 2, 1916.

(iii) Victoria Melita, born Nov 25, 1876, married H.I.H the Grand Duke *Cyril of Russia* Issue —

(a) Princess Marie Cyrillovna, born Feb. 6, 1907,

(b) Princess Kira Cyrillovna, born May 9, 1909.

(iv) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married H.S.H the Reigning *Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg*, having issue —

(a) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897,

(b) Maria, born Jan. 18, 1899

(c) Alexandra, born April 2, 1901,

(d) Irma, born July 4, 1902.

(v) Beatrice, born April 20, 1884, married the Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, having issue —

(a) Alvaro, born April 22, 1910.

(b) Alphonso, born May 28, 1911.

(c) Ataulfo, born Oct. 20, 1913.

### 5. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

H.R.H. Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to the late General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (died 1917). Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.
(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869.
(iii) H.H. Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870.
(iv) H.H. Princess Louise Augusta, born Aug. 20, 1872.
(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN

*Bedchamber Woman*, Miss Emily Loch, Miss Enid Da Cane, Miss Dorothy Seymour.
*Honorary Bedchamber Woman*, The Lady Edward Cavendish, The Lady Agneta Montagu, Mrs. George Grant Gordon.

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### 6. H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

*Comptroller and Equerry*, Capt. G. A. O. Lane.
*Extra Equerries*, Maj. Hon. Murrough O'Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O., Lt.-Col. W. G. Probart.
*Auditor*, Mrs. J. Connah-Boyd.

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### 7. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Field-Marshal (Governor-General of Canada), born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. the late Princess Louise, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, died, March 14, 1917. Issue:—

(i) Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Scania, *Crown Prince of Sweden*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., having issue —
(a) Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Westerbotten, born April 11, 1906.
(b) Sigvard, Duke of Upland, born June 7, 1907.
(c) Princess Ingrid Victoria, born March 28, 1910;
(d) Bertil, Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.
(ii) Arthur, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V, born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife. Issue, Alastair Arthur, Earl of Macduff, b. Aug. 9, 1914.
(iii) Victoria Patricia, born March 17, 1886.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

*Comptroller & Equerry*, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K.C.V.O., C.B.
*Extra Equerry*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Bertram Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
*Surgeon in Ordinary*, Sir Alfred D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
*Physicians in Ordinary*, Maj. Sir Edward S. Worthington, C.M.G., M.V.O.
*Secretary*, Andrew Wilkie Murray, M.V.O.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT.

*Ladies in Waiting*, Miss Charteris, Hon. Miss Bingham, Miss Dorothy Boyle, Hon. Lady Spencer-Churchill.
*Household of Prince Arthur.*
*Equerry and Comptroller*, Capt. Eric Dunbar, M.V.O.
*Extra Equerry*, Capt. Master of Sinclair.

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### 8. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

H.R.H. Prince Leopold, K.G., K.T., P.C., &c., born April 7, 1853, married April 27, 1882, Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont, died March 28, 1884, leaving issue —

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince *Alexander of Teck*, now *Earl of Athlone*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., having issue:—
(a) Lady May Cambridge, born Jan. 26, 1906;
(b) Lord Rupert Cambridge, born Aug. 14, 1907;
(c) Lord Maurice Cambridge, born March 29 (died Sept. 15), 1910.
(ii) Charles Edward, *Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*, born July 19, 1884, married Oct. 22, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelheid of Holstein-Glücksburg, having issue:—
(a) Prince Johann Leopold, born Aug. 2, 1906;
(b) Princess Sibylle, born Jan. 27, 1908;
(c) Prince Dietmar, born Aug. 24, 1909.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

*Comptroller*, Capt. Edward Seymour, M.V.O., D.S.O.
*Ladies in Waiting*, Miss E. Heron-Maxwell, The Lady Evelyn Moreton, The Lady Katherine Meade.
*Hon. Lady in Waiting*, The Hon. Lady Moreton.
*Equerry*, The Hon. Lionel St. Aubyn.
*Hon. Equerries*, Col. S. Waller, C.V.O., Comm. A. H. Tarleton, M.V.O., R.N.

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### 9. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue —

(i) Capt. Alexander, *Marquess of Carisbrooke*, G.C.V.O., born Nov 23, 1886, married, 1917, Lady Irene F. A. Denison.
(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII., KING OF SPAIN. Their Majesties have issue:—
(a) Prince of the Asturias, born May 10, 1907;
(b) Jaime, born June 23, 1908;
(c) Beatrice, born June 22, 1909,
(d) Maria Cristina, born Dec. 12, 1911;
(e) Juan, born Jan. 20, 1913.
(f) Gonzalo, born Oct. 24, 1914.
(iii) Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., A.D.C., born May 21, 1889.
(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891, died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.
(Princess Henry of Battenberg).

*Comptroller and Treasurer*, Victor Seymour Corkran, C.V.O.
*Extra Equerry*, Col. Hon. Francis L. L. Ogilvie, M.V.O.
*Ladies in Waiting*, Miss Anne Anastie Mary Cochrane, Miss Baillie, Mrs. Francis Ewan Morton (*ad int.*), Hon. Mrs. Victor A. Cochrane (*ad int.*).
*Physicians in Ordinary*, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D., A. J. B. Oxley, M.D.
*Surgeon in Ordinary*, Major Rutherfurd [illegible] M.V.O.

# The Family of King Edward VII.

EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, *born* November 9, 1841; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, *born* December 1, 1844 (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), 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. 14, 1892.

2. H.R.H. GEORGE Frederick Ernest Albert, *Prince of Wales* and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, 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.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., I.S.O., General and Admiral born June 3, 1865, married July 6, 1893, to the Princess Mary of Teck, succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, born Feb. 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue —

(i.) H.R.H. Princess Alexandra (*Duchess of Fife*), born May 17, 1891, married Oct. 23, 1913, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G. and has issue (see p. 173).

(ii.) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H.M. Queen of Norway*), *born Nov. 26, 1869*, married July 22, 1896, to HAAKON VII., KING OF NORWAY. Issue —

H.R.H. Olav Crown Prince of Norway born July 2, 1903.

6. H.R.H. Prince ALEXANDER John Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7 1871.

## ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the Civil List, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £105,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made the following recommendations which were adopted by the House of Commons —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Their Majesties Privy Purse | £110,000 | Queen Alexandra | £70,000 |
| Salaries of Household | 185,800 | Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein | 6,000 |
| Expenses of Household | 193,000 | Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) | 6,000 |
| Works | 20,000 | Duke of Connaught | 25,000 |
| Royal Bounty | 13,200 | Duchess of Edinburgh | 6,000 |
| Unappropriated | 8,000 | Duchess of Albany | 6,000 |
| | £470,000 | Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg) | 6,000 |
| | | Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (*aunt*) | 3,000 |
| | | King Edward VII.'s Daughters | 15,000 |

## 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 £80,000, and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended 31 March, 1918, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £681,544, of which amount £441,030 was derived from Crown Rents, and £83,696 from the Mines. The Expenditure was £107,544, of which £21,489 represented the expenses of the Woods, Forests and Land Revenue, and £18,096 the Mines. The sum of £450,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1917–1918, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

## THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Lancaster was erected into a Palatine Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1360, 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 £56,000 in 1837, and amounted to £126,268 in the year ended 31 December, 1918. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts, £62,403; Royalties and Dues, £32,790. Expenditure £9,704 Outlay for the benefit of the Estate, £26,453, deducted under various Acts of Parliament, £4,900, Allowances, Donations, and Charities, £2,000, Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy and £7,1,624 Expenses of Management. The sum of £60,000 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, 1918, was £208,493 and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £119,338, Annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £23,227, and Dividends on Stock, £20,221. The Payments include £22,262, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate, £34,841, Deductions under various Acts, £26,515, Allowances, Donations, and Charities, and £12,692, Expenses of Management. The sum of £80,500 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

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, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland), K.G., K.C., a Lieutenant, R.N., and Captain, Grenadier Guards, *born* June 23, 1894.
2. H.R.H. ALBERT Frederick Arthur George, an Acting Lieutenant, R.N., *born* Dec. 14, 1895.
3. H.R.H. Victoria Alexandra Alice MARY, *born* April 25, 1897.
4. H.R.H. HENRY William Frederick Albert, *born* March 31, 1900.
5. H.R.H. GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund, a Naval Cadet, *born* Dec. 20, 1902.
6. H.R.H. JOHN Charles Francis, *born* July 12, 1905.

## His Majesty's Household

PERSONAL.

*Privy Purse Office.*

*Keeper of the Privy Purse*, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.
*Secretary of the Privy Purse*, Walter Matthew Gibson, M.V.O., I.S.O.
*Assistant Secretary*, Clifford Longdon, M.V.O.
*Clerks*, Hugh K. Paterson, M.V.O., Alfred V. Marten.
*Land Steward, Windsor*, W. S. MacWilliam.
*Agent, Sandringham*, Arthur C. Beck.
*Factor, Balmoral*, John Michie, M.V.O.

*Private Secretary's Office.*

*Private Secretary to the King*, The Lord Stamfordham, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
*Assistant Private Secretaries to the King*, Lieut.-Col. Clive Wigram, C.S.I., C.V.O., Earl of Cromer, M.V.O.
*Secretary to the Private Secretary's Office and Registrar of the Royal Victorian Order*, Francis Morgan Bryant, M.V.O., I.S.O.
*Clerks*, Lt.-Col. H. G. Sotheby, M.V.O., Herbert F. Montgomery, H. H. Julland, Henry C. S. Maine, E. J. Glynne Evans.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.

*Lord Steward*, The Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O.
*Treasurer*, Lt.-Col. James Craig, M.P.
*Comptroller*, Sir Edwin Cornwall, M.P.
*Master of the Household*, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.
*Deputy Master* (vacant).
*Secretary* (vacant).
*Clerk Comptroller*, Capt. G. Gooding.
*Accountant*, Benjamin Croft.
*Asst. Sec. to Board*, C. Gerald H. MacGill, M.V.O.
*Assistant Accountant*, F. J. Woriedge.
*Clerk to the Master of the Household*, F. J. Bailey.
*Asst. Clerk Comptroller*, J. M. C. Barterin.
*Store Clerk*, H. Mercer.
*Paymaster of the Household*, Col. Hon. Sir Harry Legge, K.C.V.O.
*Gentleman of the Cellars*, T. Kingscote, M.V.O.
*Consulting Engineer*, W. H. Massey, M.I.C.E.
*Coroner of the Verge*, Arthur Walter Mills.
*Palace Steward*, J. T. Warren.
*Chief Cook*, H. Ockard, *and do.*, Oscar Ferry.
*First Gentleman Porter*, Frederick Lowes.
*Sergeant State Porter*, Richard Hyam.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT

Office, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

*Lord Chamberlain*, The Viscount Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
*Vice-Chamberlain*, Cecil Beck, M.P.
*Comptroller*, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
*Assistant Comptroller*, Col. Hon. George Crichton, M.V.O.
*Chief Clerk*, Herbert A. P. Trendell, M.V.O.
*Clerks*, Frederic S. Osgood, M.V.O., Henry J. T. Jolas, *Accountant*, Jocelyn Godefrol Austin Hertslet, Maj. H. H. E. Stockley, G. Montague Critchett, A. S. Buchanan, V. Peel (Resident).
*Typist and Shorthand Writer*, Miss J. Webster.
*Examiners of Plays*, E. A. Bendall, M.V.O., G. S. Street.
*Masters of the Ceremonies*, Hon. Sir A. Walsh, K.C.V.O.
*Marsh. of the Ceremonies*, C. H. Montgomery, C.V.O.
*Lords in Waiting*, The Lord Annaly, G.C.V.O. (*Permanent*), The Lord Herschell, M.V.O., The Lord Stanmore, Maj.-Gen. The Lord Rankeborough, C.B., C.V.O., The Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O., M.P., The Lord Hylton, The Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
*Extra Lord in Waiting*, The Viscount Farquhar, G.C.V.O.
*Grooms in Waiting*, Hon. H. J. Stonor, C.V.O., Sir E. W. Waltington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., H. Li Verney, C.V.O., Maj. P. Huntoke, M.V.O., Col. Hon. C. Willoughby, Rear-Admiral H. E. Campbell, C.B., C.V.O.
*Extra Grooms in Waiting*, Admiral Sir J. E. T. Fullerton, C.B., C.V.O., Sir D. M. Wallace, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Sir N. D. A. Campbell, K.C.V.O.
*Gentlemen Ushers*, Sir H. D. Erskine, K.C.V.O. (*in Waiting*), *Hon. H. J. Stonor*, C.V.O., Arnold Royle, C.B., Horace West, Brook Taylor; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay, Lionel H. Cust, C.V.O., Percy Armytage, M.V.O., T. Kingscote, M.V.O., Capt. Gerald A. M. Mills, *Col. Henry Pudsey*, C.V.O., Col. Lord William Cecil, C.V.O., M.C. Eliot, Maj. John C. Brinton, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. C. A. L. Irvine, M.V.O.
*Gentlemen at Arms Captain*, Lord Colebrooke, P.C., C.V.O. *Lieut.*, Col. Sir Henry H. Clifford, K.C.V.O. *Standard Bearer*, Col. Sir Archibald Fife, C.V.O. *Brig.-Gen.*, R. E. Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Colonels*, C. C. Gore, M.V.O., Hume, Kelsey, Keppel, Lloyd, M.V.O., McBean, C.M.G., A.D.C., Bern, A.D.C., Durand, C.B., C.I.E., Howard, C.B., Paget, Viscount Maitland; Gore-Brown, Bt., J. Gore, C.B. *Lieut.-Colonels*, St. John-Mildmay, M.V.O., Dawkins,

...equity-Drake; Buckingham-Kennedy; Brocke...
...ghast; Sprague, M.V.O.; Fewston; Agnew, ...V.O., D.S.O.; Williams; G. W. Campbell, C.I.E. ...ghes, Hon. W. C. Bewley, Mac Rae-Gilstrap, ...dwards; Milner, Satchell, W.C., E. F. D. ...merrigan, D.S.O.; Webber Carpenter, Waller, ...V.O.; Liddell; Towse, Clerk of Cheques ...Alde., I.A.-Col. H. A. Fleschner, C.V.O. Sub. ...ller, I.A.-Col. William Angel Scott.
...ds, Yeomen of the Guard, Col. Lord Suffield, ...., M.V.O.
...emen Ushers of Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry ...Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
...Gentleman Usher to the Robes, Sir H. D. Erskine, ...C.V.O. (of Cardross).
...ral Lawrence, Robert Bridges, D.Litt.
...Keeper of the King's Pictures and Works of Art, ...Admiral Henry Curzi, C.V.O.
...Keeper of the King's Archives, Viscount Esher, ...C.B., G.C.V.O.
...Purse Keeper, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.
...Master of the King's Armoury, Sir Guy Francis ...Laking, Bt., C.B., M.V.O.
...Warrener at Windsor Castle, Hon. John ...Fortescue, C.V.O.
...Sergeant of the Great Chamber, James Campbell, ...K. Ash.
...Bailiff, Sandringham, Arthur Beck.
...Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col. ...The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., ...K.C.B.
...Deputy Constable and Lieut.-Governor of Windsor ...Castle, The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
...Keeper of the Jewel House Tower, Major-Gen. ...Sir G. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
...Paymaster, W. G. Bart.
...Keeper of the Swans, T. E. Abbott.
...Table Pages, W. Thomson, G. Meredith.
...Keeper of the Back Stairs, E. A. Wakeford, J. ...A. Watson, E.G. Snelson, G. Gear, T. Reynolds.
...Keepers of the Chambers, E. H. Hammets.
...Sergeant of the Pressuse, J. Gower, C. Hutchings, F. ...Popley, J. Cripple, A. Twyman, J. Pottinger.
...Keeper's Mess, F. C. Walker, A. C. Yardley.
...Gentlemen of Palaces, G. E. Miles, M.V.O. Windsor ...Castle, W. S. Sands, M.V.O., Buckingham ...Palace, F. Parsons, Hampton Court.
...Gentleman, Buckingham Palace, W. Hunt.
...Gentlemen, L. W. Cleave, Windsor, D. Allen ...(Travelling), J. Mermuy (Assistant), T. ...Richardson (York Cottage).
...Keeper's Messengers, H. Bailey, D. W. Bruce, J. ...Buckmaster, W. Tubbs.
...Page of the Presence, Sir Arthur Bigge, K.C.B.
...Assistant State Apartments, Windsor Castle, ...H.J. Seymour.
...Serjeants-at-Arms, Richd. Edgcumbe, Maj. Evan ...Martin, C.V.O., Capt. Ernest B. Towse, D.C., ...Walter Mathew Gibson, M.V.O., I.S.O.
...Attending the Lord Chancellor, Capt. Hon. ...Sir Seymour J. Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
...Attending the Speaker, Rear-Admiral Sir ...Philip Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.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 ...Stephenson, Leader of the Music, Alfred Gibson.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

...Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., ...M.D., LL.D., Sir R. D. Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., ...M.D.; Sir B. Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.D.
...Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., ...K.C.V.O., M.D., Sir A. H. Meadby, M.V.O., M.D.
...Physician to Household, Sir F. W. Bunter, ...M.V.O., M.D.

*Surgeons Surgeons*, Sir T. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.; Sir R. H. Charles, K.C.V.O.
*Honorary Surgeons to Ordinary*, Sir E. J. Godlee, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.S., Sir A. A. Bowlby, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S.
*Surgeon to Household*, H. M. Rigby, F.R.C.S.
*Surgeon Apoth. to H.M.* and *to the Household*, F. S. Hewett, M.V.O., M.D.
*Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor*, W. Fairbank, M.V.O., M.R.C.S., (a vacancy).
*Do. at Sandringham*, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.B.
*Surgeon Oculist*, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bart., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
*Laryngologist to their Majesties*, Sir Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
*Dental Surgeon to the Household*, Charles Truman, M.R.C.S.
*Anæsthetist to the Household*, Harold Low, M.A., M.B.
*Chemist and Druggist*, Peter Wyatt Squire.

## COLLEGE OF CHAPLAINS.

*Clerk of the Closet*, Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, K.C.V.O., D.D., D.C.L., D.Litt.
*Deputy Clerks of the Closet*, Rev Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A., Rev Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.
*Chaplains in Ordinary* (12), 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. Hollins, M.V.O., M.A., Rev Canon W. Sanday, D.D., Rev M. R. Kennedy, M.V.O., M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Westcott, D.D., Ven. Archdeacon H. S. Wood, D.D., Rev H. Gee, D.D., Rev Canon E. R. Bernard, M.A., Rev H. M. Butler, D.D. Rev Canon A. V. Ballin, M.A.
*Honorary Chaplains* (24), Rev Hon J. Stafford Northcote, K.C.C., Rev J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A., Rev J. H. Barry, M.A., Rev R. H. Goodwin, B.A., Rev W. H. Biles, M.A., Rev Canon E. Clarke, M.A., Rev W. Sinclair, D.D., Rev R. Warre, C.V.O., D.D., Rev W. S. Harris, M.A., 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. Wilkins, M.A., Rev Preb Hon. A. G. Lawley, M.A., Rev E. M. Hinckle, D.A., Rev Peter Green, M.A., Rev W. Temple, M.A., Rev J. G. MacCormick, M.A., Rev H. E. L. Sheppard, M.A.; Rev S. Bickersteth, D.D.; Rev E. N. Lovett, M.A., Rev R. A. Burroughs, M.A.

## CHAPELS ROYAL.

St. James's Palace, S.W.

*Dean of the Chapels Royal*, The Bishop of London.
*Sub-Dean & Chaplain*, Rev Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.
*Priests in Ordinary*, Rev L. J. Percival, M.A., Rev T. E. Hine-Haycock, M.A., Rev D. Atkinson-Sneath, M.A., Rev G. V. Smith, M.A.
*Deputy Priest*, Rev F. N. M. Morgan-Brown, M.A.
*Honorary Priests*, Rev H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A., Rev K. W. Kempe, M.A., Rev Canon H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.
*Organist and Composer*, Charles H. Lloyd, Mus. D.
*Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain*, Rev Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.
*Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains*, Very Rev. A. V. Ballin, M.A., *Dean of Windsor*; Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.
*Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain*, Rev. A. Brownlow Spicer, M.A.

*Hampton 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, S.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.M.G

ROYAL ALMONRY,
7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.:
*Hereditary Grand Almoner*, The Marquess of Exeter
*Lord High Almoner*, Very Rev the Dean of Wells, D.D
*Sub-Almoner*, Rev Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D. (Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal).
*Secretary*, Rev T. T. Norgate, F.R.G.S.
*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 and Sec. to the Master of the Horse*, Capt. Hon. Sir William Charles Wentworth 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., Capt. Bryan G. Godfrey Faussett, C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N., Lt.-Col Otho Wigram, C.V.O., C.S.I., Maj Reginald H. Seymour, M.V.O., The Earl of Cromer, M.V.O.
*Hon. Equerry* Gen the Duke of Grafton K.G., G.B.
*Extra Equerries*, Lord M. T de la P. Beresford, C.V.O., Lt.-Col. C. B Campbell, C.I.E., Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Lt.-Col. F Dugdale, C.V.O., Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P Ewart, Bart., C.C.V.O., K.C.B., Capt. Hon. Sir W. C. W Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O. Capt. Hon. Sir S. J Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N., Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Lt.-Col Hon. A. H. F Greville, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.V.O., C.M.G Sir M. R. Henry C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I., Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Vice-Adm. Sir C. B. Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Lt.-Col Hon. Sir Derek G. Keppel, C.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E. Col. Hon. Sir Henry C. Legge, K.C.V.O., Adm. of the Fleet Hon. Sir H. Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.P Adm Sir A Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Lt.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir F. E. G Ponsonby, K.C.V.O. C.B., Gen. Right Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B. G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., L.S.O., Lt.-Col. the Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., L.S.O., Adm. Sir H. F Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. Col. Sir H Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., Capt. Hon. Sir J. H. Ward, K.C.V.O., Col H. D. Watson, C.M.G., C.I.E. M.V.O., Rear-Adm. Sir R. E. Wemyss, K.C.B., C.M.G M.V.O.
*Pages of Honour* E. G Ponsonby, R. Dawnay, I. A. Murray G. C. Dugdale.
*Supt. Royal Mews, London* Capt. A Benbow
" *Windsor* Capt. D Hickey, M.V.O.
*Accountant*, William Cullen, M.V.O.
*Storekeeper*, William Shackleton.
*Clerk*, J H Ould
*Hon. Veterinary Surgeon*, Pampy Major F Hobday, F.R.C.V.S.

H.M. THE QUEEN
H.M. Queen Mary, only daughter of Her late Royal Highness Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck (daughter of H.R.H. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, seventh son of King George III.), born May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, 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. Sir Alex. Nelson Hood, Bt. C.V.O.
*Private Sec.*, Sir Edward W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
*Equerry*, Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.
*Mistress of the Robes*, The Duchess of Sutherland.
*Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Countess of Minto, C.I., The Lady Ampthill, C.I. The Countess Fortescue, The Countess of Airlie.
*Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Countess of Bradford, The Lady Lamington, The Countess of Shaftesbury, The Lady Desborough.
*Bedchamber Women*, The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis, The Lady Katharine Coke, The Lady Bertha Dawkins, The Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy
*Maids of Honour*, Hon. Venetia Baring; Hon. Katherine Villiers, Hon. Mabel Gye, Hon. Ursula Lawley
*Clerk*, George A. Titman.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
*Comptroller and Treasurer*, Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.
*Clerk to the Comptroller*, Thomas H. Carter

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 Vivian.
*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.M.G., G.C.V.O. K.C.M.G., L.S.O.
*Comptroller*, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., L.S.O.
*Private Sec.*, Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O. C.B.
*Equerries*, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B. K.C.V.O., Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Holford K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Capt. Hon. John Hubert Ward C.V.O Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B
*Extra Equerry*, Maj.-Gen. The Lord Ranksborough, C.V.O., C.B.
*Honorary Domestic Chaplains*, Rev Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D., Rev. M. H Kennedy C.V.O. Ven. Archdeacon R. E. Holmes; Rev A. R. H Grant, M.A
*Surgeon in Ordinary*, Sir Frederick Treves Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.
*Surgeon to the Household*, Hugh Mallinson Rigby F.R.C.S.
*Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham*, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, M.V.O
*Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothecary to the Household*, Frederick Stanley Hewett, M.V.O., M.D.
*Laryngologist*, Sir Milsom Rose, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
*Radiologist*, H. E. Spitta, M.V.O., M.D.
*Clerks*, T. G. Watson, R. H. Short.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY
(Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).
*Comptroller and Private Secretary*, Col. Sir Basil Knollys, K.C.V.O.

...Duke; Buckingham-Kenneth, Brooks-...; Spriggs, R.A.; Beattie, Agnew, ...V.O., D.S.O.; Villiers, C. F. Campbell, C.I.E., ...ford, Hon. W. C. Ryder; MacRae-Gilstrap, ...ilsworth; Milner; Schofield, V.C., R. F. O. ...ecological, D.S.O.; Webber, Captains, Waller, ...V.O., Mahold; Towse, V.C. Clerk of Chapel ...ll; Lt.-Col. H. A. Fletcher, C.V.O. Sub-...ner, Lt.-Col. William Angel Scott.

...Yeomen of the Guard, Col. Lord Suffield, ...K.C.V.O.

...Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry ...F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

...Gentleman Usher to the Robes, Sir H. D. Erskine, ...M.C.V.O. (of Cardross).

...Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, D.Litt.

...Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art, ...Colonel Henry Couk, C.V.O

...Master of the King's Archives, Viscount Esher, ...K.C.B., G.C.V.O.

...Privy Keeper, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.

...Master of the King's Armoury, Sir Guy Francis ...Laking, Bt., C.B., M.V.O.

...Steward at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.

...Treasurer of the Great Chamber, James Campbell, ...K. Ash.

...Steward, Sandringham, Arthur Beck.

...Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col ...the Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., ...K.C.M.G.

...Deputy Constable and Lieut.-Governor of Windsor ...Castle, The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O

...Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower, Major-Gen. ...Sir G. Youngusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.

...Paymaster, W. G. East.

...Secretary of the Signs, T. R. Abbott.

...Gentleman Pages, W. Thomson G. Meredith.

...Clerk of the Book Stores, R. A. Wakeford, J. ...Walters, E.G. Sansom, G. Gear, T. Reynolds.

...Yeomen of the Chambers, E. D. Hammett.

...Grooms of the Presence, J. Gower, C. Hutchings, F. ...Pooley, J. Copple, A. Twyman, J. Pottinger.

...Porter's Men, F. C. Walker, A. C. Yardley.

...Caretakers of Palaces, G. R. Miles, M.V.O. Windsor ...Castle, W. S. Sands, M.V.O., Buckingham ...Palace, J. Parsons, Hampton ...Court, Buckingham Palace, W. Hunt.

...Upholsterer, L. W. Cleave, Windsor. D. Allen (Travelling), J. Mermoy (Assistant). T. ...Waterbee (York Cottage).

...Page's Messengers, H. Bailey, D. W. Bruce, J. ...Richardson, W. Tubbs.

...Gentlemen State Apartments, Windsor Castle, ...J. Seymour.

...Grooms-in-Ayres, Richd. Edgcumbe, Maj. Evan ...Smith, C.V.O., (Capt. Ernest B. Towse, V.C., ...after Matthew Gibson, K.C.V.O., L.S.O.

...Attending the Lord Chancellor, Capt. Hon. ...Sir Seymour J. Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.

...Attending the Speaker, Rear Admiral Sir ...Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

...Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt, ...M.V.O., M.A., Mus.Doc.

...Secretary, the King's Band, and Librarian, Alfred ...Hughes, Leader of the Music, Alfred G. Rose.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

...Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., ...M.D., Sir R. D. Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., ..., Sir R. Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.D

...Physician Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., ...K.C.B., M.D., Sir A. R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

...Surgeon to Household, Sir R. W. Burnett, ...Surgeon Sculptor, Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., M.D.; Sir W. H. Charles, K.C.V.O.

*Honorary Surgeons to Ordinary*, Sir H. J. Gaffin, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.B., Sir A. A. Bowlby, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.I. Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S.

*Surgeon to Household*, H. M. Rigby, F.R.C.S.

*Surgeon Apoth. to H.M. and to the Household*, F. S. Hewett, M.V.O., M.D

*Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor*, W. Fairbank, M.V.O., M.R.C.S. (a vacancy).

*Do. at Sandringham*, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.B.

*Surgeon Oculist*, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bart., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.

*Laryngologist to their Majesties*, Sir Milsom Rose, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.

*Dental Surgeon to the Household*, Charles Tomes, M.R.C.S.

*Anæsthetist to the Household*, Harold Low, M.A., M.B.

*Chemist and Druggist*, Peter Wyatt Squire.

## COLLEGE OF CHAPLAINS.

*Clerk of the Closet*, Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, K.C.V.O., D.D., D.C.L., D.Litt.

*Deputy Clerks of the Closet*, Rev. Canon J. E. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A., Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

*Chaplains in Ordinary* (12), Rev. J. H. J. Wilson, M.V.O., M.A., Rev. Canon G. Prothi, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon Hon. L. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O., M.A., Rev. F. A. S. Watkins, M.V.O., M.A., Rev. Canon W. Sanday, D.D., Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O., M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Westcott, D.D., Ven. Archdeacon H. E. Wood, D.D. Rev. H. Gee, D.D. Rev. Canon E. E. Bernard, M.A., Rev. H. M. Butler, D.D., Rev. Canon A. V. Baillie, M.A.

*Honorary Chaplains* (24), Rev. Hon. J. Stafford Northcote, A.K.C., Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Berry, M.A., Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A., Rev. W. H. Bliss, M.A., Rev. Canon E. Clarke, M.A., Rev. W. Sinclair, D.D., Rev. E. Warre, C.V.O., D.D., Rev. W. S. Harris, M.A.; 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. Wiskins, M.A., Rev. Prob. Hon. A. G. Lawley, M.A., Rev. R. M. Blackie, B.A., Rev. Peter Green, M.A., Rev. W. Temple, M.A., Rev. J. G. MacCormick, M.A., Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, M.A., Rev. S. Beckersleth, D.D. Rev. E. H. Lovett, M.A., Rev. E.A. Burroughs, M.A.

## CHAPELS ROYAL.

St. James's Palace, S.W.

*Dean of the Chapels Royal*, The Bishop of London.

*Sub-Dean & Chaplain*, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

*Priests in Ordinary*, Rev. L. J. Percival, M.A., Rev. F. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A. Rev. D. Aitken-Rossie, M.A., Rev. G. V. Smith, M.A.

*Deputy Priest*, Rev. N. M. Morgan-Brown, M.A.

*Honorary Priests*, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A., Rev. E. W. Kempe, M.A., Rev. Canon H. G. Bartell-Bainbridge, M.A.

*Organist and Composer*, Charles H. Lloyd, Mus.D.

*Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain*, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

*Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains*, Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, M.A., Dean of Windsor; Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

*Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain*, Rev. J. Hunt.

*Hampton Court*—*Chaplain*, Rev A.C 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, S.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.G

ROYAL ALMONRY,
y Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W 1.
*Hered Grand Almoner*, The Marquess of Exeter
*Lord High Almoner*, Very Rev the Dean of Wells, D.D
*Sub-Almoner*, Rev Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D (Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal).
*Secretary*, Rev T. T. Norgate, F.R.G.S.
*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 and Sec. to the Master of the Horse*, Capt. Hon. Sir William Charles Wentworth 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., Capt. Bryan G Godfrey Faussett, C.V.O. C.M.G, R.N, Lt.-Col Clive Wigram, C.V.O, C.S.I. Maj Reginald H. Seymour, M.V.O., The Earl of Cromer, M.V.O
*Hon. Equerry*, Gen. the Duke of Grafton, K.G, C.B.
*Extra Equerries*, Lord M T de la P Beresford, C.V.O., Lt.-Col C F Campbell, C.I.E., Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O, Lt.-Col. F Dugdale, C.V.O., Maj.-Gen Sir H. F Ewart, Bart., G.C.V.O, K.C.B., Capt. Hon. Sir W C. W Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., Capt. Hon. Sir S. J Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N., Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Lt.-Col Hon. A. H. F Greville, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.V.O., C.M.G. Sir R. E. Henry G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I., Lt.-Col. Sir G L. Holford, K.C.V.O, C.I.E., Vice-Adm. Sir C. F. Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Derek G Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., Col. Hon. Sir Henry C. Legge, K.C.V.O, Adm. of the Fleet Hon. Sir H. Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.P, Adm Sir A. Berkeley Milne, Bt. G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Lt.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir F E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B., Gen Right Hon. Sir D M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.I., G.C.V.O, I.S.O. Lt.-Col. the Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G, I.S.O., Adm. Sir H. F Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Col Sir H Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., Capt. Hon. Sir J H. Ward, K.C.V.O Col. H D Watson, C.M.G., C.I.E. M.V.O., Rear-Adm. Sir R. R. Wemyss, K.C.B. C.M.G., M.V.O.
*Pages of Honour*, F. G Ponsonby, B. Dawnay, I. A. Murray, G C. Dugdale.
*Supt. Royal Mews, London* Capt *A. Benbow*
*Windsor*, Capt. D Hickey, M.V.O
*Accountant*, William Cullen, M.V.O.
*Storekeeper*, William Shackleton.
*Clerk*, J H. Quid.
*Hon. Veterinary Surgeon*, Pempy Major F Hobday, F.R.C.V.S.

H.R.H. THE QUEEN.
H.M. Queen Mary, only daughter of Her late Royal Highness Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck (daughter of H R.H. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, seventh son of King George III), born May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, 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. Sir Alex. Nelson Hood, K.C.V.O, C.M.G.
*Private Sec.*, Sir Edward W Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
*Equerry*, Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.
*Mistress of the Robes*, The Duchess of Sutherland.
*Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Countess of Minto, C.I., The Lady Ampthill, C.I., The Countess Fortescue, The Countess of Airlie.
*Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Countess of Bradford, The Lady Lamington, The Countess of Shaftesbury, The Lady Desborough.
*Bedchamber Women*, The Lady Eva Dugdale, The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis, The Lady Katharine Coke, The Lady Bertha Dawkins, The Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy
*Maids of Honour*, Hon. Venetia Baring, Hon. Kathleen Williers, Hon. Mabel Gye, Hon. Ursula Lawley
*Clerk*, George A. Titmus

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
*Comptroller and Treasurer*, Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.V.O, C.B.
*Clerk to the Comptroller*, Thomas H Carter

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD.
*Mistress of the Robes*, The Duchess of Portland.
*Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Countess of Antrim, The Countess of Gosford; The Marchioness of Lincolnshire.
*Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber* The Marchioness of Lansdowne, The Marchioness of Salisbury; The Countess of Derby
*Woman of the Bedchamber*, The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.
*Maid of Honour*, The Hon. Violet Vivian
*Lord Chamberlain*, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
*Vice-Chamberlain*, The Earl of Gosford, K.P
*Treasurer*, The Marquess of Ripon, G.C.V.O.
*Lord in Waiting*, The Viscount Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G, L.S.O
*Comptroller*, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, V.C., G.C.B. G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
*Private Sec.*, Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B.
*Equerries*, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Capt. Hon. John Hubert Ward, C.V.O., Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B.
*Extra Equerry*, Maj.-Gen. The Lord Rapkin-borough, C.V.O., C.B.
*Honorary Domestic Chaplains*, Rev Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D. Rev M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O., Ven. Archdeacon R. R. Holmes, Rev. A. R. H. Grant, M.A.
*Surgeon in Ordinary*, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.
*Surgeon to the Household*, Hugh Mallinson Rigby, F.R.C.S.
*Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham*, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, M.V.O.
*Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothecary to the Household*, Frederick Stanley Hewett, M.V.O., M.D.
*Laryngologist*, Sir Milson Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.I.
*Bacteriologist*, H. R. Spitta, M.V.O., M.D.
*Clerks*, T. G. Watson, R. H. Short.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY.
(Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).
*Comptroller and Private Secretary*, Col. Sir Henry Knollys, K.C.V.O.

...of highest value this heading is constantly taken emblematical with the [illegible] ; but there are those upon [illegible] holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Higher ...ouse of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But, as further explained below, there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed - a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Magnum Concilium of the early chroniclers, consists of the Spiritual Lords of England (the 2 Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops), the Temporal Peers of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, and of Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, together with such Scottish and Irish Peers as have also Imperial titles. No Peer can take his seat if he be under age, of unsound mind, or bankrupt. The *full* Assembly would consist of 2 Princes of the Blood Royal, 2 Archbishops, 20 Dukes, 29 Marquesses, 125 Earls, 28 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 380 Barons, and 28 Scottish and 19 Irish Representative Peers total 680. (Earl Carson of Kedleston, one of the Irish Representative Peers, is included among the Earls.) See WHITAKER'S PEERAGE for complete table, showing numbers of Life Peers, Minors, &c. There are also 24 Ladies who are Peeresses in their own right, whose titles and names, along with those of Scotland, are given below at page 134. Female succession may occur in the Imperial Peerage in any Barony of England which was originally by writ of summons, but it is subject to the rule of *abeyance* whenever there are more than one daughter, sister, &c., eligible to succeed. There are also a few cases in which "special remainders" have been granted to female relatives in the absence of males. We use the term "Imperial" as including the three series of Peers of "England" (up to June 30, 1707), "Great Britain" (thence till close of 1800), and "United Kingdom" (1801 onward).

## SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS.

There are in all 86 Scottish Peers and 167 Irish, but of the total 253 there are 133 possessing Imperial titles and 120 without them. Of the 86 Scottish, 31 have Imperial titles and 26 are elected or re-elected every Parliament to sit in the Lords, and similarly of the 167 Irish 83 hold Imperial titles, and 28 are elected for life. Of the Imperial titles of the two kingdoms there are 19 which are inferior to the native ones, 29 are superior, 14 are identical in rank but differing in designation, and 13 are absolutely the same. Of the 5 Scottish Peeresses cited on page 136, that of Sutherland is subject to a degree of doubt, so that the lady does not assume it. There are other lines in the Scottish Peerage which are open to female succession, and this is not subject to abeyance as in England. In the Irish Peerage, on the other hand, the only titles open to female succession are the Mountcashel Viscounty and the La Poer Barony, the latter now held by the Marquess of Waterford. It will be observed that Ireland possesses a great advantage over Scotland in the *right as it does in the Commons, the native Peers who hold Imperial titles numbering, as just stated, 83 as against 31 of Scotland, and its elected Representative Peers 28 as against 16.* An Irish Peer who holds no Imperial title has also the special privilege of being able to seek election to the Commons for any constituency not in Ireland itself.

*Explanations.*—*S.* or *I* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title, the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it also denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to *S.* or *I.* implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ° see heading to Baronesses. b. signifies born, s., succeeded, m., married, w., widower or widow, dis., divorced, s.p., sine prole.

## COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL (2).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, *Eldest Son or Heir Duke of Cornwall (1901) (Scot. Peer, Rothesay); K.G., d. 1894; c. 1901. (Home)*

Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, &c., b. 1850, m. ...*Prince Arthur*, b. 1883



ARCHBISHOPS (2).—*Style*, The Most Rev His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop, or, Your Grace.

Canterbury, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chanl), D.D., b. 1848. *Cons. Bishop of Rochester 1891, transl. to Winchester 1895.*

York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., D.D., b. 1864. *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney 1901.*

DUKES 20 Imperial; 2 Scottish; 2 Irish.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke, or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.



| Title, Name, &c. | Eldest Son or Heir. |
|---|---|
| Abercorn, James Albert Edward Hamilton (*Scot. Marq. and Baron. Earl, both Abercorn*), b. 1869, s. 1913, m. | Marq. of Hamilton, b. 1903. |
| Argyll, (Ilah Dicarnaig) Campbell (*U.K. Duke, Argyll*), b. 1872, | Douglas Walter C., b. 1903. |
| s. 1914; | |

| Created. | Title, Name, &c. | Eldest Son or Heir. |
|---|---|---|
| 1703 E.* | *Atholl*, John George Stewart-Murray, G.S., K.T.C., D.S.O. (*Brit. Earl, Strange*), b. 1871, s. 1917, M. | Lord James A.-M., b. 1912 |
| 1833 | *Bradford*, Henry Adalbert Wellington Pitzroy Bridgeman, T.D., b. 1864, s. 1915, M. | Marq. of Worcester, b. 1901 |
| 1694 | *Bedford*, Hastings Arthur Russell, K.G., b. 1858, s. 1893, M. | Marq. of Tavistock, b. 1888 |
| 1702 | *Brandon*. See "Hamilton," *Scott. Duke*, below | (As Scottish) |
| 1719 G.* | *Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1663), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (*Engl. Earl, Doncaster*), b. 1864, s. 1914, M. | Earl of Dalkeith, b. 1894 |
| 1694 | *Devonshire*, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Gen.-Gen. of Canada*), b. 1868, s. 1908, M. | Marquess of Hartington, b. 1895 |
| 1675 | *Grafton*, Augustus Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, K.G., C.B., b. '51, s. '90, M. | Earl of Euston, b. 1belg |
| 1643 E.* | *Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Brit. Duke, Brandon*), b. 1862, s. 1895, M. | Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, b. 1903 |
| 1694 | *Leeds*, Geo. Godolphin Osborne (*Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), b. '59, s. '95, M. | Marq. of Carmarthen, b. '91 |
| 1746 I.* | *Leinster*, Maurice FitzGerald (*Brit. Visct. Leinster*), b. 1887, s. 1893 | Lord Edward FitzG., b. '90 |
| 1675 E.* | *Lennox*. See "Richmond and Gordon," *Engl. Duke*, below | (As English) |
| 1719 | *Manchester*, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., b. 1877, s. 1892, M. | Visct. Mandeville, b. 1902 |
| 1702 | *Marlborough*, Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., b. '72, s. '92, M. | Marq. of Blandford, b. 1897 |
| 1707 S.* | *Montrose*, Douglas Beresford Maillae Ronald Graham, K.T. (*Brit. Earl, Graham*), b. 1852, s. 1874, M. | Marq. of Graham, C.V.O., C.B., b. 1878 |
| 1756 | *Newcastle* (*v. Lyne*), Henry P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, b. 1864, s. '79, M. | Lord Francis Hope, b. 1866 |
| 1483 | *Norfolk*, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1908, s. 1917, M. | Ld. Edmund Talbot, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P. (*Dep. Earl Marshal*), b. 1855 |
| 1766 | *Northumberland*, Henry Geo. Percy, K.G., P.C., V.D., b. 1846, s. 1899, M. | Earl Percy, b. 1880 |
| 1720 | *Portland*, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1857, s. 1879, M. | Marq. of Titchfield b. 1893 |
| 1675 | *Richmond & Gordon* (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon Lennox, K.C., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*Scott. Duke, Lennox*), b. 1845, s. 1903, M. | Earl of March, M.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1870 |
| 1398 E.* | *Rothesay*, H.R.H. Edward (*Prince of Wales*), K.G., b. 1894, s. 1910, M | |
| 1707 S.* | *Roxburghe*, Henry Jno. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Innes*), b. 1876, s. 1892, M. | Marq. of Bowmont, b. 1912 |
| 1703 | *Rutland*, Henry John Brinsley Manners, b. 1852, s. 1906, M. | Marq. of Granby, b. 1886 |
| 1884 | *St. Albans*, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, b. 1870, s. '98 | Ld. Osborne B., b. 1874 |
| 1547 | *Somerset*, Algernon St. Maur, b. 1846, s. 1894, M. | Lord Ernest St. M., b. 1824 |
| 1833 | *Sutherland*, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland Leveson-Gower, (*Scott. Earl, Sutherland*), b. 1888, s. 1913, M. | Ld. Alistair S.-L.-G., b. 1890 |
| 1814 | *Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), b. 1849, s. 1900, M. | Marquess Douro, b. 1878 |
| 1874 | *Westminster*, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1879, s. 1899, M. | Lord Arthur G., b. 1880 |



MARQUESSES 29 Imperial, 4 Scottish, 9 Irish.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked * the "of" is not used.



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1790 | *Abercorn*. See "Abercorn," *Irish Duke* | (As Irish) |
| 1916 | *Aberdeen and Temair*, John Campbell Gordon, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Scott. Earl, Aberdeen*), b. 1847, 1st Marquess, M. | Earl of Haddo, b. 1879 |
| 1876 | *Abergavenny*, Reginald William Brassey Nevill, b. 1853, s. 1915 | Lord Henry G. R. F., b. 1854 |
| 1821 | *Ailesbury*, George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., b. 1872, s. 1911, M. | Earl of Cardigan, b. 1900 |
| 1831 | *Ailsa*, Arch. Kennedy (*Scott Earl, Cassillis*), b. 1849, s. 1870, M. | Earl of Cassillis, b. 1872 |
| 1815 | *Anglesey*, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, b. 1885, s. 1905, M. | Capt. Ld. Victor P., b. 1887 |
| 1789 | *Bath*, Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., b. 1862, s. 1896, M. | Visct. Weymouth, b. 1905 |
| 1885 | *Breadalbane*, Gavin Campbell, K.G., P.C., V.D. (*Scott. Earl, Breadalbane*), b. 1851, 1st Marquess, M. | (None to U.K. peerage) |
| 1826 | *Bristol*, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., b. 1863, s. 1907, M. | Lord Walter H., b. 1863 |
| 1756 | *Bute*, John Crichton-Stuart (*Scott. Earl, Dumfries*), b. '58, s. '00, M. | Earl of Dumfries, b. 1907 |
| 1917 | *Cambridge*, Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.M.S., b. 1868, 1st Marquess, M. | Earl of Eltham, b. 1905 |
| 1812 | *Camden*, John Charles Pratt, b. & s. 1872, M. | Earl of Brecknock, b. 1899 |
| 1917 | *Carisbrooke*, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., b. 1886, 1st Marquess, M. | (None) |
| 1815 | *Cholmondeley*, George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, P.C., M.C. (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), b. 1858, s. 1884, M. | Earl of Rocksavage, b. 1883 |
| 1801 I.* | *Conyngham*, Victor Geo. Henry Fras. Conyngham (*U.K. Baron, Minster*), b. 1882, s. 1897 | Lord Frederick C., b. 1857 |
| 1911 | *Crewe*, Robt. Offley A. Crewe-Milnes, P.C., K.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1858, 1st Marquess, M. | Earl of Madeley, b. 1901 |
| 1795 I.* | *Donegall*, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit. Baron, Fisherwick*), b. 1903, s. 1904, M. | Lord Henry FitzWarrine C., b. 1894 |
| 1789 E.* | *Downshire*, Arthur Wills John Wellington Hamilton Trumbull Hill (*Brit. Earl, Hillsborough*), b. 1871, s. 1874, M. | Earl of Hillsborough, b. 'gg |

| Created. | Title, Names, &c. | Eldest Son or Heir |
|---|---|---|
| 1888 | *Dufferin & Ava*, Terence John Temple Hamilton Temple-Blackwood (*Irish Baron, Dufferin & Clandeboye*), b. 1826, s. 1902, m. | (Capt. Lord Frederick R., R.N.C., b. 1875 |
| 1816 I.* | *Ely*, John Henry Loftus (*U.K. Baron, Loftus*), b. 1840, s. 1889, m. | Lord George L., b. 1854 |
| 1800 | *Exeter*, William Thos. Brownlow Cecil, b. 1876, s. 1898, m. | Lord Burghley, b. 1905 |
| 1801 I.* | *Headfort*, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (*U.K. Baron, Kenlis*), b. '58, s. 1894, m. | Earl of Bective, b. 1900 |
| 1793 | *Hertford*, George Francis Alexander Seymour (*Irish Baron, Conway*), b. 1871, s. 1912 | Lt.-Col. Lord Henry S., D.S.O., b. 1870 |
| 1876 I.* | *Huntly*, Charles Gordon, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Meldrum*), b. 1847, s. 1863, m. | Granville G., b. 1880 |
| 1784 | *Lansdowne*, Henry Chas. Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. (*Chancellor*), G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (*Irish Earl, Kerry, Scott. Baron, Nairne*), b. 1845, s. 1866, m. | Earl of Kerry K.V.O., D.S.O., M.P., b. 1870 |
| 1822 | *Lincolnshire*, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Carrington*), b. 1843, s. 1868, m. | Lt.-Col Hon. Rupert C., C.V.O., b. 1873 (to Duty only) |
| 1900 | *Linlithgow*, Victor Alexander John Hope (*Scott. Earl, Hopetoun*), b. 1887, s. 1908, m. | Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1906 |
| 1816 I.* | *Londonderry* Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Vane*), b. 1878, s. 1915, m. | Visct. Castlereagh, b. 1902 |
| 1701 S.* | *Lothian*, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (*U.K. Baron, Kerr*), b. '74, s. 00 | Philip Henry K., b. 1882 |
| 1917 | *Milford Haven*, Louis Alexander Mountbatten, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., b. 1854, 1st Marquess, m. | Lieut. Earl of Medina, K.C.V.O., R.N., b. 1892. |
| 1800 | *Normanby*, Rev Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), b. 1846, s. 1890, m. | Earl of Mulgrave, b. 1912 |
| 1812 | *Northampton*, *William Bingham* (*Douglas-Maclean*) (*Compton*), b. 1885, s. 1913 | Edward Robt. *Compton*, b. 1892 |
| 1789 I.* | *Ormonde*, James Edward William Theobald Butler, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Ormonde*), b. 1844, s. 1854, m. | Lord Arthur *B.*, b. 1849 |
| 1800 S. | *Queensberry*, Percy Sholto Douglas, b. 1868, s. 1900, m. | Visct. Drumlanrig, b. 1896 (None) |
| 1871 | *Ripon*, Frederick Oliver Robinson, G.C.V.O., b. 1852, s. 1909, m. | Viscount Goulburn, b. '93 |
| 1789 | *Salisbury*, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., b. 1861, s. 1903, m. | Earl of Altamont, b. 1898 |
| 1800 I.* | *Sligo*, George Ulick Browne (*U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle, and Irish Earl, Clanricarde*), b. 1898, s. 1913, m. | Visct. Bayham, b. 1916 |
| 1787 | *Townshend* John Jas. Dudley S. Townshend, b. 1866, s. 1899, m. | *Lord Edward H.*, b. 1880 |
| 1694 S.* | *Tweeddale*, Wm. George Montagu *Hay* (*U.K. Baron, Tweeddale*), b. 1884, s. 1911, m. | Lord William de la *P. B.*, b. 1906 |
| 1789 I.* | *Waterford*, John Charles de la Poer Beresford (*Brd. Barons Tyrone*), b. 1901, s. 1911, *M.* | Maj Charles *S. P.*, M.V.O., b. 1878 |
| 1932 | *Winchester*, Henry William Montagu Paulet, b. 1862, s. 1899, m. | Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E., b. 1876 |
| 1889 | *Zetland*, Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., b. 1844, 1st Marq., m. | |



EARLS 124 Imperial 43 Scottish, 38 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 married the ' of " is not used.



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1826 S.* | *Aberavon*. See "Aberavon," *Irish Duke* | (As Irish) |
| 1682 S. | *Aberdeen*. See "Aberdeen and Tarvair" (*U.K. Marq.*) | Earl of Haddo, b. 1879 |
| 1682 | *Abingdon*, Montagu Arthur Bertie, b. 1856, s. 1884, m. | Lord Norreys, b. 1880 |
| 1870 S. | *Airlie*, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, M.C., b. 1893, s. 1900, m. | Hon Bruce O., b. 1895 |
| 1877 | *Albemarle*, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D., b. '58, s. 94, m. | Visct. Bury, M.C., b. 1882 |
| 1826 | *Amherst*, Hugh Amherst, b. 1856, s. 1910, m. | Visct. Holmesdale, b. 1896 |
| 1892 | *Ancaster*, Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond Willoughby, T.D., b. 1867, s. 1910, m. | Lord Willoughby de Eresby, b. 1907 |
| 1789 I. | *Annesley*, Walter Beresford Annesley, b. 1866, s. 1904, m. | Visct. Glerawly, b. 1894 |
| 1793 I. | *Antrim*, William Randal McDonnell, b. 1851, s. 1893, m. | Viscount Dunluce, b. 1876 |
| 1784 I.* | *Arran*, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Sudley*), b. 1868, s. 1901, m. | Viscount Sudley, b. 1903 (None) |
| 1738 | *Ashburnham*, Thomas Ashburnham, b. 1855, s. 1913, m. | |
| 1917 | *Athlone*, Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1874, 1st Earl, m. | Visct. Trematon b. 1907 |
| 1714 | *Aylesford*, Charles Wightwick Finch, b. 1852, s. 1885, m. | Lord Guernsey, b. 1908 |
| 1800 I.† | *Bandon*, James Francis Bernard, K.P., b. 1850, s. 1877, m. | Ronald P. H. *B.*, b. 1875 |
| 1770 | *Bathurst*, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., b. 1864, s. 1892, m. | Lord Apsley, b. 1894 |
| 1815 | *Beaconsfield*, William Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1872, s. 1891, m. | Viscount Mersey, b. 1906 |
| 1697 I. | *Belmore*, Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1870, s. 1913 | Hon. Cecil L.-C., b. 1873 |
| 1679 | *Berkeley*, Randal Mowbray Thos. Berkeley, b. 1865, s. 1888, m. | (None) |
| 1719 I.* | *Bessborough*, Edward Ponsonby, K.P., C.V.O., C.B. (*Brit. Baron, Ponsonby*), b. 1851, s. 1906, m. | Viscount Duncannon, K.P., b. 1880 |
| 1833 | *Bradford*, Orlando Bridgeman, b. 1873, s. 1915, m. | Viscount Newport, b. 1901 |
| 1815 | *Brassey*, Thomas Brassey, G.C.B., b. 1836, 1st Earl, m. | Viscount Hythe, T.D., b. '69 |
| 1837 S.* | *Breadalbane*, See "Breadalbane," *U.K. Marq.* | Iain K. H. Campbell, b. '96 |

| Created. | Title, Name, &c. | Eldest Son or Heir. |
|---|---|---|
| 1815 | *Brownlow, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow Cust, P.C., V.R., b. 1844, s. 1867, m. | Maj. Adelbert Cockayne Cust, b. 1867 (to Bury.) |
| 1487 S. | Buchan, Sidney Gordon Stuart Erskine, b. 1850, s. 1898, m. | Lord Cardross, b. 1878 |
| 1746 | Buckinghamshire, Sidney Carr Robert Hampden Mercer-Henderson, b. 1860, s. 1889, m. | Lord Hobart, b. 1896 |
| 1800 | *Cadogan, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, b. 1869, s. 1893, m. | Viscount Chelsea, b. 1914 |
| 1878 | *Clarina, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M.G., b. 1865, s. 1905, m. | Visct. Garmoyle, b. 1907 |
| 1343 S. | Caithness, Norman Macleod Buchan, b. 1866, s. 1914, m. | Rev Hn Chas Sinclair, b. 1844 |
| 1861 I. | Caledon, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, b. 1869, s. 1898 | Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand J. [D.S.O., M.C., b. 1888 |
| 1837 | Camperdown, Robert Adam H. F. Haldane-Duncan, b. 1841, s. 1867 | Hon. George A. D., b. 1894 |
| 1861 | Carlisle, Charles Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, b. 1892, s. 1912 | Hubert A. G. H., b. 1922 |
| 1793 | Carnarvon, George R. Stanhope M. Herbert, b. 1866, s. 1890, m. | Lord Porchester, b. 1898 |
| 1898 S. | Carnegie, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, b. 1893, s. 1922, m. | Br.-Gen. Hon. A.E.D., C.B., D. 1892 |
| 1793 I. | *Carrick, Charles R. A. F. Somerset Butler (U.K. Baron, Butler), b. 1875, s. 1900, m. | Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1903 (As U.K.) |
| 1599 S. | *Caithness. See "Alba," U.K. Marquess | Viscount Stuart, b. 1886 |
| 1860 I. | *Castlestewart, Andrew John Stuart, b. 1841, s. 1914, m. | Hon. Archibald C., b. 1873 |
| 1814 | *Cathcart, Geo. Cathcart (Scott. Baron, Cathcart), b. 1880, s. 1912 | Capt. Hon. Lionel Z., D.S.O., R.N., b. 1873 |
| 1847 I. | †Cavan, Frederic Rudolph Lambart, K.P., M.V.O., A. '65, A. 1900, m. | Hon. Andrew C., b. 1907 |
| 1837 | *Cawdor, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, b. 1900, s. 1914, M. | Hon. Henry S.-S., b. 1893 |
| 1828 | Chesterfield, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.C., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1834, s. 1887, m. | Lord Pelham, b. 1906 |
| 1801 | Chichester, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, b. 1871, s. 1902, m. | Lord Killeonnel, b. 1892 |
| 1803 I. | *Clancarty, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (U.K. Visct., Clancarty), b. 1888, s. 1891, m. | |
| 1800 I. | Clanricarde. See "Sligo," Irish Mary. | |
| 1776 I. | *Clanwilliam, Arthur Vesey Meade (U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam), M.C., b. 1873, s. 1907, m. | Lord Gilford, b. 1914 |
| 1776 | Clarendon, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, b. 1877, s. 1914, m. | Lord Hyde, b. 1906 |
| 1793 I. | Clonmell, Rupert Charles Scott, b. 1877, s. 1898, m. | Hon. Dudley S., b. 1883 |
| 1800 I. | *Cork & Orrery (1660), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle (Brit. Baron, Boyle), b. 1861, s. 1904 | Hon. Robert J. L.R., b. 1864 |
| 1820 | Cottenham, Kenelm Charles Edward Pepys, b. 1874, s. 1881, m. | Visct. Crowhurst, b. 1901 |
| 1761 I. | *Courtown, James Walter Millas Stopford (Brit. Baron, Saltersford), b. 1853, s. 1914, m. | Viscount Stopford, b. 1877 |
| 1697 | Coventry, George William Coventry, P.C., b. 1838, s. 1843, m. | Visct. Deerhurst, b. 1884 |
| 1797 | *Cowley, Henry Arthur M. Wellesley, b. 1866, s. 1895, m. | Viscount Dangan, b. 1892 |
| 1892 | Cranbrook, John David Gathorne-Hardy, b. 1900, s. 1915, M. | Hon. Ralph G. H., b. 1901 |
| 1801 | Craven, William George Robert Craven, b. 1868, s. 1883, m. | Visct. Uffington, b. 1857 |
| 1398 S. | *Crawford, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Wigan), b. 1871, s. 1913, m. | Lord Balniel, b. 1900 |
| 1901 | Cromer, Rowland Thomas Baring, M.V.O., b. 1877, s. 1917, m. | Hon. Windham E., b. 1880 |
| 1911 | †Curzon of Kedleston, George N. Curzon, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., holds Bny Visct. Chain, b. '98, 21st Earl (Irish Bn., Curzon of K.), m. | (None to Earldom) |
| 1633 S. | *Dalhousie, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (U.K. Baron, Ramsay), b. 1878, s. 1887, m. | Lord Ramsay, b. 1914 |
| 1703 I. | †Darnley, Ivo Evan Walter Bligh, b. 1859, s. 1900, m. | Lord Clifton, b. 1886 |
| 1711 | Dartmouth, William Heneage Legge, P.C., K.C.B., V.D., b. '31, s. 91, m. | Visct. Lewisham, K.P., A.D.C. |
| 1855 | Darnley, Vesey Dawson (Irish Baron, Cremorne), b. 1840, s. 1891, m. | Capt. Hon. Hfrd. B. D., R.N., b. 1843 |
| 1761 | *De La Warr, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Ramsay Sackville, b. 1900, s. 1915, M. | Lord Sackville, b. 1877 |
| 1860 | Donbigh., Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Wellesley, G.C.V.O. (Irish Earl, Desmond), b. 1839, s. 1892, m. | Visct. Wellesley, D.S.O., b. 1889 |
| 1685 | Derby, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1865, s. 1908, m. | Lord Stanley, M.P., b. 1894 |
| 1793 I. | Desart, Hamilton John Agnew Cuffe, P.C., K.C.B. (U.K. Baron, Desart), b. 1848, s. 1898, m. | (None) |
| 1860 I. | *Desmond. See "Dunbigh," Bny Earl ("Dunbigh and Desmond") | (As English, above) |
| 1938 | Devon, Charles Pepys Courtenay, b. 1870, s. 1904 | Rev Hon. Henry C., b. 1870 |
| 1885 | Doncaster. See "Buccleuch and Q.," Scott. Duke | (As Scottish) |
| 1800 I. | *Donoughmore, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K.P. (U.K. Visct., Hutchinson), b. 1875, s. 1900, m. | Viscount Suirdale, b. 1906 |
| 1628 I. | †Drogheda, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, b. 1884, s. 1908, m. | Viscount Moore, b. 1910 |
| 1837 | Drumlanrig, Henry John Mirehouse, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1867, s. 1899, m. | Lord Morston, b. 1897 |
| 1889 | Dudley, William Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1867, s. 1885, m. | Visct Ednam, M.C., b. 1894 (As British) |
| 1703 S. | *Dumfries & Bute (1703). See "Bute," Brit. Mary. | |
| 1876 S. | †Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K.C.B., M.V.O., b. 1852, s. 1885, m. | Lord Cochrane, b. 1885 |
| 1837 S. | *Dunmore, Alexander Edward Murray, M.V.O., D.S.O., V.C. (U.K. Baron, Dunmore), b. 1871, s. 1907, m. | Viscount Fincastle, b. 1908 |

| Created. | Title, Name, &c. | Eldest Son or Heir |
|---|---|---|
| 1892 I.* | *Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, K.P., P.C., G.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Kenry*), b. 1841, s. 1871, *m* | Windham Henry W.-Q., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1887 |
| 1833 | *Durham*, John Geo. Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D., b. 25.2.'79, *m* | Hon. Frederick L., b. 1882 |
| 1643 S. | *Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache, b. 1859, s. 1878, *m* | Wenefryde A.T. *Scott*, b. 1889 |
| 1837 | *Effingham*, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, b. 1866, s. 1898 | Gordon H., b. 1873 |
| 1598 S.* | *Eglinton & Winton*, (1600), George Arnulph Montgomerie (*U.K. Earl Winton*), b. 1848, s. 1892, *m* | Lord Montgomerie, b. 1880 |
| 1733 I.* | *Egmont*, Charles John Perceval (*Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*), b. 1856, s. 1910, *m* | Chas. G. D. I. P. b. 1887 |
| 1822 | *Eldon*, John Scott, b. 1845, s. 1854, *m* | Viscount Encombe, b. 1889 |
| 1633 S.* | *Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Edward James Bruce (*U.K. Baron, Elgin*), b. 1881, s. 1917 | Hon. Robert Bruce, b. 1889 |
| 1846 | *Ellesmere*, John Francis S. Granville Egerton, M.V.O., b. 1872, s. 1914, *m* | Visct. Brackley, b. 1915 |
| 1789 I.* | *Enniskillen*, Lowry Egerton Cole, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Grinstead*), b. 1845, s. 1886, *m* | Maj. Viscount Cole, C.M.G., b. 1876 |
| 1789 I.* | *Erne*, John Henry George Crichton (*U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*), b. 1907, s. 1914, *M* | Lt.-Col. Hon. George C., M.V.O., b. 1874 |
| 1433 S.* | *Errol*, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock*), b. 1852, s. 1891, *m* | Lord Kilmarnock, b. 1876 |
| 1861 | *Fauc*, Algernon George de Vere Capell, b. 1884, s. 1916, *m* | Viscount Maldon, b. 1906 |
| 1721 | *Ferrers*, Walter Knight Shirley, b. 1864, s. 1912, *m* | Visct. Tamworth, b. 1894 |
| 1868 | *Ferrybank*, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, b. 1906, s. 1916, *M* | Hon. David W. E. D., b. 1912 |
| 1628 I.* | *Fingall*, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Fingall*), b. 1859, s. 1881, *m* | Lord Killeen, b. 1896 |
| 1716 I. 1746* | *Fitzwilliam*, Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), b. 1872, s. 1902, *m* | Viscount Milton, b. 1910 |
| 1789 | *Fortescue*, Col. Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., A.D.C., b. 54, s. 1905, *m* | Viscount Ebrington, M.C., b. 1888 |
| 1841 | *Gainsborough*, Charles William Francis Noel, b. 1850, s. 1881, *m* | Viscount Campden, b. 1884 |
| 1703 S.* | *Galloway*, Randolph Henry Stewart (*Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), b. 1836, s. 1901, *m* | Lord Garlies b. 1892 |
| 1703 S.* | *Glasgow*, Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Fairlie*), b. 1894, s. 1915, *m* | Viscount Kelburn, b. 1910 |
| 1806 I.* | *Gosford*, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Worlingham*), b. 1841, s. 1864, *m* | Viscount Acheson, b. 1877 (As Scottish) |
| 1722 | *Graham* See "Montrose," *Scott. Duke* | |
| 1884 I.* | *Granard*, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, K.P., P.C., G.C.V.O (*U.K. Baron, Granard*), b. 1874, s. 1889, *m* | Visct. Forbes, b. 1913 |
| 1833 | *Granville*, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O., b. '50, s. '01, *m* | Lt.-Hon. W. L.-G., K.B., b. '80 |
| 1801 | *Grey*, Charles Robert Grey b. 1879, s. 1917, *m* | Rev. Harry Geo. G. b. 1851 |
| 1752 | *Guilford*, Frederick George North, b. 1876, s. 1885, *m* | Lord North, b. 1906 |
| 1712 S. | *Haddington*, George Baillie-Hamilton Arden, b. 1894, s. 1917 | Hon. George B. H. b. 1920 |
| 1696 | *Halsbury*, Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P.C., b. 1865, 1st Earl, *m* | Viscount Tiverton, b. 1889 |
| 1754 | *Hardwicke*, Charles Alexander Yorke, b. 1869, s. 1909, *m* | Hon. Alfred E. W. L., b. 1871 |
| 1812 | *Harewood*, Henry Ulick Lascelles, K.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1882, s. 1892, *m* | Viscount Lascelles, b. 1882 |
| 1742 | *Harrington*, Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope, b. 1859, s. 1917, *m* | Visct. Petersham, b. 1887 |
| 1789 | *Harrowby*, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, b. 1864, s. 1900, *m* | Viscount Sandon, b. 1882 |
| 1751 | *Hillsborough* See "Downshire," *Irish Marq*, p. 104 | (As Irish) |
| 1605 S.* | *Home*, Chas. Alex. Douglas-Home, K.T., T.D. (*U.K. Baron, Douglas*), b. 1834, s. 1881, *m* | Lord Dunglass, b. 1873 (As U.K.) |
| 1703 S.* | *Hopetoun*. See "Linlithgow," *U.K Marq* | |
| 1821 | *Howe*, Richard G. P. Curzon Howe, G.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1861, s. 1870, *M* | Viscount Curzon, b. 1884 |
| 1529 | *Huntingdon*, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1868, s. 1884, *m* | Viscount Hastings, b. 1901 |
| 1885 | *Iddesleigh*, Walter Stafford Northcote, C.B., b. 1845, s. 1887, *m* | Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1889 |
| 1756 | *Ilchester*, Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, b. 1874, s. 1905, *m* | Lord Stavordale, b. 1906 (As Scottish) |
| 1837 | *Jersey*. See "Roxburghe," *Scott. Duke* | |
| 1697 | *Jersey*, George Henry Robert Child Villiers (*Irish Visct., Grandison*), b. 1873, s. 1915, *m* | Visct. Grandison, b. 1910 |
| 1801 I.* | *Kenmare*, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kenmare*), b. 1860, s. 1905, *m* | Visct. Castlerosse, b. 1891 (As British) |
| 1801 I. | *Kilmorey*, Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, b. 1883, s. 1915 | Capt. Hon. Francis Edward N., b. 1885 |
| 1866 | *Kimberley*, John Wodehouse, b. 1848, s. 1902, *m* | Lord Wodehouse b. 1883 |
| 1768 I. † | *Kingston*, Henry Edwyn King Tenison, b. 1874, s. 1896, *m* | Visct. Kingsborough, b. 1897 |
| 1633 S.* | *Kinnoull*, Geo. Harley Hay (*Brit. Baron, Hay*), b. 1902, s. 1916, *M* | Hon. Alistair G. H., b. 1902 |
| 1677 S.* | *Kintore*, Algernon Hawkins Thonoud Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kintore*), b. 1852, s. 1880, *m* | Lord Falconer, b. 1879 |
| 1914 | *Kitchener of Khartoum*, Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, b. 1846, s. 1916, *m* | Viscount Broome, b. 1876 |

| Created. | Title, Name, &c. | Eldest Son or Heir |
|---|---|---|
| 1756 D† | *Lanesborough*, Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M.V.O., b. '63, s. 1903, m. | Hon. Hy Cavendish B., b. 1868 |
| 1880 | *Lathom*, Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, b. 1839, s. 1900 | (None to Barldom) |
| 1691 S.† | *Lauderdale* Frederick Henry Maitland, b. 1840, s. 1884, m. | Viscount Maitland, b. 1868 |
| 1837 | *Leicester*, Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1848, s. 1909, m. | Viscount Coke, b. 1880 |
| 1758 I.* | *Leitrim*, Charles Clements (*U.K. Baron, Clements*), b. '79, s. '02, m. | (None) |
| 1641 S. | *Leven & Melville* (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, b. 1860, s. 1913 | Hon. David L.-M., b. 1892 |
| 1831 | *Lichfield*, Thomas Francis Anson, b. 1856, s. 1892, m. | Viscount Anson, b. 1883 |
| 1839 I.* | *Limerick*, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (*U.K. Baron, Foxford*), b. 1863, s. 1896, m. | Visct. Glentworth, b. 1894 |
| 1833 S.† | *Lindsay*, Reginald Bethune, b. 1867, s. 1907, m. | Hon. Archibald B., b. 1872 |
| 1842 | *Lindsey*, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, b. 1851, s. 1899, m. | Earl of Abingdon, b. 1892 |
| 1776 I. | *Lisburne*, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, b. 1852, s. 1899, m. | Capt. Wilmot V., b. 1887 |
| 1801 I.* | *Listowel*, William Hare, K.P (*U.K. Baron, Hare*), b. 33, s. '96, m. | Visct. Ennismore, b. 1866 |
| 1906 | *Liverpool*, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., b. 1870, s. 1907, m. | Hon. Gerald F., b. 1898 |
| 1887 | *Londesborough*, George Fras. Wm Hy Denison b. 1864, s. 1907 | Hon. Hugo Wm. C.D., b. 1894 |
| 1768 I.* | *Longford*, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (*U.K. Baron, Silchester*), b. 1902, s. 1915, M. | Hon. Francis A. P., b. 1905 |
| 1827 | *Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther, b. 1857, s. 1882, m. | Hon. Lancelot D., b. 1867 |
| 1911 | °*Lorebura*, Robert Threshie Held, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1846, 2nd E., m. | (None) |
| 1633 S.* | *Loudoun*, Chas. Edward Hastings Abney Hastings (*Engl. Baron, Botreaux* 1368), b. 1855, s. 1874, m. | Edith Maud, Mrs. Ragl. Huddleston, b. 1883 |
| 1898 | *Lovelace*, Lionel Fortescue King, D.S.O., b. 1865, s. 1906, m. | Viscount Ockham, b. 1905 |
| 1795 I.† | *Lucan*, George Charles Bingham, b. 1860, s. 1914, m. | Lord Bingham, b. 1888 |
| 1880 | *Lytton*, Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, b. 1876, s. 1891, m. | Viscount Knebworth, b. '03 |
| 1902 | *Macclesfield*, George Lovedon Wm. Hy Parker, b. 1888, s. 1895, m. | Viscount Parker, b. 1914 |
| 1800 | *Malmesbury*, James Edward Harris, b. 1872, s. 1899, m. | Viscount FitzHarris, b. 1907 |
| 1776 & 1796 | *Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott. Visct., Stormont*), b. 1864, s. 1906, m. | Lord Scone, b. 1900 |
| 1806 | °*Manvers*, Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, b. 1854, s. 1900, m. | Viscount Newark, b. 1888 |
| 1459 S.† | *Mar*, John Fras. Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, b. 1836, s. 1866, m. | Lord Garioch, b. 1868 |
| 1565 S.† | *Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., b. 65, s. '88, m. | Lord Erskine, b. 1895 |
| 1785 I.† | *Mayo*, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, P.C., K.P., b. '51, s. '72, m. | Hon. Algernon B., b. 1854 |
| 1887 I. | *Meath*, Reginald Brabazon, P.C., K.P (*U.K. Baron, Chaworth*), b. 1841, s. 1887, m. | Lord Ardee, C.B., b. 1869 |
| 1706 I. | *Marborough*, John Henry Savile, b. 1868, s. 1916, m. | Visct. Pollington, b. 1906 |
| 1911 | *Midlothian*: *See Rosebery*, below | |
| 1813 | *Minto*, Victor Gilbert Larleton Garnet Elliot, b. 1891, s. 1914 | Hon. Arthur R. D.E., b. 1846 |
| 1562 S.* | *Moray*, Morton Gray Stuart (*Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*), b. 1859, s. 1900, m. | Lord Doune, b. 1890 |
| 1815 | *Morley*, Edmund Robert Parker b. 1877, s. 1905 | Hon. Montagu P., b. 1878 (An U.K.) |
| 1760 I.* | *Mornington*. *See* "Wellington," *U.K. Duke* | Lord Aberdour, b. 1907 |
| 1458 S.† | *Morton*, Sholto George Watson Douglas, b. 1844, s. 1884, m. | |
| 1789 | *Mount Edgcumbe*, Piers Alex. Hamilton Edgcumbe, b. 1865, s. 1917, m. | Richd. John F. E. b. 1843 |
| 1831 | *Mountcashell*, Aubrey FitzClarence b. 1862, s. 1901. | Hon. Harold *FitzC.*, b. 1870 |
| 1805 | °*Nelson*, Thomas Horatio Nelson, b. 1857, s. 1913 | Hon. Edward N., b. 1860 |
| 1660 S. | *Newburgh*, Carlo Giustiniani-Landini, b. 1882, s. 1908, m. | Viscount Kynnaird, b. 1888 |
| 1807 I. | *Normanby*, Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, b. '62, s. 73, m. | Otway S. *G.-T.*, b. 1886 |
| 1806 I.* | *Normanton*, Sidney J. Agar (*U.K Baron, Somerton*), b. '63, s. '96, m. | Visct. Somerton, b. 1902 |
| 1876 | *Northbrook* Francis George Baring, b. 1850, s. 1904, m. | Fras. R. (to Bay.), b. 1882 |
| 1847 S.† | *Northesk*, David John Carnegie, b. 1865, s. 1891, m. | Lord Rosehill, b. 1892 |
| 1801 | *Onslow*, Richard William Alan Onslow, b. 1876, s. 1911, m. | Visct. Cranley, b. 1912 |
| 1806 | *Orford*, Robert Horace Walpole, b. 1854, s. 1894, m. | Horatio Spencer W., b. 1882 (to Bay only) |
| 1868 S. | *Orkney*, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, b. 1867, s. 1889, m. | Lady Mary *FitzM.*, b. 1903 |
| 1551 | *Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., b. 1880, s. 1895, m. | Lord Herbert, b. 1906 |
| 1605 S. | *Perth*, William Huntly Drummond, b. 1871, s. 1902 | Hon. Sir Eric D., K.C.M.G., b. 1876 |
| 1906 | *Plymouth*, Robert George Windsor-Clive, P.C., C.B., b. 1857, 2nd Earl, m. | Viscount Windsor, b. 1883 |
| 1785 I. | *Portarlington*, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1889, s. 1900, m. | Viscount Carlow, b. 1907 |
| 1743 | *Portsmouth*, Newton Wallop, b. 1856, s. 1891, m. | Hon. John F. W., b. 1889 |
| 1706 | °*Poulett*, William J. Lydston Poulett, b. '83, s. '99, admd. 1902, m. | Viscount Hinton, b. 1906 |
| 1801 | *Powis*, George C. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), b. 1862, s. 1891, m. | Viscount Clive, b. 1904 |
| 1765 | *Radnor*, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, b. 1868, s. 1889, m. | Visct. Folkestone, b. 1892 |
| 1821 I.* | *Ranfurly*, Uchtar John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*), b. 1856, s. 1874, m. | Viscount Northland, b. 1913 |
| 1913 | *Reading*, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., K.C.V.O. (*Lord Chief Justice of England*), b. 1860, 1st Earl, m. | Hon. Gerald *I.*, b. 1889 |

| Created. | Title, Family, &c. | Eldest Son or Heir. |
|---|---|---|
| 1977 L. | Ardee, Robert Rowan Jocelyn, b. 1880, s. 1922, m. ..... | Viscount Jocelyn, b. 1908 |
| 1921 | Brecon, Charles Macclesfield, b. 1882, s. 1942, m. ..... | Viscount Maidstone, b. 1912 |
| 1929 S. | *Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, P.C., K.G., K.T., Esq. Victorian Chable, V.D. (*U.K. Earl of Midlothian*), b. 1847, s. 1868, m. | *Lord Dalmeny*, M.C., b. 1882 |
| 1892 I. | †Ennis, William Edward Parsons, b. 1878, s. 1908, m. ..... | Lord Oxmantown, b. 1906 |
| 1892 | Rosslyn, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1869, s. 1890, m. ... | Lord Loughborough, b. '92 |
| 1938 S. | †Ruthven, Brereton Evelyn Leslie, b. 1877, s. 1889, m. ..... | Lord Leslie, b. 1920 |
| 1931 | *Russell, John Francis Stanley Russell, b. 1865, s. 1878, m. ..... | Hon. Bertrand E., b. 1870 (None) |
| 1936 | *St. Aldwyn*, Michael John Hicks-Beach, b. 1901, s. 1916, *M.* ... .. | Granville, J. E., b. 1867 |
| 1938 | *St. Germans*, John Granville Eliot, M.C., b. 1890, s. 1917 ..... .. | Viscount Molyneux, b. 1898 |
| 1936 | *Sandwich*, George Charles Montagu, b. 1874, s. 1916, m. ..... | Visct. Hinchingbrooke, b. 1906 |
| 1940 | *Scarbrough*, Col. Alfred Frederick Geo. Beresford Lumley, K.C.B., A.D.C. (*Irish Visct., Lumley*), b. 1857, s. 1884, m. ..... | Br.-Gen. Hon. Osbert L., C.M.G., b. 1886 |
| 1771 I. | *Sefton, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Sefton*), b. 1871, s. 1897, m. ..... | Viscount Molyneux, b. 1898 |
| 1826 | *Selborne*, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, P.C., K.C., A.C.M.G., A. '99, s. '95, m. | Visct. Wolmer, M.P., b. 1887 |
| 1892 | *Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., K.C.V.O., b. 69, s. '85, m. | Lord Ashley, b. 1900 |
| 1938 I. | *Shannon*, Robt. Hy Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Carleton*), b. 1900, s. 1927, *M.* ..... | Rear-Adm. Hon. Robert F. R., M.V.O., b. 1863 |
| 1442 | *Shrewsbury & †Talbot* (1784), Charles Henry John Chetwynd-Talbot, K.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), b. 1860, s. 1877, m. ... | Viscount Ingestre, b. 1914 |
| 1880 | *Sondes*, Lewis Arthur Miles, b. 1865, s. 1907, m. ..... ..... | Hon. Hy Ang. Miles-Lade, [b. 1867 |
| 1859 S. | *Southesk*, Charles Noel Carnegie (*U.K. Baron, Balinhard*), b. 1854, s. 1905, m. ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... | Lord Carnegie, b. 1893 |
| 1765 | *Spencer*, Charles Robt. Spencer, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. '57, s. 1920, *W* | Viscount Althorp, b. 1892 |
| 1708 S. | *Stair*, John James Dalrymple (*U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*), b. 1875, s. 1914, m. ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... | Visct. Dalrymple, b. 1906 |
| 1628 | *Stamford*, Roger Grey, b. 1896, s. 1920..... ..... ..... | (None) |
| 1718 | *Stanhope*, James Richard Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1880, s. 1905 | Hon. Henry A. S., b. 1882 |
| 1801 | *Strathcona*, Geo. R. J. Mowbray Howe, G.C.V.O., G.B., V.D., A.'66, s. '14, m. | Viscount Dunwich, b. 1908 |
| 1847 | *Stratford*, Rev Francis Edmund Cecil Byng, b. 1893, s. 1899, m. .. | Viscount Enfield, b. 1886 |
| 1328 | *Strange. See "Atholl," Scott. Duke* ..... ..... ..... ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1937 S. | *Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon (*U.K. Baron, Bowes*), b. 1855, s. 1904, m. ..... ..... ..... | Lord Glamis, b. 1884 |
| 1689 | *Suffolk & Berkshire* (1745), Charles Henry George Howard, b. 1906, s. 1917, *M* ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... | Hon. Cecil John A. H., b. 1908 |
| 1766 S. | *Sutherland. See "Burbercland," U.K. Duke* ..... ..... ..... | (As U.K.) |
| 1916 | *Templemore*, George Montagu Bennet, b. 1855, s. 1870, m. ..... | Lord Ossulston, b. 1897 |
| 1800 | *Temple of Stowe*, Alg. W Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 1871, s. 1902, m. ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... | Hon. Chandos T.-G.-L., b. '73 |
| 1892 | *Ventry. See "Londonderry," Irish Mary.* ..... ..... ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1815 | *Verulam*, James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston, Scott. Baron, Forrester*), b. 1852, s. 1895, m. .. .. .. .. ..... ..... | Viscount Grimston, b. 1880 |
| 1929 | *Waldegrave*, Wm. Fredk Waldegrave, P.C., V.D., b. 1852, s. '89, m. | Viscount Chewton, b. 1906 |
| 1938 | *Warwick & †Brooke* (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, b. '93, s. '93, m. | Brig.-Gen. Lord Brooke, C.M.G., M.V.O., b. 1882 (As English) |
| 1446 I. | *Waterford. See "Shrewsbury and T," Engl. Earl, above...* ... | |
| 1880 S. | *Wemyss & March* (1697), Hugo Richard Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas (*U.K. Baron, Wemyss*), b. 1857, s. 1914, m. ... ..... | Lord Elcho, b. 1910 |
| 1660 I. | †Westmeath, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., b. 1870, s. 1887 .... | Hon. Gilbert C. N., b. 1880 |
| 1624 | *Westmorland*, Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, b. 1859, s. 1891, m | Lord Burghersh, b. 1892 |
| 1876 | *Wharncliffe*, Francis John Montagu-Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, b. 1856, s. 1899, m. ... ..... .. .. ... ..... ..... ..... | Visct. Carlton, b. 1892 |
| 1756 I. | †Wicklow, Ralph Francis Howard, b. 1877, s. 1891, m. ... ..... | Lord Clonmore, b. 1902 |
| 1801 | *Wilton*, Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, b. 1846, s. 1882, m. .. | Hon. George E., b. 1898 |
| 1628 | *Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1852, s. 1898, m. .. ..... ... ... ... ... .. .. | Visct. Maidstone, b. 1884 |
| 1916 S. | *Winterton*, Edward Turnour, M.P., b. 1883, s. 1907 ..... ..... | Hon. Keith T. Pelhenton- (As Scottish) [haugh, b. '96 |
| 1660 | *Winton. See "Eglinton and W," Scott. Earl, above* ..... ..... | Lord Wemyss, b. 1888 |
| 1897 | *Yarborough*, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., b. 1859, s. 1873, m. | |

VISCOUNTS 25 Imperial, 4 Scottish, 22 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Viscount— *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title, they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1921 | *Allendale*, Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, P.C., b. 1860, ast V., m. | Hon. Wentworth B., b. 1890 |
| 1911 S. | *Arbuthnott*, Walter Charles Warner Arbuthnott, b. 1847, s. 1903, m. | Hon. John G. A., b. 1880 |
| 1776 I. | *Ashbrook*, Robert Thomas Flower, b. 1876, s. 1908, m. ..... | Hon. Llewarch F., b. 1879 |
| 1917 | *Astor*, William Waldorf Astor, b. 1848, 2nd Viscount, m. ..... | Maj. Hon. Waldorf A., M.P., b. 1879 |
| 1911 I. | †Bangor, Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, b. 1866, s. 1907, m. .... | Hon. Edward W., b. 1907 |
| 1920 I. | *Barrington*, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U.K. Baron, Shute*), b. 1878, s. 1901, m. ..... | Hon. William B., b. 1914 |
| [illegible] | Bolingbroke & St. John (1712), Viscount M. St. John, b. 1844, s. 1899 | Hon. Henry St. J., b. 1874 |

| Created. | Title, Name, &c. | Eldest Son or Heir |
|---|---|---|
| 1911 I.* | *Boyne*, Gustavus William Hamilton Russell (*U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*), b. 1864, s. 1907, m. | Hon. Gustavus L. H. R., b. 1907 |
| 1868 | *Bridport*, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), b. 1830, s. 1904, m. | Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson H., b. 1911 |
| 1914 | *Bryce*, James Bryce, P.C., O.M., b. 1838, 1st Viscount, m. | (None) |
| 1911 | *Buxton*, Sydney Charles Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1853, 1st Visc., m. | (None) |
| 1895 | *Canterbury*, Henry Fredk. Walpole Manners-Sutton, b. 1870, s. 1924 | Charles G. M.-S. b. 1892 |
| 1916 | *Chaplin*, Henry Chaplin, P.C., b. 1841, 1st Viscount, m. | Hon. Eric C., b. 1877 |
| 1685 I. | *Charlemont*, James Edward Caulfeild, b. 1880, s. 1913, m. | Chas. Edw. St. Q. C., b. 1909 |
| 1717 I. | *Chetwynd*, Godfrey Jno. Boyle Chetwynd, b. 1863, s. 1911, m. | Hon. Adam D. C., b. 1904 |
| 1911 | *Cromer*, Evelyn Baring, 1st Earl of Cromer, O.M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., b. 1841, s. 1917 | Hon. Rowland T. B., b. 1870 |
| 1911 | *Curzon*, Sydney Charles Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1853, 1st Visc., m. | Hon. Eric C., b. 1877 |
| 1895 | *Canterbury*, Henry Fredk. Walpole Manners-Sutton, b. 1870, s. 1924 | Hon. Edw. St. Q. C., b. 1909 |
| 1916 | *Chaplin*, Henry Chaplin, P.C., b. 1841, 1st Viscount, m. | Hon. Adam D. C., b. 1904 |
| 1685 I. | *Charlemont*, James Edward Caulfeild, b. 1880, s. 1913, m. | Hon. Arcas A.-D., b. 1878 |
| 1717 I. | *Chetwynd*, Godfrey Jno. Boyle Chetwynd, b. 1863, s. 1911, m. | (As U.K.) |
| 1911 | *Crewe*, Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes, K.G., P.C., b. 1858, 1st Marq., m. | Hon. Victor S., b. 1892 |
| 1911 | *Cromer*, Evelyn Baring, 1st Earl of Cromer, O.M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., b. 1841, s. 1917 | (As Irish) |
| 1661 I.* | *Cholmondeley* See "Cholmondeley," *U.K. Marq.* | Hon. Victor S., b. 1892 |
| 1902 | *Churchill*, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., b. 1864, 1st Viscount, m. | (As Irish) |
| 1803 | *Clancarty* See "Clancarty," *Irish Earl* | Hon. Francis A. R., M.V.O., b. 1883 |
| 1781 I.* | *Clifden*, Thos. C. Agar Robartes (*Brit. Baron, Mendip*), b. '44, s. 93, m. | Hon. John L., M.P., b. 1887 |
| 1718 | *Cobham*, Chas. Geo. Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), b. '42, s. '89, m. | Master of Colville, b. 1888 |
| 1902 | *Colville of Culross*, Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (*Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*), b. 1852, s. 1903, m. | Hon. Richard R.-C., b. 1849 |
| 1887 | *Cumbermere*, Fras. L. W. Scapleton-Cotton, b. 1827, s. 1898, m. | Hon. Westman P., M.P., b. '82 |
| 1917 | *Cowdray*, Weetman Dickinson Pearson, P.C., b. 1856, 1st Visct., m. | Hon. John C., b. 1898 |
| 1886 | *Cross*, Rd. Assheton Cross, b. 1823, s. 1914 | Hon. Osbert H. V., b. 1884 |
| 1776 I.† | *De Vesci*, Ivo Richard Vesey, b. 1881, s. 1903, m. | Hon. Gerald, K., b. 1890 |
| 1917 | *Devonport*, Hudson Ewbank Kearley, P.C., b. 1856, 1st Visct., m. | Hon. Harry L. D., b. 1874 |
| 1762 I. | *Dillon*, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, b. 1844, s. 1892, m. | Hon. Hugh St. L., b. 1885 |
| 1763 I. | *Donoughmore*, Edward St. Leger, b. 1866, s. 1891 | Maj Hon. John D., C.M.G., b. 1879 |
| 1892 I.* | *Downe*, Hugh Richard Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron Dawnay*), b. 1844, s. 1897, m. | (As English) |
| 1875 S.* | *Dunblane* See "Leeds," *Engl. Duke* | |
| 1911 | *Elibank*, Montolieu Fox C. Murray (*Scott. Bn. Elibank*), b. 1840, 1st Viscount, m. | Lord Murray, P.C., b. 1870 |
| 1897 | *Esher*, Reginald Baliol Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1852, s. 1899, m. | Hon. Oliver B., b. 1881 |
| 1866 | *Exmouth*, Edward Addington H. Pellew, b. 1820, s. 1899 | Henry Edward P., b. 1888 |
| 1620 S.† | *Falkland*, Byron Plantagenet Cary, b. 1845, s. 1884, m. | Master of Falkland, b. 1880 |
| 1720 | *Falmouth*, Evelyn Edwd. T. Boscawen, K.C.V.O., C.B., b. '47, s. '89, m. | Hon. Evelyn B., b. 1887 |
| 1917 | *Farquhar*, Horace Brand Farquhar, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. '44, 1st Visct., m. | (None) |
| 1915 | *French*, John Denton Pinkstone French, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., b. 1852, 1st Viscount, m | Hon. John R. L. F., b. 1881 |
| 1720 I.* | *Gage*, Henry Rainald Gage (*Brit. Baron, Gage*), b. 1895, s. 1922 | Wm. H. St. Q. G., b. 1880 |
| 1727 I.* | *Galway*, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B., P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Monckton*), b. 1844, s. 1876, m. | Maj Hon. George M. A., D.S.O., b. 1882 |
| 1910 | *Gladstone*, Herbert Jno. Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., b. 1854, 1st Viscount, m. | (None) |
| 1478 I.* | *Gormanston*, Jenico Edward Joseph Preston (*U.K. Baron, Gormanston*), b. 1870, s. 1907, m. | Hon. Jenico W. R. P., b. 1914 |
| 1826 I. | *Gort*, John Standish S. P. Vereker, D.S.O., M.V.O., K.C.B., b. '86, s. 1902, m. | Hon. Charles S. V., b. 1912 |
| 1902 | *Goschen*, George Joachim Goschen, V.D., b. 1866, s. 1907, m. | Hon. Sir W. H. G., K.B.E., b. '90 |
| 1849 | *Gough*, Hugh Gough, K.C.V.O., b. 1849, s. 1895, m. | Hon. Hugh W. G., b. 1892 |
| 1880 I.* | *Grandison* See "Jersey," *Engl. Earl* | (As English) |
| 1906 | *Grey of Fallodon*, Edward Grey, K.G., P.C., b. 1862, 1st Visct., m. | (None) |
| 1719 I.* | *Grimston* See "Verulam," *U.K. Earl* | (As U.K.) |
| 1892 I. | *Guillamore*, Hardress Standish O'Grady, b. 1841, s. 1877 | Hon. Frederick O'G., b. 1847 |
| 1911 | *Haldane*, Richard Burdon Haldane, P.C., K.T., O.M., b. 1856, 1st Viscount | (None) |
| 1866 | *Halifax*, Charles Lindley Wood, b. 1839, s. 1885, m. | Hon. Edwd. W., M.P., b. 1881 |
| 1892 | *Hambleden*, William Frederick Danvers Smith, b. 1868, s. 1913, m | Hon. Wm. H. S., b. 1903 |
| 1884 | *Howarden*, Thomas Walter Brand, C.B., C.M.G., b. 1869, s. 1906, m. | Hon. Thomas H. R., b. 1900 |
| 1798 I. | *Harberton*, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, b. 1867, s. 1911 | Hon. Ralph P., b. 1899 |
| 1917 | *Harcourt*, Lewis Harcourt, P.C., b. 1863, 1st Viscount, m. | Hon. William H., b. 1908 |
| 1846 | *Hardinge*, Col. Henry Charles Hardinge, C.B., A.D.C., b. '57, s. '94, m. | Hon. Caryl N. H., b. 1905 |
| 1793 I. | *Hawarden*, Eustace Wyndham Maude, b. 1877, s. 1914 | Thos. Raymond M., b. 1856 |
| 1550 | *Hereford*, Robert Devereux, b. 1843, s. 1883, m. | Hon. Robert C. D., b. 1865 |
| 1852 | *Hill*, Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, b. 1840, s. 1895, m. | Hon. Francis C. H., b. 1886 |
| 1796 | *Hood*, Grosvenor A. A. Hood (*Irish Baron, Hood*), b. 1868, s. 1907, m. | Samuel H., b. 1910 |
| 1621 | *Huntingtower* See "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1905 | *Iveagh*, Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., b. 1847, 1st Visct., m. | Hon. Rupert G., C.M.G., b. 1874 |
| 1911 | *Knollys*, Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., LL.D., b. 1837, 1st Viscount, m. | Hon. Edward K., b. 1868 |
| 1895 | *Knutsford*, Sydney George Holland, b. 1855, s. 1914, m. | Hon. Arth. Holland-Hib- |
| 1749 | *Leinster* See "Leinster," *Irish Duke* | (As Irish) [bert, b. 1887 |
| 1781 I. | *Lifford*, Archibald Robert Hewitt, b. 1844, s. 1913, m. | Hon. Evelyn Jas. H. b. 1886 |
| 1868 I.* | *Lymington* See "Sandwich," *Engl. Earl* | (As English) |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir* |
|---|---|---|
| 1880 L* | *Hawarden & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oriel*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1905, *m.* — | Hon. Nigel John *S.*, *b.* 1914 |
| 1880 | *Melville*, Charles Saunders Dundas, L.S.O., *b.* 1841, *s.* 1904, *m.* — | Hon. Henry *D.*, *b.* 1873 |
| 1906 | *Mersey*, John Charles Bigham, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *m.* | Hon. Clive *B.*, C.M.G., *b.* 1870 |
| 1727 L* | *Midleton*, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C., K.P. (*Brit. Baron, Brodrick*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1907, *m.* — | Hon. George St. John *B.*, *b.* 1888 |
| 1902 | *Milner*, Alfred Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount | (None) |
| 1776 I. | *Molesworth*, George Hugh Molesworth, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1908, *m.* — | Hon. Charles R. *M.*, *b.* 1869 |
| 1801 L* | *Monck*, Hy P C. Stanley Monck (*U.K. Baron, Monck*), *b.* 49, *s.* '94, *m.* | H. W Stanley *M.*, *b.* 1905 |
| 1908 | *Morley of Blackburn*, John Morley, P.C., O.M. *b.* '38, 1st Visct., *m.* | (None) |
| 1550 L. | *Mountgarret*, Edmund Somerset Butler (*U.K. Baron, Mountgarret*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1906, *m.* — | Hon. Piers *B.*, *b.* 1903 |
| 1763 I. | *Mountmorres*, Rev William Geoffrey Bonobard de Montmorency, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1880, *m.* — | Rev Arthur *de M.*, *b.* 1879 |
| 1907 | *Northcliffe*, Alfred Chas. Wm. Harmsworth, *b.* '65, 1st Visc., *m.* | (None) |
| 1895 | *Peel*, Wm. Robt. Wellesley Peel, *b* 1867, *sns.* 1912, *m.* — | Hon. Arthur *P.* *b.* 1907 |
| 1873 | *Portman*, William Hy. Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1888, *m.* | Hon. Henry *P.*, *b* 1880 |
| 1744 L* | *Powerscourt*, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1904, *m.* — | *Hon. Mervyn W.*, *b.* 1909 |
| 1900 | *Ridley*, Matthew White Ridley, *b* 1902, *s.* 1904, *M.* — | Hon. Jasper *R.*, *b.* 1907 |
| 1801 | *St. Vincent*, Ronald Charles Jervis, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1908, *m.* — | Hon. John C. C. *J.*, *b.* 1898 |
| 1907 | *Sandhurst*, William Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.* — | (None to Viscounty) |
| 1906 | *Selby*, James William Herschell Gully, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1909, *m.* — | Hon. Thomas *G.*, *b.* 1911 |
| 1805 | *Sidmouth*, Gerald William Addington, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1910, *m.* — | Hon. Raymond *A.*, *b.* 1887 |
| 1776 I. | *Southwell*, Arthur Robt. Pyers J. M. Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *m.* | Hon. Robert *S.*, *b.* 1898 |
| 1661 S.* | *Stormont*, *See* "Mansfield," *Brit. Earl* — | (As British) |
| 1886 L* | *Templetown*, Henry Edwd. W. D Clotworthy Upton, *b* 1833, *s.* '90, *m.* | Hon. Hy Aug. *U.*, *b* 1894 |
| 1721 | *Torrington*, George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1886, *m.* — | Hon. Sydney *B.*, *b.* 1844 |
| 1880 I. | *Valentia*, Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Annesley*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1863, *m.* — | Capt. Hon. Caryl *A.*, *b.* 1889 |
| 1908 | *Wolverhampton*, Henry Ernest Fowler, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1911, — — | (None) |

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

| *Appid.* | | *Appid.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901* | *London*.. Rt. Hon. A F W Ingram, *b.* 1858 | 1907 | *Chichester* Charles Jno. Ridgeway, *b* 1841 |
| 1901* | *Durham* .. H. Carr Glyn Moule, *b.* 1841 | 1910 | *Norwich* ... ..Bertram Pollock, *b.* 1862 |
| 1911* | *Winchester* .. Edward Stuart Talbot, *b* 1844 | 1911 | *Lincoln* ... ....Edward Lee Hicks, *b.* 1843 |
| 1899 | *Bangor* .. .... Watkin H Williams, *b.* 1845 | | |
| 1894 | *Bath & Wells* .. George W Kennion, *b.* 1845 | | *Without present Seats* (24, *incl. Sodor & Man*). |
| 1903 | *Carlisle* .. .. John Wm. Diggle, *b.* 1847 | | |
| 1909 | *Chester* .. .. ...Francis John Jayne, *b* 1845 | 1911 | *Southwark* Hubert Murray Burge, *b* 1868 |
| 1905 | *Ely* .. .... Frederic Henry Chase, *b* 1853 | 1911 | *Birmingham* Henry Russell Wakefield, *b.* 1854 |
| 1905 | *Gloucester* .. ....Edgar C. S. Gibson, *b.* 1848 | 1911 | *Salisbury* .. Frederic R. Ridgeway, *b.* 1848 |
| 1895 | *Hereford* .. .. .. John Percival, *b* 1834 | 1911 | *Ripon*..... .... Thomas W Drury, *b* 1846 |
| 1900 | *Liverpool* .. Francis Jas. Chavasse, *b.* 1846 | 1911 | *Truro* .. Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, *b.* 1856 |
| 1905 | *Llandaff* Josh. Pritchard Hughes, *b.* 1847 | 1911 | *Sodor & Man*, James Denton Thompson, *b.* 1858 |
| 1903 | *Manchester* R. Ariwathnott Knox, *b.* 1847 | 1913 | *Lichfield* John Augustus Kempthorne, *b.* 64 |
| 1911 | *Oxford* .. .. Charles Gore, *b.* 1853 | 1914 | *Sheffield* .. Leonard Hedley Burrows, *b* 1857 |
| 1905 | *Rochester* .. ...John Regd. Harmer, *b* 1857 | 1914 | *Chelmsford* ...J. B. Watts-Ditchfield, *b.* 1846 |
| 1903 | *St. Albans* .. .... Edgar Jacob, *b.* 1844 | 1914 | *St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich*, *Hy B. Hodgson*, *b.* 1852 |
| 1889 | *St. Asaph* .. Alfred Geo Edwards, *b.* 1848 | | |
| 1897 | *St. David's* .. .... John Owen, *b* 1854 | 1914 | *Bristol* ... .. George Nickson, *b.* 1854 |
| 1904 | *Southwell* .. .... Edwyn Hoskyns, *b.* 1841 | 1915 | *Newcastle* Herbert Louis Wild, *b.* 1854 |
| 1897 | *Wakefield* George Rudney Eden, *b.* 1853 | 1918 | *Peterborough* Frank Theodore Woods, *b.* 1874 |
| 1905 | *Worcester* .. .Huyshe W Y Biggs, *b.* 1845 | 1918 | *Exeter* ... .... ..Lord William Cecil, *b.* 1867 |

BARONS 382 Imperial, 22 Scottish, 64 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord ——, *Addressed as*, My Lord.

| *Created.* | *Title Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir* |
|---|---|---|
| 1911 | *Aberconway*, Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1850, 1st B., *m.* | Hon. H. D. *McL.*, M.P. *b.* '79 |
| 1801 | *Abercromby* John Abercromby, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1901 — — — — | (None) |
| 1873 | *Aberdare*, Henry Campbell Bruce, V.R., *b.* 1837, *s.* 1895, *m.* — — | *Hon. Clarence B.*, *b.* 1887 |
| 1898 | *Abinger*, Robert Brooke Campbell Scarlett, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1907, *m.* — | (Maj) Hon. Hugh S., D.S.O., *b.* 1878 |
| 1889 | *Acton*, Richard M. Dalberg Acton, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1902, *m.* — | Hon. John *D. A.*, *b* 1907 |
| 1887 | *Addington*, John Gellibrand Hubbard, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1905 — — | Hon. Raymond *H.*, *b.* 1884 |
| 1907 | *Airedale*, Albert Ernest Kitson, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.* — — | Hon. James C. *K.*, *b.* 1864 |
| 1898 | *Aldenham*, Alban George Henry Gibbs, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1907, *m.* — — | Hon. Gerald *G.*, *b.* 1879 |
| 1896 | *Allerton*, Humphrey Napier Stuart, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1839, *s.* 1904, *m.* | Hon. Gerald *S.*, *b.* 1895 |
| 1911 | *Allerton*, George Herbert Jackson, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1907, *m.* — — | Hon. George W *J.*, *b.* 1903 |
| 1881 | *Ampthill*, Oliver A. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '69, *s.* '84, *m.* | Hon. J. Hugo *R.*, *b.* 1898 |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir* |
|---|---|---|
| 1889 | *Annaly*, Luke White, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1888, *m.* | Hon. Luke Hy. W., *b.* 1885 |
| 1917 | *Annesley. See* "Valentia," *Irish Viscount* | As Irish |
| 1916 | *Anslow*, Thomas Mosley, C.B., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1912 | *Armstrong*, William Hy Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T.D., *b.* 1889, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Wm. J M. W-A., *b* 1890 |
| 1893 | *Arnould of Wardour*, Edgar Clifford Arnould, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1907, *m.* | Gerald A. *A.*, *b.* 1864 |
| 1886 | *Ashbourne*, William Gibson, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1913, *m.* | Hon. Edward *G*, *b.* 1873 |
| 1898 | *Ashburton*, Francis Denzil Edward Baring, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1889, *m.* | Hon. Alexander *B.*, *b.* 1898 |
| 1892 | *Ashcombe*, Henry Cubitt, C.B., *b.* 1837, *s.* 1917, *m.* | Hon. Alick Geo. *C.*, *b.* 1894 |
| 1895 | *Ashton*, James Williamson, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1912 | *Ashton of Hyde*, Thomas Gair Ashton, *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Thos. R. *A.*, *b.* 1901 |
| 1880 I. | *Ashtown*, Frederick Oliver Trench, *b* 1868, *s.* 1889, *m* | Hon. Robert *T*, *b.* 1897 |
| 1869 I. | **Athlumney*, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (*U.K. Baron, Meredyth*), *b* 1865, *s.* 1873. | (None to peerage) |
| 1917 | *Atholstan*, Hugh Graham, *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1905 | *Atkinson*, John Atkinson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *m.* | (Life peerage) |
| 1793 I. 1793* | *Auckland*, {Frederick Colvin George Eden (*Brit. Baron Auckland*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1907 | Hon. George *H*, *b.* 1881 |
| 1900 | *Avebury*, John Birkbeck Lubbock, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1913 | Hon. Norman *L*, *b* 1886 |
| 1728 I. | *Aylmer*, Matthew Aylmer, *b* 1842, *s.* 1901, *m.* | Hon. John *A*, *b.* 1880 |
| 1780 | *Bagot*, William Bagot, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1887, *m.* | Hon. Walter *B.*, D.S.O., *b* '84 |
| 1869 s. | †*Balfour of Burleigh*, Alex. H. Bruce, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1869, *m.* | Master of Burleigh, *b.* 1887 |
| 1889 | *Balmerino. See* "Southesk," *Scott. Earl* | (As Scottish) |
| 1898 | *Barnard*, Henry De Vere Vane, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1891, *m.* | Hon. Christopher *V*, *b.* '88 |
| 1902 | *Barrymore*, Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Ba., *m.* | (None) |
| 1897 | *Baring*, George Lindsay Sclater-Booth C.B., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1894, *m.* | Hon. *John S.-B.*, *b.* 1899 |
| 1837 | *Bateman*, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1901, *m.* | Hon. Charles *B. H*, *b* 1877 |
| 1917 | *Beaverbrook*, William Maxwell Aitken, *b.* 1879, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hn. J W Maxwell *A*, *b.* '20 |
| 1627 s. | †*Belhaven & Stenton*, Alex. (Chas. Hamilton, T.D., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1893, *m.* | Master of Belhaven, *b.* 1889 |
| 1898 I. | †*Bellew*, George Leopold Bryan, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911 | Hon. Richd. B. *Bellew*, *b.* 1898 |
| 1896 | *Belper*, Algernon Henry Strutt, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1914, *m.* | Hon. Alexander *S.*, *b.* 1902 |
| 1916 | *Beresford*, Charles William de la Poer Beresford, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1488 | *Berners*, Raymond Robert Tyrwhitt-Wilson, *b* 1895, *s.* 1917 | Gerald H. Tyrwhitt, *b.* '93 |
| 1878 | *Bertie of Thame*, Francis Leveson Bertie, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon Vere F *B.*, *b.* 1878 |
| 1784 | *Berwick*, Thomas Henry Noel Hill, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897 | Chas. M W *H.-B.*, *b.* 1907 |
| 1903 | *Biddulph*, Michael Biddulph, *b.* 1834, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. John M *B.*, *b.* 1869 |
| 1907 | *Blyth*, James Blyth, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Herbert W *B.*, *b.* 1908 |
| 1892 | *Blythswood*, Barrington Hulkley Douglas-Campbell-Douglas, K.C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1916, *m.* | Hon. Archibald Douglas-Campbell-Douglas, *b.* 1870 |
| 1797 | *Bolton*, William Thomas Orde-Powlett, *b* 1843, *s.* 1895, *m.* | Hn. Wm. *O.-P*, M.P., *b.* 1884 |
| 1762 | *Boston*, George Florance Irby, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.* | Hon. Cecil S. *I*, *b.* 1886 |
| 1388 | *Botreaux. See* "Loudoun;" *Scott. Earl* | Four co-heiresses |
| 1887 | *Bowes. See* "*Strathmore and K.*" *Scott. Earl* | (*As Scottish*) |
| 1721 | *Boyle. See* "Cork and O." *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1880 | *Brabourne*, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull Hugessen, *b* 1863, *s.* 1915, *m.* | Hon. Michael *K H*, *b.* 1892 |
| 1866 | *Brancepeth. See* "Boyne," *Irish Visct.* | (*As Irish*) |
| 1908 | *Braybrooke*, Henry Neville *b.* 1842, *s.* 1904, *m.* | Rev Hon. Grey *N*, *b.* 1837 |
| 1899 | *Brayc*, Alfred Thos. Townshend Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.* | Hon. Adrian *V-C*, *b.* 1894 |
| 1794 I. | **Bridport. See* "Bridport," *U.K. Visct.* | (As U.K.) |
| 1796 | *Brodrick. See* "Midleton," *Irish Visct.* | (As Irish) |
| 1860 | *Brougham & Vaux*, Henry C Brougham, K.C.V.O., *b.* '95, *s.* '95, *m* | Hon. Henry *B*, *b* 1897 |
| 1913 | *Buckmaster*, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C., *b* '68, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Owen Stanley *B.*, *b.* 1890 |
| 1529 | *Burgh*, Alexander Henry Leith *b.* 1866, *claim established* 1908. | Hon Alex. *L. b.* 1908. |
| 1893 | *Burghclere*, Herb. Coulstoun Gardner P.C., *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1903 | *Burnham*, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson G.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1916, *m.* | Lt.-Col. Hon. William A. W *L*, D.S.O., *b.* 1884 |
| 1912 | *Butler. See* "Carrick," *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1643 | *Byron*, Frederick Ernest Charles Byron, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1917 | Capt. Augustus Wm. *B.*, *b.* 1896 |
| 1796 | *Calthorpe*, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, *b* '62, *s.* 1912, *m.* | Hon. Frederick *G-C*, *b.* 1890 |
| 1783 | *Cawdor*, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b* 1884, *s.* 1897, *m.* | Hon. Ralph *S.*, *b.* 1913 |
| 1715 I. | *Cawdery*, John Evans-Freke, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1898, *m.* | Hon. Ralfe *E F*, *b* 1897 |
| 1834 I. 1898* | *Cawne*, {Robert Shapland George Julian Carew (*U.K. Baron, Carew*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1892, *m.* | Hon. George P J *C.*, *b.* 1863 |
| 1768 | *Carleton. See* "Shannon," *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1912 | *Carmichael*, Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1916 | *Carnock*, Arthur Nicholson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.* | Capt. Hon. Fredk. Arthur Harold *N*, *b.* 1889 |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir* |
|---|---|---|
| 1796 I. *Carrington. | *See* "Lincolnshire," *U K. Marquess* | Hon. Rupert Carrington, *b.* 1880 |
| 1892 I. †Castlemaine, | Albert Edward Handcock, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1892, 1st. | Hon. Robert *H*, *b.* 1864 |
| 1889 | Castletown, Bern. Edwd. B. FitzPatrick, P C., K.P., G.M.G., *b.* 48, *s.* '83, 2n. | (None) |
| 1480 S. *Cathcart. | *See* "Cathcart," *U K. Earl* | (As U K.) |
| 1902 | Channing of Wellingborough, Francis Alston Channing, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, m. | (None) |
| 1911 | Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, m. | Hon. John R. *B.*, *b.* 1901 |
| 1831 | Chaworth. *See* "Meath," *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1858 | Chelmsford, Fredc. J Napier Thesiger, P C. G M.S.I., G M.I E., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1901, m (*Viceroy of India*) | Hon. Andrew *T*, *b* 1903 |
| 1858 | Chesham, John Compton Cavendish, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1907, m. | Hon. Jno. Chas. *C. C.*, *b.* 1906 |
| 1887 | Cheylesmore Herbert Francis Eaton, K.C.V O., *b* 1848, *s.* 1901, m | Hn. Francis *E*, D.S.O., *b* '93 |
| 1858 | Chewton, John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, M.V O., *b* 73, *s.* 1910, m. | Hon. Richard *Y. B.*, *b* 1910 |
| 1800 I. | Clanmorris, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1916, m. | Hon. Jno. Michael *R.*, *b.* 1908 |
| 1868 | Clanwilliam. *See* "Clanwilliam," *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1800 I. | Clarina, Lionel Edward Butler Massey, *b* 1839 *s.* 1897, w | Hon. Eyre N *M*, *b.* 1880 |
| 1831 | Clements. *See* "Leitrim," *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1672 | Clifford of Chudleigh, William Hugh Clifford, *b* 1858, *s.* 1916, m. | Hon. Chas. O Hugh *C.*, *b.* '87 |
| 1629 | Clinton, Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *b.* 63, *s.* 04, m | Two co-heiresses |
| 1762 I. *Clive. | *See* "Powis," *U K. Earl* | (As U K.) |
| 1790 I | Clonbrock, Robert Edward Dillon *b.* 1869, *s.* 1917 | Col. Hon. Robt. V *D*, *b* '98 |
| 1789 I. 1831* | Clonmorry, (Valentine Fredk. Lawless (*U K Baron, Clonmorry*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1863, w. | Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1842 |
| 1313 | Cobham, Gervase Disney Alexander, *b.* 1880, *claim established* 1916 | (None) |
| 1817 | Colchester, Reginald Charles Edward Abbot, *b* 1842, *s.* 1867 m | (None) |
| 1908 | Colebrooke Edwd Arth. Colebrooke, P C. C.V O., *b* 61, 1st B., m. | Hon. Guy C *b.* 1893 |
| 1894 | Coleridge, Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, *b* 1851, *s.* 1894, m | Hon. Geoffrey *C*, *b.* 1877 |
| 1264 S. *Colville of Culross. | *See* "Colville" *U K. Visct.* | (As U K) |
| 1917 | Colwyn, Frederick Henry Smith, *b* 1859 1st Baron, m. | Hon. Frederick *S.*, *b* 1887 |
| 1841 | Congleton, John Brooks Molesworth Parnell, *b* 1892, *s.* 1914 | Arthur Boyd. D. *P*, *b* 1871 |
| 1711 S. *Cowley. | *See* "Hertford," *Brit. Marq.* | (As British) |
| 1874 | Cullaine, Thomas Francis Fremantle *b.* 1830, *s.* 1890, m | Hon. Thomas *F*, V D., *b* '62 |
| 1906 | Courtney Leonard Henry Courtney, P C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron m | (None) |
| 1914 | Cozens-Hardy, Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy, P C, *b* 1838, 1st Baron, m | Hon. William *C H*, B.C., *b.* 1868 |
| 1899 | Cranworth, Bertram Francis Gurdon *b.* 1877, *s.* 1902, m | Hon. Robert *G*, *b.* 1904 |
| 1892 | Cranbrook, William Brooks, *b* 1833, *s.* 1908, m. | Hon. Gerald *B.*, *b.* 1864 |
| 1797 I. *Cranborne | *See* "Dartrey," *U K Earl* | (As U K.) |
| 1789 I. †Crofton, | Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, *b* 1866, *s.* 1912, m | Hon. Edw Chas. *C*, *b* 1896 |
| 1924 | Cunliffe, Walter Cunliffe, G.B.E., *b* 1855, 1st Baron, m | Hon Rolf *C*, *b.* 1899 |
| 1324 | D'Abernon, Edgar Vincent, G C.M.G., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron m | (None) |
| 1827 | Dunraven. *See* "Downa," *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1800 I. | De Blaquiere, William de Blaquiere, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1889, m. | (None) |
| 1841 I. †Decies, | John Graham Hope Horsley Beresford, D.S.O., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1898, m. | Hon. Arthur M. *H B.*, *b* 1905 |
| 1290 | De Clifford, Edward Southwell Russell, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1909, *M* | Hon. Diana *R.*, *b* 1909 |
| 1841 | De Freyne, Francis Charles French, *b* 1884, *s.* 1915, m. | Hon. Wm. Joseph *F*, *b.* '85 |
| 1801 | Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1887, w | Hon. Thomas *C*, *b.* 1900 |
| 1835 | De L Isle & Dudley, Philip Sidney, *b.* 1853, *s* 1898, m. | Col. Hon. A. *S*, R.A., *b.* 1854 |
| 1838 | De Mauley, William Ashley Welsh Ponsonby *b.* 1843, *s.* 1896. | Rev Hon. Maurice *P*, *b* 1846 |
| 1874 | Denman, Thomas Denman, P C., G C.M.G., K.C.V O *b.* 74, *s.* 94, m. | Hon. Thomas *D*, *b* 1905 |
| 1826 | Dermoore, Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh Bateson, *b.* '65, *s.* 93, m. | Hon. George *de-Y B.*, *b* 1870 |
| 1887 | De Ramsey, William Henry Pellowes, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1887, m. | Allwyn Edward *F*, *b.* 1902 |
| 1881 | Dermaid, Francis V Bampfde-Johnstone, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1906, m. | Geo. Harcourt *J*, *b* 1899 |
| 1909 | Desart. *See* "Desart," *Irish Earl* | (House to U K. Barony) |
| 1831 | De Saumarez, James St. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1891, m | Hon. James *B. S. b.* 1889 |
| 1908 | Desborough, William Henry Grenfell, K.C.V O., *b.* '55, 1st Baron, m | Hon. Ivo *G*, *b.* 1898 |
| 1920 | De Villiers, Charles Percy De Villiers, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, m. | Hon. Arthur P *De V*, *b.* 1921 |
| 1620 I. 1765* 1869 S. | Digby, (Edward Henry Trafalgar Digby (*Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1889, m. | *Hon* Edward *D.*, *b.* 1894 |
| | * Disraeli. *See* "Lucas," *Engl. Baroness* | (As English) |
| 1625 | Dormer, Roland John Dormer, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1900, m. | Capt. Hon. Charles *D.*, R.N., *b.* 1864 |
| 1875 | Douglas. *See* "Home," *Scott. Earl* | (As Scottish) |
| 1917 | Doverdale, Edward Partington *b* 1836, 1st Baron, w | Hn. Oswald *P.*, M P., *b.* 1872 |
| 1439 | Dudley, Ferdinando Dudley William Lea-Smith, *b.* 1892, *claim established* 1916, m. | Hon. Ferdinando D. H. *L-S.*, *b.* 1920 |
| 1800 I. *Dufferin & Claneboye. | *See* "Dufferin and A.," *U K. Marq.* | (As U K.) |
| 1800 I. †Dunalley, | Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, m. | Maj. Hon. Cornelius O'C. P., D.S.O., *b.* 1877 |
| 1541 I. | Dunboyne, FitzWalter George Probyn Butler, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1903, m. | Hon. Patrick *B.*, *b.* 1907 |
| 1909 | Dunedin, Andrew Graham Murray, P C., K.C.V O., *b* '49, 1st Bn., m. | Hon. Ronald *M*, *b.* 1878 |

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|---|---|---|
| 1892 | *Dunleath*, Henry Lyle Mulholland *b.* 1834, *s.* 1894, *m.* | Capt. Hon. Henry Geo. H. *F*, D.S.O., *b.* 1868 |
| 1651 | *Dunmore. See* "Dunmore," *Scott. Earl* | (As Scottish) |
| 1859 | *Dunning. See* "Rollo," *Scott. Baron*, below | (As Scottish) |
| 1606 I. | *Dunsany*, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.* | Hon. Randal *P*, *b.* 1906 |
| 1780 | *Dynevor*, Walter FitzUryan Rice, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.* | Hon. Charles *R.*, *b.* 1909 |
| 1857 | *Ebury*, Robert Wellesley Grosvenor, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1893, *m.* | Hon. Robert *G*, *b.* 1886 |
| 1800 | *Egerton of Tatton*, Alan de Tatton Egerton, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1909, *m.* | Hon. Maurice *E*, *b.* 1894 |
| 1445 | *Elgin. See* "Elgin and K.," *Scott. Earl* | (As Scottish) |
| 1643 S. | *Elibank. See* "Elibank," *U K. Viscount* | (As U K. title) |
| 1806 | *Ellenborough*, Cecil Henry Law, C.B., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1915, *m.* | Hon. Henry Astell *L.*, *b.* 1889 |
| 1510 S. 1885* | *Elphinstone*, Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (*U K Baron, Elphinstone*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1895, *m.* | Master of Elphinstone, *b.* 1914 |
| 1874 | *Emly*, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *m.* | (None) |
| 1911 | *Emmott*, Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., *b.* 1858, 1st Bn., *m.* | (None) |
| 1806 | *Erskine*, Montagu Erskine, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1913, *m.* | Hon. Donald *E*, *b.* 1899 |
| 1872 | *Estrick. See* "Napier," *Scott. Baron*, below | (As Scottish) |
| 1906 | *Eversley*, George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1913 | *Faber*, Edmund Beckett Faber, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron | (None) |
| 1627 I. † | *Fairfax of Cameron*, Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1900 | Hon. Charles R. *F*, *b.* 1876 |
| 1837 | *Fairlie. See* "Glasgow," *Scott. Earl* | (As Scottish) |
| 1916 | *Farringdon*, Alexander Henderson, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.* | Lt.-Col. Hon. Harold G. H., *b* 1874 |
| 1758 I. † | *Farnham*, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, *b* 1879, *s.* 1900, *m.* | Hon. Somerset *M*, *b.* 1905 |
| 1883 | *Farrer*, Thomas Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1899, *m.* | Hon. Cecil *F*, *b* 1892 |
| 1552 | *Fermanagh. See* "Erne," *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1896 I. | *Fermoy*, Edwd. FitzEdmund Burke Roche, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.* | Hon. James *R.*, *b.* 1891 |
| 1768 I. | *French*, Charles Austin Thos. R. J J French, *b.* '68, *s.* '93, *m.* | Hon. John *F*, *b.* 1870 |
| 1831 | *Fingall. See* "Fingall," *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1916 | *Finlay*, Robert Bannatyne Finlay, P.C., G.C.M.G (*Lord High Chancellor*), *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon William *F*, K.C., *b.* '75 |
| 1929 | *Fisher*, John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Cecil Vavasour *F.*, *b* 1868 |
| 1790 | *Fitzwalter. See* "Donegall" *Irish Marq* | (As Irish) |
| 1916 | *Fitzmaurice*, Edmund Geo. Petty Fitzmaurice, P.C., *b.* '46, 1st Baron | (None) |
| 1776 | *Foley*, Fitzalan Charles John Foley, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1905 | Gerald H *F*, *b* 1858 |
| 1445 S. † | *Forbes*, Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1906, *m.* | Capt. Hon Walter *F*, *b.* 1885 |
| 1821 | *Forester*, George C. Beaumont Weld-Forester, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1917, *m.* | Hon. Cecil G W *F.*, *b.* 1892 |
| 1733 S. | *Forrester. See* "Verulam," *Engl. Earl* | (As English) |
| 1917 | *Portsmot*, John Alexander Dewar, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. John *D*, *b.* 1885 |
| 1815 | *Fosford. See* "Limerick," *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1920 | *Furness*, Marmaduke Furness, *b.* 1883, *succ.* 1912, *m.* | Hon. Christopher *F*, *b.* 1912 |
| 1792 | *Gage. See* "Gage," *Irish Visct.* | (As Irish) |
| 1917 | *Gainford*, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Joseph *P*, *b.* 1889 |
| 1860 I. 1806* | *Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner) | |
| 1828 I. | *Garvagh*, Leopold E. Stratford Geo. Canning, *b* 1878, *s.* 1915 | Maj Hon Conway *C*, *b.* '34 |
| 1876 | *Gerard*, Frederic John Gerard, *b* 1882, *s.* 1902, *m.* | Hon Robt G Dicconson, *b.* '37 |
| 1824 | *Gifford*, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911, *m.* | Charles *G*, *b.* 1899 |
| 1917 | *Glenbervagh*, Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, *b* 1896, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Thos. W. P. L. C., *b.* 1889 |
| 1899 | *Glenusk*, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* '64, *s.* 1906, *m.* | Maj Hon. Wilfred *R.*, D.S.O., *b* 1891 |
| 1911 | *Glenconner* Edward Priaulx Tennant, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Christopher T., *b.* 1899 |
| 1918 | *Glentanner*, George Cosbie, *b* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Thomas *C*, *b.* 1894 |
| 1909 | *Gorell*, Ronald Gorell Barnes, M.C., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1917 | (None) |
| 1552 | *Gormanston. See* "Gormanston," *Irish Visct* | (As Irish) |
| 1806 | *Granard. See* "Granard," *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1761 | *Grantley*, John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1877, *m.* | Hon. Richard *N*, *b.* 1892 |
| 1794 I. | *Graves*, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.* | Henry A. C. *G*, *b.* 1877 |
| 1920 | *Grenfell*, Fras. W Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* '41, 1st Bn., *m.* | Hon. Pascoe *G.*, *b.* 1905 |
| 1869 | *Greville*, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1909, *m.* | Hon. Ronald *G*, *b.* 1912 |
| 1314 | *Grey de Ruthyn*, Cecil Talbot Clifton, *b* 1886, *s.* 1921 | (Co-heirs) |
| 1886 | *Grimthorpe*, Ralph William Ernest Beckett, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1917, *m.* | Hon. *Ralph E.*, *b.* 1917 |
| 1815 | *Grinstead. See* "Enniskillen," *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1880 | *Haldon*, Lawrence William Palk, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1909, *m.* | Hon. Laurence *P.*, *b.* 1896 |
| 1886 | *Hamilton of Dalzell*, Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., G.C.V.O., K.C., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1901, *m.* | John *H*, *b.* 1921 |
| 1874 | *Hampton*, Herbert Stuart Pakington, *b* 1862, *s.* 1906 | Hon. Humphrey *P.*, R.N., *b.* '98 |
| 1910 | *Hardinge of Penshurst*, C. Hardinge, P.C., K.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (Chain), LL.D., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m* | Hon. Alexander M. L. *H.*, *b.* 1894 |
| 1869 | *Harn. See* "Listowel," *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1876 | *Harlech*, Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, T.D., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.* | Hon. Wm. G. A. O.-G., M.P., *b.* 1885 |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir* |
|---|---|---|
| 1815 | *Harris*, George R. C. Harris, G.C.B.I., G.C.I.E., T.D., *b* 51, *s* 72, *m.* | Capt. Hon. Geo. St. V *H.*, M.C., *b.* 1889 |
| 1868 | *Harrison.* See "Heneker" *Irish Baron*, below | (As Irish) |
| 1905 | *Hastings*, Albert Edward Delaval *Astley*, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1904, *m* | Hon. Edward *A.*, *b.* 1912 |
| 1838 | *Hatherton*, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, G.M.G., *b.* 1842, *s* 1888, *m.* | Hon. Edward *L.* *b.* 1868 |
| 1876 | *Hawke*, Martin Bladen Hawke, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1887, *m* | Er. Adm. Hon. Stanhope *H.*, *b.* 1883 |
| 1921 | *Hay.* See "Kinnoull" *Scott. Earl* | (As Scottish) |
| 1797 L. | *Headley*, Rowland George Allanson Winn, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1913, *m* | Hon. Rowland *A.-W.*, *b* 1901 |
| 1906 | *Hemphill*, Stanhope Charles John Hemphill, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1908, *m.* | Hon. Fitzroy *H.*, *b.* 1860 |
| 1856 | *Heneage*, Edward Heneage, P.C. *b* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. George *H. H.*, *b* 1865 |
| 1799 L. | **Henley* Frederic Henley (*U.K. Baron, Northington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *m* | Hon. Anthony *H.*, *b* 1898 |
| 1800 L. | **Hamniker* Chas. Henry Chandos Hemniker Major (*U.K. Baron, Hartismere*), *b.* 1870, *s.* 1900 | *Hon Gerald H. M.*, *b.* 1870 |
| 1886 | *Herschell*, Richard Farrer Herschell K.C.V.O., *b* 1878, *s.* 1899 | (None) |
| 1918 | *Hesketh-bury*, Leonard Holmes-a-Court, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903, *m.* | Hon. William *H.-a'C.*, *b* '06 |
| 1866 | *Hillingdon*, Charles William Mills, *b* 1835, *s.* 1898, *m.* | Hon. Arthur R. *M.*, *b.* 1892 |
| 1886 | *Hindlip*, Charles Allsopp, *b.* 1877 *s.* 1897 *m* | Hon Charles *A.*, *b.* 1906 |
| 1908 | *Holden* Ernest Illingworth Holden *b* 1867 *s* 1912, *m* | Hon Angus *H.*, *b.* 1898 |
| 1911 | *Hollenden*, Samuel Hope Morley, *b* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Geoffrey *M.*, *b* 1885 |
| 1887 | *Holmpatrick*, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, *b.* 1886, *s* 1898 | (None) |
| 1782 L. | **Hood.* See "Hood," *Brit Viet.* | (As British) |
| 1797 L. | *Hotham*, Frederick William Hotham, *b.* 1863, *s* 1907 *m* | Capt. Henry E. *H.*, *b.* 1893 |
| 1881 | *Hothfield* Henry James Tufton, *b* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.* | Maj. Hon. John S. R. *T.*, D.S.O., *b* 1873 |
| 1597 | *Howard de Walden* Thomas Evelyn Scott Ellis, *b* 1880, *s* 1899, *m.* | Hon. John *S. E.*, *b.* 1912 |
| 1869 | *Howard of Glossop* Francis E. Fitzalan Howard, *b* 1859, *s* 1883, *m* | Hon. Bernard *F. H.*, *b.* 1885 |
| 1796 L. | *Huntingfield* Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, *b* 1883, *s* 1913, *m.* | Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne *V.*, *b.* 1915 |
| 1866 | *Hylton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b* 1860, *s.* 1899, *m* | Hon. William *J.*, *b* 1858 |
| 1920 | *Ilkeston*, Balthazar Stephen Sargent Foster, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.* | (None) |
| 1911 | *Inchcape*, James Lyle Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., *b* 1852, 1st Baron, *m* | Hon Kenneth *M.*, *b.* 1887 |
| 1543 L. | †*Inchiquin* Lucius William O'Brien, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.* | Hon. Donough *O'B.* *b* 1897 |
| 1897 | *Inverclyde*, James Clelland Burns, *b* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m* | Hon. John Alan *B.*, *b.* 1897 |
| 1920 | *Islington* John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *b* 1866 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1906 | *Joicey*, James Joicey *b* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Arthur *J.*, *b.* 1880 |
| 1892 | *Kealie* See "Hemiford," *Irish Marq* | (As Irish) |
| 1898 | *Kenmare.* See *h.-mmare.* *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1866 | *Kenry* See "Dunraven," *Irish Earl* | (None to U.K. title) |
| 1776 I. 1886* | *Kensington*, Hugh Edwardes, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kensington*), *b.* 1877, *s* 1900, *m.* | Hon William *E.*, *b.* 1904 |
| 1788 | *Kenyon*, Lloyd Tyrell Kenyon, K.C.V.O., T.D., *b* 1864, *s.* 1869, *m* | Hon. — *K.* *b.* 1917 |
| 1821 | *Ker* See "Lothian," *Scott. Marq* | (As Scottish) |
| 1909 | *Kilbracken*, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., *b.* 1847 1st Baron *m.* | Hon Hugh *G.*, *b* 1877 |
| 1900 | *Killanin*, Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris, *b.* 1867, *s* 1901 | Michael *M.*, *b* 1914 |
| 1789 I. | †*Kilmaine* John Edward Denis Browne *b.* 1878, *s.* 1907, *m.* | Hon. Jno. F. A. *B.*, *b.* 1908 |
| 1831 | *Kilmarnock.* See "Erroll," *Scott. Earl* | (As Scottish) |
| 1776 I. | *Kinsale*, Michael Constantine de Courcy, *b* 1868, *s* 1895, *m* | Capt Hon. Michael de *C.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1892 |
| 1868 S. 1880* | *Kinnaird*, Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), K.T. *b* 1847, *s.* 1887, *m.* | Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1880 |
| 1887 | *Kinnear*, Alexander Smith Kinnear, P.C., *b* 1833, 1st Baron | (None) |
| 1900 | *Kinross* Patrick Balfour, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1909, *m.* | Hon John *B.*, *b.* 1904 |
| 1898 | *Kintore.* See "Kintore," *Scott. Earl* | (As Scottish) |
| 1916 | *Knaresborough* Hy Meyrey Meyrey Thompson, *b.* 1845, 1st Bn *m.* | (None) |
| 1917 | *Lambourne*, Aurelius Richard Mark Lockwood, P.C., C.V.O., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1880 | *Lamington*, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1890, *m.* | Hon Victor *C. B.*, M.C., *b* 1896 |
| 1880 I. | †*Langford*, Hercules Edwd. Rowley, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1854, *m.* | Hon. John H *R.*, *b.* 1894 |
| 1431 | *Latymer*, Francis Burdett Thomas Coutts-Nevill, *b.* 1852, abeyance terminated 1912, *m.* | Hon. Hugh *Money-Coutts*, *b.* 1876 |
| 1889 | *Lawrence*, Alexander Graham Lawrence, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1913, *m* | Hon John *L.*, *b.* 1908 |
| 1892 | *Leconfield*, Charles Henry Wyndham, *b* 1872, *s.* 1901, *m.* | Hon. Hugh *A. W.*, *b.* 1877 |
| 1839 | *Leigh*, Francis Dudley Leigh, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1905, *m.* | Hon. Rupert *L.*, *b.* 1896 |
| 1905 | *Leith*, Alexander John Forbes-Leith, *b* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1917 | *Leverhulme*, William Hesketh Lever, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m* | Hon. Wm. Hulme *L.*, *b.* 1888 |
| 1797 | *Lifford*, John Powys, *b* 1853, *s.* 1898, *m.* | Hon. Stephen *P.*, *b.* 1889 |
| 1911 | *Lindley*, Nathaniel Lindley, P.C., *b.* 1828, *m* | (Life peerage) |
| 1798 L. | *Lisle*, George William James Lyndsay, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1898, *m.* | Hon. Horace *L.*, *b.* 1873 |
| 1892 | *Loch*, Edward Douglas Loch, G.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.* | Hon. Geo. Hy *C. L.*, *b.* 1916 |

| *Created* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir* |
|---|---|---|
| 1801 | *Loftus.* *See* "Ely," *Irish Marq.* .. ... .. ... .... .. .. .... | (As Irish) |
| 1541 L. | *Louth*, Randal Pilgrini Ralph Plunkett, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1893, *m.* .. | Hon. Otway *P*, *b* 1892 |
| 1884 S. | *Lovat*, Simon Joseph Fraser, K.T., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*U.K.* | |
| 1837* | *Baron, Lovat*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1887, *m.* .. .. .. .. .. | Master of Lovat, *b* 1911 |
| 1706 | *Lovel & Holland.* *See* "Egmont," *Irish Earl* .. .. .. | (As Irish) |
| 1897 | *Ludlow*, Henry Lindlow Lopes, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1899, *m.* .. | (None) |
| 1839 | *Lurgan*, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., *b* 1858, *s.* 1888, *m* .. | Hon. William *B.*, *b* 1901 |
| 1914 | *Lyell*, Leonard Lyell, *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.* .. .. .. | Hon. Chas. *L.* M.P., *b.* 1875 |
| 1869 | *Lyveden*, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1900, *m.* | Hon Robert *V*, *b* 1892 |
| 1776 L. | *Macdonald*, Ronald Archibald Macdonald *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.* | Alex. Godfrey *M*, *b.* 1909 |
| 1908 | *MacDonnell*, Antony Patrick MacDonnell, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., | |
| | *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.* .. .. .. .. .. .. | (None) |
| 1887 | *Magheramorne*, Dudley Stuart M'Carel Hogg, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903 | Hon. Ronald *M'G H b* '63 |
| 1807 | *Manners*, John Thomas Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1864, *m.* .. .. .. | Hon. Francis H *M*, *b.* 1867 |
| 1908 | *Marchamley*, George Whiteley, P.C., *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m* | Hon. William *W b.* 1866 |
| 1891 | *Masham* John Cunliffe-Lister, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.* .. | (None) |
| 1776 L. | *Maxwy*, Hugh Somerset John Maxwy, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1912, *m.* | Hon. Hugh Hamon *M*, *b* 94 |
| 1825 | *Meldrum* *See* "Huntly," *Scott. Marq* .. .. .. | (As Scottish) |
| 1794 | *Menlin* *See* "Clifden," *Irish Visct.* | (As Irish) |
| 1866 | *Meredith.* *See* "Athlumney," *Irish Baron*, above .. | (None to peerage) |
| 1911 | *Merthyr*, Herbert Clark Lewis, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1914, *m* .. .. .. | Hon. William *L*, *b.* 1901 |
| 1838 | *Methuen*, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b* 1845, | |
| | *s.* 1891, *m.* .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Hon. Paul *M*, *b* 1886 |
| 1906 | *Michelham*, Herbert Stern, K.C.V.O., *b* 1891, 1st Baron *m.* .. | Hon. Herman *S*, *b.* 1899 |
| 1711 | *Middleton*, Digby W Bayard Willoughby, T.D., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1877, *m.* | Hon. Godfrey *W*, *b* 1847 |
| 1821 | *Minster* *See* Connyngham," *Irish Marq* | (As Irish) |
| 1866 | *Monck.* *See* "Monck," *Irish Visct* .. | (As Irish) |
| 1727 | *Monckton.* *See* "Galway" *Irish Visct.* .. | (As Irish) |
| 1874 | *Moncreiff*, James Arthur MacHerbert Moncreiff *b* 1872, *s* 1913, *m.* | Hon. Harry R.W *M*, *b* 1915 |
| 1844 | *Monk Bretton*, John William Dodson, C.B. *b.* 1865, *s.* 1897 .. | (None) |
| 1835 | *Monkswell* Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier *b* 1875, *s* 1909, *m* | Hon Gerard C *b* 1879 |
| 1728 | *Monson*, Augustus Debonnaire Jno. Monson, *b.* 1868, *s* 1900. *m.* | Hon. John *M*, *b* 1907 |
| 1885 | *Montagu of Beaulieu*, John Walter Edward Douglas-Scott | |
| | Montagu, C.V.O., *b* 1866, *s* 1905, *m.* | (None) |
| 1806 | *Mont Eagle.* *See* " Sligo, *Irish Marq* .. | (As Irish) |
| 1839 | *Montagle*, Thomas Spring Rice, K.P., *b* 1849, *s* 1866, *m* | Hon. Thomas A. *R. b* 1883 |
| 1831 | *Mostyn*, Llewelyn N V Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1884, *m.* | Hon. Edward *M*, *b* 1854 |
| 1912 | *Moulton* John Fletcher Moulton, P.C., C.B.E., K.C.B. (*Lord of* | |
| | *Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *m* .. .. | (Life peerage) |
| 1821 | *Mount Stephen*, George Stephen, G.C.V.O., *b* 1829, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1911 | **Mountgarret.* *See* " Mountgarret," *Irish Viscount* | (As Irish) |
| 1803 | *Mowbray Segrave* (1283), *& Stourton* (1448), Charles Botolph | |
| | Joseph Stourton, *b* 1867, *s.* 1893, *m.* | Hon. William *S b* 1896 |
| 1913 | *Muir Mackenzie*, Kenneth Augustus Muir Mackenzie K.C.B., | |
| | *b* 1845, 1st Baron, *m* .. .. .. .. .. .. | (None) |
| 1767 L. | **Mulgrave.* *See* 'Normanby" *U K Marq.* .. .. | (As Irish) |
| 1902 | *Murray of Elibank*, Alexander William Charles Oliphant Murray, | |
| | P.C., *b.* 1870, 1st Baron, *m.* .. .. .. .. | (None) |
| 1701 L. | *†Muskerry*, Hamilton M T F M Deane-Morgan *b* 54, *s.* '68, *m* | Hon. Robt. *D M b* 1874 |
| 1661 S. | **Nairne.* *See* ' Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq* .. | (As British) |
| 1888 | *Napier of Magdala*, Robert William Napier, *b* 1845, *s.* 1890, *m.* | Col. Hon. James P *N*, *b* 1849 |
| 1627 S. | **Napier* (*of Merchistoun*), Francis Edward Basil Napier (*U K* | |
| | *Baron, Et'rick*). *b* 1876, *s* 1913, *m* .. .. | Master of Napier *b* 1900 |
| 1776 L. | *Newborough*, Thomas John Wynn, *b.* 1878, *s* 1916, *m* | Robt. Vaughan *W*, *b* 1877 |
| 1890 | *Newlands* James Henry Cecil Buxler, *b* 1891, *s.* 1906, *m.* | (None) |
| 1892 | *Newton*, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, P.C., *b.* 1857 *s.* 18,8, *m.* .. | Hon Richard *L.*, *b* 1858 |
| 1912 | *Nicholson*, William Gustavus Nicholson, C.C.B., *b.* 1845, 1st B., *m.* | (None) |
| 1554 | *North*, William Henry John North, T.D. *b* 1836, *s* 1884, *m.* | Hon Wm F J *N*, *b.* 1860 |
| 1884 | *Northbourne*, Walter Henry James, *b.* 1846, *s* 1893, *m.* | Hon. Walter J *J*, *b.* 1869 |
| 1885 | *Northington.* *See* "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above .. | (As Irish) |
| 1878 | *Norton*, Charles Leigh Adderley, *b* 1845, *s.* 1905, *m.* .. .. | Hon. Ralph *A b* 1872 |
| 1906 | *Northumberland*, (Sim. D) Wellesley Wilson, D.S.O *b* '75, *s.* '07, *m.* | Hon Charles J *W b* 1904 |
| 1870 | *O'Hagan*, Maurice Herbert T T O Hagan, *b.* 1888, *s* 1900, *m.* .. | Hon — T *O'H*, *b.* 1917 |
| 1868 | *O'Neill*, Edward O'Neill, *b* 1839, *s.* 1883, *m* .. .. .. .. | Hn. Shane E.R. *O'N b* 1907 |
| 1836 L. | *†Oranmore & Browne*, Geoffrey R. Browne Browne, *b.* 61, *s.* 1900, *m.* | Hon. Dominick *B.*, *b.* 1901 |
| 1821 | *Oriel.* *See* "Massereene and F," *Irish* ) *sct.* | (As Irish) |
| 1869 | *Ormathwaite*, Arthur Walsh, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1881, *m.* .. .. | Hn. Sir Arthur *W*, K.C.V.O., *b* 1859 |
| 1821 | *Ormonde.* *See* "Ormonde," *Irish Marq.* .. .. .. .. | (As Irish) |
| 1841 | *Overstone.* *See* "Stair" *Scott. Earl* .. .. .. .. .. | (As Scottish) |
| 1913 | *Parker of Waddington*, Robert John Parker, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), | |
| | *b.* 1857, *m.* .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | (Life peerage) |
| 1814 | *Parmoor*, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* '52, 1st Baron, *m* | Hon. A.H. Seddon *C*, *b.* 1882 |

| Decease. | Title, Name, &c. | Eldest Son or Heir. |
|---|---|---|
| 1877 | *Paskoner*, Alexander Paskoner, *b.* 1830, 1st Baron, *cr.* ..... | (None) |
| 1868 | *Pearson*, Edward Sholto & Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1907, 3rd. | Hon. Hugh *D P*, *b* 1894 |
| 1899 | *Pentland*, John Sinclair, P.C., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *cr.* .. | Hon. Henry *S.*, *b.* 1897 |
| 1853 | *Peto*, Joseph William Lionel Peto, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1912, *M* ... | Francis William *P.*, *b.* 1849 |
| 1908 | *Pirrie*, William James Pirrie, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, 1st. | (None) |
| 1892 | *Playfair*, George James Playfair, C.V.O., *b.* 1828, *s.* 1898, 2nd. | (None) |
| 1887 | *Plunket*, Wm. Lee Plunket, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1897, 4th. | Hon. Terence *P.*, *b.* 1899 |
| 1899 | *Pottinger*, Coplestone Bich. Geo. Warwick Hampshire, *b.* '50, *s.* '98, 7th. | Hon. Geo. W W *B.*, *b* '92 |
| 1892 L. | *Polwarth*, Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1867, 9th ..... | Master of Polwarth, V.D., *b.* 1864 |
| 1906 | *Ponsonby* See "Bessborough," *Irish Earl* ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1910 | *Pontypridd*, Alfred Thomas, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron .. | (None) |
| 1822 | *Powerscourt*. See "Powerscourt," *Irish Peer*. ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1880 L. | *Radstock*, Granville George Waldegrave, *b* 1839, *s.* 1913 .. | Hon. Montagu *W*, *b.* 1867 |
| 1890 | *Raglan*, George FitzRoy Hy Somerset, C.B., *b* 1857, *s.* 1884, 3rd. | Hon. FitzRoy *S.*, *b.* 1885 |
| 1874 | *Ramsay*. See "Dalhousie," *Scott. Earl* ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1883 | *Rawdon*. See "Rawdon," *Irish Earl* ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1904 | *Ravensworth*, John Fulleton Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B., *b* 1832, 1st Baron, *cr.* ..... | (None) |
| 1912 | *Rathcreedan*, Cecil William Norton, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *cr.* .. .. | Hon. Charles *P W*, *b.* 1903 |
| 1868 L. † | *Rathdonnell*, Thos. Kane McClintock Bunbury, *b.* 1846, *s.* '79, 3rd. | Hon. Thomas *McC.-B.*, *b* '82 |
| 1895 | *Rathmore*, David Robert Plunket, P.C., *b* 1838, 1st Baron .. .. | (None) |
| 1892 | *Ravensworth*, Arthur Thomas Liddell, *b.* 1837, *s* 1904, 3rd .. .. | Hon. Gerald *L.*, *b* 1869 |
| 1880 | *Rayleigh*, John William Strutt, P.C., O.M., *b* 1842, *s.* 1873, 2nd. | Hon. Robert *J S.*, *b.* 1875 |
| 1848 L. / 1880 † | *Reay*, (Donald James Mackay, K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*U K* Baron, *Reay*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1876, 13 .. .. .. .. | (Baron *Eric M*, *b.* 1870 (None to U.K. title) |
| 1900 | *Redesdale*, David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, 3rd. .. .. .. .. .. | Hon. Thos. David *F M*, *b.* 1909 |
| 1888 L. | *Remilsham*, Fredk. Archibd. Cinss. Thellusson, *b* 1868, *s.* 1901, 3rd. | Hon. Percy *T*, *b.* 1874 |
| 1885 | *Revelstoke*, John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b* 1863, *s* 1897 .. .. | Hon. Cecil *B.*, *b.* 1864 |
| 1918 | *Rhondda*, David Alfred Thomas, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, 2nd. | (None) |
| 1737 | *Ribblesdale*, Thomas Lister, P.C., *b* 1854, *s.* 1876, 4th .. .. | (None) |
| 1905 | *Ritchie*, Charles Ritchie, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1906, 1st. .. .. .. .. | Hon Philip *R.*, *b.* 1869 |
| 1910 | *Robson*, Wm. S. Robson, P.C., O.C.M.G., *b.* 1840, 1st. .. .. .. | (Life peerage) |
| 1912 | *Rochdale*, George Kemp, *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, 1st. .. .. .. | Hon. John D *K.*, *b.* 1906 |
| 1780 | *Rodney*, George B. Harley Guest Rodney, *b* 1832, *s.* 1909, 7th .. | Hn. Jas. H. B. *R.*, M.C., *b* '93 |
| 1907 | *Rea*, Thomas Roe, *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, 1st. .. .. .. .. | (None) |
| 1893 L. | *Rollo*, William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C.B. (*U K Baron, Dunning*), *b.* 1828, *s.* 1906, 2nd. .. .. .. .. .. | Hon. Eric Norman *R.*, *b.* 1862 |
| 1886 | *Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1832, *s* 1905, *M* .. .. | (None) |
| 1896 | *Rosmead*, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson, *b* 1836, *s.* 1897, 2nd | (None) |
| 1908 L. / 1910 | *Rossmore*, (Derrick Warner Wm. Westenra (*U K Baron, Rossmore*), *b* 1853, *s.* 1874, 7th. .. .. .. .. .. | Hon. William *W*, *b* 1892 |
| 1910 | *Rotherham*, *William Henry Holland*, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, 1st. ..... | Hon. Stuart *H.*, *b.* 1874 |
| 1914 | *Rothermere*, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, 1st. | Hon. Harold *H*, *b.* 1894 |
| 1879 | *Rothschild*, Lionel Walter Rothschild, *b* 1868, *s* 1915 .. .. | Hon. N Charles *R.*, *b.* 1877 |
| 1918 | *Rowallan*, Charles Edward Hungerford Athole Colston, *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, 1st. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | L.-Col Hon. Edwd. Murray *C*, M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1880 |
| 1921 | *Rowallan*, Archibald Cameron Corbett, *b.* 1876, 1st Baron, 1st. .. | Hon. Godfrey *C*, *b.* 1895 |
| 1892 L. | *Ruthven*, Walter James Hore-Ruthven, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1864, 10 .. | Master of *R.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1870 |
| 1898 | *Sackville*, Lionel Edward Sackville-West, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1908, 2nd..... | Br.-Gen. Hon. Charles J *S. W*, C.M.G., *b.* 1870 |
| 1921 | *St. Andries*, Alexander P Fuller-Acland-Hood, *b* 1853, *s* 1921 .. | Hon. Arth. *F A.-H*, *b.* '56 |
| 1908 | *St. Davids*, John Wynford Phillipps, P.C., *b* 1860, 1st Baron, 1st | Hon. Reggd. A. P *P*, *b* '72 |
| 1899 | *St. John of Bletso*, Henry Beauchamp Oliver St. John, *b* 1876, *s* 1902 | Hon. Mowbray *St. J*, *b.* 1877 |
| 1832 | *St. Leonards*, Frank Edward Sugden, *b* 1852, *s.* 1915 .. .. | Frank *S.*, *b.* 1892 |
| 1887 | *St. Levan*, John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.V.O., C.B., *b* 1857, *s.* 1908, 2nd. | Francis Cecil *St. A.*, *b.* 1895 |
| 1885 | *St. Oswald*, Rowland Winn, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1893, 2nd. .. .. .. | Hon Rowland *W.*, *b.* 1893 |
| 1758 | *Salterford*. See "Courtown," *Irish Earl* ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1911 L. | *Saltoun*, Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, C.M.G., *b* 1881, *s.* 1886, 19th. | Master of *Saltoun*, *b.* 1884 |
| 1906 | *Sanderson*, Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., LL.D., *b.* '42, 1st Baron | (None) |
| 1800 | *Sandys*, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, 3rd. .. .. | Capt. A. B. G *S. Hill*, *b* '87 |
| 1888 | *Savile*, John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., *b* 1854, *s.* 1896, 7th. | (None) (*b* 1884 |
| 1803 | *Says & Sele*, Geoffrey C. T. Wykeham Fiennes, *b* 1852, *s.* 1907, 21st. | Hon. Geoffrey *T W-F*, |
| 1916 | *Scarsdale*. See "Curzon of Kedleston," *Earl*. | |
| 1839 | *Seaton*, John Regd. U Elliott-Drake-Colborne, *b* 1854, *s.* 1888, 2nd. | Hon. Francis C., M.V.O., *b.* |
| 1892 | *Sefton*. See "Sefton," *Irish Earl* ..... | (As Irish) [1892 |
| 1894 L. † | *Semphill*, John Forbes-Semphill, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1905, 21st. ..... | Master of *Semphill*, *b.* 1892 |
| 1916 | *Shaughnessy*, Thomas George Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, 1st. ..... | Hon. William *J S.*, *b.* 1891 |
| 1922 | *Shaw*, Thomas Shaw, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1850, 1st. .. ..... | (Life peerage) |
| 1908 L. | *Sheffield*, Edward Lyulph Stanley (*U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley*), K.C., *b.* 1839, *s.* 1909, 7th. ..... | Hon. Sir A. L. *S.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1873 |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir* |
|---|---|---|
| 1857 I. | *Sherard*, Philip Halton Sherard, b. 1831, s. 1900 ..... | Col. Ralph *S.*, b. 1860 |
| 1784 | *Sherborne*, Edward Lenox Dutton, b. 1832, s. 1883, m ... | Rev Hon. Frederick *D.*, b. 1840 |
| 1880 | *Shute. See* "Barrington," *Irish Visct.* ... | (As Irish) |
| 1900 | *Shuttleworth*, Ughtred J Kay-Shuttleworth, P C., b '44, 1st Bn ,m. | Hon. Richard U P K -S., b. 1913 |
| 1861 | *Silchester. See* "Longford," *Irish Earl*... | (As Irish) |
| 1446S. † | *Sinclair*, Charles William St. Clair, b. 1831, s. 1880, m. | Master of Sinclair, b. 1875 |
| 1916 | *Somerleyton*, Savile Brinton Crossley, P C, K.C.V O., b 1857, 1st Baron, m. ... | Capt. Hon Francis Savile *C.*, b 1889 |
| 1784 | *Somers*, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, b 1887, s. 1899... | Rev Henry L S. *C.*, b. 1862 |
| 1873 | *Somerton. See* "Normanton," *Irish Earl* ... | (As Irish) |
| 1780 | *Southampton*, Charles Henry Fitzroy, b 1857, s. 1872, m. | Hon. Charles *F.*, b. 1904 |
| 1917 | *Southborough*, Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P C., G C.B., G.C.M.G., G.S.I. V O., b. 1860, 1st Baron, m. ... | Hon Spencer *H.*, b. 1888 |
| 1920 | *Southwark*, Richard Knight-Causton, P C., b 1843, 1st Baron m. | (None) |
| 1640 | *Stafford*, Francis Edward Fitzherbert Stafford, D.S.O., b 1890, s. 1913, m. ... | Hon. Basil *Fitzherbert*, b 1861 |
| 1886 | *Stalbridge*, Hugh Grosvenor, b. 1880, s. 1912, m. ... | Hon. Hugh *G.*, b. 1904 |
| 1911 | *Stanfordham*, Arthur John Bigge, P C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., b. 1849, 1st Baron, m ... | (None) |
| 1839 | *Stanley of Alderley. See* "Sheffield," *Irish Baron*, above ... | (As Irish) |
| 1893 | *Stanmore* George Arthur Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, b 1871, s 1912 | (None) |
| 1790 | *Stewart of Garlies. See* "Galloway" *Scott. Earl* ... | (As Scottish) |
| 1918 | *Strabolgi*, Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, b 1853, *claim established* 1916, m... | Lt.-Com Hon. John *K.*, R.N., b. 1886 |
| 1912 | *Strachie*, Edward Strachey, P C., b 1858, 1st Baron, m. ... | Hon. Edward *S.*, b 1882 |
| 1914 | *Strathclyde*, Alexander Ure, P C., G B.E., b. 1853, 1st Baron, m. | (None) |
| 1836 | *Strathedon & Campbell* (1841), Hallyburton George Campbell, b. 1889, s. 1893, m. ... | Alastair *C.*, b. 1859 |
| 1884 | *Strathspey*, Trevor Grant, b. 1870, s. 1912, m. | Hon. Donald Grant, b. 1912 |
| 1796 | *Stuart of Castle Stuart. See* "Moray," *Scott. Earl* | (As Scottish) |
| 1916 | *Stuart of Wortley*, Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley, P C., 1st Baron, b 1851, m. ... | (None) |
| 1838 | *Sudeley*, Chas. Douglas R. Hanbury Tracy, P C., b. 1840, s. 1877, m. | Hon. Charles *H T.*, b. 1870 |
| 1854 | *Sudley. See* "Arran," *Irish Earl* ... | (As Irish) |
| 1780 | *Suffield*, Charles Harbord, G.B., M.V O., b. 1855, s. 1914, m. ... | Hon Victor *H.*, b. 1897 |
| 1913 | *Sumner*, J A. Hamilton P C. (*Lord of Appeal*), b. 1859, m. ... | (Life peerage) |
| 1893 | *Swansea*, Ernest Ambrose Vivian, b. 1848, s. 1894 ... | Hon. Odo *V*, M V O., b 1875 |
| 1907 | *Sweptkling*, Louis Samuel Samuel Montagu, b 1869, s. 1911, m. | Hon. Stuart *S.-M.*, b 1898 |
| 1918 | *Sydenham*, George Sydenham Clarke, G C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G B.E., b 1848, 1st Baron, m ... | (None) |
| 1331 I. | *Talbot of Malahide*) | Richd. Wogan Talbot, b. 1846, s. 1883, m. Hon. James B. *T*, b 1874 |
| 1856* | *Talbot de Malahide*) | |
| 1797 I. | *Teignmouth*, Henry Noel Shore, b. 1847, s. 1916, m. | Hon. Hugh *A S.* b. 1882 |
| 1831 | *Templemore*, Arthur Henry Chichester, b 1854, s. 1906, m. ... | Capt. Hon. Arthur *C.*, b 1880 |
| 1884 | *Tennyson*, Hallam Tennyson, P C., G.C.M.G., b 1852, s. 1892, m. | Hon. Lionel *T.*, b 1889 |
| 1897 | *Tenterden*, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, b. 1885, s. 1912, m. ... | Hon. Charles *A.*, b. 1909 |
| 1916 | *Teynham*, Henry John P S. Roper-Curzon, b 1867, s. 1892, m. | Hon. Chris. *R.-C.*, b. 1896 |
| 1790 | *Thurlow*, Charles Edward Cumming Bruce, b. 1869, s. 1916, m. | Hon. Charles *C. B.*, b 1910 |
| 1876 | *Tollemache*, Bentley Lyonel J Tollemache, b. 1887, s. 1904, m. | Hon. Denis *T* b. 1884 |
| 1264 B. | *Torphichen*, John Gordon Sandilands, b. 1866, s. 1915, m. ... | Hon. — *S.* b 1917 |
| 1859 | *Tredegar*, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, b 1867, s. 1913, m. | Hon. Evan *M.*, b. 1893 |
| 1917 | *Trevoren*, Ivor John C Herbert, G.B., C.M G., b. 1891, 1st Baron, m. | (None) |
| 1880 | *Trevor*, Arthur William Hill Trevor, b. 1852, s. 1894, m. ... | Hon. George *H T*, b 1939 |
| 1426 I. | *Trimlestown*, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, b 1861, s. 1891, m ... | Hon. Reginald *B.*, b. 1897 |
| 1282 | *Tweeddale. See* "Tweeddale" *Scott. Marq* ... | (As Scottish) |
| 1881 | *Tweedmouth*, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, C.M.G., M.V O., D.S.O., b. 1874, s. 1909, m. ... | Hon. Comits *M.*, b. 1880 |
| 1768 | *Tyrone. See* "Waterford," *Irish Marq* ... | (As Irish) |
| 1913 | *Vane of Harrowden*, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, b. 1880, s. 1883, m. | Three co-heiresses |
| 1880 I. | *Ventry*, Frederick Rosamere Wauchope Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, D.S.O., b. 1881, s. 1914, ... | Hon. Arthur *E.-de-M.*, b 1864 |
| 1762 | *Vernon*, Francis W L. Venables-Vernon, b 1889, s. 1915, m. ... | Richard Hy *V.-V.*, b. 1883 |
| 1841 | *Vivian*, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, b. 1878, s. 1893, m. | Hon. Anthony *V.*, b. 1906 |
| 1905 | *Waleran*, William Hood Walrond, P C., V D., b 1849, 1st Baron, m. | William G. H. *W.*, b. 1905 |
| 1800 I. | *Wallscourt*, Errol Augustus Jos. H. T. Blake, b. 1842, s. 1849, m. | Hon. Charles *R.*, b. 1875 |
| 1780 | *Walsingham*, Thomas de Grey, b. 1842, s. 1870, m. ... ... | Hon. John A. *de G.*, K 1845 |
| 1792 I. | *Waterpark*, Charles Frederick Cavendish, b. 1883, s 1912 ... | Henry S. H. *C.*, b. 1876 |
| 1906 | *Weardale*, Philip James Stanhope, b. 1867, 1st Baron, m. ... | (None) |
| 1651 | *Wemyss. See* "Wemyss and March," *Scott. Earl* ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1839 | *Wenlock*, Richard Thompson Lawley, G.B., b 1848, s. 1912, m. ... | Rev. Hon. Algn. *L.*, b 1857 |
| 1881 | *Westbury*, Richard Lettrell Pilkington Bethell, b. 1852, s. '93, m. | Hon. Richard *B.*, b. 1883 |
| 1776 I. | *Westcote. See* "Cobham," *Brit. Visct.* ..... | (As British) |

| *Created.* | *Name, Title, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir* |
|---|---|---|
| 1908 | *Wharton*, Charles Holwell Kenaye-Tyrte, b. 1876, *claim admitted* 1908, as. | Hon. Chas. John *K. T.*, b. 1908 |
| 1911 | *Whitbread*, Thomas Banks Borthwick, *b.* 1874, 1st Baron .. .. | (None) |
| 1916 | *Wigan.* *See* "Crawford," *Scott. Bart.* | (As Scottish) |
| 1920 | *Willingdon*, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G.C.I.E., b. 1866, 1st Baron, as. | Hon. Inigo *F-T*, b. 1899 |
| 1912 | *Willoughby de Broke*, Richard Greville Verney, b. 1869, s. 1902, as. | Hon. John *V.*, b. 1896 |
| 1911 | *Wimborne*, Ivor Churchill Guest, G.M.P., P.C., b. 1873, s. 1914, as. | Hon. Ivor *G.*, b. 1903 |
| 1917 | *Winterton*, Frederic Glyn, b. 1884, s. 1920, as. | Hon. Geo. Carr *G.*, b. 1896 |
| 1917 | *Wrenbury*, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., b. 1845, 1st Baron, as. | Hon. Bryan *B.*, b. 1890 |
| 1916 | *Worthington.* *See* "Gosford," *Irish Earl* | (As Irish) |
| 1918 | *Wrottesley*, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, b. 1879, s. 1920 | Hon. Walter B. *W.*, b. 1877 |
| 1919 | *Wynford*, Philip George Best, B.A.O., b. 1871, s. 1904, as. | Hon. Samuel *J. B.*, b. 1874 |

## PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT 19 Imperial, 5 Scottish.

| | | *Eldest Son or Heir* |
|---|---|---|
| 1892 | *Amherst of Hackney*, Mary Rothes Cecil, Bnss., b. 1857, s. 1909, as. | William A. R. *C.*, b. 1894 |
| 1309 | *Beaumont*, Mona Josephine T. Stapleton, Bnss., b. 1894, s. 1896, as. | Hon. Miles *F Fitzalan-Howard*, b. 1915 |
| 1421 | *Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, Bnss., b. 1873, s. 1899, as. | Two co-heiresses |
| 1624 | *Burton*, Nellie Lisa Baillie, Bnss., b. 1873, s. 1909, as. | Hon. George R. M. *B.*, b. 1894 |
| 1806 | *Clifton*, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Hugh, Bnss., b. & s. 1900 | Earl of Darnley, q.v. |
| 1681 | *Cremartie*, Ethell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, Countess, b. 1876, s. 1894, as. | Viscount Tarbat, b. 1904 |
| 1332 | *Darcy de Knayth*, Violet (*Countess of Powis*), Bnss., b. 1868, as. | *See* Powis, Earl of |
| 1284 | *De Ros*, Mary Frances Dawson, Bnss., b. 1834, s. 1907, as. | Three co-heiresses |
| 1839 | *Dorchester*, Henrietta Anne Carleton, b. 1846, 1st Baroness, as. | Hon. Dudley *C.*, b. 1876 |
| 1695 | *Fauconberg & Conyers* (1903), Marcia (*Countess of Yarborough*), Bnss., b. 1863, as. | *See* Yarborough, Earl of |
| 1900 | *Fife*, H.R.H. Princess Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise, Duchess of (*Princess Arthur of Connaught*), b. 1891, s. 1912 | Earl of Macduff, b 1914 |
| 1898 | *Furnivall*, Mary Frances Katherine Peirs, Bnss., b. 1900, s. 1903 | (None) |
| 1444 S. | *Gray*, Evaleen Smith-Gray, Bnss., b. 1841, s. 1869, as. | *Master of Gray*, b. 1864 |
| 1483 S. | *Herries*, Gwendolen (*Duchess of Norfolk*), Hnss., b. 1877, s. 1908, as. | Norfolk, Duke of. |
| 1801 S. | *Kinloss*, Mary Morgan-Grenville, Bnss., C.I., b. 1852, s. 1889, as. | Master of Kinloss, b 1889 |
| 1883 | *Lucas*, Nan Ino Herbert, Bnss., b. 1880, s. 1906 | Ethel, Lady Desborough, b. 1867 |
| 1891 | *Macdonald of Earnscliffe*, Susan A. Macdonald, b. '36, 1st Bnss., as. | (None) |
| [1888 S. | *Meldrum*, Lady Edith Drummond, b. 1854, *title of Countess not used* | Francis M. *D.*, b. 1893] |
| 1901 | *Roberts of Kandahar*, Alleen Mary Roberts, Countess, b. 1870, s. 1914 | Lady Edwina Lewis, b. 1873 |
| 1722 S. | *Seafield*, Nina Caroline Grant, Countess, b. 1906, s. 1915 | Ru. Strathspey, b 1879 |
| 1900 | *Strathcona & Mount Royal*, Margaret Charlotte Howard, Bnss., b. 1854, s. 1914, as. | Hon. Donald *H.*, b. 1891 |
| 1929 | *Wentworth*, Anne Isabella Blunt, Bnss., b 1837, s. 1917, as. | Hon. Mrs. Neville Lytton, b 1873 |
| 1889 | *Wolseley* Frances Garnet Wolseley, Viscountess, b. 1872, s. 1913 | (None) |
| 1756 | *Zouche of Haryngworth*, Mary Cecil Frankland, Bnss., b. 1875, b. 1917, as. | Hon. Thos. W. A. *F.* b. 1902 |

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—£42,149.

*Speaker*, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

*Chairman of Committees*, The Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., £2,500.

*Clerk of Parliaments*, Sir Arthur Theodore Thring, K.C.B. .. .. .. .. £2,500
*Clerk Assistant*, Edward H. Alderson £1,500
*Reading Clerk*, Ronald Muir Mackenzie £1,000
*Counsel to Chairman of Com.*, Allt. Gray, C.B., K.C. .. .. .. .. .. £1,800
*Chief Clerk and Clerk of Printed Papers*, C. L. Anstruther .. .. .. £1,200
*Senior Clerks*, W. R. H. Gordon (*Clerk of the Journals*) .. .. .. .. £1,000
Hon. A. MacDonnell (*Prin. Clerk, Private Committees*) .. .. .. .. £1,200
A. H. Robinson (*Prin. Clerk, Private Bill Office, and Taxing Officer for Private Bill Costs*) .. .. .. £1,200
H. P. St. John (*Prin. Clerk and Taxing Officer, Judicial Department*) .. £1,200
V. H. Biddulph .. .. .. .. £700
*Other Clerks*, Hon. R. A. Skeaton; H. J. F. Hopley, C. Headlam (*Clerk of Public Bills*), J. B. Holman, R. C. Vigors, G. D. Leard, C. Proby, W. C. C. Leveson-Gower (*Clerk attending the Table*) R. O. W. Pemberton, A. W. G. Hinchcliffe .. .. .. .. £300 to £600
*Asst. and Examiner of Pets.*, T. Aubrey Court £650
*Librarian*, A. H. M. Butler .. .. .. £1,000
*Examiners to Standing Orders*, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B., £800, J. F. Symons-Jeune .. .. .. .. £1,200
*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O. .. £1,000
*Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain*, Capt. T. D. Butler, C.V.O. £800
*Serjeant-at-Arms*, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Portescue, K.C.V.O., K.B. £1,000
*Shorthand Writer*, Wilmot Hodgson ....
*Official Reporter*, Arthur Walter .. .. £800

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.
The Archbishop of Canterbury
The Lord High Chancellor—Lord Finlay
The Archbishop of York.
The Prime Minister—David Lloyd George.
The Lord President—Earl Curzon of Kedleston.
The Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Crawford.
The Dukes of Devonshire, Manchester, Marlborough, Northumberland, and Portland.
The Marquesses of Aberdeen and Tweedale, Bredalbane, Cholmondeley, Crewe, Hamilton, Lansdowne, Lincolnshire, Milford Haven, Salisbury, and Zetland.
The Earls Beauchamp, Brownlow, Chesterfield, Coventry, Dartmouth, Derby, Desart, Ducie, Dudley, Durham, Granard, Halsbury, Harrowby, Liverpool, Lonsdale, Plymouth, Reading, Rosebery, Selkirk, Selborne, Spencer, Waldegrave, Yarborough.
Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox, Lord Henry Somerset, Lord Richard Cavendish, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Claud Hamilton.
Viscounts Allendale, Bryce, Buxton, Chaplin, Chilston, Cowdray, Devonport, Farquhar, Gladstone, Gray of Fallodon, Haldane, Harcourt, Knollys, Mersey, Midleton, Milner, Morley of Blackburn, Southborough.
Lord Arthur Hill, Lord Robert Cecil.
The Bishop of London.
Lords Abercromby, Ashcombe, Atkinson, Balfour of Burleigh, Barris of Thame, Beaumaster, Burghclere, Carnock, Chelmsford, Colebrooke, Courtney, Cozens-Hardy, Denman, Dunedin, Emmott, Inverclyde, Fitzmaurice, Gainford, Hardinge of Penshurst, Heneage, Islington, Kinnear, Lambourne, Lindley MacDonnell, Marshamley, Monkton, Murray of Elibank, Newton, Parker, Parmoor, Peel-hand, Rathmore, Rayleigh, Reay, Revelstoke, Rhondda, Ribblesdale, Robson, St. Davids, Shaw, Sheffield, Shuttleworth, Somerleyton, Southborough, Southwark [illegible]
clyde, Stuart of Worsley, Sudeley, Sumner, Tennyson, Waleran, Winchester, Wrenbury
The Speaker—James William Lowther
Secretaries of State—
Rt. Hon. George Cave.
Arthur James Balfour
Walter Hume Long.
Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Edward Fry
Sir John Hay Athol Macdonald.
Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland.
[illegible] Collings.
Christopher Pallis.
Robert Henry Asquith.
Sir Algernon Edward West.
Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles.
Sir John Henry Mansergh, Bart.
Sir Wilfrid Lawrie
Sir George Houston Reid.
Sir John Forrest.
Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart.
Sir George Taubman-Goldie.
Sir Charles Stewart Scott.
William Kenrick.
Sir Robert Borrow
Sir Frederick George Milner, Bart.
Gerald William Balfour
Sir William Gray Ritson-Macartney
Sir Edmund Barton.
Sir Samuel Walker Griffith.
Lewis Fry
Thomas Frederick Halsey
Sir Henry Mortimer Durand
Sir Dighton M Probyn, V.C.
Sir Albert Hime.
Sir Robert Bond.
Sir Ernest Cassel.
Henry Hobhouse.
Sir Arthur Charles.
Charles Scott Dickson.
James Parker Smith.
Hon. Sir Allwyn Edward Fellowes.
Sir William Edward Goschen, Bart.
Sir Edward Henry Carson.
Archibald Chamberlain.
John Satterfield Sandars.
John Burns.
Augustine Birrell.
Thomas Burt.
Sir Maurice W Ernest de Bunsen.
Sir John Tomlinson Brunner, Bart.
Sir Francis Mowatt.
Robert Farquharson.
Sir Ernest Mason Satow
Reginald McKenna.
Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill.
Sir Joseph George Ward, Bart.
Sir Leander Starr Jameson, Bart.
Sir Frederick Robert Moor-
Gen. Louis Botha.
Eugene Wason.
George William Erskine Russell.
Herbert Louis Samuel.
Walter Runciman.
Thomas Lough.
Sir Thomas Palmer Whittaker
Charles George Milnes Gaskell.
Sir John Edge.
Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.
Sir Fairfax Leighton Cartwright.
Sir James Rennell Rodd.
Sir Edward George Clarke.
Sir Charles Edwd. H. Hobhouse, Bart.
John Xavier Merriman.
Sir Edward Hobart Seymour
Sir Edgar Speyer, Bart.
John Edward Bernard Seely
[illegible]
Sir Samuel Thomas Evans.
Sir George Herbert Murray
Sir William Mather
Sir Ronald C. Munro-Ferguson.
James Caldwell.
Sir George William Buckman.
Sir Charles Ernest Swann, Bart.
Sir J Compton-Rickett.
William Abraham.
Andrew Fisher
Sir Edward Patrick Morris
Sir Thomas Vezey Strong.
Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.
Thomas McKinnon Wood.
Thomas James Macnamara.
John Henry Whitley
Charles Fenwick.
John William Wilson.
William Hayes Fisher.
Laurence Hardy
Andrew Bonar Law.
Sir Frederick Edwin Smith.
Frederick Huth Jackson.
Sir Robert Laird Borden.
George Lambert.
Charles Peter Allen.
Thomas Robinson Ferens.
Sir Henry Primrose.
Charles Frederick G. Masterman.
Sir David Brynmor Jones.
Sir James Henry Dalziel.
Sir Albert Spicer, Bart.
Sir William Conyngham Greene.
Sir John Allsebrook Simon.
Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice.
John Herbert Lewis.
Sir Alfred Morris Mond.
Sir Charles Seaton Reid.
Sir Louis du Pan Mallet.
Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge.
Sir Walter George Frank Phillimore, Bart.
Robert Munro.
Sir Guy Douglas A. Fleetwood Wilson.
Sir Frederick Edwd. Grey Pensanby
Willoughby Hyett Dickinson.
Sir William Pickford.
Sir Arthur Moseley Channell.
Joseph Cook.
William Pargeter Massey
Harold John Tennant.
Ellis Jones Griffith.
Sir John Eldon Bankes.
Arthur Henderson.
Sir William MacGregor.
Sir James Rose-Innes.
Sir Thomas Bolis Warrington.
Sir John Newell Jordan.
Francis Dyke Acland.
Harold Trevor Baker
Henry Edward Duke.
John Mackinnon Robertson.
Sir Mather Ingle Joyce.
Sir Frederick George Banbury Bart.
Sir Daniel Ford Goddard.
George Nicol Barnes.
William Crooks.
Frederick Leverton Harris.
Sir Donald Maclean.
Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins.
William Morris Hughes.
Christopher Addison
Charles William Bowerman.
John Archibald Murray Macdonald.
Francis Bingham Mildmay
Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart.
Sir Harry Simon Samuel.
Sir George Enos Foster
Sir Thomas Edward Scrutton.
Sir Albert Henry Stanley
Rowland Edmund Prothero.
Sir Frederick Cawley, Bt.
Albert Holden Illingworth.
John Hodge.
Sir Joseph Paton Maclay, Bart.
William Brace.
Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher.
James Aston Clyde.
Lt.-Gen. Jan Christian Smuts.
John William Gulland.
Leifchild Stratten Jones.
William Philip Schreiner.
Henry William Forster
Ernest George Pretyman.
Evelyn Cecil.
Herbert Pike Pease
James Henry Thomas.
Thomas Ashton.
Thomas Wiles.
Sir Eric Geddes.
George Henry Roberts.
Sir Edward Ridley
Sir Henry Bergman Deane

Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.

Of The Rank of the Privy Council in Ireland, see p. 456.

## * Table of Precedency in the United Kingdom.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales
Younger Sons of the Sovereign.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Uncles.
Sovereign's Nephews.
Archbishop of Canterbury
Lord High Chancellor
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister
Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Lord President of the Council
Lord Privy Seal
Five following State Officers if Dukes.
(a) Lord Great Chamberlain (en duty)
(a) Earl Marshal.
(a) Lord Steward
(a) Lord Chamberlain
(a) The Master of the Horse
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation
a. Of England a. Of Scotland 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland;
5. Those created since the Union.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal
Five above State Officers if Marquesses
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of Home hold.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron

Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
The Lords Justices of Appeal and President of the Probate Court.
Judges of the High Court.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order
Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelors.
Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order
Commanders of the British Empire.
Judges of County Courts and Masters of the City of London Court.
Companions of the Bath.
Masters in Lunacy
Companions of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George Indian Empire.
Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Officers of the British Empire.
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order
Companions of the Imperial Service Order
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in order of their Fathers.

Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Members of the British Empire.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military and other Esquires by Office.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers, but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife."

There are three Orders exclusive to Ladies. The Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross; but members are entitled to no special precedence. The Order of the British Empire is open to Ladies, the two highest classes being styled Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first after him the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor

* For fuller tables and for *Scottish and Irish Precedence* see Introduction to "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE" a companion volume, price 3s. 6d. net.

## The Order of Merit.—O.M

INSTITUTED 26th June, 1902.

Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves, upon the badge. Membership of this Order confers no precedence, and is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

MILITARY MEMBERS.

*Admiral of the Fleet* Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
*Admiral of the Fleet* Rt. Hon. Lord Fisher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
*Admiral of the Fleet* Sir A. Knyvett Wilson, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
*Field-Marshal* Rt. Hon. Viscount French, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
*Admiral* Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

CIVIL MEMBERS.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Morley of Blackburn, F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, F.R.S.
Professor Henry Jackson Litt.D.
Sir William Crookes, F.R.S.
Thomas Hardy
Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.
Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.
Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T.
Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour

HONORARY MEMBERS.

*Field Marshal* Prince Yamagata.
*Admiral* Count Togo.

*Secretary and Registrar*, Col. Hon. Sir Henry Charles Legge, K.C.V.O.

England, Great Britain, U. K., and of Ireland (marked I).

# Baronets.

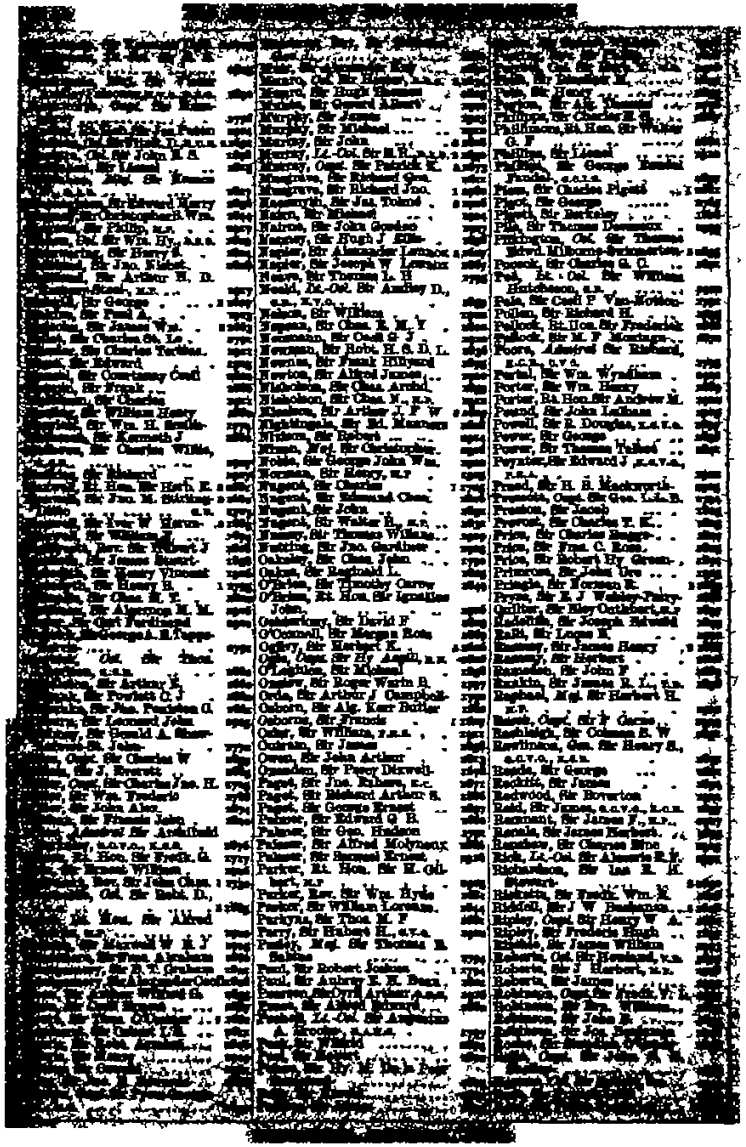
(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

Scotland or Nova Scotia (S, marked S).

Abdy, Capt. Sir Anthony C. S. 1890
Abercromby, Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. W. R.E. 1858
Acland, Sir C. Thos. Dyke 1847
Acland, Adm. Sir Wm. A. Dyke, K.C.B. 1890
Adair, Sir Robert Shafto 1838
Adam, Sir Charles Elphinstone 1876
Adam, Sir Frank Forbes, C.I.E. 1906
Affleck, Sir Robert 1781
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel 1629
Agnew, Sir George William, K.C.B. 1895
Ainsworth, Sir John S., K.C.B. 1898
Aird, Sir John 1901
Aird, Sir George 1902
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W., K.C.B. 1892
Alexander, Sir Claud 1892
Allan, Sir Archibald 1898
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Havelock, K.C.B. 1858
Allayne, Sir John Meynell 1818
Amory, Sir Ian M. Heathcoat-, C.B.E. 1874
Anderson, Sir Robert 1911
Anson, Sir John H. A. 1831
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm., C.B. S 1694
Anstruther, Sir Windham F Carmichael- (Gz. B. 1798) S 1700
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G. 1815
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Sir Dalrymple, K.C.B. 1809
Armstrong, Capt. Sir Andrew H. 1841
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Millett 1898
Armytage, Sir George John 1738
Arnott, Sir John Alexr 1838
Arthur, Sir George C. A., K.C.V.O. 1841
Arthur, Sir Matthew 1903
Austin, Sir William M. Byron 1894
Avery, Capt. Sir W. Eric T. 1903
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F. 1866
Backhouse, Sir Jonathan E. 1901
Bacon, Sir Hickman, Bedell (Premier Baronet) 1611
Baggs, Sir William Francis 1887
Bagot, Sir Alan Desmond 1903
Baillie, Sir Adrian W Maxwell 1899
Baird, Sir Wm. James G S 1856
Baird, Capt. Sir David, K.T.S. 1809
Baird, Sir Alexander 1887
Baker, Rt. Hon. Sir George S. 1796
Baker Sir Randolph L., M.D. 1866
Balfour, Sir Robert, K.C. 1901
Ball, Sir Charles Arthur K., M.D. 1902
Banbury, Sir Hon. Sir Fredk. Geo., K.C. 1895
Bannerman, Maj. Sir Alexander S 1836
Barclay, Capt. Sir David E. D S 1668
Baring, Sir Godfrey, K.C. 1901
Barlow, Col. Sir Hilaro W Wolseley, C.B., K.C.S.I. 1866
Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O. 1906
Barlow, Sir John Baumont, K.C.V.O. 1902
Barnewall, Sir John Robert 1869
Barran, Sir John N., K.C.V.O. 1895
Barrett, Sir Francis Layland-, K.C.V.O. 1902
Barrie, Sir James Matthew 1913
Barrington, Sir Charles B. 1831
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J 1831
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur 1899
Bartlett, Sir Herbert Hensley 1903
Bartlett, Maj. Sir W B., K.C.S.I. 1903
Barwick, Sir John Storey 1902
Bass, Capt. Sir Wm. Arthur H. 1886
Bates, Sir Percy Ely 1903
Bathurst, Capt. Sir Frederick Edwd. Wm. Hervey, K.C.V.O. 1868
Baynes, Sir Christopher Wm. 1801
Bazley, Sir Thomas Sebastian 1869
Beach, Rt. W. Hicks-, K.C., M.P. 1854
Beauchamp, Sir William 1806
Beauchamp, Sir Edward, K.C.V.O. 1806
Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague Henry Proctor 1755
Beaumont, Maj. Sir Geo. A. H. 1828
Becker, Sir E. W. W. Wrixon-Beddingfeld, Sir Hy R. Paston- 1903
Beecham, Sir Thomas 1914
Beevor, Sir Hugh Reeve 1784
Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh 1885
Bell, Sir James, C.B. 1898
Bell, Sir John Charles 1906
Bell, Sir Henry 1906
Bell, Capt. Sir C. W. Morrison- 1906
Bellew, Sir Hy C. Grattan- 1903
Bellingham, Sir A. Henry 1796
Benn, Sir John W 1914
Bernay, Sir Thos. Beadham 1906
Bethell, Sir John Henry, K.C.V.O. 1907
Bethune, Sir Alex. M. Bluett 1898
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G 1903
Hilsland, Sir William 1906
Bingham, Lt.-Col. Sir Albert E. 1903
Birkin, Sir Thomas Isaac 1906
Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas 1903
Blackwood, Capt. Sir Fras., K.C.B. 1814
Blair, Rev. Sir D. O. Hunter- 1903
Blake, Sir Thomas U J H 1866
Blake, Sir Patrick J Graham 1776
Blake, Sir Francis Douglas, K.C.V.O. 1902
Blakiston, Sir Horace M 1903
Bonnerheamith, Sir Marmaduke C. H. G. 1899
Blois, Capt. Sir Ralph R. M. 1888
Blomefield, Sir Thos. W. P., C.B. 1807
Blome, Sir Henry Lynch- 1660
Blount, Sir Walter Aston 1902
Blunden, Sir William 1796
Blunt, Capt. Sir John Harvey 1902
Bockm, Sir Edgar Collins 1903
Beevey, Sir Frss. H. Crawley- 1903
Bolleau, Sir Maurice C. 1902
Bonham, Sir George Francis 1903
Boord, Sir William Arthur 1902
Book, Sir James 1903
Booth, Sir Alfred Allen 1903
Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore- 1903
Boothby, Sir Charles Francis 1903
Borsel, Sir Jacob W Gustaef 1903
Borrowes, Lt.-C Sir Kildare D 1903
Borwick, Sir Robt. Hudson 1903
Boswell, Sir T R. Houstoun- 1903
Boughey, Rev Sir Robert 1903
Boughton, Sir W Sk. A. Rouse- 1903
Bowlton, Sir Samuel Bagster 1903
Bowater, Col. Sir T Vansittart 1903
Bowden, Sir Frank 1903
Bowman, Rev. Sir Paget (Mowyra) 1903
Bowyer, Sir George Henry 1903
Boyd, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter 1903
Boyle, Sir Edward Gurney 1903
Boynton, Sir Griffith Henry 1903
Brackford, Sir Edward M. E. 1903
Bradstreet, Sir Edward S. V. 1903
Brand, Maj. Sir Wm. Longfield 1903
Brinckman, Col. Sir T. F., C.B. 1903
Briseo, Sir Hylton Ralph 1903
Briscoe, Sir John James 1903
Broadbent, Sir Jno. Francis H. 1903
Brocklebank, Sir Aubrey 1903
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee 1903
Brodie, Sir Benjamin V B. 1903
Broadhead, Col. Sir Brnd. P., C.B. 1903
Brooke, Sir Richard Mariner 1903
Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capell- 1903
Brooke, Capt. Sir Basil Stanlake, K.C.V.O. 1903
Brooke, Sir George Fretderick 1903
Broughton, Maj. Sir Henry J Delves 1903
Brown, Sir William 1903
Brown, Sir Melville Richmond 1903
Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves 1903
Brown, Sir Capt. Sir Dunstan Ropendon Langley, K.C.V.O. 1903
Bruce, Sir Michael W S. 1903
Bruce, Col. Sir Harvey J. L. 1903
Brunner, Rt. Hn. Sir Jno. T 1903
Brunton, Sir Jas. S. Lauder 1903
Buchanan, Sir Alex. W Leith- 1903
Buchanan, Sir Eric Alexander 1903
Buckley, Capt. Sir Edmund, C.B., K.C.B. 1903
Bulkeley, Sir Rd. H. Williams- 1903
Buller, Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn R Manningham- 1903
Bullough, Sir George 1903
Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J. 1903
Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm. Richardson- 1903
Burbidge, Sir Richd. Woodman 1903
Burdett, Capt. Sir Francis 1903
Burdett, Sir Charles Gresh 1903
Burgoyne, Col. Sir John M. 1903
Burke, Capt. Sir Gerald Howe 1903
Burnett, Col. Sir Thomas 1903
Burnett, Sir David 1903
Burrard, Sir Harry Paul 1903
Burrell, Maj. Sir M. Raymond 1903
Burton, Sir Frss. C. R. Domvile 1903
Butler, M.C. Sir Richard Pierce 1903
Burton, Sir T Fowell Victor 1903
Cameron, Sir Charles 1903
Campbell, Sir Charles Ralph 1903
Campbell, Capt. Sir J. Bruce S., R.N.R. [pres. pat. 1903
Campbell, Sir John Frasse- 1903
Campbell, Sir John Alex. C. 1903
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L. 1903
Campbell, Lt.-Col. Sir Guy T 1903
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn- 1903
Campbell, Sir William Andrewes Ava 1903
Campbell, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas, C.V.O. 1903
Campbell, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. H. M. 1903
Carden, Sir John Crewes 1903
Carden, Maj. Sir Fredk. H. W 1903
Carew, Sir Henry Pole 1903
Carlile, Sir E. Hildred, K.C.V.O. 1903
Carnac, Sir Claude J Rivett- 1903
Caws, Sir Gamble C. Browne- 1903
Cave, Sir Charles David 1903
Cawley, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk., M.P. 1903
Cayley, Sir Kenelm H. B. 1903
Cayzer, Sir Charles William 1903
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. M. 1903
Champneys, Sir Francis H., M.D. 1903
Chanbe, Sir William 1903
Chapman, Sir Thos. B. T 1903
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh 1903
Chetwode, Lt.-Gen. Sir P Walhouse, K.C.M.G., C.B. (M.), D.S.O. 1903
Chetwynd, Sir George Guy 1903
Cheyne, Surg.-Gen. Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D 1903
Chichester, Sir Edrd. Geo. 1903
Child, Lt.-Col. Sir (Smith) Hill, M.V.O., D.S.O. 1903
Chisholm, Sir Samuel 1903
Cholmeley Sir Hugh J F S. 1903
Christison, Surg.-Gen. Sir Alex. 1903
Chubb, Sir George Hayter 1903
Church, Sir Wm. Selby, K.C.B. 1903
Cockburn, Col. Sir Arthur C. 1903
Clark, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Andrew, C.B., C.M.G., R.A.M.C. 1903
Clark, Sir George Smith 1903
Clark, Sir John Maurice, K.B.E. 1903
Clarke, Lt.-Col. Sir E.M. Hall, R.A.M.C. 1903
Clarke, Gen. Sir Chas. Mansfield, K.C.B., C.V.O. 1903
Clarke, Sir Rupert H. 1903
Clayton, Sir Gilbert Henry 1903

Clay, Sir Arthur T F 1897
Clement, Sir A P Ambertham- 1881
Clerk, Sir George James Robert 1899
Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis 1886
Clifford, Sir Geo Hugh C 1887
Coates, Maj. Sir Edward F, M.P 1901
Coats, Sir Thomas Glen-, G.B. 1894
Coats, Sir Stuart A., M.P 1905
Cockburn, Sir Ernest C. 1905
Cochrane, Sir Stanley 1903
Cockburn, Sir Robert 1872
Coddington, Sir William 1892
Codrington, *Maj.* Sir Wm. R. 1901
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H. 1876
Coghill, Sir Egerton Bruce 1778
Cohen, Sir Herbert R. 1905
Collet, Sir Mark Edmund 1888
Colleton, *Br.-G Str R.* V W C.B. 1661
Colman, Sir Jeremiah 1907
Colquhoun, Capt. Sir Ian, D.S.O. 1908
Colt, Rev Sir Dutton 1894
Colthurst, Sir George St. J 1744
Cook, Sir Frederick L. 1880
Cooke, Sir Wm. H C. W 1661
Cooper, Sir Chas. N P Pantm- 1661
Cooper, Sir William Charles 1863
Cooper, Sir George Alex 1905
Cooper, Sir Richd. Ashmole, M.P 1905
Coote, Sir Algernon C. P 1661
Coote, Sir Charles A. 1778
Cope, Col. Sir Anthony 1821
Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent 1868
Corbett, Sir Fras. E G Astley 1661
Cornewall, Sir Geodrey 1764
Corry, Sir William 1885
Corry, Sir Clifford John M P 1907
Cosbie, Sir James Laurence 1 1761
Cotterell, Sir Jas. B. Geers 1859
Cooper, Sir Ramsay Ger lly 1841
Craig, Sir Henry Thos. Gibson- 1831
Cranford, Sir Chas. W F 1901
Crees, Sir Vannoy Harpur- 1846
Crisp, Sir Frank 1913
Crichton, Sir Anderson C.V.O. 1908
Croft, Sir H. Archer 1671
Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh 1818
Crofton, Capt. Sir Morgan G 1861
Crofton, Sir Malby 1838
Crosbie, Sir William K. D. 1 1836
Crosfield, Sir Arthur Henry 1915
Cross, Sir William Coats 1903
Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin 1909
Cuffe, Sir C. F L. Wheeler 1 1800
Cumming, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G Gordon 1804
Cunard, Sir Bache A. 1859
Cunninghame, Sir Wm Edward Fairlie- 1 1630
Cuninghame, Lt. Col. Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery- D.S.O. 1 1672
Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H 1759
Cunyngham, Sir Wm. Stewart Dick- 1 1669
Cunyngname, Sir Percy P 1 1900
Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve 1847
Curriebhoy Ebrahim, Sir 1912
Curtis, Sir Roger C M 1791
Curtis, Sir Edgar Francis R. 1802
Cust, Comm. Sir Charles L., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G. 1876
Cuyler, *Maj.* Sir Charles 1822
Dale, Sir J Fredericus 1869
Dalbac, Sir George Edwd. 1758
Dalrymple, Sir Walt. Hamilton 1 1697
Dalrymple, *Maj.* Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone- 1848
Dalrymple, Sir David Chas. H. 1887
Dalyell, Sir Jas. B. Wilkie- 1 1685
Damer, Sir Thomas J 1 1661
Darell, Sir Lionel Edwd. 1795
Dashwood, Capt. Sir Geo. J H. 1838
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay 1707
David, Sir Seamon J 1911
Davie, *Maj.* Sir W Fergusen- 1847
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald 1880
De Crespigny, Sir C. Champion- 1803
De Hoghton, *Maj.* Sir James 1860
De la Pole, Sir Fredk Arundell 1628
De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros 1898
Denny Sir (Robert) Arthur 1 1786
Denny, Sir Archibald 1913
Derby, *Maj.* Sir Henry Edwd. 1847
Des Voeux, Sir Fredk. Hy A. 1 1787
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F 1841
Devitt, Sir Thos. Lane 1901
Dewar, Sir Thomas Robert 1917
Dewey, Sir Thomas Charles 1917
Dilke, Sir Chas. Wentworth 1862
Dillon, Sir John Fox 1790
Dimsdale, Sir John R. 1 1876
Dixie, Sir Alex. B. C 1876
Dixon, Sir Thomas James 1903
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith- 1784
Domville, Sir Compton M. 1814
Donville, *Lt. Sir J Hy*, R.N 1814
Donner, Sir Edward 1905
Douglas, Sir James Stewart 1777
Douglas, Sir George Brisbane 1844
Douglas, Sir Kenneth 1887
Doyle, Sir Everard H 1831
D'Oyly Sir Warren Hastings 1663
Drummond, Sir James H Williams- 1868
Dryden, Sir Arthur 1733
Duckworth Sir Dyo, R.N 1900
Du Cane, Sir Arch. Philip, M.P 1815
Duff Sir Chas. M. E. V 1902
Duke, Sir James 1874
Dunbar Sir William C. C.B. 1 1864
Dunbar, Sir Geo. A Drummond 1 1858
Dunbar, Sir Archibald Edward, M.C. 1 1920
Dunbar *Maj.* Sir Geo. Dunf. Hamilton- 1 1706
Dunbar Sir Fredk Geo. 1824
Dunbar *Maj* Sir C Dunbar Hope- 1864
Duncan, Sir Frederick William 1859
Duncombe, Sir E. Pauncefort 1859
Dundas, Sir George W Melville 1861
Dundas, Capt. Sir Henry H P, R.N. 1898
Dunlop, Sir Thomas 1917
Dunn, Sir William Henry 1917
Dunlare Sir George Alex. 1892
Durand, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E Law, G.C.M.G. 1894
Durrant, Sir Wm Henry K. 1911
Dyer, Sir J. L. Swinburne 1911
Dyke, Rt. Hon Sir Wm. Hart 1897
Earle, *Lt.-Col* Sir Henry, C.B. 1838
East Sir G Arthur Clayton- 1911
Eccles, Sir Henry Lyndh. 1 1761
Eden Sir Timothy Calvert 1672
Edmonstone, Sir Archd. C.V.O. 1838
Edwards, *Sir* Jno. H P C. 1838
Edwards, Sir Francis, M.P 1838
Egerton, Sir Philip H B Grey 1838
Elliott, Sir Arthur Boswell 1838
Ellerton, Sir Jno. Reeves 1838
Elliot, Sir Thomas Dy., K.C.B. 1838
Elphinstone, Sir Howard G 1838
Elton, Sir Edmund Harry, V.D. 1838
Errington, Sir George 1838
Erskine, Sir Thos. W H J 1838
Esmonde, Sir Thos. H. G., M.P 1838
Evans, Sir L. Worthington, M.P 1838
Evans, Sir Maryland de Grasse 1838
Evans, Sir William Gwynne- 1838
Everard, Col. Sir Nugent Talbot 1838
Every Sir Edwd. Gerald 1838
Ewart, Sir Wm Quartus 1838
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry 1838
Fetter, K.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1838
Ewing, Sir Archd. E. Orr 1838
Fagge, Sir John Charles 1838
Fairbairn, Sir Thomas Gordon 1838
Falkiner, Sir Terence E. I 1 1838
Falle, Sir Bertram Godfrey, K.B.E. 1838
Farquhar, Sir Walter R. 1838
Farquhar, Sir Robert Townsend- 1838
Farrington, Sir Henry A. 1838
Fayrer, *Lt.-C.* Sir Jos. K.C.S.I. 1838
Feilden, Sir William Henry 1838
Ferguson, Sir James R. Johnson- 1838
Fergusson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. 1 1838
Fergusson, Sir Jas. Ranken 1838
Fetherston, Rev Sir Geo. R. 1 1838
Fiddes, Sir Wm. Everard R. 1838
Finnes, *Maj.* Hn. Sir Eustace, M.P. 1838
Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman 1838
Fison, Sir Frederick W 1838
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin- 1838
Fitzgerald, Capt. Sir John P G M (Knt. of Kerry), M.C. 1838
Fitzgerald, Sir Robt. Uniacke- Penrose- 1838
Fitzgerald, Sir Edward 1838
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M 1838
FitzWygram, *Capt.* Sir F L F 1838
Flannery, Sir J Fortescue, M.P 1838
Flavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley 1838
Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Andrew- 1838
Floyd, Sir Henry F. K 1838
Fludyer, Sir Arthur John 1838
Forbes, Sir Chas. H Hepburn Stuart- 1838
Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart 1838
Ford, Sir Francis G. R. 1838
Forrest, Sir W Charles 1838
Forster, Sir Fras. Alleyne 1838
Forster, Sir R. Oakley wood 1838
Forwood, Sir Dudley Baines 1838
Foster, Sir Augustus Vere 1838
Foster, Col. Sir William Lewis 1838
Foulis, Sir Wm Liston 1838
Fowke, Sir Fredk. Thomas 1838
Fowler Rev Sir Montague 1838
Frankland, Sir Fredk W F G 1838
Fraser, *Maj.* Sir Keith A 1838
Fredk. Sir Thomas Geo. 1838
Frederick, Capt. Sir C. E. bt. J 1838
Freeling, Rev Sir James Robt. 1838
Frere, *Maj.* Sir Bartle, K.C.S.I. 1838
Fry Sir John Penne 1838
Fuller, Sir John G. H Fleetwood 1838
Furness, Sir Christopher 1838
Gallwey, Capt. Sir W T Frank Lord-Pierce, M.V.O. 1838
Gamble, Sir David 1838
Geary, Sir William V M 1838
Gethin, Sir Richard C. F 1838
Gibbes, Sir Edwd. Osborne- 1838
Gibbons, Sir Alexr Doran 1838
Gilbey, Sir H Walter 1838
Gilmour Col. Sir John, V.D. 1838
Gipsewad Madhavlal, Sir 1838
Gladstone, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R. 1838
Glyn, Sir Gerrns Powell 1838
Glyn, *Capt.* Sir Richard George 1838
Godfrey, Sir William Cobil 1838
Godlee, Sir Rickman John, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. 1838
Goff, Sir Wm. Goff Davis- 1838
Goldney, Sir G Prior C.V.O., C.B. 1838
Goosh Sir Thos. Vere B. 1838
Goodi, Sir Daniel Fitzhardinge 1838
Goodhart, Sir Ernest Fredc. 1838
Gould, Sir (James) Stephen 1838
Gordon, Sir Home S. C M. 1838
Gordon, Sir Robert Chas. 1838
Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff- 1838
Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith- 1838
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C. 1838
Goring Sir Forster Gurney 1838
Gracchen, Rt. Hon. Rt. Wm. Edwd., C.C.S., C.M.G., C.C.V.O. 1838
Goulding, Sir Edward A., M.P 1838
Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. J 1838
Graaff, Sir David P De V 1838
Grace, Sir Valentine R. 1838
Grantz, Sir G. E. W Hammond- 1838
Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart 1838
Graham, Capt. Sir Reginald Hy 1838
Graham, Sir Richard Jas 1838
Graham, Sir John Hall. M 1838
Grant, Sir Ludovic James 1838
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arth., K.C.S.I. 1838
Grant, Sir George MacPherson- 1838

Gray, Sir William Cresswell 1917
Green, Sir Edward 1886
Green, Maj. Sir Francis Haydn 1901
Greenall, Sir Gilbert, G.C.V.O. 1876
Greene, Sir E. Walter 1890
Greenwell, Sir Wilfrid L. 1906
Greenwood, Lt.-C. Sir Hamar, M.P. 1915
Greeley, Sir Robert 1912
Grey, Sir John Foley 1772
Grierson, Maj. Sir Robt. G. W. B. 1685
Griffith, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard J. Waddle, V.D. 1898
Grogan, Lt.-Col. Sir E. Ion B., K.B.E. 1886
Grove, Sir Walter John 1874
Guinness, Sir Algrn. A. St. L. L. 1867
Guise, Sir William F. Geo. 1783
Gull, Sir (William) Cameron 1870
Gunning, Br.-Gen. Sir Charles Vere, C.M.G. 1778
Guntor Sir Ronald Vernon 1901
Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott, F.R.S. 1917
Haggerston, Sir Jno. de M 1913
Hall, Sir John Richard E 1667
Hamilton, Maj. Sir Fredk. H. A. E 1646
Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling E 1673
Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward A 1778
Hamilton Sir Charles K. 1892
Hamnick, Col. Sir Sir Vict. A. 1894
Hampson, Sir George L 1641
Hanbury, Sir John Ludlow 1667
Hanmer, Sir Wyndham C. H. 1774
Hanson, Capt. Sir Gerd. Archibald 1887
Hardinge, Sir Edmund S. 1801
Hardy, Sir Reginald 1876
Hare, Sir George H. Leigh 1818
Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh K.C.V.O. 1909
Harington, Sir Richard 1611
Harrison, Sir Heath 1917
Hart, Sir Bruce 1893
Hartopp, Sir Chas. H. Cradock- 1796
Hartwell, Sir Hrodrick C. D. A. 1809
Harty, Sir Lionel Lockington 1891
Harvey, Sir Charles 1868
Harvey, Sir Robert G 1868
Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G 1908
Hawkins, Rev. Sir Jno. Caesar 1778
Hawley, Sir Henry Cosmo W 1795
Haworth, Sir Arthur A 1911
Hay, Sir Duncan, Knight E 1628
Hay, Sir Lewis John Erroll E 1687
Hay, Sir William Henry E 1783
Hay, Sir William Archibald Dalrymple 1798
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey 1912
Head, Sir Robert Pollock S. 1838
Heath, Sir James 1904
Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm. A., D.D. 1733
Heaton, Sir John Henniker 1805
Henry, Sir Chas. Solomon, K.C.B. 1911
Hepburn, Sir Archd. Dunbar 1814
Herschel, Sir John Charles 1838
Hesketh, Sir Thos. G. Fermor- 1761
Howeth, Sir Harold G 1873
Heygate, Sir Broderick G 1831
Heywood, Maj. Sir Graham Percival 1838
Hicking, Sir William Norton 1917
Hickman, Capt. Sir Alfred Edward 1903
Hill, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Hirth, K.B.E. I 1779
Hill, Sir James, M.P 1907
Hingley, Sir Geo. Benjamin 1899
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O. M. I 1784
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A. 1908
Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., C.B.E., M.P. 1899
Hobart, Sir R. H., K.C.V.O., C.B. 1914
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Henry E. 1820
Hodge, Col. Sir Robt. T. Hermon-, K.B.E. 1900
Hodson, Sir Robert A. I 1781
Hogg, Sir Lindsay Lindsay- 1903
Holden, Sir Edward H. 1909
Holden, Sir John Charles 1893
Holland, Sir Alfred E. Sothern 1917
Hollins, Sir Frank 1907
Holt, Sir Edward 1918
Home, Sir James S 1671
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John 1660
Hope, Sir Alexander S 1628
Horlick, Sir James 1914
Horsley, Sir William H 1892
Horsfall, Sir John Cousin 1909
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton 1917
Hoskyns, Sir Leigh 1678
Hosie, Sir Wm. Graham 1914
Hoskworth, Sir Henry H 1887
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood 1773
Hughes, Sir Hamilton John 1738
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell 1909
Hunter, Maj. Sir Chas. R., M.P 1821
Hunter, Sir Wm. H. Hughes- 1906
Huntington, Sir Charles P 1906
Ingilby Sir William 1866
Ingram, Sir William Jas 1893
Innes, Sir James S 1628
Ishum, Capt. Sir Vere 1887
Jackson, Rt. Robt. Montresor 1813
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather- 1869
Jackson, Br.-Gen. Sir Thomas Dare, K.C.B., D.S.O. 1902
Jackson, Sir Thos. Graham, R.A 1841
Jaffray, Sir William Edmund 1892
James, Sir Jno. Kingston F 1903
Jameson, Hn. Sir Leander, G.C.M.G. 1911
Jardine, Sir Alexander S 1672
Jardine, Sir Robt. W. Buchanan 1885
Jardine, Sir John, K.C.I.E., M.P 1916
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cursetji 1908
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee 1857
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B. 1906
Jenner, Lt.-Col. Sir W. A. W. 1861
Jerningham, Sir H. Wm. Stafford 1783
Jervis, Lt.-Col. Sir John Henry Jervis-White- I 1797
Jervoise, Sir Dudley A. L. Clarke- 1911
Jessel, Sir Charles James 1891
Jessel, Col. Sir Herbert Merton, M.P 1907
Jodrell, Sir Alfred 1884
Johnson, Sir E. Gordon 1756
Johnson, Br.-Gen. Sir Hy. A. W., C.B. 1818
Johnston, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Moore 1909
Johnston, Sir William S 1668
Johnston, Sir Charles 1906
Johnstone, Sir Geo. Fredc. T. T S 1790
Jones, Sir Lawrence J 1892
Jones, Sir Evan Davies 1919
Jones, Sir John B. Bowen- 1911
Jones, Sir Philip Burne- 1894
Jones, Sir John Prichard 1911
Kay, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Algernon, K.B.E. 1863
Kaye, Sir John Penyo Lister 1822
Keane, Maj. Sir John, K.B.E. 1839
Keir, Sir John Wilson 1892
Kelleet, Sir Henry G. (Lastres 1911
Kemp, Sir Kennoth H. 1911
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F 1892
Kennaway, Bt. Hon. Sir John Henry C.B. 1791
Kennedy, Sir Jno. Charles 1898
Key, Rev. Sir Jno. Khuganell 1917
Kimber, Sir Henry 1864
Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Hudson- 1880
King, Sir Geo Hy. J. Duckworth- 1900
King, Sir Gilbert 1911
King, Sir Charles Simeon 1911
King, Sir John Westall 1911
Kinloch, Br.-Gen. Sir David A., C.B., M.V.O. 1902
Kinloch, Sir George 1911
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S. I 1781
Kirkwood, Sir Alex. Drake 1909
Knightley, Sir Chas. Valentine 1849
Kuth, Sir John 1911
Knott, Sir James 1917
Knowles, V. Ad. Sir Chas. G. F. 1765
Knowles, Sir Lees, C.V.O. 1911
Lacon, Sir George H. U 1911
Lake, Sir Arthur Johnstone 1911
Lakin, Sir Michael Henry 1909
Lalling, Sir Guy Fras., C.B., M.V.O. 1911
Lamb, Maj. Sir Archibald 1911
Lambert, Sir Gustavus F. W., C.V.O. 1911
Lamont, Sir Norman 1911
Lampson, Sir Curtis G 1911
Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot, C.B. (ac), F.R.C.S. 1913
Langham, Sir Herbert C. A. 1911
Langman, Sir John L. 1911
Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt. I 1777
Larcom, Maj. Sir Thomas P 1911
Lander, Sir Thos. E. Dick- S 1911
Laurie, Rev. Sir Emilius 1911
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W 1911
Lawrence, Sir Wm. M. Trevor 1911
Lawrence, Sir W. Roper, K.C.I.E., C.B. (ac) 1911
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid 1911
Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph 1911
Lawson, Capt. Sir Digby 1911
Lawson, Sir John Grant 1911
Lea, Sir Sydney 1911
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A. 1911
Leeds, Sir Edward T 1911
Lees, Sir Arthur Hy James 1911
Lees, Capt. Sir John Victor E. 1911
Leese, Sir Wm. Hargreaves 1911
Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H 1911
Legard, Sir Algernon W. 1911
Leicester, Sir Peter F. F. I 1911
Leighton, Sir Bryan B. M. 1911
Le Marchant, Sir Denis 1911
Leonard, Sir Thomas Barrett- 1911
Leonard, Sir Hy. A. F. 1911
Leon, Sir Herbert Samuel 1911
Leslie, Sir Norman R. A. D. S 1911
Leslie, Lt.-Col. Sir John 1911
Lethbridge, Capt. Sir Wroth 1911
Lever, Sir Arthur Levy 1911
Levings, Sir Richard F. H. I 1911
Levy, Sir Maurice, M.P 1911
Lewis, Sir George James G 1911
Ley, Sir Henry Gordon 1911
Leyland, Sir A. K. H. Naylor- 1911
Lighton, Sir Christopher R. I 1911
Lipton, Sir Thomas J., K.C.V.O. 1911
Llewelyn, Sir Jno. T. Dillwyn 1911
Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M. 1911
Lockhart, Sir Robt. D. Sinclair- S 1911
Lockhart, Col. Sir Simon, K.C.V.O. 1911
Locock, Sir Charles Bird 1911
Loder, Sir Edmund Giles 1911
Longman, Sir Hubert Harry 1911
Lonsdale, Sir J. Brownlee, M.P 1911
Lopes, Sir Hy. Yonde Butler 1911
Lorraine, Sir Percy Lyham 1911
Louis, Sir Charles 1911
Low, Sir James 1911
Lowther, Maj. Sir Chas. A., D.S.O. 1911
Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard 1911
Luce, Maj. Sir H. W. Ramsay-Fairfax- 1911
Lushington, Maj. Sir Arth. P. D. 1911
Lyle, Sir Robert Park 1911
Macara, Sir Charles Wright 1911
Macartney, Sir John I 1911
MacDonnell, Sir Robert J 1911
Macdonald, Sir Archibald J 1911
Macdonald, Sir A. W. M. Bosville S 1911
Macfarlane, Sir John 1911
Macgregor, Capt. Sir Malcolm, C.M.G., M.V. 1911
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. Mac- 1911
Mackrigor, Capt. Sir James R.D. 1911
Mackrow, Sir Lewis, M.V. 1911
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. B., C.B. 1911
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Jas. S 1911



Rose, Sir Charles Henry
Rose, Sir Charles H. A. F. L.
Rowley, Col. Sir Joshua T., V.D.
Rowley, Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. C. E.
Roydon, Sir Thomas
Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Runciman, Sir Walter, M.P.
Rusbout, Sir Charles H.
Russell, Sir George A. C.
Russell, Hon. Sir Charles
Russell, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Wallace, M.P.
Rutherford, Col. Sir John, M.P.
Ryerott, Maj. Sir Ed. Nelson...
St. Aubyn, Sir Hugh Molesworth
St. George, Sir John
Salmons, Sir David L. Goldsmid-Stern-
Salt, Sir Thirsy Harris
Salt, Lt.-Col. Sir Thos. Andrew, K.C.V.O.
Samuel, Sir Edward Levien
Samuel, Sir Marcus
Samuel, Sir S. Montagu
Samuelson, Sir Henry B.
Sassoon, Maj. Sir Philip A. G. D., C.M.G., M.P.
Sassoon, Sir Edward Elias.
Savory, Sir Wm. Barradaile
Savory, Sir Joseph
Sawle, Major-Gen. Sir Chas. J Graves-, M.V.O.
Scarisbrick, Sir Tom T. Leyland
Schuster, Sir Felix
Scott, Rev. Sir Douglas Edwd.
Scott, Sir Wm. M. Bibbald
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward, M.P.
Scott, Sir John
Scott, Sir Samuel Hanbu
Scott, Admiral Sir Percy M. K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Scourfield, Sir Owen H. P.
Seale, Sir John Carteret
Seawright, Sir Edgar R. S.
Seely, Sir Charles Hilton, M.P.
Seton, Col. Sir Bruce G., C.B.
Setoh, Sir John Hastings
Seymour, Adm. Sir Michael Culme-, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Seymour, Sir Albert V. F.
Shakerley, Col. Sir W. G., T.D.
Shaw, Rev Sir Chas. J Monson
Shaw, Col. Sir Fredk. W., D.S.O.
Shaw, Sir Charles Edward
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley D. G.
Shelley, Sir John
Shiffner Sir John Bridger
Shuckburgh, Sir G. F Stewkley
Simeon, Sir John Walter B.
Simpson, Sir James W. M.
Sinclair, Col. Sir Jno. R. G., K.C.S.I., C.V.O.
Sinclair, Capt. Sir Arch. H. M.
Spencer, Lt.-Col. George R.
Skipwith, Sir Thomas
Skrywith, Sir Gray H. d'E.
Slade, Sir Alfred Fobbringham
Smiley, Sir John
Smith, Sir William Cusack
Smith, Sir Drummond C.
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W.
Smith, Sir T. Rodolph H., K.B.
Smith, Sir Frince
Smith, Sir Richard V. Vassar
Smyth, Lt.-Col. Sir Alfred J Bowyer-
Smythe, Sir J. Walter
Solme, Sir Chas. Beauworth-H.
Spearman, Sir Jos. L. E.
Spedding, Joathiner Sir C. J.
Spencer, Rt. Hon. Sir Edgar
Spencer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert, M.P.
Stanford, Sir Thos. Joseph, K.B., K.C.V.O.
Stanley, Lt.-Col. Sir Lyulph
Stanley, Capt. Sir Bevil, M.P.
Stapleton, Sir John M.
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot
Stapleton, Sir Herbert
Stewart, Sir Douglas A. Sutherland
Stevenson, Sir Daniel M.
Stevenson, Sir James
Stewart, Sir Harry J. U.
Stewart, Sir H. Shaw, C.B.(E)
Stewart, Br.-Gen. Sir Hugh H.
Stewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Norman Robert, C.B.
Stewart, Col. Sir Mark MacTaggart, V.D.
Stirling, Maj. Sir George, D.S.O.
Stirling, Sir (Walter) George Stirling-Maxwell-
Stockmeadow, Sir Andrias
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay
Stow, Sir Elliot Phillpson
Stracey, Sir Edward P.
Strickland, Sir Walter W.
Strong, Sir James Henry
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L.
Stuelay, Sir Edward Arthur G.
Sturdee, Adm. Sir Fredk Chas. Doveton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.O.
Style, Sir Fredk. Montague
Sullivan, Rev Sir Frederick
Sullivan, Sir Edward
Suttie, Sir George Grant-
Suttee, (Capt. Sir Rikd. V., M.C.
Swann Rt. Hon. Sir C. E., M.P.
Swinburne, Sir Hubert
Sykes, Sir Arthur
Sykes, Sir Mark, M.P.
Sykes, Col. Sir Alan, M.P.
Synge, Maj. Sir Francis R. M.
Tancred, Maj. Sir T. S. Lawson
Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln
Tate, Sir William Henry
Tatem, Sir William James
Taylor, Sir Frederick, M.D.
Taylor, Sir H. W. Wemley, K.C.
Temple, Col. Sir Richard C., C.B. (e), C.I.E.
Terry, Sir Henry M. Imbert
Thomas, Col. Sir Godfrey V., C.B., R.A.O.
Thomas, Sir George S. M.
Thompson, Capt. Sir T. B. L.
Thompson, Rev Sir Pete
Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb.
Thomson, Sir Mitch. Mitchell
Thornhill, Sir A. J. Courpton
Thorold, Sir John Henry
Throckmorton, Sir Wm. Geo.
Thursby, Sir John C. S.
Tichburne, Sir J. H. B. Doughty
Todd, Sir Wm. P. Wilson
Todd, Sir Joseph White-
Tooth, Capt. Sir A. J. L. Lorne-
Treleaving, Sir Wm Le Salisbury
Treloar, Sir William Purdie
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J.
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto, K.B.
Trevor, Sir Fredk., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Tritton, Sir (Charles) Ernest
Trollope, Sir William Henry
Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C.
Truscott, Sir George W., Bt.
Tuck, Sir Adolph
Tuke, Sir Morgan H. P.
Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart..
Turing, Sir James Walter
Turner, Sir John Hamilton
Tyrwhitt, Lieut. Sir R. T., R.N.
Usher, Sir Robert
Vans, Sir Fras. E. Fletcher-
Vavasour, Sir Henry Thos
Verdin, Sir Joseph
Verner, Sir Edward W.
Verney, Sir Harry C. W., M.P.
Vernon, Col. Sir Harry Foley, V.D.
Verrey, Sir William
Vestey, Sir William
Vincent, Sir Francis Sutton
Vyvyan, Col. Sir C. R., K.C.M.G.
Waechter, Sir Harry
Wake, Lt.-Col. Sir Hereward, M.V.O.
Wakefield, Sir Charles Cheers
Wakeman, Sir Offley
Walker, Maj. Sir G. F. Forsbro-
Walker, Sir Francis B.
Walker, Sir Robt. Jas. M.
Walker, Sir I. Peter Andrew M.
Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur
Waller, Sir William Edgar
Waller, Sir Wathen A.
Walsh, Sir Hervé H. A. Johnson-
Walsham, Sir John S.
Walton, Sir Joseph, M.P.
Ward, Col. Sir Edwd. W. D., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir J., K.C.M.G.
Wardlaw, Sir Henry
Warmington, Sir M. Denham
Warner, Col. Sir T. C., K.C., M.P.
Warren, Sir Arn. G. D. B.
Warrender, Sir Victor A. G. A.
Waterlow, Sir Philip H.
Watson, Sir Charles Rowkworth
Watson, Sir John
Watson, Sir William George
Waughope, Sir Jno. D. Dou-
Webb, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, K.B.
Webster, Sir Aug. F. W. E.
Wedderburn, Sir William
Welby, Sir Chas. G. Eliot, G.B.
Weldon, Sir Anthony Maud. W.
Warnlee, Sir Derrick Julius
Wheler, Sir Trevor Wood
Whichcote, Sir George
White, Sir Archibald W.
White, Sir George Stanley
Whitehead, Sir George Hugh
Wigan, Sir Frederick Bury
Wiggin, Sir Charles R. Hy
Williaham, Sir Philip W. Baker-
Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby
Williams, Capt. Sir Fredk. Law
Williams, Sir John, G.C.V.O., K.B.
Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond-
Williams, Col. Sir Robert, M.P.
Williamson, Sir Hedworth
Williamson, Archibald, K.B.E.
Willoughby, Maj. Sir J. C., R.A.O.
Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H., M.P.
Wills, Sir Edward Canning
Wiltshire, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur R. T. Marwell-
Wilmot, Sir Ralph H. S.
Wilmot, Sir Robert B.
Wilson, Sir John Fardley-
Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Mayow-
Wilson, Maj. Sir M. Brudley-
Wilson, Sir Roland Knyvet
Wilson, Maj. Sir Mathew R. H., D.S.O., M.P.
Wilson, Sir John
Winnington, Sir Fras. R.
Wiseman, Sir Wm. G. Eden
Witherington, Sir Edm. H. Lawes-
Wolseley, Sir Charles M.
Wolseley, Sir Cuthel C.
Woulfall, Sir Henry Herbert
Wood, Sir John Stuart Page
Wood, Sir Lindsay
Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A.
Wrandl, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles
Wrey, Sir Philip Bourchier B.
Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory-
Wrighton, Sir Thomas
Wyatt, Col. Sir Herbert L. W.
Wyllie, Capt. Sir William, C.B., V.D.
Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernsidge
Young, Sir William L.
Young, Sir George
Young, Sir Wm. M. Mead
Younger, Sir George
Younger, Sir William

## KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1348)—K.G.

*Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense. (*Evil be to him who evil thinks*).

THE SOVEREIGN.

*Ladies of the Garter*—H.M. Queen Mary; H.M. Empress-Dowager of Russia.

*Knights Companions*.—The King of Italy, the King of Portugal, the Emperor Nicholas, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, King Manuel of Portugal, the Emperor of Japan, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians.

*Royal Companions*.—The Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

*Companions*.—Bedford, Devonshire, Grafton, Marlborough, Northumberland, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Wellington.

*Companions*.—Bath, Brandenburg, Crewe, Lansdowne, Oxfordshire, Salisbury.

*Bailiff of the Garter*, H.M. Secretary of the Queen Victoria.

*Ranks*.—Somerset, Cornwallis, Chesterfield, Chesterfield of Aldershot, Derby, Dorchester, Rosebery, Saltoun, Spencer, Vanbrugh.—*Grey of Falloden*.

*Rapot*.—Hardinge of Penshurst.

*Prelate*, The Bishop of Winchester.

*Chancellor*, The Bishop of Oxford.

*Registrar*, The Dean of Windsor

*Garter Principal King of Arms*, Sir A. S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

*Usher of the Black Rod*, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

*Secretary*, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, C.C.V.O., C.B.E.

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

*Edition*, Great. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit (*No one provokes me with impunity*).

THE SOVEREIGN.

*Knights Royal Companions*.—The Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

*Knights*.—Buccleuch, Montrose, Roxburghe.

*Companions*.—Aberdeen and Temair, Kelland.

*Ranks*.—Erroll, Home, Mar and Kellie, Rosebery (Emeritus).—Haddens.

*Knights*.—Balfour of Burleigh, Hamilton of Dalzell, Kinnaird, Lovat, Rosy

*Field-Marshal*.—Sir Douglas Haig, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

*Chancellor*, The Duke of Montrose.

*Dean*, Very Rev Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D.

*Secretary, Lord*, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

*Lyon, King-of-Arms*, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O.

*Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod*, Brig.-Gen. Robert G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

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

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

THE SOVEREIGN.

*Grand Master*, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

*Knights Royal Companions*.—The Duke of Connaught.

*Companions*.—Cromartie.

*Knights*.—Ashtown, Brandon, Bandonbridge, Cavan, Donoughmore, Dunraven, Enniskillen, Gosford, Granard, Listowel, Mayo, Meath, Shaftesbury

*Companions*.—French, (vacant), Middleton, Powerscourt.

*Knights*.—Castletown, Monteagle of Brandon, Pirrie.

*Chancellor, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.*

*Ulster King of Arms*, Maj. Neville R. Wilkinson, C.V.O., V.D.L.

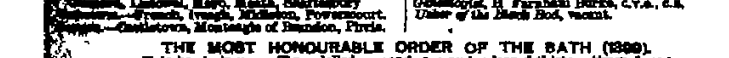
*Secretary*, Sir G. Francis W. Lambart, Bart., C.V.O.

*Genealogist*, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.

*Usher of the Black Rod*, vacant.

## THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

This heads to one. (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)



G.C.B. Mil. G.C.B. Civ. K.C.B. Mil. K.C.B. Civ C.B. Mil.

*King Sovereign*; *Grand Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, *Field-Marshal* H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*.

*Registrar and Secretary*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—Col. the Hon. Sir Douglas Dawson, C.C.V.O., C.B.E.; *Genealogist*, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Col. Sir Charles Wyndham Murray, K.C.S.I.; *Chancery*, The Lord Chancellor's Office.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion—each marked (M) for Mil. or (Civ.) for Civil Division.

## ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M.



C.B. Mil.

This Order, consisting of sovereign, civil, and military members, is limited to twenty-four members besides those admitted members of the Order of Merit. It is designed as a special distinction for high eminence in any department whatever—war, science, literature, or art—without in itself conferring a knighthood, though it happens that of the twelve originally appointed, all but one were either a Peer, Knight, or Privy Councillor. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. *Secretary and Registrar*, Col. Sir Henry Charles Legge, K.C.V.O.

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

*Heaven's Light our Guide.*

*Sovereign*, The King-Emperor; *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India; *Secretary* (in India), John B. Wood, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. the Hon. Sir Douglas Dawson, C.C.V.O., C.B.E.—G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

## THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

*Auspicium melioris ævi.*

The Sovereign; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.; *Prelate*, The Bishop of London; *Chancellor*, Henry Babington Smith, C.B.; *Secretary*, [illegible]; *Registrar and Secretary*, [illegible]; *Genealogist*, [illegible]; *Gentleman Usher*, [illegible]; *Companion*, The Most Hon. Marquess of [illegible], G.C.M.G., [illegible]; *Companion*, [illegible]

## THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878).

(Remodelled 1903.) *Motto*—[illegible].

*Sovereign*, The King-Emperor; *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India; Hon. Seeing; *Secretary* (in India), John B. Wood, C.I.E.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Chancellor's Department.—G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

## THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).





G.C.V.O. K.C.V.O.

The Sovereign; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse; *Registrar*, Francis M. Bryant, B.V.A., L.L.A.—G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

## THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

The Sovereign; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. For services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women. G.B.E., Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knights Commanders; D.B.E., Dames Commanders; C.B.E., Commanders; O.B.E., Officers, M.B.E., Members.

## ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—C.H.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence. The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes.

## THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.



Bestowed in recognition of especial 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. A Bar is awarded for any additional act of service. The sequence of Companions, &c., is:—G.C.B., G.B., G.S.I., G.M.G., G.C.I.E., M.V.O. 4th Class, D.S.O., I.S.O., M.V.O. 5th Class, M.B.E.

## THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.



Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical [clerk] branches of the Civil Service, and consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (not exceeding 700 in number exclusive of those appointed on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King George V.), of whom one may belong to the Home Services, one to the Indian [see Europeans and non Natives] and one to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

## THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1885, 1887, and 1889, but no fresh conferments are now made.

## THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted 1878.

## 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 crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1291 till 1798. The work of the British Order is the control of the St. John's Ambulance and Brigade, and of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. *Sovereign Head and Patron*, H.M. King George V.; *Grand Prior*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, and a Chapter of about 400 Knights of two degrees—"Knights of Justice" and "Knights of Grace." There are also "Ladies of Justice," "Ladies of Grace," and Esquires. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title.

## THE VICTORIA CROSS (V.C.).



Instituted in 1856, on the close of the Crimean War. It was designed primarily for the rank and file and non-commissioned officers, but is held also by all grades up to Field-Marshals and Admirals of the Fleet, and was extended to civilians who had borne arms against the Indian mutineers. In 1902 the 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 £10 a year, with an additional £5 for each bar.

## THE MILITARY CROSS (1915)—M.C.

This decoration is worn immediately after all Orders and before all Decorations and Medals, the Victoria Cross alone excepted, and is awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces. A Bar is added for any additional act of service.

The Distinguished Service Cross—D.S.C.—Instituted in 1914, in substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

The Military Medal.—1916; is worn immediately before all war medals, and is awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery in the Field. In exceptional circumstances the Medal may be awarded to women, including nursing persons.

The Distinguished Service Medal.—Established 1914; is designated for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R.N., to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A., and to other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.—D.C.M.—Is bestowed on warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

The Meritorious Service Medal.—V.D.—Was instituted for rewarding the meritorious services of [illegible]

[illegible]

(EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE HOLDING HIGHER RANK AS PEERS, BARONETS, OR KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, THISTLE, AND ST PATRICK, q.v.) *For Knights Bachelor, see pp. 191–254.*

Abbas Ali Baig, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Abdul Qadyoun, Nawab Khan Bah., Sir, K.C.I.E.
Abney, Capt. Sir William de Wiveleslie, K.C.B.(c).
Abrahams, Sir Lionel, K.C.B.(c).
Adair, *General* Sir Wm. T, K.C.B.(m).
Adams, *Maj* Sir Hamilton J. Goold-, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Bellew, V.C., K.C.B.(m).
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.
Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Aga, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Ahlawat, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Ahlerson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin Alfred H., K.C.B.(m).
Ali Imam, Syed Hon. Sir, K.C.S.I.
Allardyce, Hon. Sir Wm. Lamond, K.C.M.G.
Allbutt, Sir T. Clifford, K.C.B.(c).
Allen, Col. Hon. Sir James, K.C.B.(c).
Allenby, *Gen.* Sir Edmund Hy H., K.C.B.(m).
Altham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A, K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Alwar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Amarsinhji Banesinhji, *Raj* Sahib Sir, K.C.I.E.
Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K.B.E.
Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Alex., K.C.B.(m).
Anderson, Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c).
Anderson, Sir Kenneth H., K.C.M.G.
Anderson, Sir Robert, K.C.B.(c).
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert Murray M., K.C.B.
Annesley, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lyttelton, K.C.V.O.
Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald E. H., K.C.M.G.
Antrim, Col. Sir Robt. Hy, K.C.B.(c), V.D.
Antrobus, Sir Reginald L, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Arundell, Sir Arundel Tagg, K.C.S.I.
Ashwith, Sir G. Rankin, K.C.B.(c), K.C.
Asser *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph John, K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).
Aston, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B.(m), R.E.
Atkinson, Sir John N, K.C.S.I.
Attebury, Sir Frederick, K.C.B.(c).
Austin, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Aylesworth, Hon. Sir Allan B, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton John, K.C.B.(m), V.C.
Babington, *Maj.-Gen* Sir James Melville, K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Babtie, *Surg.-Gen.*, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.B.(m), V.C.
Bacon, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Regd. Hugh Spencer, K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Bahram Khan, Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E.
Bailey, Sir Abe, K.C.M.G.
Baillie, Sir Duncan G, K.C.S.I.
Baldeo Singh, *Maj.* Rais Sir, K.C.I.E.
Baluarpur, H. H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Barbour, Sir David Miller, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Barclay, Sir Geo. H., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo., K.C.B.(m).
Barnes, Sir Geo. Stagpoole, K.C.S.I.(c).
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Baroda, Gaekwar of, H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I.
Barrand, *Gen.* Sir Arthur A., K.C.B.(m), K.C.S.I., C.B.E., A.D.C.
Barrington, Hon. Sir Bernard Eric Edward, K.C.B.(c).
Barrington, Hon. Sir William Augustus Conran, K.C.M.G.
Baron, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir Edmund G., G.C.B.(m), G.C.S.I.
Barry, Sir John W Wolfe-, K.C.B.(c).
Barter, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles St. Leger, K.C.B.(m), C.V.O.
Barton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffry, K.C.V.O., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G.
Bateman, Sir Alfred S, K.C.M.G.
Bathurst, Capt. Sir Chas., K.B.E., M.P.
Bayley Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.
Bayley, Sir Stewart C, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Bayly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred William Lambert, K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Bayly, *V Adm.* Sir Lewis, K.C.B.(m), C.V.O., C.B.(c).
Beatson, (Lt.-Col.) Sir Geo. T, K.C.B.(c), V.D.
Beatty, *Adm.* Sir David, G.C.B.(c), G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Beaumont, *Admiral* Sir Lewis A, K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
Bedford, Sir Henry Conway, K.C.M.G.
Belfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lyndon, K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Bell, Hon. Sir Francis Hy D., K.C.M.G.
Bell, Sir H Hesketh, K.C.M.G.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas Alexr, K.C.V.O.
Bell, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Benares, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Bengough, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Harcourt Mortimer, K.C.B.(m).
Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
Benton, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Best, Hon. Sir R. Wallace, K.C.M.G.
Bethell, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Alexander Edward, K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
Beuhane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward C, K.C.M.G.(m), C.V.O.
Beynon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G.L., K.C.I.E., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Bhairon Singh, Sir, Maharaj, K.C.S.I.
Bhavnagar, H.H. the Thakur Sahib of, G.C.S.I.
Bilgrami Nawab Shams Ul Ulama, Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bhopal, The Begum of, G.C.S.I., C.I.
Biddulph, *Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B.(m), G.C.M.G.
Bigge, Sir Lewis A. Selby-, K.C.B.(c).
Bikaner, H.H the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Bikanir, *Maj.-Gen* H H the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Bilkett, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Birch, Sir Ernest W, K.C.M.G.
Birchenough, Sir John Henry, K.C.M.G.
Birdwood, *Gen.* Sir W Riddell, K.C.B.(m), K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C., *aide.*
Birkbeck, *Maj. Gen.* Sir William Hy, K.C.M.G.(c), C.M.G.
Black, Sir Frederick William, K.C.M.G.
Blackwall, Sir Kraley Robertson H., K.C.M.G.
Blake, Sir Ernest Edward, K.C.M.G.
Blake, Sir Henry Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Blake, *Capt.* Sir H. Alston, K.C.V.O.
Bliss, Sir Henry W, K.C.I.E.
Block, Sir Adam S. Jas, K.C.M.G.
Blomfield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard Massey, K.C.M.G.
Blood, *Gen.* Sir Bindon, K.C.B.(m).
Bobbili, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G.
Bosanquet, *Admiral* Sir Day H., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.(m).
Bourke, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir George D., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Bourne, Sir Alfred G., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Bowell, Hon. Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.
Bowen, Hon. Sir Chas. C, K.C.M.G.
Bower, Sir Edmund B. Wodehouse, K.C.M.G.
Bower, Comm. Sir Graham J, K.C.M.G., R.N.
Bower, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hamilton, K.C.B.(m).
Bowlby, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Anthony A., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C.
Brabazon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Palmer, K.C.B.(m), C.V.O.
Bradbury Sir John S, K.C.B.(c).
Bradie, Sir Reginald H., K.C.B.(c).
Bradford, *Adm.* Sir Edward Eden, K.C.B.(m), C.V.O.
Brailford, Sir John Ross, K.C.M.G., C.B.(m), M.D.
Brandreth, *Surgeon Major General*, Sir Alex. Frederick, K.C.B.(m), K.H.P.
Brampton, Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Bredon, Sir Robert C, K.C.M.G.
Bridge, *Sir-Gen.* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Cyprian A. G., K.C.B.(m).
Bridgeman, *Admiral* Sir Francis Bridgeman, G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
Briggs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Jas., K.C.B.(m).
Briggs, *Adm.* Sir Charles J, K.C.B.(m).
Brine, Sir Evelyn J Ruggles, K.C.B.(c).
Brock, *Adm.* Sir Fredc. Edward R., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Brock, *Sir Admiral* Sir Osmond De B., K.C.V.O., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Brook, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(c), R.A.
Brookfield, Sir Edwd. Lewis, K.C.M.G.
Brooke, Sir William R. K.C.I.E.
Brooking, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry T., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
Brown, *Maj* Sir R. Hanbury, K.C.M.G.
Brown, *Gen.* Sir Wm. J, K.C.B.(m), V.D.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur G F, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Browning, F *Adm* Sir Montague E., K.C.M.(m), K.C.V.O.
Bruce, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
Bruce, *Adm.* Sir Jas. A. T, K.C.M.G.
Brunker *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas., K.C.M.G.
Brunyate, Sir Wm. Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Buchanan, Sir George J., K.C.I.E.
Buchanan, Rt. Hon Sir George W., G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Buckle, *Lieut.-General* Sir George Mackworth, K.C.B.(m).
Bunbury, *Maj Gen.* Sir Herbert Napier, K.C.B.(m).
Bundi, H.H. the Maharao Raja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.
Burdett, Sir Hy C., K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O.
Burdwan, Maharajadhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Burnet, Sir Robt. Wm., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Burney, *Adm.* Sir Cecil, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(m).
Burns, Col. Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Burrard, Col. Sir Sidney G., K.C.S.I., F.R.S.
Burt, Sir Hy Parnell, K.C.I.E.
Bush, *Adm.* Sir Paul W., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.(ht).
Bushnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B.(m).

Airlie, Rt. Hon. Sir S. Hawcoat, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Agnew, Gen. Hon. Sir Julian R. S., K.C.B. (M), K.C.S.I., M.V.O. (Gbr).
Airey, Sir William Fenwick, K.C.V.O., C.B. (M).
Callaghan, *Admiral of the Fleet*, Sir George Astley, G.C.B. (M), G.C.V.O.
Clifford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles E., K.C.M.G. (M).
Colthorpe, *Vice Adm.* Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-, K.C.B. (M), G.V.O., C.B. (M).
Cameron, Sir Douglas C., K.C.M.G.
Cameron, Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G
Cameron, *Maj.* Sir Maurice A., K.C.B.G.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick, K.C.B. (M), D.S.O.
Campbell, Col. Sir Robt. Neil, K.C.M.G., C.B. (M), C.I.E.
Campbell, Capt. Sir Walter Douglas Somerset, K.C.V.O.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., C.B. (M), D.S.O.
Campbell, *Gen.* Sir Wm., K.C.B. (M), R.M.L.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pitcairn, K.C.B. (M).
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir B. Douglas, K.C.S.I. (M), C.V.O.
Capper, Sir Albert J. L., K.C.I.E.
Capper *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John E., K.C.S.I. (M).
Cardiss, *Adm.* Sir Sackville Hamilton, K.C.B.
Carkew, Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.S.I.
Carker, Col. Sir Frederic, K.C.M.G.
Carew, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Pole-, K.C.B. (M), C.V.O., M.V
Carlyle, Sir Robert W., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Carnegie, Hon. Sir Lancelot Douglas, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Carpenter, Rt. Rev William Boyd, K.C.V.O.
Carroll, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Carruthers, Hon. Sir Joseph Hector, K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir George John, K.C.B.
Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Carter, *Br.-Gen.* Sir John T. K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Maurice Benham-, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax L., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Sir (W.) Cheney, K.C.M.G.
Cassel, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest J., K.C.B. (C), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Cave, Col. Sir Thomas Sterry, K.C.M.G., V.D.
Cayley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter S., K.C.M.G., C.B. (M).
Cecil, Col. Lord Edwd., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzeel, K.C.M.G. (C), C.B.I.
Chalmers, Rt. Hn. Sir Robt., K.C.M.G. (C).
Chamba, H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Chamberlain, Col. Sir Neville F F., K.C.B. (C), K.C.V.O.
Chancellor, *Maj.* Sir John Robt., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chandra Shum Shere Jung, H.E. Maharaja Sir, G.C.B. (C), G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.
Chaplin, Sir Francis D. P., K.C.V.O.
Chapman, *Gen.* Sir Edw F., K.C.B. (M).
Charkhari, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Charles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ed. H., G.C.V.O.
Charrol, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Geo., K.C.V.O., C.B. (M).
Chatterton, Sir Milnes, K.C.M.G.
Cherry-Garrard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., K.C.M.G., C.B. (M).
Cheyne, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Chichele, Sir William Henry Mansfield, K.C.B. (M).
Child, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Berkeley F., K.C.B. (M).
Church, Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
Clarke, Sir Frank Jas., K.C.M.G.
Clemson, *Maj.* Sir John E., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Clayton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Thos., K.C.B. (M), K.C.M.G.
Clegg, Sir Robert Bailey, K.C.I.E.
Clerkwell, Sir Chas. John, K.B.E., M.V.O. (Gbr).
Clerk, Sir Dugald, K.B.E.
Clerk, Sir Geo. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B. (M).
Clery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (C.) Francis, K.C.B. (M), K.C.M.G.
Cleveland, Sir Charles Bath, K.C.I.E.
Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, K.C.M.G.
Cobbe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Stanhope, K.C.B. (M), D.S.O., V.D., L.L.
Cochin, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Codrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B. (M).
Cokayne, Sir Brian I., K.B.E.
Coke, *Adm.* Sir Charles Ry., K.C.V.O.
Collet, Sir Wilfrid, K.C.M.G.
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, K.C.V.O., M.D., M.P.
Collingwood, Sir William, K.B.E.
Colville, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Stanley Cecil James, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (M).
Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K.C.S.I.
Congreve, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter N., K.C.B. (M), M.V.O. (4th), T.D.
Cooch Behar, H.H the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Cook, Sir Chas. Archer, K.C.B. (C).
Cook, Sir Edward T. K.B.E.
Cooper, Hon. Sir Pope Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.
Corrans, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John S., K.C.B. (M), C.B. (C), M.V.O (4th).
Cox, Sir Charles Thos., K.C.V.O.
Cox, *Lt. Gen.* Sir Herbert V., K.C.M.G., C.B. (M), C.B.I.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Z., C.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy., K.C.S.I.
Craik, Sir Henry, K.C.B. (C), M.P.
Cranborne, Col. Sir Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B. (C), V.D.
Crawford, Sir Richd. Frodk., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Creagh, General Sir G. O'Moore, K.C.B. (M), C.C.I., V.C.
Creswell, *Rear-Adm.* Sir William Brooke, K.C.M.G.
Crewe, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Chas. Paraham, K.C.M.G., C.B. (M).
Crichton, Col. Hon. Sir Henry George Louis, K.C.B. (C), T.D., A.D.C.
Croft, Sir Alfred W., K.C.I.E.
Crowe, Sir Eyre, K.C.B. (C), K.C.M.G.
Crutchley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B. (C), K.C.V.O.
Cullen, Sir Wm. Porter, K.C.M.G.
Cunningham, Sir Wilfrid J., K.C.S.I.
Cunningham, Sir Alex. F. D., K.C.I.E.
Cunningham, Sir Henry S., K.C.I.E.
Cunyngham, Sir Hy H. S., K.C.B. (C).
Curzie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur W., K.C.M.G., C.B. (M).
Curtis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Regd. Saltoun, K.C.M.G., C.B. (M), D.S.O.
Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N., K.C.B. (M), K.C.M.G., V.O.
Dalton, Sir Cornelius Neale, K.C.M.G., C.B. (C).
Dalton, Rev Canon John Neale, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Daly, Hon. Sir Dudley R., K.C.M.G.
Davis, Sir Louis W., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dean, Sir Richd. Harris, K.C.I.E.
Darbhanga, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Davidson, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.V.O., C.B. (M).
Davidson, Sir Walter R., K.C.M.G.
Davidson, Sir Wm. Mitrd., K.C.M.G., C.B. (C).
Davies, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis John, K.C.B. (M), K.C.M.G.
Davies, Hon. Sir Louis H., K.C.M.G.
Dawson, *Col.* Sir Bertrand E., K.C.V.O., C.B. (M), M.D.
Dawson, *Col.* Sir Douglas F R., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
De Brath, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bryan, K.C.B. (M), C.I.E.
De Dunzen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (C).
De Chair, *V.-Adm.* Sir Dudley R. R., K.C.B. (M), C.B. (C), M.V.O. (4th).
De Horsey, *Adm.* Sir Algernon F R., K.C.B. (M).
De Lisle, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry De B., K.C.B. (M), D.S.O.
Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Denton, Capt. Sir George C., K.C.M.G.
Dering, Sir Herbert G., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
De Robeck, *V. Adm.* Sir John M., K.C.B. (M).
Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, K.C.M.G.
De Waal, Hon. Sir Zieslaag F., K.C.M.G.
Downs, H.H. Chief of Jhalawar, K.C.S.I.
Downs, H.H. the Senior Raja of, K.C.S.I.
D'Eyncourt, Sir E. H. Tennyson, K.C.B. (C).
Dhar, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Dharangadhra, H.H. the Raja Saheb of, K.C.S.I.
Diack, Sir Alex. Henderson, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Dick, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir James M., K.C.B. (M), K.C.
Dinajpur Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Dixon, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hy G., K.C.B. (M).
Dobell, *Lt. Gen.* Sir Chas. Macpherson, K.C.B. (M), C.M.G., R.E.D.
Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B. (C).
Domville, *Admiral* Sir Compton, K.C.B. (M), K.C.V.O.
Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Donop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley R. von, K.C.B. (M), K.C.M.G.
Donovan, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B. (M).
Dorrien, *General* Sir Horace L. Smith-, K.C.B. (M), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dorward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur E.F, K.C.B. (M), D.S.O.
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James Brown, K.C.B. (C), K.C.V.O.
Douglas, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.B. (M), D.S.O.
Dowie, Sir James McCrone, K.C.I.E.
Drummond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis H. E. K.C.I.E., C.B. (M).
Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B. (C).
Du Boulay, Sir James Hoassecaya, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Du Cane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Philip, K.C.B. (M).
Duck, *Vet.-Col.* Sir Francis, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Duckham, Sir McDougal, K.C.B. (C).
Duff, General Sir Beauchamp, G.C.B. (M), G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Duff, Sir Evelyn M. Grant, K.C.M.G.
Duke, Sir Frederick Wm., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Dundas of Dundas, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas., K.C.M.G.
Dundas, *Col.* Sir Lawrence George, K.C.B. (C).
Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.

Dunne, Gen. Sir John H., K.C.B.(ml).
Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir Mortimer, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Dyer, Sir Wm. Turner Thiselton, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., V.M.H.
Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.
Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.I.E., C.S.I
Earle, Sir Lionel, K.C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Edgerley, Sir Stayning W., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Edwardes, *General* Sir Stanley de Burgh, K.C.B.(ml).
Edwards, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J Bevan, K.C.B.(ml), K.C.M.G.
Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.
Egerton, *Fd.-Marsh.* Sir Charles Gonyn, G.C.B.(ml), D.S.O.
Egerton *Adm.* Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B.(ml).
Egerton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard G., K.C.M.G.(ml), K.C.I.E.
Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Elliot, Sir Charles N E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Elles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond R., K.C.I.E., K.C.B.(ml).
Elliot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward L., K.C.B.(ml), D.S.O.
Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Ellis, Sir Charles E., K.C.B.(c).
Englehart, Sir John G. D K.C.B.(c).
Erskine of Cardross, Sir Henry David, K.C.V.O.
Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-, K.C.M.G.
Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frn. J W., K.C.B. (ml).
Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Evans, Gen. Sir Horace Moule, K.C.B (ml).
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel T., K.C.B.(c).
Ewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Spencer, K.C.B.(ml).
Ewing, Sir Jas. Alfred, K.C.B.(c), F.R.S.
Ewing, Hon. Sir Thomas Thomson, K.C.M.G.
Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B.(c).
Eyles, Sir G Lancelot, K.C.M.G.
Falconar, Sir Robt. A., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Fanshawe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur D., K.C.B.(ml), G.C.V.O.
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Ujhton, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B.(ml)
Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Robert, K.C.B.(ml), R.A.C.
Faridoonji Jamshidji, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I
Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur M., K.C.B.(ml), C.V.O.
Fawkes, *Admiral* Sir Wilmot H., K.C.B.(ml), K.C.V.O.
Fellowes, Rt. Hon. Sir Ailwyn, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Fellowes, *Brev.-Adm.* Sir Thomas Hounsom Butler K.C.B.(ml).
Fenton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.S.I
Fenwick, Sir G Townsend, K.C.M.G.
Ferguson, Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Munro, K.C.M.G.
Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur, G.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Field, *Adm.* Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B.(c), F.R.S.
Fielding, Sir Charles Wm., K.C.B.
Filose, Sir Michael, K.C.I.E
Findlay, Hon. Sir John George, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Findlay, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
Findlay, Sir Manekjeh de Cursetjee, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.(c).
Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B., K.C.M.G., K.C., M.P., K.B.E.
Fisher, *Adm.* Sir Fredk. W., K.C.V.O.
FitzGeorge, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Adolphus A. F., K.C.V.O.
FitzGeorge, *Col.* Sir Augustus C. P., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
FitzPatrick, Rt Hn. Sir Chas., K.C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Sir Dennis, K.C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Sir (J.) Percy, K.C.M.G.
FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O.
Fitzwilliam, Capt. Hon. Sir (W.) Charles Wentworth K.C.V.O
Fleming, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Foote *Adm.* Sir Randolph F. G., K.C.B.(ml), C.M.G.
Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
Ford, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Richard Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.(ml), D.S.O.
Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.M.G.
Fortescue, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. R.N.
Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Ruas, K.C.M.G.
Fowks, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, K.C.B.(ml), R.E.
Fowler *Col.* Sir James Kingston, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Fox, Sir Chas. Edmund, K.C.S.I.
Fraser Sir Andrew H L., K.C.S.I.
Fraser, Sir Everard D H., K.C.M.G.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(ml), C.M.G.
Fremantle, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B.(ml), G.C.M.G.
French, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. A., K.C.M.G
French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
Freyer, *Surg Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter, K.C.B.(ml), M.D.
Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O. C.B.(c).
Frost, Hon. Sir John K.C.M.G.
Fry Rt. Hon Sir Edward, *a.c.B.(c).*
Fryer, Sir Frederic W H., K.C.S.I
Fuller, *Maj* Sir J Bamfylde, K.C.S.I. C.I.E.
Fullerton, *Adm.* Sir John R. T., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
Furse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Thos., K.C.B.(ml), R.E.C.
Fysh, Hon. Sir Philip O., K.C.M.G
Gait, Sir Edward A. K.C.S.I C.I.E.
Galway, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J, K.C.M.G., C.B.(ml), M.V
Galway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., R.E.
Gamble, *Adm.* Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.
Gangadhar Madhó Chitnavis, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Gandin Sir William F. K.C.M.G
Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Julius, K.C.B.
Gassiot, Gen. Sir Alfred, G.C.B.(ml), G.C.M.G.
Gatacre, *M.-G* Sir John, K.C.B.(ml).
Gates, Sir Frank G. K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gatty, Sir Alfred Scott, K.C.V.O.
Geary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Le G., K.C.B.(ml).
Geddes, *Pr.-Gen.* Sir Auckland C., K.C.B.(ml), M.D.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric C., G.B.E., K.C.B.(ml).
Gellibrand, Sir Archib., K.C.V.O.(c), F.R.C.S.
Ghulam Muhammad Ahtabahji, D.H., of Dharmapdhra, K.C.S.I.
Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince, G.C.I.E.
Gibbons, Sir William, K.C.B.(c).
Gibson, Sir Henry James, K.C.B.(c).
Gibson, *Col.* Sir John Morison, K.C.M.G.
Gidhour, Maharaja Bahadur of, K.C.I.E.
Gilder, *Col.* Sir Jas., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
Gillan, Sir Robt. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
Gimlette, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Desmond, K.C.B.(ml), M.D.
Girouard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gladstone, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Edward, K.C.V.O., K.B.(ml), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Godley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. J., K.C.B.(ml), K.C.M.G.
Goldie, Rt Hon. Sir George Dashwood Taubman, K.C.M.G.
Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.
Goodrich, *Adm.* Sir James E. C., K.C.V.O.
Gordon, Sir Chas. Blair, K.B.E.
Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Frederic, K.C.B.(ml), R.A.O.
Gore, Sir Francis Charles, K.C.B.(c).
Gorringe, *Lt. Gen.* Sir George Fredk., K.C.B.(ml), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gosselee, *Hon. Sir* William Hy., K.B.E.
Gough, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hubert de la Poer, K.C.B.(ml), K.C.V.O.
Govan, Hon Sir Lonner, K.C.M.G
Govan, Sir Alfred Pearce, K.B.E.
Graaff, Hon. Sir Jacobus A. C., K.C.M.G.
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Ritchie C., K.C.B.(ml).
Graham, Sir Frederick, K.C.B.(c).
Graham, Sir Henry J L., K.C.B.(c).
Graham, Sir John James, K.C.M.G.
Graham, Sir Ronald Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(ml).
Grant, *General* Sir Hy Fane, K.C.V.O., K.C.B.(ml).
Grant, Sir James A., K.C.M.G., M.D.
Grant, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wm. Lowther, K.C.B.(ml).
Greaves, *Gen.* Sir Geo. B. G.C.B.(ml), K.C.M.G.
Greene, *Lt.* Hon. Sir W Conyngham, K.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c).
Greene, Sir Wm. Graham, K.C.B.(c).
Greville, Sir *George*, K.C.M.G.
Greville, Hon. Sir Sidney R., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
Grierson, Sir Geo. Abraham, K.C.I.E.
Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel W., K.C.M.G.
Grimlas, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Norton, K.C.B.(c), M.D., M.P
Grove, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Coleridge, K.C.B.(ml).
Grover, *Gen.* Sir Malcolm H. S., K.C.B.(ml), K.C.I.E.
Grubbe, *Adm.* Sir Walter J Hunt-, G.C.B.(ml).
Grubbe, *Surg-Gen.* Sir William Larmealoste, K.C.B.(ml), K.C.V.O., M.D.S.
Guillemard, Sir Lawrence W., K.C.B.(c)
Gwalior, H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of, G.C.S.I.
Hadden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas I., K.C.B.(c).
Haggard, Sir William Henry Dovetón, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Haking *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richd. Cyril Byrne, K.C.B.(ml).
Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler King, K.C.B.(ml), C.V.O.
Hall, *Vice-Adm* Sir Herbt. G., K.C.B.(ml) C.V.O. M.V.O., A.D.C., Gen.
Hamboo, Sir Everard A., K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, Gen. Sir Bruce M., G.C.B.(ml), K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Owen Pleydell, K.C.B.(ml).
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord G F., G.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(ml).
Hamilton, Gen. Sir Ian S. M., G.C.B.(ml), D.S.O.
Hamilton, Sir William A. Baillie-, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Hammick, Sir Murray, K.C.S.I., C.B.E.
Hammond, *Col.* Sir Arthur G., K.C.B.(ml), D.S.O., J.P.(c)
Hankey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maurice A. P., K.C.B.(c).

Hastings, Sir Arthur H., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.(c).
Hare, Sir Lancelot, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Harman, Sir Chas. A. King, K.C.M.G.
Harnam Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Hairel, Bt. Hon. Sir David, K.C.S.I.(c), K.C.V.O., LL.D.
Harrington, *Maj.* Sir John Lane, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
Harris, Sir Charles, K.C.B.(c).
Harris, Sir Charles Alex., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., C.S.I.(c).
Harris, Col. Sir David, K.C.M.G., V.D.
Harris, Sir Henry Percy, K.C.B., M.P.
Harris, *Adm.* Sir Robt. H., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
Harrison, *Gen.* Sir Richard, G.C.B.(m), G.M.S.
Hart, Gen. Sir Reginald C., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O., V.D.
Harvey, Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Montague Pakington, K.C.B.(m), C.B.I.
Hay, Col. Sir George Jackson, K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Hay, Sir James Shaw, K.C.M.G.
Healey, Sir Charles E. H. Chadwick, K.C.B.(c), K.C.
Hearst, Hon. Sir William Howard, K.C.M.G.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Ernest, K.C.B.(m), C.V.O., C.B.(c).
Heath, Sir Fry Frank, K.C.M.(c).
Heath, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Herbert L., K.C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Heath, Sir Thomas Little, K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O.
Heffernan, Ch. *Insp. Mech.* Sir John Harold, K.C.B.(m).
Helms, Col. Sir George C., K.C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Henderson, *Lt. Gen.* Sir David, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Henderson, *Adm.* Sir Basil F. H., G.C.B.(m).
Hendrie, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir John S., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Henry, Sir Edward Richard, G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.(c), C.S.I.
Herbert, Sir Albert E., K.C.B.
Herbert, Sir Arthur J., C.C.V.O.
Hewett, Sir John P., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hext, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John, K.C.B.
Higginson, *Gen.* Sir George W. A., G.C.B.(m).
Highmore, Sir Nathaniel J. K.C.B.(c).
Hill, Sir Claude H. A. K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hill, *Col.* Sir William Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Hillier, Sir Walter C., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Hime, *Lt.-Col.* Bt. Hon. Sir Albert H., K.C.M.G.
Hirtzel, Sir F. Arthur, K.C.B.(c)
Hodgson, *Sir Frederick M.*, K.C.M.G., V.D.
Hogg, Sir Frederick R., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Holden, *Sir-Gen.* Sir Henry Capel L., K.C.B.(c), V.D.
Holderness, Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.B.(c), K.C.S.I.
Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. Hungerford, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.(m).
Holford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Lindsay, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I.
Holmes, Sir George Charles Vincent, K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O.
Hoth, Col. Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Hood, Hon. Sir Alexander Nelson, K.C.V.O.
Hopper, Col. Sir Wm. H., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Howe, Sir Edwd. Stanley, K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O.(2nd).
Howe, *Gen.* Sir Henry Sindall, K.C.B.(m).
Howse, Sir John F. F., K.C.V.O.
Hotham, *Adm.* of the Fleet Sir Charles F., G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
Howard, Sir Ernest William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Howard, *Maj.-General* Sir Francis, K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
Howard, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c).
Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, K.C.I.E.
Howse, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Neville B., K.C.B.(m), C.B.
Hughes, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Samuel, K.C.B.(c).
Hunter, *General* Sir Archibald, G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., ret.
Hunter, Sir John, K.B.E.
Hutchins, Sir Philip P., K.C.S.I.
Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward T. H., K.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G.
Hyderabad, *Col.* H.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I.
*Ilbert*, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, G.C.M.(c), K.C.S.I. C.I.E.
Im Thurn, Sir Everard F. K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Inglefield, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Samuel, K.C.B.(m).
Innes, Rt. Hon Sir Jas. R., K.C.M.G.
Ironside, Sir Henry C. Bax-, K.C.M.G.
Irvin, Sir John Hannel, K.B.E.
Irvine, Hon. Sir Wm. Hill, K.C.M.G.
Irving, Sir Henry T., K.C.M.G.
Jackson, Sir Cyril, K.B.E.
Jackson, Sir Félix, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Jackson, *Admiral* Sir Henry B., G.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O. Prince A.D.C., P.M.E.
Jackson, Sir Herbert S., K.B.E., P.M.E.
Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S. K.C.V.O.
Jacob, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Claude W. K.C.B.(m).
Jacob, Sir Lionel M., K.C.S.I.
Jacob, Col. Sir Swinton, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Jaipur, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
James, Sir Henry E. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Jamkhandi, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Jammu and Kashmir—see Pratap Singh (s).
Janjira, H.H Nawab of, G.C.I.E.
Jaora, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E.
Jardine, Col. Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Jellicoe, *Adm.* Sir John R., G.C.B.(m), O.M., G.C.V.O.
Jenkins, Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence H., K.C.I.E.
Jenkinson, Sir Edward G., K.C.B.(c).
Jennings, *Sir* Sir Robt. M., K.C.B.(m).
Jerram, *Adm.* Sir Thos. H. M., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Jetid, Sir Louis Amable, K.C.M.G.
Jhalawar, H.H. the Raj Rana of, K.C.S.I.
Jind, H.H. Sir Ranbir Singh, Chief of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, H.H Maharaja, K.C.S.I.
Jodhpur—see Pratap Singh (s)
Joffre, *Général* Joseph Jacques Césaire, (*Hon.*) G.C.B.(m).
Johnes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Hills-, G.C.B.(m), V.C.
Johnston, *Col.* Sir Duncan A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c).
Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, G.C.V.O.
Johor, H.H. Sultan of, G.C.M.G.
Jones, Hon. Sir William Hall, K.C.M.G.
Jordan, Rt. Hon. Sir John Newell, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G.
Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Kakkar, H.H. the Chief of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Kapurthala, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Karauli, H.H. Maharajah of, G.C.I.E.
Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kashmir—see Pratap Singh (s)
Kastrukmar, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Kavanagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles T. M., K.C.B.(m), C.V.O., D.S.O.
Keary, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy D'Urban, K.C.B.(m), K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Kek, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Lindsay, K.C.B.(m).
Keiserlan, Sir George W., K.C.B.(c).
Kemball, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George V., K.C.M.G.
Kemp, Hon. Sir Albert E., K.C.M.G.
Kempe, Sir John Arrow, K.C.B.(c).
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, K.C.M.G.
Kent, Sir Stephenson, K.B.E.(c).
Kenyon, Sir Frank G., K.C.B.(c).
Keogh, *Surgeon-Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.B.(m), M.D., F.R.C.P.
Keppel, *Adm.* Sir Colin Richd., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Keppel, Hon. Sir Derek, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., V.D.
Keppel, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Olaf Roos-, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
Kerr, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord Walter Talbot, G.C.B.(m).
Kershaw, Sir Noel Thos., K.C.B.(c).
Khairpur, H.H. the Mir of, G.C.I.E.
Khalsi, Khan of, G.C.I.E.
Kippel, Gen. Sir Lancelot Edward, K.C.B.(m).
Kirby, Sir Ernest F., K.B.E.(c).
Kindersley, Sir Robt. M., K.B.E.
King, Sir Alexander F., K.C.B.(c).
King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.I.E.
Kirk, Sir Fry Alexr., K.C.I.E.
Kirk, Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c), K.B.
Kirkpatrick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Macaulay, K.C.B.(c), C.B.(m).
Kishna Parshad, Maharaja, G.C.I.E.
Kishangarh, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaj Dhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kitson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Knollys, Col. Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.
Knowles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles B. K.C.B.(m).
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B.(m).
Kolhapur, *Lt.-Col.* H.H Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.C.V.O.
Kotah, *Lt.-Col.* H.H Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Krishna Gobinda Gupta, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kutch, H.H. the Rao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G.
Lake, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Percy H. W., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Lamb, Sir Richard A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
Langley, Sir Walter L. F. G., K.C.M.G.
Lankester, Sir Edwin Ray, K.C.B.(c), F.R.S.
Lascelles, Bt. Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish, G.C.B.(c), G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
La Touche, *Sir* James J. D., K.C.S.I.
Lawrence, Sir Perceval Maitland, K.C.M.G.
Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid, G.C.M.G.
Law, Sir W. Algernon, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Lawley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Lawrence, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Herbert A., K.C.B.(m).
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmund, K.C.B.(m).
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Le Hunte, Hon. Sir Pierre Emeric, K.C.M.G.
Leslie, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
Lee, *Col.* Sir Arthur L., K.C.B.(c), M.P.
Lee, Sir H. Austin, K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O.
Legard, Col. Sir James D., K.C.B.(c).
Legge, *Col.* Hon. Sir Henry Charles, K.C.V.O.

Le Hunte, Sir George R., K.C.M.G.
Levy, Sir Frederic S. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lewis, Sir Stafford, K.C.I.E.
Lethbridge, Sir Roper, K.C.I.E.
Lendrum, Col. Sir George, K.C.M.G., R.A.
Lewis, Sir Samuel H., K.C.S.I.(c).
Levinge, Sir Edward Vere, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lewis, Hon. Sir Neil E., K.C.M.G.
Liddell, Sir Frodk. Francis, K.C.B.(c).
Limpus, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c)
Lindsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter F L., K.C.B.(c), R.E.(c)
Llewelyn, Sir Leonard W., K.C.M.G.
Llewelyn, Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis, K.C.B.(c), C.B., R.E.(c).
Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.
Lockyer, Sir Norman, K.C.B.(c), F.R.S.
Lobart, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Longmore, *Col.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B., V.C.
Longhead, Hon. Sir James Alex., K.C.M.G.
Lovett, Sir Harrington Verney, K.C.S.I.
Lowry, *Adm.* Sir Robt. S., K.C.B.(c).
Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Lowther, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert S., K.C.B.(c).
Lucas, Sir Charles P., K.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G.
Lugard, *Col.* Sir Frederick J D., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c), R.E.(c)
Lumsden, General Sir Peter Stark, K.C.B.(c), C.S.I.
Lumsden, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Lyall, Sir Charles J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lyon, Sir Henry C. Maxwell, K.C.M.G.(c)
Lyttelton, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G., K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O.
MacAlister, Sir Donald, K.C.B.(c), M.D.
Macartney, Sir George, K.C.I.E.
Macartney, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grey Ellison-, K.C.M.G.
Macaulay, *Sir Lyndon*, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Macaulay, *Sir Geo.* Sir George Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c), M.D.
McCallum, *Col.* Sir Henry E., K.C.M.G.
MacCallum-at, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh, K.C.B.(c), C.V.O.
MacCracken, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. W N., K.C.B.(c), R.E.(c).
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James R. L., K.C.I.E., C.B.(c)
Macdonald, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir John Hay A., G.C.B.(c), V.D.
Macdonald, *Col.* Sir Murdoch, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Macdonnell, Sir John, K.C.B.(c).
Macdonough, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George M. W., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
MacDougall, Sir J Pulteney, K.C.B.(c).
MacDowell, Sir Alexander K.C.B.
MacGregor, Sir Evan, K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O.
MacGregor, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm., G.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
MacIlwraith, Sir Robert M., K.C.M.G.
Mackellar, Hon. Sir Chas Kinnaird, K.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Alfred R. D., K.C.B.(c).
Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Mackinnon, *Gen.* Sir (W.) Henry, G.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O.
Maclagan, Sir Dougl. D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald, K.C.B., M.P.
Maclean, Kaid Sir Harry, K.C.M.G.
Maclood, *General* Sir Donald J. D., K.C.B.(c), R.E.(c).
MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G.
Maddahoo, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir A. Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c), R.E.(c).
MacMillan, Hon. Sir Daniel Hamlet, K.C.M.G.
MacMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
MacPherson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George F., K.C.B.(c), R.E.(c).
Macpherson, Sir Arthur S., K.C.I.E.
Macready, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cecil F N., K.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Maddan, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Edward, K.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Madden, Hon. Sir John, G.C.M.G.
Magill, *Col.* Sir James, K.C.B.(c), R.E.(c).
Mahmudabad, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Maine, *Lieut.-Gen* Rt. Hon. Sir Peyton, K.C.V.O., C.B.(c), R.E.(c).
Malins, *Col.* Sir George Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c), F.R.C.S.
Major Klein, H.H. Chief of, K.C.S.I.
Mallet, Sir Bernard, K.C.B.(c)
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, G.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Maneherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree, Esq., K.C.I.E.
Manning, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Mansfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.B.(c).
Manson, Sir Patrick, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.
Markham, *Admiral* Sir Albert H., K.C.B.(c).
Markham, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Edwin, K.C.B.(c).
Marling, Sir Charles Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Marshall, Sir James Brown, K.C.M.G.
Marshall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Raine, K.C.B.(c).
Martin, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Alfred R., K.C.B.(c).
Martindale, *Sir Arthur H. T*, K.C.M.G.
Maxwell, Sir William F, K.C.B.(c).
Mathew, *Sir-Gen.* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c), D.S.O.
Matthews, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Maude, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Ivor, K.C.B.(c), C.V.O., R.E.(c).
Maxwell, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir John Stuart, K.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G., C.V.O., R.A.C.
Maxwell, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Ronald Charles, K.C.B.(c).
Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (ob).
May, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Arthur W., K.C.B.(c), K.H.P., R.N.
May, Sir Francis Henry, K.C.M.G.
May, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir William R., G.C.B.(c), C.V.O.
Maycock, Sir Willoughby H. D., K.C.M.G.
Mellis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles John, K.C.B.(c), C.B.
Mellor, Col. Sir Howard, K.C.B.I.
Mellor, Sir John Paget, K.C.B.(c).
Melville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Mercer, Sir Wm. Haycock, K.C.M.G.
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Merion, Sir James S., K.C.B.I.
Mesty, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon. Sir Hedworth, G.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O., M.P.
Meyer, Sir Wm. Stevenson, K.C.B.I., K.C.I.E.
Micklel, Hon. Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
Middle, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
Miles, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Herbert S. G., K.C.B.(c), G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Miller, Sir John Calcaria, K.C.B.I.
Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Milton, Sir Wm. H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Mirat, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Mohammed Yusuf, Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E.
Molesworth, Sir Guilford L., K.C.M.G.
Monro, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Stevenson, K.C.B.(c), C.B.
Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir R. Wigram, K.C.B.(c), C.B.I.
Moore, Gen. Sir Chas. Carmichael, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c).
Moore, Sir Horace Ocell, K.C.M.G.
Monteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Moor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G.
Moore, Gen. Sir Alexander George Montgomery, K.C.B.(c).
Moore, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Archibald G. H. W., K.C.B.(c), C.V.O., C.B.(c).
Moore, *Adm.* Sir Arthur W., G.C.B.(c), C.V.O., C.M.G.
Moore, Col. Hon. Sir Newton J., K.C.M.G.
Morant, *Admiral* Sir George D., K.C.B.(c).
Morant, Sir Robert Laurie, K.C.M.G.
Moreton, Hon. Sir Hedpl. Chas., K.C.V.O.
Morgan, Sir Herbert H., K.C.M.G.
Morison, Sir Theodore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Morison, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Thomson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Morland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas L. N., K.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G., R.E.C.
Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
Morris, *Cavalry-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.(c).
Morris, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd. Patrick, K.C.M.G.
Morris, Sir Malcolm Alex., K.C.V.O.
Morris, *Col.* Sir William G., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Mortimer, *Col.* Sir William Mogh, K.C.B.(c).
Murri, H.H Thakur Saheb of, K.C.I.E.
Mowat, Rt. Hon. Sir Fras., G.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G.
Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt.-Col.* Nawab Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.(ab).
Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.(c).
Mullaly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c), C.B.I.
Mulock, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Munro, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Murray, Gen. Sir Archibald J., G.C.B.C., K.C.B.(c), C.V.O., R.I.C.
Murray, *Col.* Sir Chas. Wyndham, K.C.B.(c).
Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George H., G.C.B.(c).
Murray, Hon. Sir George John R., K.C.M.G.
Murray, Gen. Sir Jas. W., K.C.B.(c).
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Malcolm H., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
Murray, Sir Owryn Alex. R., K.C.B.(c).
Murray, Hon Sir Thos. K., K.C.M.G.
Murshidabad, The Nawab Nazimat of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Mysore, Col. H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Mysore, The Yuvaraja of, K.C.I.E.
Nasrul Khan (of Khasra), Sir, K.C.I.E.
Narsingarh, H.H. Chief of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Matthew, K.C.M.G.
Neale, Sir Henry J. Vansittart, K.C.B.(c).
Nelson, Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G.
Neville, *Admiral* Sir George, K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O.
Newmarch, Sir Francis A. Nevill-gate, K.C.M.G.
Newnham, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G., M.D.
Nicholls, Gen. Sir William Gifford, K.C.B.
Nicholson, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Nicholson, Sir Wm. Newton, K.C.M.G.
Nicolson, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Nisbet, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Nizam, H.H. the, G.C.S.I.
Norman, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
Northbrook, Rt. Hon. Earl of, G.C.S.I.
Northcote, Sir Stafford H., K.C.M.G.
Nugent, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Thos. Maxwell, K.C.B.(c), C.B.
Nunn, Sir Thomas Hall, K.C.M.G.
Nutt, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Nyasaland, Sir Harry H. Johnston, K.C.B.(c).
Oakes, Sir Harry, Bart., K.C.M.G.
Oakes, Sir Sidney, K.C.M.G.
Oakes, Sir Thomas Fredk., K.C.M.G.
Oakes, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Oakley, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
Ochterlony, Sir David, K.C.B.(c).
Ogilvie, Sir Alexander, K.C.I.E.
Ogilvie, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Ogilvie, Sir Frederick Wm., K.C.M.G.
Ogilvie, Sir Heneage Finch, K.C.M.G.
Ogilvie, Sir Walter H., K.C.M.G.
Ogilvy, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Ogilvy, Sir Gilbert, K.C.M.G.
Ogilvy, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Oldfield, Sir Augustus H., K.C.M.G.
Oliphant, Sir Lancelot, K.C.M.G.
Oliphant, Sir Laurence, K.C.B.(c).
Oliphant, Sir Mark, K.C.M.G.
Oliphant, Sir Wm. Kirkpatrick, K.C.M.G.
Oliver, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Oliver, Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Onslow, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G.
Orde, Sir Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Orde, Sir John, K.C.M.G.
Ormsby, Sir Wm. Gore, K.C.M.G.
Orpen, Sir Richard Wm., K.C.M.G.
Osborn, Sir Hugh, K.C.M.G.
Osborn, Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Osborne, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Osborne, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
Osborne, Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Osborne, Sir Wm. Alex., K.C.M.G.
Osborne, Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.M.G.
Osborne, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Osborne, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Osborne, Sir Wm. Thomas,

Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., K.C.I.E.
Nixon, General Sir John Eccles, K.C.S.I. (ret.).
Noel, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Gerard H. U., K.C.B. (ret.), K.C.M.G.
Norbury, Dir.-Gen. Sir Henry F., K.C.B. (ret.).
O'Callaghan, Maj.-Gen. Sir Desmond D. T., K.C.V.O.
O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras., K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
O'Farrell, Sir Edward, K.C.B. (c).
Ogston, Prof. Sir Alex., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Oldham, Col. Sir Henry H., K.C.V.O.
Oliver, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Fras., K.C.B. (ret.), K.B. (c), M.V.O. (4th).
Olivey, Col. Sir Walter R., K.C.B. (c).
Oliver, Sir Sydney Haldane, K.C.B. (c), C.B. (c).
Oliphant, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
Ommanney, Sir Montagu F., K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. (c), L.S.O.
Oram, Maj.-Gen. Vice-Adm. Sir Hy Jno., K.C.B. (c).
Otter, Maj.-Gen. Sir William D., K.C.B. (ret.), C.V.O.
Oxley, Rear-Adm. Sir Charles L., C.M.G., C.B. (c), M.V.O. (4th).
Oxley, Col. Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
Owen, Sir Douglas, K.B.E.
Owen, Gen. Sir John F., K.C.B. (ret.).
Paget, Adm. Sir Alfred W., K.C.B. (ret.), K.C.M.G. (c), D.S.O.
Paget, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F., G.C.B. (ret.), G.C.V.O.
Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Pahlah, Nawab of, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Pakenham, R. Adm. Sir Wm. Christopher, K.C.B. (ret.), K.C.V.O.
Palanpur, H.H. Diwan of, G.C.I.E.
Paris, Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald, K.C.B. (ret.), K.C.V.O.
Parker, Sir Stephen H., K.C.M.G.
Parsons, Hon. Sir Charles Algernon, K.C.B. (c), D.Sc.
Parsons, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles S. B., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
Parsons, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lawrence W., K.C.B. (c).
Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
Partridge, Sir Cecil, K.C.B.
Patey, Vice-Adm. Sir George E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Patiala, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Padmanarmani Sundaram Avyar Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Peacock, Hon. Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.
Pearson, Gen. Sir Alfred Astley, K.C.B. (ret.).
Pease, Col. Sir Thelas, K.C.M.G. (ret.).
Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.M.G.
Petrie, Vice-Adm. Sir Richd. H., K.C.B. (ret.), C.B. (c), M.V.O. (4th).
Pemberton, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wykeham Leigh, K.C.B. (ret.).
Pender, Sir John Denham, K.C.M.G.
Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.V.O.
Perley, Hon. Sir George Halsey, K.C.M.G.
Perrott, M.-Gen. Sir Thos., K.C.B. (ret.).
Peterson, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Pethebridge, Br.-Gen. Sir Samuel A., K.C.M.G.
Peyton, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Eliot, K.C.B. (ret.), K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Phayre, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur, K.C.B. (ret.).
Phillipps, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor, K.C.B. (c), D.S.O.
Phillips, Sir Owen Cosby, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Phillips, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Pilkington, Maj. Sir Henry, K.C.B. (c).
Pinching, Surg.-Maj. Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
Pitter, Sir Thos. J., K.C.B. (c), C.M.G.
Pinnear, Gen. Sir Herbert C. O., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.C.B. (ret.), A.D.C. (ret.).
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
Pott, Admiral Sir Edmund S., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (ret.).
Pollock, Sir Ernest M., K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Ponsonby, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick E. Grey, K.C.V.O., C.B. (c).
Pope, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., J.P.
Porter, Surg.-Gen. Sir Jas., K.C.B. (ret.), K.C.M.G., M.D., R.N.
Porter, Sir Leslie A. S., K.C.B.I.
Powell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Herbt., K.C.B. (ret.), D.A.
Powell, Admiral Sir Fras., K.C.B. (ret.), C.B. (ret.).
Powell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robt. Stephenson Smyth Baden-, K.C.B. (ret.), K.C.V.O.
Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir K.C.I.E.
Pratap Singh (1) Lt.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja, Sir, Bahadur of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C.
Pratap Singh, (2) Lt.-Gen. H.H. Sir, Inder Mahindar Bahadur, of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Price, Sir J. Frederick, K.C.S.I.
Primrose, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry W., K.C.B. (c), C.S.I., I.S.O.
Pringle, Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.D.
Pringle, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert, K.C.B., C.B. (c), D.S.O.
Probyn, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M., G.C.B. (m. & c), G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., V.C.
Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
Provis, Sir Samuel B., K.C.B. (c).
Pudukkottai, H.H. the Raja of K.C.I.E.
Pulteney, Lt.-Gen. Sir William P., K.C.B. (ret.), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Purcell, Sir J. Samuel, K.C.B. (c).
Raban, Br.-Gen. Sir Edward, K.C.B. (c).
Rajendra Nath Mukherji, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Raleigh, Sir Thomas, K.C.S.I.
Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Sir, K.C.I.E., LL.D.
Ranjul Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rampur, Col. H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Ramsay, Lt.-Col. Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Ramsay, Maj.-Gen. Sir John George K.C.B. (ret.).
Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.B. (c).
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, H.H. Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, K.C.S.I.
Ratlam, Lt.-Col. H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Raven, Sir Vincent L., K.B.E.
Rasmayne, Sir Richard A. S., K.C.B. (c).
Rees, Sir John D., K.C.I.E., C.V.O., M.P.
Reid, Surgeon-Gen. Sir Alan Stoutt, K.C.B. (ret.), K.B.E.
Reid, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Houston, G.C.B. (c), G.C.M.G., M.D.
Reindel, Sir Alexander M., K.C.I.E.
Rew, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.B. (c).
Rewa, Lt.-Col. H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Rice, Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil A. Spring-, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Rice, Adm. Sir Ernest, K.C.B. (ret.).
Rice, Maj.-Gen. Sir Spring Robt., K.C.M.G., C.B. (ret.).
Richards, Sir Henry Erle, K.C.S.I.
Richardson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geo. L. B., K.C.B. (ret.), C.S.I., C.I.E.
Richardson, Col. Sir Wodehouse D., K.C.B. (ret.).
Richmond, Sir William B., K.C.B. (c).
Ridgeway, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J West, K.C.B. (c), K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Rivaz, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.
Robb, Lt.-Gen. Sir Fredk. S., K.C.B. (ret.), K.C.V.O.
Robbins, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Robertson, Sir Benj., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Robertson, Lt.-Col Sir Donald, K.C.S.I.
Robertson, General Sir Wm. Robt., G.C.B. (ret.), K.C.V.O., D.S.O. | A.D.C. (ret.)
Robin, Br.-Gen. Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B. (ret.).
Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Augustus, K.C.B. (c).
Robinson, Vice-Adm. Sir Hy Rosnell, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, Maj. Sir Thos. Billie, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Robinson, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Robilis, Hon. Sir Redmond P., K.C.M.G.
Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (c).
Rogers, Lt.-Col. Sir John G., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Pacific).
Rolleston, Col. Sir Lancelot, K.C.B. (c), D.S.O.
Romer, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, G.C.B. (c).
Ross, Sir Ronald, K.C.B. (c), F.R.S.
Ross of Bladensburg, Lt.-Col. Sir John F. G., K.C.B. (c), K.C.V.O.
Rundle, General Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B. (m), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Russell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B. (ret.).
Ryan, Sir Charles L., K.C.B. (c).
Sadlier, Lt.-Col. Sir J Hayes, K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
Saitana, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
St. John, Sir Frederick R., K.C.M.G.
Sajjan Singh—ser "Rahim."
Sale, Sir Stephen Geo., K.C.I.E.
Salis, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Salmond, Maj.-Gen. Sir William, K.C.B. (ret.).
Sampson, Col. Sir A. Wools-, K.C.B. (ret.).
Samther, H.H. Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Samuel, Sir John S., K.B.E.
Sanderson, Sir Percy, K.C.M.G.
Sankey, Hon. Sir John, G.B.E.
Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.
Saunders, Sir Charles J. E., K.C.M.G.
Scallon, Gen. Sir Robert L., K.C.B. (ret.), K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Schilligh, Sir Wilhelm, K.C.I.E.
Schreiber, Sir Collingwood, K.C.M.G.
Schuster, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hy C., C.C.B. (ret.).
Scott, Col. Sir Percheman, K.C.I.E.
Scott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles H., K.C.B. (ret.).
Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S., G.C.B. (c), G.C.M.G.
Scott, Sir J George, K.C.I.E.
Semon, Sir Felix, K.C.V.O.
Setzie, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hy Hamilton, K.C.B. (ret.), D.S.O.
Seymour, Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., G.C.B. (ret.), G.C.V.O.
Seymour, Gen. Sir Wm. F., K.C.B. (ret.).
Shaban Ali Khan, Raja, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
Shackleton, Sir David Jas., K.C.B. (c).
Shahpura, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Shamsul-Hinda, Nawab Sir Syed, K.C.I.E.
Shamsher Singh, Sardar, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
Shaw, Insp.-Gen. Sir Doyle Money, K.C.B. (ret.).
Shaw, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Chas., K.C.B. (ret.).
Sheoraj Singh, Rana Sir, K.C.I.E.

Sheppard, Rev. Canon Edgar, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Sherwood, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Percy, K.C.S.I., C.V.O. (1903).
Shone, Lt.-Gen. Sir William T., K.C.B. (1st), D.S.O.
Shumsheree Jung Rana Bahadur, Gen. Baboo Sir, K.C.B.
Sifton, Hon. Sir Clifford, K.C.M.G.
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook, K.C.V.O., K.C., M.P.
Simpson, Surg.-Gen. Sir Benjamin, K.C.I.E.
Sirmoor, H.H. Chief of, K.C.S.I.
Sirohi, H.H. Maharao of, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Stimson, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Slade, Adm. Sir Edmond J. W., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Sleggott, Surg.-Gen. Sir Arth. Thos., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.H.S.
Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Smarts, Hon. Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.M.G.
Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles H., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1st).
Smith, Sir Edwin T. K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Francis W., K.C.I.E.
Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Lt.-Col. Sir Gerard, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.
Smith, Sir Hy Babington, K.C.S.I. (1st), C.B.
Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, K.C.S.I.
Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Herbert G., K.C.S.I. (1st).
Smith, Sir Wm. F Haynes, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Adm. Sir Nathaniel Bowden, K.C.B. (1st).
Spencer, Sir Walter Baldwin, K.C.M.G.
Spring, Sir Wm. Edwd., K.C.I.E.
Stanley, Hon. Sir A. Lyulph, K.C.M.G.
Stanley, Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B. (1st), M.P.
Stanley, Sir John, K.C.I.E., K.C.
Starkie, Adm. Sir James, K.C.B. (1st).
Stevens, Maj.-Gen. Sir Jno., K.C.B. (1st), K.C.M.G.
Stein, Sir M. Aurel, K.C.I.E.
Stephenson, Adm. Sir Henry F., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (1st).
Stevenson, Sir Geo. A., K.C.S.I., C.V.O.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward, K.C.M.G.
Stewart, General Sir Robert MacG., K.C.B. (1st).
Stirling, Hon. Sir Jno. Lancelot, K.C.M.G.
Stokes, Sir Fredk. W S., K.C.B.
Stokes, Sir Gabriel, K.C.S.I.
Stokes, Sir Henry R., K.C.S.I.
Stone, Sir Edward Albert, K.C.M.G.
Stopford, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (1st).
Street, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Strachan-Hall, Col. Sir Henry, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count Sella Catenal), K.C.M.G.
Strong, Rt. Hon. Sir Vesey, K.C.V.O.
Strong, Sir Francis William, K.C.M.G.
Strothers, Sir John, K.C.B. (1st).
Stuart, Sir Harold A., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Stuart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Chas. O., K.C.S.I., C.B.
Sukkur Jan Sadozai, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sutherland, Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Swaine, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leopold Victor, K.C.B. (1st), C.B.
Swayne, Col. Sir Eric J. E., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1st).
Swettenham, Sir F. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Swettenham, Sir J. Alex., K.C.M.G.
Sykes, Sir Gen. Sir Percy M., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Sym, Maj.-Gen. Sir Jno. M., K.C.B. (1st).
Sympson, Sir Josiah H., K.C.M.G.
Talbot, Lt.-Col. Sir Adelbert C., K.C.I.E.
Talbot, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., K.C.B. (1st).
Tamakdirk Rasul Khan, Raja Sir, K.C.S.I.
Tavener, Hon. Sir John Wm., K.C.M.G.
Taylor, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Tempest, Col. Lord Herbert Vane, K.C.V.O.
Thackeray, Col. Sir Edward T., K.C.B. (1st), F.S.
Theiler, Sir Arnold, K.C.M.G.
Thesiger, Hon. Sir Edward Pierson, K.C.B. (1st).
Thomas, Sir C. Inigo, K.C.B. (1st).
Thomas, Gen. Sir Francis William, K.C.B. (1st), R.M.L.I.
Thomas, F. Adm. Sir Hugh Evan-, K.C.B. (1st), M.V.O. (4th).
Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, K.C.B. (1st), C.B.
Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Thomson, Col. Sir Robt. T. White, K.C.B. (1st).
Thornhill, Lt.-Col. Sir Hy Beauvoy, K.C.I.E.
Thornton, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Sir J. Howard, K.C.B. (1st).
Thynne, Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald T., K.C.B. (1st).
Tighe, Maj.-Gen. Sir Michael J., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1st), C.I.E., R.A.S.
Toker, Maj.-Gen. Sir Allinson C., K.C.B. (1st).
Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Tower, Sir Regd. T., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré, K.C.V.O.
Townsend, Maj.-Gen. Sir Chas. Vere F., K.C.B. (1st), R.A.O.
Travancore, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Trenchet, Sir Wm. Hood, K.C.M.G.
Trigger, Maj.-Gen. Sir Vincent William, K.C.B. (1st).
Trotorne, Surg.-Gen. Sir Francis Harper, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
Trower, Sir Arthur C., K.C.S.I.
Trevor, Surg.-Gen. Sir Francis W., K.C.S.I., C.B. (1st), K.H.S.
Trotter, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1st).
Trotter, Maj.-Gen. Sir James K., K.C.B. (1st), C.M.G.
Troup, Sir C. Edward, K.C.S.I. (1st).
Tucker, Lieut.-General Sir Charles, K.C.B. (1st), K.C.V.O.
Tulloch, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander B., K.C.B. (1st), C.M.G.
Tupper, Hon. Sir C. Hibbert, K.C.M.G.
Tupper, Vice-Adm. Sir Reginald G. O., K.C.B. (1st), C.V.O.
Turner, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred E., K.C.B. (1st).
Turner, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard E. W., K.C.B. (1st), C.S.I., C.I.E., M.S.C.
Turpin, Sir Edwd. Hy., K.C.M.G.
Twining, Sir Edwd., K.C.I.E.
Tyrrwhitt, Sir William C., K.C.B. (1st).
Tyrrell, Sir William Gos., K.C.B. (1st), C.B. (1st).
Tyrwhitt, Capt. Sir Reginald Yorke, K.C.B. (1st), K.C.M.G., D.S., A.D.C.
Udaipur, H.H. Maharana of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Udny, Sir Richard, K.C.S.I.
Ugyen Wangchuk, H.H. Maharaja Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Umar Hayat Khan, Maj. Sir Hafiz, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (4th).
Upcott, Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick R., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Vlearn, Sir Arthur H., K.C.V.O.
Vickrama Deo, Maharaja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Villiers, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1st).
Vivian, Col. Sir A. Pendarves, K.C.M.G.
Walker, Sir Geo. Cuming, K.C.S.I.
Walker, Sir Herbert Ashcombe, K.C.B. (1st).
Walker, Sir James, K.C.I.E.
Wallace, Sir Thomas G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Wallace, Col. Sir Johnstone, K.H.S.
Wallace, Sir Donald M., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Wallington, Sir Edward Wm., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Walpole, Sir Horatio G., K.C.S.I. (2nd).
Walsh, Hon. Sir Arthur H.J., K.C.V.O.
Walton, Hon. Sir Edgar Harris, K.C.M.G.
Walton, Sir W., K.B.E.
Ward, Capt. Hon. Sir John Hubert, K.C.V.O.
Ward, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Warren, Gen. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1st).
Warren, Sir Herbert L., K.C.M.G.
Warren, Sir Herbert, K.C.V.O., K.C.I.
Watkis, Gen. Sir Henry B. E., K.C.B. (1st).
Watson, Gen. Sir John, K.C.B. (1st), V.C.
Watt, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.M.G. (2nd).
Watts, Col. Sir William, K.C.M.G. (1st).
Webb, Sir Arthur Lewis, K.C.M.G.
Webb, Sir Aston, K.C.V.O., C.B. (1st), R.A.
Wemyss, Vice-Adm. Sir Rosslyn Erskine, K.C.B. (1st), C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon R., G.C.B. (1st).
Westmacott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard, K.C.B. (1st), R.A.O.
Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir Aylmer Gould Hunter-, K.C.B. (1st), D.S.O., M.P.
Wheeler, Sir Henry, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Whigham, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert D., K.C.B. (1st), R.A.O.
White, Sir Herbert Edw., K.C.M.G.
White, Hon. Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.
White, Hon. Sir William Thos., K.C.M.G.
Whitehead, Surg.-Gen. Sir Raymond R., K.C.S.I. (1st), C.B. (1st).
Whitehead, Sir J. Bamfylde, K.C.M.G.
Whitelegge, Sir E. A., K.C.S.I. (2nd), K.H.S.
Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.I.E.
Wilkin, Sir Walter H., K.C.M.G.
Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival R., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1st).
Willcocks, Gen. Sir James, K.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1st), D.S.O.
Willcocks, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Willes, Adm. Sir Geo. L. Addison, K.C.B. (1st).
Williams, Maj.-Gen. Sir Albert H. W., K.C.V.O.
Williams, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury, K.C.V.O., K.C.B. (1st), C.M.G.
Williams, Sir Ralph G., K.C.M.G.
Williams, Surg.-Gen. Sir Wm. Dansey, K.C.S.I. (1st), C.B. (1st).
Willis, Sir Geo. [illegible]
Wilson, Sir [illegible]
Wilson, Sir [illegible]
Wilson, Sir [illegible]

Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander, K.C.B.(ret.)
Wilson, Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir A. Leopold, G.C.B.(ret), C.B., C.M.G., D.C.L.
Wilson, Sir David, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Fuller M., K.C.B.(ret).
Wilson, Gen. Sir Henry Hughes, K.C.B.(ret), R.A.C.
Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Wilson, Surg.-Gen. Sir William D., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Guy D.A. Fleetwood, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(d), K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir William Crop., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.I.E.
Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Wingate, Gen. Sir F Reed, G.C.B.(ret), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.(d), D.S.O.
Winslad, Admiral, Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B.(ret), C.V.O., C.M.G.
Winterbotham, Sir Ry Martins, C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Wilkinson, Hon. Sir R. Horne, K.C.M.G.
Wodehouse, Maj. Sir Edwin Fredk., K.C.B.(d), K.C.V.O.
Wodehouse, General Sir Josceline H., G.C.B.(ret), C.B.C.
Wollaston, Sir Arthur Naylor, K.C.I.E.
Wollaston, Sir Harry N. P., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., M.B.
Wolseley, Gen. Sir George R., G.C.B.(ret).
Wood, Maj.-General Sir Mitchell, K.C.B.(ret).
Wood, Field-Marshal Sir H. Evelyn, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., V.C.
Woodhouse, Surg.-Gen. Sir Tom P., K.C.M.G., C.B.(ret).
Woods, Vice-Adm. Sir Hy Felix, K.C.V.O. (Pacific).
Woodward, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(ret).
Woolcombe, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. Lovis, K.C.B.(ret).
Woon, Gen. Sir John Harrell, K.C.M.G.
Wynne, General Sir Arthur Knightley, K.C.B.(ret).
Wynne, Sir Threvelyn Rashleigh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D.
Yapp, Sir Arthur M., K.B.E.
Yarr, Surg.-Gen. Sir Michael T., K.C.M.G., C.B.(ret).
Young Hus, Sawbwa of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Young, Sir A. Henderson, K.C.M.G.
Young, Sir Wm. Mackworth, K.C.S.I.
Younger, Hon. Sir Robert, G.B.E.
Younghusband, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Younghusband, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geo. John, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.(ret).

## Knights Bachelor.

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representatives of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1926 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1485 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual Knighthage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are:—Principal, Sir Henry Pelham, K.B., K.C.V.O.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir William Bull, K.B., M.P.; *Secretary*, Willoughby Bullock; *Registry and Library*, Clifford's Inn, E.C.

### A List of the Gentlemen who have Received the Honour of Knighthood.

*(Knights of rank as have afterwards received the higher honour of* K.C.B., *etc., q.v.)*

Abdoolcader, Sir Thomas.
Adamson, Sir R. S. Dyas, K.C.
Adcock, Sir Hugh, K.B.E.
Addis, Sir Chas. Stewart.
Addison, Sir Ryland, M.P.
Adkins, Sir J. Dimsdale, M.B.
Adkins, Sir James A.M.
Aird, Sir John.
Alexander, Sir George.
Allen, Sir H. Montagu, C.V.O.
Allen, Col. Sir Charles, V.D.
Allen, Sir Henry E., K.B.
Allison, Sir Robt. Andrew.
Allpass, Sir Charles.
Amphlett-Evans, Rhanganthi, Sir.
Anson, Sir Herbert Brown.
Anderson, Sir George.
Anderson, Sir John.
Anderson, Sir R. Rowand.
Anderson, Sir Wm. M. A., K.C.V.O.(ch).
Angus, Hon. Sir Auguste D.
Anley, Sir Frederick W H.
Anthony, Sir John.
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Archambault, Hon. Sir Horace.
Archibald, Sir William F., A.
Armstrong, Sir Charles M.
Armstrong, Sir Walter.
Arthur, Sir Allan.
Ashley, Sir W J.
Asquith, Sir Ralph P.
Asquith Churchfield, Hon. Sir.
Asquith Mukerji, Sir, C.S.I.
Astbury, Sir Benj. Wm., LL.D.
Atchison, Sir J. Audley F.
Atkinson, Hon. Sir Jn. Matt.
Atkins, Hon. Sir Richard.
Attree, Hon. Sir Richard H.
Attree, Hon. Sir Wm. Basil.
Attwood, Sir Thomas P., C.B.E.
Bagnall, Sir John James.
Bagnall, Sir Harold, C.B.E.(d).
Bailey, Sir Abe, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bailey, Hon. Sir Ch. Edward.
Baillie, Sir Adolphus.
Baillie, Sir Alexander.
Baillie, Sir A. Gordon H.
Baillie, Sir Duncan.
Baillie, Sir Evan Hay.
Baillie, Sir Frederick.
Baillie, Sir Hugh Hamilton.
Baillie, Sir Hugh Hamilton.
Baillie, Sir Robert.
Baillie, Sir Thomas.
Baillie, Sir Thomas.
Baillie, Sir Thomas

Chalmers, Sir Alfred J G
Chambers, Sir R. Newman.
Chandler Sir Edward M. Deo Chaucer.
Chance, Sir Arthur
Chandler, Sir Wm. Kellman, K.C.M.G.
Channell, Rt. Hon. Sir A.M.
Chapman, Sir Arthur
Chapman, Sir Arthur W
Charles, Rt. Hon. Sir Arth.
Chester, Sir Cotsdick L. C.M.G.
Chettur Sankaran Nayar Sir C.I.E.
Chirol, Sir Valentine
Chitty, Hon. Sir Chas. Wm.
Chunder Madhub Ghose, Sir
Clare, Sir Harcourt Fenwari
Clark, Sir Wm. Owen
Clarke, Sir Edgar Chatterdi.
Clarke, Rt. Hn. Sir Edw., K.C.
Clarke Sir Ernest
Clarke, Sir Ernest M
Clarke, Sir Fielding
Clarke, Sir Frederick W A
Clarke, Sir Wm. Henry
Clegg, Sir William H.
Clough, Sir John.
Cobbold, Sir William.
Cockburn, Sir George J
Cockburn, Sir Charles P J
Cockburn, Sir Timothy J. J.P.
Coll. Hon. Sir Anthony Michael.
Collard, Sir George
Collie Sir R. John.
Collins, Sir Stephen, M.P
Collins, Sir Thomas.
Colvin Sir Sidney, K.C.M.G
Conway Sir (Wm.) Martin.
Cook, Sir Henry W.
Cook Sir Theodore A
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch-K.C.I.E
Cooke, Sir Henry Paget
Cooper Sir Edward J
Cooper, Col. Sir Wm. M. C.I.E
Coote, Sir Cyril.
Cope, Sir Arthur Stockdale K.C.S.I
Corbett, Sir Julian.
Cordes, Sir John Henry
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A. M.P
Cotes, Sir Everton Rue-Ott.
Cousin, Sir Arthur T Quiller
Coutts, Sir John W
Cowans, Sir George Edwin.
Cowan, Sir John
Cowan, Sir William Hy M.P
Cowan, Sir Frederic Hyman
Cowley, Hon. Sir Alfred H
Cox, Sir W. H. Lionel
Craggs Sir John Chas. M.V.O
Craigie, Sir Wm. D. L.L.D.
Crawford, Sir Hoosewool.
Crawford, Sir William.
Crookes, Sir Wm., O.M., F.R.S.
Croom, Sir J Halliday K.B.
Crossman, Sir William.
Cruickshank, Sir W. D. K.C.I.E.
Crump, Sir William John
Crundall, Sir William H.
Cuthbert, Sir Thos. Slater
Cunliffe, Sir Robert Ellis.
Dalby, Sir W Durlett.
Dale, Sir Alfred Wm W
Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir James Henry M.P
Dalzell, Col. Sir T Kennedy
Darling, Hon. Sir Chas. J
Darwin, Sir Francis, F.R.S.
Davidson, Hon. Sir Chas. Peers.
Davidson, Sir James M
Davies, Sir Henry C.B.(d), L.L.D.
Davies, Sir Wm. H., M.P
Davies, Sir Wm. Rees.
Davis, Sir Charles Henry
Davis Sir Morrison B.
Davies, Sir Chas. Mason.
Dawson, Sir (A.) Trevor.
Deane, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy Bergrave Plunckley, V.D.
Deane, Sir Thos. Manly
Delahaye, Hon. Sir Louis Victor
Dempsey, Sir Alexander, M.D.
Denny Sir Ellis.
Denniston, Hon. Sir John B.
Dent, Sir Francis Henry
De Rasmussen, Sir H. Walter.
Dewar Sir Thomas Robert.
Dibbs, Sir Chas. Allwright.
Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C.
Dickinson, Sir John
Dill, Sir Samuel, M.P.
Dinshah Edulji Varkha, Sir
Dobbie, Sir James J., F.R.S.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Dodkroft, Sir Maurice H.
Donaldson, Sir George
Donkin, Sir R. Bryan, M.D.
Broderick, Sir George U
Donald Jamshedji Tata, Sir
Doran, Sir Henry
Dowdall, Sir Lawrence C C.B.E.C.
Downes, Sir Arthur H. M.D
Downer, Sir Joseph
Doyle, Sir A. Cran., M.D.
Drayton, Sir Hy Thmley
Dubas, Hon. Sir Joseph.
Duckworth, Sir Chas. John.
Duncan, Sir Andrew, K.C.M.G
Duncan, Sir James Inglis, M.P
Dunlop, Sir Nathaniel V
Dunning, Sir Edwin Harris
Dunning, Sir Leonard.
Dupree, Col. Sir W. Thos. V.D.
Durrant, Sir Arthur L., M.V.O. (ch)
Dyson, Sir Frank W F.R.S.
Dyson, Sir Frederick.
Eady, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen.
Eaton, Sir John Craig.
Edgcumbe, Sir Hole, Pearce.
Edge, Rt. Hon. Sir John
Edridge Sir Frederick T
Edwards, Sir Owen Morgan.
Edwards, Sir Henry E.
Egerton, Sir Rold. Arth. C.B.
Egerr Sir Henry C. M.V.O.
Elgar Sir Edward, O.M.
Elliot, Sir Whately.
Elliot, Sir Edmd. H., M.V.O. (dbl.
Elliott, Sir Geo. Samuel.
Ellis, Sir Evelyn Campbell
Ellis, Sir Joseph Baxter
Ellis, Sir Thomas Rateliffe Hutchinson.
Elverston Sir Harold.
Emerson, Sir Wm., F.R.I.B.A.
Esher Sir Reginl. Walter, M.P.
Evans, Sir Arthur J F.R.S.
Evans, Sir E. Vincent.
Eve, Hon. Sir H. Trelawny
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Fairbax, Sir Jas. Bradley.
Falconbridge Hon. Sir (W Henry)
Falconbridge, Sir Rowland P M.
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Fay Sir Sam.
Feashbay Carrimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir
Fenton, Sir Myles.
Ferrier, Sir Imrid, M.D. F.R.S.
Fife, Col. Sir Aubone, C.M.G.
Filder, Sir Luke, M.D.
Finlay Sir Campbell K
Finney, Sir Stephen, C.B.E.
Fleet, Surg.-Gen. Sir Eugene, C.M.G., M.D., M.D.
Fisher Sir Walter Newton.
Fitchies, Sir Edwd. Wm.
Fitzmaurice, Sir Maurice, C.M.G.
Fleming, Sir James.
Fleming, Sir John, M.V.
Fletcher Sir E. Hemel, M.V.O.
Fletcher, Sir Lawrence, F.R.S.
Fletcher, Gen. Sir Lionel, K.C.
Fitzroth, Sir Thos. Evans.
Foster Sir Richard.
Follett, Sir Charles J., M.D.(d)
Forbes, Lt.-Col Sir William.
Ford, Sir Theodore Thos.
Fordham, Sir (H.) George.
Forest, Sir Rosholme.
Forrest, Sir Geo. Wm., C.I.E.
Fort, Sir Hugh.
Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower.
Foster Sir Thomas Gregory
Foster, Sir T Scott
Fox, Sir Charles Edmund.
Fox, Sir Douglas.
Fox, Sir Francis.
Frez, Col. Sir C. Malcolm.
Fry Sir Hubt. Eyre.
Frampton, Sir George, R.A.
Frank, Sir Howard.
Franks, Sir Kendal, C.B.(d)
Fraser Sir Charles Fredk.
Fraser Sir Edwd. Henry
Fraser, Sir Hugh, LL.D.
Fraser Sir Hugh Stein.
Fraser Sir John Foster
Fraser Sir John George.
Fraser Sir Thomas, M.D.
Fraser, Sir Jas. Geo., LL.D.
Friswell, Sir Charles.
Frizelle, Sir Joseph
Fry, Sir Henry Tax Wakely C.I.E.
Fry Sir William.
Fryer Sir Chas. Edwd. K.C.S.
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C.
Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton.
Furlay Sir John C.B.E.
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Gallagher Sir William, K.C.
Galsworthy Sir Edwin H
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Gardiner Sir Robert
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Garmaz, Sir (A.) George
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Garton, Sir Richard Charles.
Gastrell, Lt.-Col Sir Wm. Hroughton
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Garey Sir John, C.B.(d).
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Gibbon, Sir Wm Grey
Gibbons, Sir Geo. C.B.
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Glover Sir John.
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Godfrey Sir Joseph B. M.D.
Godsell, Sir William.
Gold, Sir Alfred Othen.
Gold, Sir Charles.
Goldney, Sir J Tankerville.
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Gordon Hon. Sir Jno. H
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Gould, Sir F Carruthers.
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Grahame, Sir Clarethouse.
Grahame, Sir Robert.
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Gray Sir Walter
Greaves, Hon. Sir Wm. H.
Green, Sir Frederick.
Greenhill, Sir A. Geo., F.R.S.
Greenwood, Sir George, M.P
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Grimmitt, Sir Philip J. K.
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Griffith, Sir John Power.
Griffith, Sir W. Beresford.
Griggs, Sir William Peter
Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
Gunn, Sir John.
Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Gurney Sir Eustace.
Gurn Das Banerjia, Sir
Guthrie, Sir James
Haggard, Sir H. Rider
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Hall, Sir Henry, L.L.C.
Halliday, Maj. Sir Fredk.
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Hampson, Sir Robt. Alfred.
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Harrison, Sir J Humphreys, K.C.M.G.
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Hastings, Sir George M.P.
Hamilton, Hon. Sir Fredk. Wm. Gordon.
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Hayman Sir George.
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Hegarty, Sir Daniel.
Helme, Sir Norman W.
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Hennessy Sir David Valentine.
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Herschelcroder Sir Percy A.M
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Hibbert, Sir Robt. Swan.
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Hill, Hon. Sir Maurice K.C
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Hoag, Sir Stuart Saunders.
Ho Kai, Sir C.M.G.
Holden, Sir Edward Thos.
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Holloway Sir Harry
Holmwood, Sir Herbert.
Holt, Sir Herbert Maxwell.
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Horne, Sir Andrew John.
Horridge, Hon Sir Thos. G
Horwood, Hon Sir Wm. Hy
Hoste, Sir Alexander
Ho Tung, Sir Robert.
Hoy Sir William Wilson.
Hudson, Sir Robert A
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Hughes, Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Thomas John
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Humphery Sir John.
Hunter Sir Thos., LL.D.
Hunter Sir Wm. Burnes.
Hussey Sir George.
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Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H. C.
Hyde, Sir Clarendon G.

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Hawley, Sir Thomas
Hawtrey, Ralph George, Sir, C.B.
Hayden, Sir Robert Ralph.
Hayle, Sir Allesandro P., M.V.O. (Knight), L.R.C.
Hayle, Col. Sir Robert Wm.
Hayter, Sir Alfred M. B., C.B.I.
Hayter, Sir John.
Hazlehurst, Sir John, C.V.O. M.D.
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Heath, Sir Otho.
Heathcote, Cheadle Bass, Sir, C.B.I., C.I.E.
Heaton, Sir Edward B.
Heaton, Hon. Sir Walter K.C.
Heaton, Sir Wm. Geoscombe, K.C.
Hebert, Sir Wm. Arthur G.B. (ret.), C.I.E.
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Hebeden, Sir Christopher W., K.C.
Hebeden, Sir John Barre.
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Hebeden, Sir Henry.
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Hebeden, Sir W. H. Hyndman
Hebeden, Sir Pyers Pryce.
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Hebeden, Sir John. Hon. Sir Henry H., K.C.
Hebeden, Sir Philip
Hebeden, Sir Ellis
Hebeden, Sir Charles Bass, Bt. Bal Bahadur, C.I.E.
Hebeden, Sir Francis Edgar
Hebeden, Sir Samuel E.
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Hebeden, Sir Alfred B.
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Hebeden, Sir Charles Albert, C.B. (ret.)
Hebeden, Sir Gen. Sir C. Wallis, C.B. (ret.), M.V.O. (ret.)
Hebeden, Sir Henry Clark.
Hebeden, Sir Herbert Woodburn.
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Hebeden, Sir Joseph, K.C., F.R.S.
Hebeden, Sir Alfred Geo.
Hebeden, Sir Archd. Weatherald
Hebeden, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur H. Orcades, C.B.(ret), M.D.
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Hebeden, Sir Joseph.
Hebeden, Sir Stanley Francis.
Hebeden, Sir Frederic J. J.
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Hebeden, Sir Wm.
Hebeden, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur, C.B., R.E.
Hebeden, Sir Robert Ralph.
Hebeden, Sir Albemarle P., M.V.O. (Knight), L.R.C.
Hebeden, Col. Sir Robert Wm.
Hebeden, Sir Alfred M. B., C.B.I.
Hebeden, Sir John.
Hebeden, Sir John, C.V.O. M.D.
Hebeden, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Sir Rich. Wm. C.B. (ret.)
Hebeden, Sir Otho.
Hebeden, Cheadle Bass, Sir, C.B.I., C.I.E.
Hebeden, Sir Edward B.
Hebeden, Hon. Sir Walter K.C.
Hebeden, Sir Wm. Geoscombe, K.C.
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Hebeden, Sir Francis Edgar
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Hebeden, Sir Geo. Hamilton.
Hebeden, Sir Alfred
Hebeden, Sir Charles Albert, C.B. (ret.)
Hebeden, Sir Gen. Sir C. Wallis, C.B. (ret.), M.V.O. (ret.)
Hebeden, Sir Henry Clark.
Hebeden, Sir Herbert Woodburn.
Hebeden, Sir John.
Hebeden, Hon. Sir Geo. Edwd., K.C.M.G.
Hebeden, Sir James.
Hebeden, Sir James Hebeden, Hon. Sir John Gilbert.
Hebeden, Sir David Hope, LL.D.
Hebeden, Hon. Sir Alexander
Hebeden, Sir Ernest H., C.B.E., M.V.
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Hebeden, Sir Alfred Geo.
Hebeden, Sir Archd. Weatherald
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Hebeden, Sir Stanley Francis.
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Hebeden, Sir Thomas.
Hebeden, Sir Wm.
Hebeden, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur, C.B., R.E.

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Mackenzie, Sir William.
Mackie, Sir Richard.
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McLearn, Sir William
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McLeod, Sir Rosslel.
McLeod, Sir J. Lorne
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Macpherson, Sir Duncan J C.I.E.
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Madan, Sir J. Henry, M.P.
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Manning, Sir Henry John.
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Marsden, Sir Herbert.
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Matthews, Sir John H. K.C.
Matthews, Sir Thomas.
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Maxwell, Sir Frederic Mackenzie.
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Mellor, Sir James H.
Menzies, Sir(Lt.) Raymond.
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Middleton, Sir John Page.
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Miller, Sir Francis Henry
Miller Hon. Sir Hy Jno.
Miller, Sir Leslie C.
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Moody, Maj.-Gen. Sir Jno. M.
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Moore, Sir John Wm., M.D.
Mopem, Sir George.
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Murray Sir James.
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Nassuli Peswanji Vakil, Esq., Sir C.I.E.
Napier Sir Walter J., K.C.I.
Narayan, Ganesh Chanda.
Nasmyth, Sir Thomas, C.B.
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Nethersole, Sir Michael, C.M.G.
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Newman, Sir George, M.D.
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Newton, Sir William.
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Nicholls, Hon. Sir Herbert.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur.
Nicoll, Sir Wm. Robertson, LL.D.
Norrie, Sir Frank. John.
Norrie, Sir Hy George.
North, Maj. Sir Harry
Northcote, Sir Augustus Hy., C.B.
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O'Connell, Sir John Reid.
O'Connell, Sir Peter.
Oddy Sir J. James.
O'Donoghue, Sir James.
O'Grady, Sir Standish.
Oldfield, Sir Hugh, Chas.
Oliver, Sir Hen.
Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.

O'Malley, Sir Lloyd, I.C.S.
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis.
Ormsby, Sir Lambert.
Orpen, Sir Henry.
Osler, Sir Edmund Boyd.
Otter, Sir John Tremlett.
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Palsh, Sir George.
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Parrott, Sir J. Edward, M.P
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Paul, Sir Jas. Balfour C.V.O.
Pavitt, Sir David.
Payton, Sir Chas. Alfred, M.V.O. (ret).
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Pearce, Sir William, M.D.
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Pearson, Sir Edward Brunet.
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Peck, Sir William.
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Penfold, Lt.-Col. Sir Stephen
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Perry Sir Edwin Cooper.
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Petrie, Sir Charles.
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Phillipson, Sir G Hare, M.D.
Phillips, Sir Claude.
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Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby C.B.
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Pinero, Sir Arthur Wing.
Pink, Sir Thomas.
Plender, Sir William.
Plowden, Sir Hy Meredyth.
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Porter Sir Alexander
Powell, Sir Robt. Leonard.
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Pramada Charan Banerji, Sir
Prendergast, Hon. Sir James.
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Price, Sir Robert, M.D.
Price, Sir Wm.
Prideaux, Sir Walter S.
Priestley Sir Arthur, M.P.
Priestley, Sir Wm. B., M.D.
Prince, Sir Alex. Wm.
Procter Sir Henry H.
Prout, Sir Sidney Thomas, Maharaja Bahadur, Sir
Purcell, Sir Gilbert E. T.
Purvis, Sir Robert.
Pym, Sir Theo. Salter, C.B.
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Rae, Sir Alexander.
Raleigh, Sir Walter.
Ramsay, Sir Patrick, C.B.
Ramsay, Sir William R., K.C.B.
Randell, Sir Frank.
Rankin, Sir James, M.P.
Rash, Samuel, Capt., C.B.(d)

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Ralnah Jeagheedh Tata, Sir
Rayner, Sir Wm. Pink
Read, Sir C. Hercules, F.S.A.
Redford, Sir Edward P. W., C.B.(M)
Redmond, Sir J. Michael, M.P.
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Rees, Sir Milsom, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E.
Rees, Sir W. Beddoe.
Reichel, Sir Harry
Reid, Sir Arthur Hay S.
Reid, Sir Marshall Fredk., C.I.E.
Reid, Sir William Duff.
Renton, Hon. Sir A. Wood.
Reynolds, Sir Alfred Jas.
Reynolds, Sir Frank Umbleft.
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Riddell, Sir Geo. Allardice
Riddell, Sir Oliver
Ridley, Bt. Hon. Sir Edward.
Ridley, Sir Edward C.B.E., I.C.S.
Ritchie, Sir George.
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Roberts, Sir Samuel, M.P.
Roberts, Sir Thos. Edwards.
Robertson, Sly Fredk Alex.
Robertson, Sir Malcolm Robt.
Robertson, Sir Dy Royer
Robertson, Sir Johnston Forbes-
Robertson, Sir William.
Robinson, Sir John.
Robinson, Sir Rd Aldsworth.
Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Robinson, Sir Wm. Henry
Roche, Hon. Sir Alex. Aster
Roche, Sir George.
Roddick, Sir Thos. Geo., M.D.
Roe, Sir Chas. Arthur
Roger, Sir Alexander F. P.
Rogers, Sir Hallewell.
Rogers, Lt.-Col. Sir Leonard, C.I.E., M.B.
Rogers, Sir Robert H.
Rolleston, Sir John F. L., M.P.
Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye.
Rose, Sir Thos. Kirke.
Rosling, Sir Edward.
Ross, Sir J. Francis, K.C.
Rostler, Sir Adolphe Paulin.
Rowlatt, Sir Sidney A. T.
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Russell, Sir Edward Rd.
Russell, Sir James Alex.
Rutherford, Sir Ernest, F.R.S.
Rutherford, Sir Arthur
Ryan, Sir G. Hemmington.
Ryder, Sir Joseph Dykes.
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Saltmarsh, Sir E. George.
Partridge, Sir A. Tutton
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Sanderson, Hon. Sir Lancelot, K.C.
Sands, Sir James Patrick.
Sandys, Sir John Edwin, Litt.D., F.B.A.
Sankey, Sir Charles.
Sargant, Hon. Sir Chas. Fly
Sarvendra Prasanna Sinha, Sir
Savage, Sir George Henry
Sawyer, Sir James, M.D.
Scarisbrick, Sly Charles.
Scarth, Sir Charles.
Schilizzi, Sir Sd Albert, K.C.S.
Schlei, Sir Ernest
Schofield, Sir Henry
Schuster, Sir Claud.
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Scott, Sir Benjamin.
Scott, Sir James.
Scott, Sir John Harley
Scott, Sir Robert T., LL.D.
Scovell, Sir Augustus Chas.
Scrutton, Hy. Hn. Sir Thos. E.
Seaman, Sir Owen.
Sells, Sir Robert Carr
Selfe, His Hon. Sir Wm. L.
Semple, Lt.-Col. Sir David.
Serjeant, Col. Sir W. G.(d.
Shackleton, Sir Ernest, C.V.O.
Sharp, Sir T. Theobald.
Shepard, Serjeant Broache Mr.
Sharkey, Sir Seymour J., M.D
Shaw, Sir Alexander W
Shaw, Sir Archibd. McInnes.
Shaw, Sir Geo. Watson, C.B.I.
Shaw, Sir Wm. Napier, F.R.S.
Shedd, Sir Samuel G
Sherman, Hon. Sir Montague.
Shepherd, Sir Horatio Hy
Sherbon, Sir John
Shiffner, Sir William.
Short, Sir Frank, R.A.
Shortall, Sir Patrick
Simpson, Sir Clement R.
Simpson Sir James Hope.
Skinner, Sir Henry Hamilton
Sloane, Sir William.
Smalley, Sir Herbert, M.D.
Smallman, Sir Hy George.
Smith, Hon. Sir Abercrombie.
Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt, C.V.O.
Smith, Sir Clarance
Smith, Sir D. Stewart K.C.
Smith, Sir Edward.
Smith, Sir F. (Wyldbore.
Smith, Sir Hon. Sir Frederick Edwin, K.C.
Smith, Sir Frederick Wm
Smith, Very Rev. Sir Geo. Adam, D.D.
Smith, Sir George John.
Smith, Sir Henry
Smith, Sir James.
Smith, Sir Lindsay
Smith, Sir Lumsley K.C.
Smith, Sir Swire, M.P.
Smith, Sir Wm Edward, C.B.
Smith, Sir Wm. Cox, Fly Fisher
Smith, Cpn. Sir Hamilton P. Fraser, C.B.I., R.N.
Smith, Sir Alfred van Wahrschoott Lan.de.
Smyly, Sir P. Crampton
Smyly, Sir William J. M.D.
Snell, Sir John F. C.
Snowden, Hon. Sir Arthur
Soares, Sir Ernest J
Solomon, Sir Wm. J., C.B., C.I.E.
Somerly, Sir John Thos.
Somerset, Hon. Sir Wm. J. M. P
Spencer, Sir Edwin Arney
Spencer, Sir J. Erasmus.
Spicer, Sir Evan.
Spielmann, Sir Isidore, C.M.G.
Sprent, Sir Fredk. L.
Stafford, Sir C. Villiers, M.M.R.
Stanley, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert Henry, M.P.
Stanyon, Sir Henry J. C.I.E., V.D
Stapley, Sir Richard.
Stevenson, Sir Alex. Ross.
Stewart, Sir Chas. Walter
Stephen, Sir Harry Lushington.
Stephen, Hon. Sir Henry
Stephen, Sir William.
Stephenson, Sir Wm. H.
Stern, Sir Edward D.
Stevens, Hon. Sir Jno. F.
Stevenson, Sir Edmond S.
Stewart, Sir David.
Stewart, Sir Francis H., C.I.E.
Stirling, Sir Edward C., M.A., M.D.
Stockton, Sir Stewart, M.A., C.V.O.
Stuart, Sir Thos. P. Jas, M.D.
Sturgess, Sir Robert J.
Sullivan, Hon. Sir W. Wilfrid
Sundar Lal, Rai Bahadur Sir, C.I.E.
Sutherland, Hon. Sir Geo. H
Sutton, Sir Abraham.
Sutton, Sir Henry
Sutton, Sir John Bland-
Sylvester, Sir Jas. W., C.I.E.
Tagore, Sir Tharees Ity
Tallon, Hon. Sir Louis O., K.C. (Can.).
Talt, Sir Thomas.
Talbot, Sly William Ily
Tanner, Sir Henry, C.B.(C)
Tata, Sir Jamsetji Nath, Sir
Tarring, Sir Charles Jas.
Taschereau, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Elzear
Taylor, Sir Albert.
Taylor, Sir Fredk. Williams-
Teall, Sir Jethro J. H., F.R.S.
Tedder, Sir Arthur John.
Tennant, R. Vardimen, Sir
Thomas, Sir (Abraham) (Cartod, M.D., M.P.
Thomas, Capt. Sir Bromwell.
Thomas, Sir Griffith.
Thomas, Sir John.
Thomas, Sir Geo. Sir Owen.
Thomas, Sir W. James.
Thompson, Sir Robert J.
Thomson, Sir William Jno.
Thomson, Sir Alfred E., M.D.
Thomson, Sir Courtauld, C.B.(M)
Thomson, Sir Fredk. W
Whitby
Thomson, Sir Joseph J., O.M., D.Sc.
Thomson, Sir St Clair
Thornycroft, Sir John I., M.A.
Thornycroft, Sir Wm Hamo, R.A.
Thorpe, Sir Thos. Edwd., C.B., F.R.S.
Thrift, Sir John Edward.
Tilden, Prof. Sir Wm. Aug., D.Sc.
Tirard, Sir Nestor J.P., M.P.
Tomlin, Sir Geo. Alex., M.P
Tomlin, Sir George, M.P.
Townshend, Sir Charles Jas.
Towse, Sir J. Wrench.
Trevelyan, Sir Ernest J
Trevor, Sir Chas. Cordell, C.B.
Trippel, Maj. Sir Francis.
Tritton, Sir William A.
Trotter, Col. Sir Philip D
Trower, Sir Walter
Tudor, Sir Daniel Vios.
Tuppen, Sir Daniel A., M.V.O.(4th)
Turnbull, Col. Sir Rold., M.V.O.(6th)
Turner, Sir Montagu C.
Turner, Sir Samuel
Turney, Sir John
Tweedy, Sir John, F.R.C.S
Twomey, Sir Daniel H., M.
Tyser, Sir Charles R.
Urquhart, Sir James.
Usvick, Sir Henry.
Van Boomshoven, Sir Johannes G.
Van Caylenburg, Sir Hector Wm.
Van Hulsteyn, Sir Wilhem.
Vanstone, Sir George, T. R., M.C.
Vassajl Tribamji Mulji, Sir
Vaudrey, Sir Wm. Henry
Vellacott, Sir Harry James.
Vendeleur, Commdr. Orgeular De-
Verschoyle, Sir
Venables, Sir Edmunds.
Vernon, Sir W. H. Venables.
Vilkens, Hon. Sir Antonio G.
Vincent, Sir William Hy
Vine, Sir Sidney, C.M.G.
Vinogradoff, Prof. Sir Paul, D.C.L.
Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Sir.
Venlen, Sir Gordon B.
Wadson, Hon. Sir Thos. John
Waechter, Sir Max L.
Waldstein, Sir Charles.
Walker, Sir Byron R., C.V.O.
Walker, Sir Edward Daniel.
Walker, Lt.-Col. Sir Jas., C.I.E.
Wallace, Sir Matthew G
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C.
Wallis, Sir J. B. Power
Wallis, Sir Whitworth.
Walrond, Sir Charles Theo.
Walters, Sir John Tudor, M.P
Ward, Sir Adolphus Wm., Litt.D.
Warner, Sir Geo. Fredk.
Warren, Sir Norcot H. Y
Warrington, Bt. Hon. Sir Thos. Robt.
Waterhouse, Sir Herbert Percival, R.
Watkeys, Sir Ernest, R.A.
Watney, Sir John.
Watson, Sir Alfred Wm.
Watson, Sir William.
Watson, Sir William, M.D.
Watt, Sir George, C.I.E.
Weatherley, Sir Robert L.
Weber, Sir Hermann, M.D.
Webster, Sir Francis.
Wedmore, Sir Frederick.
Weedon, Sir Henry
Weir, Sir William.
Welby, Sir George Earle, C.M.G.
Wemyss, Hon. Sir Johannes W
West, Sir Glynn H
White, Sir C. Arnold.
White, Sir H. Arth., C.V.O.
White, Sir Luke, M.P
White, Sir Wm., K.B.
Whitaker, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas P., M.P.
Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
Wilkinson, Sir Wm Henry
Williams, Hon. Sir Hartley
Williams, Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan
Williamson, Sir James, C.B.
William, Sir John M., LL.D.
Wills, Sir Frank Wm.
Wilmot, Sir Sydney Alex. Sir S. M. Bardley
Wilson, Sir Frederick W
Wilson, Sir Jas. Maury
Wilson, Sir Bertram C. A
Winfrey, Sir Richd., M.P
Winter, Sir F. Pratt, C.M.G.
Wolley, Capt. Sir Clive G. L. Phillipps-
Wood, Sir Edward Graham.
Wood, Sir Henry J
Wood, Sir Henry Trueman.
Woodhouse, Sir Jas. Thos.
Woodhouse, Sir Steward.
Woodroffe, Hon. Sir John G
Wood, Sir Robert Henry
Worthington, Maj. Sir Sd. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), R.A.M.C.
Wright, Sir Aldreth H., C.B.(M), R.D.
Wright, Sir Robert Patrick.
Wright, Sir William Shaw
Wyndham, Sir Charles.
Yorke, Lt.-Col. Sir Harcourt A., C.B.(M)
Young, Col. Sir John Smith, C.V.O.
Yorell, Sir Jas. Henry, M.P.
Yule, Sir David.

## Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order—C.V.O.

EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE WHO HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, q.v.

Aldrich, *Admiral* Pelham.
Aziz-ud-din, Munshi, C.I.E.
Baker, Walter Reginald.
Balwant Rao Bhaiya Scindia.
Bankart, *Flint-Surg* Arthur Reginald, R.N.
Bannerman, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D'Arcy Gordon, C.I.E.
Barclay, *Col.* Henry Albert.
Baring, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Everard.
Barley, Charles B.
Benson, Arthur Christopher
Beresford, Lord Marcus.
Bingham, *Maj. Gen.* Hon. Cecil Edward, C.M.G.
Bonlton, Harold Edwin.
Brand, *Commodore* Hon. Hubert George, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Broadwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur
Baldin, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward H., C.B.(m).
Burke, Henry Farnham, C.B.(c).
Butler, Montagnie Sherard Dawes, C.B.(c), C.I.E.
Butler, Capt. Thomas Dacres.
Campbell, *Vice-Adm.* Hy Harvey, C.B.(m).
Campbell, *Brig.-Gen.* John Hasluck.
Carington, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Rupert Clement George, R.E.
Cecil, Col. Lord William.
Chapple, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* John Hy Geo., C.B.(m), R.N.
Chichold, Capt. Alfred E. M., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.N.
Cheasle, *Surg. Gen.* George Lanthal, C.B.(c), F.R.C.S.
Clark, Col. John, C.B.I.
Coke, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward Berseford.
Collard, *Maj.-Gen.* Albert S., C.B.(c).
Cooper *Brig.-Gen.* Richard Joshua, C.B.(m).
Corbran, Victor George Seymour.
Courroux, George Augustus.
Cowan, Col. Henry Vivian, C.B.(m), A.D.C., R.A.
Creedy, Herbert James, C.B.(c).
Cromwell, Col. George Fras. A., V.D.
Cruise, Capt. Richard E., R.N.C.I., M.A.N.O.
Crost, Lionel Henry
Davies, *Br.-Gen.* Harry L., C.B.(m).
Dawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Vesey John.
D Eyncy, Charles Adrian Prosper
Desborough, John, C.B.(m).
Dugdale, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest.
Dumas, Capt. Philip W C.B.(c), R.N.
Edwardes, Stephen M C.B.I.
Emery, William Joseph.
Fenwick, Capt. Bryan Godfrey Godfrey, C.M.G., R.N
Finnis, *Admiral* Frank.
Fletcher, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Arthur
Mindyer, Col. Henry
Fortescue, Hon. John William.
Fry, Frederick Morris.
Fry, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm., C.B.(m).
Gabriel, Edmund Vivian, C.B.I.
Gilmour, *Br.-Gen.* Robert G. Gordon-, C.B.(m), R.A.C.
Godfray, *Brig.-Gen.* John Wm., C.B.(m), A.D.C.
Gray, *Lt.-Col.* Raleigh, C.M.G.
Griffiths, John George.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Balfour, C.M.G.
Hall, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis Henry C.B.(m).
Halkett, Col. Jas. Wyndham Hughes-, C.B.(m), D.A.C.
Harford, Frederic Dundas.
Harrison, Col. Charles Edwd., C.M.G.
Hartley, Percival Horton-Smith, M.D.
Hawksley, Gen. James Rose P., C.B.(m), R.E.
Herbert, *Maj.-Gen.* Lionel, C.B.(m).
Higgins, Henry Vincent.
Hill, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Hubert.
Hodgson, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry West, C.B.(m).
Hood, Harold William Charles.
Hutchison, *Rear Adm.* J de Mestre, C.M.G.
Jeffreys, *Adm.* Edmund Frederick.
Jones, John Joseph Cadnbr, C.B.(c)
Kavanagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Charles T. McM. C.B.(m), R.A.C.
Kennedy, Rev Martimer R.
Kincaid, Charles Augustus.
Lambton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. William, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Layo, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph Henry
Loy, *Br.-Adm.* Jas. Clement, A.D.C.
Lowther *Maj.-Gen.* HenryC, C.B.(m), D.S.O., R.A., M.P
Lucas, Francis Herman, C.B.(c).
Lumsden, *Rear-Adm.* Walter, C.I.E.
Lyle, John Cromlo.
Macbean, *Maj.-Gen* Forbes, C.B.(m).
Macleod, *Admiral* Angus.
MacNaghtan, *Lt.-Col.* Neil Fergusson.
Mahaffy, Rev John Pentland, D.D.
Maresenix, *Lt.-Col.* G C. A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Marnoch, *Col.* John, V.D., R.A.M.C.
Martin *Maj.* James Evan Baillie.
Mason, *Lt.-Col.* Percival Lawrence.
Mause, *Maj.-Gen.* Frcdc.I ver, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Montagu, Lord Charles William Augustus.
Montgomery, Charles Hubert.
Montgomery, *Major-Gen* Robert Arthur, C.B.(c).
Mowacy, John.
Moore-, Charles James Stevenson.
Morgan, John Hammond.
Morris, Charles Arthur
Murray, John.
Murray, Marcus.
Nash, Vaughan, C.B.
Nation, *Col.* John James Hy., D.S.O.
Norfil, Lord Richard Plantagenet, C.M.G.
Newton, Francis Jas., C.M.G.
Nibbet, *Admiral* Harry Somvell Frank.
Nimmis, *Inspector-Gen.* Belgrave, R.V., M.D.
O'Callaghan, *Admiral* Michael Pelham, C.B.(m).
Paterchum, *Rear Admiral* Wm. Christopher, C.B.(m).
Palmer, *Rear-Adm.* Norman C.
Peacock, Walter
Pontin, *Maj Gen.* Arthur P., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Pitkeathly, James Scott.
Power, *Br.-Adm.* Laurence Eliot, C.B.(c).
Radcliffe, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Delmé-, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Revse, Col. Henry Whistler Smith-, R.E.
Ricardo, *Col.* Francis Cecil.
Ricardo, *Col.* Horace.
Rimington, *Maj.-Gen.* Michael F., C.B.(m).
Robertson, Charles Grant.
Robinson, *Admiral* Charles G—w
Robson, *Col.* A. W Mayo-, C.B.(m), A.M.S., R.N.
Roadley, *Col.* Fredk. Wm, C.B.(m.), R.M.C.
Rothschild, Alfred Charles.
Russell, Hon. Theo O W V, C.B.(c).
Ryle, Rt. Rev Herbert Edward, D.D.
Sandars, Rt. Hon. John Satterfield.
Savage, Col. George Robert Rolls.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Douglas Alexr., C.B.(m.), R.A.M.C.
Sladen, Arthur French, C.M.G.
Smallwood, *Lt. Col.* Frank Graham, R.A
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* John Manners, V.C, C.I.E
Smith, Rt. Rev. Bishop John Taylor
Smith, Robert Addison.
Smith, William Ross, C.B.(c).
Stonor, Hon. Henry Julian.
Thomas, *Rear-Adm.* Hugh Evan-, C.M.(m).
Trench, *Col.* Frederic John Arthur, D.S.O.
Trench, *Col.* Hon. William *Le Poer*
Turgeon, Hon. Adolard, C.M.G.
Vassallo, Dean
Vernay, Harry L. Lloyd
Walker *Col* Stanley
Wantrop, *Col.* Douglas, C.B.(m), M.S.
Ware, Rev Edmund, C.B.(c), D.D.
Waters, *Brig.-Gen.* Wallscourt Hely-Hutchinson, C.M.G.
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* James L., M.C., D.S.O.
Wickins, William Henry
Wigram, *Lt.-Col.* Clive F.M.G.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* Neville R.
Woods, *Major-Gen.* Henry Charles, C.B.(c), R.E., R.E.

## The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

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Appleton, Wm. A.
Bairstow, Leonard, F.R.S.
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Barclay, Colville A. de B., M.V.O.(4th).
Bellamy, Albert.
Blundell, Hy S. Mosse-, M.B.
Bryant, Chas. Wm.
Blume, William.
Beveridge, James T.
Bragg, Prof. Wm. H., F.R.S.
Carter, Albert T., D.S.O.
Chapman, Prof Sydney J
Chorlton, Alan E. L.
Collinson, Alfd. Howe.
Doddell, Wm., F.R.S.
Dyer, Henry
Montgomerie, Alfred S.
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Henry
Goldart, Wm. M., D.C.L.
Gordon, Archibl Alexr., M.V.O. (4th).
Gould, *Lt.-Col.* Jay, R.A.
Harford Frank Wm.
Hart, Thos. Wheeler M.B.
Harvey, Ernest W.
Hope, Geo. Irving.
Irving, Herbert C.
Jacobson, Ernest N. J

Jupp, Henry
Kiddle, Prof. Fredk. Wm., F.R.S.E.
Laing, Andrew
Lambert, A. Bradley
Layton, Walter T
Lindley, Hon. Francis O.
Mackenzie, Wm. W., K.C.
Mathew, Chas. Jas., K.C.
Maudsley, Algernon
Metcalfe, George.
Montefiore, Edmd. Selwyn.
Norman, H. C.
Penfield, Francis H.
Perkin, Chas. Southach.
Perry, Percival L. D.
Perry, Robert G
Pyke, Percy J
Sexton, James.
Smith, Lancelot G H.
Stevens, Clement Sly.
Taylor, Thos. Morris.
Thorpe, Prof. Jocelyn F., F.R.S.
Vane, Harry Tempest.
Watson, Arthur.
Wemyss, Capt. M. F Colchester.
Williams, John Fisher
Wilson, J Havelock.
Windham, William.

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DAME GRAND CROSS (G.B.E.).

Fraser, Mrs. Katherine.
Lawley, Hon. Lady
Paget, Lady Louisa.
Reid, Lady George.

DAME COMMANDERS (D.B.E.).

Byron, Lady
Dufferin and Ava, C.I., Dowager Marchioness of
Lees, Mrs. Charles.
Londonderry, Marchioness of.
Lyttelton, Hon Mrs. Alfred

COMMANDERS (C.B.E.).

Anderson, Dr Garrett.
Baker, Mrs. Cecil.
Barker, Miss Lilian C.
Barnett, Mrs. Henrietta Octavia.
Barrett, Lady Florence Elizabeth.
Bell, Mrs. Gertrude.
Gaskell, Mrs. Helen May
Hogg, Miss Margaret.
Leakes, Miss Eva Charlotte Ellis.
Molntosh, Miss Annie.
Macwilliam, Miss Margaret.
Murray Dr Flora.
Norman, Hon. Lady
Pavilion, Misses (Italian Hospital).
Proud, Miss Dorothea.
Roxburgh, Lady.
Schmiedl, Dr. Mary Ann Dacomb.
Solsbe, Mrs. Charlotte Seymour
Scott, Lady Sybella Beatrix Mary
Still, Miss Alicia Lloyd.
Stokes, Mrs. Edith Rolfe.
Watson, Mrs. Alex. Mary Chalmers.

OFFICERS (O.B.E.).

Birkin, Miss Ethel Lilian.
Broughton, Miss Gladys Mary
Courtier, Mrs. Janet Elizabeth.
Dense, Mrs. Maisie.
Jayne, Miss Ethel Basil.
Malherve, Mrs. Veronica.
Paget, Lady Muriel.
Pratt, Miss Edith Helen.
Rolfe, Mrs. Sibyl Katherine Neville.
Saunders, Miss Elsie.
Simpson, Mrs. Lina (Miss Lena Ashwell).
Talbot, Miss Muriel.
Wilkins, Mrs. Louisa.
Wood, Mrs. Mabel Mary

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Ard, Miss Rachel Maud.
Bennett, Miss Rose.
Bingham, Miss Constance Gwendolen.
Collingwood, Miss Edith Florence.
Fisher, Mrs. Josephine Hilda.
Hughes, Miss Elizabeth Phillips.
Hunter, Mrs. Catherine Augusta.
Jackson, Miss Mary
Kelly, Mrs. Elizabeth Hazlett.
Lamb, Miss Katherine Anne Brenda.
Mc Ilwy, Mrs. Mary
Matthews, Miss Ivy
Wilson, Mrs. Laura.
Wood, Mrs. Frances

## Companions of Honour.—C.H.

Burnham, Lord.
Carrothers, Mrs. (Miss Violet Markham).
Chetwynd, Viscount.
Davies, William John.
Farrington, Lord.
Gosling, Henry
Haldane, Miss Elizabeth.
Lansdowne, Marchioness of, V.A., C.I.
Quinan, K. H
Rigge, Prof. William R.SC.
Smith, Sir H. Babington, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Smuts, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Jan Christiaan.
Strutt, Hon. Edward.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G.
Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Edith.
Wardle, George James, M.P
Willis, Alexander, M.P.

## Companions of the various Orders of Knighthood,

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, q.v.

From June 1, 1917 Companions of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, and Indian Empire, while retaining the title of Companion, take precedence as Commanders, according to seniority of the Order.—

For explanation of contractions see pp. 142, 143.

Abanindra Nath Tagore, C.I.E.
Abbas, Kull Khan, C.M.G.
Abbott, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry A. C.B.(1st).
Abbott, *Lt.-Col.* Leonard H, C.M.G., I.A.
Abbott, *Lt.-Col.* Percy P C.M.G (*Aust.*)
Abdul Jubbar Moulvi Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Abdul Karim A. S Jamal C.I.E.
Abdul Majid, Nawab, C.I.E.
Abdus Samad Khan Sahibzada, C.I.E.
Abdy, *Brig.-Gen.* Anthony J., C.B.(1st).
Abercrombie, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. M., C.M.G.
Acheson, Lieut. Hon. Patrick C. G. C., D.S.O., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Acklom, *Com.* Cecil R., C.B.(1st).
Acland, *Brig.-Lieut.* E. L. Dyke, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Acland, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh T Dyke, C.M.G., D.S.O.(*N.Z.*).
Acutt, Ernest Leslie, C.M.G.
Acworth, Harry Arthur Hanol, C.I.E.
Adam, *Brig.-Gen.* Fredk. Archibald, C.B.(1st).
Adams, *Col.* Henry H. F Gould, D.S.O., C.M.G.
Adams, *Col.* Noel P., C.M.G. (*N.Z.*).
Adamson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. H., C.I.E.
Adamson, *Col.* Henry M., C.B.(1st), R.E.
Addison, *Capt.* Albert P., C.M.G., R.N.
Adams, Charles R. W., C.M.G.
Adrian, Alfred D C.B.(1st), K.C.
Adye, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(1st).
Agnew, *Lt.-Col.* Quintin G. K., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Ahmed Hussain, Maulvi, C.B.E.
Aikman, David Wann, C.I.E.
Ainger, Arthur C., M.V.O.(4th).
Ainslie *Br.-Gen.* Henry H., C.M.G.
Ainsworth, John, C.M.G.
Aitchison, Gen. Charles Torrington, C.M.G.
Aitken, Gen. Atherton, C.B.(1st), M.V.O.(4th).
Akbar Rajkumar Dhanrajgir, C.I.E.
Alcock, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Wm., C.I.E.
Alcock, Walter, M.V.O.(4th), M.S.M.
Alderman, *Lt.-Col.* Walter W, C.M.G. (*N.Z.*).
Aldridge, *Col.* Arthur R., C.B.E., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Alexander, *Maj.* Dudley E., C.M.G.
Alexander, *Maj.-Gen.* Menzies W., C.B.E., V.C.
Alexander, *Lt.-Col.* Maurice, C.M.G. (Can.).
Alexander, William, C.I.E.
Ali Hussain, M.V.O.(4th).
Ali Khan, *Asaf Sardar*, C.I.E.
Allpass, Jagadar of, C.I.E.
Allanson, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil J L., C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A.
Allanson, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard Stanhope, C.B.(1st).
Allen, *Brig.-Gen.* Alfred J W C.B.(1st).
Allen, *Fleet-Paym.* Bertram C., M.V.O.(4th).
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Edward, C.M.G.
Allen Geo. Thomas, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh M., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Allen, *Capt.* John D., C.B.(1st), R.N.
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* John Wooley, C.M.G.
Allen, Raymond C., C.M.G.
Allenby, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Arthur, M.V.O.(4th).
Allman, Robert, C.M.G.
Allwood, James, C.M.G.
Almond, Rev John M., C.M.G. (Can.).
Alston, *Capt.* Alfred G., C.M.G., R.N.
Alston, Dudley Francis, C.M.G.
Alton, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Francis C., C.B.(1st), C.M.G., R.N.

Ameer Nath, Rai Sahib Diwan, C.I.E.
Ameer Ahmed, Capt., M.V.O.(4th).
Ameer Ali, Rt. Hon. Syed, C.I.E.
Anderson, Arthur Rotk., C.I.E.
Anderson, Capt. David M., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Anderson, *Br.-Gen.* Francis J C.B.(1918), C.M.G.
Anderson, Rev. Frederick L., C.M.G.
Anderson, *Gen.* Henry C., C.B.(1st).
Anderson, Henry Aiken, C.B.E.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E., M.B., L.R.C.
Anderson, Jno. Wm. S., M.V.O.(4th).
Anderson, *Surg.-Gen.* Louis R., C.B.(1st), A.M.S.
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Nelson G., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Anderson, Robert, C.M.G.
Andgson, *Maj.* Thos. A. Harris, C.B.(1st).
Anderson, *Col.* William C., C.M.G., T.D.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. P., C.M.G.
Andrew, *Engr.-Com.* Geo. Edward, C.B.(1st), R.N.
Andrew, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. A., C.M.G.
Angus, *Col.* William M., C.B.(2nd), T.D.
Anley *Col.* Hy Augustus, C.B.(1st).
Anley *Lt.-Col.* Barnett D. L. G., C.M.G., R.E.D.
Anley, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick G., C.B.(1st), C.M.G.
Annesley, *Lt.-Col.* James H. A., C.M.G., R.E.D.
Anson, T. *Adm.* Chas. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Anson, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. G., M.V.O.(4th).
Anstey *Brig.-Br Adm.* Wm. John, C.B.(2nd).
Anstruther, Arth. Wellesley, C.B.(2nd).
Anstruther, *Col.* Charles F St. C., M.V.O.(4th), R.E.D.
Anstruther, *Rear-Adm.* Robt. H., C.M.G.
Anthoulas, Jas. Oliver, C.M.G.
Antill, *Br.-Gen.* John M., C.B.(2nd), C.M.G. (*Austr.*).
Antrobus, Edward G C.M.G.
Aplin, *Lt.-Col.* Stephen L., C.B.E., T.D.
Appaji Ganesh Dandekar, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Appaji Rao Shitole Ankhar C.I.E.
Appelbe, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward B., C.B.(2nd), C.M.G.
Apperley, Newton W., M.V.O.(4th).
Apps, *Engr.-Capt.* William R., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Arbuthnot, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Arbuthnot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy Thos., C.B.(2nd).
Arbuthnot, *Maj.* John Bernard, M.V.O.(4th).
Arbuthnot, John Campbell, C.I.E.
Archdale, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh J., C.B.(2nd).
Archer, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, C.B.E., D.L.E.
Archer, Geoffrey Fras., C.M.G.
Archer, William John, C.M.G.
Arthur, John, C.B.(2nd).
Artwright, Rev. Ernest H., M.V.O. (4th).
Armitage, *Capt.* Cecil H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Armitage, *Br.-Gen.* Edward H., C.B.(1st).
Armstrong, *Br.-Gen.* Charles J., C.M.G.(Can.).
Armstrong, *Col.* John C., C.M.G.
Armytage, Percy, M.V.O.(4th).
Arnold, Thos. Walter, C.I.E.
Ashburner, *Br.-Gen.* Lionel F., M.V.O. (4th), R.E.D.
Ashby, *Col.* George A., C.B.(1st).
Ashford, Cyril E., M.V.O.(4th).
Ashmore, *Maj.-Gen.* Edwd B., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), R.A.
Ashmore, William C., C.I.E.
Ashwin, *Lt.-Col.* Hy F., C.M.G., R.A.
Aspinall, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil F., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Atkinson, *Br.-Gen.* Llewellyn Wm., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Atchley, Cheverton, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Atherton, *Col.* Thomas J., C.B.(1st).
Athill, Charles Harold, M.V.O.(4th).
Atkins, *Maj.-Gen.* Alban H. O., C.B.(1st), C.M.G.
Atkins, *Col.* John, C.M.G., A.M.S.
Atkinson, *Br.-Gen.* Ben, C.M.G., R.A.
Atkinson, *Br.-Gen.* Edwin H. de V., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Atkinson, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis G C.B.(2nd).
Attenborough, *Lt.-Col.* James, C.M.G.
Attlee, *Capt.* Anthony W. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Austen, *and Lt.* Harry, M.V.O.(4th), R.E.
Austin, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Austin, *Col.* John G, C.M.G.
Avery, Thomas, C.I.E.
Avis, John, M.V.O (4th).
Ayers, *Engr.-Capt.* Robert B M.V.O.(4th).
Aylmer, *Col.* Edmund K. G., C.B.(2nd).
Aylmer, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Azcarelli, Jas. Fernando, M.V.O.(4th)
Babington, *Lt.-Col.* David M. C.I.E.
Backhouse, *Capt. Oliver C.B.(2nd), R.N.*
Backhouse, Com. Roger E. C., C.B.( ), C.M.G., R.N.
Bacon, Alfred Denny M.V.O.(4th).
Badan Singh, Sardar, C.S.I.
Badcock, Jasper Clapper C.B.(2nd).
Baddeley, *Col.* Charles E., C.M.G. R.E.
Baddeley, Vincent W., C.B. (2nd).
Badock, Henry Walter, C.B.E.
Bagge, Stephen Salisbury, C.M.G.
Bagnold, *Col.* Arthur Hy., C.B.(2nd).
Baghelawa, Arthur W G, C.M.G., M.B.
Baghelawa, Edward L., C.I.E.
Bagwell, *Maj.* John, M.V.O.(4th), R.C.
Bah Too, Maung, C.I.E.
Baikie, *Br.-Gen.* H. A. D Simpson-, C.B.(1st).
Bailey, *Maj.* Fredk Marshman, C.I.E.
Baillie, Granville H., M.B.E.
Baillie, *Col.* James E. H., M.V.O.(4th).
Bainbridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Edmund G T C.B.(2nd).
Bainbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Norman B. C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bainbridge, *Br.-Gen.* Percy A., C.M.G.
Bainbridge, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. F, C.M.G., D.S.O., L.A.
Baines, Frank E., M.V.O.(4th).
Baird, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. W F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Baird, *Maj.* J Lawrence, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
Baker, *Col.* Arthur S., C.M.G.
Baker, *R. Adm.* L. Clinton, C.B.(1st).
Baker, Jno. Edgar R.N.R.
Bald, *Lt.-Col.* John A., C.M.G.
Baldock, *Maj.-Gen.* T Stanford, C.B.(1st).
Baldwin, *Maj.* John Grey, C.B.(2nd).
Balfour, *Br.-Gen.* Ahred G., C.B.(1st).
Balfour, Andrew, C.M.G., M.B.
Balgarnie, *Capt.* Wilfred, C.B.E., R.N.
Ball, Thomas, C.M.G.
Ballance, *Col.* Chas. A., C.B.(1st), M.V.O.(4th), A.M.S.
Ballard, *Br.-Gen* Colin R., C.B.(2nd)
Ballard, *R. Adm.* Geo. Alex., C.B.(2nd).
Ballard, Henry, C.M.G.
Bamber, *Col.* Charles Jas., M.V.O.(4th).
Bamber, Herbert K, M.V.O.(4th).
Banbury, *Br.-Gen.* Walter K., C.M.G.
Bamfield, *Col.* Rees J F., C.B.(2nd).
Bangalore Perumal Arunswami Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Bankier, *Col.* Fitzgerald R., C.M.G.
Bannerman, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. B., C.B.E., K.H.P
Banon, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. L., C.B.(2nd).
Banskhidhar Bansoji, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Barclay, *Col.* Hugh G, M.V.O.(4th).
Barclay *Col* Reginald, C.B.(2).
Bardswell, Noel D., M.V.O.(4th), M.B.
Barefoot, *Col.* Geo. Hy, C.B.(2nd), M.S., R.A.M.C.
Barker, *Maj.* John S., M.V.O.(4th), R.A.
Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* John S. S C.B.(1st).
Barker, Rayner C., C.I.E.
Barker, *Col.* Wm. Frank, C.M.G. D.S.O.
Barling, *Lt.-Col.* Harry G, C.B.(2nd), F.R.C.S.
Barlow, George Thomas, C.I.E.
Barlow *Col.* John, M.V.O.(4th), T.D.
Barnard, *Maj.* Andrew R. C.I.E.
Barnard, Lt. Edward A., M.V.O.(4th).
Barnard, Jas. Torrance Owen, C.I.E.
Barnardiston, *Maj.-Gen.* Nathanial W., M.V.O.(4th).
Barnes, J F Evelyn C.M.G.
Barnes, *Col.* Osmond, C.B.(2nd).
Barnes, *Maj.-Gen.* Reginald W B., C.B.(2nd), R.E.D.
Barnett, Alfred John, M.V.O.(4th).
Barnham, Henry D., C.M.G.
Barr *Com.* James C.B.(2nd), R.N.R.
Barratt, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Gruse, C.B.(2nd), R.E.D.
*Barrett, Col. Hy Walter, C.B.(2nd).*
Barrett, James William, C.M.G., M.B.
Barrett, *Col.* Ed. A. Moulton C.B.(2nd), C.M.G.
Barron, Claude Alexr, C.I.E.
Barron, Willis N, C.B.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Barrow, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. de S., C.B.(1st), L.A.
Barrow, *Col.* Harold P W., C.M.G.
Barrow, Oscar Theodore, C.I.E.
Barry, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil C S., C.I.E.
Barry, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley L. C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Barstow, Geo. Lewis, C.B.(2nd).
Bartholomew, *Br.-Gen* Wm. Hy, C.B.E. R.E.D., R.A.
Bartlett, *Capt.* Chas. Alfred, C.B.(1st), R.D., R.N.R.
Barton, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. W, C.M.G., R.E.D.
Barton, Francis R., C.M.G.
Barton, Mitney C.M.G.
Barton, William Peil, C.I.E.
Bartlelot, *Capt* Brian H. F., C.B.(2), M.V.O.(4th), R.F., A.D.C.
Bass, *Col.* Philip de H., C.M.G.
Bate, Col. Albert L. F, C.M.G., A.M.S.
Bate, *Col* Thos. Elwood L., C.I.E.
Bateman, *Brig.-Gen* Bernard M., C.M.G., R.A.
Bates, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Loftus, C.M.G., R.E.D.
Bath, *Engr.-Capt.* George C., M.V.O.(4th).
Batson, Col. Herbert, C.B.(1st).
Batt, *Lt.-Col.* Reed. C. M.V.O.(4th).
Batten, *Adm.* Alex. W Chisholme-, M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Battersby, *Hon. Maj.-Gen.* Thos. P., C.B.(1st).
Bayley, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Charles, C.I.E.
Bayley, Victor, C.I.E.
Bayliss, *Lt.-Col* Alfred D, C.M.G.
Bayne, Charles G., C.B.I.
Baynes, Joseph, C.M.G.
Beach, *Col.* Thos. B., C.M.G. A.M.S.
Beach, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. H C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Beamish, *Capt.* Perion P H., C.B.(2), R.N.
Beaumont, *Col.* Edward H., C.B.(2), Beaworth, *Admiral* John E., C.B.(2nd), M.V.O.(4th).
Beazley, *Com.* Francis A., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Beard, *Chief. Tmr.*, C.B.(2), I.S.O.
Beard, *Sub-Lt* Ernest S., M.B.E., M.V.O.
Beard, *Capt.* Frederick, M.V.O.(4th).
Beasley, *Com.* Francis A., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.

Bampton, Col. Chas. Hy., C.B.(m).
Bannatyne, Maj.-Gen. Finlay C., C.B.(m).
Bantiff, Rev. William, C.M.G. (Can.).
Barker, Lt. Hy. A., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Barkly, Br.-Gen. Charles E., C.B.(m).
Barnett, Col. Stephen, C.B.(m).
Barttelot, Surg.-Gen. W. G. Aug., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Bartrum, Horace, C.V.O.
Base, Col. James H.E., C.I.E., V.D.
Basevi, Col. Hon. Joseph L., C.B.E.
Barrer, Col. Walter C., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.E.
Bashir, Maj.-Gen. Elphinstone W., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Bass, Col. Charles M., C.M.G.
Batchelor, Lt.-Col. Robert, C.M.G.
Bath, Lt.-Col. William, C.M.G.
Bell, Archibald G., C.M.G.
Bell, Charles Alfred, C.M.G.
Bell, Col. Edwd. H. L. Lyndon, C.B.(m), R.E.
Bell, Col. Geo. J. H., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Bell, Graham Alwyne, C.M.G.
Bell, Lt.-Col. Hy. Stanley, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.
Bell, Lt.-Col. John W., C.M.G.
Bell, Lt.-Col. Maurice H. L., C.M.G.
Bell, William, C.I.E.
Bell, Nicholas D Beatson-, C.B.E., C.I.E.
Bellairs, Hammond D'A., M.V.O.(4th).
Bendall, Ernest A. M.V.O.(4th).
Benn, Lt.-Col. Robert A. M., C.I.E.
Bennett, Lt.-Col. Alfred J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bennett, Andrew Percy C.M.G.
Bennett, Lt.-Col. Hy Gordon, C.M.G.
Bennett, Maj. Hon.-Adcs. James M. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Bennett, Thomas J., C.I.E.
Bennett, Wm. F. P., C.B.E.
Bennett, William Hart, C.M.G.
Benson, Br.-Gen. Hon. P., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.A.
Benson, Commodore Robt. E. R., C.B.(m).
Bent, Lt.-Col. Arthur M., C.M.G.
Bentinck, Capt. Rudolf W., C.M.G., R.N.
Bentinck, Lt.-Col. Walter Cav., Baron, C.V.O., D.S.O.
Beresford, Lieuts. R. P., O.B.E.
Beresford, J. Stuart, C.I.E.
Beresford, Marcus Henry De la Poer, C.M.G., R.N.
Berkeley, Lt.-Col. Christopher R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Berkeley, Ernest J. L. C.B.(c).
Berkeley, Maj. Gen. J. Cavan, C.B.E.
Bernal, Frederick, C.M.G.
Bernard, Co. Edgar F., C.M.G.
Bernard, Lt.-Col. Joseph F. C.M.G.
Bernays, Actg. Comdr. Leopold A., V.M.O., D.S.O., R.N.
Bernzen, Br.-Gen. Christian A. L., C.M.G.
Berry, Wm. Jno., C.B.(c).
Berthon, Hy Edward, M.V.O.(4th).
Bertie, Col. Hon Regd. H., C.B.(m).
Bertram, Louis J., C.M.G.
Best, Capt. Hon. Matthew R., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Best, Thos. Alex. V., C.M.G.
Bethell, Col. Edwd. Hugh, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Bett, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. William, M.V.O.(4th).
Bevis, William A., C.M.G., R.D.
Beveridge, Lt. Col. Wilfrid W. G., C.B.(m), D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
Beveridge, Wm. Henry, C.B.(c).
Bevan, Br.-Gen. Percival S., C.M.G. (S. A.).
Bevlin, Lt.-Col. Chas. H., C.B.(m).
Bevlin, Lt.-Col. Francis G., C.I.E.
Bewes, Lt.-Col. Arthur E., C.M.G.
Bewley, Col. Alfred Wm., C.B.E., A.M.S.
Beynon, Br.-Gen. Henry L. N., C.B.E., R.A.
Bhag Ram, Pandit Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Bhai Ram Singh, Sardar Bahadur, M.V.O.(4th).
Bhola Nath, Lt.-Col., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Bhupendra Nath Mitra, C.I.E.
Bhoto Singh, Thakur, C.B.E.
Bhownagree, Maj. John, M.B.E.
Bickford, Adm. Andrew K., C.B.E.
Bickford, Lt.-Col. Wm. Wilfrid, C.I.E., I.A.
Biddulph, Thos. H. Stillingfleet, C.I.E.
Bidwell, Hayward John, M.V.O.(4th).
Bigge, Br.-Gen. Thomas A. B., C.B.(m).
Bigham, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. Clive, C.B.E.
Bingham, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Francis R., C.B.(c).
Bingham, Br.-Gen. C. B. R. Smith-, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Bingley, M.-Gen. Alfred H., C.B.(m), C.I.E.
Binnie, Thos. Ingils, C.M.G.
Bir Bikram Singh, Lt.-Col. Raj Kumwar, C.B.E., C.I.E.
Birch, Col. de Burgh, C.B.(c), V.D.
Birch, Lt.-Col. Edwd. Maxy, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.
Birch, Maj.-Gen. Jas. F. N., C.B.(m), A.D.C., R.A.
Bird, Christopher John, C.V.O.
Bird, Col. Fredk. D., C.B.(m), A.M.S.
Bird, Rev John T., C.B.E., C.F.
Bird, Lt.-Col. Robert, C.I.E., M.V.O. (4th), I.M.S.
Bird, Col. Stanley, M.V.O.(4th).
Bird, Br.-Gen. Wilkinson D, C.B.(m), D.S.O., A.D.C.
Birkett, Col. Herbt. S., C.B.(m) (Can).
Birkin, Lt.-Col. Chas. Wilfrid, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
Birley, Leonard, C.I.E.
Birrell, Lt.-Col. Edwin T. F., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Birtwistle, Lt.-Col. Arthur, C.M.G.
Biscoe, Br.-Gen. J. D. T. Tyndale-, C.B.(m).
Biscoe, Lt.-Gen. Wm. Walton, C.B.(m).
Bishan Das, Rai Bahadur Col. Dewan, C.I.E.
Bishop, First-Surg. Geo. T., C.M.G.
Black, Lt. Col. John C. L., C.M.G.
Blackader, Maj.-Gen. Charles G., C.B.(m), D.S.O., A.D.C.
Blackbourne, Rev Jacob, C.M.G.
Blackburn, Col. John M., C.B.(m).
Blackburne, Col. Robert L., C.B.(m).
Blackett, Basil P., C.V.O.
Blacklock, Col. Robert J., C.I.E., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
Blackwell, Thos. G., C.B.E.
Blagrave, Col. Hy John, C.B.(m).
Blair, Lt.-Col. Alex. S., C.M.G.
Blair, Br.-Gen. Arwand M., C.M.G.
Blair, Col. Frederick G., C.B.(m), A.M.S.
Blair, Maj.-Gen. W. C. Hunter-, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Blake, Henry C., M.V.O.(4th).
Blake, Col. Maurice C. J. C.B.(c).
Blakeney, C. Melville, M.V.O.(4th).
Blakeway, Lt.-Col. D. Brooke, C.I.E.
Blakeway, Br.-Gen. John P., C.M.G., R.E.
Bland, Br.-Gen. Edward H., C.B.(m).
Bland, Robert Norman, C.M.G.
Bland, Br.-Gen. Wm. H. C., C.B.(m), R.A.
Blane, Br.-Gen. Chas. Forbes, C.B.E.
Bleach, Edward Charles, C.B.E.
Blenkinsop, Surg.-Gen. Alfred P., C.B.(c).
Blenkinsop, Edwd. R. Kaye, C.I.E.
Blennerhassett, Col. R. Montgomerie, C.B.E.
Blewitt, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Edward, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Bliss, Lt.-Col. Jas. Arthur, M.V.O.(4th).
Blissett, Chaplain Henry F., C.B.E.
Blomefield, Edwd. Hugh, M.V.O.(4th).
Blomfield, Maj.-Gen. Charles J., C.B.(m), R.A.M.C.
Blomhoff, Col. Herbert H., C.M.G.
Blundell, Col. John H., C.B.(m).
Blunt, Col. Stuart, C.B.(m).
Blyth, Lt.-Col. Chas. Fredk. W., C.B.E.
Board, Peter, C.B.E.
Boardman, Vice-Adm. Frederick B., C.B.(m).
Bocquet, Rowland S. C., C.I.E.
Bodle, Br.-Gen. William, C.M.G.
Bois, Maj.-Gen. Louis J., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Bolster, John, C.I.E.
Bolton, Charles W., C.B.E.
Bolton, Horatio N., C.B.E.
Bomer, Henry A. C., C.B.E.
Bonarjis, Edgar, C.M.G.
Bond, Br.-Gen. Chas. Barbury, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bond, Col. Charles J., C.M.G.
Bond, Maj.-Gen. Ed. E., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Bond, Br.-Gen. Francis G., C.B.(m).
Bond, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Dunn, C.B.(m).
Bone, Surg.-Capt. Howard, C.B.(m), R.N.
Bonham, Capt. Eric Hy., M.V.O. (4th).
Bonham, Col. John, C.B.(m).
Bookey, Col. J. T. Brownrigg, C.B.(m).
Boone, Br.-Gen. Edward H., C.B.E.
Boord, Jas. Rufus, C.M.G.
Booth, Hon.-Adcs. Francis Plag. Haworth, C.M.G.
Booth, Leonard William, C.M.G.
Booth, Br.-Gen. Hon. Walter D., C.B.(m), D.S.O., R.A.
Boogy, Capt. Edward L., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Bopage, Lucian, C.I.E.
Borradaile, Col. Geo. Wm., C.B.(m).
Borrett, Maj.-Gen. Herbt. C., C.B.(c).
Borton, Col. Charles E., C.B.(m).
Borton, Neville T., Punjs, C.M.G.
Bosanquet, Oswald V. C.B.E., C.I.E.
Bosanquet, Lt.-Col. Herbert, C.M.G.
Boughey, Col. Geo. F. Offley, C.B.E.
Bourne, Capt. Alan G. B., M.V.O.(4th).
Bourne, Hy Roland M., C.M.G.
Bousfield, Lt.-Col. H. Hickings, C.M.G.
Bouvile, Thomas Cooper, C.B.E.
Bowdler, Col. Cyril Wm. R., C.B.(c).
Bowen, Paym.-in-Ch. Wm. Herbert, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Bowen, Robert L. C.M.G.
Bowes, Frederick, C.M.G.
Bowes, Br.-Gen. Wm. Haly, C.B.(m).
Bowie, Dep. Insp.-Gen. Robt. F., C.B.(m), R.N.
Bowker, Br.-Gen. Wm. Jas., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bowles, Maj.-Gen. Fredk. Aug., C.B.(m).
Bowles, Col. Henry, C.B.(m).
Bowling, Paym.-in-Ch. Thos. H., C.B.(m), R.N.
Bowring, Chas. Calvert, C.M.G.
Bowring, Col. Fredk. T. H. S., C.B.(m).
Bowyear, Henry W. T., C.B.(c).
Boxwell, Maj. Ambrose, C.I.E.
Boyce, Rev Walter, M.V.O.(4th).
Boyce, Maj.-Gen. Wm. G. B., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Boyd, Charles W., C.M.G.
Boyd, Lt.-Col. Francis D., C.B.E., R.A.
Boyd, Col. J. Alexander, C.B.(m).
Boyd, Col. Chas. A. Bockfort, C.M.G.
Boyle, Alexander George, C.M.G.
Boyle, Capt. Hon. Algernon D. M. B., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Boyle, Capt. Edward L.H., C.V.O., M.V.O.(4th).
Boyle, Capt. James, M.V.O.(4th).
Boyle, Br.-Gen. Lionel E. U., M.V.O.(4th).
Boyle, Hon.-Adcs. Hon. Robert P., M.V.O.(4th).
Boyle, Br.-Gen. Roger C., C.B.(m).
Boyle, Brig.-Gen. Hugh M.P., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Bankhardtbury, *Adm.* John William, C.B.(m), K.M.S.
Bankhardtbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Francis J., C.B.S.
Bradley, *Brig.-Gen.* Chas. Edward, C.B.(m).
Bradley, *Lt.-Col.* F Gardner, C.B.S.
Bradley, Herbert, C.B.I.
Bradney, *Col.* Joseph A., C.B.(c), V.D.
Bradshaw, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence J. E., C.B.(m).
Bradkwaite, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter P., C.B.(m).
Braithwaite, *Br.-Gen.* William G., C.B.G., R.E.S.
Brake, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert E. J., C.B.(m), R.E.S.
Brand, *Br.-Gen.* Charles H., C.B.S., R.E.S. (Aust.).
Brand, Hon. Robert Henry C.V.O.
Brandler, *Col.* Herbert R., C.B.(m).
Brant, Richard Wm., R.E.S.
Brassey, *Lt.-Col.* Edg. H., M.V.O.(4th).
Bray *Maj.-Gen.* Claude A., C.B.(m), C.B.E.
Bray, Denys de Sammarez, C.B.E.
Bray, *Col.* Herbert A., C.M.G., R.E.S.
Breitmer, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur G., C.B.E., R.E.
Brennan, Byron, C.M.G.
Brennan, Louis, C.B.(c).
Brereton, Alfred, C.B.E.
Brereton, *Br.-Gen.* Edward Fitzg., C.B.(m), R.E.S.
Brereton, Reginald Hugh, C.B.E.
Brett, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Maurice V B., M.V.O.(4th).
Brevitt, Arthur Winbolt, C.M.G.
Bridgeman, Reginald F O., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Bridges, *Lt.-Col* Geo., C.B.E., R.E.S., R.A.
Bridges, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. T M., C.M.G., R.E.S.
Bridgford, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. J, C.B.E., R.A.O.
Bright, Ruperthy, C.B.(c), M.V.O.(4th).
Bright, *Maj.* F.G Tyndall, C.M.G.
Brighten, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar W., C.M.G.
Brinton, *Maj* J Clayton, M.V.O.(4th), R.A.O.
Brise, *Maj.-Gen.* H. G Baggallay, C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Broadfoot, *Col.* John R., C.B.(m).
Broadfoot, *Col* Archibald, C.B.(m).
Brocklington, *Maj* Wm. A., C.B.E.
Brockman *Maj.* Edmd. A. D., C.B.E.
Brockman, *Lt.-Col.* D. H. Drake-, C.B.E.
Brodhurst, Henry W F G, C.B.E.
Brodrick, Wm. J Hy., C.B.E.
Bromhead, *Col.* Charles J, C.B.(m).
Brooke, *Br.-Gen.* Christopher R. I., C.B.E., R.A.O.
Brooke, *Col* Hugh F, C.B.(m), C.B.E.
Brooke, *Col.* Lionel G, C.B.(m).
Brooker, *Br.-Gen.* Edward P., C.B.E., R.E.
Brooks, James Henry, C.B.(c).
Brough, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.B.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Broun, John Alexander C.S.I., V.D.
Brovell, *Br.-Gen.* William B., C.B.E., R.A.
Brown, Charles, C.B.E.
Brown, Capt. Francis Clifton, C.B.E., R.N.
Brown, *Col.* Frederick J., C.B.(m).
Brown, James, C.B.E.
Brown, John Frank, C.B.E.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Walter H., C.B.(m), I.S.C.
Brown, Col. Wm. Baker, C.B.(m).
Brown, Owen, David T. Graham-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Brunt, Montagu Yeats, C.B.E.
Brunton, Alfred, C.B.E.
Brunton, *Col.* Reginald G, C.B.(m), C.B.E.
Brownlow, Geo., C.B.E., I.S.C.
Browne, *Maj.-Gen.* George F, C.B.(m), R.A.O.
Browne, *Col.* Geo. Herbert R., C.B.(m).
Browne, Hamilton R., C.B.E.
Browne, Geo. Hy Ralph, C.B.(m).
Browne, *Col.* Reginald R., C.B.(m).
Browne, *Col.* Samuel H. C.B.E.
Browne, *Brig.-Gen.* Sherwood B., C.B.(m).
Browne, *Surg.-Gen.* William R., C.B.E.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* A. J Bussell, C.B.C., R.A.O.
Browning, *Lt.-Col.* Wintlirop R., C.B.E.
Brownlow *Col.* Caledon C., C.B.(m).
Brownlow, *Br.-Gen.* d Arcy C., C.B.E., I.A.
Brownlow, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Veasy, C.B.(m).
Bruce, *Col.* Andrew MacC., C.B.(m).
Bruce, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. C.G. M.V.O.(4th).
Bruce, *Revr Adm.* Henry Harvey C.B.(c), M.V.O.(4th), A.D.C.
Bruce, Henry Jas., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th)
Bruce, Richard I., C.B.E.
Bruce, Hon. Wm. Napier C.B.(c).
Brucha, *Col.* Julius Hy., C.M.G.(Aust.).
Brunker, *Br.-Gen.* Capel M., C.B.E., R.A.O.
Brunyate, James Bennett, C.B.E., C.B.E.
Bryan, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert, C.M.G.
Bryant, Francis M. M.V.O.(4th).
Bryant, Frederick Beaulon, C.B.E., R.E.S.
Bryant, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick C., C.M.G. R.A.O.
Brynmor, William, C.M.G.
Buchanan, Col. Kenneth J C.B.(m).
Buchanan, *Lt.-Col.* Walter J., C.B.E., R.E.
Buckland, Charles E., C.B.E.
Buckland, *Maj.-Gen.* Bagl. U H., C.B.(m), A.D.C.
Buckle, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur W R. C.M.G.
Buckle, *Maj.-Gen.* Christopher R., C.M.G., R.A.O., R.A.
Buckley, Georgs Frederick, C.B.E.
Buckley Robert B. C.V.O.
Budd, Alfred, M.V.O.(4th).
Budworth, *Maj.-Gen.* C. R. Dutton, C.B.(m) C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), R.A.
Bulst, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur H., M.V.O.(4th).
Bulwik Hilalia, Syd. C.B.
Bulkeley, Col. Charles H., C.M.(c).
Bullard, Reader Wm., C.B.E.
Buller, Capt. Hy T, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Buller, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Henry Lavie-, C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th), R.A.O.
Buller, Ralph H. Hughes-, C.B.E.
Bullock, *Lt.-Col.* E.G Troyte-, C.M.G.
Bun Behari Kayen, C.B.E.
Bunbury Cecil Edward Francis, C.B.E.
Bunbury, Ulmer Wood, C.B.(c).
Bunbury, *Brig.-Gen.* Vesey T., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.A.O.
Bunbu, Menahem Hesse, C.V.O.(4th).
Benning, G H Stewart-, C.B.E.
Burden, *Lt.-Col.* Henry C.B.E., I.M.S.
Burder, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest S., C.B.E.
Burden, *Maj.* John A., C.B.E.
Burghard, *Col.* Frederic F, C.B.(m), R.E.
Burgoyne, *Capt.* Syd. T., M.V.O.(4th), C.B.E., R.N.
Burmester, *Capt.* Rudolf M., C.B.E., R.N.
Burn, Richard, C.B.E.
Burnage, *Lt.-Col.* Granville J C.B.(m).
Burnett, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Kenyon, C.B.E.
Burney, Com. Chas. D., C.B.E., R.N.
Burney, *Br.-Gen.* Hyla H., C.B.(m).
Burney, *Br.-Gen.* Pole R., C.B.(m), C.B.E.
Burnham, John Charles, C.B.E.
Burrowes, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon St. Lawr, C.B.(m), R.E.S.
Burrowes, *Lt.-Col.* Arnold R., C.B.E.
Burrowes, *Col* R. Augustine, C.M.G.
Burrows, Stephen M., C.B.E.
Burstall, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry E., C.B.(m), C.B.E., A.D.C.
Burtchaell, *Surg.-Gen.* Chas. B., C.B.(m), C.M.G., A.M.S.
Burton, *Maj.-Gen.* Benjamin, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Burton, Col. Edmund R., C.B.(m).
Bush, *Col.* Harry Stebbing, C.B.E.
Bush, *Col.* J Paul, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Bush, *Br.-Gen.* John Ernest, C.B.(m).
Bushe, Robert Gervais, C.M.G.
Bushe, *Br.-Gen.* Thomas F., C.M.G.
Boston, *Brig.-Gen.* Philip T., C.B.(m), R.A.O.
Buswell, Col. F Richd., C.M.G.
Butcher, Pepys Reginald, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Butcher, *Maj.-Gen.* George J., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur T C.M.G., R.A.
Butler *Col.* Ernest H. C. C.M.G. A.V.D.
Butler, Fredk. G. A., C.M.(c), C.M.G.
Butler Matthew Joseph, C.M.G.
Butler, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Lesley J P., C.M.G., R.A.O.
Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. Fowler, C.B.E.
Butler *Maj.-Gen* Richard H. E., C.B.(m).
Butler Richard J C.B.(c).
Butler Capt. Archibald E., C.M.G.
Butterworth, Alan, C.B.E.
Buxton, *Maj. Lieutd.-Gt.*, M.V.O.(4th), M.C.
Byass, *Col* Harry N., C.B.E.
Byatt, Horace Archer, C.M.G.
Byrne, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick J., C.M.G.
Byrne, *Col* Fredk. Jos., C.M.G.
Byrne, Jas. Patrick, C.B.(c), C.B.O.
Byrne, *Br.-Gen.* Joseph A., C.B.(m).
Byron, *Rear-Adm.* Chas. E., C.M.G., R.N.
Byron, *Col.* Hon. John J C.M.G., R.N.O.
Cabrera, *Comm.* Warren F C.B.(c), R.N.R.
Caccia, Antonio M F, M.V.O.(4th).
Cadell Alan, C.B.E.
Cadell, Patrick Robt. C.B.
Cadell, Col. Thos., C.B.(m) V.C.
Cadman, John, C.M.G., I.C.
Cahill, William G., M.M.
Caldecott, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. J C.B.(m).
Caldwell, Francis, M.V.O.(4th).
Caldwell, *Maj.-Gen.* F C. Heath-, C.B.(m)
Calcutta Dass Dutt, *Rai Bahadur*, C.I.E.
Callender *Lt.-Col.* David A., C.B.E.
Calley, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. C. F C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Calverley, Joseph E. G., C.M.G.
Cameron, *Br.-Gen.* Archibald E., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Cameron, *Col.* Hon Cyril St. C., C.B.(m).
Cameron, Donald Andreas, C.M.G.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Donald R. C.M.G.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Ewan C., C.B.(m).
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh J., C.B.E., R.A.O.
Cameron, *Capt* John Rwn., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Cameron, *Br.-Gen.* Wyrlie J G., C.B.E.
Cameron, Wm Lochiel S. L., C.B.E.
Cameron of Lochiel, *Lt.-Col.* Donald W., C.M.G.
Campbell, *Capt.* Alexr. V, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.O., R.N.
Campbell, Archibald T D., C.B.E.
Campbell *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., C.B.E.
Campbell, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Lionel K., C.B.E.
Campbell, Charles Wm., C.B.E.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* David G. M., C.B.(m).

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Campbell, *Br.-Gen.* Douglas, C.B.(civ).
Campbell, Douglas Graham, C.I.E.
Campbell, *Col.* Frederick, C.B.(c).
Campbell, *Maj.* Hector, M.V.O.(4th).
Campbell, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert M., C.M.G., C.M.S.
Campbell, *Brig.-Gen.* John, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Campbell, Jno. Strathedon, C.I.E.
Campbell, *Br.-Gen.* Leslie W Y, C.M.G.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm S. C, C.I.E.
Campbell, Richard H., C.I.E.
Campbell, Ronald H., C.M.G.
Campbell, *Maj.* Wm. Lachlan C.I.E.
Campbell, *Br.-Gen* Wm MacLaren, M.V.O.(4th)
Campbell, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Neville, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Campion, *Col.* Wm. Henry, C.B.(c).
Cameron, *B. Gen.* James H., C.B.(M).
Canning, *Lt.-Col.* Albert, C.M.G.
Cannon, *Lt.-Col.* Fernand G E., C.M.G.
Cape, Thomas, M.B.E.
Cappel, Edward L. C.I.E.
Carden, *Col.* John, C.M.G.
Carey, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur E., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Carey, Bertram S. C.S.I., C.I.E.
Carey, *Maj. Gen.* Clement W, M.V.O.(4th).
Carey, *Br.-Gen.* George G S., C.B.(M).
Carey, Herbert S., C.B.(c).
Carey, *Br.-Gen.* Octavius Wm., C.M.G.
Cargill, Featherston, C.M.G.
Carlebach *Col.* Philip C.M.G.
Carles, Wm. Richard C.M.G.
Carleton, *Hon. Br.-Gen.* Frank R. C., C.B.(C).
Carmichael, George, C.S.I.
Carnac, *Col.* John Hy Rivett- C.I.E.
Carnegy, *Col.* Chas. G M.V.O.(4th)
Carnegy, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip M., C.B.(M).
Carr, *Col.* Edward K., C.B.(M).
Carr *Col.* Howard, C.B.(M), M.B.
Carr William, M.B.E.
Carr, *Maj* Robert G T Baker-, M.V.O.(4th).
Carroll, *Br.-Gen.* John Wm. V., C.M.G.
Carruthers, *Maj.* James, M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Carruthers, *Brig.-Gen.* Robert A., C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Carta, *Col.* Theo Elliott, C.B.(c).
Carter, *Col.* Alfred H., C.M.G., R.A.
Carter *Br.-Gen.* Beresford O M, C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Carter, *Br.-Gen.* Charles H. P, C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Carter, *Br.-Gen.* Charles H. P, C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Carter, *Col.* Duncan C., C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Carter, *Br.-Gen.* Evan E., C.B.(M), C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Carter, *Br.-Gen.* Francis C., C.B.(M).
Carter, Frank Willington, C.I.E.
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Godfrey Lambert, C.I.E.
Carter, *Lt.-Co.* Gordon, M.V.O.(4th).
Carter, *Lt.* Hy F M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Carter, Edgar Bonham, C.M.G.
Cartwright, *Col.* Charles M., C.B.(M).
Cartwright, *Br.-Gen.* Garnier X., C.M.G.
Cartwright, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. Strachan, C.B.(M).
Cartwright, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.M.G.
Cartwright, *Maj.* Vernon A., M.V.O.(4th), R.M.
Casgrain, *Maj.* Philippe E. de P., C.M.G., M.B.
Cass, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E. H., C.M.G. (*Aust.*).
Cassels, Herbert Alexander, C.S.I.
Cassels, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh G, C.M.G.
Castellani, Dept. Joseph T., M.V.O. (4th).
Catheart, Wm. Taylor, C.I.E.
Caulfield, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. T, C.M.G.
Caulfield, *Br.-Gen.* James E. W. B., C.M.G.
Caunter, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. Ralze, C.B.(M).
Cave, Basil Shillito, C.B.(c).
Cavendish, *Brig.-Gen.* Alfred E. J, C.M.G.
Cavendish, *Capt.* Ralph H. V, M.V.O.(4th)
Cavendish, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Frederick, C.M.G.
Cavendish, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. William Ulick M.V.O.(4th).
Cawston, John Westerman, C.B.(M).
Cayley *Brig.-Gen* Douglas E., C.M.G.
Cayley, *Br Adm.* Geo. Cuthbert, C.B.(M), R.N.
Chalmers, Arthur M., C.M.G.
Chalmers, Thos. Andrew, C.S.I.
Chambers, Edmd. Kershaw C.S.I.
Chambers, *Lt.-Col.* Jos. Chas., R.(M).
Chanter *Maj.-Gen.* Frac. J. A., C.B.(M), C.I.E.
Chanter, *Br.-Gen.* George D, C.M.G.
Chauncy, *Maj* Henry, C.M.G
Champion, *Lt.-Col.* J Fras., M.V.O.(4th).
Champness, Henry E., M.V.O.(4th).
Chand, Raja Narendra, C.S.I.
Chandler, Francis, C.B.E.
Chaplin, *Col.* John W., C.B.(M), V.C
Chapman, *Br.-Gen* Arch J, C.B.(M), C.M.G
Chapman, *Br.-Adm.* Cuthbert G., M.V.O.(4th).
Chapman, *Col.* David P, M.V.O.(4th).
Chapman, *Col.* Herbt. A., C.B.(M), R.A.
Chapman, *Col.* Frede. H., M.V.O.(4th).
Chapman, James Ernest, C.B.(C).
Chapman, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence J., C.M.G., R.A.
Chapple, Frederic, C.M.G.
Charles, *Capt.* James T W., C.B.(M), R.N.R.
Charlesworth, *Col.* Henry C.M.G.
Charlton, *Rear-Adm.* Edwd. F R., C.B.(C).
Charlton, *Br.-Gen.* Lionel E. O., C.M.G., R.E.
Charrington, *Col.* Francis, C.M.G.
Chart, R., M.V.O.(4th).
Charters, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. R., C.M.G. (*N.Z.*).
Chatham, William, C.M.G.
Chatr Pali, Rao Bahadur, C.S.I
Chatterton, Alfred, C.I.E.
Chatterton, *Col.* F Beauchamp M., C.M.G.
Chatterton, *Col.* Frank Wm. C.I.E.
Chaube Raghunath Das, Dewan Bahadur, C.S.I.
Chaytar, *Maj-Gen.* Edw W C., C.B.(M), C.M.G., A.D.C.
Cheney, Edward J, C.B.(C).
Chesterton, Sidney J., M.B.E.
Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* A. A., C.B.(M), D.S.O.
Chilcot Herbert George, C.I.E.
Chilena, John, C.B.(C).
Childe, *Col.* Ralph R. W., C.B.(M).
Childers, *Col.* E. S. Hardley, C.B.(M).
Childs, *Br.-Gen.* Borlase E. W., C.M.G.
Chirnside, *Capt.* John P, C.M.G.
Cholmeley, Norman Goodlord, C.S.I
Cholmondeley, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh C., C.B.(M).
Chopping, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chouinard, Howard J J B., C.M.G.
Chown, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest E., C.B.(M), R.A.M.C.
Christian, *Vice-Adm.* Arthur H, C.B.(M), M.V.O.(4th).
Christian, *Rear-Adm.* Charles A., M.V.O.(4th).
Christian, *Br.-Gen.* Gerard, C.B.(M), D.S.O.
Christian, *Br.-Gen.* Sydney E., C.B.E.
Christie, Dugald, C.B.E., F.R.C.S.
Christie, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert W A., C.M.G., R.A.
Christopher, *Maj.-Gen.* Leonard W, C.B.(M).
Christophers, *Maj.* Saml. Rd., C.I.E.
Chunilal, Hari Lal Setalvad, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Church, *Col.* Geo. R. M, C.M.G.
Church, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas R., C.I.E.
Churchill, *Col.* Arthur G, C.B.(M).
Churchill, Harry L., C.B.E.
Churchill, Sidney J A., M.V.O.(4th).
Churchward, Alaric Watts, M.V.O.(4th).
Churchward, *Col.* Paul M. B., C.B.(M).
Churchward, Percy A., C.I.E.
Clare, *Capt.* Chapman J, C.M.G., R.N.
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Charles W., C.M.G., R.A.
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Gowan C R., C.M.G.
Clark, James R. C.M.G.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* A. E. Stanley, D.S.O., M.V.O.(4th).
Clarke, *Vice-Adm.* Arthur C., C.M.G.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, M.V.O.(4th).
Clarke, Edward H S., C.B.E., C.I.E.
Clarke, *Br.-Gen.* Hy C Stanley, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Lewis J C.M.G.
Clarke, *Col.* Stephenson B., C.B.(C).
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas H. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.
Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Travers E., C.B.(M).
Clarke, *Capt.* Chas. H.G Mansfield-, M.V.O.(4th).
Clarke, Edwd. Russell., M.B.E.
Clarkson, *Lt.-Col.* Bertie St. J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clarkson, *Rear-Capt.* Wm., C.M.G.
Clayton, *Br.-Gen.* Gilbert F, C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Cleave, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Fredk., C.B.(C).
Clephane, Surg.-*Gen.* James, C.I.E.
Clery, *Surg.-Gen.* James A., C.B.(M).
Clibborn, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E.
Clifford, *Lt.-Gen* Robt. C. R., C.B.(M).
Climo, *Br.-Gen.* Sidney H., C.B.(M), D.S.O.
Clipperton, Chas. B. C., C.M.G.
Clootz, Hendrik, C.M.G
Clogstoun, Harbt. C, C.I.E.
Close, *Col.* Charles F, C.B.(C), C.M.G.
Close, Harold Arden, C.I.E.
Close, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis Hy, C.M.G., M.B.
Clough, *Col.* Alfred H. R., C.B.(M), M.V.O.(4th).
Clowes, *Lt.-Col.* Peter L., C.B.(M).
Coates, Abraham G, M.V.O.(4th).
Coates, Robert H., M.B.E.
Coates, *Col* William, C.B.(C).
Coats, *Col* George H. B. C.B.(M).
Cobb, Cyril Stephen, M.V.O.(4th).
Cobb, Henry Vane, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Cobbe, *Lt.-Col.* Hy Hercules, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cobbold, *Col.* Ernest C., C.B.(M).
Cockran, *Vice-Adm.* Charles H., M.V.O.(4th).
Cockrane, Arthur W S., M.V.O.(4th).
Cockrane, Thomas R. H, M.V.O.(4th).
Cockrane, *Lt.-Col.* T Henry, M.V.O. (4th).
Cockrane, *Col.* Wm. F D, C.B.(M).
Cock, Henry, M.V.O.(4th).
Cockaday, *Capt.* George L., M.V.O.(4th).
Cockburn, Henry, C.B.(C).
Cockerell, *Br.-Gen.* George K., C.B.(M).
Cocking, Albert, M.B.E.
Cocks, C. S. Somers, C.M.G.
Cocks, Philip A. Somers, C.B.(C).

Cassels, Archibald G., M.V.O.(4th).
Castling, William Riddell, M.V.O.(4th).
Catlin, Lt.-Col. Campbell, C.M.G., R.A.
Cayzer, Col. Charles, C.M.G.
Cayzer, Col. Kenneth J. W., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Chadwick, Col. Charles, C.B.(C).
Chads, Br.-Gen. Edward S. D'E., C.M.G.
Colborne, Col. Hon. Fras. L., M.V.O. (4th).
Cole, Alan S., C.B.(C).
Cole, Col. Edward H., C.B.(M), I.A.
Cole, Lt.-Col. Henry W. G., C.B.I.
Coleman, James B. C.M.G.
Colenbrander, Lt.-Col. Johan W., C.B.(M).
Coles, Col. Arthur H., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Coles, Charles F. (Pocket, C.M.G.
Coles, Lt.-Col. Morton C., C.M.G.
Collard, Br.-Gen. Albert B., C.B.(C).
Collard, Lt.-Col. Chas. E., C.B.(M).
Collet, Fredk. E. W., C.B.E.
Collett, Lt.-Col. John Hy., C.M.G., T.D.
Collingwood, Col. Cuthbert W., C.B.(M).
Collingwood, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. George T., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Collins, Arthur Ernest, C.M.G.
Collins, Lt.-Col. Godfrey P., C.M.G., M.P.
Collins, Lt.-Col. Hon. Richard H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Collins, Capt. Robt. H. M., C.M.G., R.N.
Collins, Col. Robert J., C.M.G., I.S.C.
Collins, Col. William E., C.M.G., R.D. (N.S.).
Collis, Col. William Cooke- C.M.G.
Collyer, Col. John J., C.B.(M), C.M.G. (R.A.).
Colmer, Joseph G., C.M.G.
Colorab, Br.-Gen. Geo. H. C., C.M.G., I.A.
Colston, Br.-Gen. Hon. Edward M., M.V.O.(4th), R.S.O.
Colville, Brig.-Gen. Arthur H. W., C.B.(M).
Colvin, Col. Cecil H., C.B.(C), R.E.A.
Colvin, Br.-Gen. Richard Beale, C.B.(Mil.), T.D.
Colvill, Lt. George H., M.V.O.(4th).
Combe, Maj.-Gen. Reves A., C.B.(M).
Commissiong, Wm. Sayer C.M.G.
Compton, Br.-Gen. Charles W., C.M.G.
Compton, Capt. Walter B., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.R., M.V.
Comyn, Hy. Ernest Fitzwilliam, C.B.(C).
Connolly, Col. Benjamin B., C.B. (M).
Connor, Capt. H. G. Adams-, M.V.O. (4th).
Connor, Col. Jno. Colpoys, C.M.G., R.A.
Cook, Arthur Willstead, C.I.E.
Cook, Frank Hy., C.I.E.
Cook, Maj.-Gen. Harry S.S.(M).
Cook, Maj.-Gen. James, C.B.(M).
Cookson, Maj.-Gen. Geo. A., C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Cookson, Lt.-Col. Philip B., C.M.G.
Cooper, Archibald S., C.M.G.
Cooper, Maj.-Gen. Chas. D., C.B.(M).
Cooper, Maj.-Gen. Edwd. J., C.B.(M), M.V.O.(4th), R.S.O.
Cooper, Francis A., C.M.G.
Cooper, Col. Harry C.M.G.
Cooper, Com. H. E. H. Spencer-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Copeman, Lt.-Col. Chas. R. F., C.M.G.
Copland, William Wallace, M.V.O.(4th).
Copley, Col. Robert C. A. Bewicke-, C.B.(M).
Corbet, Maj.-Gen. Arthur D., C.B.(M).
Corbet, Eustace K., C.M.G.
Corbett, Capt. Chas. F., C.B.(M), M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Cordeaux, Maj. Harry R. S., C.B.(C), R.S.O.
Corfe, Maj. Arthur A., C.M.G., A.S.C.
Cork, Phil'p C., C.M.G.
Corker, Surg.-Gen. Thos. M., C.B.(M), M.S.
Corkran, Br.-Gen. Charles E., C.M.G.
Cornwall, Lt.-Col. John D., C.M.G.
Corry, William Wallace, C.M.G.
Corrington, Robert Thorne, C.M.G.
Cotterell, Cecil B., C.I.E.
Cotterill, Lt.-Col. Joseph M., C.M.G., R.E.
Cottingham, Maj. Edwd. Roden, M.V.O.(4th).
Cotton, Capt. Richard G. A. W. Singleton-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Cotterell, Com. Wm. Hy., C.M.G., R.N.V.R.
Coulter, Robert Miller, C.M.G.
Couper, Maj.-Gen. Victor A., C.B.(M).
Courtenay, Col. Arthur H., C.M.G.
Courtenay, Br.-Gen. Edward R., C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Courtenay, Col. Edward A. W., C.M.G.
Courtenay, J. Mortimer, C.M.G., I.S.C.
Courtney, Lt.-Col. Richard E., C.B.(M).
Coutts, Wm. Strachan, C.I.E.
Coventry, Bernard, C.I.E.
Coverdale, James Bergrave, C.I.E.
Cowan, Col. James Hy., C.B.(M).
Cowan, Capt. Walter H. C.B.(M), M.V.O.(4th), R.N.R., M.V.
Cowie, Br.-Gen. Alex. Hugh, C.M.G.
Cowie, Col. Charles Hy., C.I.E.
Cowie, Maj.-Gen. Crombie, C.B.(M).
Cowper, Maj.-Gen. Maitland, C.B.(M), C.I.E.
Cowper Sydney, C.M.G.
Cox, Arthur F., C.I.E.
Cox, Br.-Gen. Charles F., C.B.(M).
Cox, Col. Francis Wm. H., C.B.(M).
Cox, H. Bertram, C.B.(C).
Cox, John Hugh, C.I.E.
Coxe, Lt.-Col. St. John A., C.M.G.
Coxhead, Brig.-Gen. James A., C.B.(M).
Cradock, Lt.-Col. Montagu, C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Craggs, Sir John G., M.V.O.(4th).
Craig, Capt. Arth. Wm., C.B.(M), R.N.
Craig, Lt.-Col. Robert A., C.M.G., R.A.
Craigie, Maj. Patrick G., C.B.(C).
Crampton, Capt. Denis B., M.V.O. (4th), R.S.O., R.N.
Crampton, Br.-Gen. Plennes H., C.B.(M), R.A.
Cranke, Lt.-Col. John, C.M.G., R.A.O.
Crasier, Col. Charles L., C.I.E., R.N.
Crauford, Br.-Gen. Geo. S. G., C.M.G., C.I.E. D.S.O.
Crawford, Lt.-Col. Gilbert G., C.M.G., M.D.
Crawford, Henry L., C.M.G.
Crawford, Comm. Lawrence H., C.B.(C), R.N.
Crawford, Lt.-Col. Robert M., M.V.O.(4th).
Crawley, Lt.-Col. Richard T., D.S.O., M.V.O.(4th).
Creagh, Maj.-Gen. Arthur G., C.B.(M).
Creagh, Lt.-Col. Arthur H. D., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Creagh, Col. Geo. W. Brazier-, C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Creak, Capt. Fedrick W., C.B.(C), R.N.
Creese, Capt. Thos. E., C.B.(C), R.N.
Cree, Col. Gerald, C.B.(M), C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Creighton, Jas. G. A., C.M.G., I.C.S.
Cremer, James, C.I.E.
Crichton, Lt.-Col. Hon. Geo. A. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Crichton, Lt.-Col. Richmond B., C.I.E.
Crimmins, Col. John, C.B.(M), C.I.E., T.D., K.H.P., I.M.S.
Crippe, Col. Arth. Wm., C.B.(M), I.A.
Crocker George, C.B.(C).
Crocker, Maj.-Gen. Sydney F., C.B.(M), I.A.
Croft, Br.-Gen. Hy. Page, C.B.E., M.P.
Croker, Maj.-Gen. Henry L., C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Crompton, Col. Rookes E. B., C.B.(M).
Crooke, Lt.-Col. Charles B. P., C.M.G.
Crookshank, Br.-Gen. Sydney D'E., C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O., R.E.
Crosbie, Col. Henry, C.B.(C).
Crosse, Lt.-Col. Charles R., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Crossley, Lt.-Col. Arth. Wm., C.M.G., R.E., T.D.
Crossman, Maj. Geo. L., C.M.G., R.A.S.C.
Crotchwylie, Hy. Robert, C.I.E.
Crow, Francis Edward, C.M.G.
Crowdy, James, M.V.O.(4th).
Crowe, Edwd. Thos. Fredk., C.M.G.
Crowe, Br.-Gen. John Hy. V., C.B.(M), R.A.
Craddas, Maj. Hamilton M., C.M.G., I.M.S.
Cruickshank, Alexander W., C.I.E.
Crump, Henry Ashbrooke, C.M.G.
Cubitt, Bertram Hankinson, C.B.(C).
Cubitt, Br.-Gen. Thomas A., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.
Cullen, Lt.-Col. Ernest H. S., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Cullen, Cosmo Percy, C.M.G., R.N.
Cullen, William, M.V.O.(4th).
Culling, Surg.-Gen. John C., C.B.(M).
Cumberbatch, Hy. Alfred, C.M.G.
Cumberland, Maj.-Gen. Charles E., C.B.(M).
Cumine, Col. Haller B., C.B.(M).
Cumming, Lt.-Col. Chas. G., C.B.(M), M.S.
Cumming, George, C.B.E.
Cumming, John Grant, C.I.E., C.I.E.
Cumming, Com. M. G Fraith, C.B.(M).
Cummins, Maj. Hy. Alfred, C.M.G.
Cummins, Col. Stevenson L., C.M.G., M.D.
Cunliffe, Br.-Gen. Fredk. H. G., C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Cunliffe, Maj. John Bertram, C.I.E.
Cunningham, Edward C., C.M.G.
Cunningham, George, C.M.G.(C).
Cunninghame, Br.-Gen. G Glencairn, C.B.(M), D.S.O.
Curran, Tunered, M.V.O.(4th).
Currie, Br.-Gen. Arthur Cecil, C.M.G.
Currie, James, C.M.G.
Currie, Col. Thomas, C.B.(M).
Currie, Maj. Wm. Leopold, C.M.G.
Curry, Br.-Gen. Montagu C., C.B.(M), D.S.O.
Curtis, Brig.-Gen. Fras. Alex., C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Curtis, Lt.-Col. Edward G., C.M.G.
Curtis, George Seymour, C.M.G.
Cust, Vice-Adm. Herbert Edward Purey C.B.(C).
Custance, Col. Frederic H., C.B.(M).
Cuthbert, Maj.-Gen. Gerald J., C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Cuthbert, Lt.-Col. Thos. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cuthbertson, Br.-Gen. Edward B., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
D'Aeth, Capt. Arthur C. S. H., C.B.(M), R.N.
Dalbiac, Col. Philip Hugh, C.B.(C).
Dale, Chas. Ernest, C.M.G.
Dale, Lt.-Col. George A., C.M.G., I.A.
Dale, Frank Harry, C.B.(C).
Dalgety, Col. Reginald Wm., C.B.(M).
Daljit Singh, Raja, C.B.I.
Dallas, Col. Alex. Egerton, C.M.G.
Dallas, Maj.-Gen. Allator G., C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Dallas, Lt.-Col. Chas. Mowbray, A.S.C.
Dalrymple, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Lindsay, C.B.(M).
Dalton, R. Adm. H Grant, C.B.(M).
Daly, Lt.-Col. Francis A. B., C.B.(M).
Daly, Frank Charles, C.I.E.
Daly, Lt.-Col. Patrick J., C.M.G., D.S.O.(Can.).
Dalzell, Br.-Gen. Hon. Arthur H., C.B.(M).

Dansant, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick H., C.B.(m), R.E.O.
Dansant, *Brig. Gen.* Walter S., M.V.O.(4th).
Daniell, *Maj.-Gen.* John F., C.M.G.
Dannreuther, Sigmund, C.B.(c).
Dare, *Rear-Adm.* Charles E., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Darlington, Edwin, C.I.E.
Darlington, *Lt.-Col* Henry C., C.M.G
Darwin, *Col.* Charles W., C.B.(c).
Dauncey, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. R., C.B.(c)
David, Tannatt W. K., C.I.E., P.R.S.
Davidson, *Br.-Gen.* Charles S., C.B.(m).
Davidson, *Br.-Gen.* John H., C.B.(m), R.E.O.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Jonathan B., C.M.G.
Davidson, Lionel, C.B.I.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Percival, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.A.M.C.
Davidson, *Br.-Gen.* Sidney R., C.M.G.
Davie, Wm. Augustus Fergusson, C.B.(c).
Davies, Alfred Thos., C.B.(c).
Davies, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. H., C.M.G., R.E.O.
Davies, Edward, Fletcher, C.B.E.
Davies, *Col.* George P. C.M.G.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Henry C.M.G.
Davies, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry R., C.B.(m).
Davies, John Thomas, C.B.(c).
Davies, Richd. Humphrey, C.B.(c).
Davies, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. Hinton, C.B.(m).
Davies, *Col.* Thomas A. H., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Davies, *Br.-Gen.* Walter P. L., C.M.G., R.A.M.C., R.A.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Warburton E., C.M.G.
Davies, William Robert, C.B.(c).
Davis, Charles Thomas, C.M.G.
Davis, *Adm.* Edward H. M., C.B.E.
Davis, *Lt.-Col.* Evans D.A., M.B.(Cantab.).
Davis, *Capt.* William Dowdale, M.V.O.(4th).
Dawbarn, *Maj.-Gen.* Kenneth S., C.B.(m).
Davy *Col.* Henry, C.B.(m), M.D.
Davy, *Maj.* Phillip C. T., C.M.G., M.B.
Dawkins, *Maj.-Gen.* C. Tyrwhitt, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Dawkins, *Br.-Gen.* Hy Stopford, C.B.(m).
Dawnay, *Br.-Gen.* Guy Payan, D.S.O., M.V.O.(4th).
Dawnay, *Maj* Hon. John, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Dawson, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick S., C.M.G. (*L.d.*), A.D.C.
Dawson, *Capt.* Godfrey S. T., M.V.O. (4th).
Dawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert, C.B.(m).
Dawtry, William F., M.B.E.
Day, Rev Edw Rowland, C.M.G.
Day, *Maj.* Harold E., M.V.O.(4th), R.A.S., R.E.
Days Khan Kazi, Rai Sahab Diwan, C.I.E.
Deacon, *Lt.-Col.* W. T., C.M.(m).
Deadman, Hy Edward, C.B.(c).
Deely, *Br.-Gen.* John A., C.M.G., R.A.O., R.A.
Deane, Col George W., C.B.(m).
Deane, *Maj.* James, C.M.G.
Deb Prosad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., LL.D.
de Bertodano, *Capt* Chas. M., C.B.(c), R.E.
de Berry, *Brig.-Gen.* Philip P. E., C.M.G., R.A.
De Brett, *Lt.-Col.* Harry S., C.M.G., R.A.O.
de Burgh, Col. Ulick G. C., C.B.(c).
De Castro, Alfred Duncan, C.M.G.
de Chassi, Hon. Pierre A. E., C.M.G.
Deedes, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. P., C.M.G., R.A.S.C.
de Falbe, *Br.-Gen.* Vigant W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
De la Bère, Henry, C.B.(c).
Delafosse, *Lt.-Col.* Edwin F., C.M.G., R.A.
Delapain, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter S., C.B.(m), D.S.O., I.A.
Delavoye, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. Edwin, C.M.G., R.A.S.
Delevingne, Malcolm, C.B.(c).
de Lisle, *Br.-Gen.* George de S., C.B.(m), I.A.
Delmege, *Dep.-Insp.-Gen.* Alfd. G., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
De Lotbinière, *Brig.-Gen.* Alain C. de L. Joly- C.B.(m), C.B.I., C.I.E.
de Montmorency, Geoffrey F., C.I.E.
De Montmorency, *Capt.* John P., C.B.E., R.N.
Denniston, *Maj* Francis E., C.I.E.
Denham, Godfrey C. C.I.E.
Denison, *Br.-Gen* Henry, C.B.(c).
Denison, *Col.* Septimus J. A., C.M.G.
Dennis, Alfred H. C.B.(c).
Dennis, *Surg.-Gen.* John J., C.B.(c), R.N.
Denniston, *Lt.-Col.* Ian O., M.V.O. (4th).
Denny, *Col Hy* Cuthbert, C.B.(m).
Denny, *Col.* John M. C.B.(c), V.D.
Dennys, *Col* George Wm., C.I.E.
Dennys, *Lt.-Col.* Travers, C.I.E.
Dent, *Capt.* Douglas L., C.M.G., R.N.
Denyer Stanley E., C.M.G
de Paravicini, Percy J., M.V.O.(4th).
De Prée, *Br.-Gen.* Hugo D. C.M.G., R.A.
Derham, *Br.-Gen.* Frank S., C.B.(m).
de Rougemont, *Brig.-Gen.* Cecil H., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O., R.A.
de Salis, *Y. Adm.* Wm. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Desaraj Urs *Lt.-Col.* J., C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
de Saram, J Hearicon, C.M.G.
Desbarats, Georges Joseph, C.M.G.
Desborough, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(m).
Deshon, Edward, C.M.G.
de Smidt, *Lt.-Col.* Erroll M., C.M.G.
de Smidt, Henry, C.M.G.
de Soucanton, Baron J. C. E. G., M.V.O.(4th).
Donohars, David, M.V.O.(4th).
Des Voeux, *Lt.-Col.* Henry H., C.M.G., R.E.
Dew *Lt.-Col.* Arnine B., C.B.I., C.I.E.
de Winton, *Br.-Gen.* Charles, C.M.G.
de Winton, Walter R., C.I.E.
Dhanpat Rai, Rai Bahadur C. E.
Dick, *Br.-Gen.* Archibald C. D., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Dick, *Col.* Arthur Robt., C.B.(m).
Dick, Geo. Paris, C.I.E.
Dickens, Sidney J. O., M.B.E.
Dickie, *Maj.-Gen.* John M., C.B.(m), R.E.
Dickins, *Br.-Gen.* Spencer W Berase-, C.B.(m).
Dickson, *Col.* Ernest, C.M.G., A.S.C.
Dickson, *Lt.-Col.* G A. Hamilton, M.V.O.(4th).
Dickson, *Capt.* Harold R. P., C.I.E.
Dickson, *Maj.-Gen.* J B. Ballantyne, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Dickson, *Col.* John Herbt. C.I.E. I.A.
Dickson, *Br.-Gen.* William E. R., C.I.E., R.E.
Diddams, Harry Jno. Chas., C.M.G.
Digby, Samuel, C.I.E.
Din Muhammad Khan, Sardar, C.I.E.
Dobbie, Williams Herbert, C.I.E.
Dobbie, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Hugh, C.B.(m).
Dobbs, H. R. Conway, C.B.I., C.I.E.
Docker, Frank Dudley C.B.(c).
Dod, *Brig. Gen.* C. C. Wolley-, C.B.(m), R.A.O.
Dodds, *Brig.-Gen.* William O. H., C.M.G. (Can.).
Dodgson, *Col.* Colquhoun S., C.M.G.
Doerville, *Capt.* Barry E., C.M.G., R.N.
Donald, *Maj.-Gen.* John G., C.B.(m).
Donald, Douglas, C.I.E.
Donaldson, William, C.B.(c).
Donegan, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. F., C.B.(m), R.A.M.C.
Donne, *Col.* Henry R. B., C.B.(m).
Doran, *Maj.-Gen.* Hennekamp J C., C.B.(m).
Doran, Edward Anthony, C.I.E.
Doran, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter R. B., C.B.(m), R.E.O.
Dorling, *Col.* Lionel, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Dorman, *Surg.-Gen.* J Colter, C.M.G.
Doughty Arthur G., C.M.G.
Douglas, *Col.* Arch Philip, C.M.G., R.A.
Douglas, *Col. Hy* Edward M., C.M.G., D.S.O. T.F., R.A.M.C.
Douglas, *Brig.-Gen.* Jas. A., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Douglas, *Lt.-Col* Montagu W., C.I.E.
Douglas, Comm. Wm. E. B., C.I.E., R.I.M.
Dowell, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur J W., C.M.G.
Dowell, *Col.* Geo. Cecil, C.M.G.
Dowell, *Lt.-Col.* George Wm., C.M.G.
Downer, Wm. Jas. (C.B.(c)), C.M.G., L.L.D.
Downes, *Maj.-Gen.* Major E., C.M.G.
Downing, *Col.* Cameron M. H., C.M.G.
Drake, *Col.* Wm. Fleschs, C.M.G., R.A.
Drayton, Edward R., C.M.G.
Dreyer *Capt.* Frederick Charles, C.B.(m & c), R.N.
Drummond, *M.-Gen.* Laurence Geo., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Drury, Henry C., M.V.O.(4th).
Drybrough, Frederick John, C.B.(c).
Du Boulay, *Brig.-Gen.* Noel W. H., C.M.G.
Dudgeon, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk. A., C.B.(m).
Dudgeon, *Col.* Robt. Fras., C.B.(c).
Duff, *Rear Adm.* Alex. L., C.B. (m & c).
Duff, *Maj.* Arth. A., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Duff, *Capt.* Arth. Allan M., C.B.(m), R.E.
Duff, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(m).
Duff, Hector L. C.M.G
Duffus, *Br.-Gen.* Edward J., C.B.(m).
Duffus, Col. Francis F C.B.(c).
Duffy, C. Gavan, C.M.G.
Dugdale, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C M.G.
Dugdale, *Maj* James G., M.V.O.(4th), R.A.S., R.E.
Duleep Singh, *Maj* Prince Fredk. V., M.V.O.(4th).
Dumaresq, *Capt.* John S., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th), R.N
Duncan, *Br.-Gen.* Francis J, C.B.(c), R.A.O.
Duncan, *Br.-Gen.* John, C.M.G., R.A.S.
Duncan, *Gen.* John A., C.B.(c), R.N
Duncan, Lehmal L., M.V.O.(4th).
Duncan, *Lt.-Col.* Macbeth M., C.B.E., R.A.
Duncan, Patrick, C.M.G
Duncan, Robert Wharam, C.I.E.
Dundas, Wm. Chas. M C.I.E.
Dundee, *Col.* Wm. J D., C.B.E.
Dunlop, Alexander J., C.I.E.
Dunlop, *Col.* James Wm., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Dunlop, Col. Robt. W L., C.I.E., V.D.
Dunne, *Col* William, C.B.(c).
Dunstan, Wm. Rowland, C.M.G., LL.D.
Dunsterville, *Col.* Arthur R. C.B.E.
Dunsterville, *Brig.-Gen.* Lionel C., C.B.(m), A.D.C.
Durand, *Col.* Algernon G A., C.B.(m), C.I.E.
*Durell, Col.* Arthur J V, C.B.(m).
Durnford, Richard, C.B.(c).
Dyas, Col. George H. C., C.B.(m).
Dyer, R. Jerome, M.B.E.
Dyer, *Br.-Gen.* Reg. E. H., C.B.(m), I.A.

Dyke, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Samuel, M.V.O. (4th).
Dykes, Herbert Lovely, C.S.I.
Eames, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. L'Estrange, C.B. (2).
Eason, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert L., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Easson, *Col.* Fitzpatrick, C.M.G., R.A.O.C.
East, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Conran, C.M.G.
East, *Br.-Gen.* Lionel W. P., C.M.G., R.A.S., R.A.
Eastwood, *Col.* John, C.B., C.M.G.
Eaton, *Col.* John, C.B. (2).
Eccleston, Col. John A. C.B. (2), V.D.
Eden, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. R., C.M.G., R.A.O.C., R.A.
Edge, Clerk-of-the J. Dallas, C.B. (2).
Edis, Col. Robert Wm. C.B. (2).
Edmonds, *Col.* Jas. Edward, C.B. (2), C.M.G.
Edulji Dinshaw, C.I.E.
Edwardes, *Br.-Gen.* Stanley M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Edwards, *Brig.-Gen.* Alfred H M., C.B. (2), M.V.O. (4th).
Edwards, *Br.-Gen.* FitzJames M., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Edwards, *Br.-Gen.* Graham T G, C.B. (2).
Edwards, *Col.* Henry Jno., C.B. (2).
Edwards, *Capt.* John D., C.B. (2), R.N.
Edwards, Joseph, M.B.E.
Edwards, *Br.-Gen.* Rd. F., C.M.G.
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Roderick M., C.M.G.
Edwards, Wilbraham T A, C.M.G.
Edwards, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. F S., C.M.G., R.A.O.C.
Edwards, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. R., C.B. (2), C.M.G., I.M.S.
Egerton, *Maj.-Gen.* Granville G A, C.B. (2).
Ekenath Hathi, *Lt.-Col.*, C.I.E.
Elby, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Hy., C.M.G.
Elgood, *Lt.-Col* Percival G., C.M.G.
Elliot, Lawrence S., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Elliott, *Lt.-Col.* Francis H., C.B.
Ellington, *Brig.-Gen.* Robt. J G, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.
Ellerton, *Capt.* Walter M., C.B. (2), R.N.
Ellington, *Br.-Gen.* Edward L., C.M.G., R.A.
Elliot, Rev Frederick R., M.V.O. (4th).
Elliot, *Col.* William, C.B. (2).
Elliot, Algernon, C.I.E.
Elliott, *Br.-Gen.* Harold E., C.M.G., A.D.C. (*Asst.*).
Ellis, Col. Chas. Conyngham, C.B. (2).
Ellis, *Capt.* Edwd. H. F Heaton-, C.B. (2), M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Ellis, *Engr Rear-Adm.* Ernest F, C.B. (2).
Ellis, *Br.-Gen.* Harold R., C.M.G. (*Asst.*).
Ellis, Robt. Powley M.V.O. (4th).
Ellis, Col. Wm. Montague, C.I.E., R.E.
Ellison, *Capt.* Alfred J C.B. (2), R.E.
Ellison, *Maj.-Gen.* Gerald F C.B. (2), C.M.G.
Ellison Rev John H. J., M.V.O. (4th).
Elliston, Col. George St., C.B. (2).
Elmsley, *Br.-Gen.* James H., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Cons.).
Elmslie, *Lt.-Col.* A M S., C.M.G., I.A.
Elmslie, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. B., C.B. (2).
Elphinstone, G Keith B., D.S.O.
Elton, Col. P Comitkurst, C.B. (2).
Elwes, *Maj.* Fredk. Eton, C.I.E., R.E.
Elwes, *Capt.* Hy Cecil, M.V.O. (4th).
Embury, *Brig.-Gen.* John F L., C.B.E. (Cons.).
Embury, *Lt.-Col.* Bd. Robinson, C.B.E.
Emery *Lt.-Col.* Wm. B., C.B.E., R.A.
Engelbach, Francis Reg., M.V.O. (4th).
English, Henry Beaumont, C.I.E.
English, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
English, *Col.* Thos. Orisp, C.M.G., R.A.
Enthoven, Reginald Edward, C.I.E.
Errington, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Hy L., C.B. (2).
Erskine, *Col.* Hy A., C.B. (2), C.M.G.
Erskine, *Br.-Gen.* James F, C.B. (2), C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
Erskine, Hon. Wm. A. F., M.V.O. (4th).
Esse, *Lt.-Col.* J Jacob, C.M.G. (*N.Z.*).
Etherington, *Lt.-Col* Fredk., C.M.G. (Cons.).
Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. H., C.B. (2), R.A.
Evans, Capt. Bertram S., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Evans, Chas. Barnard, C.M.G.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Bowie, C.M.G.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Crabbort, C.M.G., R.A.
Evans, *Capt.* Edward H. G. E., C.B. (2), D.S.O.
Evans, *Col.* E. Stokes, C.B. (2).
Evans, Col. George Hy C.I.E.
Evans, Henry Farrington, C.I.E.
Evans, Rev Jos. D. S. Parry-, C.M.G.
Evans, J Emrys, C.M.G.
Evans, Hon. John William, C.M.G.
Evans, Maurice S., C.M.G.
Evans, Col. Percy, C.M.G., M.B.
Evans, *Maj.-Gen.* T J Penrhys, C.B. (2).
Evans, *Br.-Gen.* Usher W., C.B. (2), R.E.
Evans, William C.B. (2).
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* C. H Bowie-, C.M.G., I.M.S.
Evatt, *Surgeon-Gen.* George J H., C.B. (2).
Evan, Col. George Frabbe C.B. (2).
Everett, *Br.* Adm. Allen K C.B. (2).
Everett, (*Col.* Edward, C.B. (2).
Everett, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry J., C.B. (2), C.M.G.
Ewen, Col. Thos. Geo., C.B. (2).
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard Henry C.B. (2), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Exham, Col. Simeon Hardy, C.B. (2), R.E.
Eyre, *Col.* Edmund Henry C.B. (2).
Faber George D., C.B. (2), M.P.
Fagan, Patrick Jas., C.B.E.
Fair, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. K., C.B. (2), R.E.
Fair, *Lt.-Col.* James G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fairbank, William, M.V.O. (4th).
Fairbrother, (*Col.* W Tunnel, C.B. (2).
Fairclough, *Lt.-Col.* Brereton, C.M.G.
Fairholme, George F, C.M.G.
Fairholme, *Br.-Gen.* William E, C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
Fairtough, *Maj.* Edward C. D'Il., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fane, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fane, *Maj.-Gen* Vere Bonamy, C.B. (2), C.I.E., I.A.
Fanshawe, Herbert C. C.B.I
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Hew D., C.B. (2).
Fanshawe, *Col.* Reginald W., C.M.G.
Fardunji Kavarji Turaporvala, C.I.E.
Farewell, Cons. Michael W., C.I.E., R.I.M.
Fargus, *Br.-Gen.* Harold, C.B. (2), D.S.O.
Farmar, *Br.-Gen.* George J., C.M.G.
Farmer, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E.
Farnell, Edmund W., C.B. (2).
Farnell, H. de la R. B., C.B. (2), C.M.G.
Farquhar, Joseph, C.M.G.
Farquhar, *Adm.* Richd. B. C.B. (2).
Farrer, Hon. Cecil C., C.B.E.
Farrington, *Col.* Malcolm L., C.B. (2).
Fasken, *M.-G* Charles G. M., C.B. (2).
Fasken, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Henry, C.B. (2), I.A.
Fasson, *Brig.-Gen.* Dimsy J M., C.B. (2), R.A.
Fateh Ali Khan, Nawab, C.I.E.
Faussett, Col. Edmund G Godfrey, C.B. (2), R.E.
Faux, Col. Edward, C.B.E.
Favell, Gen. Douglas, M.V.O. (4th), R.E.
Fawcett, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. James, C.B. (2).
Fawcus, Col. Harold B., C.B.E., R.A.S., R.E.
Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.
Fearon, Daniel R., C.B. (2).
Featherston, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward, C.B. (2), C.M.G.
Feilden, *Maj.-Gen* Hy R. C.B. (2).
Feilden, Col. H Wemyss C.B. (2).
Feilding, *Maj.* (*Asst.* Geoffrey F T., C.B. (2), C.M.G., R.A.S.C.
Fell, Godfrey H H, C.B.E., C.I.E.
Fell, *Col.* Mark. H G, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Fell, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. Hasle C.B. (2).
Fellows, Col. R. Bruce, C.B. (2).
Fendall, Col. Chas. P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fenton, *Brig.-Gen.* Alex. Bolsterodd, C.B. (2).
Fenwick, Col. Henry T., C.B.E., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Fenwick, *Lt.-Col.* Percival C., C.B.E., M.B. (*N.Z.*).
Ferard, Hy Cecil, C.I.E.
Ferguson, Col. John D., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Ferguson, *Col.* Nicholas C., C.B.E.
Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert C., C.M.G.
Ferguson, James, C.I.E.
Ferguson, Col. Wm. J Smyth, C.B.E.
Fernyhough, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh C., C.B.E., R.A.O.C.
Ferreira, P J, C.M.G.
Ferrier, *Maj.-Gen.* James A. C.B. (2), D.S.O.
Festing, *Lt.-Col.* Francis L., C.M.G.
Fetherstonhaugh, Herbert H., M.V.O. (4th).
Fetherstonhaugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Rikhd. R. E., C.B. (2).
Fiddes, Rev Francis A. S., M.V.O. (4th).
Fiedler, Hermann G, M.V.O. (4th).
Field, (*Lt.-Col* Fredk. L., C.B. (2), R.E.
Field, Michael B., C.B.E.
Fife, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald D'A., C.B.E., R.A.S.
Filgate, *Lt.-Col.* Townley R., C.B.E., V.D.
Filrose, *Lt.-Col* Clement, M.V.O. (4th).
Finch, *Fleet-Surg.* Ernest J C.B.E., R.N.
Findlay *Surg Maj.* John C.I.E.
Findlay, *Lt.-Col* John, C.B. (2), D.S.O. (*N.Z.*).
Finlay, James F C.B.E.
Finlayson, *Col.* Robert A., C.M.G.
Finn, *Brig.-Gen.* Harry, C.B. (2).
Finnis, *Col.* Henry C.B.E., R.E.
Fisher, Col. Francis T., C.M.G.
Fisher, *Brig.-Gen.* John, C.B. (2).
Fisher, Norman F W., C.B. (2).
Fisher *V Adm.* Wm. Blake, C.B. (2).
Fisher, Capt. Wm W M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Fitch, Chas. Francis, C.I.E.
Fitchett, Frederick, C.B.E. LL.D.
Fitzgerald, *Lt.-Col.* Aylmer, C.B. (2).
FitzGerald, *Lt.-Col.* Geo A. C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.
FitzGerald, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald J., M.V.O. (4th).
FitzGerald, *Br.-Gen* Herbert C., C.B. (2).
FitzGerald, *Surg.-Gen.* Michael, C.B.E., R.N.
FitzGerald, Percy S. V C.B.E.
Fitzherbert, *Lt.-Col* Norman, C.B.E. (*N.Z.*).
FitzHugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred, C.B. (2).
FitzHugh, Capt. Terrick C., M.V.O. (4th).
Fitzmaurice, Gerald H., C.B. (2), C.M.G.
FitzMaurice, Cosmond M. Smyrlon, C.M.G., R.N.
Fitzpatrick, Jas. A Cassey, C.I.E.
Fitzpatrick, Wm. Pgas, Joseph, C.B.E.
Fitzwilliams, *Col.* Edwd. C. T., C.B.E.

Finlayson, Wm. Francis, M.V.O.(4th).
Fleming, A. Milvey, C.M.G.
Fleming, Rev Herbert J., C.M.G.
Fletcher, Lt.-Col. Alan F., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Fletcher, Capt. Henry L. Anbrey-, M.V.O.(4th).
Flint, Lt.-Col. Charles L., C.M.G.
Flint, Joseph, C.M.G.
Flood, Br.-Gen. Arthur Solly-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Flynn, John D., C.I.E.
Foljambe, Lt.-Col. George H., C.B.(c), V.D.
Follett, Lt.-Col. Gilbert B S., D.S.O., M.V.O.(4th).
Foot, Lt.-Col. Richard M., C.M.G.
Foott, Lt.-Col. Cyril Hy., C.M.G. (Asst.).
Forbes, Arthur, C.S.I.
Forbes, Br.-Gen. Arthur Wm., C.B.(c).
Forbes, Col. Arthur, C.M.G.
Forbes, Maj. Hon. Donald A., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Forbes, James, M.V.O.(4th).
Forbes, Br.-Gen. Willoughby E. G., C.B.(m).
Ford, Lt.-Col. Charles H., C.M.G. R.A.
Ford, Col. Fredk. H. L., C.M.G.(Asst.).
Ford, Maj.-Gen. Hugh C. S.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Fords, Lt.-Col Bernard, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Fords, Col. Lionel, C.M.G., R.A.
Forman, Lt.-Col. Douglas E., C.M.G. R.A.
Forrest, Arthur Jas, M.V.O.(4th).
Forrest, Lt.-Col. James, C.M.G.
Forrest, Lt.-Col. John V., C.M.G., M.B.
Forrest, Rev William, C.M.G.
Forster, Maj.-Gen. John R., C.B.(m).
Forsyth, Br.-Gen. John K., C.M.G. (Asst.).
Fortescue, Brig.-Gen. Hon. Charles G., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.A.O.
Fortescue, Brig.-Gen. Fras. Alexr., C.B.(m).
Fortescue, Laurence, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Fosbery Hon. Edmund W., C.M.G.
Fosbery, Wickenham F W., C.M.G.
Foster, R. W. Percival, C.M.G.
Foster, Surg.-Gen. Gilbert L., C.B. (m) (Cen.)
Foster, William, C.I.E.
Fotheringham, Surg.-Gen. John T., C.M.G. (Cen.).
Fountain, Henry, C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Fowle, Col. John, C.B.(m).
Fowler, Br.-Gen. Charles A., C.B.(m), D.S.O., I.A.
Fowler, Br.-Gen. Francis J., C.B.(m), D.S.O., I.A.
Fowler George M. C.M.G.
Fowler, Maj.-Gen. John S., C.B.(m), D.S.O., R.E.
Fox, Henry Hutton, C.M.G.
Fox, Br.-Gen. Robert F., C.B.(m), D.S.O., R.A.
Fox, Tom, C.B.E.
Francis, Col. Jno. Lewis, M.V.O.(4th).
Franklin, Geo. C., M.B.E., V.D.M.
Franks, Maj.-Gen. George McK., C.B.(m), R.A.
Franks, Captain Norman, C.B.
Franks, Wm. Temple, C.B.(c).
Fraser, Edward Chandler, C.M.G.
Fraser, Lt.-Col. Henry F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fraser, Lt.-Col. James Wm., C.M.G.
Fraser John George, C.M.G.
Fraser, Lt.-Col. J. Randall, C.M.G.
Fraser, Br.-Gen. Lyons D., C.B.(c), R.A.
Fraser, Stuart M., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fraser, Br.-Gen. Theodore, C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.E.
Fraser, Col. Geo. Stanley, C.M.G.
Freeland, Br.-Gen. Hy. F B., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O., A.D.C.
Freeman, Col. Alfred, C.M.G.
Freeman, Col. Ernest C., C.M.G., M.B.
Freemantle, Selwyn H., C.I.E.
French, Br.-Gen. Geo. Hy. B., C.M.G., R.E.
French, Lt.-Col. William, M.V.O.(4th).
Frenaute, Rear-Adm. Sydney Robt., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
French, Gen. Arthur, C.B.(m).
French, Lt.-Col. Chas. N., C.M.G.
French, Edward R., C.B.(c).
French, Col. Geo. Arthur, C.M.G.
French, Capt. Houston, M.V.O.(4th).
French, Lewis, C.I.E.
Frenchman, Lt.-Col. Edwin P., C.I.E.
Frewen, Col. Edward, C.B.(c), V.D.
Freyer, Lt.-Col. Saml. F., C.M.G.
Friend, Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Lovick B., C.B.(m).
Frith, Br.-Gen. Herbert C., C.B.(c).
Frost, Frank Castle, M.V.O.(4th).
Froude, Ashley A., C.M.G.
Froude, Robert Edmund, C.B.(c), V.D.
Fry Maj.-Gen. Chas. Irwin C.B.(m).
Fulr, Col. Robert S. H., C.B.C., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
Fulford, Harry E., C.M.G.
Fuller, Capt. Cyril T. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Fuller, Francis C. B. D., C.M.G.
Fuller, Br.-Gen. Francis G., C.B.(m), R.E.
Fuller, Hy Bashurst, M.V.O.(4th).
Fullerton, Col. Andrew C., C.B., M.D.
Fulton, Br.-Gen. Harry T., C.M.G., R.A.M.
Fyers, Maj. Herbert A. E., M.V.O. (4th).
Fyler, Br. Adm. Herbert A. F., C.M.G.
Gainford, Br.-Gen. R. Bolleau, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Galbraith, Peml., C.B.E., M.P.
Galbraith, Lt.-Col Wm. C., C.M.G. (ret.), Br.-Gen. Hy Richmond, C.M.G.
Galloway, Lt. Col. Frank L., C.M.G., R.A.M.
Galloway, Col. Jas., C.B.(c), M.B.
Galway, Col. Edmond J., C.B.(c)
Gamble, Adm. Edward H., C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Gamble, James H., C.I.E.
Gambis, Br.-Gen. Richard N., C.B.(c), D.S.O.
Ganesh Krishna Saikt, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Ganpat Rai, Diwan, C.I.E.
Gard, Wm. Hy., C.B.(c), M.V.O.(4th).
Gardiner, Edward R., C.I.E.
Gardiner, Maj.-Gen. Henry L., C.B.(m).
Gardiner, Joseph A., M.V.O.(4th).
Garforth, Rear-Adm. Edwd. St. J., C.B.(m).
Garland, Patrick Joseph, C.I.E.
Garner, Lt.-Col. William, C.M.G.
Garratt, Brig.-Gen. Francis B., C.B.(m), I.M.S., D.S.O.
Garraway, Med. E. C. F., C.M.G.
Garrod, Lt. Archbd. E., C.M.G., M.D.
Garstin, Br.-Gen. Alfred A., C.M.G.
Gascoigne, Jno. Hy M.V.O.(4th).
Gask, Asst.-Paymr Walter, C.B.(m), R.N.
Gaskell, Flt.-Surg. Arthur, C.B.(m).
Gatt, Hon. Lorenzo, C.M.G.
Gaunt, Rear Adm. Ernest F A., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Gaunt, Capt. Guy B. A., C.M.G., R.N.
Gaunolett, Major F., C.I.E.
Gaussen, Lt.-Col. Jas. R., C.M.G., D.S.O., I.A.
Gay, Maj.-Gen. Arthur Wm., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.A.O.
Geddes, Lt.-Col. Geo. H., C.B.(m), R.E.
Geddes, Br.-Gen. John G., C.B.(m).
Geddes, Col. R. J., C.B.(m), D.S.O., M.V.O.
Gee, Ald. Allen, C.B.E.
Gell, Herbert G., M.V.O.(4th).
Gellibrand, Br.-Gen. John, C.B.(m), R.A.O. and Bar (Aust.).
Geoghegan, Col. Stanton, C.B.(m), I.A.
George, Edward C. H., C.I.E.
Gerrard, Col. John J., C.B.(m), M.D.
Gerty, First-Paym. Fras. H., C.M.G.
Ghulam Rasa Khan, Risaldar Maj., M.V.O.(4th).
Gibb, Br.-Gen Evan, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gibbon, Thomas M., C.I.E.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. Jas. Alex C., C.M.(m).
Giblin, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid W., C.B.(m), (Asst.).
Gibson, Cpn. Isham W., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Gibson, Walter M., M.V.O.(4th), I.S.O.
Gideon, Col. James Hy., C.B.(m).
Gifford, Adm. and George A., C.M.G.
Gifford, Lt.-Col. Gerald G., C.B.(c), R.A.
Gifford, Paym. in-Ch. Charles E., C.B.(c), R.N.
Gilbert, Alfred, M.V.O.(4th).
Giles, Bertram, C.M.G.
Giles, Edward, C.I.E.
Giles, Col. Peter B., C.B.(c), V.D.
Giles, Robert, C.I.E.
Gillespie, Col. Ernest C. F., C.B.(m).
Gillett, Maj. Edward S., C.I.E., R.A.
Gillitt, Maj. William, C.I.E., M.B.
Gilmour, Herbert F W C.S.I.
Gilliman, Maj.-Gen. Webb, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.
Gilmour, David, C.B.E.
Gilpin, Brig.-Gen. Fredk C. A., C.B.(m).
Ghistelle, Lt.-Col. Geo. H B., C.I.E., M.B.
Girdhar Singh, Lt. Col., C.I.E.
Gisborne, Lt.-Col. Lionel G., C.M.G.
Glancy, Reginald I. B., C.I.E.
Glascock, Lancelot C. B., M.V.O.(4th).
Glasford, Lt.-Col. Alexander G B., C.M.G., R.A.M.
Glasgow, Maj. Thos. W., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Asst.).
Glasgow, Br.-Gen. William James T., C.M.G.
Glasier, Maj. Frank Redford, C.M.G.
Glassey, (Capt. John C.T., C.B.(m), R.N.
Gloster Br.-Gen. Gerald M., C.M.G.
Glubb, Maj.-Gen. Fredc. M., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Glyn, Lt.-Col. Geoff. Carr, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Glynn, Lt.-Col. Thomas G. P., C.M.G.
Gold, Col. Howard, C.B.I
Godby, Br.-Gen. Charles, C.M.G.
Godding, Insp.-Gen. Charles Cane, C.B.(m).
Godfrey, Charles, M.V.O.(4th).
Godfrey, Lieut. Charles, M.V.O.(4th).
Godfrey, Lt.-Col. Stuart Hill, C.I.E.
Godfrey, Maj Wm. Wellington, C.M.G.
Godley, Br.-Gen. Francis C., M.V.O. (4th).
Godley, John Cornwallis, C.B.I.
Godman, Col. Arthur F, C.B.(c).
Goff, Lt.-Col. Algernon H. S., C.M.G.
Goffe, Herbert, C.M.G.
Goldsmith, Herbert Sywood, C.M.G.
Golley, Col. Alexander John, C.B.(m).
Goodenough, Br. Adm. William E., C.B.(c), M.V.O.(4th), R.N., A.D.C.
Goodman, Lt.-Col. Godfrey D., C.M.G.
Goodridge, R.-Adm. Walter E., C.B.E.
Goodwin, Col. Frank, C.I.E., V.D.
Goodwin, Maj. George A., C.M.G.
Goodwin, Insp. Rear-Adm. Geo. C., C.B.(c).
Goodwin, Col. Thos. H. J. C., C.B.(m), D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Alex. Hamilton, C.B.(m).
Gordon, Archibd. Alex., M.V.O.(4th)
Gordon, Arthur J. L., C.M.G.
Gordon, Very Rev Daniel M., C.B.E., D.D.
Gordon, *Maj.* Duncan F., M.V.O.(4th).
Gordon, *Col.* George Grant, C.I.E. V.D.
Gordon, *Br.-Gen.* Herbt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gordon, *Col.* James H., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Gordon, *Col.* John C. F. C.I.E.
Gordon, *Br.-Gen.* John L. R., C.B.(m), L.A.
Gordon, *Brig.-Gen.* Joseph M., C.B.(m).
Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Lochinvar A. C., C.B.(m), C.B.I.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence G F, C.B.(m), R.E.A. R.A.
Gordon, *Col.* Louis A., C.B.(m), D.S.O
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Mervyn Hy., C.M.G., M.D.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Ramsay F G., C.I.E.
Gordon, Webster R., C.I.E.
Gordon, Wm., C.B.E., LL.D.
Gordon, *Col.* Wm Alexander, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gordon, *Col.* Lewis Conway-, C.B.(m), R.M.A.
Gore, *Col.* Chas. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Gore, *Br.-Gen. Hon.* Chesnech, C.M.G.
Gore, Col. St. John C., C.B.(m).
Gorges, Edmund H. L., C.M.G M.V.O.(4th).
Gorges, *Br.-Gen.* Edmund H., C.B.(m), R.M.A.
Gosse, Edmund, C.B.(c), LL.D.
Gough, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh Stritch, C.B.(m), C.V.O.
Gough, *Lt.-Col.* Hy W Worsley, C.M.G.
Gouraud, Chas. Earnest Vesr, C.B.E.
Gourley Wm. Robt., C.I.E.
Gower, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. C. Leveson-, C.M.G.
Gowers, Ernest A., C.B.(c).
Grassy, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.I
Grasie, Alexander, M.V.O.(4th).
Grasett, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence O., C.M.G.
Graff, Stephen J, C.B.(c).
Graham, Rev Jno. Anderson, C.I.E. D.D.
Graham, *Col* Lancelot, C.M.G., R.A.
Graham, *Col.* Malcolm D, C.B.(m).
Grahame, Geo. Dixon, M.V.O.(4th).
Grahame, *Surg.-Gen.* Thomas, C.B.(m).
Granet, *Br.-Gen.* Edward John, C.B.(m).
Granville, Edward Allan, C.M.G.
Granville, Edward Thomas, C.M.G
Grant, Alfred Hamilton, C.B.I. C.I.E.
Grant, *Capt.* Edmund Percy I., C.B.(m), R.N
Grant, *Col.* Edward J., C.B.(m).
Grant, Sir Eugene Walter, K.B.E.
Grant, *Capt.* Henry Wm., C.B.(c), R.N.
Grant, *Br. Adm.* Hothcott S., C.B.(m).
Grant, *Col.* Hugh G., C.B.(m).
Grant, *Capt.* Noel, C.B.(m), R.N
Grant, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip G, C.B.E., R.A
Grant, *Maj.* Robt. F S., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Grant, *Col.* Samuel C. N., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Grant, William, C.M.G.
Grant, Wm. Charles, M.B.E.
Granville, Alexander, C.M.G.
Granville, *Capt.* Dennis, M.V.O. (4th)
Grasett, *Lt.-Col.* Hy James, C.M.G.
Graves, Robert W., C.M.G.
Gray, Albert, C.B.(c), K.C
Gray, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk W B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gray, *Col.* Henry M. W., C.B.(m), V.D.C.I.
Gray, *M.-Gen.* Wm. De Gard, C.B.(m).
Gray, *Col.* Wm. Lewis, C.M.G., M.B.

Greatorex, *Rear-Adm.* Clement, C.B.(c), M.V.O.(4th), A.D.C.
Green, *Lt.* Benj. S., M.V.O.(4th).
Green, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard O., C.M.G.
Green, *Bvt.-Capt.* Donald P., C.B.(m), R.N.
Green, *Rear-Adm.* John Fredk. E., C.B.(m).
Green, Rev Wm. Spotswood, C.B.(c).
Greene, *Col.* Hon. Edwd. M., C.M.G.
Greenly, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter H., C.M.G., D.S.O
Greenstreet, Reginald H., C.I.E.
Greer Fras. Nugent, C.B.(c).
Greer, Joseph, C.M.G.
Greer, Richard T., C.B.E.
Gregoris, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. F, C.B.(m).
Gregson, Edward Golson, C.I.E.
Gregson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy Guy F.S., C.M.G.
Greig, *Maj.* Edwd. D W, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Greig, *Col.* Fredk. Jas., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Greig, *Col.* Jas. W. C.B.(c), K.C M.P
Greig, *Maj.* Jno Glennie, C.I.E.
Grendall *Br.-Gen.* Harold M, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Grenfell, Wilfred T, C.M.G., M.D.
Grenville, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alwyn H F, M.V.O.(4th).
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.I.E.
Grey, *Col.* Leopold J H., C.B.E.
Grey, *Maj.-Gen.* Wulff Hy., C.B.(m), R.E.
Grice, *Lt.-Col* Walter T C.I.E., V.D
Grier *Br.-Gen.* Harry D., C.B.(m), R.A.
Griffin, Martin Jas., C.M.G.
Griffith, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. R. J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Griffith, Horace M. B., C.M.G.
Griffith, *Maj.* Ralph E. H., C.I.E., V.D.
Griffiths, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Alder).
Grimston, Francis Sylvester, C.I.E.
Grimston, *Br.-Gen.* Sylvester R., C.M.G.
Grimwade, *Br.-Gen.* Harold Wm., C.M.G. (Aust.).
Grindle, Gilbert E. A., C.M.G
Grindlinton, Frederick Hy, C.M.G.
Grogan, *Br.-Gen.* Edward G, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Grogan, *Br.-Gen.* Gen. Wm. St. G, C.B.E., R.A.O.
Grove, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward A. W S, C.B.(m).
Grove, *Col.* Reginald P, C.M.G.
Groves, *Lt.-Col.* John Edwd. G., C.M.G.
Grunling, John Fredk., C.I.E.
Gubbay, Moses M. S., C.I.E.
Gubbins, John H C.B.E.
Gudgeon, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E., C.M.G.
Guggisberg, *Br.-Gen.* Fdk. G, C.M.G., K.C.
Guider, James Adolphus, C.I.E.
Guinness, *Rt. Hon.* Hy. Wm. N., C.B.(m).
Guinness, *Capt. Hon.* Rupert R. C. C.B.(c), C.M.G., R.N. A.D.C.
Gulland, *Maj.* George J., C.M.G., M.D.
Gully, Hon Edward W C., C.B.(c).
Gundry Richard S., C.B.(c).
Gurdon, *Maj.* Bertram E. M., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Gurdon, *Lt.-Col.* Phillip R. T, C.B.I.
Gurmukh Singh, Sardar Bahadur, C.B.I.
Gurney, Hugh, M.V.O.(4th).
Gurney, Martyn P. C., C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
Gwatkin, *Col.* Frederick S. C.B.(m).
Gwatkin, *Maj.-Gen.* Wilboughby G, C.B.(c).
Gwyn, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gwynne, *Dep. Chapl.-Gen.* Rt. Rev Llewellyn D., C.M.G.
Gwyther, Frank Edwin, C.I.E

Haddock, *Capt.* Herbert J., C.B.(m), R.N.R., A.D.C.
Haddy, *Brig.-Lt.-Gen.* Fredk. G., M.V.O.(4th), R.E.
Haden, Francis S., C.M.G.
Hadow, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur L., C.M.G. (Nyasd.)
Hadkins, Waldemar M W, C.I.E.
Haider Ali Khan *Lt.-Col.*, C.I.E.
Haig, *Br.-Gen.* Neil W., C.M.G.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick R., C.B.(m), M.B.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas W C.M.G.
Hadley, Hammett R. O. C.I.E.
Hadley, William Malcolm, C.B.E., F.I.R.
Hadshar, *Cons.* Fredk. C. M.V.O.(4th), R.N
Haldane, *Lt.-Col.* Charles L., C.M.G.
Haldane, *Lt.-Gen.* James A. L., C.B.(m), M.B.E.
Hale, *Col.* Charles H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hale, *Col.* Thos. Wyatt, C.M.G.
Hall, *Lieut.* Chas. W H., M.V.O.(4th).
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest Erode, C.M.G., R.A.
Hall, *Maj.* George, C.M.G., M.D.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Clifford E., C.M.G., R.A.S., R.E.
*Hall, Col.* Henry S., C.B.(c).
Hall, John C., C.M.G., L.R.C.
Hall, *Brig.-Gen.* Lewis M Murray, C.B.(m).
Hall, Sydney P., M.V.O.(4th).
Hall, *Capt.* Sydney T., C.B.(c), R.N
Hall, *Rear-Adm.* William R., C.B.(c).
Hall, Wm. Thomas, C.B.I
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph K. Carr, C.I.E.
Hall, *Col.* Fredk. W G (Gordon), C.B.(m), A.M.S.
Halliday, Francis C. T., M.V.O.(4th).
Halliday, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis S. T., C.M.G., V.D.
Halsey, *Rear-Adm.* Lionel C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Ham, *Brig.-Capt.* Jno W C.B.(c), R.M.
Hamilton, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. B., C.B.(m).
Hamilton, Charles B., C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Lord Claud, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.R.
Hamilton, *Capt.* D Montalth, C.M.G., R.N.
Hamilton, *Col.* Gilbert H. C., C.B.(m).
Hamilton, *Rear-Adm.* Jas. Alexander, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* John A., C.M.G., V.D.C.M., L.R.C.S.
Hamilton, *Br.-Gen* Percy D C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Col.* Robert S. C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas W O'B., C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. G, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Claude G Cole, C.B.(c), D.S.O.
Hamley, *Col.* Francis G C.M.G
Hammersley, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick, C.B.(m).
Hammond, *Br.-Gen.* Dayrell T., C.B.(c).
Hammond, *Col.* Peter Hy., C.B.(m).
Hampson, George, C.I.E.
Hampden, Ernest M Hobart, C.M.G.
Hanbury, *Col.* Lionel Hy., C.M.G.
Handcock *Lt.-Gen.* Arthur G, C.B.(m).
Hankin, Arthur L., C.B.I., C.I.E.
Hanley, Allen H., C.M.G.
Hannay, *Brig.-Gen.* Fredk Rafter ford-, C.B.(c).
Hannyngton, *Maj.-Gen.* John A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hansard, *Col.* Arthur C., C.M.G.
Hansell, Henry P, M.V.O.(4th).
Hansford, Benjamin, C.B.(c).
Hanson, Philip, C.B.(c).
Hapgood, Henry James, C.B.(c).
Haran, *Maj.* Jas. Augustin, C.M.G., M.B.
Hark Prasad Shahni, C.I.E.
Harel, Victor R. (Paris), C.M.G.

Harbeu, Guy P., c.s.i.
Harding, Lt.-Col. Colin, c.m.g., r.a.s.c.
Harding, Edward Jas., c.m.g.
Hardy, George F., c.s.i.
Hardy, Richard G., c.s.i.
Hare, Col. Frederick S. C., c.m.g.
Hare, Reginald Chas., c.m.g.
Hare, Robert D., c.i.e.
Hare, Br.-Gen. Robt. H. c.m.g., m.v.o. (4th), r.s.c., r.a.
Hare, Maj.-Gen. Stewart W., c.s.i.(ret.).
Harford, Lt. Hy Chas. c.s.i.(ret.)
Hari Kishan Kaul, Rai Bahadur c.i.e.
Harington, Maj.-Gen. Chas. H., c.s.i.(ret.), d.s.o.
Hari Ram Goenka, Rai Bahadur c.i.e.
Harkness, Col. Henry D'A., c.s.i.(ret.).
Harman, Edward G. c.s.i.(c).
Harman, Maj.-Gen. Arthur, c.s.i.(ret.).
Harper, Maj.-Gen. Geo. M. c.s.i.(ret.), d.s.o.
Harper, Capt. John E. T., m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
Harrel, Wm. Vesey, c.s.i.(c), m.v.o. (4th).
Harriott, George Mowl, c.s.i., i.c.s.
Harris, Surg.-Gen. George F. A., c.s.i., r.n.
Harris, Brig.-Gen. Richard H.W B, c.s.i.(ret.).
Harris, Robert, c.s.i.
Harris, Sidney West, c.s.i.(c).
Harris, Walter Hy, c.s.i.
Harrison, Albert John, c.i.e.
Harrison, Cpl. Chichester L. U. H., c.m.g.
Harrison, Lt.-Col. Edgar C., c.s.i.(ret.), r.a.o.c.
Harrison, Lt.-Col. Edward F., c.s.i.
Harrison, Francis Cupel, c.s.i.
Harrison, Col. Gilbert H., c.m.g.
Harrison, John B., c.m.g.
Harrison, Br.-Gen. Robert A. G. c.m.g.
Harrison, Sydney Thirlwall, c.s.i.
Hart, Col. Charles J., c.s.i.(c).
Hart, Lt.-Col. Edwd. Chas., c.m.g. (Cav. A.M.C.).
Hart, George banker, c.i.e.
Hart, Wm. Edward, c.s.i.
Hartley, Col Edmund B., c.m.g., T.F.
Hartog, Philip J., c.i.e.
Harvey, Lt.-Col. David, c.m.g., r.a.
Harvey, Maj. Geo. A. Duncan, c.m.g., r.a.m.c.
Harvey, Col. George S. A., c.m.g.
Harvey, Br.-Gen. Robert V., c.s.i.(ret.), c.m.g., r.n.v.
Haslegrave, Lt.-Col. Hy J. c.m.g., r.a.
Hastad, Col. Arthur W. c.m.g.
Hastings, Adm. Alexander P. c.s.i.(ret.).
Hastings, Charles G. W., c.i.e.
Hastings, Maj.-Gen. Lord S., c.s.i.(ret.), r.a.s.c.
Hatch, Lt.-Col. George P., c.m.g.
Hathaway, Surg.-Gen. Harold G., c.s.i.(ret.).
Hattoe, Br.-Gen. L. H. Finch-, c.m.g., r.a.s.c.
Hawes, Col. Benjamin R., c.s.i.(c).
Hawes, Maj. Chas. H., m.v.o.(4th), r.a.s.c.
Hawkins, Lt.-Col Thos. H., c.m.g., m.v.o.
Hawkins, Col. Walter F., c.m.g.
Hay, Maj.-Gen. R. Owen, c.s.i.(r).
Hay, James P., m.v.o.(4th).
Hay, John B., c.s.i.
Hay, Br.-Gen. Jas. R. M. Dalrymple-, c.s.i., r.a.o.c.
Hay, Francis R. Drummond-, m.v.o.(4th).
Hay, Lt.-Col. Westwood N., c.i.e., r.a.
Hayden, Henry Hubert, c.i.e.
Hayes, Capt. Barbican F., r.a.s., r.a.m.c.
Haynes, Lt.-Col. Robert H., c.s.i.
Haynes, Col. Chas. Edwd., c.s.i.(ret.), r.e.
Haynes, Lt.-Col. Kenneth E., c.m.g., r.a.
Hayter, Lt. Col. Rose J. F., c.m.g., r.a.o.c.
Hayward, Lt.-Col. Wm. T., c.m.g. (Asst. A.M.C.).
Hazell, Comm. William, c.s.i.(c).
Hazelton, Br.-Gen. Percy C., c.v.o.
Headlam, Maj.-Gen. John E. W., c.s.i.(ret.) r.a.o.
Healey, Col. Charles, c.m.g.
Healey, Col. Corydon W. R., c.m.g.
Hearn, Hon. Alexander, c.s.i.
Hearne, Lt.-Col James, c.s.i., r.a.s. (Asst.).
Heath, Lt.-Col Fras. W., c.m.g., r.a.
Heath, Maj.-Gen. Gerard M. c.s.i.(ret.), r.a.o.
Heath, Col. Harry H. R. c.s.i.(ret.).
Heathcote, Col. Gilbert S., m.v.o. (4th).
Hebbalala V. Vanjundayya, c.i.e.
Heberden, Wm. Buller, c.s.i.(c).
Hebert, Louis P. c.m.g.
Hedley, Col. Walter C., c.s.i.(ret.), c.m.g.
Hegan, Col. Edward, c.s.i.(ret.).
Heitir, Col. Patrick, c.s.i., c.v.o., i.m.s.
Heldenstam, Frederick C., c.m.g.
Hellard, Col. Robert C., c.s.i.(c).
Hemming, Col Edward H., c.m.g.
Hemming, Maj.-Gen. Fredk W. c.s.i.(ret.).
Hemming, Lt.-Col. Norman M., c.s.i.(c), r.a.
Hemming, Br.-Gen. Thos. B. B., c.m.g. (Cav.).
Hendriksen, Alfred F. c.m.g.
Henderson, Lt.-Col. Andrew, c.m.g.
Henderson, Lt. Francis H., c.s.i., r.n.v., r.n.
Henderson, V. A. F. Hannam, c.m.g.
Henderson, Maj.-Gen. Philip D., c.s.i.
Henderson, Robert c.s.i.(c).
Henderson, R. Hertel, c.i.e.
Henderson, Robert H. c.m.g.
Henderson, Surg.-Gen. Robt. S. F., c.s.i.(ret.), r.n.v.r.
Hendley, Col. Chas. E. c.s.i.(ret.), i.s.
Hendry, Alex., m.v.o.(4th), m.s.
Henegan, Capt. Algernon H., c.s.i.(ret.), m.v.o.(4th), r.n., r.n.r.
Henegan, Major Godfrey C. W., m.v.o.(4th), r.n.v.
Hennessy, Lt.-Col. John, c.s.i.(ret.), r.a.m.c.
Hennessy, Lt. Col. John P. C., c.m.g.
Henry, Lieut.-Gen. George, c.s.i.(ret.).
Henry, Lt.-Col. Vivian, c.s.i.(c).
Henry, Lt.-Col. Wm. Danl. c.i.e., v.d.
Hepburn, Surg.-Col. David, c.m.g., r.n.
Herbert, Lt.-Col Charles, c.s.i.
Herbert, Charles St. J. S. c.s.i.(c).
Herbert, Brig.-Gen. Edmund A., m.v.o.(4th).
Herbert, Col. Edward S., c.m.g.
Herbert, Col. Edward Wm., c.s.i.(ret.).
Herbert, Br.-Gen. Lionel V., c.s.i.(ret.).
Heron, Col. Thomas, c.s.i.(ret.).
Herriot, Harry L., m.v.o.(4th).
Herts, Henry P. c.i.e.
Herts, William Axel, c.s.i.
Hesketh, Lt. Col. James A., c.m.g., r.a.o.c. (Cav.).
Hewby, Louis John, c.s.i.(c).
Hewby, Wm. Pelch, c.s.i.
Hewett, Lt.-Col. Edward V.O., c.m.g., r.a.o.
Hewett, Fredk. Stanley, m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
Hewett, R. Adm. Cap. Hayley, c.i.e.
Hewlett, Wm. Haydon, c.s.i.
Hewson, Capt. Lionel L., m.v.o.(4th).
Hext, Br.-Gen. Lyons J., c.m.g., r.a.
Heyliger, George von Clyffer, m.v.o.(4th).
Heywood, Capt. Marcus R., m.v.o. (4th), r.n.r.
Hibbert, Br.-Gen. Godfrey L., c.s.i.(ret.), r.a.o.
Hickey, Capt. Daniel, m.v.o.(4th).
Hickie, Maj.-Gen. W Bernard, c.s.i.(ret.)
Hickley, R. Adm. Cecil S., m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
Hickley, Lt.-Col. Victor F. c.i.e., v.d.
Hickman, M.-Gen. Hugh P., c.s.i.(c).
Hickman, Brig.-Gen. Thomas R., c.s.i.(ret.), r.a.o., m.p.
Hicks, Br.-Gen. Hy Tempest, c.s.i.(ret.).
Hickson Br.-Gen. Robert A., c.s.i.(ret.).
Hickson, Col. Samuel, c.s.i.(ret.), r.a.r.
Hickson, Br.-Gen. Saml. A. Ebens, c.s.i.(ret.), r.a.o. r.a.
Higginson, Br.-Gen. Cecil F., c.s.i., r.a.o.
Higgs, Henry, c.s.i.(c).
Higsell, Sidney H. c.i.e.
Hildebrand, Arthur H., c.i.e.
Hildyard, Lt.-Col. Bogd. J. T., c.m.g., r.s.o.
Hill, Arthur, c.i.e.
Hill, Br.-Gen. Augustus W., c.s.i.(ret.).
Hill, Br.-Gen. Cecil, c.s.i.(ret.).
Hill, Br.-Gen. Felix F., c.s.i.(ret.), r.a.o., d.s.o.
Hill, Lt.-Col. Frank Wm. R., c.s.i., r.a.o.
Hill, Br.-Gen. H. Cecil de la M., c.s.i.(ret.), c.m.g.
Hill, Col. Joseph, c.s.i.(c).
Hill, Montagu, c.i.e.
Hill, Col. Peter Edwd. c.s.i.(ret.).
Hill, Maj. Thomas H., c.i.e.
Hilliam, Br.-Gen. Edward, c.m.g., r.a.o. (Cav.).
Hillier, Edward G., c.m.g.
Hillier, Joseph R. m.v.o.(4th).
Hills, Maj. Edmund H. c.m.g.
Hilsdo, Col. John H. E., c.s.i.(ret.).
Hinge, Col. Harry Alex., c.m.g., a.m.s.
Hinton, Lt.-Col. Godfrey E., c.m.g.
Hippisley, Col. Richard L., c.s.i.(ret.).
Hipwell, Col. Alfred G. c.s.i.(c).
Hitchcock, Charles, c.s.i.(c).
Hitz, Sergt. Rama, c.i.e.
Hitzl, Lt.-Col. Edward A., c.m.g., v.d.
Hoare, Lt.-Col. Arthur L., c.s.i.(c).
Hobbs, Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. c.s.i.(ret.).
Hobbs, Maj.-Gen. Percy E. F., c.s.i.(ret.), c.m.g.
Hobbs, Lt.-Col. Regd. F A., c.m.g., r.a.o., r.n.
Hobday, Col. Edmund A. P., c.m.g., r.a.
Hobday, Maj.-Gen. Thos. F., c.s.i.(ret.).
Hobley Charles Wm., c.m.g.
Hoddder, Col. John, c.i.e.
Hodge, Maj. Roland H. Horman-, m.v.o.(4th), r.s.o.
Hodges, Audrey D. P., c.m.g., r.a.
Hodges, Capt. Michael H., m.v.o. (4th), r.n.
Hodgetts, Col. Chas. A., c.m.g. (Cav. A.M.C.).
Hodgson, Hy Michael, c.s.i.
Hodson, Viscount S., m.v.o.(4th), m.p.
Hoernle, Augustus F. R., c.i.e.
Hoffmeister, Hy E. W., m.v.o.(4th), r.n.v.r.
Hofmeyr, Gysbert Reitz, c.m.g.
Hogben, George, c.m.g.
Hogg, Lt.-Col Cannel Chas. H., c.m.g., r.a.
Hogg, Maj.-Gen. Geo. C., c.s.i.(ret.).
Hogg, Br.-Gen. Rudolph E. T., c.m.g.
Hohler, Thomas Beaumont, c.s.i.(c), c.m.g.
Holdich, Lt.-Col. James G., r.e., r.e.g.

Hatherley, Col. William H., C.B.
Hatfield, Cmr. Leonard S., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Hattersley, Br.-Gen. Geo. L., C.B.(m).
Haslewood, Lt.-Col. John J., C.I.E.
Hassard, Lt.-Gen. Arthur K. A., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th), R.A.S.C.
Hatland, Bernard H., C.B.(c).
Holland, Lt.-Col. Guy L., M.V.O.(4th).
Holland, Maj.-Gen. Hy Wm., C.B.(m).
Holland, Capt. Hubert Hy., C.B.(m), R.N.
Holland, Br.-Gen. Percy, C.B.(m), L.I.
Holland, Robt. Erskine, C.I.E.
Holland, Robert Martin, C.B.(c).
Hollis, Alfred Cland, C.M.G.
Holloway, Br.-Gen. Reed, C.I.E.
Holmes, Maj.-Gen. Herbert C., C.B.O., R.A.O.
Holmes, Lt.-Col. Gordon M., C.M.G., R.E.
Holmes, Br.-Gen. Hardress G., C.M.G.
Holmes, Haywood T., M.V.O.(4th).
Holmes, Henry, M.V.O.(4th).
Holmes, Lt.-Col. John D. E., C.I.E., M.B.O.V.R.
Holmes, Lt.-Col. Robt. H., C.B.O., C.V.O.
Holme, John M., C.B.I.
Home, Col. Frederick J., C.B.I.
Home, Walter, C.I.E.
Honey, John William, C.M.G.
Hood, George P. Jacomb, M.V.O.(4th).
Hood, Thomas, C.V.O.
Hood, Hon. Victor A. Nelson, C.M.G.
Hooper, Col. Arthur A., C.B.O., R.A.O.
Hope, Br.-Gen. Geo. Price W., C.B.(m).
Hope, Capt. Hervt. W. W., C.B.(c), R.N.
Hope, Col. Lewis A., C.B.(m).
Hopkins, Paymr.-in-Ch. David R. L., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Hopkinson, Maj. Bertram, C.M.G.
Hopkinson, Capt. Henry C. B., C.M.G.
Hopwood, Charles A., C.B.(c).
Horden, Rev. Arthur V. C., C.M.G.
Hordern, Br.-Gen. Gwyn V., C.M.G.
Hore, Emer.-Capt. Fred, C.B.(m), R.N.
Hormasjee Eduljee Banalvala, Khan, C.I.I., I.M.S.
Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, C.I.E.
Horn, David B. C.I.E.
Hornby, Br.-Gen. Montagu L., C.M.G., R.A.O.
Hornby, Rear-Adm. Robt. S. P., C.M.G.
Hornby, Brig.-Gen. Edmund John Philpps., C.B.(m), C.M.G., T.F.
Horne, Wm. Cuthrie, C.B.I.
Horsfblow, Br.-Gen. Frank H., C.B.(m).
Horsfblow, Col. Frederick, C.B.(c).
Horrocks, Col. William H., C.B.(m), A.M.S.
Horthil, Jamsetjee G., C.I.E.
Hose, John Wilter C.B.I.
Hoshang Jamasji Darbar, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Hosie, Lt.-Col. Andrew, C.V.O., M.D.
Hoskins, Col. Arthur R., C.M.G., R.A.O.
Hoskyns, Rear-Adm. Peyton, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Hotham, Brig.-Gen. John, C.B.(m).
Houston, William, C.M.G.
Houston, Lt.-Col. Wilfred B. Davidson, C.M.G.
Howard, Albert, C.I.E.
Howard, Henry Fraser, C.I.E.
Howard, Br.-Gen. Hy R. L., C.B.(m).
Howell, Lt.-Col. Arthur A., C.M.G., T.D.
Howell, Temp. Capt. Evelyn H., C.I.E.
Howell, Mortimer S. C.I.E.
Hubback, Lt.-Col. Arthur B., C.M.G.
Huddleston, Cmr. Ernest W., C.I.E.
Huddleston, George, C.I.E.
Huddleston, Genl. Willoughby, C.B.E., R.I.M.
Hudson, Lt.-Col. Joseph A. G., C.M.G.
Hudson, Lt.-Gen. Havelock, C.B.(m), L.I.
Hudson, Capt. H. Cecil H., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Hudson, John H., M.B.E.
Hudson, Walter, C.B.E., M.P.
Huggins, Lt. Col. Pomeroy G., C.B.(m), R.A.
Hughes, Arthur J., C.I.E.
Hughes, Maj.-Gen. Chas. F., C.B.(m).
Hughes, Col. Edgard T. C.B.(c).
Hughes, Col. Eaulfius, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Hughes, Brig.-Gen. Frederick G., C.B.(c) (Asst.).
Hughes, Maj. Frederick St. J., M.V.O.(4th).
Hughes, Maj.-Gen. Garnet B., C.B.O., R.A.O. (Cons.).
Hughes, Lt. Col. Hy Thoresby, R.A.O. (Cons.).
Hughes, Col. John A., C.B.(c).
Hughes, Lt.-Col. Jno. Bethia, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.(N.Z.).
Hughes, Br.-Gen. Robert H. W., C.M.G., R.A.O.
Hugill, Engr.-Lt.-Com. René C., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Hugo, Lt.-Col. Edward V., C.M.G., R.A.
Hull, Maj. Gen Charles P. A., C.B.(m).
Hull, Hy Mitchell, C.M.G.
Humby, Lt.-Col. Jas. P., C.B.O., R.A.O.
Humphreys, Brig.-Gen. G Gardiner, C.B.(m), R.A.O.
Humphreys, Engr Capt Henry C.B.(m) R.N.
Humphry, Lt.-Col. Lawrence, C.M.G.
Hunkake, Maj Philip, M.V.O.(4th).
Hunt, Br Adm. Allin T., C.B.I., R.N.
Hunt, Atlee A., C.M.G.
Hunt, Edmund Langley., C.M.G.
Hunt, Lt.-Col. Frederick W., C.M.G.
Hunt, Br.-Gen. Gerald P. S., C.M.G.
Hunt, William, M.B.E.
Hunt, Hilary L. Holman., C.I.E.
Hunter, Surg.-Gen. Geo. Douglas, C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.A.O.
Hunter, Col. George G., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Hunter Hamilton, C.M.G.
Hunter, Maj.-Gen. John Gunning, C.B.(m), L.I.
Hunter, Lt.-Col. John M., C.B.E.
Hunter, Matthew, C.I.E.
Hunter, Col. Wm., C.B.(m), M.D., A.M.S.
Hunza, Mir of, C.I.E.
Hurley, Lt.-Col. Thos. E. V., C.M.G. (Asst. A.M.C.).
Hurst, Cecil J. H., C.B.(c), K.C.
Husain Bilgrami Saiyid, C.B.I.
Husain, Mirza Mahdi, Nawab, Khan, C.I.E.
Hussey, Ernest Innis, M.V.O.(4th).
Hutchison, Maj.-Gen. Wm. C.B.O.
Hussey Br.-Gen. Arthur H. C.B.(m).
Hutchen, Lt.-Col. Jas. Wm., C.M.G. (N.Z.).
Hutchinson, Col. Francis P. C.B.(m).
Hutchinson, Lt.-Gen Hy D C.B.I.
Hutchinson, Col. James R., C.B.I.
Hutchinson Col. E. D. Drown-Synge., C.B.(m), V.C.
Hutchison, Br.-Gen Alex. R. H., C.B., D.S.O.
Hutson, Kyrle, C.M.G.
Hyde, Capt. Richard, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Hyde, Lt.-Col. J Irvine Lang C.M.G.
Impey, Lt.-Col. Lawrence, C.B.I., C.I.E.
Imrie Lt.-Col. How P Blair, C.B.E.
Ingledeld, Maj.-Gen. Fras. H., C.B.(m), R.A.O.
Inglis, Wm. Arbuthnot, C.B.I.
Ireland, Capt. G. R. de Courcy, M.V.O.(4th), M.C.
Ireland, Brig.-Comm. J. H. H., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Ireland, Col. Robert M., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Irvine, Capt. Chas. A. L., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Irvine, Lt.-Col. Gerard B., C.B.(c), R.M.A.
Irvine, Col. Henry, C.B.(c).
Irvine, Lt.-Col. Richard Abercrombie, C.M.G., R.A.O.
Irwin, Alfred, C.M.G.
Irwin, Lt.-Col. De la C. Thos., C.M.G.
Irwin, George E., C.B.I.
Irwin, Henry, C.I.E.
Irwin, Surg.-Gen. J Murray, C.B.(m).
Irwin, Col. John S., C.B.(c).
Isacke, Br.-Gen. Hubert, C.M.G.
Isherwood, Lt.-Col. James, C.B.(m).
Isst, Alexander, C.I.E.
Isak, Col. Herbert R. H., C.M.G.
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Geo. H. N., C.M.G., R.E.
Jackson, Br.-Gen. Herbert K., C.B.(m), R.A.O.
Jackson, Col. Herbert Wm., C.M.G.
Jackson, Lt.-Col. James, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Lambert C., C.M.G., R.A.S., R.E.
Jackson, Brig.-Gen. Louis C., C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Jackson, Brig.-Gen Robert Wayte Melville, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Jackson, Br Adm. Thomas, C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Jackson, William H., C.M.G.
Jackson, Lt.-Col. L. W. De V Suffolk, C.M.G., R.A.O.
Jacob, Lt.-Col. Arthur Le Grand, C.I.E., R.A.O.
Jacob, Lt.-Col. Arthur Lestie, C.I.E.
Jacob, Lt.-Col. Harold P., C.B.I., I.A.
Jaffray, Rev. William S., C.M.G.
Jalal ud Din Khan, Akhundzada of Kandahar, C.I.E.
Jallab Khan, Sardar, C.I.E.
James, Lieut.-Col. Alfred H. C., M.V.O.(4th), R.A.O.
James, Lt.-Col. Chas. Hy., C.I.E.
James, Br.-Gen. Cyril Hy L., C.B.(m).
James, Frederick S., C.M.G.
James, Col. Herbert, C.B.(m).
James, Lt.-Col. Herbert E. E., C.B.(c), C.M.G.
James, Lt.-Col. Hbt. Lionel, C.B.(m).
James, Lt.-Col. Ralph E. H., C.M.G.
James, Maj.-Gen. Wm. B., C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
James, Wm. Dodge, M.V.O.(4th).
James, Col. Wm. Beed W. C.M.G.
Jamiat Rai, Rai Bahadur Diwan, C.I.E.
Jamieson, George, C.M.G.
Jamieson, James William, C.M.G.
Janisch, Noel, C.M.G.
Jaques, Robert G., C.I.E.
Jardine, Brig.-Gen. Jas. R., C.M.G., R.A.O.
Jardine, William Ellis, C.I.E.
Jarrett, Col. Henry S. C.I.E.
Jarvis, Lt.-Col. Alexander W., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Jarvis, Lt.-Col. Arthur M., C.M.G.
Jeans, Hon. Maj.-Gen. Chas. G., C.B.(c).
Jebb, Br.-Gen. Gladwyn D., C.M.G., R.A.O.
Jeffcock, Lt.-Col. Algernon C., C.M.G.
Jeffery, Maj Walter H, C.I.E., I.A.
Jeffreys, Br.-Gen. George D., C.M.G.
Jeffreys, Maj.-Gen. Henry B., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Jeffreys, Br.-Gen. Patrick D., C.B.(m).
Jemmison, Henry, M.B.E.
Jenkins, Lt.-Col. Robin F., C.M.G.
Jenner, George P. B., C.M.G.
Jennings, Col. Edward L. B., M.V.O.(4th).
Jenniugs, Col. Hurbs. A. E., C.B., R.A.
Jennings, Col. Robert Henry, C.B.
Jessop, Lt.-Col. Arthur B., C.M.G., R.A.

Jerome, *Col.* Hy J W., c.s.i(m),c.m.g.
Jervel, Walter Tupper, c.s.i(m).
Jeudwine, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh S., c.s.i(m).
Jeudwine, *Maj.* Wilfrid W., c.m.g., l.s.q.
Jiwanji Jamshedji Modi, *Shams-ul-Ulama*, c.i.e.
Jiwan Singh, Sardar c.s.i.
Johnson, *Capt.* Chas. D., m.v.o.(4th)
Johnson, *Brig.-Gen.* Frank E., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Johnson, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick F., c.s.i(m).
Johnson, George William, c.m.g.
Johnson, *Maj.* Henry C., m.v.o.(4th).
Johnson, *Brig.-Gen.* Richard F., c.s.i(m), c.i.e.
Johnson, Wilf Athelstan, m.v.o.(4th).
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* William, c.s.i(c)
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* C. M. Ross-, c.s.i., d.s.o.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. G Hicks-, c.m.g.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Arthur c.s.i(m), k.c.
Johnston, Fredk. William c.s.i., c.i.e.
Johnston, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. J., c.s.i(m), c.m.g. (*Aust.*).
Johnston, *Col.* Henry H., c.s.i(m).
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* J. Lyon, c.m.g. (*Aust.*).
Johnston, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. T., c.s.i(m).
Johnston, *Col.* James W., m.v.o.(4th).
Johnston, *Col.* Percy H., c.m.g.
Johnston, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. M. Rosser, c.s.i(m).
Johnstone, Frederick J., c.i.e.
Johnstone, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. R., c.s.i(m).
Johnstone, Robert, c.s.i., l.s.q.
Johnstone, Jas Wm Douglas, c.i.e.
Jolliffe, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. W., c.m.g.(dec.).
Jones, Adrian, m.v.o.(4th).
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Herbt., c.m.g.
Jones, Chas. Jerome, c.m.g., l.s.q.
Jones, Francis Adolphus, c.s.i(c).
Jones, Fredk. T., m.v.o.(4th).
Jones, *Col.* Fredk. W C., c.s.i(m), m.v.o.
Jones, *Surg.-Gen.* Gny C., c.s.i.o.
Jones, *Col.* Harry Dalfour, c.s.i(m), d.s.o.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Leslie C., c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th).
Jones, *Br.-Gen.* Lewis, c.m.g.
Jones, *Br.-Gen.* Michael H. G., c.m.g.
Jones, *Brig.-Gen* Morey Q. c.s.i(m).
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Owen, c.s.i(c).
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Rhind Godfrey c.i.e.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Theophilus P. c.s.i.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Dally, c.m.g.
Jones, William H., m.s.o.
Jopp, *Brig.-Gen.* John, c.s.i(m).
Jordan, *Lt.-Col* Richard P., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Jourdain, *Lt.-Col.* Henry F N., c.m.g.
Jowsey, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, c.m.g.
Joyner, Robert R., c.i.e.
Julian, *Surg.-Gen.* Oliver R. A., c.s.i(m), c.m.g.
Kagal, The Senior Chief of, c.s.i., c.i.e.
Kailas Narayan Haksar, *Lt.-Col.*, c.i.e.
Kaisar Khan, Nawab, c.i.e.
Kali Prasanna Ghosh, Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.
Kalka Dass Dutt, Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.
Kalimuddi Miller, Babu, c.i.e.
Kamal Khan, Mir, c.i.e.
Kanaki Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan Bahadur, c.i.e.
Kantback, Francis E., c.m.g., m.i.o.e.
Karim Baig, Sardar Bahadur, m.v.o. (4th).
Karkaka, *Lt. Col.* Henry, c.m.g., d.s.o., r.a.
Kay, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Martin, c.m.g.
Kaye, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil, c.s.i., c.i.e.
Kaye, *Col.* Ralph A., c.m.g.
Kaye, *Br.-Gen.* Walpole S., c.m.g.
Kean, Charles, m.s.c.
Kearns, *Maj.* Regd. A. F. H., c.m.g.
Kearns, *Col.* Thos. Jos. c.s.i(c),c.m.g.
Keatings, Gerald Francis, c.i.e.
Keatinge, Henry P., c.m.g., m.s.c.
Keatings, Rev William, c.m.g.
Keating, Hugh T., c.s.i.
Keen, *Maj.* Wm. Hibb, c.i.e., l.s.
Keens, William, m.v.o.(4th)
Keens, *Capt.* Wm G M. Buck-, m.v.o.(4th), m.s., a.s.c.
Keighley, *Maj.* Vernon A. S., m.v.o.(4th).
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. P C., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Keith, Wm. John, c.i.e.
Kelliaas, *Brig.-Gen.* Hy Robert, c.s.i(m).
Kell, Col. Vernon G W c.s.i(m).
Kellett, *Br.-Gen* Richard C., c.s.i
Kelly, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. Hy, c.s.i(m).
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. F C., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Kelly, *Br.-Gen.* Hy E T c.s.i., d.s.o.
Kelly, Col. James G, c.s.i(m).
Kell, *Lt.-Col.* Philip J V., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Tom, c.m.g.
Kelly *Capt.* Wm. A. H., c.s.i(m), c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th), m.s.
Kelly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sherwood-, c.m.g., d.s.o.
Kennard, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A., c.i.e.
Kenrick, *Capt.* Horace L., m.v.o.(4th).
Kenrick, *Col* Wm. c.s.i., m.v.o.(4th).
Kemp, *Br.-Gen.* Geoffrey C., c.s.i(m), m.s.
Kemp, *Rear-Adm.* Thomas W., c.s.i(m), c.i.e.
Kempster *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. W., c.m.g.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred A., c.s.i.c.
Kennedy, *Maj.* Francis M. Every, c.s.i(c).
Kennedy *Br Adm.* Nicholas W., c.s.i(m).
Kennedy, Hartley, c.s.i.
Kennedy, *Br -Gen* Hugh, c.s.i(m), l.s.
Kennedy, *Col.* John M., m.v.o.(4th).
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Macdougall Hall-More, c.m.g., d.s.o.
Kennedy Michael, c.s.i.
Kennedy, Robt. Geo., c.i.e.
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Magill, c.i.e., l.s.
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Willoughby P., c.s.i.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward Charles William Mackenzie, c.s.i(m).
Kenney, *Col.* Arthur H. c.m.g., d.s.o.
Kenny *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. Wallace, c.s.i(m).
Kenrick, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. R. R., c.s.i., d.s.o.
Kent, *Col* Herbert V., c.s.i(c).
Kenyon, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward B., c.s.i(m).
Kenyon, *Col.* Lionel R., c.s.i(m), m.s.
Keppel, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Geo., m.v.o. (4th).
Ker, *Lt. Col.* Charles A., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Ker Wm. Pollock, c.s.i.
Kerr, *Col.* Alex. F Kidston-, c.s.i(m), l.s.
Kerr, John Henry, c.s.i., c.i.e.
Kerr, *Col.* Mark A., c.s.i(m).
Kerr, *Rear-Adm.* Mark K.F., c.s.i(c), m.v.o.(4th).
Kerr, *Col.* Robert Scott-, c.s.i(m), m.v.o (4th), r.s.o.
Kerrich, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E., c.m.g.
Kerrison, *Lt.-Col.* Edmd. R.A., c.m.g.
Kershaw, Louis James, c.i.e.
Ketchen, *Br.-Gen.* Humbley D. R., c.m.g. (Can.).
Kettlewell, Arth. Bradley, m.s.s.
Key, *Maj* Aston Mall Cooper-, c.s.i(c).
Key, *Capt.* Edmd. M C. Cooper-, m.v.o.(4th).
Keyes, *Br Adm.* Roger J.B., c.s.i(m), c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th), m.s.o.
Keyes, *Maj.* Terence H., c.i.e.
Keynes, Jno. Maynard, c.s.i(c).
Keys, *Head-Pupas.* John A., c.s.i(m).
Keyser, Col. Frederick C., c.s.i(m).
Khaja, Bakhsh, c.i.e.
Khuda Bakhsh, Khan Bahadur, c.i.e.
Khurja Saltanatjah, Nawab Bahadur, c.s.i.
Kiddle, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. c.m.g., m.i.m.o.
Kilby, Rapd. Geo., c.i.e.
Kilkelly, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R., c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th).
Kincaid, Col. Wm. F H.S. c.s.i(m).
Kinchant, Claude Wm., c.m.g.
King, *Br -Gen.* Algernon D'A., c.s.i(m), m.s.s.
King, Charles Montague, c.i.e.
King, *Col.* Edwin J., c.m.g.
King, Fredk. Truby c.m.g., m.s.
King, George Kemp, m.v.o.(4th).
King, *Maj.* Gilbert H M., c.m.g.
King, Jas. Edward, c.s.i.
King, Lenox W, c.s.i.
King, *Col.* Walter G, c.i.e.
King, Wm L. M. c.m.g.
Kingscote, Thomas A F m.v.o.(4th).
Kingsmith, *Eqr -Capt.* Arthur F., c.s.i(m), m.v.
Kinlock, *Maj -Gen.* Alexander A. A., c.s.i(m).
Kiran Chandra De, c.i.e.
Kirby, *Br -Gen.* Arthur D, c.m.g., m.s.
Kirby, *Lt.-Col.* Norrierus, c.i.e., r.e.
Kirby, *Br -Gen.* Stuart E. c.m.g.
Kirkpatrick, *Col.* Roger, c.s.i(m), c.m.g., m.d.
Kirkpatrick, *Br -Gen.* Wm. Johnston, c.s.i(m).
Kirkwood, *Col.* Carleton H. M., c.s.i(m), m.s.o.
Kirwan, *Br -Gen.* Bertram R., c.m.g., m.s.
Kisch, Hermann M., c.s.i.
Kishan Sak, Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.
Kitchin, Arthur Jas. W., c.i.e.
Knapp, *Col.* Hy Thomas, c.m.g.
Knapp, Samuel William, c.m.g.
Knapp, *Lt.-Col.* Kempster R., c.m.g., r.a.
Knatchbull, *Br -Gen.* Geo. W C., c.m.g., l.s.
Knibbs, George Handley c.m.g.
Knight, *Capt* Anthony, m.v.o.(4th).
Knight, *Col. Eng.* Thos. Hy., c.i.e., r.e.
Knight, Wm Anderson, c.m.g.
Knight, *Maj -Gen.* Wyndham C., c.s.i(m), c.s.i., d.s.o., l.s.
Knollys, *Maj.* Louis F., c.m.g.
Knowles, Fredk. Arthur, c.m.g.
Knowles, Col. John Geo., c.i.e., v.d.
Knox, *Br -Gen.* Henry O., c.m.g., c.i.e.
Knox, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart G., c.s.i., c.i.e.
Koe, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk.W R., c.s.i(m), c.v.o.
Krabbé, *Pagmr -in -Ch.* Fredk. J., c.s.i(c), m.v
Krishnarajapuram Pallegondai Puttanna Chetty, Dewan Bahadur, c.i.e.
Krishna Rao Lingoji Peshawar, Dewan Bahadur Pandit, c.i.e.
Krishna Rao Wasudeo Mulye, Rao Bahadur, c.i.e.
Kuehler, George William, c.i.e.
Kuldahr, Raja Ram Pal of, c.s.i.
La Broey, Justin T., c.s.i(c).
Lace, John Henry, c.i.e.
Ladbe, *Col.* Hardy D., c.m.g.
Ladha, Khan Lal, Pawhara of, k.c.s.
Lake, *Br -Gen.* Noel M., c.s.i(m).
Lakhtar, The Chief of, c.s.i.

Lela Bahadur Rath, Diwan Rahastra, C.I.E.
Lakshaj Sansaldas Mahta, C.I.E.
Lamb, Col. Charles A., M.V.O.(4th).
Lamb, Harry Harding, C.M.G.
Lamb, John, C.B.(c).
Lamington, *Lt.-Col.* Baja of, C.B.
Lambert, *Col.* Edgar A., C.B.(m).
Lambert, *Br.-Gen.* Edwd. F., C.B.(m).
Lambert, Henry Chas. Miller, C.B.(c).
Lambert, Col. Guy L. Pierse-, C.M.G.
Lamont, *Br.-Gen.* John Wm. F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lampson, Miles W., M.V.O.(4th).
Lampson, Com. O. Locker-, C.M.G., M.V.O., M.P.
Lamrock, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.B.(m), (*Aust.*).
Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick Wm. R., C.B.(m).
Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Herman J. S., C.B.(m).
Landry *Br.-Gen.* Jos. Philippe, C.M.G. (Can.).
Lane, *Rig.-E. Adm.* Charles, C.B.(c).
Lane, Col. Clayton T., C.I.E.
Lane, Henry F. J., M.V.O.(4th).
Lane, *Br.-Gen.* Herbt. E., C.M.G., R.A.
Lang, Alexander, C.M.G.
Lang, Charles D., C.B.(c).
Langdon, *Col.* Harry, C.B.(c), V.D.
Langham, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. G., C.M.G.
Langhorne, R.-Gen. Harold S., C.B.(c).
Langman, *Maj.* Archie L., C.V.O.
Langridge, *Capt.* Francis R., O.B.E.
Larson, Arthur C.B.(c).
Larke, Wm. James, Jun., C.B.E.
Larkin, Capt. Frank, C.M.G., R.N.
Larkins, Comm. Dennis A. H., C.M.G., R.N.
Larymore, *Maj.* Hy Douglas, C.V.O.
Lascelles, Hon. Gerald W. C.B.(c).
Lashmore, *Brig.-Capt.* Harry, C.B.(m), D.S.O. R.N.
Lassetter, *Br.-Gen.* Harry B., C.B.(m), C.M.G. (*Aust.*).
Lauria, *Col. Chiefs* V.E., C.B.(c), D.S.O.
Laurie, Maxwell, M.V.O.(4th).
Law, Herbert Hy., C.B.(c).
Law, *Br.-Gen.* Robert T. H., C.B.(m).
Lawford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sidney T. B., C.B.(m).
Lawrence, *Lt.-Col.* George H., C.V.O.
Lawrence, *Br.-Gen.* Richd. C. R., C.B. (m)
Lawrence, *Mej.* Thos. Edwd., C.B.(m).
Lawrie, *R.-A.* Chas. E., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon, C.M.G.
Lawson, Arthur Ernest, C.I.E.
Lawson, *Lt. Gen.* Hy Merrick, C.B.(m).
Lay Arthur Hyde, C.M.G.
Layard, Raymond de B. M., C.M.G.
Laycock, *Col.* Jos. Fredk., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lea, *Col.* Samuel J., C.M.G.
Leach, *Brig.-Gen.* Harold F., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Leach, *Br.-Gen.* Henry R.B., C.M.G.
Leach, *Lt.-Col. Regt.* Pemberton, C.M.G.
Leachman, *Lt.-Col.* Gerard E., C.I.E.
Leader, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry F., C.B.(m).
Leahy, *Lt.-Col.* Jonas Wm., C.M.G., M.B.E.
Lean, *Brig.-Gen.* Kenneth E., C.B.(m).
Learmonth, *Capt.* Fredk. C., C.B.(c), D.S., A.D.C.
Leatham, *Capt.* Reginald La T., C.B.(m), R.N.
Leathes, Stanley M., C.B.(c).
Leaske, *Col.* Jno. Edwards, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Can.*).
Leckie, *Br.-Gen.* Ralph G. E., C.M.G.
Leahy, *Maj.-Gen.* R. St. Clair, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Lee, *Col.* Arthur T. H. Vaughan-, M.V.O.(4th).
Lee, *Rear-Adm.* Chas. L. Vaughan-, C.B.(c).
Lee, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. L., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Aust.*).
Lee, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. P., C.B.(m), R.E.
Lees, *Lt.-Col* Charles H. B., C.M.G.
Lees, Oswald C., C.B.(c).
Le Fanu, Thos. Philip, C.B.(c).
LeFroy, Hon. Hy Bruce, C.M.G.
Legg, Albert C., M.V.O.(4th).
Legg, *Capt.* Geo. E. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Legge, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. P., C.M.G., R.E.
Legge, *Maj.-Gen.* James G., C.B.(m), C.M.G. (*Aust.*).
Leigh, *Lt.-Col.* Henry P. P., C.I.E.
Leitch, Jas. Rankine, C.M.G.
Leith, *Lt.-Col.* Hy Gordon, C.B.(c).
Lelean, *Mej.* Percy S., C.B.(c)
Le Mesurier, Hy William, C.M.G.
Le Mesurier, *Col.* Fredk. A., C.B.(m).
Le Mesurier, Havilland, C.B.I., C.I.E.
Lemesurier, *Col.* Thomas W., C.B.(c).
Lendon, *Capt.* Percy B., M.V.O.(4th).
Lennox, *Br.-Gen.* Lord Esmé Gordon, M.V.O.(4th).
Le Rossignol, *Lt.-Col* Alfd. E., C.B.(c).
Leslie, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. Arthur J., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.E.
Lessard, *Maj.-Gen.* François L., C.B.(m).
Leslie, *Br.-Gen.* William B., C.M.G.
Lethbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest A. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Levenson, *Col.* Geo. Francis, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Levenson, *Rear-Adm.* Arthur C., C.B.(m & c).
Levey, George C., C.M.G.
Levita, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil H., M.V.O.(4th).
Lewin, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur C., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lewin, *Lt.-Col.* Hy Fredk. E., C.B.(c), R.A.
Lewis, Arthur King, C.M.G.
Lewis, *Col.* David F., C.B.(m).
Lewis, *Br.-Gen.* Frederic G., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Alfred, C.M.G.
Lewis, *Lt.-Col* John, C.M.G.
Lewis, John Penry, C.M.G.
Lewis, *Col* Somers R., C.B.(c).
Lewis, Col. Herman Le Roy, C.B.(c), D.S.O.
Leys, Peter C.M.G.
Liddell, Adolphus G. C. C.B.(c).
Liddell, *Lt.-Col.* John C., C.B.(c), D.S.O.
Liddell, Lionel Chas., M.V.O.(4th).
Liddell, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Andrew, C.B.(m).
Lindley *Rear-Adm* Geo. R., C.B.(m).
Lindley James B. C.M.G.
Lindsay, *Lt.-Col* Creighton H., C.M.G., M.D.
Lindsay, *Col.* Henry A. P., C.M.G.
Lindsay *Lt.-Col.* Henry E. M., C.B.(c).
Lindsay, *Capt.* Lionel A., M.V.O.(4th).
Lindsay, Hon. Ronald, M.V.O.(4th).
Lindsay, *Lt.-Col* Walter C., M.V.O. (4th).
Lindsay, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Bethune, C.B.(m), (*Can.*).
Lindsell, Henry Martin, C.B.(c).
Linton, *Capt.* Henry, M.V.O.(4th), M.C.
Lipsett, *Maj.-Gen.* Louis J., C.M.G.
Lister, Edward, C.I.E.
Lister *Col.* Wm. Tindall, C.M.G., V.D.C.B.
Littlejohn, *Maj.* Wm. Glen, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Littlejohn, *Comm.* Archie S., C.B.E., R.N.
Littlejohn, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Geo., C.B.(c).
Littlewood, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.B.E., R.A.M.C.
Livingstone, *Br.-Gen.* Guy, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Livingstone, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert A. S., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* A. H. Orlando, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Lloyd, *Com.* Edwd. Wm., C.B.(c), R.N.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Fitzwarren, C.B., V.D.
Lloyd, *Capt.* Geo. Ambrose, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.P.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert Wm., C.M.G., R.A.M.C. (*Aust. Art.*).
Lloyd, *Lt. Col.* John Hall S., C.M.G.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Langford M., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Lloyd, *Surg.-Gen.* Owen E. P., V.C., C.B.(m).
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Owen, C.M.G.
Lloyd, *Col.* Wilford V., M.V.O.(4th).
Lobb, Reginald Popham, C.M.G.
Loch, *Br.-Gen.* Granville Geo., C.M.G.
Loch, *Lt.-Col.* Granville H., C.I.E.
Lockyer, *Capt.* Hughes C., C.M.G., R.N.
Lodge, Frank Adrian, C.I.E.
Loftus, Montagu R., M.V.O.(4th).
Logan, *Br.-Gen.* David F. H., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.A.
Logan, *Col.* Robert, C.M.G. (*H.K.*).
Loke Yew, C.M.G.
Lomax, *Flt.-Surg Ernest* C., C.B.(m), D.S.O., R.N.
Long, *Col.* Arthur, C.B.(c).
Long, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Long, George Bathurst, M.V.O.(4th).
Lang, *Maj.-Gen.* Sidney S., C.B.(m).
Long, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid J., C.M.G.
Long, *Col.* William, C.M.G.
Longden, Clifford, M.V.O.(4th).
Longden, *Capt.* Horace W., C.M.G., R.N.
Longe, *Col.* Francis Bacon, C.B.(c).
Longhurst, *Cyril*, C.B.(c).
Longley *Maj.-Gen.* John R., C.B.(m).
Longmore, *Br.-Gen.* John C. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Loomis, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. C. W., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Can.*).
Lorimer, *Maj.* David L. R., C.I.E.
Lousada, *Col.* Frederick P., C.B.(m).
Loveland, Lt.-Col. Arthur, C.M.G.
Lovett, *Br.-Gen.* Alfred C., C.B.(m).
Lovett, *Maj.-Gen.* Beresford, C.B.(m), C.B.I.
Low, Charles E., C.I.E.
Low, *Col.* V. Warren, C.B.(m), M.D.
Lowe, Capt. Sidney R. Drury, C.M.G., R.N.
Lowe, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Hy M., C.B.(m).
Lowis, Frank Currie, C.I.E.
Lownley, *Lt.-Col.* Hbt. de L. Pollard, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Lowth, *Col.* Frank R., C.B.(m).
Lubbock, *Br.-Gen* Guy, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Lucas, *Col* Alfred G., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Lucas, *Col.* Thomas J. B., C.B.(m).
Lucas, Wm. Henry, C.B.E.
Luce, *Capt.* John, C.B.(m), R.N.
Luce, *Lt.* Richard H., C.B.(m), R.N.
Ludlow, *Br.-Gen.* Edmund B. G., C.B.(m).
Ludlow, *Br.-Gen.* Walter Robert, C.B.(c).
Lukis, *Lt.-Col.* Hermann, C.M.G.
Lukis, John Pedros, C.B.E.
Lukis, Stephen P. W. V., C.I.E.
Lukis, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy T., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lumley, *Br.-Gen.* Francis D., C.B.(m).
Lumley, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Gilbert H. G., C.M.G.

Lenham, *Col.* Thos. A., C.B.(*d*).
Lethbridge, Alfred W., C.I.E.
Lethbridge, *Col.* Stephen, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Leuford, Rev John A., C.M.G.(*F.S.*).
Lyall, Frank Fredk., C.I.E.
Lyddon, *Maj.* Wm. Geo., C.M.G., R.A.
Lygon, Capt. Hon. Robert, M.V.O.(4th).
Lyle, *Col.* Geo. S. B., C.B.(*m*), R.A.
Lyle, Thos. Harold, C.M.G.
Lynes, Capt. Hubert, C.M.G., R.N.
Lyon, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Lyon, Percy Conyn, C.S.I.
Lyon, *Col.* Ralph N., C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry H., C.B.(*m*).

## M

Macadam, *Col.* Walter, C.B.(*c*), R.E.
Macan, *Col.* Thomas T., C.B.(*m*).
Macaulay *Col.* John W. M., C.B.(*c*).
MacBain, Jas. Anderson D., C.I.E.
MacBarnet, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander E., M.V.O.(4th), C.B.E.
Macbean, Ragd. Gambier, M.V.O.(4th).
MacCall, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Black wood, C.B.(*m*).
McCall, *Br.-Gen.* J. R. Pollok, C.M.G.
McCalmont, *Col.* Harkiis C., C.B.(*d*).
McCarthy, James D., C.M.G., R.F.
MacCarthy, *Lt. Col.* Morgan J., C.M.G., R.A.
McCarthy, Robert H., C.M.G.
MacCarthy, *Lt.-Col.* F. FitzGerald, C.I.E.
MacCay, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. James W., C.B.(*m*).
*M*cCheane, *Lt.-Col.* Montague W. E., C.M.G., R.D.
McClintock, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Kerr, C.B.(*m*).
MacComb, Col. Robert B., C.B.(*m*).
MacConaghey, *Lt.-Col.* Allen, C.I.E.
MacConaghey, *Lt.-Col.* David M., C.M.G., R.A.M.C. (*Aust.*).
Macrae, *Col.* Alexr. Wm., C.I.E., V.D.
McCrea, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred C., C.M.G.
McCubbin, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.M.G.
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald A., C.B.E., I.S.C.
Macdonald, George, C.B.(*c*).
MacDonald, *Lt.-Col.* Harold F., C.M.G., R.A.M.C. (*Can.*).
MacDonald, Hugh C. C.M.G.
Macdonald, *Col.* Stuart, C.M.G., R.E.
Macdonell, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Cameron, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., R.E.A. (*Can.*).
Macdonell, *Br.-Gen.* Archibald H., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Can.*).
Macdonnell, *Temp.-General* Henry, C.B.(*m*), R.M.
MacDonnell, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
MacDonnell, Richard C. P. P. C.I.E.
Macdonnell, *Col.* William, C.B.(*c*).
MacDonnell, *Br.-Gen.* Robert, C.B., R.A.M.C.
MacDougald, John, C.M.G.
MacDougall, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. C., C.M.G.
MacDowell, Capt. Donald K., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
MacEwen, *Br.-Gen.* Douglas L., C.B.(*m*).
MacHeron, *Col.* Maurice L., C.B.(*m*).
MacFadden, Arthur Wm. J., C.B.(*c*).
MacFarlan, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. Alex., C.B.(*m*).
MacFarlane, *Lt.-Col.* David J. M., C.M.G.
Macfarlane, *Br.-Gen.* Duncan A., C.B.(*m*), R.A.O.C.
Macfarlane, George J., C.M.G.
Macfarlane, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J. M., C.M.G.
MacGeorge, *Lt.-Col.* Hy K., C.B.(*m*), R.A.
MacGill, *Maj.* Campbell G. H., M.V.O.(4th).
MacGill, *Adm.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*).
McGhee, *Lt.-Col.* John F., C.M.G. (*Aust.*).
MacGregor *Col.* Hy Grey, C.B.(*m*).
MacGregor, *Lt.-Col.* Jas., C.M.G., R.E.
McGrigor *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. R. R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
McHardy, *Lt-Col.* Alex. A., C.M.G., R.A.O.C.
Macilwraine, Capt. Alex. G. J., C.I.E., R.A.M.C.
Macilwraine, *Maj* Timothy M., C.M.G.
MacInnes, *Col.* Charles S., C.M.G. (*Can.*).
MacInnes, *Br.-Gen.* Duncan S., C.M.G., R.A.O.C.
McInnis, *Col.* Edward B., C.M.G.
McIntyr, *Col.* Charles, C.B.(*m*).
McIntosh, *John F.*, M.V.O.(4th).
Macintyre, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald C. F., C.B.(*m*).
McKay, *Col.* Hy Kelloch, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Mackay, *Col.* Hon. Jas A. K. C.B.(*m*).
Mackay, *Maj.* Wm. Bertie, C.M.G., M.V.O.
McKean, *Col.* Alexander (, C.M.G.
McKee, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel H., C.M.G. (*Can.*).
MacKelvie, *Maj.* Thomas, C.M.G. V.D.
Mackenna, James C.I.E.
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander F., C.B.E. M.V.O.(4th).
Mackenzie, *M.-Gen.* Colin J., C.B.(*m*).
Mackenzie, *Col.* Frederick F., C.B.(*m*).
Mackenzie, *Maj.* John, C.I.E.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Robt. Campbell, C.B.(*d*).
Mackey, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E. R., C.M.G., R.A.O. (*N.Z.*).
Mackey, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh J. A., C.M.G., R.E.O., M.V.O.(4th).
Mackinnon, Archibald D., C.M.G.
Mackintosh, *Col.* Donald J., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th), R.E.
Mackintosh, *Col.* George, C.B.(*m*).
Maclachlan, Duncan C., C.M.G., I.S.C.
Maclachlan, *Br.-Gen.* Thomas R., C.M.G., C.I.
Maclagan, *Maj.-Gen.* Ewen G. Sinclair, C.B.(*m*), R.A.O.
Maclagan, *Col.* Rbt. S. C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Maclaren, *Col.* Murray, C.M.G. (*Can.*).
Maclaughlin, *Lt.-Cl.* Alex. J. M., C.I.E.
Maclean, Rev Alex. Miller, C.M.G.
Maclean, Allan, C.M.G.
MacLean, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles S., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Maclean, *Temp.-Gen.* John C. R., C.B.(*c*), R.E., R.F.
McLeish, *Lt. Col.* Duncan, C.M.G.
McLennan, Prof. John C., C.B.E.
Macleod, *Lt.-Col.* James J., C.I.E.
MacLeod, James Melvor, C.M.G.
Macleod, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. N., C.B.E., C.I.E., I.M.S.
MacLeod, *Maj* Norman M., C.M.G.
Macleod, *Col.* Robt. L. R. .c.s.(*m*), R.E.
MacLeod, *Col.* Roderick Wm., C.B.(*m*).
McLoughlin, Col. Geo. E., C.M.G., D.S.O. R.E.
McMahon, Col. Bernard W. L., C.M.G.
McMaster *Col* Jno. Maxwell, C.M.G.
McMicking, Gilbert, C.M.G., R.F.
McMunn, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Robt., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Macnabb, *Lt.-Col.* Donald J. C., C.I.E.
Macnaghten, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. M., C.M.G.
Macnaghten, *Br.-Gen.* Bryce R., C.B.(*m*), R.A.O., R.A.
McNally, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur G. P., C.M.G.
MacNaught, Wm. Kirkpatrick, C.M.G.
MacNeece, Harry Gen. Jas. Gammon, C.B.(*m*).
McNeill, Charles, C.B.E.
Maconchy, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest W S. K., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.I.E., R.E.O.
Macown, James Melville, C.M.G.
Macpherson, *Col.* David W., C.M.G. (*Can.*).
Macpherson, Rev Ewen G. F., C.M.G.
Macpherson, James R., C.M.G.
Macpherson, John, C.B.(*d*).
Macpherson, Wm Charles, C.S.I.
Macpherson, *Surg.-Gen.* William Grant, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G. K.H.P. A.M.S.
MacRae, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. Duncan, C.B.(*m*) (*Can.*).
Macrae, *Maj* Robert S. F., C.I.E.
Macrorie, Capt. Arthur K., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
MacTaggart, *Col.* Chas. C.I.E., I.M.S.
McTurk, Michael, C.B.E.
McVittie, *Col.* Robert H., C.M.G.
MacWatt, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. C., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Maddon, Archd. Macleon, C.M.G.
Maddox, Stuart Lockwood, C.S.I.
Madge, Walter Colley, C.I.E.
Madho Lal, Munshi, C.S.I.
Madhu Sudhan Das, C.I.E.
Maddocks, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Roberts N., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.
Maffey, John Loader C.I.E.
Magliveras, Edmund J. M. V. O.(4th).
Maguire, *Col.* Chas. L., C.M.G., R.E.
Maharaj Singh, Kunwar C.I.E.
Mahendra Lal Sirkar, M.B., C.I.E.
Mahon, *Surg.-Gen.*, James, C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Mahon, *Maj.-Gen.* Reginald Henry, C.B.(*m*), C.B.I.
Main, *Col.* Thomas R., C.B.(*m*).
Mainwaring, *Maj.-Gen.* Rowland B., C.M.G.
Maitland, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. D Heriot, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maitland, *Maj.-Gen.* Pelham J., C.B.(*m*).
Maitland, Wm. James, C.I.E.
Major, Francis W, C.M.G. D.S.O.
Makbul Hosain, Khan Bahadur Shaikh, C.I.E.
Makins, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Malcolm, *Col.* Edward D., C.B.(*m*).
Malcolm, *Br.-Gen.* Hy Hurndy L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Malcolm, *Lt. Col* Pulteney, M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Malcolmson, Maj.-Gen. John H. P., C.B.(*m*).
Maling, Capt. Irwin C., C.M.G.
Malleson, *Maj.-Gen.* Wilfrid, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Malsby, *Lt.* Gerald R., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Man, Edward H, C.I.E.
Manet, *Br.-Gen.* H. Osborne, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Manders, Richard, C.B.(*d*).
Manderson, *Maj.-Gen.* George R., C.B.(*m*).
Manockjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, C.I.E.
Manifold, *Col.* Courtenay C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G. R.E.
Manifold, *Col.* John F., C.M.G.
Manifold, *Col.* Michael G E. Bourchier C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.F.
Manisty, *Fit.-Paymr* Hy W Eldon, C.M.G.
Mansell, Capt Geo. R., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Marsh, George R., C.M.G.
Marshall, *Br.-Gen.* A. E. C.B.(*m*).
Marsden, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas O., C.M.G.
Marsham, (Capt. Alfred E. H., C.M.G., R.N.
Marsham, *Rear-Admiral* Gerald, C. B., C.M.G.
Martinitch, Hugo, C.M.G.
Marix, Geoffrey, C.B.E.
Markwick, *Col.* Ernest E., C.B.(*m*).
Marling, *Col.* Percival B., C.B.(*m*), V.C.

Marlow, *Col.* Benjamin Wm., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Marmaduke, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur G., C.B.(m).
Marriott, *Col.* John, M.V.O.(4th), R.A.M.C.
Marris, Wm. Sinclair, C.I.E.
Marsh, Edwd. Howard, C.M.G.
Marsh, Henry, C.I.E.
Marsh, *Lt.-Col.* Jeremy T., C.M.G.
Marsh, Thomas R., C.M.G.
Marshall, *Maj.-Gen.* G. F. Leycester, C.I.E.
Marshall, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh Jno. M., C.M.G., R.E.
Marshall, *Brig.-Gen.* J. W. Astley (M).
Marshall, *Br.-Gen.* Thomas E., C.M.G.
Marshall, *Lt.-Col.* William L. W., C.M.G.
Martel, *Col.* Chas. P., C.B.(r).
Martin, *Capt.* Edward H., C.M.G. (Ches.).
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest E., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Martin, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert, C.B.(m).
Martin, *Maj.* Jas. FitzG., C.M.G., R.E.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Robert R., C.M.G.
Martin, *Col.* Rowland H., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas M., C.M.G. (Aust.).
Martin, *Pt.-Paymr.* Wm. E. R., C.M.G.
Martin, Rabt. M. Holland C.B.(c).
Martineau, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest, C.M.G.
Martineau, George, C.B.(c).
Mary, *Adm.* John L., C.B.(m), M.V.O. (4th), R.N.O.
Masefield, *Col.* Robert T., C.B.(c).
Massy, Col. Harry S., C.B.(m).
Massy, *Col.* William G., C.M.G.
Masters, *Br.-Gen.* Alexander, C.B.(m).
Mathew, George F., C.I.E.
Mathews, *Hy* M. Segundo, C.B.I.
Mathieu, Mgr. Olivier M., C.M.G.
Mathews, Ernest L., C.V.O., K.C.
Matthews, *Br.-Gen.* Frank B., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Maltby, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(c).
Maud, *Lt.-Col.* Philip, C.V.O.
Maud, Capt. Wm. Hartley C.M.G.
Maude, Col. Frederic N., C.B.(c).
Maude, Walter, C.B.I.
Maudsley, *Lt.-Col.* Hy Carr, C.M.G. (Aust.).
Maunsell, *Lt.-Col.* Francis R., C.M.G.
Maunsell, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. G. C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Maunsell, *Col.* George Wm., C.M.G.
Maunsell, *Surg.-Gen.* Thos., C.B.(m).
Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick B., C.B.(m).
Maurice, *Col* Geo. T. K., C.M.G.
Maurice, Henry G. C.B.(c).
Maw, Wm. Newton, C.I.E.
Mawhiney, *Lt.-Col* Robt. J. W., C.M.G.
Maxse, Ernest G. B., C.M.G.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col. Geoffrey* A. P., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O., M.C., R.E.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry St. P., C.B.I.
Maxwell, James Crawford, C.M.G.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. McC., C.B.(m), R.A.
Maxwell, *Br.-Gen.* Laurence L., C.M.G.
Maxwell, Richard P. C.B.(c).
Maxwell, Wm. George, C.M.G.
May, *Lt.* Archd. S., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
May, Barry, C.M.G.
May, *Maj.-Gen.* E. Sinclair, C.B. (m), C.M.G.
May, *Lt.-Col.* Henry A. R., C.B.(m).
May, *Maj* Thomas J., C.M.G.
May, *Col.* Wm. Allen, C.B.(m).
Maybury, *Br.-Gen.* Hy P., C.B.(m).
Maynard, Herbert J., C.B.I.
Mayne, *Col.* George F., C.B.(m).
Mayne, *Col.* Richard C. G., C.B.(m).
Mayston, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* Robt., C.B.(c).
Mead, Percy James, C.I.E.
Meade, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm J., C.I.E.
Meara, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil D., M.V.O.(4th).
Meaguras, Harry Bell, M.V.O.(4th).
Meek, *Col.* James, C.B.(m), A.M.S.
Meers, James B. C.B.(c).
Mahrulla Khan, Mir Balsani, Nazim of Makran, C.I.E.
Meighen, *Br.-Gen.* Frank S., C.M.G. (Can.).
Meiklejohn, Roderick S., C.B.(c).
Meldrum, *Br.-Gen.* William, C.B.(c), D.S.O.(N.Z.).
Melhado, Carlos, C.M.G.
Mellins, Paul G., C.B.I., C.I.E.
Mell, *Lt.-Col.* Felix O. M., C.I.E.
Melliah, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.B.(c), T.D.
Mellor, *Lt.-Col.* James G. B., C.M.G.
Melrose, *Chief-Insp. Mark.* James, C.B.(c), R.N.
Melville, William, M.V.O.(4th).
Memory Fleet-Surg John, C.B.(m).
Menzies, *Hon. Br.-Gen.* Horatio R., C.B.(c).
Mercer, *Maj.-Gen.* David, C.B.(m).
Mercer, *Lt.-Col.* Kirr Gilbert, C.M.G.
Mercer, *Maj.-Gen.* Harvey J., C.B.(m), R.M.O.
Mercer, Lawrence, C.I.E.
Meredith, Richard, C.I.E.
Merewether, *Lt.-Col.* John W. B., C.I.E., I.A.
Merk, Wm. R. Hy., C.B.I.
Messena, *Philip* G., C.I.E.
Metcalfe, *Lt.-Col* Francis E., C.M.G., R.M.O.
Mevurn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sydney C., C.B.(c) (Cav.).
Meyrick, *Insp. Pract.-Surg* James, C.B.(m).
Meyrick, *Br.-Gen.* Fred. Charlton, C.B.(m).
Mian Muhammad Shafi Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Mian Rahim Shah, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Michell, Roland Lyons Nosworthy C.M.G.
Michell, Pietro J., C.M.G.
Michie, John, M.V.O.(4th).
Middlemiss, Charles S., C.I.E.
Middleton, John, C.M.G.
Middleton, Thos. Hodson, C.B.(c).
Midgley, *Maj.* Stephen, C.B.E., R.S.O. (Sp.).
Midwinter, *Capt.* Edward Colpoys, C.B.(c), C.M.G., R.N.O.
Mifsud, Ornazio Gresch, C.M.G.
Mildmay, *Lt.-Col.* Hernert Alexander St. John, M.V.O.(4th).
Mildren, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Fredk., C.M.G.
Miles, Alfred H., C.M.G., D.S.O., I.S.C.
Miles, *Col.* C. Napier, C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Miles, Geo. Edward, M.V.O.(4th).
Miley *Col.* James A., C.B.I.
Millar, Duncan McF., C.M.G.
*Millar Jno. Alexr.* S. M.V.O.(4th).
Millard, *Col.* Reginald J., C.B.(m), (Aust. A.M.C.).
Miller, *Capt.* Chas. Biet, C.B.(m), R.N.
Miller, *Col.* David, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Miller, *Maj.* Geo. John, M.V.O.(4th).
Miller Henry, C.I.E.
Miller, Rev William, C.I.E.
Millett, George P., C.I.E.
Milligan, George, M.B.E.
Mills, *Col.* Geo Arthur, C.B.(m).
Mills, Col. Herbert J., C.B.(m).
Mills, Robt. Clarkson, M.B.E.
Milman, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel C. P., C.M.G., R.A.
Milne, Alan Hay, C.M.G.
Milne, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D., C.M.G., M.B.
Milne, *Col.* George, C.B.(c).
Milne, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. F., C.B.(m), K.C.B.
Milner, *Maj.* Marcus Hy, M.V.O. (4th), R.E.
Minchin, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred B., C.I.E.
Minchin, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick Fy, C.B.(m).
Minchin, Col. Wm. Cyril, C.B.(m).
Mir Shams Shah, C.I.E., I.S.O.
Mitchell, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Can.).
Mitchell, Hon. James, C.M.G.
Mitchell, *Col* Thomas, C.B.(c).
Mitford, *Maj.-Gen.* Bertram B., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Mitford, Rabt. Sidney, C.B.(c).
Mitford, Col. Wm. Kenyon, C.M.G.
Mobsby, George, C.M.G.
Moens, *Lt.-Col.* Seabourne G. A. M., C.I.E.
Moffat Rev John S., C.M.G.
Moffat, Robt. Lewis C.M.G.
Mohendra Nath Ray, C.I.E.
Moir Thos. Everson, C.I.E.
Molesworth, *Brig.-Gen.* Edwd. H., C.B.(m).
Molesworth, *Col* Wm., C.I.E., I.S.O.
Molino, *Lt.-Col* Frank H. C.M.G.
Mollison, *Maj* Edwin Jas., C.I.E., I.S.O.
Mollison, James, C.B.I.
Molyneux, *Maj* Hon. Richd. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Monash, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(m), (Aust.).
Monerieff, Alexander Bain C.M.G.
Money, *Col* Charles G. C., C.B.(m).
*Money Col. Elliot A.* C.B.(m).
Money, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest D., C.I.E.
Money *Brig.-Gen.* Gordon L. C., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.B.(m).
*Money, Col. Ba.te.* Oxton, C.M.G.
Monopenny Fredk. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Monkhouse, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. P. C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Monro, James, C.B.(c).
Monteith, *Lt.* John, C.B.(m).
Montgomery *Lt.-Col.* James A. L., C.I.E.
Montgomery, Col. Hugh F. Lyons, C.B.(m).
Montgomery *Maj.-Gen.* Robt. A. K., C.B.(m), R.S.O.
Montmambert, Fredk., C.M.G., R.S.O., R.N.
Moody, *Col.* Richard R. H., C.B.(m).
Moon, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred, C.B.E. (Aust.).
Moon, Ernest Lovett, C.M.G., R.N.
Moore, *Lt.-Col* Charles H. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Moore, *Col.* Edwd. Jas., C.B.(c).
Moore, Ernest Regd., M.B.E.
Moore, Col. George A., C.B.(c), M.B.
Moore, *Br.-Gen.* John, C.B.(m).
Moore, *Col.* Maurice G. C.B.(m)
Moore, Pierce Langrishe, C.I.E.
Moore, *Lt.-Co* R. St. Leger, C.B.(m).
Moore, Thomas, M.V.O.(4th).
Moore, *Lt.* T. Warren, M.B.E., M.V.O.
Moore, Wm. Harrison, C.M.G., LL.B.
*Moores, Col. Sam. G.* C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Moorhouse, *Lt.-Col.* Harry C., C.M.G., R.A.O.
Moorsom, *Lieut.-Col.* Hy Martin, M.V.O.(4th).
Moreland, Wm. Harrison, C.B.I., C.I.E.
Morenby, Walter H., C.M.G.
Morgan, *Lt.-Col.* Claudo Kyd, C.M.G., M.B.
Morgan, *Surg. Lt.* David, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Morgan, Rev Emmanuel M., C.M.G.
Morgan, *Col.* Frederick J., C.M.G., R.A.O.
Morgan, *Br.-Gen.* Hill G., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Morrall, *Maj* John F. B., M.V.O.(4th).
Morris, *Col. Arthur* Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morris, *Br.-Gen.* Edmund M., C.B.(m).
Morris, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph, M.V.O.(4th), V.D.

Morrison, *Br-Gen.* Edward W. B., C.B., C.S.I.
Morrison, *Col.* Fredk. L., C.B.(ml.)
Morrison, *Col.* John, M.V.O.(4th), V.D.
Morrogh, *Lt.-Col.* D. F. MacCarthy-, C.M.G.
Mortimore, *Pymr.-in-Ch.* Fredk. W., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Morton, *Lt.-Col.* David S., C.M.G.
Mosley, Charles H. H., C.M.G.
Mosley, Alexander, C.M.G.
Moss, Henry, M.D.
Moss, *Br.-Gen.* Lionel B. Boyd C.B.C.
Mossop, William, C.M.G.
Moti Chand, Rajah, C.I.E.
Moule, Horace F. D'O., C.B.I.
Mounsey, George, C.M.G.
Mountstevens, *Col.* Francis H., C.M.G.
Mouse, *Lt.-Col.* Owen Carter C.M.G.
Moysey, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles J., C.M.G.
Muddiman, Alex P., C.I.E.
Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Nawab Hafiz, C.I.E.
Muhammad Akbar Khan, Khan, C.I.E.
Muhammad Ali, M.V.O.(4th).
Muhammad Isaac Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur C.I.E.
Muhammad Nasarullah, Saiyid, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Muhammed Salimullah Khan Bahadur, Nawab, C.I.E.
Mukd-ud-din Khan, *Risaldar Maj.*, Sardar Bahadur C.I.E.
Mulr, Col. C. Wrayen, C.B.(ml.), C.I.E.
Muirhead, Alexander, C.I.E.
Muirs, Horace (., C.B.I., M.V.O.(4th).
Mullaly, Joseph John, C.I.E.
Mullen, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. L. W. French-, C.B.E.
Mullens, *Br.-Gen* Richard L., C.B.(ml.)
Millar W. G. Max, C.B.(ml.), M.V.O.(4th).
Mumtazuddi Ooseuff Murshan, Khan Bahadur C.I.E.
Munsherji Rustomji Dhobi, C.I.E.
Murphy, Fitz-Adam Godfrey H. B., C.B.(ml.), M.V.O.(4th).
Murray, *Maj.* David, C.B., R.M.A.
Murdoch, *Maj.-Gen.* John F. Burn-, C.B.(ml.)
Murra, Wm. John, C.B.(ml.)
Murray, *Col.* George F., C.B.(ml.), (Can.)
Murray, Andrew W., M.V.O.(4th).
Murray, *Col.* Arthur M., C.B.(ml.), M.V.O.(4th).
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Charles (., C.B.C.
Murray, *Lt. Col.* Cyril F. T., C.B.(ml.), M.V.O.(4th).
Murray Geo. R. Pemberton, C.B.(ml.)
Murray, Hugh, C.I.E.
Murray, John H. F., C.B.C.
Murray Richard, M.V.O.(4th).
Murray *Major-Gen.* R. Hunter, C.B.(ml.), C.B.C.
Murray, *Col.* Valentine, C.B.C.
Murray, *Br.-Gen.* A. A. Walker-, C.B.(ml.)
Musgrave, Henry, C.B.E.
Musgrave, *Br.-Gen.* Francis C., C.B.C., L.L.
Myat Tun Aung, Maung, C.I.E.
Myers, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard E., C.B.C., M.D. (N.Z.)
Mysore Kantharai Urs, C.B.I
Nadaun, Raja of, C.B.I
Nairne, *Br.-Gen.* Edward S. H., C.B.C.
Nanak Chand, Rao Bahadur, C.B.I., C.I.E.
Nanjundia, Pierre F. H., C.I.E.
Nanton, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbt. C., C.B.(ml.)
Nanuji Pudamji, Sardar, C.I.E.
Napier, *Surr.-Adm.* Charles L., C.B.(c).
Napier, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Hy Dundas, C.B.C.
Napier, *Col.* Hon. John S., C.B.C.
Napier, *Surr.-Adm.* Trevylyan D. W., C.B.(ml.), M.V.O.(4th).
Napier, William, C.B.E.
Napier, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. John, C.B.(ml.), C.B.C.
Narbeth, John H., M.V.O.(4th).
Nash, *Col* Llewellyn F. M., C.B.E.
Nash, *Br.-Gen.* Philip A. M., C.B.(ml.)
Nasmith, *Lt.-Col.* George G., C.B.C. (Can.)
Nason, *Col.* Fortescue J., C.B.C., R.A.O.C.
Nathe Singh, *Maj.-Gen.*, C.I.E.
Nathan, Robert, C.B.I., C.I.E.
Natini Bhuson Gupta, C.I.E.
Natthi Mal Bahadur, Rai, C.I.E.
Naylor, James R., C.B.I
Needham, Francis J., C.B.E.
Neel, Edmund, C.I.E.
Nellans, *Maj.* Walter G., C.B.C., R.A.O.C.
Nelsh, Chas. Hy Lawrence, C.B.(c).
Nelles, *Col* Chas. M., C.B.E.(Can.).
Nelson, Wm. Ernest, C.B.E.
Nepean, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert R. C. B., C.B.C.
Nevall, *Col* Stuart, C.B.(ml.)
Newbigging, *Col.* Wm. T. R., C.B.C., R.A.O.C.
Newcombe, Edmund L., C.B.E., R.E.
Newcomen, *Col.* A. H. Gladstone-, C.I.E.
Newcham, *Lt.-Col.* Henry K. B., C.B.(ml.)
Newington, Capt. Charles, M.V.O.(4th).
Newland, *Col* Foster R., C.B.E., M.D.
Newlands, John, C.I.E.
Newman, Capt. R. G. O. Brimstone-, M.V.O.(4th).
Newman, *Br.-Gen.* John C. Harding-, C.B.C.
Newmarch, *Lt.-Col* Bernard J., C.B.C.
Newmarch, Wm. Walker, C.B.I.
Newsom, *Col.* Augustus C., C.B.C.
Nichol, *Surg.-Gen.* Chas. Edward, C.B.C., R.A.O.C., A.M.S.
Nicholas, Capt. John, M.V.O.(4th).
Nicholl, David Arth., C.B.E.
Nicholls, Henry A., C.B.C.
Nicholson, Arthur Wm., C.B.(c).
Nicholson, *Maj.-Gen.* C. Lockhan, C.B.C.
Nicholson, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. Harvey, C.B.(ml.)
Nicholson, *Br.-Gen* Graham H. W., C.B.C., R.A.
Nicholson, John Rumney, C.B.E.
Nicholson, *Col.* John S., C.B.(ml.), C.B.C. R.A.O.
Nicholson, *Vice Admiral* Stuart, C.B.(ml.), M.V.O.(4th).
Nicholson, Walter Fredk., C.B.(c).
Nicholson, *Br.-Gen.* William C. M., C.B.(ml.)
Nicolson, Capt. Wilmot S., C.B.(ml.), R.N.
Nickerson, *Col.* Wm. Hy S., C.B.C., V.D., R.A.M.C.
Nicol, John, C.B.E.
Nicol, *Br.-Gen.* Lewis L., C.B.(ml.)
Nicoll, Gen. Henry, C.B.(ml.)
Nicolls, *Br.-Gen* Edmund G., C.B.C.
Nicolson, David, C.B.(c).
Nightingale, Thomas S., C.B.C.
Nilambar Mukharji, Rubu, C.I.E.
Noble, *Comm.* Percy L. H., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Nocts, *Lt.-Col.* Cuthbert C., C.B.C., R.A.
Norcott, *Col.* Charles H. R. C.B.C.
Norie, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Edw. M., C.B.(ml.), C.B.C. R.A.O.
Norman, *Br.-Gen.* Claude Lumsden, M.V.O.(4th), R.A.M.C.
Norman, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. Henry, C.B.(c), R.N.
Norrington, *Lt.-Col* Reginald L., C.B.C.
North, *Br.-Gen.* Burdrigge N., C.B.(ml.), M.V.O.(4th).
North, *Col.* Dudley, C.B.(ml.)
North, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(ml.), V.D.(c).
North, Frederic D., C.B.C.
Northey, *Br.-Gen.* Edward, C.B.(ml.)
Northey, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert H., C.B.C.
Norton, David, C.B.E.
Nrisya Gopal Basu, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Nugent, *Maj.* Chas. Hugh H., C.I.E., R.E.
Nugent, Horace D., C.B.E.
Nugent, *Maj.-Gen.* Oliver S. W., C.B.(ml.), R.A.O., A.D.C.
Nugent, *Col.* Robert A., C.B.(ml.), C.B.C.
Nunn, Capt. Wilfrid, C.B.C., R.N.V.R.
Nuttall, *Br.-Gen.* Charles E., C.B.(ml.)
Nutt, Alfred Y., M.V.O.(4th), I.S.O.
Nye, *Engineer-Capt.* Alfred J., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Obaidullah Khan, *Maj.*, C.B.I.
O'Brien, Capt Aubrey J., C.B.E.
O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R.M., C.M.G.
O'Brien, *Brig.-Gen.* Edmund D. J., C.B.(ml.)
O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Murrough, M.V.O.(4th).
O'Callaghan, *Col.* Denis M., C.B.C., R.M.A.
O'Connor, *Col.* Arthur P., C.B.(ml.)
O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick F., C.B.(ml.)
O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. F. Travers, C.I.E., I.A.
Odling, Charles William, C.B.E.
Odlum, *Br.-Gen.* Victor W., C.B.C., D.S.O. (Can.)
O'Donnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh, C.B.(ml.), D.S.O.
O'Donnell, *Surg.-Gen.* Thos. Joseph, C.B.(ml.), D.S.O.
O'Donovan, *Col.* Tho, C.B.(c).
O'Donovan, Denis, C.M.G.
O'Dowda, *Br.-Gen* James W., C.M.G.
Ogg, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. (Sir), C.I.E. R.A.
Ogilvie, *Col.* Andrew M. John, C.B.(c).
Ogilvie, *Col.* Edwd. C., C.B.E., R.E.
Ogilvie, Francis G., C.B.(c).
Ogilvie, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.B.C.
Ogilvie, *Col.* Walter H., C.B.C., R.E.
Ogle, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederic A., C.B.(ml.)
O'Gorman, Mervyn, C.B.(c).
O'Gowan, *Brig.-Gen.* R. Wanless, C.B.(ml.)
O'Grady, *Lt.-Col.* J. de Courcy, C.B.(ml.)
O'Halloran, Joseph S. C.B.E.
O'Hara, *Lt.-Col.* Errol Robt., C.B.E.
O'Hara, *Col.* James, C.B.(ml.)
Oku Shima, Monsg, C.I.E.
Oliver, *Captain* Haughton H., M.V.O.(4th).
O'Keefe, *Surg. Gen.* Manus W., C.B.(ml.), A.M.S.
Oldershaw, Albert Wm., M.B.E.
Oldfield, *Col.* Christopher G., C.B.C.
Oldman, *Br.-Gen* Rleinard D. F., C.B.C. R.A.O.
O'Leary, *Br Gen.* Tom Evelyn, C.B.(ml.), C.B.C.
Oliphant, *Comm.* Henry G. L., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.O., R.N.
Oliphant, Lancelot, C.M.G.
Oliver, Charles N. J. C.M.G.
Oliver, Henry Alfred, C.M.G.
Oliver, *Col.* Lionel G., C.V.O.
Oliveat, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred H., C.B.C., R.A.
Oliveat, *Br.-Gen.* John S., C.B.C., R.A.M.C.
Oliver, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.B.E., A.V.D.
O'Malley, *Col.* William A. D'Oyley, C.B.(ml.)
O'Meara, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. A. E., C.B.C.
O'Meara, *Maj* Walter A. J., C.B.E.
Ommaney, *Adm.* Robt. H., C.B.(c).
Ommaney, *Brig.-Gen.* Albert E., C.B.(ml.)
O'Neill, *Maj.-Gen.* Jno. F. S., C.B.(ml.)

O'Neil, *Surg.-Gen.* John, c.B.(m).
Onslow, *Br-Gen.* Cranley C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Onslow, *Col.* Geo. Thorp, C.B.(m).
Onslow, *Maj.-Gen.* William Hy., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Onyon, *Asst.-Capt.* Wm., M.V.O.(4th), M.F.
Openshaw, *Col.* Thos. H., C.B.(m), C.M.G., T.D., V.D.C.
Orange, Hugh W., C.B.(c), C.I.E.
Ord, *Lt.* Frederick C., C.B.(c).
O'Reilly *Maj.* Patrick S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
O'Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J., C.M.G.
Organ, *Maj* Charles, M.V.O.(4th).
Ormston, John I. M., C.M.G.
O'Rorke, *Maj* Frederick C., C.M.G., A.V.C.
Orpen, *Maj* Redmond M. M., C.M.G.
Orr, *James Peter*, C.B.E.
Orr, Thomas, C.M.G.
Osborn, *Br-Gen.* William L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
O'Shaughnessy, R., C.B.(c), M.V.O.(4th).
O'Shea, *Maj* Richard A. P., C.M.G.
Osgood, Frede. Stanley, M.V.O.(4th).
Osmaston, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil A. FitzH., C.B.(m).
Oswald, *Col.* O. Chas. W., C.B. (m), D.S.O.
Otterburn, Harry C., M.B.
Ouseley, *Br-Gen.* Ralph G., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Owens, *Brig.-Gen* Gerald H., C.B.(m).
Owens, *Br-Gen.* Robert M., C.M.G.
Owey, Esmond, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Owen, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Cunliffe, C.B.(m).
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Wm., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Cunliffe, C.M.G.
Owen, *Col* Hy Mostyn, C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Robert H., C.M.G.
Owen, *Capt.* Roger C. R., C.M.G.
Owen, Edward Cunliffe, C.M.G.
Owens, John Henry, C.I.E.
Oxley, *Br-Gen.* Reginald S., C.B.(m).
Pagden, Arthur S., C.M.G.
Page, Robt. Palgrave, M.B.E.
Paget, *Col.* Harold, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Paget, *Brig.-Gen.* Wellesley L. H., C.B.(m), C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Paige, *Capt.* Cyril F., C.I.E., I.A
Pain, *Brig.-Gen.* Geo. W. H., C.B.(m).
Paine, *Lt.-Col.* Albert I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Paine, *Command.* Godfrey M., C.B.(c), M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Pakran Rajkarina, Diwan, C.I.E.
Pakenham, *Lt.-Col.* Hercules A., C.M.G.
Palin, *Lt.* Gilbert W., C.B.(m), C.I.E.
Palin, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip C., C.B.(m), I.A.
Palliser, C. F. Wray, C.M.G.
Palmer, Charles George, C.I.E.
Palmer, Fredk., C.I.E.
Palmer, *Lt.-Col.* Henry I. K., C.M.G.
Panet, *Br.-Gen.* Alphonse E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Panet, *Lt.-Col.* Henri A., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Can.).
Panna Lall, Rai Mohta, C.I.E.
Paras, *Surg.-Maj.* Basil, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Parish, *Ch. Nav. Insp* Arthur J., C.B.(c).
Park, *Col.* James S., M.V.O.(4th).
Park, Rev Wm. Robt., C.I.E.
Park, *Col.* Wm. Urquhart, M.V.O.(4th).
Parker, Alwyn, C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Parker, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur, C.M.G
Parker, *Col.* H. W Mangaring, C.M.G.
Parker, *Capt.* Hy, Wks, C.B.(m), R.N.
Parker, *Br-Gen.* John L., C.M.G., R.A.
Parker, *Col.* John W Robinson, C.B.(c).
Parker, Joseph, C.B.I.
Parker, *Capt.* Reginald F., C.M.G., R.N.
Parker, *Col.* Sir John W., T., C.B.(m).
Parker, *Lt.-Col.* Walter M., C.M.G.
Parkes, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy., C.M.G., M.B. (*N.Z.*).
Parkin, George Robert, C.M.G.
Parkin, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.I.E.
Parkinson, *Maj* Chas. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Parkinson, Ernest, C.B.E.
Parnell, *Col.* John Wm., C.M.G.
Parr, Christopher James, C.M.G.
Parr Robert John, C.B.E.
Parry, Frederick S., C.B.(c).
Parry, *R.-Adm.* J Franklin, C.B.(c), R.N
Parshad Sukhdeo, Rao Bahadur Pandit, C.I.E.
Parsons, *Br-Gen.* Ouniffe M., C.B.(m).
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Harold D E., C.B.(m), C.M.G
Partab Bahadur Singh, Raja, C.I.E.
Pasley, Thomas H. R., M.V.O.(4th), M.F
Patch, *Col.* Robert, C.B.(m).
Paton, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.B.(c).
Paton, *Br-Gen.* John, C.B.(m), (*Aust.*).
Paton, *Capt. Wm. D.*, M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O., R.N
Patron, Joseph Armand, C.M.G.
Patterson, Alexander R., C.I.E.
Pattinson, Jacob Lazard, C.B.(c).
Paul, *Lt.-Col.* Denis, C.M.G.
Paul, *Br-Gen.* Ernest M., C.B.(m), M.B.
Paulet, *Maj.* Charles S., M.V.O.(4th).
Payne, *Col.* Herbert C. B., C.M.G.
Payne, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard L., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Peacock, Robert, M.V.O.(4th).
Peacocke, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Geo., C.I.E.
Peacocke, *Col.* William, C.M.G.
Pearce, *Maj* Francis B., C.M.G.
Pearce, *Br-Adm.* Edmund R., C.B.(c).
Pearn, Stewart Edmund, C.I.E.
Pearse, *Br-Gen.* Tom H. F., C.M.G.
Pearson, Arthur A., C.M.G.
Pearson, *Col.* George S. H., C.M.G.
Pearson, James Ras, C.I.E.
Pearson, *Col.* Michael H., C.B.(c).
Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Raja, C.S.I.
Peebles, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Thos., C.I.E.
Peek, *Br-Gen.* Henry R., C.M.G. D.S.O.
Peddar, John, C.B.(c).
Pedler, *R.-Gen.* Stanhope H., C.B.(m).
Peebles, *Com.* Aubrey W, D.S.O., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Peebles, *Br-Gen.* Evelyn C., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Peel, Algernon R., M.V.O.(4th).
Pelle, *Col.* Schofield Patten, C.B.(m).
Pelle, *Col.* Solomon C. P. C.I.E.
Pelly, *Rear Adm.* Hy Bertram, C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Pendleton, Alan O'D. G W C.M.G.
Pennington, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur W., M.V.O.(4th), I.A.
Penny *Maj.* Arthur T., M.V.O.(4th).
Penny, Edmund, C.I.E.
Penny, *Lt.-Col.* Frodk. S., C.M.G., D.S.O
Penrose, *R.-Gen* Cooper, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Penrose, James K., M.V.O.(4th).
Perceval, *Lt.-Col.* Claude J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Perceval, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward M., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Percival, *Lt.-Col.* Harold F P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pereira, *Br-Gen* Cecil E., C.M.G.
Pereira, *Maj.-Gen.* George K., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Perkins, *Col.* Alfred T., C.B.(c).
Perram, Geo. James, C.I.E.
Perrens, *Br-Gen.* Arthur M., C.M.G., R.A.
Perry, Aylesworth Bowen, C.M.G.
Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. F., C.M.G., R.I.R., I.M.S.
Perry, *R.-Gen.* Hugh W., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Perry William Payne, C.B.(c).
Pertinguaor Rajagopala Chariyar, C.I.E.
Peshkar Jahangir, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Peterkin, *Col.* Alfred, C.B.(m), M.B.
Peterson, *Br-Gen.* Frederick H., C.B.(m), D.S.O., I.A
Petherick, Edward A., C.M.G.
Petre, *Lt.-Col.* Hy Cecil, C.M.G.
Petrie, David, C.I.E.
Petrie, *Br-Gen.* Ricardo D., C.B.(m).
Peyton Guy W., M.B.E.
Phaikan, The Chief of, C.S.I.
Phelps, *Col.* Arthur, C.B.(m).
Phillby, Harry St. J. B. C.I.E.
Phillips, *Lt.-Col* Burton Hy., C.M.G.
Phillips, *Br-Gen.* Lewis F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Phillimore, *Vice-Adm.* Richd. F., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Phillipps, *Lt.-Col.* Picton, M.V.O.(4th), R.M.A.
Phillips, Francis, C.B.(c).
Phillips, *Br-Gen* Geo. Fraser, C.M.G.
Phillips, *Br-Gen.* Herbert de T., C.M.G
Phillips, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Richmond, C.M.G., R.A.
Phillpotts, *Capt.* Edward M, C.B.(m), A.D.C., R.N.
Phipps, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R., C.B.(c).
Phipps, Edmund B., C.B.(c).
Phipps, *Com.* Wm. Dunsan, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Pickard, *Lt.-Col.* Ransom, C.M.G., M.B.
Pickwood, *Col.* Edwin H., C.M.G.
Pieck, *Lt.-Col* Francis R., C.M.G.
Pigott, *Lt.-Col.* Granville E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pigott, *Col* Robt. E. P., C.I.E., V.D.
Pike, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pilcher *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas D., C.B.(m).
Pilkington, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R., C.M.G.
Pilkington, *Lt.-Col* Harry S. H., C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Pilkington, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel E., C.M.G.
Pink, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis J., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pinney, *Maj.-Gen.* Reg. d J., C.B.(m).
Pipon, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry C.B.(m).
Pipon, Capt. Philip J G., C.I.E., R.G.
Pirie, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Pat. W., C.B.(m), I.A.
Pirtle, *Col.* Francis Wm., C.I.E.
Pitman, Charles E., C.I.E.
Pitman, *Capt.* Robert, C.M.G., R.N.
Pitman, *Br-Gen.* Thomas T. C.B.(m).
Pitt, *Capt* Francis J., C.B.(c), R.N.
Pitts, Thomas, C.B.(c).
Place, *Lt.-Col.* Charles O., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Plomer, *Col.* Wm. Harry P., C.M.G.
Plowden, C W Chichele, C.I.E.
Plowman, George Thomas, C.M.G.
Plugge, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C.M.G.
Plunkett, *Lieut.-Col* Geo. Tindall, C.B.(c).
Pocock, *Col.* Hurbt. L., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Poett, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph H., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Poley, *Capt* Edward H. Walker, M.V.O.(4th).
Pollard, *Flot Paymr* Charles F., C.B.(c).
Pollard, *Br-Gen.* James H. W., C.M.G.
Pollen, John, C.I.E.
Pollen, *Lt.-Col.* Stephen H., C.M.G.
Pollock, *Major-Gen.* John A. H., C.B.(m).
Poonambalam Ramanathan, C.M.G.
Ponsonby, *M.-Gen.* John, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Poock, *Col.* John A., M.V.O.(4th).
Poole, *Br-Gen.* Arthur Jas., C.M.G.

Poole, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Poole, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald E., C.M.G.
Pope, Arthur Wm. U., C.I.E.
Pope, *Lt.-Col.* Harold, C.B.(M), *Aldc.*
Pope, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Porral, Albert, C.B.E., I.S.O.
Portal, *Br.-Gen.* Bertram F., C.B.(M), D.S.O.
Porteous, Alexander, C.I.E.
Porteous, *Col.* Charles A., C.I.E.
Porter, Lodovic Charles, C.B.E., C.I.E.
Porter, *Surg.-Gen.* Robert, C.B.(M).
Porter, *Brig.-Gen.* Thos. Cole, C.B.(M).
Porter, *Maj.* Wm. Vizard, C.I.E.
Porter, *Col.* Thomas William Ross-, C.B.(M).
Porter, W Haldane, C.B.(M).
Porter, *Lt.-Col.* Harry K. B. Bruce-, C.M.G.
Pomlethwaite, Wm. T., C.B.E.
Potter *Col.* H. Rowland, C.M.G. (*N.Z.*).
Potts, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick, C.M.G
Powlton, Edward L., C.M.G.
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry A., C.M.G. (*Aldc.*).
Powell, *Br.-Gen.* Sidney H., C.B.(M).
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Bowen, C.M.G.
Power, Gervase Bunbo, C.I.E.
Power, J Tenrere, M.V.O.(4th).
Prafulla Chandra Ray, C.I.E., M.So.
Pratt, *Col.* Arthur S. C.B.(M).
Pratt, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest St. G., C.B.(M), D.S.O.
Pratt, *Col.* Hy Marsh, C.B.(M).
Pratt-grave, *Col.* Edwd. R. J., C.B.(M), D.S.O.
Preston, Elyman G. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Jenico E., C.B.(M), D.S.O.
Preston, Capt. Lionel G., C.B.(M), M.V.O.
Preston, Sidney, C.I.E.
Price, *Col* Adolphus J., C.V.O.
Price, *Br.-Gen.* Bartholomew G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Price, *Br.-Gen.* C. H. U., C.B.(M), D.L.
Price, *Col.* Cyril T., C.M.G., D.L.
Price, George, R.R.R.C.
Price, *Lt.-Col.* Rhys Howell, C.M.G.
Price, *Br.-Gen.* William, C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Prichard, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. S., C.B.(M), D.S.O.
Prideaux, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Beville, C.B.E., C.I.E.
Prideaux, *Lt.-Col.* Walter G., C.M.G., M.B.
Priestley, *Maj.* Harold E., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Pringle, Geo. Cossar, M.V.O.
Pritchard, *Br. Gen.* Aubrey G., C.M.G.
Pritchard, *Br.-Gen.* Harry L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pritchard, Herbert Alfd., M.B.E.
Prot, Thomas, C.M.G.
Prothero, *Rt.-Hon.* Rowland E., M.V.O.(4th), M.P.
Prout, William Thomas, C.M.G.
Prowse, Richard Thos. C.B.(C).
Pryce, *Lt.-Col.* Hy E. ap R., C.M.G., D.S.O., I.A.
Pryse, Howard Lloyd, C.M.G.
Pryor, *Br.-Gen.* Powsney Holland, M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O., L.A.
Pulford, *Col.* Russell B., M.V.O.
Pullen, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* Wm. Le G., C.B.(C), R.N.
Pulley *Col.* Charles, C.B.(M).
Pulling, Alexander C.B.(C).
Pullinger, Frank, C.B.(C).
Punchard, Hugh E., M.V.O.(4th).
Purdon, *Lt.-Col.* David W., C.M.G.
[illegible] *Aldc.* Richard P (4th).
[illegible] C.B.E.
Pye, *Maj.* William R., C.I.E., I.A.
Quarrell, *Col.* Alfred E., C.B.(M), A.V.D.
Quill, *Col.* Berkeley C., C.B.(M).
Quill, *Surg.-Gen* Sir H., C.B.(M), K.B.
Quin, *Col.* Windham Hy Wyndham-, C.B.(M), D.S.O.
Quinlan, Hon. Timothy Fras., C.M.G.
Quinn, Patrick, M.V.O.(4th).
Quirk, *Col.* John C. C.B.(M), D.S.O.
Rabett, *Lt.Col.* Reginald L. R., C.M.G. (*Aldc.*).
Radcliffe, *Col.* Fredk. W., C.I.E.
Radcliffe, *Lt.-Col.* Nathaniel R., C.I.E., D.S.O., L.A.
Radford, *Col.* Oswald C., C.B.(M), C.I.E.
Raffray, Harold V., C.M.G.
Raghunath Rao Holkar, Sawai Rao Raja, C.I.E.
Raghunath Singh, Maharaj, C.I.E.
Raghunath V Sabnis, C.I.E.
Rahim Bakhsh, Maulvi, C.I.E
Raikes, Francis K., M.V.O.(4th).
Raikes, *Col.* Marcus E. K., C.B.(M).
Raimsford, *Col.* Stephen D., C.B.(M), R.A.
Raimsford, *Col.* Wm. John R., C.I.E.
Rajit, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert A. C.B.(M).
Ramaciotti, *Br.-Gen.* Gustave, C.M.G. (*Aldc.*).
Ram Charan Mitra, C.I.E.
Razayers, Ram Singh, Raja of, C.I.E.
Ram Saran Das, Rai Bahadur Lala, C.I.E.
Ramsay, *Maj.* Arthur D G., C.I.E.
Ramsay, *Br.-Gen.* F W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ramsay Louis K. B. Cobden, C.I.E.
Ramsden, *Lt.-Col* Henry, C.B.E., R.A.
Ramsey, *Col.* Colin W P., C.M.G. (*Gas.*).
Ranganath, Narsingh Mudholkar, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Rankin, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ranking, *Lt.-Col.* George S. A., C.M.G., M.D.
Ratcliff, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. F., C.B.E., V.D.
Rattray, *Br. Gen.* Chas., C.B.(M).
Ravenhill, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. T., C.M.G.
Ravenhill, *Maj.* Harry St., C.M.G.
Rawnsley, *Br.-Gen.* Hurdis S. L., C.M.G.
Rawlinson, *Lt.-Col.* A. Kennedy, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Rawlinson, Cons. Alfred, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Rawlinson, Rev Bernard S., C.M.G.
Rawlinson, *Lt.-Col.* Charles B., C.I.E.
Rawnsley, *Col* Charnle, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rawnsley, *Col* Gerald T., C.M.G., A.M.S.
Rawson, Frank, C.M.G.
Rawson, *Col.* Herbert E., C.B.(M).
Raymond, *Col* Francis, C.I.E.
Raymond, George, M.V.O.(4th).
Read, *Brig.-Gen.* Hastings, C.B.(M).
Read, Herbert Jas. C.B.(C), K.C.M.G.
Reade, *Lt. Col.* Charles J., C.B.(M).
Reade, Herbert V., C.B.(C).
Ready, *Maj.-Gen.* Felix F., C.B.(M), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ready *Lt.-Com.* Thomas, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Reay, *Br.-Gen* Charles Tom, C.B.(M).
Reay, *Lt.-Col.* Wm Thos., C.B.E.
Reddie, *Maj.* John M., C.B.(C).
Redfern, Thos. Wm., M.V.O.(4th).
Redhead, *Col* Richard Hy Milne, C.M.G.
Redl, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest A. F., C.I.E.
Reece, *Surg.-Col.* Richd J., C.B.(M), R.N.
Rees, *Adm.* Wm. Stokes, C.B.(M).
Reeve, Hy. Fenwick, C.M.G.
Reid, *Maj.* Archd. D., C.M.G., M.A.M.S.
Reid, *Col.* Wm Ramsay, C.B.(M).
Reid, Harold Cartwright, C.B.(C).
Reid, *Col.* Lancock H., C.B.E.
Reid, William James, C.B.E.
Reilly, *Col.* Charles C., C.B.(M), A.M.S.
Reinold, Arnold Wm., C.B.(C), F.R.S.
Remnie, Ernest A., M.V.O.(4th).
Rennie, *Br.-Gen.* Robert, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O. (Ret.).
Rensy *Maj.-Gen.* Sidney M., C.I.E.
Repington, *Lt.-Col.* Charles a'Court, C.M.G.
Reshi Case Law, Raja, C.I.E.
Reynolds, Capt. Leonard Wm., C.I.E.
Rhoda, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.M.G., M.B.
Rias Hussain, Sheikh, C.I.E.
Ribbentrop, Berthold, C.I.E.
Ricardo, *Br.-Gen.* Ambrose St. Q., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rice, Benjamin L., C.I.E.
Rice, *Col.* Hy Garda, C.B.(M).
Rice, *Surg. Lt.* James, M.V.O.(4th), M.B.
Rice, *Maj.* Sidney M., C.I.E., I.A.
Rice, Walter Francis, C.B.E.
Richards, *Col.* Samuel B. C., C.B.(M).
Richardson, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. S., C.B.(M), C.M.G. (*N.Z.*).
Richardson, *Engr Captain* John, C.B.(M), R.N.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* J S., C.B.(M).
Richmond, Douglas C., C.B.(C).
Ricketts, *Capt.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Ricketts, *Col.* Percy M., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Riddell, *Col.* John S., M.V.O.(4th).
Riddell, *Maj.* George Hudson, M.V.O.(4th).
Ridgway, *Col.* Richard K., C.B.(M), V.D.
Ridgway, *Lt.-Col.* Richard T L., C.B.(M), D.L.
Ridley, *Brig.-Gen* Charles P., C.B.(M).
Ridley, Henry Nicholas, C.M.G.
Wilcott, *Br.-Gen.* Dudley H., C.M.G., R.E.
Riley, *Lt.-Col.* Rupert F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Riley, *Surgr.-Br Adm.* Wm. Henry, C.B.(C).
Rimington, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph C., C.B.(M), R.E.
Rind, *Col.* Alex. T S A., C.M.G.
Rishiyar Deokata Sahiwala Ayar, C.I.E.
Risley, John S., C.B.(C).
Ritchie, *Maj.-Gen.* Archd. R., C.B.E.
Ritchie, Richmond T W., C.B.(C).
Ritson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy., C.M.G.
Rivas, *Col.* Vincent, C.B.(M).
Robarts, Hon. Francis G Agar-, M.V.O.(4th).
Roberts, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Roberts, Hon. Charles J., C.M.G.
Roberts, Capt. Henry C., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Roberts, *Br Gen.* Hereward L., C.B.(M), M.V.O.(4th), L.A.
Roberts, *Col.* James A., C.B.(M) (*Ret.*).
Roberts, James Frederick, C.M.G.
Roberts, John, C.B.E.
Roberts, *Lt.-Gen.* William, C.B.(M).
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Robert H. Miller, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Roberts, *Br.-Gen.* Edwd. R. Stokes, C.B.(M).
Robertson, *Adm.* Charles H., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. I., C.M.G.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* D. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh, C.M.G., R.E., R.E.M.
Robertson, *Br.-Gen.* James C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Orrin, R.A.M.C., C.I.E., I.M.S.

Robertson, Jamie W., c.m.g.
Robertson, Lawrence, c.s.i.
Robertson, Malcolm A., c.m.g.
Robertson, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip E., d.s.o., c.m.g.
Robinson, Andrew, m.v.o.(4th).
Robinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. W., c.b.(m).
Robinson, *Surg.-Gen.* Geo. W. c.b.(m).
Robinson, *Brig.-Gen.* Godfrey W., c.m.(m.), i.s.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Macleod B., c.m.g.
Robinson, Col. Oliver L., c.v.o., k.s.t.
Robinson, *Br.-Gen.* Percy M., c.m.g.
Robinson, Col. Robert Maxwillian Rainey, c.b.(m), c.m.g.
Robinson, Col. Stapylton C. H., c.b.(m).
Robinson, William A., c.b.(c).
Robinson, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. A., c.b.(m).
Robinson, William C., c.b.i.
Robinson, Col. Wm. H. E., c.b.(m), I.M.S.
Robson, *Col.* Lancelot, c.v.o., d.s.o.
Roche, *Col* Hy J., c.b.(m), I.A.
Roche, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Dillon de R. B., c.b.(m).
Roche, Col. Walter L., c.m.g.
Roddy, *Lt.-Col.* Hy Hugh, c.b.(m), I.A.
Rodway, Leonard, c.m.g.
Rodwell, Cecil Hunter, c.m.g.
Rodwell, *Brig.-Gen.* Ernest Hunter, c.b.(m).
Roe, *Br.-Gen.* Cyril H., c.i.e.
Rogan, *Maj.* Jno. Mackenzie, m.v.o.(4th).
Rohrerger, Frank, c.m.g.
Rolleston, *Surg.-Gen.* Humphrey D., c.b.(c), k.c.
Rolt, *Br.-Gen.* Stuart Peter, c.b.(m).
Romer, *Maj.-Gen.* Cecil F., c.b.(m), c.m.g., a.d.c.
Ronaldson, Col. R. W H., c.b.(m).
Roper, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. W., c.b.(m).
Roper, Cornelius, c.s.i(c).
Rose, Cdre. Archd. Walker, c.i.e.
Rose, Felix, c.i.e.
Rose, George Pringle, c.i.e.
Rose, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh, c.m.g.
*Rosenthal, Br.-Gen.* Charles, c.b.(m), c.m.g. (*Aust.*).
Ross, Alexander Carnegie, c.b.(c).
Ross, Col. Arthur E., c.m.g. (Can.).
Ross, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles, c.b.(m).
Ross, Edward Denison, c.i.e.
Ross, (Capt. Gen. Parish, c.b.(m), n.s.
Ross, Col. James Geo., c.m.g. (Can.).
Ross, *Br.-Gen.* Robert Jas., c.m.g.
Ross, Roderick, m.v.o.(4th).
Ross, *Br.-Gen.* Walter C., c.b.(m).
Roth, Col. Reuter H., c.m.g., d.s.o. (*Asst. M. G.*).
Rothschild, *Maj.* Lionel N de, c.b.(c), M.P.
Rotter, *Flt Paymr* Charles J F., c.b.(c), R.N.
Rotton, *Br.-Gen.* John Guy, c.m.g.
Round, Francis R., c.m.g.
Rouse, Alex Macdonald, c.i.e.
Rowe, *Col*, Herbert, c.b.(c), p.s.o.
Rowells, Leander G., c.m.g.
Rowla, *Vice-Admiral* Hy Peter, m.v.o.(4th).
Rowell, Col. John, c.b.(m).
Rowell, Thos. Irvine, c.m.g.
Rowland, John Wm, c.m.g.
Rowley, *Br.-Gen.* Frank G M., c.m.g.
Roxburgh, Thomas Lawrence, c.m.g.
Roy, Col. Alexandre, m.v.o.(4th).
*Roy, Lt.-Col.* Joseph R G, m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o. (*R. A.*).
Royle, Arnold, c.b.(c).
Royle, Joseph R. E J, c.i.e.
Royston, *Br.-Gen.* John R., c.m.g., p.s.o.
Rudd, *Maj-Gen.* Richard M., c.b.(c), A.M.S.
Rundall, Col. Frank M., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
Rundle, *Br.-Gen.* Geo E. T., c.b.(m).
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alex. V F., m.v.o.(4th).
Russell, Col. Alexander F., c.m.g.
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Edmd. S. E. W Bardley, m.v.o.(4th).
Russell, Col. Jno. Joshua, c.b.(m), c.m.g.
Russell, *Surg.-Gen.* Michael Wm., c.b.(m).
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Richard T., c.m.g.
Russell, William, c.b.(c).
Rustomji Dhunjeebhoy Mehta, c.i.e.
Rutherford, Col. Chas., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
Rutherford, John Gordon, c.m.g.
Rutherford, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. W F Hore, (Master of Ruthven), c.m.g., d.s.o.
Ryan, Andrew, c.m.g.
Ryan, Col. Charles M., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Ryan, Col. Chas. S., c.b.(c), A.M.S.
Ryan, Capt. Cyril F., c.b.(c), R.N.
Rycroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. H., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
Ryder, *Lt.-Col.* C. H. D., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Ryder, *Col.* Francis J., c.m.g.
Ryrie, *Brig.-Gen.* Granville de L., c.m.g. (*Aust.*).
Sadler, *Br. Adm.* Arthur Hayes, c.b.i.
Sadler, Michael E., c.b.(c).
Salisbury, Charles, m.s.s.
St. Clair, Col. Jas. L. C., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
St. Clair, Hon. Lockhart M., c.i.e.
St. John, Alfred, c.m.g.
St. John, *Br.-Gen* Geo. F W, c.b.(m).
St. John, Capt. Francis G., c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
St. John, *Maj* Henry B., c.i.e.
Salmond, Cdre. Hubert McK., c.i.e., R.I.M.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* Jno. Maitland, c.b.e., d.s.o.
Samson, *Lt.-Col.* Louis L. H., c.m.g.
Samuel, Col. Achilles, c.m.g.
Sandell, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Edwd., c.m.g.
Sandbach, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur E., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
Sandeman, *Lieut.-Colonel* John G., m.v.o.(4th).
Sanders, *Br.-Gen.* George R., c.b.e., d.s.o., R.A.
Sanders, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert E., c.m.g., d.s.o. (Can.).
Sanders, Maj. Gen. *Rear-Admiral* John Hawker, c.b.(c).
Sandiford, Charles, c.b.(c).
Sandilands, *Br.-Gen.* Hy G., c.b.(m).
Sandilands, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. W., c.b.e., d.s.o.
Sands, Wm. Southgate, m.v.o.(4th).
Sandwith, Col. Flouing M., c.m.g., M.D.
Sandwith, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph L., c.m.g.
Sandys, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. B. R., c.b.e.
Sanford, *Col Edw O Aylsford*, c.m.g.
Sangster, Wm. Tyrer, c.i.e.
Sankey, Capt. Matthew H. P R., c.b.(c).
Sanson, Charles L., c.m.g.
Sardar Arur Singh, c.i.e.
Sardar Khan, *Subadar Major*, c.i.e.
Sardar Shamsher Singh, c.i.e.
Sargent, *Maj.-Gen.* Harry N., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
Satterthwaite, *Col.* Ed., c.b.(c), v.d.
Saunders, Arthur Leslie, c.s.i.
Saunders, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil H., c.m.g.
Saunders, William, c.m.g.
Savage, Col. Wm. Hy., c.m.g.
Savile, *Br.-Gen.* Walter C., c.b.(m), R.A.E.
Savory, *V. Adm.* Hrbt. W., m.v.o.(4th).
Sawyer, *Surg.-Gen.* Reidel. H. R., c.b.e., R.N.
Sayce, *Lt.-Col.* George R., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Scheiah, *Col.* Varnah A., c.b.(m).
Schlatter *Col* Percy, c.m.g.
Schofield, Herbert, c.s.i.
Schofield, *Brig.-Gen.* George A., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Schreiber, *Br.-Gen.* Anton L., c.b.(m), p.s.o., a.d.c.
Schreiner, Rt. Hon. Wm. Philip, c.m.g.
Schrikkard, *Major* Otto, c.m.g.
Scobie, *Col.* Mackay J G, c.b.(c), v.d.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur B., c.b.(m), p.s.o.
Scott, Col Bertal H., c.b.e., m.v.o.
Scott, Hon. Ernest Stowell, c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th).
Scott, Hon. *Maj* Rev Fredk. G., c.m.g. (Can.).
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* George, c.m.g., s.a.s.c.
Scott, George Bailey, c.i.e.
Scott, *and Lieut.* James, c.i.e.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Lothian E., c.m.g.
Scott, *Br.-Gen.* Philip C. J., c.b.(m).
Scott, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. Kelloch, c.m.g., p.s.o.
Scott, Robt. Russell, c.s.i.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen* Thos. M., c.b.(m), C.I.E., p.s.o.
Scrib, Col. Wm. Augustus, c.b.(m).
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Hbt. Montagu Douglas, c.m.g., d.s.o.
Scratchley, Herbert A, m.v.o.(4th).
Scudamore, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. P., c.m.g., p.s.o.
Seabrooke, James Herbert, c.i.e.
Seaman, Col. Edwin C., c.m.g., p.s.
Seccombe, Col. Arch. E., c.b.e., p.s.o.
Seely, *Br.-Gen.* Bt. Hon. J Edward Bernard, c.b.(m), d.s.o., m.p.
Selgne, John T., m.v.o.(4th).
Selby, Francis Guy, c.i.e.
Selby, Walford H. M., m.v.o.(4th).
Seller, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas R., c.m.g.
Sellheim, *Br.-Gen.* Victor C. M., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
Selwyn, Col. Charles Ry., c.b.(m).
Senior, Bernard, c.m.g., I.S.O.
Senior, *Col* Thomas P., c.b.(c).
Serrold Col. Oswald Pearce, c.m.g.
Seth Chandraul Dhudha, c.i.e.
Seton, Malcolm C. C., c.b.(c).
Severn, Claud, c.m.g.
Sexton, *Col.* Michael J., c.b.(m), M.D.
Seymour, Capt. Edward, R.N., m.v.o.(4th).
Seymour *Br.-Gen.* Edwd. H., c.b.(c).
Seymour, *Maj* Regd. Hy., m.v.o.(4th).
Seymour Richard S, m.v.o.(4th).
Seymour, *Br. Adm.* Michael Culme-, c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
Shairp *Lt.-Col.* Alex., c.m.g.
Shakespear, Alex Pirkis, c.i.e.
Shakespear, *Lt.-Col* John, c.m.g., c.i.e.
Shand, John, c.m.g., I.L.D.
Share, *Paymr In-Ch.* Hamnet H., c.b.(c).
Sharp, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. Dunstan, c.m.g.
Sharp, Henry, c.s.i., c.i.e.
Shea, *Maj.-Gen* John S M., c.b.(m), p.s.o.
Sheen, *Brig.-Capt* Chas. C., c.b.(m), R.N.
Sheldrake, *Capt Lt* John W., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
Shelley, *Lt.-Col.* Bertram A. G., c.m.g., R.E.
Shee Prasad, Rai Bahadur La, c.i.e.
Sheppard, *Maj.* Maitland G., m.v.o. (4th), p.s.o., R.E.
Sheppard, (*Lt.-Col.* Geo. S., c.m.g., L.A.
Sheppard, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. D., m.v.o.(4th).
Sheppard, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert C., c.b.(m), p.s.o., R.A.
Sheppard, *Lt.-Gen.* Seymour H., c.b.e., p.s.o., R.N.

Sheppard, *Br -Adm.* Thomas D L., M.V.O.(4th).
Sheppard, William Didsbury, C.I.E.
Sheppeard, Henrique O., C.M.G.
Sheridan, Charles Oakill, C.I.E.
Shingleton, Fredk., M.V.O.(4th).
Shipley, *Lt.-Col.* Charles C., C.B.(C).
Shipley, *Br -Gen.* Charles T., C.B.(M).
Shipley, Hammond S., C.M.G.
Shipley, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. B., C.M.G.
Shirley, *Maj.* Herbert J., M.C.
Shirley, *Lt.-Col* William, C.M.G.
Sholl, Lionel Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shoolbred, Fredk. Thos., C.B.(C).
Shoolbred, *Lt.-Col.* Rupert, C.M.G.
Shore, *Brig.-Gen.* Offley B. S. F., C.B.(M), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Shores, John W., C.V.O.
Shore, *Br.-Gen.* Anthony H., C.B.(M).
Shorland-Ward, *Adm.* Edw G., C.B.(M).
Shortt, Adam, C.M.G.
Shoubridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas H. C.M.G., R.E.(C).
Shuja-ul-Mulk Mohtar, C.I.E.
Sikata, *Maj.-Gen.* Cameron H., C.B.(M) C.M.G.
Shyam Sunder Lal, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Sibbald, Rev Sam Jas. H., M.V.O. (4th).
Sikandar Khan, Raja, C.I.E.
Sikkim, H.H the Maharaja of C.I.E.
Sillem, *Maj.-Gen.* Arnold F. C.B.(M).
Silley, John Hy., C.B.E.
Sim, *Col.* Geo. Hamilton, C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Sim, Hy Alexander, C.I.E.
Simcox, William, M.B.E.
Simonds, Frederick, M.V.O.(4th).
Simmons, *Capt.* Frank K., M.V.O.(4th).
Simms, and *Lt.* Henry M.V.O.(4th), R.E.
Simms, Rev John M C.M.G., M.D.
Simpkin, Oswald B. A., C.B.E.
Simpkinson, Hy Walrond, C.B.(C).
Simpson, *Maj.* Adrian F.H.S., C.M.G., R.E.
Simpson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Rudyard, C.B.(M).
Simpson, Harry Butler, C.B.(C).
Simpson, *Col.* Henry C. C. D., C.M.G.
Simpson, *Capt.* Hy Valentine, C.M.G., R.N.
Simpson, John Hope, C.I.E.
Simpson, *Capt* Lanmaster, M.V.O.(4th).
Simpson, *Col.* Robert J. S., C.B.(M), C.M.G., M.B.
Simpson *Col.* Wm. George C.M.G.
Simpson, William J. R., C.M.G., M.D.
Sims, Francis John M.V.O.(4th)
Sims, *Col.* Reginald F. M., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.(Ret.).
Sims, Thomas, C.B.(C).
Sinclair, *Surg.-General* David, C.B.E.
Sinclair, *Capt.* Hugh F. P., C.B.(C), R.N.
Sinclair, *Col.* Hugh M, C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Sinclair, John Houston, C.M.G.
Sinclair, *Col. Thomas*, C.B.(M), M.V.O.
Sinclair, *Br -Adm.* Edwyn S. Alexander, C.B.(M), M.V.O.(4th).
Singer, *Br -Gen.* Chas. W., C.B.E., R.A.M.C., M.B.
Singer, *Br -Adm.* Morgan, C.B.(C).
Singleton, Thomas F., M.V.O. (4th)
Sinnott, *Lt.-Col.* Edw G., C.B., R.E.
Sitwell, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Hy., C.B.(M), D.S.O.
Sivan, *Br -Gen.* Andrew, K.H.C., A.D.C., J.A.
Skinner, *Surg.-Gen.* Bruce M., C.B.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Skinner *Col.* Edmund G., C.B.(M).
Skirving, *Maj.* Archibald A. Hook, C.M.G., R.E.
Slacke, Wm. Alex., C.B.E.
Slacke, *Br -Gen.* Sidney H., C.B.E., C.M.G.
Slaney, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter R. Kenyon-, C.B.(M).
Slater, Alex. R., C.M.G.
Slayter, *Col.* Edward W., C.B.E., M.B.
Sloan, *Col.* John M., C.B.E., M.B.C., M.B.
Slocock, Frns. S. A., C.I.E.
Sly, Frank George, C.B.E.
Sly Henry Edward, C.B.E.
Small, *Col.* Wm. Gen., C.B.(M).
Smart, *Col.* Chas. Allan, C.B.E.(Can.).
Smart, Pagan. Harold N., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Smeaton, *Lt.-Col* Chas. O., C.B.(M)
Smith, Adam, C.B.E.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon F.R., C.B.(M)
Smith, *Capt.* Arthur Gordon, C.B.E., R.N.
Smith, Arthur L. F., M.V.O (4th).
Smith, *Capt* Aubrey C. H., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Smith, Cecil Arebd., C.I.E.
Smith, Charles Michie, C.I.E.
Smith, Rev Canon Clent., M.V.O.(4th).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* E. Hillier, C.B.(M)
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Edward C., C.M.G.
Smith, Frank, C.B.E.
Smith, *Paym.-in-Chief* Frns. H., C.B.(M)
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Fred, C.B.(M), C.M.G
Smith, *Col.* Fredk., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Smith, *Lt.-Col* Geoffrey Saml., C.M.G., D.S.O.(N Z.).
Smith, George, C.I.E.
Smith, *Col.* Geo. Basson, C.B.E
Smith, George Douglas, C.M.G.
Smith *Lt -Col.* George Edwd., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Smith, *Br -Gen.* Gilbert, C.B.(M), R.A.
Smith, Henry Whitby, C.I.E.
Smith, Jas. Edward M., C.B.(C).
Smith, *Surg.-Gen.* Jas. L., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Smith, John, C.B.(C).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel F., C.M.G., M.B.
Smith, Robert M. C.M.G
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sidney E. C.M.G., L.R.C.
Smith, *Maj -Gen.* Sydenham G. L., C.M.(M).
Smith, *Maj -Gen.* W Apsley, C.B.(M).
Smith, Wm. Brownhill, C.B.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Wilfrid E. R., C.M.(M), C.M.G
Smith, *Maj -Gen.* Wm. Douglas, C.B.(M).
Smith, Col. Wm. Dunlop, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smith, *Br -Gen.* Wm. Hugh U. C.B.(M), D.S.O.
Smith, *Lt -Gen* P W Barrett-, C.B.(C).
Smith, Col. Stewart Dugle, C.B.(M).
Smith, *Br -Gen.* Geo. M. Bullen-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. C. Castlemon-, C.B.(M).
Smith, *Br -Gen.* Kenneth J. Rinsaid-, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.A.
Smith, Frns. St. J Manners- C.I.E.
Smith, Jas. R. Masterton-, C.B.(C)
Smyth, *Maj.* Benjamin, M.V.O.(4th).
Smyth, *Col.* Charles C., C.B.(M).
Smyth, *Col.* Edwall W., C.B.(M).
Smyth, Geo. Watson, C.B.(M).
Smyth, *Capt* Harry Hesketh, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Smyth, *Maj.-Gen.* Nevill M., C.B.(M), T.F.
Smyth, *Br -Gen.* John A. Bell-, C.M.G.
Snow, Martin, M.V.O.(4th).
Snow, Philip (. H., C.I.E.
Soady, *Br -Gen.* Geo. J FitzM., C.M.G., I.A.
Soltau, Col. Alfred B., C.M.G., M.B.
Somers, *Col.* Charles W., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Somerville, *Col.* Thos. C F., M.V.O.(4th).
Sommer, *Lieut.* Joseph, M.V.O.(4th).
Sotheby, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert G., M.V.O. (4th).
Souter, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh M. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Southey, William Lechlel R., C.I.E.
Southey, Charles Wm., C.M.G.
Southey, *Br -Gen.* William M., C.M.G.
Southwell, Wm. Henry K., C.M.G.
Soward, Arthur Walter, C.B.(C).
Spain, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. R. S., C.M.G.
Spalding *Col.* Warner W., C.M.G.
Sparkes, R. *Adm.* R. Copland-, C.B.E.
Sparrow *Lt.-Col.* Richard, C.M.G.
Spearman, Edmund R., C.M.G.
Spedding, *Br -Gen.* Edwd W. C.M.G
Speer, Capt. Frederick B. Littlefield-, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Spence, *Lt.-Col.* A. H. Ogilvy, C.I.E.
Spence, James K., C.B.E.
Spence, Thomas W L., C.B.(C).
Spencer Hugh, C.I.E.
Spens, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas., C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Spicer Gerald E., C.B.(C).
Spiers, Frederick, C.B.E.
Spittle, Harold B. D., M.V.O. (4th), M.B.
Spragge, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Hy., C.B.(M).
Sprot, *Col.* Alexander C.M.G.
Spurrier Alfred Henry, C.M.G.
Stack, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R., C.M.G.
Stack, *Maj.-Gen.* Lee O'Fk M., C.M.G.
Stafford, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. F H., C.B.(M).
Stallard, *Br -Gen.* Frampton S., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.
Standen, Herbert P., C.I.E
Standen, Edward J., C.B.(C).
Standford, *Lt -Col.* Walter E. M., C.B.(M), C.M.G.
Stanford, *Lt -Col.* Wm., M.V.O.(4th), R.E.C.
Standish, *Lt -Col.* Ivan T., C.M.G., D.S.O.(N Z.).
Stanistreet, *Lt.-Col.* George R., C.M.G., R.A.
Stanley, *Col.* Geoffrey, C.B.(M).
Stanley, *Lt -Col.* Hon. Geo. Frede., C.M.G., R.A.
Stanley Geo. Joshua, C.B.(C), C.M.G.
Stanley, Herbert James, C.M.G.
Stanley, *Br -Gen.* John, C.M.G. (Aust.).
Stanley, *Br Adm.* Hon. Victor A., M.V.O.(4th).
Stansbury *Capt.* Hubert, C.B.(C), R.N.
Stansfeld, Charles H. R., C.B.(C).
Stansfeld, *Col.* Jas. Rawdon, C.B.(M), I.A.
Stansfeld, *Capt.* Logan S., C.M.G., R.N
Stanton, *Lt.-Col.* Edward A., C.M.G.
Stanton, *Maj -Gen.* Hy E., C.B.(M), D.S.O.
Stannell, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert S. McC., C.M.G.
Starkie, Robt. Filmr., C.B.(C).
Starr, *Col.* William H., C.M.G.
Stebbing, *Col.* John, C.B.(M), C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Staveley, *Capt.* Cecil M., C.M.G., R.N.
Staveley *Br -Gen.* Wm C., C.B.(M).
Staveley, *Capt.* John, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.C.
Stacey, *Col.* Rev Richard H., C.M.G. (Can.).
Stead, Charles, M.V.O.(4th).
Steavenson, *Br -Gen.* Chas. J., C.M.G.
Steel, *Col.* Richd. Alex., C.I.E., I.A.
Steele, John, C.B.(C).
Steele, *Br -Gen.* Julian M., C.M.G.
Steele, *Col.* St. George L., C.B.(M).
Steele, *Maj.-Gen.* Samuel B., C.B.(M), M.V.O.(4th).
Steaming, *Lt.-Col.* John Fredk., C.M.G.
Stephen, *Lt.-Col.* Charles M., C.M.G.
Stephen, *Col.* Robt. Campbell, C.B.(M).
Stephens, Berkeley John B., C.I.E.
Stephens, George Henry, C.M.G.
Stephens, *Paym -in-Ch.*, Montague, C.B.(M), R.N.
Stephens, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Byng, C.B.E

Stephens, Com. Richard M. T., R.N.; R.F.
Stephenson, *Maj.* Alfd. F. R.A.M.C., V.D.
Stephenson, *Col.* Francis L., C.B.(d).
Stephenson, Geo., C.B.(c).
Stephenson, Hugh Lansdown, C.I.E.
Stephenson, *Maj.-Gen.* Theodore E., C.B.(m).
Sterling, Geo. C. Beresford, C.I.E.
Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Albt. Gerald, C.M.G.
Stevens, *Maj.* Arthur R., C.M.G., R.E.O. (*Aust.*).
Stevens, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F., C.M.G., R.A.
Stevens, Frank, C.M.G.
Stevens, *Lt.-Col.* Nathaniel M. C., C.M.G., I.A.
Stevenson, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. Gavin, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Stevenson, *Edward* R. H., C.I.E.
Stevenson, *Col.* Francis, C.B.(m).
Stevenson, *Maj.* George L., C.M.G.
Stevenson, *Surg.-Gen.* Hy W., C.B.E., I.M.S.
Stevenson, *Col.* James, C.B.(c).
Stevenson, Jas. Yerdley, M.V.O.(4th).
Stevenson, *Col.* Robert, C.M.G.
Stevenson, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas R., C.B.(m).
Stevenson, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. F., C.B.(m).
Steward, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward H., C.M.G.
Steward, *Maj.* George C. T., C.M.G.
Stewart, Alstir C., M.V.O.(4th).
Stewart, *Br.-Gen.* Donne G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stewart, *Col.* Dudley S., C.B.(m).
Stewart, Francis Hugh, C.I.E.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.B.(m)
Stewart, *Maj.* Hugh, C.I.E., I.A.
Stewart, James, C.B.E.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* James C., C.B.(m).
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. M., C.B.(m), A.D.C.
Stewart, Col. James P., C.B.(m), M.D.
Stewart, *Br.-Gen.* John Wm., C.M.G.
Stewart, *Vice-Adm.* Robt. H. J., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Stewart, *Col.* Wm. Robt., C.B.(m).
Stiberman, Wm. Rucker, C.I.E.
Still, Charles, C.I.E.
Stirling, Capt. Anselm J. B., C.B.(m), R.N.
Stirling, Herbert John, C.M.G.
Stirling, *Col.* James W., C.M.G., R.A.
Stockdale, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert E., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.
Stockley, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur U., C.B.E., R.A.
Stockley, *Col.* Charles M., C.B.(m).
Stockley, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh R., C.I.E., R.E.
Stoddart, *Vice-Adm.* Archibald P., C.B.(m).
Stoker, George, C.M.S
Stoker, Thomas, C.I.E.
Stokes, *Br.-Gen* Alfd., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.E.O.
Stokes, *Lt.-Col.* Claude R., C.I.E., I.A.
Stokes, Hopetoun Gabriel, C.I.E.
Sueur, *Br.-Gen.* Francis G., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Stone, Jos. Henry, C.I.E.
Stoney, Edward W., C.I.E.
Stoodley, Edwin E., C.B.(c).
Stopford, *Maj.-Gen.* Lionel A. M C.B.(m).
Storrs, Ronald, C.M.G.
Story, *Col.* Wm. Frederick, C.B.(c).
Stott, *Lt.-Col.* William H., C.B.(c), C.B.E.
Stowe, Leonard, C.M.G.
Strachan, Wm. Hy. W., C.M.G.
Strasburg, *Lt.-Col.* Jno., M.V.O.(4th).
Straight, Douglas M., C.I.E.
Strangeways, Maurice W. Fox-, C.B.E.
Stratford, *Br.-Gen.* C. V. Wingfield-, C.M.G.
Streatfeild, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfred C. E., C.B.E.
Streatfeild, Capt. Philip, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Streatfeild, Henry Cuthbert, C.I.E.
Streeton, Charles J. D., M.V.O.(4th).
Streeton, *Maj.* Arthur J., M.V.O.(4th).
Strickland, *Maj.-Gen.* Ed. Peter, C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.E.O.
Strong, *Br.-Gen.* Wm., C.B.(m), R.A.
Strood, *Col.* Edwd. J., C.M.G., C.B.E.I.
Struben, Wm. C. M., C.M.G.
Stuart, Andrew E. Castlestuart-, C.B.E.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Andrew M., C.B.(m).
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Burleigh F. B., C.B.(m).
Stuart, *Br.-Gen.* J. T. Burnett-, C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.E.O.
Stubbs, Reginald Edwd., C.M.G.
Studd, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sturdee, *Lt.-Col.* A. H., C.M.G. (*Aust.*).
Sturge, Wm. Allen, M.V.O.(4th).
Sturgess, *Fleet-Paym.* Richd. E. S., C.B.(m).
Sturrock, John, C.I.E.
Stuart, Capt. Montagu W., M.B.E.
Suater Capt. Murray F., C.B.(c), R.N
Subanan Hajl, Sardar Sahib, C.I.E.
Sullivan, *Br.-Gen.* Edwd. L., C.B.E., I.A.
Summers, Thomas, C.I.E.
Supple, *Col.* James F., C.B.(m).
Suresh Prosad Sarbadhikary, C.I.E., M.D.
Surtees, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th), R.E.O.
Suter, Geo. Edward, M.V.O.(4th).
Sutherland, Alex. Robt., C.B.E.
Sutherland, Angus, C.B.(c).
Sutherland, *Lt.-Col.* David W., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Sutton, *Surg.-Gen.* Alex. A., C.B.(m), R.A.O.
Sutton, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred, C.B.E. (*Aust.*).
Sutton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh C., C.B.(m).
Swabey, *Col.* Wilfrid K., C.M.G.
Swain, *Lt.-Col.* Geo L. D., C.M.G., V.D.
Swain, *Col.* James, C.B.(m), M.D.
Swaine, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(m).
Swan, *Col.* Charles A., C.M.G.
Swan, *Col.* William T., C.B.(m).
Swann, Frederick S. P., C.I.E.
Swann, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Christopher, C.B.(m).
Swayne, Charles R., C.M.G.
Swayne, *Col.* Harold G. C., C.M.G., R.E.
Sweeny, *Lt.-Col.* Terence H., C.M.G., V.D.C.S.I.
Swindley, *M.-Gen.* Jno. Edwd., C.B.(m).
Swiney, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. J. H., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.A.
Swinley, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.B.(m).
Swinton, *Col.* Ernest D., C.B.(c), R.A.M.C., R.A.M.C.
Sykes, Capt. Alfd. Chas., C.M.G., R.N.
Sykes, *Wing-Comm.* (*Brigadier-Gen.*) Frederick H., C.M.G., R.N.A.S.
Sykes, Jno Chas. G., C.B.(c).
Symes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Symes, *Col.* Gustavus P., M.V.O.(4th).
Symon, *Lt.-Col.* Frank, C.M.G., D.S.O., (*R.A.*).
Symon, *Lt.-Col.* Walter C., C.M.G., R.A.
Symonds, Aubrey V., C.M.G.
Symonds, *Col.* Charlsrd J., C.B.(m), M.D.
Symonds, Capt. Fredk. P. Lodor-, C.M.G., R.N.
Symons, *Br.-Gen.* Adolphe, C.M.G.
Symons, *Lt.-Col.* Frank A., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Synge, R. Follett, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Tagart, *Maj.-Gen.* Harold A. L., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Tallyour, *Col.* Thos. F. R. Reany, C.B.E., R.A.
Tait, *Lt.-Com.* Wm. Eric C., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Edmund B., M.V.O.(4th), R.E.
Talbot, *Col.* Hon. Mile Geo., C.B.(m).
Talbot, Walter Stanley, C.I.E.
Tancock, *Lt.-Col.* Osborne E., C.M.G., R.A.
Tancred, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. A., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.A.
Tan Jiak Kim, C.M.G.
Tandon, Madhava Rao Ananda Rao, C.I.E.
Tanner, *Lt.-Col.* William H. C., C.M.G. (R.A.).
Tarbet, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tarleton, *Com.* Alfred H., M.V.O.(4th).
Tatam, *Col.* Walter J., C.M.G.
Tate, *Col.* Allen E., C.M.G., A.M.S.
Tawney, Charles Hy., C.I.E.
Tay Sein Ko, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Taylor Charles Henry, M.V.O.(4th).
Taylor, Corrie, M.B.E.
Taylor, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(m).
Taylor, *Col.* Ernest Hyew, C.B.(m).
Taylor, *Col.* Francis P. S., C.M.G.
Taylor, *K.-Sec.* Hayden D'A. F., C.M.G.
Taylor, John J., C.B.(c).
Taylor, Jno. Norman, C.I.E.
Taylor, *Br.-Gen.* Bagd. O'Brien, C.I.E.
Tegart, Chas. Aug., C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Temple, Chas. Lindsay, C.M.G.
Temple, *John*, C.B.(c).
Templer, *Br.-Gen.* Cyril Frank, C.M.G., I.A.
Tennant, Hercules, C.M.G.
Tennyson, Charles, B.I., C.M.G.
Terrian, *Br.-Gen.* Trevor P. B., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.E.O.
Tew, *Br.-Gen.* Harold Stuart, C.M.G.
Thacker, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.M.G. (Can.).
Thacker, *B.-Gen.* Percival E., C.B.(m), C.M.G. (Can.).
Thackeray, *Lt.-Col.* Edward H., C.M.G., R.A.O. (R.A.).
Thackwell, *Col.* Colquhoun Grant Roche, C.B.(m), R.E.O.
Thadjar, *Capt.* Bertram S., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.N.
Thom, *Col.* George S., C.M.G., M.B.
Thomas, *Col.* Arthur H., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Thomas, *Br.-Gen.* Edwd. A. D'Arcy, C.M.G.
Thomas, Fredk. George, C.M.G.
Thomas, *Col.* Francis H. S., C.B.(m), I.A.
Thomas, *Lt.-Col.* Henry M., C.M.G., R.A.
Thomas, Ivor G. M.V.O.(4th).
Thomas, Jas. Jonathan, C.M.G.
Thomas, *Lt.-Col.* John L., C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Thomas, Richard M., M.V.O.(4th).
Thompson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles W., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Thompson, *Surg. Major* Daniel R., C.I.E.
Thompson, D'Arcy W., C.B.(c).
Thompson, *Maj.* Edwd. G., M.V.O.(4th).
Thompson, *Surg.-Gen.* Hy M., C.B.E., R.A.M.C., M.B.
Thompson, Herbert, C.B.E.
Thompson, Capt. Percival H. H., C.M.G., R.N.
Thompson, Percy, C.B.(c).
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald, J. C., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
Thompson, *Br.-Gen.* William A. M., C.B.(m).
Thompson, *Br. Gen.* Frederick Hackett-, C.B.(m).
Thompstone, Sydney W., C.B.E.
Thomson, *Br.-Gen.* Andrew G., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Thomson, Capt. Anthony S., C.B.(c), R.N.R.
Thomson, Basil H., C.B.(c).
Thomson, Graeme, C.B.(c).
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(m).
Thomson, Col. Hy. Alexis, C.M.G., M.D.
Thomson, *Col.* James, C.B.(m), R.E.

Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel J., C.I.E.
Thomson, William, M.V.O.(4th).
Thomson, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Montgomerie, C.B.(m).
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. Milne, C.M.G.
Thomson, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh D White-, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.
Thorburn, *Capt.* Harold H., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Thorburn, Jas. Jamieson, C.M.G.
Thorburn, Thomas, M.V.O.(4th).
Thorburn, *Col.* William, C.B.(m), M.D.
Thorneycroft, *Col.* Alexander W. C.B.(m).
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Edwd., C.M.G.
Thornton, Hugh Aylmer, C.I.E.
Thornton, *Capt.* Hugh C., M.V.O.(4th).
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. J., C.M.G., R.V.M.L.
Thrasher, *Lt.-Col.* James H. M.V.O. (4th).
Thuillier, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. F., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Thurburn, *Col.* James W., C.S.I.
Thurnan, Edward W. F., C.M.G.
Thurston Edgar, C.I.E.
Thurston, *Lt.-Col.* H. Stanley, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Thurston, *Col.* Hugh C., C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Thwaites, *Maj.-Gen.* William, C.B.(m), R.A.
Tibbits, *Capt.* Chas., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Tiekell, *Comm.* Frederick, C.M.G.
Tickell, Richd. Hugh, C.I.E.
Tidswell, *Br.-Gen.* Edward C., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Tillard, *Maj.-Gen.* John A., C.B.(m).
Tilley John Anthony C., C.B.(c).
Tinley Col. Gervase F. N., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Tipping, *Lt.-Col.* Robert F Garbside, C.B.(m).
Tisdall, *Lt.-Col.* A. L., C.M.G., R.A.
Tithcridge, *Lt.-Com.* Benj., M.V.O (4th), R.N.
Tivey, *Br.-Gen.* Rivis, C.B.(m), R.A.M.C. (*Asst.*).
Tiwari Chhajuram, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Tizard, *Capt.* Thos. Hy., C.B.(c), R.N
Todd, *Col. Com.* Campbell, C.B.E.
Todd, *Surg.-Gen.* Howard, C.B.(c), R.N
Todd, John S. B., C.M.G., I.S.C.
Tollinton, Hy Phillips, C.I.E.
Tolmer, *Col.* Harrold L., C.B.(c).
Tomasson, Capt W Hugh, M.V.O.(4th).
Tomkins, *Lt.-Col.* H. Leith, C.M.G., R.A.C.
Tomkins, Herbert Gerard, C.I.E.
Tomkins, Lionel L., C.I.E.
Tomkins, Stanley, C.M.G.
Tomkins, *Gen* Wm. Percival, C.I.E.
Tomlin, *Capt.* George J., M.V.O.(4th), R.N
Tosh, *Col.* Howard H., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Topping, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. E., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Tothill, *Rear Adm.* Hugh H. D., C.B.(m).
Tottenham, *Vice-Adm.* H. Loftus, C.B.(c).
Tours, Berthold G., C.M.G.
Tower Rev Henry, M.V.O.(4th)
Towsey, *Br.-Gen.* Francis W., C.M.G.
Trapaud, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred, M.V.O.(4th).
Travers, *Capt* Francis E., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Travers, *Br.-Gen.* Jones H. du B., C.M.G.
Travers, *Br.-Gen.* Joseph O., C.M.G., R.A.
Trevelyan, *Col.* George W., C.M.G
Trevelyan, *Lt.-Col.* Edward, C.M.G
Trevelyan, *Col.* Hon. John G., C.M.G.
Trench, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. F Chevenix, C.I.E.
Trench, *Col.* Frederick A Le Poer-, C.B.(m).
Trenchard, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh M., C.B.(m), D.S.O., A.S.C.
Trendall, Hy Arthur Prentis, M.V.O. (4th).
Trent, *Lt.-Col.* George A., C.M.G.
Tresidder, *Capt. Tolmie* J., C.B.E.
Trevor, *Maj.* Arthur P., C.I.E.
Trevor, Frederick G. B., C.I.E.
Trevor *Col.* George H., C.B.E.
Tribe, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Walter, C.M.G.
Tricker Leonard G., M.B.E.
Trimble, *Col.* Charles J., C.M.G.
Trimnell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm D. C., C.M.G.
Tripp, Geo. Henry C.B.(c).
Trisott, *Brig.* Gen. Charles Prideaux, C.B.(m), D.S.O., R.A.O.
Trotman, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. E., C.B.(m).
Trotter, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon B., M.V.O (4th), D.S.O.
Trotter, *Br.-Gen.* Gerald F C.B.(m), C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), R.A.M.C.
Troubridge, *Vice-Adm.* Ernest C. T., C.B.(m), C.M.G. M.V.O.(4th).
Trower, *Col.* Courtney P., C.M.G.
Troyte, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert J Acland-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Trumbower, Lionel, C.I.E.
Tubby *Col.* Alfred H., C.M.G., A.M.S.
Tucker Alexander L. P., C.I.E.
Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Louis H. E., C.I.E.
Tucker, William Kidgey, C.M.G.
Tudor, *Rear-Ad.* Frederick U.T., C.B.(c).
Tudor, *Lt.-Col.* Hy Hugh, C.M.G., R.A.
Tudway *Br.-Gen.* Robert J., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O
Tufnell, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur W., C.M.G
Tufnell, *Col.* Lionel C. G., C.B.(c).
Tufnell, *Vice-Adm.* Lionel G. C.B.(c).
Tufton, Hon. Charles H., C.M.G.
Tulloch, *Major* Hector, C.B.(c).
Tulloch, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. Bruce I., C.M.G.
Tulloch, *Br.-Gen.* John A. S., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Tulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* John W G., C.B.(m)
Tunbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver A., C.M.G.
Tunbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Walter H C.B.(m) (*Asst.*).
Turnbull, *Lt.-Col* John, C.M.G.
Turner, *Rear Adm.* Arthur W., C.B.(c).
Turner *Col.* Augustus Hy., C.B.(m).
Turner, Ben, C.B.E.
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* Francis C., C.M.G.
Turner, Franklyn L., C.B.(c).
Turner, *Surg.-Gen* Geo. Robertson, C.B.(c), V.H.S.A., M.V
Turner, *Colonel* Henry F., C.B.(m).
Turner, *Maj.-Gen.* James G., C.B.(m).
Turner, John Andrew, C.I.E., M.D.
Turner *Br.-Gen.* Martin F., C.B.(m).
Turner, *Br.-Gen.* Percy A., C.M.G.
Turner, William, M.V.O.(4th), M.D.
Turner, *Lt.-Co* William, C.M.G., R.A.M.C
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Aldren, C.B.(m), R.E.
Turner, Algernon, C.B.(c).
Tuson, *Br.-Gen.* Harry D., C.M.G.
Tuxford, *Br.-Gen.* George B., C.B.(m), C.M.G. (*Ret.*).
Tweedie, *Lt.-Col.* William J B., C.M.G
Twigg, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. H, C.B.(m).
Twinlay, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip G., C.B.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Twiss, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Twiss, *Lt.-Col.* George E., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Twiss, *Br.-Gen.* John Hy., C.B.(m), R.E
Twyman, *Col.* Philip A. A., C.B.(m).
Tyer, *Capt.* Austin A. M.V.O.(4th).
Tyler *Br.-Gen.* James A., C.M.G., R.A.
Tyler *Maj.-Gen.* Trevor B., C.B.(c), C.B.E.
Tyndale, *Lt.-Col* Wentworth F., C.M.G.
Tyrrell, *Col.* Chas. R., C.B.(m), A.M.S.
Tyrwhitt, Rev Hon. Leonard T., M.V.O.(4th).
Tytler Adam G., C.I.E.
Umfreville, *Br.-Gen.* Percy, C.M.G.
Unmo Bay, *Capt.* Miran, M.V.O.(4th).
Unsake, *Lt.-Col. Hy Percy*, C.M.G.
Unthank, *Maj.-Gen.* Herb. C. C., C.M.G
Upwin, *Capt* Edward, C.M.G. *Vic*
Upcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Russell, C.B.(m), R.A.O.
Urquhart, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(m).
Urquhart, *Col* Robert, M.V.O.(4th)
Usher, *Lt.-Col.* Allan V., C.M.G
Vakhaisinghji Kesrisinghji, C.I.E.
Vala Lakamsen Morsin, C.I.E.
Valadier, *Hon. Maj* Auguste C., C.B.E., A.S.C.
Vandeleur, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. S., C.M.G
Van Deersuler, *Lt.-Gen.* John L., C.B.(m) (*S.A.*).
Van de Weyer *Maj* William J B., M.V.O.(4th).
Vansittart, Robert G., M.V.O.(4th).
Van Someren Wm. Taylor, C.I.E.
Van Straubenzee, *Maj.-Gen.* Cashmir Cartwright, C.M.G., R.A.
Van Straubenzee, *Br.-Gen.* Cashmir Hy C., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Van Straubenzee, *Maj.-Gen.* Turner, C.B.(m).
Vaughan, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(m), R.E.
Vaughan, John Charles Tudor St. Andrew, M.V.O.(4th).
Vaux, *Lt.-Col* Ernest, C.B.E., R.A.M.C.
Vawdrey, *Lt.-Col.* George C.M.G.
Venis, Arthur, C.I.E.
Verner, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas E., C.B.(m).
Verrières, Albert C. C.I.E.
Vialls, *Lt.-Col.* Harry G., C.B.(m).
Vibart, *Capt.* Fredk Wm., C.B.(c), R.E.
Villiers, *R. Adm* Edward L., M.V.O., R.N
Villiers, *Lt.-Col.* Evelyn F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Villiers, Francis J., C.M.G.
*Villiers, Hy Montague*, M.V.O.(4th).
Vincent, *Col.* A. C. Stafford-, C.M.G.
Vincent, *Lt.-Col* Berkeley, C.M.G.
Vincent, Frank A. M. H. M.V.O. (4th).
Vincent, *Br.-Gen.* Henry O., C.B.(m), C.M.G., I.A.
Vlieberscaiff-Arkenbout-Hardenberg, C.I.E.
Vivian, *Maj.* Hon. Odo R. M.V.O.(4th).
Vivian, *Lt.-Col.* Valentine, D.S.O., M.V.O.(4th).
Volkers, Robt. C. Francys, C.I.E.
Wace *Maj.-Gen.* Richard, C.B.(m).
Waddell, *Lieut.-Col* Lawrence A., C.B.(m), C.I.E.
Waddington, Charles W., C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Wade, *Col* Wm. Barton, C.B.(m).
Wadeson, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk W G., C.B.(m)
Wagborn, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Danvers, C.M.G.
Wagstaff, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril M., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Wagstaff, *Maj* Lewis C., C.I.E., R.A.
Wagstaff, Wm. George, C.M.G.
Wakefield, *Capt.* Arth. E., C.B.(m), R.N.
Wake, *Capt.* Cecil S., C.I.E.

Wake, *Maj* C. St. Aubyn, C.M.G.
Wake, R.-Adm. D. St. Aubyn, C.B. (ret.), C.I.E.
Walcott, *Col.* Edmund S., C.B. (ret.).
Walcott, Henry Bardley, C.M.G.
Waldron, *Br.-Gen.* Francis, C.B. (ret.).
Walker, Charles, C.B. (ret.).
Walker, Ernest C., C.I.E.
Walker, George H. D., C.I.E.
Walker, Gilbert Thos., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Harold R., C.B. (ret.), D.S.O.
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Goo., C.B. (ret.), V.C.
Walker, Wm. Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Walker, Wm. James Dixon, C.B. (ret.).
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* G. T. Forrester, C.B. (ret.), A.D.C.
Wall, *Lt.-Col.* Edward W., C.B.E., D.L.
Wall, *Lt.-Col* Frank, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wall *Lt.-Col.* George, C.M.G. (*Aust.*).
Wallace, *M.-G.* Alexander, C.B. (ret.).
Wallace, Col. Cuthbert S., C.M.G., A.M.S.
Wallace, *Lt.-Col.* David, C.M.G., M.B.
Wallace, Lawrence Aubrey C.M.G.
Wallace, *Col.* Nesbit W., C.M.G.
Wallace, *Col.* Robert H., C.B. (ret.).
Wallace, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Berkeley, C.M.G.
Wallack, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest T., C.B. (ret.), C.M.G. (*Aust.*).
Waller, John Hampden, M.V.O. (4th).
Wallerstein, *Br.-Gen.* Francis E., C.M.G. (ret.).
Wallis, Arthur By., C.I.E.
Wallis, Henry Richard, C.M.G.
Walrond, Main S. O., C.M.G.
Walsh, Ernest H. C., C.B.E.
Walsh, Hon. Reginald M.V.O. (4th).
Walsh, *Capt.* Hon. George H. W., M.V.O. (4th).
Walsh, *Col.* Hy Alfred, C.B. (ret.).
Walsh, Langdon P., C.I.E.
Walshe, *Lt. Col.* Henry E., C.M.G.
Walter, *Maj* Edmund, C.I.E.
Walter *Maj.* Frederic Edward, M.V.O. (4th).
Walter, *Maj.-Gen* John MacN., C.B. (ret.), R.A.O.
Walters, *Col* Wm. Barker, C.B. (ret.).
Walton, Frederick T. G., C.I.E.
Walton, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Crawford, C.B. (ret.), C.M.G., D.L.
Wanliss, *Lt.-Col.* David S., C.M.G.
Wapshare, *Maj.-Gen* Richd. C.B. (ret.).
Warburton, John Paul, C.I.E.
Ward, *Lieut.-Gen.* Hon. Barnard M., C.B. (ret.).
Ward, *Col.* Bernard Rowland, C.M.G., R.E.
Ward, *Comm.* Hon. Cyril A., M.V.O. (4th).
Ward, *Major-General* Francis Wm., C.B. (ret.).
Ward, Hon. Gerald R. F., M.V.O. (4th).
Ward, *Br.-Gen.* Harry D (), C.M.G.
Ward, *Brig.-Capt.* Jno. T. H., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Ward, *Br.-Gen.* Thomas, C.M.G.
Ward, Thos. Robt. J., A.D.C., M.V.O. (4th).
Ward, *Rear-Adm.* Philip Nelson, M.V.O. (4th).
Wardrop, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. E., C.M.G., R.A.
Wardrop, Jno. Oliver, C.M.G.
Ware, Arthur W., C.M.G.
Ware, *Br.-Gen.* Fabian A. G., C.B.E.
Ware, *Lt.-Col.* F. C. Webb, C.I.E.
Waring, Francis J., C.M.G.
Warnock, John, C.B.E., M.D.
Warren, *Adm.* Herbt. A., M.V.O. (4th).
Warren, *Lt.-Col.* Peter, C.M.G., R.E.
Warren, Philip David, C.M.G.
Warren, *Maj.* Wm. Joseph, C.M.G.
Wason, *Capt.* Cuthbert R., C.M.G., M.P.
Watchorn, *Lt.-Col.* Edward T., C.B. (ret.).
Waterfield, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C. M., M.V.O. (4th).
Waters, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.B. (ret.).
Watkins, Chas. Everitt, C.I.E.
Watkins, Rev. Owen S., C.M.G.
Watson, Charles C., C.I.E.
Watson, *Maj.* Chas. F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Watson, *Col.* Charles G., C.M.G., R.E.D.
Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* David, C.B. (ret.), C.M.G. (Ret.).
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* Harold F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Watson, *Br.-Gen.* Harry D., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O. (4th).
Watson, *Capt.* Hugh D. R., C.B. (ret.), M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Watson, *Br.-Gen.* Jno. Ed., C.B. (ret.).
Watson, Hon. Revd. George, C.M.G.
Watson, Thomas H., C.M.G.
Watson, *Lt.-Col* William, C.M.G.
Watson, *Maj.-Gen* Wm. Arthur, C.B. (ret.), C.M.G., C.I.E.
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* William W. R., C.B. (ret.), (*Aust.*).
Watt, James, M.V.O. (4th).
Watts, Col. Chas. D. R., C.M.G.
Watts, *Lt.-Gen.* Herbert R. C.B. (ret.), C.M.G.
Watts, James, C.M.G.
Watts, Patterson, C.B.E.
Waudhope, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur G., C.M.G., R.E.D.
Waudhope, *Col.* Robert A., C.B. (ret.), C.M.G., C.I.E.
Wavell, *Major-Gen.* Archibald G., C.B. (ret.).
Way, *Maj.* Bromley G. V., M.V.O. (4th).
Way, *Capt.* William, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Way, *Maj.-Gen.* Nowell F. Sampson, C.B. (ret.).
Waymouth, *Vice-Adm.* Arthur Wm., C.B. (ret.).
Weakley, Ernest, C.M.G.
Wear, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon E. L., C.M.G.
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur L. A., C.M.G.
Webb, Frederick Wm., C.M.G.
Webb, Montagues de P., C.I.E.
Webb, Capt. Hd. C.B. (ret.), C.B.E., R.N.
Webb, *Col.* Walter Geo. C.B. (ret.).
Webster, *Capt.* John Alexr., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Webster, John Edward, C.I.E.
Webster Thomas L., C.B. (ret.).
Wedgwood, *Br.-Gen.* Ralph L., C.M.G.
Weekes, *Fleet-Paym.* Victor H. T., C.B. (ret.).
Welch, *Surg.-Gen* Geo., C.B. (ret.), R.N.
Welch, *Br.-Gen.* Malcom H. R., C.M.G.
Welchman, *Col.* Miles. W. St. George, C.B. (ret.).
Wellesley, *Br.-Gen.* Richard A. C., C.M.G., R.A.
Wells, Cresswell, M.V.O. (4th).
Wells, *Capt.* Leonel de L., C.B.E., R.N.
Wemyss, *Lt.* Charles E., C.I.E.
West, Charles Hy., C.I.E.
West, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. C. J. Sackville, C.M.G.
Westcott, *Col.* Sinclair, C.B. (ret.), C.M.G.
Western, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. G. H., C.B. (ret.).
Westmorland, *Lt.-Col.* Percy T., C.M.G.
Weston, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. S., C.M.G.
Westropp, *Col.* George R. C., C.B. (ret.).
Westropp, *Col.* John Milner, C.M.G.
Wetherall, *Lt.-Col.* Francis C., C.M.G.
Whalte, *Col.* Thomas Du B., C.M.G., M.B.
Whatman, *Col.* Wm. Douglas, C.B.E.
Wheatley, *Col.* Hy Spencer, C.B. (ret.).
Wheeler, *William*, C.M.G.
Wheelwright, Charles A., C.M.G.
Whitaker, *Col.* Chas. H. T., M.V.O. (4th).
Whitbread, Genl. Howard, C.B. (ret.).
White, Aubrey, C.M.G.
White, *Maj.-Gen.* Cyril B. R., C.B. (ret.), R.E.D., A.D.C. (*Aust.*).
White, *Br.-Gen* Edward D., C.M.G.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick, C.M.G.
White, *Maj* Fredk. Norman, C.I.E., D.S.O.
White, *Br.-Gen.* George F., C.B. (ret.), R.A.
White, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert S. N., C.B. (ret.), M.V.O. (4th).
White, J. Claude, C.I.E.
White, *Lt.-Col.* John Hy, C.M.G.
White, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Robert, C.M.G.
White, *Br.-Gen.* Wilfrid A., C.M.G.
White, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Lowis, C.B. (ret.), C.B.E.
White Col. Wm. Westropp, C.B. (ret.), D.S.O.
White, *Lt.-Col.* J. Claytor, C.M.G., M.B.
Whitehead, Henry, M.V.O. (4th).
Whiteley, *Frank* C.M.G.
Whitham *Lt.-Col.* John L., C.M.G. (*Aust.*).
Whiting, Wm. Henry, C.M.G.
Whitley *Br.-Gen.* Edward N., C.M.G.
Whittingham, *Lgr Br Adm* Wm. C.B. (ret.).
Whitty Jno. Turton, C.I.E.
Wirrts, *Fleet-Paym* Wm. M. C. B., C.M.G., R.N.
Wibberley, Charles, M.V.O. (4th).
Wickham, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.M.G.
Wickham, Louis, M.V.O. (4th).
Wickham (*Sir* Wm. Jas. R., C.B. (ret.).
Widdicombe, *Lt.-Col.* George T., C.B. (ret.).
Widdows, Archibald Edwards, C.B.E.
Wigley, Fredk. George, C.I.E.
Wilberforce *Br.-Gen.* Herbt. Wm., C.B. (ret.).
Wilding, *Br.-Gen.* Charles A., C.M.G.
Wilkins, Harold, M.B.E.
Wilkins, Roland Field, C.B.E.
Wilkinson, Fredk. Edgar C.B.E.
Wilkinson, *Brig.-Gen.* Montagu G., C.B. (ret.), M.V.O. (4th).
Wilkinson, Richd. Jas., C.M.G.
Willan, *Staff-Surgeon* Robert J., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.V.R.
Willcocks, G. Waller, C.B. (ret.).
Willcox, *Lt.-Col.* Walter T., C.M.G.
Willcox, *Col.* Wm. H., C.B. (ret.), C.M.G., M.B.
Williams, *Capt.* Albert, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.R.V.
Williams, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur B. C., C.B. (ret.).
Williams, Charles R., C.M.G.
Williams, *Br.-Gen.* Coventry, C.B. (ret.).
Williams, *Br.-Gen.* Edward G., C.M.G.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Godfrey, C.B. (ret.), R.E.
Williams, Henry, M.V.O. (4th), I.S.O.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh B., C.B. (ret.), R.E.D.
Williams, James Leslie, C.M.G.
Williams, *Br.-Gen.* Oliver De Lancey, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Williams, *Brig.-Gen.* Raymond B., C.B. (ret.).
Williams, *and Lt.* Robt., M.V.O. (4th).
Williams, *Br.-Gen.* Robert E., C.M.G. (*Aust.*).
Williams, *Br.-Gen. Sydney F.*, C.M.G., R.E.
Williams, Thos. Mitchell, C.B. (ret.).
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Weir de L., C.B.E., R.E.D.
Williams, Col. Wm. Hugh, C.M.G.
Williams, Christph. Addams, C.I.E.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* C. A. Musgrave, C.I.E., R.A.
Williamson, *Capt.* Adolphus H., C.B.E., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Williamson, *Col.* John F., C.B. (ret.), C.M.G.

Williamson, *Col.* Robt. F., C.B.(m).
Williamson, Victor A., C.M.G.
Willis, *Col.* Charles F., C.B.(m).
Willis, *Br.-Gen.* Edward H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Willis, Fredk. James, C.B.(d).
Willis, *Maj.* Geo. Hy., M.V.O.(4th).
Willis, Joseph G., C.B.(c).
Willmers, *Lt.-Col.* Henry H. A., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Willoughby, *Br.-Gen.* Michael E., C.M.G.
Willoughby, *Lt.-Gen.* Michael W., K.C.I.
Willoughby, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. C. S. Heathcote-Drummond, C.M.G.
Wilmot, *Col.* Arth. Eardley, C.M.G.
Wilmot, *Maj.-Gen.* Bowell Eardley-, C.B.(m).
Wilmore, Alfred Harry, C.M.G.
Wilson, *Capt.* Arnold T., C.M.G., D.L.S., R.N.V., L.I.
Wilson, Chas. Hy., C.I.E.
Wilson, *Br.-Gen.* Charles S., C.B.(m).
Wilson, Capt. Duncan W., C.B., L.I.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col* Edmond M., C.B.(c), C.M.G., R.E.O.
Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Erastus Wm., C.M.G. (Can.).
Wilson, *Br.-Gen* F Adrian, C.M.G., R.A.
Wilson, *Col.* Hon. Frank, C.M.G.
Wilson, *Col.* Frank W., C.M.G.
Wilson, *Lt. Col.* Fredk. A., C.B.(m), R.E.
Wilson Frederick James, C.I.E.
Wilson, *Col.* Fredk M., C.B.(m).
Wilson, George, C.B.(c).
Wilson, Capt. George, C.I.E., R.I.M.
Wilson, Harold Barkald, C.B.E.
Wilson, Cpt. J Barnett, C.M.G., A.M.S.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col* Leslie C., C.M.G. (Aust.).
Wilson, *Lt. Col.* Leslie O., C.M.G., R.A.M.C., M.V.
Wilson, *Maj* Nathaniel, C.M.G., R.A.M.C., R.N.
Wilson, *Gen.* Neville F J., C.M.G., R.A.E.
Wilson, *Br. Gen.* Sam. H., C.M.G., R.E.
Wilson, Thomas Corby, C.I.E.
Wilson, *Maj* Walter D., C.M.G.
Wilson, *Brig.-Gen* William A., C.M.G.
Wilton, Ernest C. C., C.M.G.
Wilton, *Lt* Fredk. R. G., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Wimborne, *Col.* Chas. E. C., C.M.G., M.B.
Windham, *Lt. Col.* Joseph, C.I.E.
Windsor, *Lt.-Col* Arthur H., C.M.G.
Wingate, *Col.* Alfred W. R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wingate, *Col.* George, C.I.E.
Wingfield, Maurice Edward, C.M.G.
Winter, *Lt.-Col.* Clifford E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Winter, *Lt.-Col.* Ormonde de FE., C.M.G., D.S.O. and Bar (*Can.*).
Winter *Br.-Gen.* Samuel H., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Winter, *Maj Gen.* Fitzgerald, C.B.(m)
Winter, *Col.* F., C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Winwood, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Q., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Wisdom, *Br.-Gen.* Evan A., C.B.(m), D.S.O. (*Aust.*).
Wisham, *Col* James F. M., C.M.G.
Withers, *Lt.* Edgar C., C.I.E., R.I.M.
Withers, *Lt.-Col* Samuel H., C.M.G., R.E.
Withycombe, *Br.-Gen* William M., C.M.G.
Woddeburne, Edmund Henry, C.B.(c).
Woodeburne, *Lt.-Col.* Fredc. W., C.I.E.
Woodeburne, Henry Ernest, C.M.G.
Wollaston, Gerald W., M.V.O.(4th).
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil Ernest, C.M.G.
Wood, *Lt Col.* David K., C.B.(m).
Wood, *Col.* Henry C.B.(c).
Wood, James L. C.M.G.
Wood, John Barry, C.B.E., C.I.E.
Wood, Rev Canon Joseph, M.V.O.(4th).
Wood, *Lt Col* Lewis J., C.M.G.
Wood, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip R. C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Wood, *Br.-Gen* T. Birdsall, C.M.G., R.A.
Wood, Walter Gimmell, C.B.E.
Wood, William King, C.I.E.
Wood, Zachary Taylor, C.M.G.
Wood, William D H Arthan- C.I.E.
Woodall, *Col* Frederic, C.M.G.
Woodford, Chas. Morris, C.B.E.
Woodland, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.M.G.
Woodland, *Col.* Arthur L., C.B.(m).
Woodroffe, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. S., C.M.G., R.A.
Woods, *Lt.-Col.* Albert Edwd., C.B.E.
Woods, Percy, C.B.(c).
Woodward, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward M., C.B.(m).
Woodward, *Col* John Henry, C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Woodyatt, *Maj.-Gen* Nigel G., C.B.(m), I.A.
Woollcombe, *Capt* Lords C. R., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Woollcombe, *Capt.* Maurice, C.B.(m), R.N.
Wootton, *Ch. Insp.* James, C.B.(c), R.N.V.
Wordham, *Col Philip* W. F. H., C.B.(c).
Wortley, *Maj Gen* Hon. A. E. Montagu-Stuart, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Wortley, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Edward J. Montagu-Stuart, C.B.(m), C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), R.E.O.
Wrathall, Albert C., C.B.(c) C.M.G.
Wray, Rev Fredk Wm., C.M.G. (Aust.).
Wray, *Brig.-Gen.* J. Cecil, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Wrench, Evelyn, C.M.G.
Wrey, *Capt* Wm. B. S., C.M.G., R.N.
Wright, *Brig-Gen.* Archibald J. A., C.B.(m).
Wright, *Col* Harry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wright, *Col.* Henry B. H., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Wright, *Lt.-Col* Herbert J., C.M.G. (*Aust.*).
Wright, *Col.* Robert W., C.B.(c), V.D.
Wright, *Lt Col.* Wallace Duffield, C.M.G. D.S.O.
Wright, *Col.* Wm. Burgess, C.I.E., V.D.
Wrightson, Walsh, C.M.G.
Wrigley, *Col.* Clement C., C.B.(m).
Wroughton, *Col.* John B., C.M.G.
Wyatt, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. O., M.V.O.(5th).
Wylie, Thomas Henry, M.V.O.(4th), I.S.O., V.D.
Wylie, *Lt.-Col.* David S., C.M.G., M.B. (*Aust.*).
Wylie, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.E.
Wylie, James, C.B.E.
Wylie, *Lt.-Col.* James S. M.V.O.(4th).
Wylie, *Col.* Alexander L., C.B.(m).
Wylly, *Col.* Harold C. C.B.(m).
Wynch, Lionel M., C.I.E.
Wyndham, *Col.* Guy P., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Wyndham, Percy C.I.E.
Wyndham, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. F. G., M.V.O. (4th).
Wyndham, *Col.* Walter G. Orde-, C.B.(m).
Wynyard, *Col. Bowley*, M.V.O.(4th).
Yar Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.B.E.
Yasin Khan, *Subadar Major* Sardar Bahadur, C.B.E.
Yate, *Col.* Charles E. C.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Yates, *Capt.* Clarence M., M.V.O.(4th).
Yates, *Mej. Jas.* Ainsworth, C.B.E.
Yeats, Gerald A *Leveck*, C.I.E., I.S.O.
Yeats, Sidney K. Levett, C.B.E.
Yelding, *Col.* Wm. Richard, C.B.(m), C.B.E., D.S.O.
Yelverton, *Br Adm* Sentlecke J. D., C.B. (m).
Yeoman, Rev Alex. E. C.M.G.
Yerburgh, R. Evelyn, C.M.G.
Yorston, *Br.-Gen.* Archibald M. Carthew, C.B.(m).
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. D., C.M.G., M.A.
Young, Charles Alban, M.V.O.(4th).
Young, *Col.* Chas. Aug., C.M.G., A.M.S.
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Frank P., C.I.E.
Young, *Lt. Col.* Fredk. De Indd, C.M.G.
Young, George, M.V.O.(4th).
Young, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. Fredk., C.B.(m).
Young, Gen. Malcolm, C.B.(c).
Young, *Col* Hy Alfred, C.B., R.A.
Young, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. Chas., C.B.(m).
Young, *Col.* Julian M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Young, Morris I. C.B.E.
Young, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. C.M.G. (N.Z.).
Young, Robert, C.B.E.
Young, Wm. Douglas, C.M.G.
Younghusband, Arth. Dalrymple, C.B.E.
Younghusband, *Br.-Gen.* Leslie M., C.B.(m).
Younghusband, Romer Edwd., C.B.E.
Yuk, Wei, C.M.G.
Yule, Col. James Herbert, C.B.(m).
Zammit, Salvatore C., C.M.G.
Zamurdi, Teodetosis, C.M.G., R.E.
Zaphiro, Photios P. C., C.M.G.
Zavortal, *Cavaliere* Ludisho J. P. P., M.V.O.(4th).
Zia-ud-din Ahmed, C.I.E. R.M.
Zulfikar Ali Khan, C.S.I.

## NEW ZEALAND CROSS.—N.Z.C.

*Ribbon*, Crimson: FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY INSTITUTED 20 March, 1869.

Biddle, Benjamin, 20 *March*, 1869
Hill, George, 20 *April*, 1869
Leggard, William, 20 *March*, 1869
Logan, Francis Joseph 20 *March*, 1869
Mair, Gilbert, 7 *February* 1870
Northcroft, Wm. Henry 1870
Preece, George 20 *March*, 1869
Roberts, J. Mackintosh 20 *March*, 1869
Shepherd, Richard 13 *March*, 1869
Wigg, Harry 20 *June*, 1869

## THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Ribbon, Crimson for Army; dark blue for Navy
For Conspicuous Bravery Instituted 29th January, 1856.

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*.

*Ashurst, Capt. Harold,* M.C., R.D. (R.A.M.C. & R. Berks. R.)
Aston, *Pte. A.* (Bord. R.), *Kapley F* 1914
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir R. B. R.C.B., L.L., *Upper Nile* 1897
Addison, Rev Wm. Robt. F., C.F., *Mesopotamia* 1916
Adlam, *and Lt.* Tom Edwin (Bedf. R.), *Kapley. F* 1918
Alexander, *Maj.-Gen.* E. W., C.B.E. (R.F.A.), *Kapley F* 1915
Allen, (*Capt* Wm. Barnsley M.C., M.B., R.A.M.C., *Kapley F* 1916
*Anderson, Corpl.* Wm. (Yorks. R.), *Kapley F* 1915
Andrew, *Corpl.* Leslie W (N. Z. Inf.) 1917
Angus, *Serpt.* W (N.L.) ), *Kapley. F.*, 1915
Aylmer *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton J., K.C.B., R.E., *Hunza Nagar* 1891
Babtie, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., *S. Africa* 1899
*Ball, Capt Albert,* D.S.O. (a Bars), M.C. (Notts & Derby & R.F.C.), *Kapley. F* 1917
*Barber, Pte. S* (Gren Gds.), *Kapley F* 1915
*Barratt, Pte.* Thomas (d. Staffs. R.) 1917
Barter, *Lt.* Fredk. (Welsh Fus.), *Kapley. F* 1915
Bassett, Corpl. Cyril R. G (*New Zealand Dardanelles* 1915
*Baxter, and Lt. Edward F* (L'pool R.), *Kapley. F* 1918
Bean, *Pte* W (Canad. Inf.), *S Africa* 1900
Beet, *Lt.* H. (Derby R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Belcher, *and Lt* D W (L. Bff. R.), *Kapley F.*, 1915
Bell, *Pte.* D (South Wales Bord.), *Anderman* 1897
*Bell, and Lt. Donald S.* (York R.), *Kapley. F* 1918
*Bell,* (*capt. Eric Norman F* (R. Innis. Fus.), *Kapley F* 1916
Bell, *Maj.* F W (W Australia), *S Africa* 1901
Bennett, *Capt.* Eugene P (Worc. R.), *Kapley. F* 1917
Bent, *Serpt.* S. J (Lancs. R.), *Kapley. F* 1914
Bingham, *Cpn.* Hon. R. Barry S., R.N., *Jutland.* 1916
*Birks, and Lt. Frederick* (Aus. Inf.) 1917
Birkes, *Capt.* J. H. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* 1900
Bishop, *Maj.* William Avery, D.S.O., M.C. (Can. Cav & R.F.C.) 1917
Blackburn *and Lt.* Arthur S. (Australia), *Kapley F* 1918
Bloomfield, *Maj.* Wm. Anderson (S. Afr.), *Sr F.* 1917
Bolingson, *Brig.-Gen.* G H., C.B., *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Bonner, *Lt.* Charles G., D.S.O., R.N.R., *Submarines* 1917
Booth, *Serpt.* Frederick C. (S. Afr.), *Kapley. F* 1917
Booker, *and Lt.* Wm. Ernest (Church Lads' Brig. *F* 1917
Boyle, *Cons.* E. Courtney, R.N., *Dardanelles* 1915
*Bradbury, Capt.* E. K. (R.H.A.), *Kapley F* 1914
Bradford, *Lt.-Col.* Roland R., M.C. (D.L.I.), *Ex. F* 1917
Bradley, *Capt.* Fredk. H (R.F.A.), *S. Africa* 1901
Brodie, *Capt.* W. L., M.C. (H.L.I.), *Kapley F* 1914
*Browning, Maj Oscilbert* (Lane. Fus.), *Gallipoli* 1915
*Brooke, Capt. J. A. O.* (Gordon Highrs.), *Kapley. F* 1914
Brooks, *C.-Sgt* M. Edward (Oxf. & B. L. I.), *Ex. F* 1917
Brooks, *L.-Serpt.* Oliver (Cold. Gds.), *Kapley Force* 1914
*Brown, Serpt. Donald F* (N.Z. Inf.), *Kapley. F* 1917
*Brown, Pte. Harry* (Can. Inf.) 1917
Bryan, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas (Norfolk Fus.), *Kapley. F* 1914
Buchanan, Capt. Angus (R.W. Bord.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Buckingham, *Pte W* (Leics. R.), *Kapley F* 1914
Burt, *Corpl.* Alfred A. (Herts R.), *Kapley. F* 1914
*Burton, Corpl. Alex. S.* (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Butler, *Capt. F F P.*, D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), *Cameroons* 1914
Butler, *Pte.* Wm. Boynton (W. Yorks. R.) 1917
Bye, *Serpt.* Robert (Welsh Gds.) 1917
Byrne, *Private* Thomas (*ex* Lancers), *Sudan* 1898
Cadell, *Col.* Thomas, C.B., L.I., *Mutiny* 1857
Caffrey, *Pte.* J (York. and Lanc. R.), *Kapley F* 1915
*Campbell, Lt. F W* (*ex* Canadians), *Kapley F* 1915
Campbell, *Capt.* Gordon, D.S.O., R.N. 1917
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* John Vaughan, D.S.O. (Coldstr Gds.), *Kapley. F* 1916
*Carmichael, Serpt. John* (*d.* Staff. R.) 1917
Carroll, Pte. John (Aus. Inf.), *Kapley. F* 1917
*Carter, Maj. Mark. Augustus,* L.L., *Somaliland* 1903
*Carter, Serpt. Maj. Nelson V* (R. Suss. R.), *Kapley. F* 1916
Castleton, *Serpt. Canada Chas.* (Australia), *Kapley. F* 1916
Cates, *and Lt. Gen. Edward* (Bff. Brig.), *Kapley. F* 1917
*Cather, Lt. Geoffrey St. G.S.* (R. Ir Fus.), *Kapley. F* 1916
Cator, *Serpt.* Harry (R. Suss. R.), *Kapley. F* 1917
Carr, *Serpt. H.* (D.C.L.I.), *Kapley. F* 1917
Chafer, *Pte.* George W (R. York. R.), *Kapley. F* 1917
Chaplin, *Cpl* J. W, C.S. (Hampshire R.), (*Alias* 1916
Charles Singh, *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf.), *Mesopotamia.* 1916
Chavasse, *Capt. Noel G.*, M.C., M.B., R.A.M.C., *Kapley. F* 1916, and Bar 1917
Cherry, *Capt Percy H.*, M.C (Australia), *Kapley. F* 1917
Chisholm, *Pte.* Harry (R. Lanc. R.), *Kapley. F* 1915
Clarke, *Acting Cpl. Leo* (Canad. Inf.), *Kapley. F* 1918
Clements, *Corpl.* J J (Bimpton's Guides), *S. Africa* 1900
Cobbe, *Lt.-Gen* Sir A S., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., A.D.C. (King's Afr R.), *Nowadi* 1916
Coffin, *Br.-Gen.* Clifford, D.S.O., R.E. 1917
Coghlan, *Serpt.-Maj.* C. (Gordon Highrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Colvin, *and Lt.* Rugh (Canad. R.) 1917
Colvin, *Lt.-Col.* J. M. (Calgaboos, R.R., *Mohmand* 1917
Combe, *Lt. Reid. Orlerson* (Can. Inf.), *Kapley. F* 1917
Congreve, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir W N., K.C.B., M.V.O. (K.R.), *S. Africa* 1899
*Congreve, Maj. Wm. La Touche,* D.S.O., M.C (Rif. Brig.), *Kapley F* 1916
Cooke, *Pte. Thomas* (Australia), *Kapley F* 1916
Cookson, *Lt.-Com. Edgar C.*, D.S.O., R.N., *Kut-el-Amara* 1915
Cooper, *Serpt.* Edward (K.R.R.C.) 1917
*Cornwell, Boy* (*1st Class*) *John Travers,* R.N., *Jutland* 1916
Cosgrove, *Serpt* W (R. Munst. F.), *Gallipoli* 1915
Costello, *Lt.-Col.* Edmond W, D.S.O., L.L., *Maiakand* 1897
*Cotter L.-Cpl. Wm. Richard* (E. Kent R.) *Kapley F* 1916
Coury, *and Lt.* Gabriel G. (S. Lancs R.), *Kapley. Force* 1915
*Cowley, Lt.-Com. Charles Hy.*, R.N., *Kut-el-Amara* 1916
Cox, *Pte* Christopher (Bedf. R.), *Kapley. F* 1917
Craig, *and Lt.* John M. (R. Sco. Fus.), *Kapley. F* 1917
Crandon, *Pte.* H. G (20th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Creagh, *Gen.* Sir O'Moore, G.C.B., L.L., *Afghan* 1879
Crean, *Maj.* T J., L.L.D. (Imp. Lt. Horse), *S. Africa* 1900
Crimmin, *Col.* John, C.B., C.I.E., L.M.S., *Burma.* 1889
*Crisp, Ship-per* Thomas, R.N.R. (Submarine serva.) 1917
*Cunningham, Corpl. John* (Lein. R.), *Kapley. F* 1917
Cunningham, *Pte.* John (R. W. York. R.), *Kapley. F* 1917
Curtis, *Serpt.* A. E. (R. Surrey Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Dansihar, *Serpt. J* (Connaught Rang.), *Transvaal* 1900
Daniels, *Lt.* H., M.C. (Rif Brde.), *Kapley F* 1916
*Darnell, Lt. Wilmer* (Worcestermen), *E. Africa* 1916
Darwan Sing Negi, *Naik* (Garwhal R.), *Kapley. F* 1915
*Davies, Corpl. James H.* (R. Welsh Fus.) 1917
Davies, Cpl. Joseph (R. Welsh Fus.), *Kapley. F* 1915
Davies, *Br.-Gen.* L. A. E. Price-, D.S.O. (R.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Davies, *Wing-Com.* Richard E., D.S.O., R.N. and R.N.V., *Salonika* 1916
Dawson, *and Lt.* James Lennox, R.E., *Kapley. F* 1915
Day, *Capt.* Sidney J (Bedf. R.) 1917
Deane, *Lt.* Maurice J (Roy Fus.), *Kapley. Force* 1914
*de Pass, Lt. F A* (20th Poona Horse), *Kapley F* 1916
*de Wiart, Br.-Gen.* Adrian C., D.S.O. (4th Dn. Gds.), *Kapley. F* 1916
Dimmer, *Capt.* H S. (K.R.R.C.), *Kapley. F* 1914
Dobson, *L.-Cpl* (Coldstr Gds.), *Kapley F* 1914
Doogan, *Pte* John (*ex*) *D G*), *Lahore Nor* 1857
Dorrell, *Maj.* G T (R.H.A.), *Kapley. Force* 1914
Douglas, *Col.* H. E. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., *S Africa* 1900
*Dowell, Lt.-Col.* George Dare, R.M.L., *Delhi* 1857
Downie, *Serpt.* Robert (R. Dub. F.), *Kapley F* 1914
Dozat, *Capt* Alarde C. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Dunn, *Driver J* (R.F.A.), *Kapley F* 1914
*Dyson, Corpl. Alfred* (*Rif. Brig.*), *Kapley F* 1914
Dresse, *Pte.* Tom (York R.), *Kapley. F* 1917
Drewry, *Sgt. Lt.* G L., R.N., *Dardanelles* 1915
*Dunlop, Lt.-Col. Bertram Best-* (Lanc. Fus.) 1917
Dunmore, *Maj.* Earl of, K.T.S. (20th Lrs.), *Upper Swat* 1897
*Dupuis, Pte. Robert* (Roy. Scots.), *Kapley. Force* 1915

Thornton, *Lieut.* William (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Thorneloe, *and Lt.* John Spencer (Devon.), *Kimberley, F* 1877
Thornett, *L.-Corp.* E. (Rifle Brig.), *S. Africa* 1900
Thorpe, *L.-Cpl.* Edward (R. Surrey R.), *Kimberley, F* 1859
Thorneycroft, *Sergt.* Alexander (Sea. Highrs.) 1857
Thorneycroft, *Corpl.* Fredk. J (Middx. R.), *Kimberley, F* 1858
Thorneycroft, *Pvte* Thos. (Sea. Highrs.), *Soudan* 1884
Thornycroft, *Pvte.* Wilfrid (K. O. York. L. I.) 1900
Throgbleart, *Sergt.* H. (10th Hus.), *S. Africa* 1900
Thrupp, *Capt.* W John (A.S.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Thrupp, *Sergt. John* (Scot. Rif.), *Kimberley, F* 1918
Thurnair, *Capt.* Donald (L'pool R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Thurnair, *Corpl. J J* (*Army Horse Corps*), *Mahabo* 1900
Tibble, *Pvte* Wm. Fredk (S. Africa), *Kimberley, F* 1918
Tiernan, *Capt.* Thos. R. (*Assist Commissy.*) (North R.) 1917
Tillard, *Major* G. (*Coldst. Fusrs.*), *Tirah* 1897
Tilley, *Sergt.* D (Black Watch), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tilston, *Lt. Humphrey O B., R.E., Kut-el-Amara* 1916
Tilt, *Sergt.* James (W Riding R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Tilton, *L.-Cpl. Fredk.* (Canadians), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tilt-Cleaver, *Br.-Gen* Charles (Irish Gds.), *S. Afr* 1899
Timpstrick, *Pvte. V* (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* 1879
Timm, *Pvte* Thos. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* 1879
Tinsdale, *Capt.* Wm. T (Manchester R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Tom, *Maj* C. C., D.S.O. (Beds. R.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tonks, *Corpl.* Edward (E. Surr R.), *Kimberley, F* 1917
Tonks, *Colour-Sergt.* Edmund (Sco. Rif.), *Zulu* 1879
Townley, *Br.-Gen.* Bernard C., D.S.O. (R. W Surr R. & R. W D.) 1915
Tomkinson, *L.-Corpl.* Samuel (V.K.), *Kimberley, F* 1917
Tozer, *Sergt* W (Welsh R.), *Kimberley* 1914
Tozer, *Sergt.* W D (Gren. Gds.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tracy, *Pvte Jos, F* (*S. Wales R.*), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tracy, *Corp. Chas. R.* (10th Hus.), *Kimberley, Force* 1914
Tracy, *Lieut.* Benj. H. (R. Surrey R.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Trail, *Sergt. Albert* (K. R. R. C.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tranter, *Driver* E. H. (R. H. A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Trotter Steph. Kapt., *Adm.* (10th Hussars), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Trotter, *Pvte.* R. F (4th Roy. Fus.), *Kimberley, F* 1914
Trotter, Col. W. E., C.B. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Trotter, *Sergt.* Wm. F (W. I. R.), *Gambia River* 1900
Trotter, *Sergt.* William, D.C.M., *Kimberley, F* 1917
Trotman, *Lt.* John R. N (Arg. & Suth. H. & M.G.C.) 1917
Trotter, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J Wm., C.M.G., *Manipur* 1891
Trout, *Maj.* John Duncan, V.C., *Tibet* 1904
Tryon, *Capt. John Leslie*, M.V.O., *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tryon, *Capt. Francis D* (4th Lan.), *Kimberley, F* 1914
Tuberon, *Capt.* Robert Cuthbert (Assist. Inf.), *Ex. F* 1914
Tuckfield, *Lieut.* C. O., M.C. William H. (K. O. S. B.) 1917
Tuckfield, *and Lt.* John (*Lanc. F.*), *Gallipoli* 1915
Tuck, *Lt.-Com.* Basil John Douglas, D.S.O., R.N., *China* 1900
Tuckett, *Spor William*, R.N., *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tudor, *and Lt* Reginald L., R.E.C., *Kimberley, F* 1917
Tull, *Col.-Sgt. F W* (Canadians), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tulloch, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis S. T., C.B., R.A.M.C., *China* 1900
Tulloch, *and Lieut. Rupert F* (Middx. R.), *Kimberley, Force* 1915
Tumilson, *Lt.-Col. Angus F Douglas* (Cam. Highrs.) *Zepadeja, Force* 1915
Tumilson, *Pvte.* John (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Tumond, *Col.* Sir A G., K.C.B., D.S.O., L.L., *Afghan* 1879
Tumpton, *Sergt.* H. (L'pool R.), *S. Africa* 1901
Tumis, *C.-Sergt.-M* Robert (Can. Inf.) 1917
Tumon, *Maj. Percy S* (*Linc. R.*), *Dardanelles* 1915
Tumquist, *Capt. W J* (K.Z.L.R.), *S. Africa* ..
Tumbull, *Sergt.* E. G (R.F.A.), *Kimberley, F* 1914
Tumbull, *and Lt. John*, M.C. (E. York. R.), *Ex. F* 1917
Tumi, *Gen.* Sir R. C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B., *Afghan* 1879
Tumley, *Col.* R. B. C.M.G. (C.M.R.), *Bamiland* 1879
Turnay, *Maj. Francis J W.*, R.M.L.I., *Inkerman* 1854
Turnay, *Lt.* Frederick M. W (Can. Inf.), *Ypres, F* 1917
Turnay, *Pvte.* Samuel (York & Lanc. R.), *Kimberley, Force* 1915
Turner, *Maj. Lance Geo.*, D.S.O., R.A (B. Fly C.), *Kimberley* 1915
Turner, *Sergt.* Wm. (Liverpool Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Turnbridge, *Pvte.* Michael (Derb. L. I.), *Ypres, F* 1917
Turnbull, *Capt. Arthur*, M.C. (Arg. & S. Highrs.), *Kimberley, F* 1917
Turnbull, *Lt.-Col.* Edward H. D. (R. Scots. R.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Turnbull, Trooper H. S. (Rhodesia), *Rhodesia* 1896
Turner, *and Lt* Denis G. W (Hamps. R.) 1917
Turner, *Pvte.* Albert (R. Welsh Fus.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Turnbull, *Capt.* Daniel Phillip (York R.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Turner, *Sergt. Frederick* (Can. Inf.) 1917
Turner, *Sergt. J* (Manchester R.), *Kimberley, F* .. 1914
Tuthill, *Gen.* H. D., C.B. (R. Scots. R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Tuthill, *Maj.* R. H. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Tuthill, *Lieut. John* Vincent (Leinster R.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuttle, *and Lt.* F. W. (Yorks. L. I.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuxbury, *Br.-Gen.* E. J Philips, C.B., D.S.O., R.A., *S. Africa* 1900
Twiss, *Corpl.* Geo. Julian, M.M. (Assist. Prov.), *Ex. F* 1917
Twyne, *Sergt.-Gen.* Sir N R., K.C.B. (R.S.W. Mod. Hasr), *S. Africa* 1900
Tyler, *Pvte* Thomas (Gen. Rang.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tyler, *Shoeing-smith* Chas. (Inst Lrs.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tylden-Pattenson, *Col.* R. D. Brown-Synge- C.B. (10th Hrs.), *South Africa* 1900
Tyndall-Biscoe, *Corpl.* James (Lanc. Fus.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tyndall, *Pvte-in-Sergt. A. B.*, M.M., *S. Africa* 1900
Tyler, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar Thos., R.A.M.C., *S. Africa* 1900
Tyrell, *Lt.* Gilbert S. M. (R.Flying C.), *Kimberley, F* 1914
Tucks, *Capt. A.*, V.C. (Australian), *Dardanelles* 1915
Tuckson, *Pvte.* Williams (Australia), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tucson, *Capt.* J. (Worc. R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Turrish, *L.-Sergt. George* (K. Fus.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Turris, *Corp.* C. A., R.E., *Zepadeja* 1915
Tuscan, *Pvte.* Joseph C. (Aust. Inf.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J Hills-, G.C.B., R.A., *Malta* 1915
Tuscan *Maj* Fredk. Hy., R.E., *Kimberley, Force* 1915
Tuscan, *Maj W H.*, R.E., *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Maj.* R. (Imp. Light Horse), *S. Africa* 1900
Tuscan, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred S. (4th Lrs.), *Malta* 1915
Tuscan, *Sergt. David* (L'pool R.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Cons. Lydia Wm.*, R.N., *Jutland* 1916
Tuscan, *Lt. Rudd. Basil B.* (L. N Lanc. R.) *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Pvte.* Thos. Alfred (Cheah. R.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Private* Wm. (S. Wales Bord.), *Border's Drift* 1879
Tuscan, *Lt.-Col. G.* Mansel., D.S.O. (W York. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Tuscan, *Capt. H* (*post Shibe*), *Tochi Valley* 1915
Tuscan, *Pvte* Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Pvte.* Henry (W Riding R.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Pvte.* John W (Lanc. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Tuscan, *Br.-Gen. Paul A*, D.S.O. (*post Lrs.*), *Sudan* 1915
Tuscan, *Pvte.* Henry (L. North Lancs), *Ypres, F* 1915
Tuscan, *L.-Sergt.* Thomas (Durham L. I.), *Ex. F* 1915
Tuscan, *Pvte* Thomas Jas. B. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F* 1915
Tuscan, *Driver W* (Gordon Highrs.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Pvte.* John Chapman (Canad. Inf.), *Ypres, F* 1915
Tuscan *Lt.* William Alex. (Scots. Inf.), *Malta* 1915
Tuscan, *Pvte.* Leonard (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Tuscan, *Corp. L J* (*10th Lanc. R.*), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Khodadad Khan, Sepoy* (*10th Baluch I.*), *Ypres, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Capt. Archer F G* (S. Staff. R.), *Ypres, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Maj* Frank E., R.E. (*temp. Lt.-Col.* R.E.), *S. Africa* 1900
Tuscan, *Sergt.* Alfred J (Lond. R.) 1917
Tuscan, *Capt. H J* (Liverpool Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Tuscan, *Pvte.* Thos. Sykes (Durhm. R.), *Kimberley, Force* 1915
Tuscan, *Major* Harold (R. O. S. B.), *Kimberley, Force* 1915
Tuscan, *Lance Naik, Sepoy* (*10th Baluch I.*), *Ypres, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Pvte.* John (Australia), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Sergt Lt.-Col. A. Martin* (R.A. Gunr.), *S. Africa* 1900
Tuscan, *Lt.-Col.* Chas., *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Maj. Cecil M.*, M.C. (Can. Inf.) 1917
Tuscan, *Lt.-Col.* Ferd. Simeon, R.A.M.C., *Burma* 1915
Tuscan, *Pvte.* Herbert Wm. (Welsh R.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Capt. John A* (R. Fly C.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Sergt.-Gun.* Owen R. P., C.B., R.M.L., *Burma* 1915
Tuscan, *Bombardier* Isaac, R.M.A., *S. Africa* 1900
Tuscan, *Pvte* Arnold (W Rid. R.) 1915
Tuscan, *Driver F* (R.F.A.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. Wm., D.S.O., R.E.A. 1915
Tuscan, *Pvte J* (Lanc. Fus.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Tuscan, *Lt.-Gen. H*, Hazanson, C.B., R.A.C., *Malta* 1915
MacDowell, *Capt.* Thain W., R.A.M.C. (Can. Inf.) 1915
MacFadzean, *Pvte. Wm. Fredk.* (R. Ir. Rif.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Mackay, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. F (*A. & S. Highrs.*), *S. Africa* 1900
Mackenzie, *Maj.* John (Bedford R.), *Ashanti* ..
Mackenzie, *Pvte.* J (South Gds.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
Mackintosh, *Pvte.* George (Gord. Highrs.) 1915
Mackintosh, *Lt.*, Donald (Seaforth R.), *Kimberley, F* 1915
MacKay, *Capt.* Eric A. (R. Sussex R.), *Kimberley, F* 1915

McNamara, *Lt.* Frank H. (Asst. R.F.C.), *Ex. F* 1917
McNeen, 2.-Sergt. Fred (Scots G.), *Kandahar* 1881
McNick, Capt. Geo. Allan, D.S.O. (R. M.C.), *Kopje* 1915
McNamara, *Midsh.* W. St. A., R.N., *Dardanelles* 1915
Mariner, Rev. William (R.F.R.C.), *Kopje* 1915
Marling, Col. F. S., C.B. (R.E.), *Boxer* 1900
Marshall, *Maj.* William T. (19th Hussars) *Sudan* 1885
Martin, *Maj.* Cyril G., D.S.O., R.E., *Kopje* 1915
Martineau, *Lieut.* H. R. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Masterson, *Maj.* J. R. I. (R. Lancs. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Mault, *Lt.* Thomas H. R., D.S.O., *Kopje* 1915
Maxwell, *Br.-Gen. F. A.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *S. Africa* 1900
May, *Pvte.* H. (Scottish R.), *Kopje* 1915
Mayer, Lt.-Col. Leslie C., D.S.O. (Australian Lt. H.), *S. Africa* 1900
Mayo, Arthur (Indian Navy), *Mutiny* 1857
Mayson, *L.-Sergt.* Tom F. (R. Lancs. R.) 1915
Mayson, *Lt.* Samuel (W. Yorks. R.), *Kopje* 1915
Mellish, *Hon.* Edward Noel, V.C., *Kopje* 1915
Mellis, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. John, K.C.B., *Ashanti* 1900
Mildmay, *Lt.-Col. Sir J. P.*, *Bt.* (10th Hrs.), *H.A.* 1900
Miller, *Pvte* James (R. Lancs. R.), *Kopje* 1915
Miles, *Pvte.* Wm. Johnstone (Can. Inf.), *Kopje* 1915
Mir Dast, *Jemadar* (Coke's Rif.), *Kopje* 1915
Moon, *Lt.* Rupert V. (Asst. Inf.), *Kopje* 1915
Moor, *and Lt.* G. R. D. (Hants R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Moore, *and Lt.* Montagu S. S. (Hants R.) 1915
Moorhouse, *and Lt. W. R. Rhodes-*, (R. Fly. C.) 1915
Morton, *Pvte* Robert (R. Irish Fus.), *Kopje* 1915
Moss, *Serjt* Edward J. (Border R.), *Kopje* 1915
*Motlerakeed, Serjt. Thomas*, R.A.C., *Kopje* 1915
Mowsey, *L.-Serjt* John (Jr Gds.) 1915
Mullane, *Serjt. Maj* Patrick, R.A., *Afghan* 1880
Mullins, *Maj. Chas. H.*, C.M.G. (Imp. L. H.), *S. Africa* 1899
Murray, *Maj.* Henry Wm. R.A.C. (Aust. Inf.), *&c.* 1917
Murray, *Corp* Jas. (Cons. Emig.), *Transvaal* 1881
Murray, *Serjt* John (Durham L. I.), *New Zealand* 1864
Myles, *Capt.* Edgar K., R.A.C. (Welsh R.), *Monpoti.* 1916
Naismith, Capt. Martin E., R.E., *Dardanelles* 1915
Meame, *Maj.* Philip, R.A.C., R.E., *Kopje* 1915
Nelson, *Capt.* D., R.F.A., *Kopje* 1915
Nesbitt, Capt. R. C. (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia* 1896
Newland, *Capt.* James E. (Aust. Inf.), *Kopje* 1915
Nickerson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy. B., C.M.G., R.A.M.C., *S. Africa* 1900
Noble, *Corpl. Cyril R.* (Kilo Kgds.), *Kopje* 1915
*Normand Dept. John* (4th Dgn. Gds.), *S. Africa* 1899
Nurse, *and Lieut.* G. E., R.A., *S. Africa* 1900
*O'Brien, Driver James F.*, R.A., *Kopje* 1915
Ockenden, *Serjt* James (R. Dub. Fus.) 1915
O'Leary, *and Lt.* Michael (Northants. Fus.) *Kopje* 1915
O'Moore, *Pvte.* Martin (Australia), *Kopje* 1915
Ormsby, *Serjt.* John Wm. (K.O.Y. L.I.), *Kopje* 1915
O'Rourke, *Pvte* Michael J. (Can. Inf.) 1917
Osborne, *Pvte.* Jas. (Northampton R.), *Transvaal* 1881
*O'Sullivan, Capt. Gerald R.* (Innsk. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Palmer, *and Lt.* Fredk. Wm. (R. Fus.), *Kopje* 1915
Parker, *Serjt.* Charles (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Parker *L.-Cpl.* Walter R. (R.M.L.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Parsons, *and Lt Hardy F.* (Glouc. R.) 1915
Peddison, *Pvte* John G. (Can. Inf.), *Kopje* 1915
Peschmont, *Pvte. George* (K.R.R.C.), *Kopje* 1915
Phillips, *Lt.* Robert A. Th. Wm. (R.A.), *Kopje* 1915
Pitcher, *Petty Off.* Ernest, R.N. (Submarine). 1915
Pitts, *Lance-Corpl.* J (Manch. Regt.) *S. Africa* 1900
Pollard, *and Lt.* Alfred O., V.C., D.C.M., M.A.C., *Ex F* 1915
Pollock, *and Lt.* James B. (Cam. High.), *Kopje* 1915
Poole, *Capt.* A. H. Baines, M.C. (R. Muns.F.), *Ex.F* 1915
Pope, *Lt.* Charles (Aust. Inf.), *Kopje* 1915
Potts, *L.-Cpl.* Fredk. W. O (Berks. Yeo.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Protyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir D. M., G.C.B. (Punjab Cavalry), *Mutiny* 1857
Procter, *Pvte* Arthur H. (Lovat R.), *Kopje* 1915
Quigg, *Pvte* Robert (R. Ir. Rif.), *Kopje* 1915
Ramsden, *Lieut.* H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Rawlins, *Capt.* Henry E., *Kopje* 1915
Ratcliffe, *Pvte.* William (R. Lanc. R.), *Kopje* 1915
Ravenhill, *Pte.* George (R. Scots Fus.), *S. Africa* 1900
Reeves, *Actg.-Serjt.* John C., R.F.A., *Kopje* 1915
Reid, *Capt. Archibald M.* (Northampton R.), *Kopje* 1915
Rendell, *Pvte.* John (R. Lanc. R.), *Kopje* 1915
Read, *Br.-Gen.* Hamilton L., C.M.G., R.A., *S. Africa* 1900
Rees, *Serjt.* Ivor (R. Wales Bord.)
Rees, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel W. B., D.S.O., R.A. and R.F.C., *Ex F*
Reid, *Capt.* Oswald A. (Lovat R.), *Kopje* 1915
Rendle, *Corpl. T. H.* (D.C.L.I.), *Kopje* 1915
Reynolds, *Maj Douglas*, R.F.A., *Kopje* 1915
Reynolds, *Capt.* Henry, R.A.C. (R. Scots)
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Hy., R.A.M.C., *Korle's Drift* 1879
Richards, *Serjt.* Alfred (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Richardson, *Pvte.* G. (Border Regt.), *Wazirist* 1915
Richardson, *Serjt.* A. H. L. (Strathcona's), *S. Af.* 1915
Ridgway, Col. Richard K., C.B., D.S.O., *Napo Hills* 1915
Ripley, *Serjt.* John (Black Watch), *Kopje* 1915
Ritchie, Com. R. F., R.N., *Dar-es-Salaam* 1915
Ritchie, *Dvr* Walter (Seaforth H.), *Kopje* 1915
Rivers, *Pvte. Jacob* (Notts & Derby), *Kopje* 1915
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* William (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Robinson, *Com* Rich G., R.N., *Dardanelles* 1915
Robinson, *Capt.* Wm. Leefe (Worc. R. and R.F.C.) *Egyptian* 1915
Robson, *Pvte.* H. H. (Royal Scots), *Kopje* 1915
Rochfort, *and Lt.* G. A. R. (Scots G.), *Kopje* 1915
Rogers, *Lieut. James* (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa* 1900
Roots, *L.-Corpl.* Frederick G. (R. Ir. R.) 1915
Rougell, *Capt.* G. R. P. (R. Surrey R.), *Kopje* 1915
Rowlison, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore-, D.S.O. (Welsh Gds.), *Suvla* 1915
Ryder, *Pvte.* Robert (Middx. R.), *Kopje* 1915
Samson, *Seaman* G. McK., R.N.R., *Dardanelles* 1915
Sanders, *and Lt.* George (W. Yorks R.), *Kopje* 1915
*Sanders, Lt.-Com. Wm. Edward*, R.N.R.
Sandes, *and Lieut.* Arthur J. T. Fleming- (R. Surrey R.), *Kopje* 1915
Sartorius, *M.-G.* H. R., C.B. (R. Lanc. R.), *Afghan* 1880
Saunders, *Serjt.* Arthur F. (Suffolk R.), *Kopje* 1915
Schofield, *Lt.-Col.* Harry K., R.E., *S. Africa* 1900
Scott, *Q. M.-Serjt.* R. (Scotch. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. G., R.A.C. (C.M.R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Seringer *Capt* F. A. C (Can. A.M.S.), *Kopje* 1915
Seeley, *Seaman* William, *Jeypur* 1857
Shahamad Khan, *Naik* (Punjabis), *Kopje* 1915
Shead, *Maj S. W Londesm* (York. R.), *Kop.* 1915
Sharpe, *Corpl.* C (Lincs. R.), *Kopje* 1915
Shaul, *Serjt.* J (High. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1900
Shaxby, *Private J* (Manchester R.), *Kopje* 1915
Short, *Pvte. Wilfrid* (York. R.), *Kopje* 1915
Shout, *Capt. Alfred J* (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Skyton, *Serjt. Ellis W* (Can. Inf.), *Kopje* 1915
Slinton, *Capt.* John A., R.M., L.I.(R.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Skinner, *C.-Sgt M* John (K.O.S.B.)
Smith, *Gunner* Albert, R.A., *Suakim* 1885
Smith, *and Lt. Alfred V.* (K. Lancs R.), *Gallipoli* 1915
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Clement L. (Mon. M.L.), *Mowtullund* 1915
Smith, *Serjt.* Ivey (Manchester R.), *Kopje* 1915
Smith, *Serjt.* James (The Buffs), *Mohmand* 1915
Smith, *Private* James (Border R.), *Kopje* 1915
Smith, *Lt.-Col. J* Manners, C.V.O., C.I.E., D.S., *Hunza-Nagar* 1915
Smyth, *Capt.* J. G (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Kopje* 1915
Smyth, *M.-Gen.* Nevill M., C.B. (and D.S.O.), *Sudan* 1885
Somers, *Serjt.* James (Innisk. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Steele, *Serjt.* Thomas (Seaforth H.), *Kopje* 1915
Stringer, *Pvte* George (Manch. R.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Stuart-Lieut. Ronald Neil, R.N.R., *Submarines* 1915
Stubbs, *Serjt.* Frank R. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gallipoli* 1915
Sykes, *Pvte.* Ernest (Scottish. Rif.), *Kopje* 1915
Sylvester, *Asst.-Surg.* H. T (R. W. Fus.), *Orient* 1915
Symons, *Lieut.* Wm. J (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Tarpie, *Lt.-Col* Wm., R.A.M.C., *New Zealand* 1915
Thackeray, *Col Sir* E. T., K.C.B., R.E., *Mutiny* 1857
Thrussell, *and Lt.* Hugo V. H. (Aust.), *Dardanelles* 1915
*Tisdall, Sub-Lt. Arthur W. St. C.*, R.N.V.R., *Dardanelles* 1915
Tolleron, *Private* L. (Cameron H.), *Kopje* 1915
Tombs, *L.-Corpl* (King's L'pool R.), *Kopje* 1915
Towns, *Capt.* H. H. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Traynor, *Serjt.* W. B. (W. Yorks R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Tubb, *Lieut. Fredk. N* (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Turnbull, *Serjt. Jas. Veitch* (Black. L. I.), *Kopje* 1915
Turner *and Lieut. Allen Buller* (Berks. R.) *Kopje* 1915
Turner, *Lt.-Gen. Sir R. R. W.*, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.S. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Turrell, *Pvte. Thos. Geo.* (Worc. R.), *Kopje* 1915
Unwin, *Capt.* Edward, C.M.G., R.N., *Dardanelles* 1915
Upton, *Corpl. J* (Notts & Derby R.), *Kopje* 1915
*Vallentin, Capt. John F.* (R. Scots R.), *Kopje* 1915

Veale, Corpl. Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), *Ency. F* 1918
Vickers, *Pvte.* Arthur (Warwick R.), *Ency. F* 1915
Vickers, Capt. Chas. G. (Sherwood For.), *Sup. F* 1915
Vickery, *Corpl.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah* 1897
Walford, *Capt.* Gerth N., R.A., *Dardanelles* 1915
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* William George, C.B., D.L., *Somaliland* 1902
Walker, *Maj.* A. E. Hill (Arthur E.), *Transvaal* 1881
Waller, *Pvte.* Horace (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Ency. F* 1917
Ward, *Private* C. (Yorksh. L.I.), *S. Africa* 1900
Ware, *Cpl.* Sydney W. (Nor. Highrs.), *Mesopotamia* 1918
Warneford, *Flight-Lt.* R. A. J., R.N.A.S., *Principles* 1915
Warner, *Private* R. (Bedford R.), *Ency. F* 1915
Wassall, *Private* Samuel (R. Staff. R.), *Zulu* 1879
Watson, Gen. Sir John, G.C.B., D.S.O., *Malta* 1897
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* T. Colclough, R.E., *Mohmand* 1897
Watt, *Skipper* Joseph, R.N.R., *Rivs. of Otranto* 1917
Weeks, *and Lt.* Frank Leonard (Essex R.), *Ex. F* 1917
Welch, *Corpl.* James (R. Berk. R.), *Kandahar F* 1917
Wells, *Serpt.* Harry (Sussex R.), *Ency. Force* 1915
Wheeler, *Maj.* Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.) 1917
Wheeler, *Maj.* George C. M., D.S.O., *Mesopotamia* 1918
White, *Serpt.* Albert (R. Wales Bord.), *Kandahar F* 1917
White, *Capt.* Archie Cecil T. (Yorks. L.I.), *Ency. F* 1918
White, *Pvte.* Jack (R. Lanc. R.), *Kandahar F* 1917
Whitham, *Pvte.* Thomas (Cold. Gds.) 1917
Whittle, *Serpt.* John W., R.N.R. (Asst. Inf.), *Ex. F* 1917
Wilkinson, *Lt.* Thos. Orde L. (R. Lan. R.), *Ex-pedy. F* 1915
Williams, *Pte.* John (R. Wales Bord.), *Boer's Drift* 1879
Williams, Seaman William, R.N.R., *Submarines* 1917
Williams, *Seaman* Wm. C., R.N., *Dardanelles* 1915
Willis, *Maj.* Richard R. (Lanca. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Wilson, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur Knyvet, G.C.B., C.V.O., *Sudan* 1884
Wilson, *Private* G. (Highland L.I.), *Kandahar F* 1914
Wood, *Field-Marshal* Rt. Hn. H. E., G.C.B. (17th Lrs.), *Mutiny* 1858
Woodcock, *Pvte.* Thomas (Ir. Gds.) 1917
*Woodroffe, and Lt.* Sidney Clayton (Rif. R.), *Ex. F* 1915
Woolley, *Capt.* Geoffrey H. (4th Vict. Rifl.), *Boer F* 1918
*Wright, Capt.* Theodore, R.N., *Kandahar F* 1914
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Wallace D. (R. W. Surrey), *Soudan* 1915
Wyatt, Corp. George H. (Cold. Gds.), *Kandahar F* 1918
*Wylde, Lt.-Col.* C. H. M. Doughty-, C.B., C.M.G. (Welsh Fusiliers), *Dardanelles* 1915
Wylly, *Maj.* Guy C. E. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* 1900
*Yate, Maj.* C. A. L. (Yorkshire L.I.), *Kandahar F* 1914
*Younson, and Lt.* Frederick (Durh. L.I.), *Ency. F* 1917
Young, *Lieut.* Alexr. (Cape Police), *K. Africa* 1901
Young, *Pvte.* William (R. Lanca R.), *Kandahar F* 1918

## RELATIVE RANK OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND ARMY

| NAVAL RANK. | ARMY RANK. |
|---|---|
| 1. Admirals of the Fleet. | 1. Field Marshals. |
| 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 3 years), Engineer Captains (of 3 years), Deputy Surgeons-General, Paymasters-in-Chief | 6. Colonels. |
| 7. Captains (under 3 years), Engineer Captains (under 3 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 8 years), Engineer do. do., Staff Surgeons, Staff Paymasters, Paymasters, Naval Instructors (of 8 years), Carpenter Lieutenants (of 8 years). | 10. Majors. |
| 11. Lieutenants (under 8 years), Engineer do. do., Surgeons, Asst. Paymasters (of 4 years), Naval Instructors (under 8 years), Carpenter Lieutenants (do.) | 11. Captains. |
| 12. Sub-Lieutenants, Engineer Sub-Lieutenants, Asst. Paymasters (under 4 years), Naval Instructors (under 8 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 School masters, 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 Balance of Parties since 1874

| Parliament met. | Liberal. | Nationalist. | Labour | Conservative. | Liberal Unionist. | Majority |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 4, 1874 | 247 | 56 | | 349 | .. | 46 *Cons.* |
| Apr. 29, 1880 | 347 | 60 | | 233 | | 124 *Lib.* |
| Jan. 22, 1886 | 191 | 80 | | 317 | | 166 *Lib* |
| Aug. 5, 1886 | 188 | 84 | | 314 | 81 | 123 *Cons.* |
| Aug. 4, 1892 | 272 | 81 | | 268 | 47 | 30 *Lib.* |
| Aug. 22, 1895 | 177 | 80 | | 340 | 77 | 150 *Cons.* |
| Dec. 3, 1900 | 184 | 82 | .. | 354 | 82 | 134 *Cons.* |
| Feb. 13, 1906 | 367 | 84 | 42 | 158 | | 354 *Lib.* |
| Feb. 15, 1910 | 272 | 82 | 40 | 273 | .. | 124 *Lab.* |
| Jan. 31, 1911 | 272 | 84 | 42 | 272 | | 126 *Lib.* |

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). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Counties. | Boroughs. | Universities. | Total Members. | Ministerial. | Opposition. | Majority. |
| England | 234 | 226 | 5 | 465 | 226 | 239 | 13 Opp. |
| Wales | 19 | 11 | — | 30 | 27 | 3 | 24 Min. |
| Scotland | 39 | 31 | 2 | 72 | 61 | 11 | 50 Min. |
| Ireland | 85 | 76 | 2 | 163 | 84 | 19 | 65 Min. |
| United Kingdom | 377 | 284 | 9 | 670 | 398 | 272 | 126 Min. |

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS.

LIBERAL.—The *Liberal Central Association*, 21, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, is the official organisation and headquarters of the Liberal Party. *Pres.*, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P. *Chairman*, Rt. Hon. J. W. Gulland, M.P. *Liberal Whips' Dept., 21 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1. Whips*, Rt. Hon. J. W. Gulland, M.P., Hon. Geoffrey Howard, M.P., Walter R. Rea, M.P. *Political Sec.*, R. H. Davies, C.B. The *National Liberal Federation*, 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, 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*, 42, Parliament Street, S.W., *Devon and Cornwall Liberal Federation*, Clarence Chambers, Tavistock Road, Plymouth; *Eastern Counties Liberal Federation*, Cumbergate, Peterborough; *Lancashire Cheshire, and North Western Liberal Federation*, 32, 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*, 38, Boar Lane, Leeds. Among other organisations, the *National Reform Union*, 90, Haworth's 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*, 3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4, was founded in 1880, and works on similar lines. *League of Young Liberals*, Dacre House, Victoria Street, S.W. 1, *Liberal Social Council*, 92, Victoria Street, S.W. 1, the *Women's Liberal Federation*, 120, Victoria Street, S.W., and the *Women's National Liberal Association*, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. 1. The *Scottish Liberal Association* is at 7, West George Street, Glasgow and at 92, Princes Street, Edinburgh; the Scottish *Women's Liberal Association* is at the Glasgow office. The *Welsh National Liberal Council* is at 82, Queen Street, Cardiff.

UNIONIST.—The chief Unionist organisation is the *National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organisations*, 1, Sanctuary Buildings, Gt. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The *National Unionist Association of Conservative 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 34 Provincial 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 creating 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. The *Primrose League*, 64, Victoria Street, S.W. 1, founded in 1883, 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 Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *Chancellor*, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, *President Ladies' Council*, Miss Balfour, *Registrar*, F. Willis. *Clerk of the Council*, R. Bennett, *Organising Sec.*, H. Crowe. *Junior Imperial League*, 1, Sanctuary Buildings, Gt. Smith Street, S.W. 1, *Sec.*, H. H. Cannell. The *United Club*, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C., supplies speakers for the Unionist cause. *Union Defence League*, 24, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, P. G. Cambray.

LABOUR.—The Labour Party in Parliament is composed of 42 members. *Chairman*, W. Adamson. *Secretary*, Charles Duncan, *Whips*, G. H. Roberts, James Parker, and C. W. Bowerman. The organisation outside the House of Commons has offices at 1, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1. *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 15 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. *Gen. Sec.*, Dr. Marion Phillips, 1, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

SOCIALISTS.—*British Socialist Party*, Chandos Hall, 22A, Malden Lane, Charing Cross, W.C. *Secretary*, Albert Inkpin. *Independent Labour Party*, 28 & 29, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. *Gen. Sec.*, Francis Johnson. The *Fabian Society*, 25, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. 1 (*Gen. Sec.*, W. S. Sanders), promotes an intellectual Socialism

chiefly to the middle classes. *The Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain*, 98, Victoria Street, S.W 1, is a central organisation to oppose Socialism. *Chairman*, Col. Wilfrid Ashley, M.P *Sec.*, C. H. Dant.

IRISH PARTIES.—The *United Irish League* represents the Nationalist Party, and the Nationalist Whips are Capt. A J C. Donelan and J P Boland. *The All for Ireland League*, founded by W O'Brien, M P, aims at regaining a national parliament for Ireland by bringing about a Conference of all political parties, British and Irish. The Irish Unionist Party is represented by the *Irish Unionist Alliance*, 109, Grafton Street, Dublin, and by the *Ulster Unionist Council*, Old Town Hall, Belfast (*Sec.*, E. Dawson Bates). *Irish Unionist Whip*, Sir J R. Lonsdale, Bt., M P

FREE TRADE.—*The Free Trade Union*, 89, Victoria Street, S.W 1, 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, S.W 1, was founded in 1903, in furtherance of Mr Chamberlain's proposals for the reform of the Fiscal System of the United Kingdom. *Sec.* (*acting*), G Graham Anderson.

*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*, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W 1, with over 490 affiliated societies and 53,000 members the *London Society for Women's Suffrage* 58, Victoria Street, S.W 1, is a society in the above Union, and has over 4,000 members the *Women's Party*, 4, William Street, Knightsbridge, S.W 1. (*Pres.*, Mrs. Pankhurst; *Sec.*, Miss A. Kenny), the *Women's Freedom League*, 144, High Holborn, W C 1 (*President*, Mrs. Despard; *Secretary*, Miss F 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' Representation Committee*, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester the *Women's Co-operative Guild*, 28, Church Row, Hampstead, N W 3; the *Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage*, 6, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N W 8. (*President*, Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett). The *Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association*, 48, Dover Street, W (*Pres.*, The Countess of Selborne), aims at a qualified suffrage for women, and opposes universal suffrage of either sex. (Political work entirely suspended in favour of relief work during the war) The offices of the *Women's Local Government Society* are 19, Tothill Street, S.W The *National League for Opposing Women Suffrage*, 39, Victoria Street, S.W 1. (*Presidents*, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Weardale), seeks to prevent the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women.

ELECTORAL REFORM.—*Proportional Representation Society*, *Sec.*, J H. Humphreys, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W 1.

NATIONAL PARTY.—Headquarters, 22, King Street, St. James', S.W 1.

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RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—No member of the Commons can resign his seat, but must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant and a writ issued.

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## 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. 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

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* All Political propaganda suspended during the War

SESSION 1916

THE CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.—The Session, which was resumed on *Oct.* 10, was nearing its end when, in the opening days of December, a serious crisis followed a suggestion for a smaller War Council made by Mr Lloyd George. Finding it impossible to reconstruct the Cabinet, Mr Asquith resigned, and, as Mr Bonar Law was unable to form an Administration after the King had held a conference with the Party leaders, Mr Lloyd George was summoned. He accepted the position of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury on *Dec.* 7, and, with a Ministry of which the chief features were a small War Cabinet, the inclusion of successful business men and recognised experts outside politics, and the establishment of Ministries of Labour, Pensions, Food, and Shipping, addressed a crowded Chamber on the 19th. The new Premier declared that the Government's urgent task was to complete and make more effective the mobilisation of all our national resources. Shipping was to be nationalised and the State was to extend its control over the whole mining industry. The War Cabinet, he said, had accepted the conclusion of the late War Committee that the time had come for the adoption of the principle of universal national service and he announced that Mr Neville Chamberlain would be appointed Director-General of National Service. Industries and civilian services would be scheduled according to their essential character labour set free from non-essential industries being made available to release potential soldiers and to increase the available supply of labour for essential services. Mr Asquith followed with a dignified and patriotic reply, affirming that his one desire was to give to the Government the benefit of whatever experience he had gained. The Session was closed on *Dec.* 22, the King's Speech declaring that "the vigorous prosecution of the war must be our single endeavour until we have vindicated the rights so ruthlessly violated by our enemies, and established the security of Europe on a sure foundation."

THE VOTES OF CREDIT.—In a notable speech, Mr Asquith on *Oct.* 11 moved what proved to be his last Vote of Credit,—one for £300,000,000—declaring, in the course of his speech, that the struggle could not be allowed to end in "some patched up, precarious, dishonouring compromise, masquerading under the name of peace." A further Vote for £400,000,000 was granted after the new Administration had come into office. Mr Bonar Law expressed the belief that it was not a war in which it would ever have been possible to go on indefinitely as in the Napoleonic Wars. The armies now embodied by the Allies could not be kept at the existing figure indefinitely, and all that could be hoped for was that they would be kept at the strong figure long enough to beat our enemies. In the same way, we could not go on indefinitely on the financial scale, but he believed that we could go on long enough to make it sure that we were not beaten for financial reasons.

WAR PENSIONS.—A Bill was introduced by Mr Henderson on *Nov.* 24 to establish a Board to consolidate and simplify the administration of war pensions, but after some progress had been made, an amendment moved by Mr Hogge was accepted, completely changing the measure by setting up a single unified and centralised scheme. A number of Government amendments were consequently adopted on *Nov* 30 remodelling the Bill on these lines. A Ministry of Pensions was substituted for the proposed Board, the powers and duties of the Admiralty and Army Council with respect to pensions being handed over to this body while the Statutory Committee was placed under its control. The measure speedily passed through its remaining stages in both Chambers.

CONTROLLING FOOD.—While still in office Mr Runciman announced, on *Nov* 15, that a Food Controller with wide powers would be appointed, and that the Government would proceed against persons who wasted any article. The manufacture of certain articles of food would be controlled, and pure white flour would no longer be milled, while power would be taken to fix prices in certain cases. When the new Administration was formed, Lord Devonport was appointed Food Controller, and on *Dec.* 14 he declared that it was overwhelmingly essential that our food supplies should be distributed fairly. He found evidence that there were many unpatriotic people who got hold of supplies in excess of their wants. His endeavour would always be to adjust supplies on the basis that every individual should have an equal chance of getting a fair share.

ELECTORAL REFORM.—Mr Bonar Law announced on *Oct* 10 that a conference, presided over by the Speaker, and composed of Peers and M.P.'s representing all parties, would at once examine the reform of the Parliamentary franchise, the redistribution of seats, and the registration of electors. A Bill introduced before the recess to make provision for framing a special register was, at Sir Edward Carson's suggestion, "hung up" on *Nov* 1 after it had started the Committee stage, while a Bill introduced in the Upper Chamber by Lord Salisbury to provide machinery to enable sailors soldiers, and munition workers to record their votes was not dealt with by the other House, Lord Derby stating that the higher military authorities considered the scheme absolutely impracticable. When the Session closed, the Speaker's Conference had made considerable progress, but had not concluded its deliberations.

SESSION 1917

THE KING'S SPEECH.—The new Session was opened in semi-State on *Feb* 7 by the King, who was accompanied by the Queen and escorted by officers of the Overseas Forces, the ceremony being given a war atmosphere and deprived of several of its regular features. His Majesty, in his Speech from the Throne, declared that his people and our Allies remained steadfastly resolved to secure the just demands for reparation and restitution in respect of the past, and the guarantees for the future which were essential to the progress of civilisation. The King expressed his assurance that his people would respond to "every call necessary for the success of our cause" with the same indomitable ardour and devotion that had filled His Majesty with pride and gratitude since the war began. In the Lords, Earl Stanhope moved and Lord Rathcreedan seconded the Address in reply, which was agreed to on the same evening after a debate devoted largely to the submarine menace. In the Commons, Mr McCurdy moved and Sir Hedworth Meux seconded the Address. Mr Asquith denounced the new German submarine threat as a declaration of war upon neutrality and said the challenge had been accepted with dignity by the head of the most powerful neutral State. Mr. Bonar Law, in his reply, stated that an arrangement for bringing shipping under the control of

the Government had been approved. The submarine peril was, he said, being met by new expenditure, some of the best brains in the Navy and in the country being concentrated on the problem. The only amendment brought forward was one by Mr Leslie Scott upon the subject of the increase of food *profiteering*, and after Mr Prothero had outlined the steps taken to deal with the *situation*, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the Address agreed to on *Feb* 8.

ELECTORAL REFORM.—In the Commons, on *May* 28, Mr Asquith introduced a motion for legislation on the lines of the resolutions of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform, and incidentally announced that the war had changed his personal views regarding women's suffrage. The Prime Minister said the Government accepted the recommendations with two reservations proportional representation and women's suffrage would be left to the House. The motion was accepted, but before the new measure was brought forward a Bill to extend the life of Parliament until *Nov* 30 was passed through both Houses. The Representation of the People Bill as the new Reform Bill was styled, was brought forward by Mr Long on *May* 15. The main proposals were that women entitled to the municipal vote would be registered as Parliamentary electors on attaining the age of 30, that no person should exercise more than two votes at a General Election, and that persons on war service would be registered for the constituencies for which they would have had the necessary qualification but for the war. Mr Long said Boundary Commissions had been set up to deal with redistribution. The Bill, which repealed 32 statutes and partly repealed 30 others, was given a first reading without a division. In moving the second reading on *May* 22, Sir George Cave estimated that if the proposals were carried out the electorate would be increased by 2,000,000 men and by 6,000,000 women. On the following day the second reading was carried by 399 to 42. The question of giving the franchise to women came up in Committee on *June* 29, when the principle was adopted by a majority of 330, the voting being 385 to 55. When an amendment to omit the age limit of 30 was introduced on the 30th, Sir George Cave declared that if it were accepted he could not be responsible for the future conduct of the Bill, and the suggestion was rejected by 292 to 65, the clause being eventually agreed to by 324 to 77. On *July* 4 proportional representation was cut out of the Bill by 200 to 189 on a free vote, but it was decided on *July* 9, by a majority of one (193 to 194) in a "free House," that if there were more than two candidates at an election for one member, the election should be according to the principle of the alternative vote. The House also resolved in favour of applying proportional representation to University constituencies, and of holding all polls at a General Election on one day. The remainder of the Bill was held over until after the recess.

THE BUDGET.—Mr Bonar Law on *May* 9 introduced his first Budget, which was notable for the huge sums involved and for the absence of new taxation, various increases alone being proposed. The Chancellor said the actual expenditure for the year was £2,198,112,000—an excess of £372,732,000 over the estimate, owing largely to the increased cost of munitions and additional advances to our Allies and the Dominions. The estimate for revenue was £200,492,000, which had been exceeded by £71,272,000, the receipts being £230,918,000. Thus £1,661,882,000 was left to be raised by loan. The National Debt now stood at £3,894,000,000, from which must be deducted advances to Allies and Dominions. Of the total national expenditure during the war of £5,318,000,000, £1,137,000,000, or fully 20 per cent., was provided out of revenue. The Chancellor said he expected an addition of about £1,300,000 by a graduated increase of the entertainments tax, which would not affect the 2d. and 3d. taxes. Upon tobacco he proposed to put another 1s. 6d. in the pound, which he thought would bring in £6,000,000 in the present year. By making the excess profits duty 60 per cent. instead of 60 per cent. from Jan. 1, 1917, from which date the munitions levy would be merged in the tax, he estimated that he would obtain another £8,000,000. He proposed to suspend in the case of shipowners the provision of the duty by which they could make up to the pre-war standard out of taxes they had previously paid the losses to which they might be subject this year. Adjusting his final balance sheet, the Chancellor said the total estimated expenditure was £4,250,981,000, that per day being £6,274,000, against £6,000,000 in the preceding year, while the total estimated revenue was £878,600,000, leaving a balance to be provided by loan of £3,652,781,000. On the second reading of the Finance Bill, on *May* 24, Mr Bonar Law said if the war lasted a considerable time we might find it impossible to raise the money required except by compulsory means, and he added that if the necessity arose he would not hesitate to conscript money. When the Committee stage opened on *July* 5, the Chancellor announced concessions modifying the entertainments tax and the tobacco duty. The third reading was obtained on *July* 26. Votes of Credit were moved by Mr Bonar Law (and granted in each case) for £300,000,000 and £350,000,000 on *Feb.* 22, for £600,000,000 on *Mar* 29 (making the total for 1916-17 £1,250,000,000), for £300,000,000 on *May* 1, and for £650,000,000 on *July* 24, the total for the war being £5,250,000,000. The discussion on the vote in *May* was taken in secret. Mr Bonar Law on *Feb.* 26 announced the results of the War Loan, and said the yield in new money was over one thousand *millions*. Applications through the Bank of England were £872,988,000, Treasury Bills converted accounted for £130,911,950, and applications through the Post Office amounted to £80,273,000, with £43,300,000 in War Savings Certificates. Including subscribers of smaller amounts than £50 the subscribers totalled 2,000,000. Only about £2,250,000 had been put into the tax-free loan.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.—After a debate on *May* 9 on the Irish question which resulted in the Nationalists resolving to oppose the Government, Mr. Lloyd George, on *May* 22, announced that the Government had decided to summon immediately a Convention of representative Irishmen in Ireland to submit a Constitution for the future government of Ireland. Not only all political parties, but local governing bodies, the churches, trade unions, and commercial and educational interests would be represented. If substantial agreement were reached as to the character and scope of the Constitution, the Government were prepared to accept the responsibility for taking all the necessary steps to enable the Imperial Parliament to give legislative effect to the conclusions of the Convention.

tion. Mr Redmond gave a hearty welcome to the idea, and on *June* 11 the Prime Minister announced that the proposal had been accepted by *all parties, and that invitations were about* to be issued to 101 members. In view of the Convention, Mr. Bonar Law a few days later announced that the Government had decided to release without reservation all prisoners undergoing confinement in connexion with the Sinn Fein rebellion.

THE FOOD PROBLEM.—The Prime Minister on *Feb.* 23 announced that drastic restrictions would be imposed on imports not essential to the prosecution of the war, while production at home would be stimulated to its utmost capacity by State assistance. As stocks of food were lower than they had been within recollection, it was imperative that more food should be grown at home To overcome the farmers' timidity they were to be guaranteed minimum prices for wheat, oats, and potatoes, while agricultural labourers were to be given a minimum wage of 25/ a week, and landlords were not to be allowed to raise rents. The Corn Production Bill was later brought forward to set up minimum prices for corn for six years, and wages boards for labourers with a minimum of 25s. per week, and generally to increase home production. During the Committee stage Mr Prothero inserted words securing for every able-bodied man wages adequate to promote efficiency and to ensure a reasonable standard of comfort for him and his family The Bill was read a third time on *Aug.* 7 by 108 to 14. On *Aug.* 20 the Commons *accepted an amendment made by the Peers* giving the right of appeal to an arbitrator in cases where good husbandry was involved, or where any change was made in the use of land so far as it related to particular parts of it. The Royal Assent was accorded on *Aug.* 21, when Parliament adjourned until *Oct.* 16. On *July* 25, Mr Clynes, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, explained how the Government proposed to reduce the price of the quartern loaf to 9*d*. They would take over all the flour mills of importance, and flour would be sold from the mills to the bakers at a uniform price, a subsidy from the Exchequer being provided to meet the loss. Lord Rhondda, the new Food Controller, outlined his policy on the following day He intended to fix the prices of those articles of prime necessity over the supply of which he could obtain effective control at all stages, allowing a reasonable pre-war profit for those engaged in production and distribution. Existing agencies would be used for distribution under licences and under the supervision of local food controllers. On the motion for the adjournment, on *Aug.* 28, the Prime Minister said the Government had come to the conclusion that with reasonable economy there was no chance of starving us out. For the first time he gave figures of our losses in tonnage by the submarine campaign. The worst month was April, when we lost about 350,000 tons gross of shipping. *In July we lost* 300,000 *tons gross, and* the figures for the first 26 days in August showed substantial improvement upon July Our net losses were under 250,000 tons a month, and would be 275,000 tons a month if the August figures continued at the same ratio. In six months of this year an addition of 984,000 tons had been built, and in the second six months nearly 1,750,000 tons would be built and 350,000 tons acquired abroad. As to our stocks of food, the situation had considerably improved, and if the harvest were as good as if promised to be, we should be in a better position than for a good many years. *However, the claims of France and Italy* enforced the need for stricter economy than before.

THE ARMY.—In moving the second reading of a *Bill providing for a fresh examination* of discharged and rejected men, Mr Bonar Law, on *May* 29, said that owing to the pressing need for men at home the recruits obtained since the beginning of the year had fallen short of the estimated number by 120,000. By the Bill the military authorities would be enabled to deal with one million men In Committee, the Government agreed to an amendment to secure the final discharge of a man who upon re-examination was not accepted on the ground that he was totally and permanently disabled, and the third reading was carried by 197 to 29 on *April* 3, the Peers passing the Bill through all its stages on the following day

NATIONAL SERVICE.—The scheme for national service was explained in the Commons on *Feb.* 22, when Sir George Cave moved the second reading of the Bill establishing the Ministry He said that the Government proposed that after a certain date no further labour between the ages of 17 and 61 should be engaged in the unessential trades without the consent of the Government. As a result of fears expressed on the point, Sir George agreed to insert words *in the Bill making it clear that it did not involve* industrial compulsion, and the second reading was agreed to. The measure passed through *Committee on Feb* 27, *after an attempt to limit* the ages to 18 to 55 had been defeated. On *May* 16 the Bill was read a third time, being subsequently passed by the Upper Chamber The Ministry came in for considerable criticism, and not long before Parliament adjourned its functions were changed, Mr Chamberlain resigned, and Sir Auckland Geddes became Director General, with the duties of recruiting entrusted to the department.

THE NEW EDUCATION PROPOSALS.—On *Aug.* 10 Mr Fisher introduced an Education Bill of far reaching importance, prompted by deficiencies revealed by the war and framed to repair the wastage caused by the war It imposed upon county and borough councils the duty of providing for a comprehensive organisation of education, the *ad. lib.* limit of the grant to be raised for higher education being removed. Provincial associations would be established to exercise functions delegated to them by local authorities. He proposed to encourage the foundation of nursery schools for children under age, to ensure the law of school attendance so as to abolish all exceptions between the ages of 5 and 14, and to place further restrictions upon the employment of children during the elementary school period. The abolition of the half-time system was also intended. With certain exceptions every young person no longer under any obligation to attend a public elementary school was to attend a continuation school for a period of 320 hours in the year, or the equivalent of eight hours a week for forty weeks. Every young person who had not received a full-time education up to the age of 16 was to receive, out of the employer's time, a part-time education up to 18, either in schools provided by the local education authority or in schools under their direction, such as those established by manufacturers in their works.

(Closed December 2-26, 1900; Mid January 30, 1901.)

* Denotes a Member of the last Parliament, and † a change of constituency.

England.

LONDON BOROUGHS.

CITY OF LONDON, 30,000

1 Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., U ... ... ... ... unop.

2 Rt. Hon. Sir F G Bennett, Bt., U ... unop.

BATTERSEA, 18,927

3 Rt Hon. J Burns, LL.D., L 7,836
Maj. Sir J L Harrington, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., U 6,544
C. M. L. Shaw, Soc. ... 487

BETHNAL GREEN
North-East, 7,254

4 Sir E. A. Cornwall, L.... 3,188
J R. Molson, M.D U ... 2,027
South-West, 7,103
(Bye-election, 19 Feb., 1904.)
5 Lt.-Col. Sir M. E. H Wilson, Bt., C.M.G., U ... 2,808
Rt. Hon. F G Mastermann, L. ... ... 3,804
J Scurr Soc. ... ... ... 312

CAMBERWELL
North, 11,918

6 Rt. Hon. T J. Macnamara, LL.B., L. ... ... ... 5,036
S. H. Goldsmid, U... ... 4,096
Dulwich, 16,478
7 Lt.-Col. F Hall, U ... ... 7,795
R. Spicer, L. ... ... ... 5,495
Peckham, 12,342
8 A H H Richardson, L. 5,007
H. C. Gooch, U ... ... ... 4,986
CHELSEA, 11,257
9 Sir S. J G. Hoare, Bt. U 4,968
H. Hoare, L. ... ... ... 3,049
CLAPHAM, 22,621
10 Sir G. D. Faber, C.B., U 9,560
Sir J W Benn, L. ... 7,639
DEPTFORD, 13,139
11 Rt. Hon. C. W Bowerman, Lab. ... ... ... ... 6,357
S. A. Coates, U ... ... ... 5,992
FINSBURY
Central (Clerkenwell), 8,494
12 Lt.-Col M Archer-Shee, D.S.O., U ... ... ... 3,333
F Rosenheim, L. ... ... 2,804
East, 4,895
13 J A Baker, L. ... ... 2,023
W J P Mason, U ... ... 1,900
Holborn, 8,608
14 Sir J F. Remnant, Bt., U 4,373
C. R. Cooke-Taylor, L. 1,615
FULHAM, 22,000
(Bye-election, 3 July 1907.)
15 Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher, U ... ... ... ... unop.
GREENWICH, 13,183
16 Com. J. H Bean, U ... 5,697
Hon. J W Herris, L.... 4,146
HACKNEY
Central, 8,343
17 Rt. Hon Sir A. Spicer, Bart., L. ... ... ... 1,961
A. H. Jessel, K.C., U .. 2,484
North, 12,789
18 Lt.-Col. W. R. Greene, U 5,290
W. A. Addiscott, L. ... 4,206
South, 14,126
(Bye-election, 24 May, 1910.)
19 E. Harrison, L. ... ... 7,119
L. C. Gibson, U. ... ... 4,892

HAMMERSMITH, 14,362

20 *Sir W J Bull, U ... ... 5,807
G. Bidlock, L. ... ... 4,655
HAMPSTEAD, 22,490
21 *J S. Fletcher, U ... ... 5,629
S. L. Dora, L. ... ... ... 3,229
HEREFORD
East, 11,128
22 E Smallwood, Coal. 2,709
A. Baker, Ind. ... ... ... 1,832
R. B. Barnard, Nat. P 513
North, 12,677
23 Sir G A. Touche, U ... 5,408
*D. S. Waterlow, L. ... 3,020
South, 8,268
24 *Rt. Hon. T Wiles, L.... 3,491
L. W Harris, U ... ... 2,893
West, 8,544
25 *Rt. Hon. T Lough, L. 3,589
W G Black, U ... ... 2,985
KENSINGTON
North, 10,102
26 *Capt A H Burgoyne, U 4,203
F M Carson, L. ... ... 3,484
South, 9,259
27 *Rt. Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton, U ... ... 5,093
G R. Reid, L. ... ... ... 1,033
LAMBETH.
Brixton, 12,442
28 *D Dalziel, U ... ... 4,770
J H. Sanvern, L. ... ... 3,700
Kennington, 10,088
29 *Sir S. Collins, L. ... 3,365
Col F A. Lucas, V.D., U 3,510
A. V Greyson, Soc. ... 408
North, 6,440
30 *Lt Col. Sir W H Houghton-Gastrell, U 2,831
H. Gosling, L. ... ... 2,202
Norwood, 13,208
31 *Rt. Hon. Sir H S. Samuel, U ... ... ... 6,291
G Shrubsall, L. ... ... 4,265
LEWISHAM, 25,021
32 *Maj. Sir H F Cautley, Bt., U ... ... ... 11,279
Sir R. I. O'Malley, L.... 6,792
MARYLEBONE.
East, 5,729
33 *J Boyton, U ... ... ... 2,376
R. O. Moon, M.D., L. ... 1,603
West, 8,926
34 *Sir S. E. Scott, Bart., U 3,929
A. H. Spokes, L. ... ... 1,926
NEWINGTON
Walworth, 8,502
35 *J A. Dewar, L. ... ... 3,208
R. E. Bellfield, U ... ... 2,994
West, 9,633
(Bye-election, 12 Jan., 1906.)
36 J D Gilbert, L. ... ... 2,646
J Terrett, Ind. ... ... 767
PADDINGTON.
North, 10,995
37 *A. Strauss, U. ... ... 4,491
L. B. Franklin, L. ... ... 3,681
South, 6,403
38 Sir H P Harris, K.B.E. U 3,210
F T H. Heald, L. ... ... 1,978
ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQ., 9,140
(Bye-election, 22 Jan., 1906.)
39 Rt. Hon. Sir George Reid, G.C.B., U. ... ... unop.

ST. PANCRAS
East, 9,267

40 *Hon. J Mackie, K.C., L. 3,891
J W W Hopkins, U ... 3,408
H. Jacobs (Suffragette)... 88
North, 9,977

41 *Rt. Hon. W H Dickinson, L. ... ... ... ... 4,497
A. Moon, U ... ... ... 3,292
South, 5,836

42 *Col. Sir H M Jessel, Bt., U ... ... ... ... 2,475
F M. Guedalla, L. ... 1,744
West, 8,589
(Bye-election, 26 Oct., 1908.)
43 Capt. R. W Barnett, U unop.
SHOREDITCH.
Haggerston, 7,936

44 *H G Chancellor, L. ... 3,296
Hon. Capt. Guinness, U 2,843
Hoxton, 8,570

45 *Rt. Hon. C Addison, M.D., L. ... ... ... 3,489
J Francis, U ... ... ... 2,735
SOUTHWARK.
Bermondsey, 12,125

46 *H J Glanville, L. ... 4,911
J M. T. Dumphreys, U 3,898
Rotherhithe, 9,850

47 *H W C. Carr-Gomm, L. 4,050
A. Pownall, U ... ... 2,208
West, 9,060

48 B A Strauss, L. ... ... 3,208
*Sir W H. Dunn, U ... 3,020
STRAND, 8,209

49 *Rt. Hon. W H. Lang, U 4,149
S. R. Earle, L. ... ... 2,158
TOWER HAMLETS.
Bow and Bromley, 11,291
(Bye-election, 26 Nov., 1910.)

50 R Blair, U ... ... ... 4,291
*G Lansbury, Soc. & Suff 2,291
Limehouse, 6,405

51 *Sir W Pearce, L. ... 2,857
P Rose-Innes, U ... ... 2,228
Mile End, 5,564
(Bye-election, 25 Jan., 1916.)

52 W Brooke, U ... ... 1,991
N Pemberton Billing, Ind. ... ... ... ... 1,845
Poplar, 8,829
(Bye-election, 22 Feb., 1914.)

53 A W Yeo, L. ... ... ... 3,648
H. Kerr Clark, U ... 3,270
T Jones, Soc. ... ... ... 691
St. George's, 3,133

54 *W W Benn, L. ... ... 1,401
C. Clifton Brown, U 1,018
Stepney, 4,643

55 W S. Glyn Jones, L. 1,926
W R. Preston, U ... ... 1,812
Whitechapel, 4,777
(Bye-election, 28 Dec., 1916.)

56 J D Silay, L. ... ... unop.
WANDSWORTH, 22,921
(Bye-election, 22 June, 1915.)

57 S. Samuel, U. ... ... 12,407
T H. Wilson, Ind. Lab. 7,208
WEST HAM.
North, 22,650
(Bye-election, 3 July, 1911.)

58 Baron de Forest, L. ... 4,600
H. H. Wild, U. ... ... 3,600

Leith, 11,482
19 *W J Thorne, Lab. ... 9,208
Capt. T. W. G. Carthew, U, 4,274
Westminster, 7,284
6a *W L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts, U ... 2,357
H. de Pass, L. ... ... 2,208
Woolwich, 18,338
6a Rt. Hon. W Ormsby Lab. 8,491
*Mal. W A. Adam, U ... 8,006

ENGLISH BOROUGHS.

Ashton-under-Lyne, 8,895
(Bye-election, Jan., 1917)
6a Sir Albert Stanley, Coal. unop.
Aston Manor, 11,894
63* Rt. Hon. M. Ceall, U unop.
Barrow in Furness, 10,476
64 *G. Dunnico, Lab. ... 4,810
F Maxwell, U ... ... 4,290
Bath (Two Members), 8,144
64 Lord Alm. Thynne, U 2,875
66* Sir U R. Hunter, Bt., U 2,841
G. P Gooch, L. ... ... 2,832
G A. Hardy, L ... ... 2,384
Bedford, 6,063
67 F G Kellaway, L 2,773
*W A. Attenborough, Lib.-L., U ... ... 2,754
Birkenhead, 28,189
68 A. Boland, U ... ... 8,304
*H. H. Vivian, L. ... 7,849
Birmingham.
Berkeley, 17,326
69* Rt. Hon. J Collings, U unop.
Central, 9,908
70* Sir B. Faries, U ... 4,640
H. J Manion, L. ... ... 3,720
Hardy, 8,840
73* J. T Middlemore, U ...unop.
South, 12,178
(Bye-election, 3 April, 1911.)
74 Capt. L. C. Amery, U unop.
West, 12,313
(Bye-election, 13 July, 1914.)
74a Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, U, unop.
Blackburn (Two Mems.), 20,870
76* F Smeaton, Lab. ...20,762
77 Sir H Hermon, Bt, L 20,734
W B. Boyd-Carpenter, U ... ... ... 9,824
H. L. Riley, U ... ... 9,800
Bolton (Two Members), 22,224
(Bye-election, 29 Feb., 1916.)
78 Capt. W Hoge, L. ... unop.
(Bye-election, 22 Sept., 1914.)
79 Rabt. Tootill, Lab. ... unop.
Boston, 4,037
80* C. H. Dixon, U ... ... 2,073
Hon. F Hamphill, L. ... 1,772
Bradford.
Central, 9,898
(Bye-election, 22 Jan., 1916.)
84 Sir J Hall, Bt., Coal... unop.
East, 13,877
Sir W. H. B. Priestley, L. 5,778
*F. Shackleton, U ... 5,774
West, 12,819
85* F. W Jowett, Lab. ... 7,709
Sir R. F S. Flower, U 4,330
Brighton (Two Members), 27,407
84* Capt. C. C Tryon, U ...20,780
(Bye-election, 29 June, 1914.)
85 C. T Stanford, U ... unop.
Bristol.
East, 13,080
(Bye-election, 1 Nov., 1921.)
86* Rt. Hon. Sir C. B. H Hobhouse, Bt., L. ... 4,923
W. Moore (Ind.) ... ... 2,913
North, 12,489
87* Rt. Hon. A. Birrell, K.C., L. ... ... ... 6,420
L. Magnus, U ... ... 5,064
South, 16,171
88* Sir W H. Davies, L 6,838
J. T. Francombe, U ... 6,737
West, 20,127
89* Lt.-Col. G A Gibbs, U 4,872
J. W Stevens, L. ... 3,598
Burnley, 26,492
90 P H Morrell, L. ... 6,177
*G. A. Arbuthnot, U 6,004
H. M. Hyndman, S. ... 3,810
Bury (Lancashire), 9,457
91* Sir G Toulmin, L. ... 4,809
R. L. Hartley, U ... ... 4,264
Bury St Edmunds, 6,817
92* Hon. Walt. Guinness, U unop.
Cambridge, 9,320
(Bye-election, 29 July, 1920.)
93 Rt. Hon. Sir H. Geddes, G.B.E., K.C.B., Coal.... unop.
Canterbury, 3,896
94 F Bennett Goldney, Ind. U ... ... ... 1,826
J Howard, U ... ... ... 1,283
W J Fisher, L. ... ... 602
Carlisle, 7,456
95* Hon. R. D Denman, L. 3,247
J Raymond, U ... ... 2,276
Chatham, 18,709
96* G. F Hohler, K.C., U 6,989
L. C. Berracloth, L. ... 4,300
F Smith, Lab. ... ... 1,108
Cheltenham, 8,283
(Bye-election, 29 March, 1917.)
97 Sir J T Agg-Gardner, U 4,043
Maj. L. Machins, L. ... 4,038
Chester, 8,120
(Bye-election, 29 Feb., 1916.)
98 Capt. Sir Owen C Philipps, K.C.M.G., U ... ...unop.
Christchurch, 10,292
99* Br.-Gen. H P Croft, C.M.G., U ... ... ... 5,275
H W Verney, L. ... ... 4,619
Colchester, 7,206
100* Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Bt., U... ... 3,489
Sir R. Vincent, K.C.M.G., L. ... ... ... ...3,874
Coventry, 18,463
101 D. M Mason, L. ... 7,351
*J K. Foster, U ... ... 6,548
Croydon, 27,350
102 Ian K. Malcolm, U ...11,875
A. L. Leon, L. ... ...10,341
Darlington, 20,227
103 Rt. Hon. H Pike Pease, U. ... ... ... ... 4,680
W. Middleton, L. ... ... 4,400
Derby (Two Members), 18,218
(Bye-election, 19 Dec., 1916.)
104 Sir W Ockhill, L. ...unop.
105* Rt. Hon. J H Thomas, Lab. ... ... ... ... 8,216
A. E. Beck, U ... ... 8,160
Devonport (Two Mems.), 22,128
106* Sir J Jackson, K.C.V.O., U ... ... ... ... 2,170
107* Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, U 2,112
S. Lithgow, L. ... ... 4,842
G Baring, L. ... ... 4,782
Dewsbury, 14,589
108* Rt. Hon. W Runciman, L ... ... ... ... ... 7,062
R. O. Simpson, U ... 4,023
Dover, 6,894
(Bye-election, 23 June, 1919.)
109 Visct. Duncannon, U unop.
Dudley, 17,462
110 Col. Sir A. S. T Griffith-Boscawen, U 8,480
*A. G Hooper, L ... ... 7,900
Durham, 9,620
111* J W Hills, D.C.L., U 1,313
C. A. Cochrane, L. ... 877
Exeter, 10,389
(Bye-election, 7 Aug., 1916.)
112* Rt. Hon. H B Duke, K.C., U ... ... ...unop.
Gateshead, 19,136
113* Sir H Ebersten, L 8,763
Col. H. C. Burnett, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., U 5,608
Gloucester, 8,478
114* Maj. H Terrell, K.C., U 3,972
H. F B. Lynch, L. ... 3,899
Grantham, 8,647
115* Sir A. Priestley, L. ... 2,730
H. G Snowden, U ... 2,697
Gravesend, 6,778
116* Rt. Hon. Sir G. Pearce, Bt., U ... ... ... 3,108
S. R. Jenkins, L. ... 2,906
Great Grimsby, 18,009
(Bye-election, 12 May, 1914.)
117 T G. Tickler, U ... 8,471
A. Bannister, L. ... ... 8,173
Halifax (Two Members), 23,308
118* Rt Hon. J.H. Whitley, L. 8,778
119* J Partker, Lab. ... 8,511
J H. L. Baldwin, U ... 4,600
J F W Galbraith, U 4,420
Hanley, 18,543
(Bye-election, 23 July, 1912.)
120* R. L. Outhwaite, L. ... 6,647
G H. Ritcher, U ... ... 5,998
S. Finney, Lab. ... ... 2,894
Hartlepools, The, 13,708
(Bye-election, 22 Sept., 1914.)
121 Sir Walter Runciman, Bt., L., unop.
Hastings, 9,407
122* Sir A.P DuCros, Bt., U 4,299
A. F W Johnson, L... 3,895
Hereford, 4,026
(Bye-election, 8 March, 1916.)
123* W A. S. Hewins, U ...unop.
Hudderstield, 29,600
124* A. J. Sherwell, L. ... 8,498
J W. Rapp, U ... ... 8,477
J. Snell, Lab. ... ... 4,788

HULL.
Central, 8,282
(Bye-election, 3 July, 1922.)
224 *Sir Mark Sykes, Bt., U* 3,803
Sir R. W. Aske, *L.* ... 3,545
East, 14,887
225* *Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens, L* 7,196
R. M. Sebag Montefiore, *U* ..... 5,387
West, 20,609
226* *Hon. G. Wilson, D.S.O., L.* 9,836
A. L. Ward, *U* .... 7,943
HYTHE, 6,842
(Bye-election, 11 June, 1921.)
228 *Sir P. A. G. D. Sassoon, Bt., U* ... .. 3,722
Capt. S. Moorhouse, *L.* 2,024
IPSWICH (*Two Members*), 12,642
229* *Rt. Hon. Sir D. F. Goddard, L.* ... 5,932
(Bye-election, 23 MAY, 1924.)
230 *Capt. F. J. S. Grenfell, U.* 6,406
§Rt. Hon. C. F. G Masterman, *L.* 5,874
*J. Scurr, Soc.* ... .. .. 395
KIDDERMINSTER, 4,579
231* *Capt. E. A. Knight, U* 2,188
H. B. Barnard, *L.* .. 2,003
KING'S LYNN, 3,753
232 *H. Ingleby, U* ... 1,765
*T. G. Bowles, *L.* .. 1,668
LEAMINGTON *see* WARWICK
LEEDS.
Central, 8,369
233* *R. Arundage, L* 3,519
J. Gordon, *U* .. .. 3,269
East, 9,419
234* *J. O'Grady, Lab.* .. .. 4,008
W. H. Clarke, *L* .. 1,892
North, 12,565
235* *Sir R. R. Barran, L.* 9,384
J. D. Birchall, *U* 9,096
South, 13,793
236* *Sir W. Middlebrook, L.* 6,064
W. Nicholson, *U* .. 3,804
J. Badley, *Lab.* .. .. 2,706
West, 16,858
237* *T. R. Harvey, L.* .. 8,715
G. Samuel, *U* .... 4,425
LEICESTER (*Two Members*), 20,970
238* *J. R. Macdonald, Lab.* 12,908
(Bye-election, 27 June, 1923.)
239 *Sir G. Hewett, K.C., L.* 10,863
A. M. Wilshere, *U* .. 9,979
R. R. Hartley, *Soc.* .. 2,560
LINCOLN, 11,877
240* *C. H. Roberts, L.* .. 5,481
Sir R. M. Filmer, *Bt., U* 4,878
LIVERPOOL.
Abercromby, 6,926
(Bye-election, 28 June, 1917.)
241 *Lord Stanley, Coal.* 2,024
F. B. Hughes, *Ind.* 794
East Toxteth, 9,514
(Bye-election, 21 Feb., 1916.)
242 *Capt. J. S. Rankin, U* unop.
Everton, 9,308
243* *Sir J. S. Harwood-Bannar, U* .. .. unop.
Exchange, 5,600
244 *L. F. Scott, K.C., U* ... 2,330
*M. Maxwell, *L.* ..... 2,187
Kirkdale, 12,362
(Bye-election, 13 Feb., 1923.)
245* *De F. Pennefather, U* unop.
Scotland, 5,306
246* *T. P. O'Connor, N* .. 2,498
T. G. Cocklestone, *U* .. 680
Walton, 13,690
247* *Rt. Hon. Sir F. E. Smith, K.C., U* .. .. .. 6,383
W. Fernihough, M.D., *L.* 5,030
West Derby, 12,467
248* *W. W. Rutherford, U* 4,908
W. J. Lias, *L.* .... .. 2,943
West Toxteth, 9,019
249* *R. P. Houston, U* ... 3,608
T. F. Molony, *L.* .. .. 2,443
MAIDSTONE, 6,260
(Bye-election, 22 Feb., 1923.)
250 *Comm. C. Bellairs, U* unop.
MANCHESTER.
East, 12,646
251* *I. E. Sutton, Lab.* .. 5,524
E. G. Proby, *U* .... .. 4,652
North, 20,284
252* *Rt. Hon. Sir C. E. Schuster, Bt., L.* .. 4,602
H. E. Howell, *U* .. .. 3,936
North-East, 9,925
253* *J. R. Clynes, Lab* 4,313
A. Taylor, *U* .. .. .. 4,108
North-West, 11,961
(Bye-election, 8 Aug., 1922.)
254 *Sir J. S. Randles, U* 3,873
G. Hewart, *L.* .. .. 4,327
South, 15,594
(Bye-election 5 March, 1921.)
255 *Maj. P. K. Glazebrook, U* .. .. .. 7,051
*Sir A. A. Haworth, Bart., *L.* .. .. 6,472
South-West, 8,180
256 *C. T. Needham, L* .. 3,890
*R. A. Colclax, *U* .. 3,331
MIDDLESBROUGH, EX. 7,758
257* *Col. P. Williams, V.D., L.* .. .. 10,313
Lt.-Col. T. G. Poole, V.D., *U* .. .. .. .. 6,868
MONMOUTH DISTRICT, 22,934
258* *L. Haslam, L.* .. .. 6,154
G. de L. P. Hargreaves, *U* 5,098
MORPETH, 10,010
259* *Rt. Hon. T. Burt, P.C., L.* .. .. ..... unop.
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 10,312
260* *Maj. J. C. Wedgwood, D.S.O., L.* .. .. .. 5,280
Capt. E. S. Grogan, *U* 4,080
NEWCASTLE-UPON TYNE (*Two Members*), 38,534
261* *H. Short, K.C., L.* .. 26,599
262* *W. Hudson, O.B.E., Lab* 26,447
E. Clark, *U* .... .. 12,975
Hon. J. N. Ridley, *U* 12,849
NORTHAMPTON (*Two Members*), 32,580
263* *C. A. McCurdy, L.* .. 6,179
264* *Prof. H. B. Lees-Smith, L.* .. .. .. .. 6,025
F. C. Parker, *U* .. .. 4,885
J. V. Collier *U* .... .. 4,590
NORWICH (*Two Members*), 21,807
(Bye-election, 25 Aug., 1920.)
265* *Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, Lab.* .. .. ..... unop.
(Bye-election, 6 Feb., 1924.)
266 *J. H. Young, L.* ..... unop.

NOTTINGHAM.
East, 13,218
(Bye-election, 19 April, 1922.)
267* *Sir J. D. Rees, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., U* .. .... 6,482
T. W. Dobson, *L.* .. .. 5,283
South, 14,092
268* *Lord Hy. Cavendish-Bentinck, U* ..... 6,132
A. Richardson, *L.* .. 5,766
West, 17,476
269* *Sir J. H. Yoxall, L.* .. 8,141
B. S. Wright, *U* .. .. 5,949
OLDHAM (*Two Members*), 35,315
270* *Sir W. Barton, L.* ... 16,949
(Bye-election, 13 NOV., 1922.)
271 *E. R. Bartley Denniss, U* .. .. .. .. 12,295
Hon. A. L. Stanley, *L.* 10,682
W. O. Robinson, *Lab.* 7,446
OXFORD, 9,227
(Bye-election, 30 March, 1921.)
272 *J. A. R. Marriott, U* unop.
PENRYN AND FALMOUTH, 3,228
273* *Lt.-C.C. S. Goldman, U* 1,685
W. Burt, *L.* .. .. .. 1,292
PETERBOROUGH, 6,364
274* *Sir G. G. Greenwood, L.* 3,100
Hon. H. Lygon, *U* .. 2,799
PLYMOUTH (*Two Members*), 26,285
275 *Hon. W. W. Astor, U* 8,123
276 *A. S. Rouse, U* ... .. 7,942
*C. E. Mallet, *L.* .. .. 7,179
*A. Williams, *L.* .. .. 7,160
PONTEFRACT, 3,661
277 *F. H. Booth, L* ..... 1,879
Col. J. R. Shaw, *U* 1,627
PORTSMOUTH (*Two Members*), 23,558
(Bye-election 15 Jan., 1918.)
278 *Adm. of the Fleet Hon. Sir Reginald Meux, G.C.B., U* .. .. .. 11,039
279* *Sir R. G. Falle, Bt., U* 14,836
§R. G. Hemmerde, K.C., *L* 13,146
H. B. Marben, *L* .. .. 13,013
PRESTON (*Two Members*), 19,891
280* *Lt.-Col. Hon. George Stanley, R.A., U* 9,284
(Bye-election, 9 June, 1915.)
281* *U. H. Broughton, U* ..unop.
READING, 11,026
(Bye-election, 8 NOV. 1923.)
282* *Lt.-Col. L. O. Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., U* 5,144
G. P. Gooch, *L.* .. ..... 4,063
J. G. Butler, *Soc.* .. .. 1,663
RECHDALE, 14,009
283* *A. G. C. Hervey, L.* 5,890
N. Cookshutt, *U* .. .. 5,373
D. D. Irving, *S.* .. .. 1,992
ROCHESTER, 5,609
284 *Sir E. H. Leech, C.M.G., L.* 2,609
*S. F. Ridley, *U* ..... 2,498
ST. HELENS, 13,068
(Bye-election, 24 NOV., 1915.)
285 *R.P. W. Swift, K.C., U* unop.
SALFORD.
North, 9,890
(Bye-election, 2 NOV., 1915.)
286 *R. Tillett, Ind.* ..... 5,800
Sir C. E. Mallet, *Coal.* .. 4,090
South, 8,344
287 *C. A. M. Barlow, U* .. 3,866
C. Russell, *L.* ..... 3,478

Wast, 25,080.
1928-29 G. W Agnew, Bt., L 6,823
G. E. Bates, U ... 5,802
SALISBURY, 3,326
1929 Com. G L. T Lesher-Lampson, C.M.G., U 1,779
C. J Warner, L. ..... 1,413
SCARBOROUGH, 6,186
(Bye-election, 9 Feb., 1925.)
1922* W R. Rea, L. ..... ... unop.
SHEFFIELD.
Attercliffe, 16,463
(Bye-election, 28 Dec., 1924.)
1921 W C Anderson, Lab. unop.
Brightside, 22,564
1922* Sir J F Walker, L. 5,708
D Vickers, U ... ... 3,900
Central, 8,684
1923* J F Hope, U ... ... 3,465
A. J Bailey, Lab. ... 3,271
Ecclesall, 23,961
1924* Sir S. Roberts, U ... 6,039
J Derry, L. ... ... 5,849
Hallam, 23,927
(Bye-election, Jan., 1927.)
1922 Rt. Hon. H A L. Fisher, Ceal. ... ... ... unop.
SHREWSBURY, 5,107
(Bye-election, 22 April, 1925.)
1918* G Butler Lloyd, U ... 2,412
J R. Morris, Ind. ... 1,727
SOUTH SHIELDS, 28,300
(Bye-election, 18 March, 1926.)
1927 C. A. Cochrane, Coal. unop.
SOUTHAMPTON (Two Members), 22,203
1918* Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor Philipps, K.C.B., D.S.O., L... 8,405
1919* Lt.-Com. W Dudley Ward, L. ..... 8,449
Maj. K. R. Balfour, U 7,852
Lieut. Sir G R. Armstrong, Bart., R.N., U 7,525
STAFFORD, 4,137
1919 Sir R. W Essex, L. 1,992
Col. J B. Nicholson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., U... 1,837
STALYBRIDGE, 7,800
1922* J Wood, U ... 3,807
A. H. Bright, L ... 3,414
STOCKPORT (Two Members), 23,000
1922* S. L. Hughes, L. ... ... 6,269
1918* G J Wardle, C.B., Lab. 6,094
J. R. Lort-Williams, U. 5,496
B. Campbell, U ... ... 5,183
STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 12,582
(Bye-election, 22 March, 1927.)
1923 R. Watson, L. ... 7,641
H. Backhouse, Ind. ... 856
STOKE-UPON TRENT, 15,079
1919* Lt.-Col. J Ward, Lab. 7,049
R. J Thomas, U .... 5,026
SUNDERLAND (Two Members), 29,620
1918 Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., L. 11,997
1910 F W Goldstone, Lab. 11,291
W Joynson-Hicks, U 10,300
R. Sherrill, U ..... 10,232
TAUNTON, 3,805
(Bye-election, 21 Nov., 1924.)
1918* H. Cozens-Hardy, U. 2,881
[illegible] 2,881

TEIGNMOUTH, 10,122
1923* H J Craig, L. ..... 4,106
C. Percy, U ... ... ... 3,909
WAKEFIELD, 6,306
1919 A. H. Marshall, L. ... 2,837
*R. A. Brotherton, U ... 2,831
WALSALL, 14,773
1911* Sir R. A Cooper, Bt., U 7,174
J Morgan, L. ... ... 6,365
WARRINGTON, 20,814
1918 H H Smith, U ... ... 5,161
*A. H. Crosfield, L. ... 4,026
WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON, 8,842
1913* Sir E. M Pollock, K.B.E., K.C., U ... ... 3,321
T. H. D. Berridge, L. 2,596
WEDNESBURY, 23,479
1924* Lt.-Col. Sir J H Grigg, K.C.B., D.S.O., U 6,423
H. A. Baker, L. ... ... 5,892
WEST BROMWICH, 21,209
1918* † (second Lieutenant, U 5,020
A. R. W Hazel, LL.D., L. 5,008
WHITEHAVEN, 3,290
1918 T Richardson, Lab. 1,414
*Lt.-Col. J A. Jackson, U 1,220
WIGAN, 9,877
1917 R J N Neville, U ... 4,672
*H. Twist, Lab. ... ... 4,220
WINCHESTER, 3,200
(Bye-election, 29 Oct., 1926.)
1918 Maj. Hon. D G Carnegie, U ... ... ... ... ... 1,818
H. C. Woods, Ind. ... 473
WINDSOR, 3,202
1919* J F Mason, U ... ... 1,779
Hon. G R. C. Fiennes, L 1,267
WOLVERHAMPTON
East, 20,238
1922* G R. Thorne, L. ... 5,072
R. B. Whiteside, U ... 3,881
South, 22,253
1921* Br.-Gen. T B Hickman, C.B., D.S.O., U 4,784
A. Levy Lever, L. 4,440
West, 23,270
1922* A F Bird, U ... ... 5,095
Price Lewis, L. ... ... 5,632
WORCESTER, 8,412
1923* Sir E. A Goulding, Bt., U 4,193
R. R. Fairbairn, L. 3,170
YARMOUTH, GREAT, 9,271
1924* A. Fell, U ... ... 4,220
Maj. R. Fiddi, L. ... 3,887
YORK (Two Members), 24,065
1923* A. S. Rowntree, L ... unop.
1918* J G Butcher, K.C., U unop.

## ENGLISH COUNTIES.

BEDFORD.
North or Biggleswade, 14,031
1917* Sir A. W. Black, L. 6,135
Maj. G C. Glyn, D.S.O., U 5,808
South or Luton, 28,564
(Bye-election, 22 July, 1921.)
1918 C. B. Harmsworth, L. 7,619
J O. Hickman, U ..... 7,208
BERKSHIRE.
North or Abingdon, 9,035
(Bye-election, 29 Aug., 1924.)
1909 A. K. Boyd, K.C., Coal. unop.
South or Newbury, 13,267
1910* W. A. Nunn, U ... 5,464
Capt. L. Harris-Phillips, L. 4,796

East or Wokingham, 14,569
1911* H Gardner, U ... ... unop.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Mid or Aylesbury, 12,218
1910* Maj. L. V Rothschild, U ... ... ... ... unop.
North or Buckingham, 13,081
1922* Sir H. C. W Verney, Bt., L. ... ... ... 6,029
F T. H. Bernard, U ... 5,702
South or Wycombe, 26,366
(Bye-election, 29 Feb., 1924.)
1924 Maj. W B Du Pre, U 9,054
T. Mosley, C.B., L. ... ... 8,773
CAMBRIDGE.
West or Chesterton, 20,830
(Bye-election, 27 July, 1917.)
1910* Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, L. ... ... ... ... ... unop.
East or Newmarket, 20,731
(Bye-election, 26 May, 1923.)
1918 J Denison-Pender, U 8,251
G Nicholls, L. ... ... 4,420
North or Wisbech, 12,713
1917 (Vacant.)
CHESTER.
Altrincham, 20,860
(Bye-election, 28 April, 1923.)
1918 G C Hamilton, U 9,409
Hon. L. U Kay-Shuttleworth, L. ... ... 8,247
Crewe, 23,866
(Bye-election, 26 July, 1921.)
1919 E. Y Craig, U ..... 6,260
H. Murphy, L. ... 5,994
J H. Holmes, Lab. ... 2,482
Eddisbury, 11,488
1921* H Barnston, U ... ... 5,322
Hon. Arthur Stanley, L 5,023
Hyde, 12,166
(Bye-election, 29 March, 1926.)
1918 T O Jacobsen, Coal. ... 4,089
D. P Davies, Ind. ... 3,275
Knutsford, 12,150
1918* Col. Sir A J Sykes, Bt., U ..... 6,127
J H. Whitworth, L 4,698
Macclesfield, 9,306
1913* Col. W B. Brocklehurst, L. ... ... ... ... 4,420
R. Dent, U ... ... ... 4,242
Northwich, 13,989
1918* J F L. Brunner, L. 6,071
J de Knoop, U ... ... 5,741
Wirral, 22,630
1918* G Stewart U ... ... unop.
A. J Ashton, L. ... 7,727

CORNWALL.
South-East or Bodmin, 11,553
(Bye-election, 13 Aug., 1926.)
1918 C A. Hewson, Coal. unop.
North West or Camborne, 9,871
1917 Rt. Hon. F D. Acland, L. 4,429
G Cosens, M.D., U ... 4,308
North-East or Launceston, 9,822
1918* Sir G C Marks, C.B.E., L. 4,373
R. Trefry, U ..... 3,841
Mid or St. Austell, 10,988
(Bye-election, 28 May, 1924.)
1910 Sir F Layland-Barratt, [illegible]
[illegible] L. ... ... 5,[illegible]

West or St. Ives, 9,411
290* Sir C. J. Ory, Bart., L. 4,283
R. H. L. Vaughan-Williams, U ... 3,128
Truro, 10,261
291* G. Morgan, K.C., L. 4,573
C. Williams, U ... 4,196

CUMBERLAND.

Cockermouth, 11,308
(Bye-election, 2 March, 1916.)
292 J. Bliss, L. ... unop.
Western or Egremont, 10,424
293* J. A. Graul, U ... 4,023
W. E. Monsdale, L. ... 3,768
North or Eskdale, 11,014
294 C. W. H. Lowther, U 4,581
*Hon. G. Howard, L. ... 4,211
Mid or Penrith, 8,907
295* Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther, U (Speaker), unop.

DERBYSHIRE.

Mid or Belper, 13,660
296* J. G. Hancock, Lab. 6,557
D. Rhys, U ... 4,287
Chesterfield, 16,995
(Bye-election, 20 Aug., 1923.)
297 E. Kenyon, L. ... 7,725
E. Christie, U ... 5,539
J. Scurr, Soc. ... 592
North East or Eckington, 17,701
(Bye-election, 20 May, 1924.)
298 Maj. H. Bowden, U ... 6,469
J. P. Houston, L. ... 6,155
J. Martin, Lab. ... 3,665
High Peak, 12,413
299 Maj. S. Hill Wood, U 5,823
*() Partington, L. 5,629
Ilkeston, 20,467
300* Br.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B. L ... 9,049
M. Freeman, U ... ... 7,838
Southern or Repton, 17,368
301* Sir H. H. Raphael, Bt., L. 7,744
J. R. M. Smedley, U 7,373
Western or Wirksworth, 11,962
302* Lt.-Col. The Earl of Kerry, M.V.O., D.S.O., U ... ... ... 5,644
C. F. White, L. ... ... 4,584

DEVONSHIRE.

Mid or Ashburton, 11,976
303 Maj. E. F. Morrison-Bell, U ... ... 5,879
*C. R. Burton, L. ... 5,805
North-West or Barnstaple, 13,126
(Bye-election 6 May, 1921.)
304* Sir Godfrey Baring, Bt., L ... ... ... 6,439
C. S. Parker, U ... 5,752
East or Honiton, 10,522
305* Maj. A. C. Morrison-Bell, U ... ... ... 5,363
H. Geen, L. ... ... 3,439
North or South Molton, 8,500
306* Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, L. 4,224
Lt.-Col. J. T. W. Perowne, V.D., U ... 3,207
West or Tavistock, 15,063
307 Sir J. W. Spear, U ... 6,409
*H. C. Fownes-Luttrell, L. ... ... ... 6,209
North-East or Tiverton, 9,620
(Bye-election, 30 Nov., 1915.)
308 C. Cayzer, U ... ... unop.

Torquay, 11,242
309 Col. C. R. Burn, U ... 5,102
*Sir F. Layland-Barratt, Bart., L. ... 4,971
South or Totnes, 10,197
310* Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. F. E. Mildmay, U ... 5,252
R. Donstan, U ... 3,040

DORSET.

East (Poole), 14,734
(Bye-election, 29 April, 1921.)
311* Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest, L ... ... ... unop.
North (Shaftesbury), 8,626
312* Sir R. L. Baker, Bt., U 3,919
A. W. Wills, L. ... 3,877
South (Dorchester), 12,440
313* A. V. Hambro, U ... unop.
West (Bridport), 7,376
314* Col. Sir R. Williams, D.S.O., U ... ... unop.

DURHAM.

Barnard Castle, 12,212
315* Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, Lab ... ... 5,868
H. G. Stobart, U. ... 4,493
Bishop Auckland, 14,552
316* Sir H. S. M. Hapsbick-Allen, Bart, L. 4,831
W. House, Lab ... 3,993
G. R. Markham, U ... 3,519
Chester-le-Street, 23,006
317* J. W. W. Taylor, Lab unop.
Houghton-le-Spring, 19,032
(Bye-election, 28 March, 1923.)
318 T. Wing, L. ... 6,932
T. Richardson, U ... 4,807
Ald. W. House Lab ... 4,255
Jarrow, 28,292
319* G. M. Palmer, L. ... ... 5,057
J. Kirkley, U ... ... 4,966
A. G. Cameron, Lab. 4,892
Mid (Brancepeth), 15,832
(Bye-election, 29 April, 1915.)
320 S. Galbraith, O.B.E., U unop.
North-West (Lanchester), 18,361
(Bye-election, 30 Jan., 1914.)
321 A. Williams, L. ... 7,241
J. Q. Hardicker, U ... 5,564
G. R. Stuart, Lab. ... 5,026
South-East (North Teesd), 18,880
322* N. Hogsard, L. ... ... 8,203
Col. R. Burdon, V.D., U 7,021

ESSEX.

Mid or Chelmsford, 15,402
323* Rt. Hon. R. G. Prelyn, U ... ... ... unop.
West or Epping, 12,164
(Bye-election, 28 June, 1917.)
324 Br.-Gen. C. H. Colvin, C.B., D.S.O., U ... ... unop.
North-East or Harwich, 14,285
325* Maj. H. K. Newton, U 6,472
F. K. Hiley, L. ... ... 5,008
East or Maldon, 17,427
326* Sir F. Fleetwood, Bt., U 5,386
W. Jardine, L. ... ... 4,693
South or Romford, 32,984
327* Sir J. H. Bethell, Bt., L. 22,129
W. P. Griggs, U ... ... 18,890
North or Saffron Walden, 9,217
(Bye-election, 25 Feb., 1915.)
328 A. C. T. Beck, L ... unop.

South-East (Tilbury), 14,648
(Bye-election, 26 March, 1920.)
329 Hon. R. F. C. L. Guinness, U ... ... ... unop.
S. West or Walthamstow, 29,127
330* Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Simon, K.C.V.O., K.C., L. ... 10,998
Lt.-C. W. Bellairs, R.N., U 10,875

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

East or Cirencester, 9,934
331* Col. Hon. A. B. Bathurst, D.S.O., U ... ... ... 4,768
G. H. Beyton, L. ... ... 4,027
Forest of Dean, 20,882
(Bye-election, 30 April, 1912.)
332 L.-Cl. Sir H. Webb, Bt., L. unop.
Mid or Stroud, 10,992
333* Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen, L. 5,081
C. E. Fitch, U ... 4,849
North or Tewkesbury, 13,155
(Bye-election, 16 May, 1916.)
334 W. F. Hicks-Beach, Coal, 7,127
J. W. J. Bocsey, Ind. 1,438
South or Thornbury, 14,742
335* A. Rendall, L. ... ... 6,820
Maj. Cockerill, U ... 5,837

HAMPSHIRE.

West or Andover, 11,370
336* Capt. W. V. Faber, U ...unop.
North or Basingstoke, 13,136
(Bye-election, 25 Oct., 1917.)
337 Sir A. Geddes, Coal. unop.
South or Fareham, 18,693
338* Col. Sir A. H. Lee, K.C.B. U ... ... ... unop.
Isle of Wight, 15,969
339* D. B. Hall, U ... ... 7,130
C. Searamanga Ralli, L. 6,969
New Forest, 12,218
340* W. P. Perkins, U ... unop.
East or Petersfield, 11,110
341* Col. W. G. Nicholson, U unop.

HEREFORD.

North or Leominster, 9,689
(Bye-election, 18 March, 1922.)
342 Capt. H. P. Wright, U unop.
South or Ross, 10,946
343* Capt. P. A. Clive, U 4,748
H. Webb, L. ... ... 4,627

HERTFORD.

East or Hertford, 11,898
(Bye-election, 9 March, 1916.)
344 F. Pemberton-Billing, Ind. ... ... ... 4,850
Capt. B. Henderson, U 3,559
North or Hitchin, 10,883
(Bye-election, 29 Nov., 1921.)
345 Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., U ... ... 5,542
T. T. Gregg, L. ... ... 3,969
Mid or St. Albans, 13,029
346* Col. Sir F. H. Carlile, Bt., U ... ... ... 6,899
R. C. Phillimore, L. ... 4,777
West or Watford, 13,720
347* A. S. Ward, U ... ... 8,413
N. Micklam, K.C., L. ... 7,126

HUNTINGDON.

South or Huntingdon, 8,178
348* J. Ostor, U ... ... 2,287
Hon. Oliver Brett, L. 2,239
North or Ramsey, 7,494
349* Com. G. Locker-Lampson, U ... ... ... 3,436
A. C. Foster Bottlton, L. 2,984

KENT.
South or Ashford, 14,201
320* Rt. Hon. L. Harcly, U unop.
North-West or Dartford, 22,398
321 J Rowlands, L. – 5,730
*W Foot Mitchell, U 5,028
North-East or Faversham, 14,649
322* G C. H Wheler, U .. 6,897
G Nicholls, L. .. .. 5,111
Isle of Thanet, 12,588
323* E O Craig, K.C., U ..unop.
Mid or Medway, 18,181
324* Col. C H. Warde, U unop.
East or St. Augustine's, 16,624
(Bye-election, 7 July, 1921.)
325 R. Mallett, U .. .. unop
West or Sevenoaks, 19,038
326* Rt. Hon. H W Forster, U .. .. unop
South West or Tunbridge, 17,116
327* H H Spender-Clay, U 8,286
A. P Hudges, L. .. 6,259
LANCASHIRE, NORTH.
Blackpool, 22,360
328* W Ashley, U .. unop.
Chorley, 15,135
(Bye-election, 19 Feb., 1923.)
329 Sir H P Hibbert, U 7,573
J P T Jackson, L. 5,600
Lancaster 14,797
330* Sir F W Hebor L 5,186
H. Barnabotham, U 5,052
North Lonsdale, 9,722
331* Maj. G B Haddock, U 4,140
J Bliss, L. .. .. 4,066
LANCASHIRE, NORTH EAST
Accrington, 16,257
332* Rt.Hon. H T Baker, L 8,129
E. Gray, U .. .. 6,467
Clitheroe, 22,368
333 A Smith, Lab. .. .. 12,107
J J Blayney, U .. 5,763
Darwen, 17,734
334 Col. Sir J Rutherford, Bt., T.D., U .. .. 8,384
*F G Hindle, L. .. .. 8,169
Rossendale, 13,227
(Bye-election, 13 Feb., 1923.)
335 Sir H Maden, Coal. 6,029
A Taylor, Ind. 1,804
LANCASHIRE, SOUTH EAST.
Eccles, 18,786
336* Sir G H. Pollard, M.D., L. 8,487
J. G. D. Campbell, U 7,676
Gorton, 18,184
337* Rt. Hon. J Hodge, Lab. 7,840
H. White, U .. .. 7,187
Heywood, 11,339
(Bye-election, 20 Nov., 1923.)
338 Rt. Hon. A. H Illing worth, L .. .. .. unop
Middleton, 15,391
(Bye-election, 2 Aug., 1921.)
339* Sir W R. D Adkins, L. 6,863
W A. S. Hewins, U .. 6,462
Prestwich, 22,123
340* Rt. Hon. Sir F Cawley, Bt., L. .. .. 10,353
F Brocklehurst, U .. 7,389
Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth, 12,096
341* C. Taylor, L. .. .. 6,721
R. A. Bagley, U .. 5,837
Stretford, 27,609
342* H. Nuttall, L. .. .. 11,343
A. M. Samuel, U .. .. 10,467
West Houghton, 19,752
343* W T Wilson, Lab. .. 9,084
G F Clarke, U 7,674
LANCASHIRE, SOUTH WEST
Bootle, 21,503
(Bye-election, 27 March, 1922.)
334 Rt.Hon.A. Bonar Law, U .. .. .. .. 9,776
M. Musprratt, L .. 7,782
Ince, 14,107
335* S. Walsh, Lab. .. 7,117
W C Lord, U .. .. 5,332
Leigh, 14,130
336* P W Raffan, L .. 6,790
W T Oversley, U .. 5,507
Newton, 14,803
337 Viscount Wolmer, U 8,706
*J A. Seddon, Lab. .. 6,960
Ormskirk, 13,511
338* Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G B.E., C.B., M.V.O. U unop.
Southport, 18,660
339* Lt.-Col. G D. White U 7,467
H. D Woodcock, L .. 5,798
Wigan, 21,780
(Bye-election, 8 June, 1916.)
340* Sir W Hall Walker U unop.
LEICESTERSHIRE
West or Bosworth, 13,681
341 Hon. H D McLaren, L. 7,300
Count D B. Harewald, U 4,120
South or Harborough, 17,921
(Bye-election, 23 March, 1922.)
342 P J Harris, Coal. 7,826
G Bowles, Ind 3,721
Mid or Loughborough, 13,754
343* Sir M Levy Bt., L .. 6,488
N W Smith-Carrington, U .. .. 5,916
East or Melton, 16,873
344 Col. C. E Yate, C.B.E., C.M.G., U .. .. 7,599
Maj E. M Danne, L. 7,157
LINCOLNSHIRE.
North Lindsey or Brigg, 14,048
345* Sir W A Gatliff, F.R.I.B.A., L. .. 6,906
T J Bennett, U .. 5,637
West Lindsey or Gainsborough, 13,164
346* G J Bentham, L. .. .. 5,825
Capt. A. F Weigall, U 5,745
South Lindsey or Horncastle, 12,308
(Bye-election, 17 Feb., 1921.)
347 Maj. W.E G A Weigall, U .. .. .. 4,998
F C. Linfield, L. .. 4,828
East Lindsey or Louth, 20,313
348 T Davies, L. .. .. 4,860
*H. L. Brackenbury, U 4,188
North Kesteven or Sleaford, 20,369
349* Maj. E. Royds, U .. unop.
Holland or Spalding, 14,846
(Bye-election, 24 Oct., 1917.)
350 Maj. Hon. G Peel, Coal. unop.
South Kesteven or Stamford, 12,095
351* Lt.-Col. Hon. Cloud Hoorbeeke Dyuse
Mount Willoughby, U 4,845
G. H. Parkin, L. .. .. 4,208
MIDDLESEX.
Brentford, 22,701
(Bye-election, 23 March, 1921.)
352 W Joynson-Hicks, U unop.
Ealing, 24,272
(Bye-election, 29 April, 1921.)
353* H Nield, K.C., U .. unop.
Enfield, 28,571
354* Maj J R. Pretyman. Newman, U .. .. 17,498
J Branch, L. .. .. 10,889
Harrow, 26,379
355* H Mallaby-Deeley, U unop
Hornsey, 23,480
(Bye-election, 6 Dec., 1918.)
356 A Jones, Coal. .. .. unop.
Tottenham, 29,620
357* P Alden, L. .. .. 12,096
R. V Sturdy, U .. 10,945
Uxbridge, 17,634
(Bye-election, 10 Nov., 1915.)
358 Hon. Arthur Mills, U unop.
MONMOUTH.
Northern, 15,722
359* Rt.Hon. R McKenna, L. 7,722
Lt.-Col B E Williams, U .. .. .. 4,886
Southern, 19,134
(Bye-election, 18 July 1917.)
360 Sir A G Thomas, Coal. 6,769
R. P Thomas, Ind. 727
Western, 20,309
361* T Richards, Lab. .. unop.
NORFOLK.
East (North Walsham), 12,960
362* Sir R J Pryor, L. .. 5,265
F C Meyer, U .. .. 3,865
Mid (Dereham), 9,984
363* W L Boyd, U .. .. 4,345
W R. Lester, L. .. .. 4,308
North (Aylsham), 11,169
364* A E. Buxton, L. .. 5,187
H. D. King, U .. .. 4,481
North-West (Freebridge), 12,623
(Bye-election, 31 May, 1922.)
365* R G Hemmerde, K.C., U 5,613
N F Jodrell, U .. 4,965
South (Diss), 9,779
366* A W Soames, L .. 4,740
T E. Timmis, U .. .. 3,212
South-West (Thetford), 9,042
367* Sir R. Winfrey, L. .. 4,776
Capt. A E. S. Clarke, M.V.O., U .. .. 3,748
NORTHAMPTON
East (Wellingborough), 17,470
368 Sir L.G Christie Money, L. .. .. .. .. 7,432
Sir A. E. de Capell Brooke, Bt., U .. 6,576
T F Richards, Lab. 1,431
Mid, 14,289
369* H Manfield, L. .. 6,281
T F G Paget, U .. .. 6,032
North, 10,767
370* Maj. H. J. C. Brassey, U 5,270
J R. Wilkinson, L. .. 4,492
South, 9,890
371* Capt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, U .. .. .. 4,340
A. A Thomas, L. .. 3,807
NORTHUMBERLAND.
Berwick-upon Tweed, 9,422
(Bye-election, 26 Aug., 1916.)
372 Sir F B. Blake, Bt., Coal. 3,794
Dr A. Turnbull, Ind. 622
Hexham, 12,191
373* R. D Holt, L. .. .. 5,104
A. H. Clayton, U .. .. 4,194

Tynemouth, 14,187
Rt. Hon. J. W. Taylor, L. ..... 11,692
H. W. Robertson, U 6,827
Wansbeck, 18,390
Rt. Hon. C. Fenwick, L. unop.

NOTTINGHAM
Basford, 12,210
W. H. Hume-Williams, K.C., U ..... 5,436
W. Stopford-Brooks, L. 4,221
Mansfield, 21,078 (Bye-election, 20 Sept., 1916.)
Col. Sir C. Seely, Bt., Coal. 7,887
Dr. A. Turnbull, Ind. 4,468
Newark, 11,320
Capt. J. E. Starkey, U 5,009
R. B. Wallis, L. ..... 4,307
Rushcliffe, 20,649
Rt. Hon. L. R. Jones, L. 9,186
C. R. Darnell, U ..... 5,580

OXFORD
North or Banbury, 8,021
Hon. Sir Eustace Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, Bt., L. ..... 3,609
Capt. R. R. Bromley, U 1,878
South or Henley, 10,536 (Bye-election, 20 June, 1917.)
Col. Sir R. T. Hermon-Hodge, Bt., U ..... unop.
Mid or Woodstock, 10,525
A. St. G. Hotchkiss, K.C., U ..... 4,773
E. N. Bennett, L. ..... 4,321

RUTLAND, 4,126
Col. J. Gretton, V.D., U 2,169
J. M. Emery, L. ..... 1,367

SHROPSHIRE
South or Ludlow 10,930
Maj. Rowland Hunt, U unop.
North or Newport, 12,686
Capt. Sir B. Stanier, Bt., U ..... unop.
West or Oswestry, 10,152
W. C. Bridgeman, U .. 4,867
R. Powell, L. ..... 4,221
Mid or Wellington, 8,752
Sir C. S. Henry Bt., L. 4,404
Capt. Hon. G. C. B. Weld-Forester, U .. 2,268

SOMERSET
Bridgwater, 10,341
Lt.-Col. R. A. Sanders, U 4,160
H. C. Hicks, L. ..... 3,779
Bath, 9,791
R. Jardine, U ..... 4,746
J. W. H. Thompson, L. 3,875
Frome, 13,108
Sir J. H. Barlow, Bt., L. 5,944
C. T. Foxcroft, U ..... 5,366
Northern, 13,492
J. Hope, L. ..... 6,097
F. B. Beauchamp, U 3,178
Southern (Yeovil), 10,164 (Bye-election, 21 Nov., 1917.)
Hon. A. Herbert, U .. 4,878
H. Vivian, L. ..... 4,730
West or Wellington, 12,009 (Bye-election, 21 July, 1917.)
Col. D. F. Boles, U ... 5,028
C. H. Dudley Ward, L. 4,320
Wells, 12,630
Capt. G. J. Bowles, U. 6,978
A. G. Wills, L. ..... 5,600

STAFFORD
Burton, 21,878
Lt.-Col. R. F. Ratcliff, V.D., U ..... 5,877
H. Rylatt, L. ..... 3,344
Henderworth, 28,557
Lt.-Col. H. U. Meysey-Thompson, U ..... unop.
Kingswinford, 14,076
H. S. Mawsley-Hill, U unop.
Leek, 12,979
Sir R. Peters, L. ..... 5,742
Lt.-Col. W. Bromley-Davenport, D.S.O., T.D., U ..... 5,130
Lichfield, 10,763
Col. Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bart., C.B., L. ..... 5,498
A. Chetwynd, U ..... 4,213
North-Western, 26,498 (Bye-election, 27 Jan., 1916.)
S. Finney, Lab. ..... unop.
Western, 12,227
Capt. G. A. Lloyd, D.S.O., U ..... 5,800
W. Meaken, L. ..... 5,293

SUFFOLK
North-East or Eye, 10,822
Maj. Hon. Westmorland Pearson, L. ..... 4,927
G. Bowyer, U ..... 4,237
North or Lowestoft, 15,034
Sir E. Barnekow, Bt., L. 5,248
H. S. Foster, U ..... 5,963
North-Western or Newmarket, 12,190
F. B. H. Goldsmith, U 4,925
R. L. Barclay, L. ..... 4,800
South or Sudbury, 10,098
Sir W. A. C. Quilter, Bart., U ..... unop.
South-East or Woodbridge, 12,308
Lt.-Col. R. F. Peel, U 5,704
W. R. Hillson, L. ..... 5,144

SURREY
North-West or Chertsey, 18,703
R. Macnaghten, K.C., U unop.
Mid or Epsom, 18,822 (Bye-election, 22 March, 1916.)
Capt. H. Kendall, U unop.
South-West or Guildford, 16,220
W. B. Horne, U ..... 8,963
Hon. A. J. Davey, L. 4,892
Kingston, 13,649 (Bye-election, 26 Nov., 1915.)
Rt. Hon. Sir G. Cave, K.C., U ..... unop.
South-East or Reigate, 13,698
Col. R. H. Rawson, U 7,710
H. W. Goldberg, L. 5,394
North-East or Wimbledon, 27,822 (Bye-election, 19 April, 1916.)
Sir Stuart Coats, Bt., Coal. ..... 8,950
Kennedy Jones, Ind. 7,150

SUSSEX
South-West or Chichester, 20,257
Lord Edmund Talbot, D.S.O., U, ..... 5,900
R. Heles, L. ..... 4,981
North or East Grinstead, 12,280
R. A. Cooper, U ..... 5,998
W. H. Spenlove, L. ..... 3,997
South or Eastbourne, 14,720
R. S. Cruttwell, U ..... 5,873
H. Morrison, L. ..... 4,600
North-West or Horsham, 12,884
Earl Winterton, U. unop.
Mid or Lewes, 17,977
W. R. Campion, U .. unop.
East or Rye, 13,246
Maj. G. L. Courthope, U 6,873
St. J. Hutchinson, L. 4,462

WARWICK
North-East or Nuneaton, 23,451
W. Johnson, L. ..... 8,198
H. Maddocks, U ..... 7,402
South-East or Rugby, 12,078
Maj. J. L. Baird, C.M.G., D.S.O., U ..... 5,712
A. F. B. Williams, L. .. 4,992
South-West or Stratford-on-Avon, 10,822
P. S. Foster, U ..... 5,147
W. King, L. ..... 3,486
North or Tamworth, 18,218 (Bye-election, 23 Feb., 1917.)
H. W. Fox, U ..... unop.

WESTMORLAND
North or Appleby, 6,456 (Bye-election, 28 Oct., 1915.)
Br.-Gen. H. C. Lowther, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., U ..... unop.
South or Kendal, 8,873 (Bye-election, 28 March, 1917.)
Col. J. W. Weston, U 3,262
W. H. Somervell, L. .. 2,884

WILTSHIRE
North-West or Chippenham, 9,772
C. Terrell, U ..... 4,730
B. Freeman, L. ..... 4,173
North or Cricklade, 18,203
R. C. Lambert, L. ..... 8,957
Col. T. C. P. Calley, C.V.O., C.B., U ..... 6,809
East or Devizes, 9,977
S. R. Pete, U ..... 4,908
S. J. Pocock, L. ..... 3,870
West or Westbury, 12,421 (Bye-election, 20 Feb., 1917.)
Capt. Hon. G. Howard, L. 5,073
G. L. Palmer, U .. 4,456
South or Wilton, 9,070
Sir C. Bathurst, K.B.E., U ..... 4,256
F. B. N. Rogers, L. .. 3,720

WORCESTERSHIRE
West or Bewdley, 12,436
S. Baldwin, U ..... unop.
Mid or Droitwich, 12,220 (Bye-election, 29 Feb., 1916.)
H. J. Wallsley, U ..... unop.
Evesham, 13,289 (Bye-election, 28 July, 1914.)
Rt. Hon. F. L. Harris, U unop.
South or Bromsgrove, 12,416
Chas. R. M. Eyres-Monsell, R.N., U ..... unop.
Kidderminster, 18,008
Rt. Hon. J. W. Wilson, L. 7,891
R. Tilsley, U ..... 7,643

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING
Richmond, 14,810 (Bye-election, 3 Dec., 1915.)
Rt. Hon. E. L. Simond, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Richmond, 10,483
438* *Hon. William Orde-Powlett, U* ... unop.
Thirsk and Malton, 13,363
(Bye-election, 12 Feb. 1915.)
437 *F R. Turton, U* .. unop.
Whitby 11,200
438* *Hon. W G Beckett, U* 4,960
W H. S. Pyman, *L* .. 4,508
YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.
Buckrose, 12,632
439* *Sir L. White, L.* .. 4,867
Maj M. Sykes, *U* .. 4,625
Haldemess. 10,890
440* *Capt. A S. Wilson, U* 4,861
S. Arnold, *L* .... .. 4,480
Howdenshire. 10,997
(Bye-election, 12 Feb., 1915.)
441 *Lt.-Col. Hon. F S. Jackson, U* ... unop.
YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING
Barkston Ash, 10,871
442* *G. R. Lane-Fox, U* 5,068
F Horne, *L* .. .. .. 4,372
Barnsley, 20,861
443* *Sir J Walton, Bt, L.* unop
Colne Valley 12,489
(Bye-election, 29 Aug., 1916.)
444 *F W Mallaliew, Coal.* unop.
Doncaster, 21,511
445* *Sir C. N Nicholson, Bart., L* ..... .. 9,840
C. W Whitworth, *U* 6,696
Elland. 13,936
446* *C. P Trevelyan, L.* .. 6,813
G T. Ratcliffe, *U* .. 4,849
Hallamshire, 19,935
447* *J Wadsworth, Lab.* 8,708
D. T Smith, *U* .... 8,627
Holmfirth, 12,768
(Bye-election, 20 June, 1918.)
448 *S. Arnold, L.* .. .. 4,749
R. G Mills, *U* .. .... .. 4,279
W Leach, *Lab* .. .. 3,785
Keighley, 13,373
(Bye-election, 29 June, 1915.)
449 *Sir Swire Smith, L.* .. unop.
Morley, 15,803
450* *G A Frances, L.* .. unop.
Normanton, 16,466
451* *F Hall, Lab* .. .. .. unop
Osgoldcross, 18,268
452* *Rt. Hon. Sir J Compton-Rickett, L* .. .. 8,518
M. Campbell-Johnston, *U* .. .. .. .. 4,347
Otley, 13,207
453* *Sir J H Dumaine, L.* 6 151
W W Thompson, *Lt. R., U* .. .. .. .. 4,892
Pudsey, 15,071
454* *F Ogden, L.* .. .. 6,512
J J Oddy, *U* .. .. 5,888
Ripon, 12,850
455* *Maj. Hon. Edw Wood, U* 5,894
H. N Rae, *L* .. .. 5,000
Rotherham, 20,487
(Bye-election, 5 Feb., 1917.)
456 *A Richardson, Lab.* unop
Shipley, 22,220
(Bye-election, 9 Feb., 1915.)
457* *Hon. C. Portington, L.* unop.
Skipton, 13,864
458* *W. Clough, L.* .. .... 6,132
R. F Rycroft, *U* .... 5,200
Sowerby, 12,629
459* *J S. Higham, L.* ... unop.
Spen Valley, 12,632
460* *Rt. Hon. Sir T P Whittaker, L* .... .. 5,941
F A. Kelly, *U* .. .. 4,445

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.
OXFORD (Two *Members*), 6,895
461* *Lord H. Cecil, U* .. unop.
(Bye-election, 30 June, 1924.)
462 *Rt. Hon. R. E. Prothero, M.V.O., U* .. .. .. unop.
CAMBRIDGE (Two *Members*), 7,145
(Bye-election, 26 Feb., 1921.)
463* *J F P Rawlinson, K.C., U* ..... unop.
464 *Sir J Larmor*, D.Sc., F.R.S., *U* .. .. .. 2,308
H. Cox, *Ind. U* .. .. 1,954
T Page, *Ind. U* .. .. 354
LONDON, 6,070
465* *Sir P Magnus, Bt., U* 2,579
Sir V Horsley, F.R.C.S., *L* .. .. .. .... 1,837

## Wales

WELSH BOROUGHS.
CARDIFF DISTRICT 28,783
(Bye-election, 22 Nov, 1915.)
466 *J H Cory, U* .. .. unop
CARMARTHEN DISTRICT, 6,772
(Bye-election, 20 April, 1915.)
467* *W L. Williams, L* unop.
CARNARVON DISTRICT, 8,727
468* *Rt. Hon. D L. George, L.* 3,128
A. L. Jones, *U* .. .. 1,904
DENBIGH BOROUGHS, 5,130
469* *Hon. William Ormsby Gore, U* ..... .. 2,385
G C. Rees, *L* .... 2,276
FLINT BOROUGHS, 4,350
(Bye-election, 22 Jan., 1913.)
470 *T H Parry, L.* .. .. 2,152
J H. Roberts, *U* .. 1,941
MERTHYR TYDFIL (*Two Members*), 23,219
471 *E R. Jones, L* .. .. 12,898
(Bye-election, 25 Nov, 1915.)
472 *C B. Stanton, Lab.* .. 12,286
J Winstone, *Lab* .. 6,080
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT, 3,254
473 *Col. E Pryce-Jones, U* 1,520
A. Humphreys-Owen, *L* 1,468
PEMBROKE AND HAVERFORD-WEST DISTRICT, 7,338
474 *Maj. Hon. H Guest, L.* 3,257
J F L. Phillips, *U* .. 2,792
SWANSEA DISTRICT, 20,582
(Bye-election, 6 Feb., 1918.)
475 *F J Williams, L.* .. unop.
SWANSEA TOWN, 12,926
476* *Rt. Hon. Sir A M Mond, Bt., L.* .. 5,503
D. V Morgan, *U* .. 4,217

WELSH COUNTIES.
ANGLESEY, 10,341
477* *Rt. Hon. E J Griffith, K.C., L.* .. .. .. .. unop.
BRECKNOCK, 13,432
478* *S. Robinson, L* .... 5,811
C. Lloyd, *U* ..... .. 3,691
CARDIGAN, 13,833
479* *M. L Vaughan-Davies, L* ..... unop.
CARMARTHEN.
East, 12,168
(Bye-election, 22 Aug., 1922.)
480 *Rev J Towyn Jones, L.* 6,082
M. Peel, *U* .... .. 3,352
J H Williams, *Lab.* 1,089
West, 9,433
481 *J Hinds, L* .. ..... 5,076
J W J Cremlyn, *U* .. 2,256
CARNARVON
North or Arfon, 10,183
(Bye-election, 6 July, 1915.)
482* *G C Rees, L.* .. unop.
South or Eifion, 9,455
483* *E W Davies, L.* .. .. unop.
DENBIGH.
East, 11,911
484 *E T John, L.* .. 6,449
A Hood, *U* .. .... .. 3,186
West, 9,920
485* *Sir J H Roberts, Bt., L.* unop.
FLINT, 12,774
486* *Rt Hon. J U Lewis, L* unop.
GLAMORGAN
East, 13,979
487 *A. C Edwards, L.* .. 9,288
F H. Gaskell, *U* .... 5,603
C. B. Stanton, *Lab* 4,673
Gower, 14,728
488* *J Williams, Lab.* .. 5,480
W F Phillips, *U* .. 4,307
Mid, 20,017
489 *J H Edwards, L.* .. 7,624
V Hartshorn, *Lab.* .. 6,120
Rhondda, 17,640
490* *Rt. Hon. W Abraham, Lab.* .. .... 9,073
H. Lloyd, *U* .. .. 3,702
Southern, 22,953
491* *Rt. Hon. S Brace, Lab.* 10,130
L. Morgan, *U* .. 7,252
MERIONETH, 9,306
492* *H E Jones, L.* unop
MONTGOMERY, 7,928
493* *D Davies, L.* .. unop.
PEMBROKE, 11,750
494* *W F Rach, L.* .. 5,689
E. M. Samuel, *U* .. 4,990
RADNOR, 5,977
495 *Sir F Edwards, Bt., L* 2,324
*C. L. Dillwyn Venables-Llewellyn, *U* .. 2,181

## Scotland

SCOTTISH BURGHS.
ABERDEEN
North, 10,331.
496* *Capt. D V Pirie, L...* 4,482
R. Scott-Brown, *U* .. 2,846
South, 13,496.
(Bye-election, 3 April, 1917.)
497 *Sir J Flemings, L* .. 3,283
R. Watson, *Ind* ..... 1,397
P Lawrence, *Ind.*... .. 233
AYR BURGHS, 8,067
498* *Sir G. Younger, Bt., U* 3,892
W Robertson, *L.* ..... 3,602
DUMFRIES, 4,397
499* *Rt. Hon. J. W Gulland, L* ..... .. 2,373
Maj. J B. Pollok-McCall, *U.* ..... 2,024

DUNDEE (Two Members), 29,874
(Bye-election, 30 July, 1912.)
1911* Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill, L. ..... 7,901
H. Scrymgeour, Ind. .. 2,036
1910* A. Wilkie, C.E., Lab. 5,987
Sir G. W. Baxter, LL.D., U ..... 5,685
J. S. Lloyd, U ..... 4,914
H. Scrymgeour, Ind. 2,895

EDINBURGH
Central, 7,008
1910* C. E. Price, L. ..... 3,771
G. R. Y. Radcliffe, U 1,047
East, 12,344
(Bye-election, 2 Feb., 1912.)
1913 J. M. Hogge, L. ..... 5,054
J. G. Jamieson, U ..... 4,138
South, 10,433
(Bye-election, 22 May, 1907.)
1910 Sir E. Parrott, L. ..... 10,109
West, 9,758
1910* Rt. Hon. J. A. Clyde, K.C., U ..... 4,980
J. H. Morgan, L. ..... 4,858

ELGIN BURGHS, 5,302
1910* J. R. Sutherland, L. 10,149

FALKIRK DISTRICT, 12,889
1910* Rt. Hon. J. A. M. Macdonald, L. ..... 8,276
D. M. L. Young, U ..... 4,048

GLASGOW
Blackfriars and Hutchesontown, 8,482
1910* Rt. Hon. G. F. Barnes, Lab. ..... 4,162
A. H. B. Constable, K.C., U ..... 1,884
Bridgeton, 12,144
1910 A. McC. Scott, L. ..... 4,752
W. Hutcheson, U ..... 3,843
Dennistoun, 9,661
1910* H. J. Mackinder, U ..... 5,479
J. M. Hogge, L. ..... 3,453
J. O'C. Kennedy, Lab. 1,539
W. J. Mirrless, Soc. ..... 31
Central, 21,908
(Bye-election, 16 July, 1913.)
1911* J. M. McLeod, U ..... 5,341
G. W. Balston, Ind. U 866
College, 14,208
1910* H. A. Watt, L. ..... 6,291
R. C. C. Glynn, U ..... 5,682
St. Rollox, 19,981
(Bye-election, 26 Feb., 1912.)
1910* Rt. Hn. T. McK. Wood, L. 8,530
F. A. MacQuisten, U 6,062
Tradeston, 9,664
(Bye-election, 5 July, 1911.)
1910 J. D. White, L. ..... 3,889
J. H. Watts, U ..... 2,765

GREENOCK, 7,853
1910* G. P. Collins, L. ..... 4,128
R. Chapman, U. ..... 2,975

HAWICK DISTRICT, 6,030
1910* Sir J. H. Barron Bt., L. unop.

INVERNESS, 4,247
1910* J. A. Bryce, L. ..... 2,367
P. Y. Ford, U ..... 1,880

KILMARNOCK, 12,367
(Bye-election, 28 May, 1913.)
1906 Hon. Alex. Shaw, L. ... unop.

KIRKCALDY, 8,446
1910* Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Dalziel, L. ..... unop.

LEITH, 27,226
(Bye-election, 28 Feb., 1912.)
1910 G. W. Currie, U. ..... 3,830
M. Smith, L. ..... 3,243
J. N. Bell, Lab. ..... 2,340

MONTROSE BURGHS, 8,404
1911* R. V. Harcourt, L. ... 3,878
W. Low, U ..... 2,135

PAISLEY, 12,779
1910* Sir J. M. McCallum, L. 6,030
A. R. Jephcott, U ..... 3,150

PERTH, 9,433
1913* A. F. Wright, L. ..... 2,852
Lt.-Col. C. R. D. Telfer-Smollett, U. ..... 1,878

ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT, 3,482
1911 Maj. W. Anstruther-Gray, U ..... 1,873
*J. D. Millar, L. ..... 1,609

STIRLING, 8,147
1913* A. A. W. H. Ponsonby, L. unop.

WICK DISTRICT, 3,018
(Bye-election, 8 Dec., 1913.)
1906* R. Munro, K.C., L. ... 1,277
A. G. Mackenzie, U ..... 1,134

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN
East, 12,638
1910* Sir W. H. Cowan, L... 6,152
W. Craigmead, U ..... 2,772
West, 10,896
1910* J. McD. Henderson, L. 5,415
G. Smith, U ..... 3,030

ARGYLL, 11,005
1910* Sir J. S. Ainsworth, Bt., L. ..... 4,280
G. A. Clark-Hutchinson, U ..... 4,003

AYR.
North, 10,453
(Bye-election, 11 Oct., 1906.)
1910 Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter-Weston, K.C.B., D.S.O., Cons. ..... 7,149
Rev. H. Chalmers, Ind. 1,390
South, 12,272
1911* Sir W. P. Beach, Bart., K.C., L. ..... 8,775
T. W. McIntyre, U ... 6,893

BANFF, 8,182
1910* Capt. W. Waring, L... unop.

BERWICK, 5,674
(Bye-election, 28 July, 1906.)
1913* Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant, L. ..... unop.

BUTE, 3,862
1910* H. Hope, U ..... 1,969
R. Mitchell, L. ..... 1,318

CAITHNESS, 3,044
1910* R. L. Harmsworth, L. 2,726
A. McLeod, U ..... 87

CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS, 8,103
1910* Rt. Hon. E. Wason, L. unop.

DUMBARTON, 16,220
1910 A. A. Allen, L. ..... 8,275
W. T. Shaw, U ..... 7,089

DUMFRIES, 9,651
1910* P. A. McInnes, L. ..... 4,708
W. Murray, U. ..... 4,126

EDINBURGH. See MIDLOTHIAN.

ELGIN & NAIRN, 8,248
1910* Sir A. Williamson, Bart., L. ..... unop.

FIFE.
East, 10,270
(Bye-election, 6 April, 1914.)
1910* Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., L. ..... unop.
West, 17,267
1911 W. Adamson, Lab. ... 6,108
*J. D. Hope, L. ..... 5,493

FORFAR, 12,275
1910* J. Falconer, L. ... 6,449
J. R. Duncan, U ..... 4,297

HADDINGTON, 7,962
(Bye-election, 19 April, 1911.)
1913 J. Deans Hope, L. ... 3,692
B. H. Blyth, U ..... 3,264

INVERNESS, 9,952
(Bye-election, 2 Jan., 1917.)
1911 T. B. Morison, L. ... unop.

KINCARDINE, 7,778
1910* Maj. Hon. Arthur Murray, D.S.O., L. ... unop.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 5,898
1906 Maj. G. McMicking, C.M.G., L. ..... 2,827
R. McNeill, U ..... 2,625

LANARK.
Govan, 17,894
(Bye-election, 20 Dec., 1911.)
1910 D. T. Holmes, L. ... 7,998
C. Balfour, U ..... 5,320
Mid, 17,803
1910* J. H. Whitehouse, L. 6,033
H. S. Keith, U ..... 3,700
R. Saillis, Lab. ..... 2,847
North-East, 22,811
(Bye-election, 5 March, 1912.)
1910 J. D. Miller, K.C., L. 7,976
P. Goff, U ..... 6,776
J. Robertson, Lab. ... 1,879
North-West, 20,974
1910* W. M. R. Pringle, L... 8,273
A. S. Pringle, U ..... 6,486
Partick, 23,300
1910* Sir R. Balfour, Bt., L. 10,835
A. W. Macconochie, U 10,190
South, 10,898
(Bye-election, 22 Dec., 1913.)
1910 Hon. W. Watson, K.C., U 4,937
G. Morton, L. ..... 4,206
T. Gibb, Lab. ..... 1,674

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, 12,822
(Bye-election, 7 Nov., 1913.)
1913 J. W. Pratt, L. ..... 5,845
J. Kidd, U ..... 5,094

LOTHIANS EAST, see Haddington Mid, see Midlothian. West, see Linlithgow

MIDLOTHIAN (Edinburgh), 23,242
(Bye-election, 20 Sept., 1912.)
1914 Lt.-Col. J. A. Hope, U 6,022
Hon. Alex. Shaw, L. 5,689
R. Brown, Lab. ..... 2,553

ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 7,338
1910* J. O. Wason, L. ... unop.

PEEBLES AND SELKIRK, 4,092
1910 Rt. Hon. Sir D. Maclean, K.B.E., L. ... 2,461
S. S. Steel, U ..... 1,631

PERTH.
East, 7,900
1910* W. Young, L. ..... 4,841
A. K. Graham, U ..... 3,059
West, 8,291
(Bye-election, 10 Feb., 1917.)
1910 Sir A. Bigland, U ..... unop.

ABERDEEN
East, 10,497
1918* Lt.-Col. F. Dilkusar, U 10,063
J. T. Macpherson, L. .. 2,885
West, 13,920
1918* Col. J. W. Craig, C.B., K.C., L. .. .. .. 6,966
H. Meehan, U .. .. 6,082
ROSS AND CROMARTY, 8,211
(Bye-election, 24 June, 1921.)
1921 J. I. Macpherson, L. .. 3,777
W. P. Templeton, U .. 1,853
ROXBURGH, 6,205
1910* Sir J. Jardine, Bt., K.C.I.E., L. .. .. 3,908
N.K. Cochran-Patrick, U 2,704
STIRLING, 10,144
1895* W. A. Chapple, M.D., L. 5,283
R. S. Horne, U .. .. 4,467
SUTHERLAND, 3,965
1914* A. C. Morton, L. .. 1,464
Marquess of Stafford, U 1,277
WIGTON, 5,683
(Bye-election, 12 Feb., 1918.)
1885 Hon. H. Dalrymple, U unop.
SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.
EDINBURGH (9,997) AND ST ANDREWS (1,390), 11,387
(Bye-election, 22 Aug., 1917.)
1918 Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., U .. .. unop
GLASGOW (7,358) AND ABERDEEN (4,139), 11,714
1895* Sir H. Craik, K.C.B., U unop.

## Ireland

IRISH BOROUGHS.
BELFAST.
East, 12,330
(Bye-election, 6 April, 1914.)
1888 Col. R. G. Sharman Crawford, U .. .. unop.
North, 11,829
1918* Rt. Hon. R. Thompson, U .. .. .. .. .. unop.
South, 10,600
(Bye-election, 2 July, 1917.)
1910 W. Lindsay, U .. unop.
West, 8,891
1911* J. Devlin, N .. .. .. 4,543
Capt. Sir J. Bailey, Bt., U .. .. .. .. 4,080
CORK (Two Members), 13,737
1918§M. Healy, Ind. N 5,269
(Bye-election, 28 Feb., 1914.)
1918* W. O'Brien, Ind. N ..unop.
DUBLIN
College Green, 8,739
(Bye-election, 22 June, 1915.)
1906 J. D. Nugent, N .. 2,443
T. Watters, Lab. .. .. 1,818
Harbour, 9,098
(Bye-election, 2 Oct., 1914.)
1918 A. Byrne, N .. .. 3,256
The O'Mahony, N .. .. 873
J. Farrell, N .. .. 772
St. Patrick's, 8,880
1918* W. Field, N .. .. unop.
St. Stephen's Green, 7,029
1917* P. J. Brady, N .. .. 3,884
Capt. Lord Herbert, R.N.V.R., U .. .. 2,789
GALWAY, 2,396
1918 E. Duggan, N .. .. 1,080
1918* E. Pheasant, Sinn Fein unop.
KILKENNY, 2,390
(Bye-election, 10 Aug., 1917.)
1918 W. A. Cosgrave, S.F. .. 772
J. Magennis, Ind. N .. 362
LIMERICK, 4,470
1918* M. Jones, N. .. .. 2,432
J. H. Rice, Ind. N .. 1,038
LONDONDERRY, 2,470
(Bye-election, 6 Feb., 1918.)
1881 Rt. Hon. Sir J. B. Dougherty, K.C.B., L unop.
NEWRY, 2,221
1918* J. J. Mooney, N .. unop.
WATERFORD, 2,104
1883* J. E. Redmond, N .. unop.
IRISH COUNTIES.
ANTRIM.
East, 8,761
(Bye-election, 19 Feb., 1918.)
1884 Br.-Gen. R. C. A. McCalmont, U .. .. .. unop.
Mid, 7,259
(Bye-election, 28 Feb., 1918.)
1885 Capt. Hon. H. O'Neill, U .. .. .. .. unop.
North, 7,218
1918 Maj. P. Kerr-Smiley U 3,857
W. Macafee, L. .. .. 2,974
South, 9,920
1887* Capt. C. C. Craig, U unop.
ARMAGH.
Mid, 7,072
1918* Sir J. B. Lonsdale, Bt., U .. .. .. .. unop.
North, 7,982
(Bye-election, 22 Nov., 1917.)
1885 Maj. W. J. Allen, U unop.
South, 6,822
1910 C. O'Neill, M.B., N .. 2,830
S. H. Moynagh, Ind. N 1,003
CARLOW, 5,905
1910* M. Molloy, N .. .. unop.
CAVAN.
East, 8,981
1918* S. Young, N .. .. unop.
West, 6,402
1918* V. P. Kennedy, N .. unop.
CLARE.
East, 8,709
(Bye-election, 10 July, 1917.)
1894 E. De Valera, S.F. .. 5,010
P. Lynch, K.C., N .. .. 2,933
West, 8,834
1918* A. A. Lynch, N .. unop.
CORK.
East, 6,326
(Bye-election, 13 July, 1911.)
1918 F. Muldoon, N .. unop.
Mid, 6,999
1917* D. D. Sheehan, Ind. N 4,758
T. Corcoran, N .. .. 2,172
North, 6,641
(Bye-election, 4 Nov., 1913.)
1918 J. Gaffney, Ind. N unop.
North-East, 6,634
(Bye-election, 13 July, 1911.)
1885 T. M. Healy, Ind. N unop.
South, 6,197
1910 J. Walsh, Ind. N .. 4,316
T. Barry, N .. .. .. 1,881
South-East, 5,734
1910* P. Croke, Ind. N .. 3,408
J. Ahearne, N .. .. 2,326
WEST, 4,709
(By-election, 22 Nov., 1916.)
1918 D. O'Leary, N .. .. 3,892
F. Healy, Ind. .. .. 2,450
Dr. Shipsey, Ind. .. 365
DERRY
North, 9,349
1903* H. T. Barrie, U .. .. 4,962
W. H. Brown, L. .. 2,007
South, 8,433
(Bye-election, 22 May, 1918.)
1904 D. S. Henry, K.C., U 3,848
Dr. Turnbull, Ind. .. 824
DONEGAL
East, 6,454
1918* E. T. Kelly, N .. unop.
North, 6,690
1918* P. O'Doherty, N .. unop.
South, 6,921
1907* J. G. S. Mac Neill, K.C., N unop.
West, 6,640
1918* H. A. Law, N .. unop.
DOWN.
East, 7,895
1918* Col. J. Craig, U .. 4,720
J. Williamson, L. .. 2,452
North, 9,902
1910* W. Mitchell Thompson, U, .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
South, 7,783 [unop.
1911* J. McVeagh, N .. 3,888
J. W. Johnston, U .. 3,042
West, 8,953
1918* W. J. MacCann, U unop.
DUBLIN.
North, 13,044
1918* J. J. Clancy, K.C., N unop.
South, 12,009
(Bye-election, 6 July, 1917.)
1914 M. L. Hearn, N .. unop.
FERMANAGH.
North, 4,899
(Bye-election, 27 Oct., 1916.)
1913 Lt. E. M. Archdale, R.N., U .. .. .. unop.
South, 5,317
1918 P. Cremmin, N .. unop.
GALWAY.
Connemara, 6,248
1917* W. O'Malley, N .. unop.
East, 7,092
(Bye-election, 4 Dec., 1914.)
1918 J. Cosgrove, N .. unop.
North, 7,772
(Bye-election, 10 July, 1914.)
1913* E. Haviston, N. .. .. unop.
South, 6,290
1910* W. J. Duffy, N .. unop.
KERRY.
East, 5,268
1911 T. O'Sullivan, N .. 4,961
P. Guiney, Ind. N. .. 2,308
North, 5,296
1910* M. J. Flavin, N .. unop.
South, 4,898
1913* J. P. Boland, N .. 2,922
T. B. Cronin, Ind. N. 1,976
West, 4,896
1910* T. O'Donnell, N .. unop.
KILDARE.
North, 4,702
1910* J. O'Connor, N .. unop.
South, 4,966
1910* D. Kilbride, N .. unop.

KILKENNY
North, 4,847
647*M *Meagher, N* unop
South, 4,986
648*M *Keating N* 2,265
E J Murphy, *Ind. N* 287
KING'S
Birr, 4,140
649*M *Reddy, N* 2,123
F W Ryan, *Ind. N* 624
Tullamore, 4,472
(Bye-election, 9 Dec., 1914.)
650 *E J Grahame Ind N* 1,667
P F Adams, *A* 1,588
LEITRIM
North, 5,280
651*P *E Mackan, N* unop
South, 5,727
652*T *F Smyth, N* unop
LIMERICK
East, 7,485
653*T *Lundon, N* 3,725
H O'Connor, *Ind. A* 1 381
West, 7,550
654*P *J O'Shaughnessy, N* 3,052
D D. Sheehan, *Ind N* 1,285
LONDONDERRY see Derry
LONGFORD.
North, 3,632
655*J *P Farrell, N* unop
South, 3,691
(Bye-election, 9 MAY, 1917.)
656 *J McGuinness S F* 1 498
P McKenna, *N* 1,461
LOUTH
North, 5,800
(Bye-election 25 Feb., 1916.)
657 *P J Whitty, N* 2,299
J Hamill *Ind. N* 1,810
South, 4,802
658*J *Nolan, N* unop.
MAYO.
East, 7,816
659*J *Dillon, A* unop
North, 6,977
660*D *Boyle, N* unop
South, 8,110
661 *J Fitzgibbon, N* unop
West, 8,262
662*W *Dorr, N* 3,932
W O Brien, *Ind. A* 1,082
MEATH
North, 5,662
663*P *White N* unop.
South, 5,564
664*D *Sheehy N* unop.
MONAGHAN
North, 6,435
665*J *C. R. Lardner* 3 365
M. E. Knight, *I* 1,937
South, 6,449
666*J *McKean Ind. N* unop
QUEEN'S
Leix, 4,705
(Bye-election, 9 June, 1913.)
667 *J Meehan, N* unop.
Ossory, 4,986
(Bye-election, 26 April, 1916.)
668 *J L. Fitzpatrick, N* 2,003
J J Aird, *N* 1,626
ROSCOMMON
North, 5,528
(Bye-election, 3 Feb., 1917.)
669 *Count Plunkett, S F* 3,022
T J Devine, *N* 1,708
J Tully, *Ind. N* 687
South, 5,362
670*J *P Hanlon, N* unop
SLIGO
North 7,993
671*T *Scanlan N* unop
South, 7,096
672*J *O'Dowd N* unop
TIPPERARY
East, 5,620
673*T *J Condon, N* unop.
Mid, 6,105
674*J *Hackett, N* 2,440
M O'Dwyer, *Ind N* 1,716
North, 5,491
(Bye-election, 18 June, 1915.)
675 *Capt. J L Esmonde's* 1,693
P Hoctor, *A* 1,293
R. P Gill, *N* 1 292
South, 4,927
676*J *Cullinan, N* unop.
TYRONE
East, 6,526
677 *Capt W A Redmond, N* 2,108
D D. Reid, *U* 2,968
Mid, 6,512
678 *R. McGhee N* 3,120
*G F Brunskill, K C., U* 2,379
North, 6,972
(Bye-election 6 Oct., 1911.)
679 *Lt. Hon. Sir T W Russell, Bt., L* 3,104
E. C. Herdman, *U* 3,086
South, 6,059
(Bye-election 28 Feb 1916.)
680 *H Cowie, I* unop.
WATERFORD.
East, 4,229
(Bye-election 15 Jan., 1913.)
681 *M J Murphy* unop
West, 4,239
682*J *J O'Shee* 2,402
M F Healy, *Ind N* 727
WESTMEATH
North, 5,245
683*L. *Gruwell, Ind N* unop.
South, 6,775
684*Sir *W R Anstead, Bt., N* unop
WEXFORD.
North, 8,835
685*Sir *T H Le Brocquy, Bt., N* unop.
South 8,557
686*P *Ffrench N* 3,578
J Cummins, *Ind N* 1,364
WICKLOW
East, 4,720
(Bye-election, 13 July, 1911.)
687*M *A J C Doughan, N* unop.
West, 4,427
(Bye-election, 20 Aug., 1914.)
688*J *T Donovan, N* unop

IRISH UNIVERSITY
DUBLIN, 5,000
689*Rt. *Hon. Sir E H Carson, K.C., U* unop.
(Bye-election, 5 Feb., 1917.)
690 *A W Samuels, K.C., U* 1,481
Sir R. Woods 679

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—£53,149.

*Speaker* The Rt. Hon. James William Lowther M P for Penrith Div of Cumberland £5,000
*Chairman of Committees*, The Rt. Hon. J H. Whitley £2,500
*Deputy Chairman*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, K.B.E. £1,000
*Temporary Chairmen*, Rt. Hon. Charles Fenwick Rt. Hon. J W Wilson, Rt. Hon. W H. Dickinson, T. P O'Connor, and J F P Rawlinson unpaid

*Clerk of the Rolls of Commons*, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Palace of Westminster £3,000
*Clerk Assistant*, A. W Nicholson, C.B. £1,800
*Second do.*, Thomas Lonsdale Webster, C.B. £1,200
*Principal Clerk Public Bill Office and Clerk of the Fees*, H. A. Ferguson Davie £1,200
*Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills*, H. West. £1,000
*Clerk of the Journals*, G C. Gifford £1,250
*Senior Clerks*, A. I. Dasent A. H. Hills, P A. Bull, F B. Williams-Wynn, F C. Holland, J W G Bond, H. C. Dawkins £800 to £900
*Assistant Clerks* R P Colomb, B. H Fell, J S. Horsburgh-Porter, F C. Bramwell, W T Legge, C. R. Turner, W K. Gibbons, W P Johnston, R. N Bailey, G. F M. Campion, O C. Williams, G W F. Throckmorton, B. H Cocke; L F Schooling, G C. Tyler, A W H. Bull £300 to £600
*Clerk in Charge of Accounts* C. J. Lockton £600
*Vote Office Principal Clerk*, Philip Smith £650
*Serjeant-at-Arms*, Vice-Adm Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.B. K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. £1,200
*Deputy Serjeant* Francis R. Gosset £800
*Assistant do*, Walter H. Erskine £650
*Secretary to Speaker* Hon. Edward Cadogan £500
*Chaplain*, Rev Canon Wm. H Carnegie, M.A. £400
*Counsel to Speaker*, Ernest Moon, K.C., C.B. £1,800
*Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer* Hon. Edward Cally C.B. £800
*Librarian*, A. E A W Smyth £1,000 to £1,200
*Assistant do.*, Vivian Ellis £400 to £600
*Shorthand Writer*, Walter Hodgson
*Official Reports (Editor)*, W Turner Perkins £650 to £750
*Do. (Asst. do.)*, P F Dawsey, B.A. £350 to £400

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat on pp. 190—200, Name of Division, and Majority at Last Election of each of the 670 Members of Parliament.
*Coal.* = Coalition, *Ind.* = Independent, *L.* = Liberal *Lab.* = Labour, *N* = Nationalist, *Nat. P* = Nationalist Party, *S.F* = Sinn Fein, *U* = Unionist.

| | Maj |
|---|---|
| Abraham, Rt. Hon. W (*Lab.*), 490 *Rhondda* | 5,178 |
| Acland, Rt. Hon. F. D. (*L*), 447 *Cirencester* | 2,093 |
| Adamson, W (*Lab.*), 542 *Fife, West* .. | 703 |
| Addison, Rt. Hon. C., M.D. (*L*), 45 *Hoxton* | 694 |
| Adkins, Sir W. R. D (*L*), 399 *Middleton* | 421 |
| Agnew, Sir G. W., Bt. (*L*), 188 *Salford, W* | 831 |
| Ainsworth, Sir J. S., Bt. (*L*), 589 *Argyllshire* | 957 |
| Alden, P (*L*), 397 *Tottenham* .. .. | 1,101 |
| Allen, Sir H. S. M (*Havelock*), Bt. (*L*), 276 *Bishop Auckland* .. .. .. .. | 1,536 |
| Allen, A. A. (*L*), 537 *Dumbarton* .. .. .. | 1,320 |
| Allen, Rt. Hon. C. P. (*L*), 293 *Stroud* .. .. | 208 |
| Allen, Maj. W. J (*U*), 589 *Armagh, N* .. | unop. |
| Amery, L. C. M. S (*U*), 74 *Birmingham, S.* | unop. |
| Anderson, W. C. (*Lab.*), 192 *Attercliffe* | unop |
| Archdale, Lt. E. M. (*U*), 613 *Fermanagh, N* | unop |
| Armitage, R. (*L*), 133 *Leeds, Central* | 350 |
| Arnold, S. (*L*), 448 *Holmfirth* | 1,370 |
| Ashley, W. W (*U*), 328 *Blackpool* | unop. |
| Asquith Rt. Hon. H. H., K.C.(*L*), 540 *Fife E* | unop. |
| Astor, Hon. W. W (*U*), 175 *Plymouth* .. | 734 |
| Baird, J. L., C.M.G., D.S.O (*U*), 42 *Ayrshire* | 771 |
| Baker, Rt. Hon. H. T (*L*), 300 *Accrington* | 1,668 |
| Baker, J. A. (*L*), 73 *Finsbury, E.* .. | 123 |
| Baker Sir R. L. Bt. (*U*), 272 *Dorset, N* | 32 |
| Baldwin, S. (*U*), 430 *Bewdley* .. | unop. |
| Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J., O.M. (*U*), 2 *City* | unop. |
| Balfour, Sir R. Bt. (*L*), 592 *Partick* | 348 |
| Banbury Sir F. G., Bt. (*U*), 2 *City* .. | unop. |
| Banner, Sir J. S. Harwood (*U*), 143 *Fort'm* | unop |
| Baring, Sir G., Bt. (*L*), 264 *Barnstaple* | 488 |
| Barlow, C. A. M. (*U*), 187 *Salford, S.* .. | 227 |
| Barlow, Sir J. E., Bart. (*L*), 350 *Frome* | 378 |
| Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N (*Lab.*), 308 *Blackfriars* | 1,078 |
| Barnett, Capt. R. W (*U*), 43 *St Pancras, W* | unop |
| Barnston, H. (*U*), 220 *Edinburgh* .. .. | 289 |
| Barran, Sir J. N., Bt. (*L*), 516 *Hawick* | unop. |
| Barran, Sir R. H. (*L*), 138 *Leeds N* | 268 |
| Barratt, Sir F. L. (*L*), 249 *St. Austell.* | unop. |
| Barrie, H. T. (*U*), 603 *Derry, N* .. .. | 2,743 |
| Barton, Sir W (*L*), 170 *Oldham* .. .. .. | 2,468 |
| Bathurst, Col. Hon. A. B. (*U*), 191 *Cirencester.* | 761 |
| Bathurst, Sir C., K.B.E. (*U*), 429 *Wilts* .. | 617 |
| Beach, W. F. Hicks- (*Coal.*), 294 *Tewkesbury* | 5,689 |
| Beale, Sir W. P., Bt., K.C. (*L*), 532 *Argyll, S.* | 1,880 |
| Beauchamp, Sir E., Bt. (*L*), 403 *Leominster* | 265 |
| Beck, A. C. T. (*L*), 288 *Saffron Walden* .. | unop. |
| Beckett, Hon. W. G (*U*), 436 *Whitby* .. | 452 |
| Bell, Maj. A. C. Morrison- (*U*), 265 *Honiton* | 1,909 |
| Bell, Maj. R. F. Morrison- (*U*), 263 *Tiverton* .. .. .. .. .. .. | 864 |
| Bellairs, Comm. C. (*U*), 190 *Maidstone* | unop. |
| Benn, A. S. (*U*), 176 *Plymouth* .. .. .. | 563 |
| Benn, Com. I. H. (*U*), 26 *Greenwich* .. .. | 1,557 |
| Benn, W. W (*L*), 34 *St. George's, T. H* .. | 379 |
| Bentham, G. J (*L*), 346 *Gainsborough* .. | 80 |
| Baptinck, Lord H. Cavendish- (*U*), 268 *Nottingham, S* .. .. .. .. | 368 |
| Bethell, Sir J. H., Bt. (*L*), 289 *Romford* | 3,269 |
| Bigland, A. (*U*), 68 *Birkenhead* .. .. .. | 1,495 |
| Billing, N. Pemberton- (*Ind.*), 304 *Hertford* | 1,031 |
| Bird, A. F (*U*), 220 *Wolverhampton, W* .. | 294 |
| Birrell, Rt. Hon. A., K.C. (*L*), 87 *Bristol, N* | 1,396 |
| Blair, Sir A. W (*L*), 249 *Biggleswade* .. .. | 728 |
| Blair, R. (*U*), 40 *Bow and Bromley* .. .. | 5 |
| Blake, Sir F. D., Bt. (*Coal.*), 372 *Barnstaple* | 2,173 |
| Bliss, J. (*U*), 290 *Cockermouth* .. .. .. | unop. |
| Boland, J. E. (*N*), 699 *Kerry, N* .. .. .. | 1,944 |
| Bolton, Col. D. F (*U*), 208 *Wellington, Salop.* | 624 |
| Booth, F. H. (*L*), 277 *Pendlebury* .. .. .. | 32 |
| Boscawen, Col. Sir A. S. T. Griffith- (*U*), 220 *Dudley* .. .. .. .. .. | 360 |
| Bowden, Maj. H. (*U*), 298 *Eccleston* .. .. | 374 |
| Bowerman, Rt. Hon. C. W. (*Lab.*), 21 *Deptford* | 398 |
| Boyle, D. (*N*), 640 *Mayo N* .. .. .. .. | unop. |
| Boyle, W. L. (*U*), 363 *Norfolk, Mid.* .. .. | 37 |
| Boyton, J. (*U*), 331 *Warwickshire, N.* .. .. | 1,771 |
| Brace, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 492 *Glamorgan, S.* | 2,436 |
| Brady, P. J. (*N*), 577 *St. Stephen's Green* | 849 |
| Brassey, H. L. C. (*U*), 370 *Northants, N* | 1,492 |
| Bridgeman, W. Clive (*U*), 386 *Oswestry* .. | 796 |
| Brocklehurst Col. W. B. (*L*), 243 *Macclesfield* | 988 |
| Brooks W. (*U*), 322 *Mile End* .. .. | 376 |
| Broughton, U. H. (*L*) 262 *Preston* | unop. |
| Brunner, J. F. L. (*L*), 244 *Northwich* | 330 |
| Bryce, J. A. (*L*), 537 *Inverness* .. .. .. | 1,355 |
| Bull, Sir W. J (*U*), 20 *Hammersmith* .. | 1,162 |
| Burgoyne, A. H. (*U*), 26 *North Kensington* | 709 |
| Burn, Col. C. R. (*U*), 269 *Torquay* .. .. | 130 |
| Burns, Rt. Hon. J., LL.D (*L*), 31 *Battersea.* | 1,492 |
| Burt, Rt. Hon. T., D.C.L. (*L*), 259 *Morpeth* | unop. |
| Butcher, J. C., K.C. (*U*), 226 *York* .. .. | unop. |
| Buxton, N. E. (*L*), 364 *Norfolk, N* .. .. | 696 |
| Byrne, A. (*N*), 557 *Dublin Harbour* .. .. | 1,385 |
| Campbell, W. R. (*U*), 417 *Leeds* .. .. .. | unop. |
| Carew, C. (*U*), 268 *Tiverton* .. .. .. | unop. |
| Carlile, Col. Sir E. H., Bt. (*U*), 306 *St. Albans* | 2,120 |
| Carnegie, Hon. D. G (*U*), 418 *Winchester* .. | 746 |
| Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H., K.C. (*U*), 269 *Dublin Univ.* .. .. .. .. | unop. |
| Cator, J (*U*), 308 *Hunting don* .. .. .. | 248 |
| Cautley, H. S. (*U*), 424 *East Grinstead.* | 2,208 |
| Cave, Rt. Hon. Sir G., K.C. (*U*), 432 *Kingston* | unop. |
| Cawley Sir F., Bart. (*L*), 330 *Prestwich* | 2,186 |
| Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (*U*), 63 *Eton Manor* | unop. |
| Cecil, Lord H. (*U*), 462 *Oxford Univ.* .. | unop. |
| Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (*U*), 304 *Hitchin* .. | 1,373 |
| Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (*U*), 78 *Wore, W* | unop. |
| Chancellor H. G (*L*), 44 *Haggerston* | 405 |
| Chapple, W. A., M.D. (*L*), 583 *Stirlingsh* | 2,496 |
| Cheyne, Sir W. W., Bt., K.C.M.G. (*U*) 366 *Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univ.* | unop. |
| Churchill, Mt. *Hon.* W. S. (*L*), 200 *Dundee* | 5,218 |
| Clancy J. J., K.C. (*N*), 62 *Dublin Co., N* .. | unop. |
| Clay, H. H. Spender (*U*), 327 *Tonbridge* .. | 2,127 |
| Clive, Capt. P. A. (*U*), 302 *Ilton* .. .. | 232 |
| Clough, W. (*L*), 458 *Skipton* .. .. .. | 52 |
| Clyde, Rt. Hon. J. A., K.C. (*L*), 209 *Edinb., W* | 700 |
| Clynes, J. R. (*Lab.*), 152 *Manchester, N E* | 205 |
| Coates, Maj. Sir E. F., Bt. (*U*), 32 *Lewisham* | 4,367 |
| Coats, Sir Stuart, Bt. (*Coal.*), 412 *Wimbledon* | 1,811 |
| Cochrane, C. A. (*L*) 197 *S. Molton* .. .. | unop. |
| Collings, Rt. Hon. J. (*U*), 69 *Dorset, S* .. | unop. |
| Collins, G. P. (*L*), 512 *Greenock* .. .. | 1,495 |
| Collins, Sir S. (*L*), 29 *Kensington* .. .. | 88 |
| Collins, Sir W. (*L*), 224 *Derby* .. .. .. | unop. |
| Colvin, Col. C. H., C.B. (*U*), 284 *Epping* | unop. |
| Condon, T. J (*N*), 643 *Tipperary, E* .. .. | unop. |
| Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch (*U*), 297 *Devonport.* | 370 |
| Cooper, Sir E. A., Bt. (*U*), 212 *Walsall.* .. | 789 |
| Coote, W. (*U*), 660 *Tyrone, S.* .. .. .. | unop. |
| Cornwall, Sir E. A. (*L*), 4 *Bethnal Green, N E.* | 1,232 |
| Corry, Sir C. J. Bart. (*L*), 250 *St. Ives* .. .. | 278 |
| Cory, J. H. (*U*), 466 *Cardiff* .. .. .. .. | unop. |
| Cosgrave, W. F (*S.F*), 579 *Kilkenny City* | 380 |
| Cosgrove, J. (*Nat.*), 228 *Galway, E.* .. .. | unop. |
| Courthope, Maj. G. L. (*U*), 128 *Rye* .. .. | 2,220 |
| Coutts, W. L. A. B. Burdett- (*U*), 60 *Westminster* .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,689 |
| Cowan, Sir W. H. (*L*), 392 *Aberdeenshire, E* | 2,480 |

| | Maj |
|---|---|
| Craig, Capt. C. C. (*U*), 587 *Antrim, S.* | unop. |
| Craig, F. Y (*U*), 339 *Crewe* | 966 |
| Craig, H. J (*L*), 209 *Tynemouth* | 277 |
| Craig Col. J (*U*), 600 *Down, N* | 1,643 |
| Craig, N C., K.C. (*U*), 313 *Isle of Thanet* | unop. |
| Craik, Sir H., K.C.B., LL.D. (*U*), 367 *Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ.* | unop |
| Crawford, Col. R. G Sharman (*U*), 568 *Belfast, E.* | unop. |
| Crean, E. (*Ind. N*), 601 *Cork Co., S.F.* | 536 |
| Croft, Bt.-Col H P C.M.G (*U*), 99 *Christch* | 696 |
| Crooks, Rt. Hon. W (*Lab.*), 61 *Woolwich* | 136 |
| Crumley, P (*N*) 616 *Pernanagh, S.* | unop |
| Cullinan J (*N*) 596 *Tipperary, S.* | unop |
| Currie, G W (*U*) 320 *Leith* | 9 |
| Dalrymple, Hon H (*U*), 363 *Wigton* | unop |
| Dalziel, D (*U*), 28 *Brixton* | 1,008 |
| Dalziel, Rt. Hon Sir J H.(*L*), 519 *Kirkcaldy* | unop. |
| Davies, D (*L*), 493 *Montgomeryshire* | unop |
| Davies, E. W (*L*), 483 *Eifion* | unop |
| Davies, M L Vaughan (*L*), 479 *Cardiganshire* | unop. |
| Davies, Sir W H (*L*), 38 *Bristol, S* | 138 |
| Davies, T (*L*), 342 *Louth* | 72 |
| Dawes, J A (*L*), 33 *Walworth* | 254 |
| Deeley, H Mallaby (*U*), 385 *Harrow* | unop. |
| De Forest, Baron (*D*), 58 *West Ham* A | 1,031 |
| Denman Hon R. D (*L*), 98 *Basset* | 67 |
| Dennies, W. R. B. (*U*), 171 *Oldham* | 1,652 |
| De Valera, E. (*S.F.*), 594 *Clare, E* | 2,275 |
| Devlin, J (*N*), 577 *Belfast, W* | 463 |
| Dickinson, Rt. Hon. W H. (*L*), 42 *St. Pancras, N* | 1 177 |
| Dillon, J (*N*), 589 *Mayo, E* | unop |
| Dixon, C. H. (*U*), 80 *Boston* | 263 |
| Donelan, Capt. A J C. (*N*), 667 *Wicklow, E* | unop |
| Donovan, J T (*N*), 668 *Wicklow, W* | unop. |
| Doris, W (*N*), 642 *Mayo W* | 2,849 |
| Dougherty, Rt. Hon Sir J B (*L*), *Londonderry* | unop. |
| Du Cros, Sir A P, Bt (*U*), 122 *Hastings* | 882 |
| Duffy, W J (*N*), 620 *Galway Co S* | unop. |
| Duke, Rt. Hon. H E., K.C. (*L*), 228 *Exeter* | unop. |
| Duncan, C (*Lab*), 64 *Barrow* | 520 |
| Duncan, Sir J H. (*L*), 452 *Otley* | 1 259 |
| Duncannon, Visct. (*U*), 209 *Dover* | unop. |
| Du Pre, Maj. W B. (*U*), 234 *Wycombe* | 2,331 |
| Edge, Capt. W (*L*), 78 *Bolton* | unop. |
| Edwards, A. C (*L*), 487 *Ramsbottom, E* | 3,485 |
| Edwards, Sir F Bart. (*L*), 498 *Radnor* | 42 |
| Edwards, J H (*L*), 489 *Mid Glamorgan* | 1,520 |
| Elverston, Sir H. (*L*), 113 *Gateshead* | 3,183 |
| Esmonde, Capt. J L. (*N*), 604 *Tipperary, N* | 400 |
| Esmonde Sir T H.O., Bt (*N*), 659 *Wexford, N* | unop. |
| Essex, Sir R. W (*L*), 200 *Stafford* | 198 |
| Evans, Sir L. W., K.C. (*U*), 100 *Colchester* | 625 |
| Faber, G. D C.B. (*U*), 10 *Clapham* | 1,901 |
| Faber, Lt.-Col. W V (*U*), 296 *Andover* | unop. |
| Falconer, J (*L*), 344 *Forfar* | 2,052 |
| Falle, Sir B. G. Bt. (*U*), 279 *Portsmouth* | 1,720 |
| Farrell, J P (*N*), 638 *Longford, N* | unop. |
| Fell, A. (*C*), 224 *Yarmouth* | 323 |
| Fenwick, Rt. Hon. C. (*L*), 373 *Wansbeck* | unop. |
| Ferens, Right. Hon. T. R. (*L*), 126 *Hull N* | 1,809 |
| Ffrench, P (*N*), 666 *Wexford, S* | 2,414 |
| Field, W (*N*), 576 *St. Patrick's* | unop. |
| Flemmg, Hon. Sir E. Twistleton Wykeham-Bt. (*L*), 380 *Banbury* | 92 |
| Finney, S. (*Lab.*), 440 *Staffs, N W* | unop. |
| Fisher, Rt. Hon. H A L. (*Coal.*), 295 *Hallam* | unop |
| Fisher, Rt. Hon. W Hayes (*U*), 28 *Fulham* | unop. |
| Fitzgibbon, J (*N*), 642 *Mayo, S* | unop. |
| Fitzpatrick, J L. (*Ind N*), 648 *Cavan* | 387 |
| Fitzroy, Capt. Hon. E.A. (*U*), 371 *Northants, S.* | 572 |
| Flannery, Sir J Bart. (*U*), 286 *Maldon* | 693 |

| | Maj |
|---|---|
| Flavin, M J (*N*), 622 *Kerry, N* | unop. |
| Fleming, Sir J (*L*), 497 *Aberdeen, S.* | 1,776 |
| Fletcher, J S. (*U*), 21 *Hampstead* | 2,476 |
| Forster, Rt. Hon H. W (*L*), 326 *Sevenoaks* | unop. |
| Foster P S. (*U*), 421 *Stratford-on-Avon* | 1,684 |
| Fox, H W (*U*), 422 *Tamworth* | unop. |
| Fox G B. Lane-(*U*), 442 *Barkston, Ash* | 694 |
| Frances. G A. (*L*), 450 *Morley* | unop. |
| Galbraith, R., O.B.E. (*L*), 260 *Dulham, Mid* | unop. |
| Gamsoul, Capt. F J S. (*U*), 130 *Ipswich* | 532 |
| Gardiner, R. (*U*), 231 *Wokingham* | unop. |
| Gardiner, Sir J T 1491. (*U*), 97 *Tottenham* | 4 |
| Gastrell, Lt.-Col. Sir W H H (*U*) 30 *Louth* | 389 |
| Geddes, Sir A. (*Coal.*), 297 *Rushcliffe* | unop. |
| Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir E., G.B.E., K.C.B.(*U*), 93 *Cambridge* | unop. |
| Geidel Sir W A (*L*) 345 *Ripon* | 889 |
| George Rt. Hon. D. L. (*L*), 463 *Carnarvon* | 1,808 |
| Gibbs, Lt.-Col G A (*U*) 89 *Bristol, W* | 1,876 |
| Gilbert, J D (*L*), 36 *Newington W* | 1,639 |
| Gilmour, Lt.-Col. J (*U*), 556 *Ayr Grow, E* | 1 180 |
| Glanell, L (*Ind N*) 663 *Westmeath N* | unop. |
| Glanville, H J (*L*), 48 *Bermondsey* | 1,226 |
| Glazebrook Maj P K (*U*) 158 *Manch., S* | 579 |
| Goddard, Rt. Hon Sir D F (*L*) 129 *Ipswich* | 484 |
| Godman, Lt.-Col C S. (*U*) 273 *Penryn* | 294 |
| Goldney, F Bennett (*U*), 94 *Canterbury* | 478 |
| Goldsmith, F W (*Lab*) 207 *Sunderland* | 991 |
| Gomm H W C Carr (*U*) 49 *Hotherkithe* | 1,004 |
| Gore, Hon William Ormsby (*U*) 469 *Denbigh* | 9 |
| Goulding, Sir E. A., Bt. (*U*), 223 *Worcester* | 1,081 |
| Grahame, R. T (*Ind N*), 630 *Tullamore* | 79 |
| Grant, J A (*C*), 253 *Tyneside* | 850 |
| Gray, Maj W Anstruther (*U*), 524 *St. Andrews* | 49 |
| Greene, Lt.-Col. W R. (*U*), 181 *Chesterton, S* | 1,124 |
| Greenwood Sir H G (*L*) 104 *Wakefield* | 303 |
| Greenwood, Sir H., Bt (*L*), 206 *Sunderland* | 1,697 |
| Greig, Col J W, C.B., K.C. (*U*), 260 *Hexham* | 284 |
| Gretton Col J V D (*U*), 363 *Rutland* | 800 |
| Griffith Rt. Hon. R.J., K.C.(*U*), 477 *Anglesey* | unop. |
| Griffiths, Lt.-Col. Sir J N, K.C.B., D.S.O (*U*), 214 *Wednesbury* | 738 |
| Guest, Maj Hon. H. (*L*), 474 *Pembroke* | 565 |
| Guest, Capt. Hon. F E (*U*) 272 *Dorset, N.* | unop. |
| Gulney, J (*Ind. N*), 598 *Cork Co North* | unop. |
| Guinness, Hon R. E (*L*) 289 *Kewar, S E* | unop. |
| Guinness, Hon. W E. (*U*), 94 *Bury St Eds* | unop. |
| Gulland, Rt Hon. J W (*L*), 490 *Dumfries* | 719 |
| Gwynn, S. L. (*N*), 576 *Galway City* | 959 |
| Gwynne, R. S. (*L*), 413 *Eastbourne* | 1,983 |
| Hackett, J (*N*), 644 *Tipperary, Mid.* | 704 |
| Haddock, G B. (*U*), 322 *North Lonsdale* | 74 |
| Hall, D. B. (*U*), 299 *Isle of Wight* | 883 |
| Hall, Lt.-Col F (*U*), 7 *Dulwich* | 2,302 |
| Hall F (*Lab.*), 452 *Normanton* | unop. |
| Hambro A. V (*L*), 273 *Dorset S* | unop. |
| Hamersley, A. St. G., K.C.(*L*), 382 *Woodstock* | 392 |
| Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord C. (*U*), 278. *Kensington* | 4,060 |
| Hamilton G C. (*U*), 238 *Altrincham* | 1,262 |
| Hancock, J G (*Lab.*), 256 *Mid Derby* | 2,270 |
| Hanson, C. A. (*Coal.*), 226 *Bodmin* | unop. |
| Harcourt, R. V (*L*), 524 *Montrose* | 1,703 |
| Hardy, Rt. Hon L. (*U*), 320 *Ashford* | unop. |
| Harmsworth, C. B. (*L*), 288 *Luton* | 623 |
| Harmsworth, R. L. (*L*), 235 *Caithness* | 2,632 |
| Harris, Rt. Hon. F L. (*U*), 432 *Worcestershire, E* | unop. |
| Harris, Sir H. P, K.B.E.(*U*), 38 *Paddington, S.* | 1,936 |
| Harris, P J (*Coal.*), 342 *Harborough* | 4,118 |

| | Maj. |
|---|---|
| Harvey, A. G. C. (*L*), 283 *Rochdale* | 477 |
| Harvey, T. E. (*L*), 137 *Leeds, W.* | 4,270 |
| Haslam, Lewis (*L*), 198 *Monmouth District* | 1,098 |
| Haydon, J. P. (*N*), 62a *Hunts and Isle of Ely S.* | unop. |
| Hayward, R. (*L*), 282 *Durham, S. E.* | 1,128 |
| Hazleton, R. (*N*), 219 *Galway, S.* | unop. |
| Healy, M. (*Ind. N.*), 272 *Cork City* | 523 |
| Healy, T. M. (*Ind. N.*), 290 *Cork, N. E.* | unop. |
| Hearn, M. L. (*N*), 270 *Dublin, S.* | unop. |
| Helme, Sir N. W. (*L*), 230 *Louth and Meath* | 134 |
| Hemmerde, E. G., K.C. (*L*), 265 *Norfolk, N.* | 648 |
| Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (*Lab.*), 275 *Barnard Castle* | 1,445 |
| Henderson, J. McD. (*L*), 258 *Aberdeen, N.* | 2,182 |
| Henry, Sir C. S., Bt. (*L*), 287 *Wolverhampton, Seisdon* | 1,118 |
| Henry, D. S., K.C. (*U*), 60a *Derry, S.* | 3,594 |
| Herbert, Hon. A. (*U*), 39a *Somerset, N.* | 1,268 |
| Hewart, Sir G., K.C. (*L*), 139 *Leicester* | 1,384 |
| Hewins, W. A. S. (*U*), 123 *Hereford* | unop. |
| Hibbert, Sir H. F. (*L*), 339 *Chorley* | 1,967 |
| Hickman, Brig.-Gen. T. E., C.B., D.S.O. (*U*), 220 *Wolverhampton, S.* | 344 |
| Hicks, W. Joynson (*U*), 352 *Brentford* | unop. |
| Higham, J. S. (*L*), 459 *Sowerby* | unop. |
| Hill, H. A. Staveley (*U*), 397 *Worcestershire, Mid* | unop. |
| Hill, Sir J., Bt. (*Coal*), 82 *Bradford, C.* | unop. |
| Hills, J. W., D.C.L. (*U*), 111 *Durham* | 436 |
| Hinds, J. (*L*), 48a *Carmarthenshire* | 2,040 |
| Hoare, Sir S. J. G., Bt. (*L*), 9 *Chelsea* | 1,719 |
| Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E. H., Bt. (*L*), 86 *Bristol, E.* | 2,000 |
| Hodge, Rt. Hon. J. (*Lab.*), 329 *Gorton* | 653 |
| Hodge, Col. Sir R. T. Hermon-, Bt. (*U*), 381 *Denbigh* | unop. |
| Hogge, J. M. (*L*), 203 *Edinburgh, E.* | 925 |
| Hohler, G. F., K.C. (*U*), 96 *Chatham* | 2,687 |
| Holmes, D. T. (*L*), 547 *Hanley* | 986 |
| Holt, E. D. (*L*), 373 *Hexham* | 790 |
| Hope, H. (*U*), 234 *Berkshire* | 253 |
| Hope, Lt.-Col. J. A. (*U*), 554 *Midlothian* | 52 |
| Hope, J. Deans (*L*), 543 *Haddington* | 468 |
| Hope, J. F. (*U*), 193 *Sheffield, C.* | 124 |
| Horne, W. E. (*U*), 409 *Guildford* | 3,631 |
| Houston, R. P. (*U*), 129 *West Toxteth* | 1,493 |
| Howard, Capt. Hon. G. (*L*), 428 *Salisbury* | 381 |
| Hudson, W., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 182 *Newcastle* | 3,532 |
| Hughes, S. L. (*L*), 202 *Stockport* | 938 |
| Hunt, Maj. Rowland (*U*), 384 *Ludlow* | unop. |
| Hunter, Sir C. R., Bart. (*U*), 66 *Bath* | 810 |
| Illingworth, Rt. Hon. A. H. (*L*), 398 *Heywood* | unop. |
| Ingleby, H. (*U*), 139 *King's Lynn* | 97 |
| Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. (*U*), 441 *Hornsey* | unop. |
| Jackson, Sir J., K.C.V.O. (*U*), 126 *Devonport* | 389 |
| Jacoben, T. O. (*Coal*), 241 *Hyde* | 874 |
| Jardine, E. (*U*), 389 *Somerset, E.* | 873 |
| Jardine, Sir J., Bt., K.C.I.E. (*L*), 58a *Roxburgh* | 204 |
| Jessel, Col. Sir H. M., Bt. (*U*), 42a *St. Pancras, S.* | 671 |
| John, E. T. (*L*), 484 *Denbighsh., E.* | 3,263 |
| Johnson, W. (*L*), 429 *Nuneaton* | 698 |
| James, Col. F. Pryce- (*U*), 473 *Montgomery* | 54 |
| Jones, R. R. (*L*), 471 *Merthyr Tydfil* | 6,981 |
| Jones, H. H. (*L*), 402 *Nantwich* | unop. |
| Jones, J. T. (*L*), 480 *Carmarthenshire, E.* | 2,708 |
| Jones, K. (*Coal.*), 396 *Illarney* | unop. |
| Jones, Rt. Hon. L. S. (*L*), 379 *Rushcliffe* | 2,606 |
| Jones, W. S. Glyn- (*L*), 92 *Stepney* | 115 |
| Jowett, F. W. (*Lab.*), 83 *Bradford, W.* | 3,890 |
| Joyce, M. (*N*), 360 *Limerick City* | 1,770 |
| Keating, M. (*N*), 248 *Kilkenny Co., S.* | 1,878 |
| Kellaway, F. G. (*L*), 67 *Bedford* | 19 |
| Kelly, R. T. (*N*), 60g *Donegal, E.* | unop. |

| | Maj. |
|---|---|
| Kennedy, V. P. (*N*), 399 *Cavan, W.* | unop. |
| Kenyon, B. (*L*), 287 *Chesterfield* | 2,268 |
| Kerry, Lt.-Col. Earl of, M.V.O., D.S.O. (*U*), 268 *Wakefield* | 1,080 |
| Keswick, Capt. H. (*U*), 408 *Epsom* | unop. |
| Kilbride, D. (*N*), 62b *Kildare, S.* | unop. |
| Kiley, J. D. (*L*), 36 *Whitechapel* | unop. |
| King, J. (*L*), 301 *Somerset, N.* | 992 |
| Knight, Capt. E. A. (*U*), 132 *Kidderminster* | 289 |
| Lamb, Sir E. H., C.M.G. (*U*), 184 *Rochester* | 183 |
| Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (*U*), 268 *South Molton* | 1,027 |
| Lambert, H. C. (*L*), 436 *Ockenden* | 226 |
| Lampson, Com. O. L. T. Locker-, C.M.G. (*U*), 189 *Wisbech* | 337 |
| Lampson, Com. O. Locker- (*U*), 309 *Ramsey* | 126 |
| Lardner, J. C. R. (*L*), 645 *Monaghan, N.* | 1,428 |
| Larmor, Sir J., F.R.S. (*U*), 46a *Cambridge U.* | 354 |
| Law, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar (*U*), 334 *Boodle* | 1,994 |
| Law, H. A. (*N*), 608 *Donegal, W.* | unop. |
| Lee, Col. Sir L. H., K.C.B. (*U*), 298 *Fareham* | unop. |
| Levy, Sir M., Bt. (*L*), 343 *Loughborough* | 370 |
| Lewis, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*L*), 486 *Tunbridge* | unop. |
| Lewisham, Viscount (*U*), 215 *Brownlow* | 2 |
| Lindsay, W. (*L*), 570 *Bristol, S.* | unop. |
| Lloyd, Capt. G. A., D.S.O. (*U*), 401 *Stafford, W.* | 779 |
| Lloyd, G. Butler (*L*), 296 *Shrewsbury* | 689 |
| Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (*U*), 49 *Strand* | 3,005 |
| Lonsdale, Sir J. B., Bt. (*U*), 586 *Armagh, Mid* | unop. |
| Lough, Rt. Hon. T. (*L*), 25 *Islington, W.* | 364 |
| Lowe, Sir F. W. (*U*), 72 *Rotherhithe* | unop. |
| Lowther, C. W. H. (*U*), 254 *Penrith* | 370 |
| Lowther, Brig.-Gen. H. C., C.B. (*U*), 423 *Appleby* | unop. |
| Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (Speaker), 255 *Penrith* | unop. |
| Lord, A. K., K.C. (*Coal*), 229 *Abingdon* | unop. |
| Lundon, T. (*N*), 633 *Limerick Co., E.* | 334 |
| Lynch, A. A. (*N*), 595 *Clare, W.* | unop. |
| McCallum, Sir J. M. (*U*), 52a *Paisley* | 2,689 |
| McCalmont, B.-G. R. C. A. (*L*), 584 *Antrim, E.* | unop. |
| MacCaw, W. J. Black- (*U*), 62a *Down, W.* | unop. |
| McCurdy, C. A. (*L*), 263 *Northampton* | 1,294 |
| Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. A. M. (*L*), 507 *Falkirk* | 2,031 |
| Macdonald, J. R. (*Lab.*), 238 *Leicester* | 5,451 |
| McGhee, R. (*U*), 628 *Tyrone, Mid* | 783 |
| McGuinness, J. (*S.F.*), 624 *Longford, N.* | 87 |
| McKean, T. (*Ind. N.*), 646 *Monaghan, S.* | unop. |
| McKenna, Rt. Hon. R. (*L*), 389 *Monmouthshire, N.* | 3,136 |
| Mackinder, H. J. (*L*), 270 *Caerdiganshire* | 26 |
| McLaren, Hon. H. D. (*L*), 341 *Bosworth* | 2,380 |
| Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir D., K.B.E. (*L*), 95 *Peebles* | 1,307 |
| McLeod, J. M. (*U*), 221 *Hastings, E.* | 5,075 |
| Macmaster, D., K.C. (*U*), 49 *Chertsey* | unop. |
| McMicking, G., C.M.G. (*L*), 246 *Kirkcudbright* | 198 |
| Macnamara, Rt. Hon. T. J., C.B.E. (*L*), 68 *Camberwell, N.* | 980 |
| MacNeill, J. G. S., K.C. (*N*), 627 *Donegal, S.* | unop. |
| McNeill, H. (*U*), 315 *St. Augustine's* | unop. |
| Macpherson, J. T. (*L*), 561 *Ross and Cromarty* | 2,464 |
| McVeagh, J. (*N*), 611 *Down, S.* | 628 |
| Maden, Sir H. (*Coal*), 393 *Worsley* | 4,225 |
| Magnus, Sir P., Bt. (*U*), 465 *London, City* | 720 |
| Maitland, Sir A. H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. (*U*), 72a *Bermondsey, E.* | 2,449 |
| Malcolm, I. F. (*U*), 220 *Croydon* | 1,432 |
| Mallalieu, J. W. (*Coal*), 444 *Clitheroe* | unop. |
| Manfield, H. (*L*), 369 *Northants, Mid* | 290 |
| Marks, Sir G. C., C.B.E. (*L*), 248 *Launceston* | 1,244 |
| Marriott, J. A. R. (*U*), 172 *Oxford City* | unop. |
| Marshall, A. H. (*L*), 210 *Yorkshire* | 286 |
| Martin, Hon. J., K.C. (*U*), 40a *St. Pancras, E.* | 893 |
| Mason, D. M. (*L*), 220 *Coventry* | 593 |
| Mason, J. F. (*U*), 229 *Windsor* | 720 |

| | Majl. |
|---|---|
| Maughan, M. (S), 6th Kilkenny Co., N | unop. |
| Maxfield, J. B. (L), 4th Leitrim, N | unop. |
| Maxwell, P. J. (S), 6th Leix | unop. |
| Maxse, Adm. of the Fleet Hon. Sir Hedworth, G.C.B. (U), 17th Portsmouth | 2,080 |
| Maxwell-Scott, Sir W. (L), 12th Leeds, S. | 2,260 |
| Maxwell-Somers, J. T. (U), 7th Birmingham, N | unop. |
| Maxwell, Lt.-Col. Bt. Hon. F. B. (U), Renfrew | 2,212 |
| Maxwell, J. D., K.C. (L), 14th Lanarkshi., N.E. | 1,200 |
| Maxwell, Hon. Arthur (U), 18th Uxbridge | unop. |
| Maxwell, M. (S), 14th Carlow | unop. |
| Maxwell, P. A. (L), 8th Dumfriesshire | 984 |
| Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Bt. (L), 17th Swansea Town | 2,246 |
| Maxwell, Sir L. G. Chiozza (L), 18th Northwich, E | 754 |
| Maxwell, Lieut. R. M. Eyre-, R.N. (U), Renfrew | unop. |
| Meeking, Rt. Hon. R. B. (L), 14th Chesterton | unop. |
| Meeny, J. J. (N), 9th Newry | unop. |
| Mergan, G. H., K.C. (L), 15th Truro | 397 |
| Merlbon, H. (L.), 19th Hackney, S. | 3,983 |
| Merlson, T. B. (L.), 14th Inverness | unop. |
| Mersell, P. E. (L), 9th Burnley | 173 |
| Morton, A. C. (L), 13th Sutherland | 187 |
| Mercer, W. A. (U), 19th Newbury | 2,207 |
| Meredeon, F. (N), 15th Cork Co., E. | unop. |
| Merrio, Rt. Hon. H., K.C. (L), 9th Wick Burghs | 443 |
| Murphy, M. J. (N), 6th Waterford, E. | unop. |
| Murray, Maj. Hon. A. C. (L), 14th Rincard. | unop. |
| Needham, C. T. (L), 13th Manchester, S.W | 259 |
| Neville, R. J. N. (U), 21st Wigan | 589 |
| Newman, Maj. J. R. P. (U), 13th Enfield | 996 |
| Newton, Maj. H. K. (U), 18th Harwich | 1,462 |
| Nicholson, Sir C. N., Bt. (L), 14th Doncaster | 2,544 |
| Nicholson, Col. W. G. (U), 9th Petersfield | unop. |
| Nield, H., K.C. (U), 13th Ealing | unop. |
| Nolan, J. (N), 6th Louth, S. | unop. |
| Norman, Sir H., Bt. (L), 17 Blackburn | 540 |
| Nugent, J. D. (N), 8th College Green | 629 |
| Nugent, Sir W. R., Bt. (S), 9th Westmeath, N. | unop. |
| Nuttall, H. (L), 19th Stretford | 856 |
| O'Brien, W. (Ind. N), 37th Cork City | unop. |
| O'Connor, John (N), 6th Kildare, N | unop. |
| O'Connor, T. P. (N), 14th Scotland | 1,769 |
| O'Doherty, P. (N), 6th Donegal, N | unop. |
| O'Donnell, T. (N), 6th Kerry, W | unop. |
| O'Dowd, J. (N), 6th Sligo, S. | unop. |
| Ogden, F. (L), 4th Pudsey | 630 |
| O'Grady, J. (Lab.), 13th Leeds, E | 2,136 |
| O'Leary, D. (N), 6th Cork Co., W | 118 |
| O'Malley, W. (N), 6th Connemara | unop. |
| O'Neill, C., M.P. (N), 6th Armagh, S. | 1,687 |
| O'Neill, Capt. Hon. H. (U), 9th Mid-Antrim | unop. |
| O'Shaughnessy, P. J. (N), 6th Limerick, W | 1,767 |
| O'Shee, J. J. (N), 6th Waterford, W | 1,673 |
| O'Sullivan, T. (N), 6th Kerry, N | 1,253 |
| O'Sullivan, E. L. (L.), 12th Frome | 644 |
| Palmer, G. M. (L), 9th Jarrow | 121 |
| Palmer, Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert, Bt. (U), Reading | 6th |
| Parker, J. (Lab.), 12th Halifax | 3,609 |
| Parkes, Sir H. (U), 7th Birmingham, C | 3,893 |
| Parrott, Sir R. (L), 9th Edinburgh, S. | unop. |
| Parry, T. H. (L.), 9th Flint | 211 |
| Partington, Hon. O. (L), 9th Shipley | unop. |
| Pearce, Sir R. (L), 9th Leek | 890 |
| Pearce, Sir W. (U), 7th Limehouse | 432 |
| Pearson, Maj. Hon. W. H. M. (L), 9th Rye | 770 |
| Pease, Rt. Hon. H. Pike (U), 14th Darlington | 496 |
| Pease, Maj. Hon. G. (Lab.), 9th Barnsley | unop. |
| Peel, Bt.-Col. R. F. (U), 9th Huntingdon | 984 |
| Pelly, K.C.B. [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pemberton, [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Penn, [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | Majl. |
|---|---|
| Perkins, W. F. (U), 9th New Forest | unop. |
| Pete, E. H. (U), 9th Dudley | 738 |
| Phillipps, Capt. Sir Owen C., K.C.M.G. (U), 9th Hunter | unop. |
| Phillipps, Col. Sir Ivor, K.C.B. (L), 13th Southampton | 944 |
| Pirie, Capt. D. V (L), 9th Aberdeen, N | 1,738 |
| Plunkett, Count (S.F.), 6th Roscommon, N | 1,254 |
| Pollard, Sir G. H., K.B. (L), 9th Bolton | 792 |
| Pollock, Sir H. M., K.B.E., K.C. (U), 13th Warwick | 798 |
| Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (L), 9th Stirling | unop. |
| Powlett, Hon. William Orde- (U), 13th Richmond, Yorks | unop. |
| Pratt, J. W. (L), 9th Lincolnshire | 521 |
| Prestyman, Rt. Hon. E. G. (U), 18th Chelmsford | unop. |
| Price, C. E. (L), 9th Edinburgh, C | 1,804 |
| Price, Sir E. J. (L), 18th Norfolk, E | 2,420 |
| Priestley, Sir A. (L), 17th Grantham | 33 |
| Priestley, Sir W. E. B. (L), 8th Bradford, E. | 3,254 |
| Pringle, W. M. R. (L), 9th Lanark, N.W | 809 |
| Prothero, Rt. Hon. R. E. (U), 14th Oxford Univ. | unop. |
| Quilter, Sir W. E. C., Bt. (U), 19th Sudbury | unop. |
| Raffan, P. W. (L), 9th Leigh | 2,280 |
| Randles, Sir J. S. (U), 13th Manchester, N.W | 2,208 |
| Rankin, Capt. J. S. (U), 14th E. Toxteth | unop. |
| Raphael, Sir H. H., Bt. (L), 18th Ripon | 372 |
| Ratcliff, Lt.-Col. R. F., V.D. (U), 19th Burton | 2,892 |
| Rawlinson, J. F. P., K.C. (U), 14th Cumb. U | unop. |
| Rawson, Col. R. H. (U), 4th Reigate | 2,526 |
| Rea, W. R. (L), 19th Scarborough | unop. |
| Reddy, M. (N), 6th Birr | 1,499 |
| Redmond, J. E. (N), 9th Waterford | unop. |
| Redmond, Capt. W. A. (N), 6th Tyrone, E. | 240 |
| Rees, G. C. (L), 4th Argyll | unop. |
| Rees, Sir J. D., K.C.I.E., C.V.O (U), 10th Nottingham, E | 1,499 |
| Reid, Rt. Hon. Sir George, G.C.B. (U), 9th St. George's, Hanover Square | unop. |
| Remnant, Sir J. F. Bt. (U), 14th Holborn | 2,698 |
| Rendall, A. (L), 9th Thornbury | 383 |
| Richards, T. (Lab.), 9th Monmouth, W | unop. |
| Richardson, A. (Lab.), 9th Rotherham | unop. |
| Richardson, A. H. B. (L), 2nd Peckham | 42 |
| Richardson, T. (Lab.), 9th Whitehaven | 304 |
| Ricketts, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. (L), 4th Capel-cross | 4,172 |
| Roberts, C. H. (L), 14th Lincoln | 603 |
| Roberts, G. H. (Lab.), 18th Norwich | unop. |
| Roberts, Sir J. H., Bt. (L), 9th Denbighshire, W | unop. |
| Roberts, Sir S. (U), 9th Bocleswell | 190 |
| Robertson, Rt. Hon. J. M. (L), 17th Tynemouth | 4,856 |
| Robinson, S. (L), 9th Brentwood&shire | 1,880 |
| Roch, W. F. (L), 9th Pembrokeshire | 2,693 |
| Rothschild, Maj. L. (U), 9th Aylesbury | unop. |
| Rowlands, J. (L), 9th Dartford | 894 |
| Rowntree, A. S. (L), 9th York | unop. |
| Royds, Maj. R. (U), 9th Stamford | unop. |
| Runciman, Sir W., Bt. (L), 13th Hartlepool | unop. |
| Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (L), 9th Dewsbury | 3,408 |
| Russell, Rt. Hon. Sir T. W., Bt. (L), 9th Tyrone | 38 |
| Rutherford, Col. Sir J., Bt., T.D. (U), 9th Darwen | 251 |
| Rutherford, W. W. (U), 14th W. Derby | 1,963 |
| Samuel, Rt. Hon. H. L. (L), 9th Cleveland | 2,839 |
| Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. (U), 13th Norwood | 2,008 |
| Samuel, S. (U), 9th Wandsworth | 4,237 |
| Samuels, A. W., K.C. (U), 6th Dublin Univ. | 702 |
| Sanders, Lt.-Col. R. A. (U), 9th Bridgwater | 1,580 |
| Sandys, Capt. G. J. (U), 9th Wells | 2,480 |
| Scanlan, Sir T. J. C. [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Scanlan, T. (N), 6th Sligo, N | [illegible] |
| Scott, A. M. (L), 9th Berwick | [illegible] |

Scott, L. F., K.C. (U), 144 *Exchange*... ... 143
Scott, Sir S. H. Bt. (U), 34 *Marylebone, W* 2,003
Scully, Col. Sir C., Bt. (Coal.), 377 *Mansfield* 3,131
Scully, Br.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. H. B., C.B., D.S.O. (L.), 260 *Ilkeston* ... ... ... 1,822
Shaw, Hon. Alex. (L.), 328 *Kilmarnock* unop.
Shee, Lt.-Col. M. Arthur-, D.S.O. (U), 128 *Finsbury, Central* ... ... ... 532
Sheehan, D. D. (*Ind. N.*), 397 *Mid Cork* ... 623
Sheehy, D. (*L.*), 644 *Meath, N.* ... ... unop.
Sherwell, A. J. (*L.*), 124 *Huddersfield* ... 682
Sherrif, R. K.C. (*L.*), 266 *Newcastle* ... 3,684
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J. A., K.C.V.O., K.C. (*L.*), 290 *Walthamstow* ... ... ... 3,783
Smallwood, E. (*Coal*), 22 *Islington, E* ... 1,177
Smiley, Maj. P. Kerr (*U.*), 586 *Antrim, N* ... 583
Smith, A. (*Lab.*), 323 *Clitheroe* ... ... 6,324
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir F. E., K.C. (*U.*), 149 *Walton* 1,344
Smith, H. B. Lees- (*L.*), 164 *Northampton.* 1,140
Smith, H. H. (*U.*), 218 *Warrington* ... ... 246
Smith, Sir Swire (*L.*), 449 *Keighley* ... unop.
Smyth, T. F. (*N.*), 632 *Leitrim, S.* ... unop.
Snowden, P. (*Lab.*), 76 *Blackburn* ... ... 948
Soames, A. W. (*L.*), 366 *Norfolk, S.* ... 1,528
Spear, Sir J. W. (*U.*), 267 *Tavistock* ... 390
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Bt. (*L.*), 27 *Hackney C.* 490
Stanford, C. T. (*U.*), 85 *Brighton* ... unop.
Stanier, Sir B., Bt. (*U.*), 385 *Newport* ... unop.
Stanley, Hon. Sir A., G.B.E. (*U.*), 338 *Lewisham* unop.
Stanley, Sir A. (*Coal*), 62 *Ashton under Lyne* unop.
Stanley, Lord (*Coal.*), 141 *Abercrombie* ... ... 1,432
Stanley, Maj. Hon. George (*U.*), 180 *Preston* 992
Stanton, C. B. (*Lab.*), 472 *Merthyr Tydfil* 4,206
Starkey, J. R. (*U.*), 398 *Newark* ... ... 742
Stewart, G. (*U.*), 248 *Fermanagh* ... ... ... 2,326
Stirling, Col. A. (*U.*), 338 *Perthshire, W* unop.
Strauss, A. (*U.*), 37 *Paddington, N* ... ... 589
Strauss, E. A. (*L.*), 48 *Southwark, W* ... 18
Sutherland, J. E. (*L.*), 326 *Elgin Burghs* unop.
Sutton, J. E. (*Lab.*), 131 *Manchester, E* 871
Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E., Bt. (*L.*), 152 *Manchester, N* ... ... ... 665
Swift, R. F. W., K.C. (*U.*), 189 *St. Helens* unop.
Sykes, Col. Sir A. J., Bt. (*U.*), 292 *Kinderhook* 1,469
Sykes, Sir Mark, Bt. (*U.*), 128 *Hull, Central* 276
Talbot, Lord E. R., D.S.O. (*U.*), 413 *Chichester* 2,915
Taylor, J. W. (*Lab.*), 277 *Chester-le-Street.* unop
Taylor, T. C. (*L.*), 332 *Radcliffe* ... ... 784
Tennant, Rt. Hn. H. J. (*L.*), 533 *Berwickshire* unop.
Terrell, G. (*U.*), 449 *Chippenham* ... ... 26
Terrell, Maj. H., K.C. (*U.*), 214 *Gloucester* 4
Thomas, Sir A. G. (*Coal.*), 360 *Monmouthshire, S.* ... ... ... 6,042
Thomas, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*Lab.*), 109 *Derby* 984
Thompson, Maj. R. C. Meysey- (*U.*), 356 *Hendon* ... ... ... ... unop.
Thompson, Rt. Hon. R. (*U.*), 369 *Belfast, N* unop.
Thompson, W. Mitchell (*U.*), 620 *Down, N* unop.
Thorne, G. R. (*L.*), 220 *Wolverhampton, E* 1,191
Thorne, W. J. (*Lab.*), 59 *West Ham, South* 4,668
Thynne, Lord Alex. (*U.*), 65 *Bath* ... ... 244
Tickler, T. G. (*U.*), 127 *Great Grimsby* ... 278
Tillett, B. (*Ind.*), 186 *Salford, N* ... ... 1,277
Tootill, R. (*Lab.*), 79 *Bolton* ... ... ... unop
Touche, Sir G. A. (*U.*), 91 *Islington, North* 406
Toulmin, Sir G. (*L.*), 92 *Bury* ... ... ... ... 295
Trevelyan, C. P. (*L.*), 446 *Elland* ... ... 2,084
Tryon, Capt. G. C. (*U.*), 84 *Brighton* ... ... 4,057
Turton, E. R. (*U.*), 437 *Thirsk* ... ... ... unop.
Verney, Sir H. C. W., Bt. (*L.*), 233 *Buckingham* 597
Wadsworth, J. (*Lab.*), 442 *Hallamshire* ... 2,872
Walker, Col. W. Hall (*U.*), 340 *Widnes* ... unop.
Walsh, J. (*Ind. N.*), 620 *Cork Co., S.* ... ... 126
Walsh, S. (*Lab.*), 338 *Ince* ... ... ... ... 2,363
Walters, Sir J. T. (*U.*), 192 *Brighstide* ... 1,884
Walton, Sir J., Bart. (*L.*), 443 *Barnsley* unop.
Ward, Arnold S. (*L.*), 307 *Watford* ... ... 283
Ward, Lt.-Col. J. (*L.*), 209 *Stoke* ... ... 1,987
Ward, Lt.-Gen. W. Dudley (*U.*), 199 *Southampton* ... ... ... ... 998
Wardle, Col. C. R. (*U.*), 314 *Medway* ... unop.
Wardle, G. J., C.H. (*Lab.*), 203 *Rochdale* ... 880
Waring, Maj. W. (*U.*), 532 *Down, E.* ... unop.
Warner, Col. Sir T. C. T., Bart., C.B. (*L.*), 399 *Lichfield* ... ... ... ... 845
Watson, Rt. Hon. R. (*U.*), 536 *Clackmannan* unop.
Watson, J. C. (*L.*), 555 *Orkney* ... ... ... unop.
Watson, B. (*L.*), 204 *Sheffield, Attercliffe* 7,988
Watson, Hon. W., C.I.E. (*U.*), 552 *Lanark, S.* 951
Watt, H. A. (*L.*), 322 *College* ... ... ... 289
Webb, Lt.-Col. Sir H., Bt. (*L.*), 292 *Forest of Dean* ... ... ... ... unop.
Wedgwood, Maj. J. C., D.S.O. (*L.*), 160 *Newcastle-under-Lyme* ... ... ... 1,194
Welsh, Capt. W. R. G. A. (*U.*), 347 *Harrow* ... 267
Weston, Col. J. W. (*U.*), 424 *Rentrel* ... ... 877
Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter, K.C.B., (*Coal.*), 330 *Ignatius, N* ... ... ... 8,849
Wheler, G. C. H. (*U.*), 322 *Faversham* ... 1,765
White, Lt.-Col. G. D. (*U.*), 339 *Southport* ... 669
*White, J. D. (L.), 514 Pembroke* ... ... ... 1,082
White, Sir L. (*L.*), 437 *Inverness* ... ... 232
White, P. (*N.*), 643 *North, North* ... ... unop.
Whitehouse, J. H. (*L.*), 548 *Lanark, Mid* ... 332
Whiteley, H. J. (*U.*), 432 *Ilkeston* ... ... unop.
Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*L.*), 128 *Halifax* ... 4,176
Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. (*L.*), 450 *Spen Valley* ... ... ... ... ... 496
Whitty, P. J. (*N.*), 637 *North Louth* ... ... 489
Whyte, A. F. (*L.*), 523 *Perth* ... ... ... 924
Wilson, Rt. Hon. T. (*L.*), 24 *Islington, S.* ... 691
Wilkie, A., C.H. (*Lab.*), 302 *Dundee* ... ... 2,170
Williams, A. (*L.*), 282 *Durham, S.E.* ... ... 1,677
Williams, J. (*Lab.*), 486 *Gower* ... ... ... 980
Williams, Col. P., V.D. (*L.*), 159 *Hitchenbrook* ... 3,743
Williams, Col. Sir R., Bt., V.D. (*U.*), 274 *Dorset, W* ... ... ... ... unop.
Williams, T. J. (*L.*), 475 *Swansea* ... ... unop.
Williams, W. L. (*L.*), 467 *Carmarthen* ... ... unop.
Williams, W. E. Hume-, K.C. (*U.*), 376 *Lancaster* 852
Williamson, Sir A., Bart. (*L.*), 530 *Lynn* ... unop.
Willoughby, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. Heathcote-Drummond (*U.*), 352 *Stafford* ... ... 339
Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H., Bt. (*U.*), 208 *Taunton* 2,267
Wilson, Capt. A. S. (*U.*), 440 *Hexham* ... ... 361
Wilson, Hon. Guy, D.S.O. (*L.*), 127 *Hull, W* ... 1,295
Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. W. (*L.*), 434 *Worcester, N* 269
Wilson, Lt.-Col. L. O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*U.*), 282 *Reading* ... ... ... ... ... 1,132
Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir M. H. H., Bt., C.B.E. (*C.*), 5 *Bethnal Green, S.W* ... ... ... 24
Wilson, W. T. (*Lab.*), 332 *West Houghton* ... 1,090
Winfrey, Sir R. (*L.*), 367 *Norfolk, S.W* ... 432
Wing, T. (*L.*), 298 *Houghton-le-Spring* ... 2,223
Winterton, Earl (*U.*), 426 *Horsham* ... ... unop.
Wolmer, Viscount (*U.*), 337 *Newton* ... ... 244
Wood, Maj. Hon. E. F. L. (*U.*), 455 *Ripon* ... 894
Wood, J. (*U.*), 220 *Stalybridge* ... ... ... 393
Wood, S. Hill (*U.*), 259 *High Peak* ... ... 781
Wood, Rt. Hon. T. McK. (*L.*), 512 *St. Rollox* ... 480
Wright, Capt. H. F. (*U.*), 392 *Leominster* ... unop.
Yate, Col. C.E., C.B.E., C.M.G. (*U.*), 344 *Melton* ... ... ... ... ... ... 393
Yeo, A. W. (*L.*), 53 *Poplar* ... ... ... ... 1,187
Young, J. H. (*L.*), 226 *Norwich* ... ... ... unop.
Young, S. (*N.*), 592 *Cavan, E.* ... ... ... unop.
Young, W. (*L.*), 257 *Perthshire, E* ... ... 390
Younger, Sir G., Bt. (*U.*), 498 *Ayr* ... ... 2,187
Yoxall, Sir J. H. (*L.*), 269 *Nottingham, W.* 2,130

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W.

The management of all maritime affairs, the government of the Royal Navy [qualification in maritime questions] and the appointment and commissioning of Naval Officers was in early times the province of the "Lord High Admiral," the chief Great Officer of State. The judicial functions of the office have long been vested in other hands, and the office itself has been "in commission" [from and amongst] for a short time [to stay when the Duke of Clarence was Lord High Admiral, the duties being performed by "Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom."

These Commissioners, or "Lords of the Admiralty" as they are more generally called, consist of a "First Lord," "First Lord" (who, by virtue of the importance of his office, is Cabinet Minister), a "First Sea Lord," "Second Sea Lord," "Third Sea Lord," "Fourth Sea Lord" [were always selected from Officers of the Sea Service], a "Civil Lord," and an additional "Civil Lord." There is also a "Parliamentary and Financial Secretary" and a non-political Permanent Secretary. The [ ] appointments provided in the Navy Estimates appear, for administration, is not stated.

## Naval Department—Whitehall Hours, 10 to 5.

Lords Commissioners:—*First Lord*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, K.B.E., K.C.B. (with house allowance) †£5,000
*Naval Secretary to the First Lord*, Commodore Alan F Everett, C.B., A.D.C. £1,000
*Private Secretaries to the First Lord*, £500, G A. Steel, £100; E. H. Peake,
Capt. Thos. E. Crease, C.B., R.N.; Commander S. T Burgoyne, O.B.E., R.N.O., R.N.V.R.
*First Sea Lord*, Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (with house) *£5,000
*Private Secretary*, J S. Barnes £500
*Second Sea Lord*, Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert L. Heath, K.C.B., M.V.O. *£3,000
†*Private Secretary*, £500
*Third Sea Lord*, Rear-Admiral Lionel Halsey, C.B., C.M.G. *£1,500
†*Private Secretary*, D MaMillan (temp.) £500
*Fourth Sea Lord*, Rear-Admiral Hugh H. D Tothill, C.B. *£1,500
*Private Secretary*, £500
*Civil Lord*, The Rt. Hon. E. G Pretyman, M.P., £1,000. †*Private Secretary*, N McLeod £500
*Additional Parliamentary Secretary*, The Earl of Lytton £1,000
*Parliamentary and Financial Secretary*, The Rt. Hon. T J Macnamara, LL.D., M.P. £2,000
†*Private Secretary* F W Haddan (asst.) £500
*Permanent Secretary*, Sir Cecyrn A. R. Mallet, K.C.B. £2,000
†*Private Secretary*, Bob-Lieut. G Marsden, R.N.V.R. (temp.) £500
*Judge-Advocate of the Fleet*, Sir Reginald R. D Acland, K.C. £1,000
*Additional Private Secretary*, F H Manners-Sutton (unpaid).
*Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord*, Paymaster-in-Chief Hamnet H. Share, C.B., R.N. £800
*Naval Assistant to Second Sea Lord*, Captain Henry T Buller, M.V.O., R.N. £800
*Naval Assistants to Third Sea Lord*, †Commander Dudley R. M. North, R.N.; Staff Paymaster (act.) £500
Arthur C. A. Janion
*Naval Assistants to Fourth Sea Lord*, Fleet Paymaster (act.) Herbert M. Hoare, R.N.; Commander £500
Lawrence W Braithwaite, R.N. Staff Paymaster Francis E. Kempson £500

### Secretary's Department.

*Assistant Secretary*, Chas. Walker, C.B., £1,000 to £1,200
*Do. do. for Finance Duties*, V W Baddeley, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
*Acting Assistant Secretary*, J. S. Barnes.
*Principal Clerks*, J W. R. Anderson, M.V.O., C. B. Brigstocke (act.), H. W Brown, W J Evans, A First (act.), W F Mackelcan, Sidney H. Phillips (act.), R. H. Plummer (act.), E. R. Scott, H. Skinner (act.) £800 to £1,000
*Assistant Principals*, C. J Adams, J A. C. Champion (act.), E. C. Cleary (act.), C. B. Cornwall (act.), H. Eastwood, T Fry (act.), E. M. T Gleadowe (act.), E. G Hayes, M Lee, W MacLeod (act.), C. G Madia (act.), P. R. Maverick (act.), J E. Masterton Smith, C. Perham (act.), A. H. M. Robertson (act.), R. Sievers (act.), G A. Steel (act.), E. Watson (act.) £500 to £800
*Clerks*, G. Bevan, J R. Abraham £200 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, H. Akhurst, G F Cotton, H Cromblo (act.), F W Dexter, A. F Hegarty (act.), A. W Houston (act.), A. Main, G J Main, E. J Miller (act.), J Northam, A. Pegrum (act.), H. C. Simmons (act.), W E Simpson, E. J Tozer, W R. Vargula (act.), F G. O. Young £200 to £400 to £500
*Librarian*, W G. Fyrrin £200 to £300
*Deputy Librarian*, J F Phillips £200 to £300

### Naval Staff.

*Chief of Naval Staff*, Adm. Sir John R. Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
*Assistant Chief of Naval Staff*, Rear-Adm. Alexander L. Duff, C.B.
ORGANISATION DIVISION: *Director*, Rear-Adm. Geo. P W Hope, C.B.
*Assistant Director* Capt. Charles P R. Ocoda, R.A.A.
*Naval and Marine Staff*, Captains A. G Allgood, A. F Beal, R. P Chalfont, C. G. S. Estes, Croft H. Finlaw, Claude D. Roper, Commanders Kenneth G. Dewar, F Bowden-Smith, R. V R. C. Menzies, R. W Stirling, Leonard Robinson.
*Chief Staff Clerk*, F. R. Bailey (asst.),

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION *Director*, Rear Adm. William R. Hall, C.B.
*Assistant do.*, Capt. Raymond A. Nugent; Capt. Thomas E. Wardle, D.S.O.
MOBILISATION DIVISION: *Director*, Rear-Adm. Michael Culme-Seymour C.B., M.V.O.
*Assistant do.*, Com. Geoffrey Hopwood.
TRADE DIVISION: *Director*, Capt. Alan G Hotham.
*Asst. Asst. Director*, Capt. Horace W Longden, C.M.G.

### Hydrographic Department, Whitehall.

*Hydrographer of the Navy*, Rear-Adm. John F Parry, C.B. £1,500
*Assist. ditto*, Capt. Ernest C. Hardy £1,000
*Chief Clerk and Asst.*, W D Barber, M.B.O. £350 to £400
*Director of Navigation*, Capt. John A. Webster, M.V.O. £800
*Naval Assistants*, Captains Henry F Douglas, Cecil F Oldham, C. H. C. Langdon, Arthur W. Pertwee, Commanders Bishop O Davy, W T P Wilson, H. D Warbuton (act.), Lewis T L. Jones, Francis M. Hodgson, Charles M. Gibson (act.); Lieutenant-Commanders John S. Harris, Alan F S. Grant, Archibald C. Ball, Hugh L. Hazlewood, Charles P Howis, Francis May, James R. Harvey; Lieutenants Guy F. Ridgway, Rupert T Gould, J F H. Pelley. £400 to £600
*Superintendent of Charts*, Com. John A. Higgett. £500 to £600
*Supt. of Sailing Directions*, Capt. (ret.) Chas. V Penrose. £500
*Supt. of Chart Issue*, W R. Llewellyn. £500
*Chief Cartographers*, A. W. Cook, F H. Sherring, H. H. Underhill. £500 to £600 [one] £500 to £600
*Cartographers*, J Henry Aitken, J W Atherton, A. E. Bush, L. de Villa, A. Fuzzard, G Hoole, D. Hardie, Temp. Lt., R.N.V.R., G. R. Hayes, J M. C. J. B. Mellespie, R. Mason (asst.), C. M. Moody, [illegible] Moody, H. H. Oakley, F J Blakemead, G. E. [illegible] £400 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, W R. Llewellyn, R. H. Chapman, [illegible] W L. Lindegreen [illegible]

† In addition to [illegible]
‡ [illegible]
§ [illegible]

**Transport Department, Whitehall.**

*Director*, Graeme Thomson, c.s. £1,200
*Naval Asst. Director*, Capt. Hubert Stansbury, c.b., R.N. £900
*Chief Asst. Directors*, E. J. Foley (act.), Robt. Gear, B. A. Kentish-Cook (act.) £800 to £900
*Superintending Clerks*, A. Alcorn (act.), G. C. Duncan (act.), A. E. Faulkner (act.), L. F. Goldsmid, H. W. Griffin (act.), W. G. Hynard (act.), D. T. Monteath (act.) £800 to £850
*Deputy Transport Clerks*, K. Bradden (act.), C. G. Copus (act.), D. Drysdale (act.), E. I. Flaiden (act.), P. G. Sloenvio (act.), J. J. Hayes, F. Mallinson (act.), F. B. Parker, John Spear, Walter Tsongrosa £500 to £900
*Chief Inspector of Shipping*, K. P. Burgess (act.)

**Victualling Department.**

*Director*, J. H. Brooks, c.b. £1,200 to £1,400
*Assistant Director*, J. W. H. Culling £800 to £900
*Superintending Clerks*, A. G. Adams, F. J. A. Arch, W. E. Turner (*and allowance*) £500 to £700
*Deputy Store Officers*, J. Jolly (act.), F. C. Smith £500 to £600

**Department of the Director of Naval Equipment.**

*Director*, Capt. Edward M. Phillpotts, c.b., A.D.C. £1,200
*Asst. Director*, Capt. Humphrey T. Walwyn, R.N.C. £900
*Superintendents of Contract-built Ships*, Rear-Adms. John F. R. Green, c.b., M.V.O., R.N., Rear-Adm. Alfred E. A. Grant £1,200

*Compass Department*, Slough.

*Director of Compasses*, Capt. Frank O. Creagh-Osborne £700
*Asst. Director of Compasses*, Commander Stanley B. Norfolk £500
*Compass Examiners*, Chief Boatswain G. H. Alexander, Com.-Electrician R. U. Offer (*pro-Compass Eraser*).

**Department of the Director of Naval Construction.**

*Director*, E. H. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, c.b. £1,200
*Deputy Director*, W. H. Gard, c.b., M.V.O. (*act.*) £1,200 to £1,400
*Assistant Directors*, H. Pledge (*act.*), A. E. Richards, J. H. Narbeth, M.V.O., T. Dalby (*act.*), A. W. Johns (*act.*) £1,200 to £1,400
*Superintendent of Admiralty Experimental Works*, R. E. Froude, c.b., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,200
*Chief Constructors*, K. L. Attwood (*act.*), R. E. Boyland (*act.*), W. H. Carter (*act.*), T. Dalby, A. W. Johns (*act.*), C. F. Munday (*act.*), P. L. Paddrick, F. Bryant (*act.*), A. J. Hobson (*act.*), C. W. Knight, C. A. Payne (*act.*) (*and allowance*) £700 to £800
*Electrical Engineers*, W. McClelland, E. T. Williams, J. McCaffery, H. Melville Ackery, J. S. Baddue, F. P. Fletcher, F. C. Forster, A. G. Newington, W. P. Scott. £500 to £650

**Department of Engineer-in-Chief.**

*Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet*, Eng. Vice-Adm. George G. Goodwin, c.b. £1,200
*Deputy Engineer-in-Chief*, Eng. Rear Adm. Edouard Gaudin £800 to £1,000 *and allowance*, £200
*Assist. Engineers-in-Chief*, Eng.-Captains Charles W. J. Bearblock (temp.), John McLaurin, Edward A. Short (ret.) (temp.) £600 to £1,000
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*Assistant do.*, P. J. Langley ... ... ... £500 to £600

*Establishment Clerk*, W. B. Gilbert ... ... £500 to £600

*Superintendent of Registry*, P. Riordan ... £500 to £600

*Superintending Surveyor*, W. Webb ... ... £500 to £600

*Principal Surveyor*, C. H. J. Clayton ... ... £500 to £600

*Staff Clerks*, H. F. Atterton, ... ... ... £500 to £600; J. H. Byrne; J. R. Berry, T. Edge; G. F. Middleton; H. Nash, B.A. Playne; H. E. Smart; W. P. Stewart, £400 to £500; C. S. Hooper; R. C. Martin; J. R. Mooney £400 to £500; and H. Chambers ... ... £500 to £600

* Absent on Military or Naval Service.

### Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (£46,900.)

*Head Office.*

*Director*, Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S. £2,000
*Assistant Director*, A. W. Hill, M.A., F.L.S. £700 to £750
*1st Class Assistant*, J. Atkinson ..... £500 to £550

*Executive Office.*

*Curator of Gardens*, W. Watson, A.L.S. £900 to £950
*Assist. do.*, W. J. Bean ..... ..... ..... £500 to £550
*2nd Class Assistant*, W. R. Winn ..... ..... £350 to £400

*Herbarium and Library.*

*Keeper*, Dr. O. Stapf, F.R.S. ..... ..... £700 to £800
*1st Class Assistants*, R. A. Rolfe, A.L.S. C. H. Wright, A.L.S., S. A. Skan ..... ..... ..... £500 to £900

*Museum.*

*Keeper*, J. M. Hillier ..... ..... ..... £700 to £800
*1st Class Assistant*, J. H. Holland, F.L.S. £500 to £600

*Jodrell Laboratory.*

*Assistant Keeper*, L. A. Boodle, F.L.S. £500 to £550

*Pathological Laboratory.*

*1st Class Assistants*, A. D. Cotton, F.L.S.; W. B. Brierley ..... ..... ..... ..... £500 to £550

### Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

*Director-General*, Col. C. J. Close, C.B., C.M.G.
*Executive Officer*, Col. A. D. Macrae (*ret.*)
*Publication Division*, Lt.-Col. W. M. Colquhoun, R.E.
*Central Division*, Major A. C. Robinson R.E.
*Map Sales & Issue Dept.*, Capt. J. G. Withycombe, R.E.
*Engraving and Small Scale Revision Service*
*Trigonometrical, Topographical and Training Branch*, Maj. A. C. Robinson, R.E.

*Survey Divisions.*

*Division Officers* (Gt. Britain), Col. A. Hill (*ret.*), *Scotland, Bristol and Shrewsbury*, Col. H. L. Jessop (*ret.*), *Edinburgh, Norwich and York*; Maj. A. C. Robinson, R.E., *Southampton*.
*Division Officer* (Ireland), Lt.-Col. G. P. A. Whitlock, R.E., *Dublin and Belfast*.

### AIR BOARD,

Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C. 2.

*President*, The Lord Rothermere.
*Parliamentary Sec.*, Maj. J. L. Baird, C.B.E. M.C. M.P.
*Fifth Sea Lord of the Admiralty*, Comm. Godfrey Paine, C.B., M.V.O., R.N.
Lt.-Gen. Sir David Henderson, K.C.B.
*Director-Gen. of Mil. Aeronautics*, Maj.-Gen. J. M. Salmond, C.M.G., D.S.O.
*Controller of Aeronautical Supplies*, Sir Wm. Weir
*Controller of Naval Engines*, Percy Martin.
*Secretary to Air Board*, Sir Paul Harvey, K.C.M.G., C.B.
*Assistant Sec.*, H. W. W. McAnally
*Priv. Sec. to Pres. and Parliamentary Sec.*, C. G. Evans.
*Controller of Tech. Dept.*, Brig.-Gen. D. le G. Pitcher.
*Dep. Contr. of Tech. Dept.*, Wing-Capt. L. M. Groves, D.S.O., R.N.
*Director of Requisitions & Statistics*, F. T. Hopkinson.
*Chief Liaison Officer to Allied Govts.*, Maj. the Hon. M. A. Stonor
*Central Air Intelligence Division*, Brev. Lt.-Col. P. H. Haycock, R.M.L.
*Chairman, Air Inventions Committee*, Horace Darwin, F.R.S.
Dep. Chairman, *Air Inv. Com.*, Maj.-Gen. R. M. Bond, C.B.
*Director, Accidents Dept.*, Lt.-Col. A. D. Carden, R.E.

### ARMS, COLLEGE OF, or HERALDS' COLLEGE,

Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

(*See also* Scottish and Irish Sections.)

The Heralds' College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the granting and the bearing of Coat Armour in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Pulteney's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1555, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire.

*Earl Marshal*, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.
*Deputy Earl Marshal*, Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.P.

KING OF ARMS.

*Garter*, Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
*Clarenceux*, William Henry Weldon, C.V.O., F.S.A.
*Norroy*, Henry Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.

SIX HERALDS.

*Lancaster*, Edward Bellasis.
*Richmond*, Charles Harold Athill, M.V.O. F.S.A.
*Windsor*, Wm. Alex. Lindsay, K.C. F.S.A.
*York*, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee
*Somerset*, Everard Green, F.S.A.
*Chester*, Arthur William Stuart Cochrane, M.V.O.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

*Rhuddamantis*, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
*Rouge Dragon*, Algar Henry Stafford Howard.
*Portcullis*, Keith William Murray, F.S.A.
*Rouge Croix*, Archibald George Stamefield Russell.
*Earl Marshal's Sec.*, Gordon A. de Lisle Lee.
*Registrar*, Charles Harold Athill, M.V.O., F.S.A.

### BLOCKADE, MINISTRY OF

*See* WAR TRADE DEPARTMENT

### CHARITY COMMISSIONERS,

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

The Charity Commission was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1869 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1874 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899. The salaries, &c., accounted in 1917 to £58,484.

*Chief Commissioner*, Henry W. T. Bompas, C.B. £2,500
*Private Sec.*, W. F. Nox ..... ..... £200
*Parliamentary Commissioner*, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett, M.P. ..... ..... ..... ..... vacant
*Second Commr. and Secretary* R. F. Morris .. £1,500
*Assistant Commissioners and Principal Clerks*, J. F. Mills; G. C. Bower; H. Hodgkin; G. W. Wallace; A. C. Kay, A.K.C.; Kennedy-Purvis; C. F. Ritchie. £900 to £950
*Assistant, Of Trustees' Dept.*, R. Gilbert £500 to £700
*Assist do.*, C. T. Radcliffe ..... ..... £500 to £550
*1st Class Clerks*, R. Macpherson; G. H. Rooke; H. D. S. Lasks; A. E. McLaren ..£500 to £650
*2nd Class Clerks*, R. R. Ford; C. Hope-Wallace; F. B. Jackson; W. F. Fox; H. F. Chettle £500 to £550
*Librarian and Cit. to Sec.*, J. J. R. Fetherbridge.
*Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities*, F. F. Davy
*Clerk of Registration and Miscellanea*, A. L. Guest.
*Reg. Clerks*, C. Cooper; F. H. Lewis; G. Thomas; E. E. Turner; S. Hart ..... ..... £500 to £550
*and Die Clerks (Higher Grade)*, A. Bonnwood; C. J. Francis; A. B. Hanbury; H. F. Brown; H. B. Denham ..... ..... £450 to £500

### CHEMIST, THE GOVERNMENT

(Government Laboratory)

13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C. 2, and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Establishment expenses, 1917-1918, £67,316.

*Government Chemist*, Professor Sir James Johnston Dobbie, M.A., D.Sc. LL.D., F.R.S. ..£2,500 to £2,750
Deputy do. E. Grant Hooper, F.I.C. ..£500 to £600
*Superintendent Analysts*, Charles Proctor, F.I.C.; *J. Connah, B.Sc., F.I.C.; James Woodward, B.Sc. B.A., F.I.C.; G. Stubbs, F.I.C. ..... £600 to £650
*1st Class Analysts*, E. Jones, B.Sc.; J. H. Hobbins, B.Sc.; T. J. Otterau, B.Sc.; C. Simmonds, B.Sc. D. E. Gracey, F.I.C.; *J. F. Halpin F.I.C. J. Fox, B.Sc., F.I.C.; R. Rodger, F.I.C. J. Holmes, F.C.S. £500 to £600
*2nd Class do.*, *W. Williamson F.C.S., A. E. Middleton, F.C.S.; A. More, F.I.C., A.R.C.S. T. H. Bowling, F.I.C., *G. F. Sheppard; J. Carmichael, F.I.C.; P. J. Sagaman, F.I.C.; A. G. Francis, B.Sc., F.I.C.; *T. G. Wilson, F.C.S.; A. H. Gauge, F.C.S.; F. S. Aylesworth, B.Sc., F.I.C.; *T. W. Harrison, B.Sc., F.I.C.; G. S. W. Mackey, B.Sc., F.I.C.; F. S. Thomas, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.; J. R. Nicholls, B.Sc., F.I.C.; C. B. Barber, B.Sc.; A. R. Pearson, B.Sc., C. A. Adams, B.Sc.; J. H. Hales, B.Sc., F. R. Bunce, B.A., B.Sc. ..... ..... £400 to £450

* At the Customs Branch.

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
### Burlington Gardens, W 1.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to supply tests of fitness for junior situations in the Service of Civil Service. In 1870 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service. Establishment Expenses, 1907-8, £64,248.

*Civil Commissioner*, Stanley M. Leathes, C.B. ..... £1,500
*Commissioner*, Herbert W. Paul ..... £1,200
*Sec. and Registrar*, L. C. H. Weekes ..... £700 to £800
*Assist. Sec.*, G. G. Mansell ..... £700 to £750
*Senior Clerks*, J. H. Brackenbury, T. L. Hedley ..... £500 to £700
*Director of Examinations*, D. S. Muir ..... £700 to £900

## COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Colonies, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dependencies beyond the seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £50,000 for 1907-8.

*Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies*, Rt. Hon. Walter H. Long, M.P. ..... £5,000
*Perm. Sec.*, H. F. Batterbee ..... £1,500
*Assist. Sec.*, *A. G. C. Parkinson, £1,000, Earl of Leitrim, esq.; Charles E. Russell ..... esq.
*Parliamentary Sec.*, Sir William Dell, K.C.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

*Permanent*, Sir George V. Fiddes, C.C.M.G., C.B. ..... £1,200
*Private Secretary* J. R. W. Robinson ..... £500
*Parliamentary*, W. A. S. Hewins, M.P. ..... £1,200
*Parliamentary Secretary*, C. G. R. Williams ..... £500
*Assist. Under-Secs.*, H. J. Read, C.B., C.M.G. £1,200; *R. C. M. Lambert, C.B. G. M. A. Grindle, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

*Chancellor of the Order of St Michael & St. George*, Most Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.
*Chief Clerk*, John Strachburgh Risley, C.B. ..... £1,200
*Principal Clerks*, Charles Strachey; A. M. Collins, C.B.E.; W. D. Ellis, J. F. N. Gross, C. T. Davis, C.M.G.; T. C. Macnaghten; A. Fiddian; W. C. Botterell ..... £500 to £1,000
*Legal Assistant*, C. B. L. Tennyson, C.M.G. ..... £700
*and Clerk Clerks*, †R. H. Marsh, C.M.G. E. E. Barnley, A. J. Harding; H. B. Lowell, E. J. Harding, C.M.G. H. F. Batterbee; J. R. W. Robinson, H. E. Tait (est.) ..... £500 to £800
*and Class Clerks*, *D. L. H. Baynes; *A. C. C. Parkinson; *J. R. W. Flood; O. G. B. Williams; †R. A. Wiseman, C. W. Dixon, E. G. S. Hichtie, J. A. Spicer; *H. F. Downie; *A. Cooke, *W. H. Croome; E. Bostock; H. T. Allen ..... £500 to £600
*Accountant*, W. H. Regest ..... £500 to £600
*Assist. Accountant*, M. J. Drayson ..... £500 to £600
*Librarian*, C. H. Nibbett ..... £500 to £600
*Assist. do.*, R. B. Burley ..... £500 to £600
*Chief Registrar* W. F. Westbrook ..... £500 to £600
*Supt. of Printing*, T. Wilson ..... £500 to £600
*Asst. do. do.*, A. H. Bridgman ..... £500 to £600
*Clerk for Legal Instruments*, W. Scott ..... £500 to £600
*Chief Clerks (First Grades)*, W. K. Hobson; J. A. Smith; C. H. Hutchins; A. E. Pughe; E. H. Hovell ..... £500 to £600
*Senior Staff Officer*, M. E. Willkinson ..... £500 to £700
*Medical Advisers London*—*Sir J. Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., and C. W. Daniels, F.R.C.P.
*Liverpool*—*W. T. Prout, C.M.G., M.D.
*Edinburgh*—Brigade Surgeon Lt.-Col. J. Arnott, M.D., L.R.C.P. (retd.).
*Dublin*—Sir J. Hawtrey Benson, M.D.

* On service with H.M. Forces.
† Temp. in Min. of Munitions.

### Colonial Audit Department,
#### 56 Victoria Street, S.W

The Accounts of certain Crown Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

*Director*, A. B. Stephenson, C.B.E. ..... £700 to £1,000
*Assistant do.* J. A. Barnes ..... £700 to £800
*and Class Clerks*, F. B. Menings; H. D. Fisher; *W. H. Smith; P. L. Colleson ..... £500 to £600

### Emigrants' Information Office,
#### 31 Broadway, S.W.—(m to g. Sat. m to 1.30.)

*Pres., Committee of Management*, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
*Chairman*, &c., T. C. Macnaghten.
*Chief Clerk*, Malcolm Jones.
*Editor of Publications* (vacant).

### Imperial Institute,
#### South Kensington, S.W

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (ten years ago), and by the Imperial Institute (Management) Act of 1902 is under the management of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, assisted by an Executive Council composed of twenty-five members. The principal work of the Imperial Institute is the promotion of inter-Imperial trade in raw materials, by investigations with a view to utilisation, by supplying information as to sources, quality and uses, and by exhibitions illustrative of the resources of the Empire.

*Executive Council*, Rt. Hon. Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. (*Chairman*) Rt. Hon. Lord Burnham; Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. the Earl of Scarbrough, K.C.B.; Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., F.R.S., Sir Algernon Firth, Bt.; G. E. A. Grindle, C.B.E.; Sir Robert Kindersley, K.B.E., T. C. Macnaghten; D. O. Malcolm; Sir Owen Phillipps, K.C.M.G., M.P.; Sir Marshall Reid, C.I.E.; Sir William Taylor, K.C.M.G.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.; H. Fountain, C.M.G. Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; L. J. Kershaw, C.I.E., A. D. Hall, F.R.S.; Sir R. W. Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, Rt. Hon. W. P. Schreiner, K.C., C.M.G., Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.

The following are the principal Committees of the Institute:—

*Committee for Canada.*

Hon. Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G. (*Chairman*); J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Sir Robert Kindersley, K.B.E.; J. H. Plummer; Sir Keith Price.

*Committee for Australia.*

Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher (*Chairman*), Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G.; J. Cooke; R. V. Reid; W. Robinson.

*Committee for New Zealand.*

Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K.C.M.G. (*Chairman*); J. Coates; J. C. N. Grigg, R. D. D. McLean; R. H. Nolan.

*Committee for South Africa (including Rhodesia).*

Rt. Hon. W. P. Schreiner, K.C., C.M.G. (*Chairman*); Dr. H. T. Brown, F.R.S.; C. du P. Chiappini, F. Dyer; D. O. Malcolm, C. W. S. Mande, W. Soper

*Committee for India.*

Sir Charles Mallod (*Chairman*); A. Yusuf Ali; Sir Charles Armstrong; Sir Bruce Gibb; Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; D. T. Chadwick; Sir John Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; L. J. Kershaw, C.I.E.; Sir Marshall Reid, C.I.E., Sir James Dunlop Smith, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E. Sir George Sutherland.

In addition there are numerous Advisory Technical Committees, including Mineral Resources, Timbers, Silk, Rubber, &c., and a Committee on New Materials, with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce.

*Director*, Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.
*Secy. to the Director*, A. J. Hedgeland, M.A. (Oxon.).

Scientific and Technical Research Department.
*Supt. of Laboratories*, T. A. Henry, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C.
*Asst. Supts.*, W. Crouch, A.R.C.Sc., F.I.C.; R. G. Pelly, B.Sc. (Lond.).
*Principal Assistant*, R. J. Ephraimson, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Technical Information Bureau.
*Superintendent*, E. Travis.

Additional appointments.

PUBLIC RECORDS BRANCH.
*Superintendent*, E. Goulding, B.SC. (Lond.), F.I.C.

LIBRARY
*Librarian*, A. H. Girdlestone.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES.
Colonial and Indian Collections.
*Senior Technical Superintendent*, S. E. Chandler, B.SC. (Lond.), F.L.S.
*Assist. Technical Supts.*, H Spooner; A. B. Jackson; F W Rolfe; F Boulton.

## CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARD
for Government Employees, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W 1

Appointed by H.M. Government at the beginning of 1907 as a standing tribunal to deal by way of conciliation or arbitration with questions arising with regard to claims for increased remuneration made by classes of employees of Government Departments.

*Members*, Sir W J Collins, K.C.V.O., M.P.; Sir A Kaye Butterworth Harry Gosling.
*Secretary*, E. A. Gowers, C.B.
*Clerk*, F J Coleman.

## CORNWALL, DUCHY OF Buckingham Gate, S.W
Prince of Wales's Council.

The Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., G.C.M.G. (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries*); The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, G.C.V.O. (*Keeper of Privy Seal*); The Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O. (*Receiver-General*) The Lord Clinton; Lt.-Col. Hon Sir Sidney Robert Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*Attorney General*); (*Auditor*), Walter Peacock, C.V.O. (*Sec. and Keeper of Records*).

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.
*Auditor*, L. H. Halsey
*Solicitor*, E. R. Tucker
*Asst. Sec.*, Bernard K. B. Wilkinson.
*Deputy Keeper of the Records*, J C Fisher
*Clerk Surveyor*, W Kirk
*Deputy Receiver*, A. E. Gillett.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,
4 Millbank, Westminster S.W 1.
(*Stock Transfer Office*, 2 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.1; *Shipping Office*, 23 Gt. St. Helen's, E.C. 2.)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, some 30 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own. [See p. 439.]

*Crown Agents*, Sir R. L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B., £2,000; Maj. Sir M. A. Cameron, K.C.M.G., late R.E., £1,500 to £1,800; Sir W. H. Marcer, K.C.M.G. ..... £1,500 to £1,800
*Secretary*, P. H. Ezechiel ..... £600 to £1,000
*Chief Clerk and Chief Accountant*, E. G. Antrobus, C.M.G. ..... £700 to £900
*Accountant*, N. E. O. Willis ..... £450 to £700
*Registrar for Inscribed Stocks*, C. F. R. H. Urquhart ..... £300 to £500
*Chief Cashier*, H. Warde ..... £700 to £900
*Head of Engineering and Works Dept.*, *T.A.-Col. J F Carmichael, R.E., K.C.M.G. ..... £700 to £1,000
*Head of Engineering Inspection Dept.*, A. M. Heath, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. ..... £700 to £1,000
*Head of General Stores Dept.*, H. F Smith ..... £700 to £900
*Head of Insurance & Checking Dept.*, *H. W. L. Naylor ..... £500 to £700
*Head of Appointments Dept*, *H. Martin ..... £500 to £700
*Head of Shipping Dept.*, T. H. Holt (and personal allowance) ..... £500 to £700

## CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, BOARD OF,
Lower Thames Street, E.C.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671, and hoped by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. In 1822 the Dublin business of Ireland was transferred to London, the Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909. Salaries and expenses of the Department amounted to £2,320,633 in 1907-8.

*Chairman*, Sir Lawrence M Guillemard, K.C.B. ..... £2,000
*Private Sec.*, C. E. L. Fleischer
*Dep. Chairman*, F Sydney Parry, C.B. ..... £1,500
*Commissioners*, Sir Richard F Crawford, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.; Sir Arthur J Tedder Noel R. Dalrymple £1,200
*Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners*, O. Mundy

SECRETARIES' OFFICE.
*Secretaries*, James P Byrne, C.B., K.B.O.; E. C. Cunningham, C.B. ..... £1,200
*Assist Secs.*, Jeffry Browning, C.B.E.; A. J Dyke; W H. Pearce W Young ..... £700 to £1,200
*Committee Clerks*, W Christian; J Cook; C. J. T. B. Grylls; E. H. Hodgson J Johnson; A. S. Lupton; J L. Mackie; H W Trotter ..... £500 to £800
*Assistant Committee Clerks*, W B Ansery; E. S. Birt; E. M. Craven; A. J Dodman; A. E. Greene, B. A. Johnson; J E. Newell H. H. Ryder; A. Soker; O A. Sherrard; J W Trafa, A. Turk, T W H. Wilson ..... £300 to £500
*Junior Clerks*, E. S. Bartonshaw; J Byrne, K. H. Davis; W G. Douglas C. J Flynn; J H. Huggin son, E. H. Kenney; O Mundy; A Rodman; W E. H. Rhydderch, A. E. H Tooker, H. A. Wheeler ..... £200 to £500
*Clerks*, 1st Class, H. E. Cotsell H. M. Howgrave-Graham, J. S. Sutton ..... £300 to £400
*Staff Clerks*, E. J K. Craven; P M Doddy, E. Hardie ..... £300 to £500, S. M. Capon; J Gilbert; A W Hunne ..... £300 to £400
*Minor Staff Clerks*, J F Holl; F. W Bright, H. E. Clark; E. J Dennay; W K. Mylam, J A. Phythian; R. O Swift; C. N Woodford ..... £200 to £300
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
*Medical Officer*, T Hugh Dickson, M.A. M.B. ..... £700 to £800
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
*Solicitor*, Benjamin Hawkins ..... £1,500 to £1,800
*Assistant Solicitors*, George H. Downes, ..... £800 to £1,200; C. E. Pitarcy ..... £700 to £900
CENSUS INSPECTORS OFFICE.
*Chief Inspector*, Sir W Gallaghor, D.L.O ..... £1,200 to £1,400
*Dep Ch. Inspr.*, J Orchard, J T Pannal ..... £800 to £1,200
*Superintending Inspectors*, W A. Andrews; J J Foley T Good P O'Halen; T Pearce J MoM. Riordan ..... £600 to £800
*Inspectors*, 1st Class, W G Adams; T R. Carwell; E. A. Liddiary, R. W Gold; E. Horan J Kyle, D. Lehane; P Meehan; P Miller, J R. Morton; J Murphy J Ritchie, A. W Stubbs H. M. Tosh, A. G Travers; W M. Wilson. ..... £700 to £800
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## DURHAM, COUNTY PALATINE OF

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first conferred on the County of Durham, some formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have never been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the Bishopric and Palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands with extensive privileges; and Godfrey, King of the Hebrides, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the lands between the rivers Tyne and Wear. Their privileges were the source of palatine privileges by the Norman prince to the Bishops Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until resigned by the Crown in 1836. Parliament exercises no authority to pass laws enacted for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their sovereign. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Attorney-General, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Solicitor-General, Arthur W. Bolcastow, K.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.
Steward & Clerk of Halmote, F. A. Maxley.
Deputy do., G. Aynsley Smith.
Mining Surveyor, Sir Lindsay Wood, Bt.
Receivers, Barkiss, Gore & Co.

## ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS, Millbank, Westminster, S.W

(Hours 10 to 5).

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-4 and 1850. The main functions of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners, The 2 Archbishops, the 27 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster, The Lord Chancellor, The Lord President of the Council, The First Lord of the Treasury, The Chancellor of the Exchequer; One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; a Judge of the Admiralty Division; Earls Brownlow and Beauchamp, Earl of Portsmouth; Viscounts Halifax; Lord Hargreaves; Rt. Hons. Lord Stuart of Wortley and Sir Robertson; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; Sir C. N. Nicholson Bart., M.P.
Church Estates Commissioners and Treasurers, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L., Sir C. N. Nicholson, Bart., M.P., Lord Stuart of Wortley
Auditor, Francis Phillips, C.B.
Secretary, S. E. Downing.
Private Sec., *R. V. Oliver
Financial Adviser and Actuary, J. A. Archer
Assistant Secretary, C. Hogg.
Accountant, S. S. Brister
Principal Clerks, G. H. Wheeler; H. A. Gregg.
Assistant Accountant, G. A. Andrews.
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Head of Registry and Establishment Clerk, *W. H. Webb.
1st Class Clerks, Junior Div., S. Mills, W. H. Mowbray, *J. W. Linnett, H. H. B. Phillips, R. J. Cunningham; F. C. Marillier, *W. Green.
Junior Clerks, C. M. T. Irving; J. J. A. Dwyer (Assistant to the Head of the Registry), *J. A. McCulloch; *G. G. Brown; *J. S. West, *J. J. Swift; *R. A. Hardie; *R. V. Oliver (Private Secretary to the Secretary); *R. M. Murray; *G. M. Sladden; S. W. I. Kingston; A. A. Morgan; *F. A. A. Mentzer; *L. A. Collins; R. H. Ford; *H. L. Finkler; *E. F. Desbarres; *D. P. Dixon; *H. L. C. Johnson; G. J. Lockwood; *W. S. Stephenson; *R. A. Thomas; J. R. Brown; *W. G. Peskitt; *E. W. F. Salmon; J. W. F. Chiles.
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Asst. Solicitors, H. De Bock Porter, F. G. Turner.
Legal Assistants, E. A. Mentzer; *H. S. H. Read; *W. T. T. Thornhill; F. Wellesley; *A. F. G. Rankin; C. R. M. Bromley

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Permanent Office of President, Parliamentary Secretary, and Permanent Secretary—Whitehall, London, S.W 1.

Temporary Main Offices—Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, S.W 7.

Medical Department (temporary premises)—Cleveland Hostel, 29 St. James's Square, S.W 1.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1833. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The cost of administration was estimated at £906,500 in 1907-8.

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** This list does not include those officers who have been lent to other Departments or who are on active service.

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*Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, J. H. Perce ..... £300 to £700
*Assistant to do.*, E. Kirk ..... £300 to £400 (with allowance £50 to £100)
*Heads of Clerical Sections*, F. J. Davis, W. Hinks, A. Cuben, F. G. Emlyn, W. J. Keen, A. W. King; W. C. Maynard; J. W. Minister, W. J. Moulton ..... £600 to £800 or £900 (with allowance £50 to £100)
*Staff Clerks*, J. T. Ball; F. Barber; L. J. Bayley; H. W. Beckley, A. Burch; H. F. Bown; W. J. Fisher, A. E. Gibbard, J. F. Hulbert, W. O. Lambert; A. H. Mary; B. G. Mason; W. H. Mills; F. Rixon, J. G. Rhodes; A. T. Sarey; J. H. Smith; S. W. Steele; H. J. Stone, G. Stringer, G. R. Turton; C. A. Wort, T. W. W. Whetnall, W. Wright ..... £300 to £400 or £500
*Minor Staff Clerks and Second Division Clerks [Higher Grade]*, F. J. Baldwin; E. Barn, E. C. Brower; A. Brown; F. H. Bass, A. H. Cartwrigley; C. Cromland, F. J. Cullingford, H. J. Davies, R. H. Davies; E. J. C. Dighton, T. G. Eagle, T. W. Eames; J. Eastwood; C. K. Eley; T. Faint; C. P. Fish; A. V. Fullarton, G. F. Griffiths, C. E. Hall, W. J. Hickman; J. W. Hughes (*Book-keeper*), J. S. Jackman; G. F. A. Jones, W. H. R. Light, E. H. Linington, J. P. Lloyd, W. F. Millard, R. R. Nichol, C. E. North; A. Ortner; J. Richard; W. Rogers, W. E. Shoumack; E. J. Sear, S. J. Stayney, W. E. Tamplins; W. B. Trebourn ..... £300 to £500 or £600

## Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W., and Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, S.W.

*Secretary*, P. G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D. ..... £1,200

## Science Museum.

*Director and Secretary*, P. G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D. £1,200
*Secretary to the Advisory Council and Assistant to the Director*, ..... £600 to £650
*Keepers* ..... £600 to £900
*Assist. Keepers*, D. Bannatall, A.R.C.S.; L. W. Fulcher, B.SC. ..... £600 to £650
*Assistants (first class)*, G. L. Overton, A.R.C.S. ..... £400 to £500
*Asst. Conservator-in-charge*, G. Pinhorne, M.V.O. A. ..... £400 to £500

## Geological Survey

*Director of Survey and Museum*, A. Strahan, SC.D., LL.D., F.R.S. ..... £1,200
*Assistants to Director*, J. S. Flett, D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.; G. W. Lamplugh, F.R.S. ..... £600 to £700
*Dist. Geologists*, T. C. Cantrill, B.SC.; W. Gibson, B.SC., L. W. Hinxman, F. L. Kitchin, PH.D. ..... £600 to £800
*Petrographer*, H. H. Thomas, B.SC. ..... £600 to £800
*Geologists*, H. A. Allen, N. M. Anderson, B.SC.; C. E. E. Bracebead; C. H. Cunnington, B.SC.; H. Dewey; C. H. Dinham; G. W. Lee, B.SC., M. Macgregor; T. Robertson, B.SC. (temp.), R. L. Sherlock, B.SC., B. Smith; C. B. Wedd, G. V. Wilson, B.SC. ..... £400 to £600
*Assistant Palæontologist*, J. Pringle ..... £400 to £600

## Museum.

*Curator and Librarian*, J. A. Howe, B.SC. ..... £600
*Assist. Librarian*, C. V. Crook ..... £300 to £400
*Asst. Curator* (vacant) ..... £300 to £400

## Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W.

*Principal and Headmaster*, A. Spenser, A.R.C.A. ..... £800
*Registrar and Bursar*, C. D. Fielloy ..... £600 to £650
*Lady Superintendent* (vacant)* ..... £200

* Inspector of Physical Exercises.
† Inspector of Training Colleges.

* Also Director of Special Inquiries and Reports.
† Also Principal Assistant Secretary of the Medical Dept. and Chief Medical Officer.
‡ Also Divisional Inspector of Elementary Schools.
§ Also Inspector of Elementary Schools.
¶ Also Inspector of Music in Elementary Schools.
** Also Inspector of Music in Secondary Schools.
†† Also Principal Assistant Secretary of the Universities Branch.
‡‡ Inspector of Training Colleges.

*Proprietary*, A. Lambert; W. S. Lalbaby, C.B., F.S.A., R.A., £300; C. R. Hoare (asst. Sec.), £300; A. R. Pite, F.S.A., &c., £300; Sir Frank Short, R.A., F.R.S. (asst. Sec. for Ordnance) ..... £300

*Engraver*, H. A. Spencer, R.A. ..... £200

*Draftsmen*, R. C. Alston; G. Haywood ..... £300

## EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General was appointed by Letters Patent under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866), to place of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, whose duties were transferred over to him. The main functions of the office are: (1) Exchequer:—To authorise issues from the Exchequer, not exceeding the amounts sanctioned by Parliament; to authorise borrowings in case of deficiency; to examine the daily Exchequer accounts of the Banks of England and Ireland, and the accounts of the Consolidated Fund. (2) Audit of Public Accounts:—To ascertain that money expended has been applied to the purpose for which the grant of Parliament was intended to provide, that the expenditure is supported by proof of payment, and generally to verify the correctness of the Accounts and to report to Parliament thereon. The net expenses of the Department were estimated at £64,400 in 1907-8.

*Comptr. and Aud.-Gen.*, Sir Ely Jas. Gibson, K.C.B. £2,000

*Private Secretary*, T. E. Jenner ..... £200

*Assistant Comptroller and Auditor* Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... £1,500

*Principal Clerks*, M. S. Kelly; W. M. Gaffikin; G. Wallis; John Tenney, I.S.O. ..... £700 to £1,000

*Senior Clerks*, F. N. Dixon, F. Wood; F. C. Goldby; H. Collet; C. Monk; J. D. Rees; W. B. Kendall; J. J. Graham; J. Houlderworth; W. Anderson; T. B. Pearson; P. A. F. Kisbolin; T. C. Evans; B. H. Cox; J. L. Rawcliffe; E. J. Watson; A. Higgins ..... £500 to £700

*Chief Examiners*, M. Cleary; W. A. Woods; W. D. Bathgate; C. H. Stoodley; G. Burley; G. F. Davis, H. J. Batho, †W. G. Cartwright; D. H. Cope; A. W. Hargreaves; A. W. Creely; †J. F. V. Stone; †W. Johnson; W. H. Davies; J. R. Luxford; J. Hall; J. W. Bullock, W. A. Carter; J. Putman; H. Greer; T. R. Jessop; T. Pemberthige; A. J. Evans; R. J. Redfern; W. B. Evans, L. H. Stone; J. W. A. Hayden; E. L. Curtis; J. Brand; E. G. Clayton, J. M. Davies; W. H. Andrews; H. Hanford; H. T. S. Forbes; H. W. Park; C. L. de Wolf; A. Rogers; A. W. Commons; E. H. Weaver; E. W. A. Pyke; H. J. Gregg ..... £300 to £500

There are also 291 *Examiners* ..... £100 to £350

## FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

(Office hours 11 to 6.)

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department, as Europe (as the Office had been called since 1660). He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary the other Permanent), three Assistant Under-Secretaries, Controller of Commercial and Consular Affairs, a Chief Clerk, a Legal Adviser & Librarian, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents, Ambassadors, and Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £76,180 in 1907-8.

*Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P. ..... £5,000

*Private Sec.*, Hon. Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... £1,000

*Diplomatic Sec.*, Hon. Thos. Bromell, C.B., C.V.O. £1,150

*Asst. Private Sec.*, C. F. J. Dormer ..... £1,150

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

*Permanent*, Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. £2,500

*Private Sec.*, R. H. Campbell, C.M.G. ..... £150

*Joint Parliamentary and Financial Secretary*, Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P. ..... £2,000

*Private Sec.*, F. M. Selby, M.V.O., £150 *Do.*, Parliamentary, Lord Wolmer, M.P.

*Assistant Under-Sec.*, Sir Arthur Nicolson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. ..... £2,000

*Private Sec.*, C. H. Lorock.

*Asst. Under-Secs.*, Rt. W. Langley, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,500; Lord Newton, unp.

Sir Eyre Crowe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... £1,000

*Sir Reginald Graham*, K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... £1,000

*Under-Sec. for Blockade*, Comm. Rt. Hon. F. Lewis Harris, K.C.V.O., R.N.

*Chief Clerk*, J. A. C. Tilley, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,400

*Controller of Commercial & Consular Affairs*, F. A. H. Walkley ..... £1,200 to £1,400

*Legal Adviser*, Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C. ..... £1,200

*Assistant Legal Advisers*, C. J. B. Hurst, C.B., K.C., £900 to £1,000; and H. W. Malkin ..... £700 to £800

*Senior Clerks*, Sir William Geo. Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Balfby F. Alston, C.B.; Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; G. S. Spicer, C.B.; Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B.; R. A. C. Sperling; C. H. Montgomery, C.V.O. ..... each £900 to £1,000

*Assist. Clerks*, Hon. Sir J. E. Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Hon. C. H. Tufton, C.M.G.; Alwyn Parker, C.B., C.M.G.; J. D. Gregory; R. H. J. Leslie; G. H. Villiers; M. W. Lampson, M.V.O.; R. G. Vansittart, M.V.O.; W. A. Stewart, L. Oliphant, C.M.G. each £700 to £800

*Junior Clerks (1st Class)*, G. R. Warner, R. F. Gye; W. H. M. Selby, M.V.O.; C. J. F. Dormer, C. G. Sargent; G. H. Locock; Earl of Drogheda; R. L. Craigie; R. H. Campbell, C.M.G.; H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen; H. J. Seymour; Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan; C. W. Orde, R. T. Pugsley; E. F. Boothby; F. E. F. Adam; C. R. O'Malley; D. J. Mortagne Douglas-Scott, G. E. M. Bland; R. C. Newton; C. H. Smith; E. G. F. Adam, L. Collier; A. D. Cooper; V. C. W. Forbes; M. D. Peterson; T. M. Snow ..... each £500 to £600

*Chief Clerk's Dept.*—

*Assist.*, William H. Robinson ..... £500 to £600

*Chief Accountant*, C. V. Blake ..... £400 to £450

*Staff Officers*, H. W. McQueen; P. C. Bias; Lestli G. Brown; H. H. Quarmby (*acting*) .. £500 to £600

*Librarian, &c.*, E. C. Bleak, C.B.E. ..... £700 to £800

*Assistants, Librarian's Dept.*, H. Ritchie; E. Perkins ..... £300 to £350

*Staff Officers*, R. C. Dickie and C. S. Nicoll; J. W. Field (*acting*) ..... £500 to £600

*Chief Passport Officer*, H. S. Martin ..... £700 to £800

*Registry Registrar*, W. L. Barrow, I.S.O. £700 to £800

*Staff Officers*, John Grimton, C.B.E.; H. A. Slade; D. A. Lamb, I.S.O.; J. H. Mears; F. Grimton, W. Weigall; W. L. M. Dunlop (*acting*) ..... £500 to £600

*Deputy Marshal of the Ceremonies*, R. Follett Sykes, C.M.G., M.V.O. ..... £600

*Chief Clerks*, J. W. Field; H. H. Quarmby; A. E. Airey*; W. L. M. Dunlop; C. Monk*; S. Springer*; R. Bloore; J. W. Stafford*; R. W. Light; J. F. Francis*; E. G. Adams; C. J. Hallbert*; R. C. Thomson*; W. T. Harrower*; L. R. Sherwood; J. L. Butler; J. S. Grant; W. Boring; A. F. Orchard; T. J. W. Wilson; H. S. Bleak; F. H. Cloobury; D. J. Crawford; S. H. Galleaty; R. C. Coy; F. L. Brookes; W. V. Jenkins; H. A. Aston; W. J. Uwins, A. L. Wills; F. T. Saunders; W. W. Pate, A. E. Helm, P. J. Hornby; A. H. Marlow; F. G. Thompson; H. G. Kelsey; H. W. Gunningham; P. H. Ramos; E. H. Oldham; G. R. Butterton; E. Kemp; H. W. Minshull; J. Richardson ..... £300 to £500

*King's Foreign Service Messengers*, F. B. Ralfan, M.V.O., £200; Hon. Fredk. G. Curzon, Major P. W. Worth; Maj. A. F. Conrahe; Maj. A. S. M. Porter, each £100; Park Goff (Asst.); Hugh Walpole (temp.); R. W. Wilson (*acting*); Maj. F. Francis (temp.)

*Home Service Messengers*, Edmund W. Newberry; A. R. Morbey, J. G. Veasey; Jarvis Wright; M. R. Ling; R. D. Rust ..... each £100 to £150

*Monthly Pensioner to King's Foreign and Home Service Messengers*, Dr Donald Hood, C.V.O.

*Printer*, Cecil Reeves Harrison.

*Supt. of Printing*, G. Irving Hope, C.B.E.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY, Central Office, Bean Stanley Street, S.W.

A Registry was established in 1846 to satisfy the doubts of Friendly Societies, and to be by certain Acts of Friendly Societies. It did in two years, and the Registrar

† Foreign responsibility undertaken by the Chief Warden of Passports.

‡ Assistant Principal Clerk.

§ Assistant Principal Clerk.

* Senior Staff Officers.

† Foreign Mail Officers.

of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Solicitors Remission Acts, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, the National Insurance Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. The Chief Registrar is also a member of the National Health Insurance Commissioners for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee. Establishment expenses, 1917-18, £42,194.

*Chief Registrar*, G Stuart Roberton, £1,200 to £1,500
*Private Sec.*, G. H. Cooper
*Assist. Registrars*, T. Hall Hall, G. D. Barlow; John Fox ..... £600 to £800
*Legal Assist.*, D. L. F. Keo. ..... £500
*Law Clerk*, W. J. Day ..... £400 to £500
*Supt. of Rules and Accountant*, G. T. Knight ..... £500 to £600
*Supt. of Registers*, T. Jordan ..... £500 to £600
*Supt. of Returns and Statistics*, H. C. Cooper ..... £500 to £600
*Staff Clerks*, E. Bennett; G. H. Cooper, R. E. Martin, F. H. Minett ..... £500 to £600
*Assistant Staff Clerks*, J. P. Cliff ..... £400 to £500, F. F. Dowling ..... £400 to £500
*Office Keeper*, G. H. Taylor ..... £200 to £250

## GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
Somerset House, W.C.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1538, but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1837, his work being subsequently increased by the above Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The expenses of the Office for 1917-18 were estimated at £80,279 (Registry of Business Names, £10,250)

*Registrar-General*, Sir Bernard Mallet, K.C.B. ..£1,500
*Private Sec.*, T. A. Saunders
*Secretary and Supt. of Records*, A. R. Bellingham £500
*Supt. of Statistics*, T. H. C. Stevenson M.D. £800 to £900
*Principal Clerks*, T. T. S. de-Jastrzebski, C. W. Lumley ..... £700
*Senior Clerks*, A. Bellingham; F. Finch, F. Bendle ..... £600 to £650
*Inspectors of Registration*, F. Page, £400 to £600, J. W. Keeling (and a vacancy) ..... £400 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, W. J. Mallocoull, £500 to £550; C. L. Thompson; C. H. Martin; W. C. D. Jones; E. A. Mind, W. F. Cook, T. A. Saunders, D. Ll. Evans, H. C. Eason ..... £500 to £600

## HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the *Under-Secretaryship* was made *Permanent*. On the separation of the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. The administrative expenses of the Home Office were estimated at £40,784, 1917-18.

*Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs*, Rt. Hon. Sir George Cave, K.C. ..... £5,000
*Private Sect.*, S. W. Harris, C.B.; G. G. Whiskard.

### Under-Secretaries.

*Permanent*, Sir Edward Troup, K.C.B. ..... £2,000
*Private Sec.*, C. D. G. Robinson.
*Parliamentary*, Rt. Hon. William Brace, M.P. ...£1,500
*Private Sec.*, A. Locke.
*Assistant Under-Secretaries*, Sir Finlay Blackwell, K.C.B. (Legal), £1,200 to £1,500, Malcolm Delevingne, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

*Assistant Secretaries*, H. B. Simpson, C.B.; J. Pedder, C.B.; A. T. Stapleton, B. E. Bernstyne; S. W. Harris, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
*Senior Clerks*, A. L. Dixon; A. Maxwell; J. F. Henderson; J. F. Moylan; G. W. Chrystal; H. B. Butler ..... £700 to £800
*Junior Clerks*, Robert F. Raynard, C.B.E.; *Assistant Registrar of the Baronetage*, £900; C.G. Markbreiter; A. Locke; H. R. Scott; G. G. Whiskard; C. D. G. Robinson; M. H. Whitelegge; A. L. R. Fermor; A. Crapper; R. W. K. Hallerman; P. G. Johnson; F. Sanders, G. R. A. Buckland; C. W. G. Radcy; K. G. Fuiga ..... £500 to £600
*Clerk of Accounts*, S. M. Greenwood, C.B.E. ... £850
*Assistant do.*, W. C. Platt ..... £500
*Clerk for Statis. Returns*, W. J. Farrant ..... £550
*Supt. of Registry*, E. E. B. Beamer ..... £500
*Assist. do.*, C. A. Bradford ..... £400
*Librarian & Warrants Clerk*, A. H. Leacock ..... £450
*Clerk for Factory Statistics*, L. W. Thomas ..... £450
*Clerk of Mining Statistics and Secretary to Board for Mining Examinations*, W. W. Ware ..... £450
*Second Divn Clerk (Higher Grade)*, A. Williams. £500
*Senior Clerk to H.M Chief Inspector of Factories*, W. Peacock ..... £500
*Clerk to Inspectors of Explosives*, G. R. Malcolm £500
*Second Assistant Supt. of the Registry* A. H. May, £400 to £450
*Minor Staff Clerks*, E. E. Stringer, £500 to £550; C. F. Porter, £450 to £500; A. Whidley, £400 to £450; F. V. Edwards, £400 to £450.
*Official Assignee*, William Henry Wilkins, C.B., C.M.G., M.D.; F. G. Hopkins, M.B. B.C.

### Factory Department, Home Office

*H.M Chief Inspector*, H. M. Robinson, D.S.O. ..£1,200
*Dep. Chief Inspectors, Whitehall*, H. E. Graves, £800 to £900 G Dollimore ..... £700 to £750
*H.M Superintending Inspectors*, J. H. Walmsley, *Birmingham*; W. Williams, *Home Office*; H. Rogers, *Bristol*; J. Jackson, *Manchester*; C. F. Wright, *Leeds*; H. J. Wilson, *Glasgow*; £700 to £750
*Medical Inspectors*, T. M. Legge, M.D., £800; R. L. Collis, M.B.; J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.Ed., *Manchester* ..... £500 to £700
*Electrical Inspector* G. S. Bean, M.I.E.E. ..... £700
*Inspector for Dangerous Trades*, W. S. Smith ..... £500 to £600
*H.M Inspectors (Class 1st)*, J. T. Pierrepoint, *Inspector of Textile Particulars, Blackburn* (£1,000); J. E. Ashworth,* *South London*; O. A. Shrimpton; *Bristol* D. Walmsley (*Oldham*; W. H. Beal,* *Manchester*; J. E. Herndon,* *Birmingham*; G. A. Taylor, *Bradford*; S. Shutes,* *Leeds*; E. F. May,* *Hampton*; A. Evans, *Salford*; T. O. Edwards, *Cardiff*; Joseph Law, *Blackburn*; F. J. Hurtes, *North London*; J. Hilditch, *Swansea*; John Law, *Sheffield*; W. Buchan, *Liverpool*; J. H. Crabtree, *Barnsley*; T. C. Butler, *West London*; H. Verney, *North West London*; R. V. Clark, *West London*; A. Wolfe, *Wolverhampton*; W. B. Lander, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; H. J. Peacock, *Huddersfield*; (*Class 2d*) J. H. Nicholl, *Northampton*; W. J. B. Davis, *Kent*; W. J. Healy, *Dublin*; T. C. Taylor, *Norwich*; A. F. J. Donnelly, *Southampton*; W. D. Kirkwood,† *Lanarkshire*; L. P. Evans, *Cheltenham*; *T. Broom, Hillsborough*; W. H. Beverley, *South-West London*; J. Cowser, *Bolton*; H. E. Brothers, *Warrington*; D. F. Young, *Dundee*; R. Estcok, *Nottingham*; J. H. Warren, *Lincoln*; J. L. Edwards, *Wrexham*; C. F. R. Johnston, *Kilmarnock*; E. F. Boggis-Rolfe,† *Preston*; P. A. R. Werner, *Stalcon-Trent*; R. L. Atkinson, *Cork*; H. W. Younger, *Halifax*; W. F. E. Seymour, *Leicester*; L. Ward, *Derby*; G. S. Taylor, *Home Office*; W. F. Ireland, *Stockport*; S. R. Bennett,† *Londonderry*; G. E. Truskering, *Rochdale*; F. G. Mudford, *Worcester*; G. L. Crampton, *Stirling*; H. H. C. Thomas, *Walsall*; M. F. White, *Gloucester*; R. C. Shazby, *Yeovil*; A. B. Franklin, *Aberdeen*; W. J. McCaghey, *Keighley*; J. Good,† *Coventry*; T. Purness, *Reading*; D. R. Wilson,† *Home Office*; W. E. Beard, *Ipswich*; W. E. Hardley, *Bristol*; B. Bird, *Manchester*; H. R. Rogers, *Stevenage*; L. C. McNair, *Faversham*; C. W. Price, *Home Office*; G. G. Sumner,† *Dundee*; A. W. Garrett, *Stalcon-Trent*; P. A. Heath, *Kent*; H. A. Scott, *Belfast*;

* Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.
† Lent to another Department.

C. E. Whitshaw, *South London* H. Topham,* *Manchester* ..... £300 to £400, as to £500 as Inspectors (*Class II.*) ..... £300 to £500
*Assistant Inspectors of Taxes Particulars*, H. Taylor; E. J. Holmes; J. T. Ashton T. McC. Birmingham ..... £250 to £500
*H.M. Principal Lady Inspector*, Miss A. M. Anderson, *Home Office* ..... £500 to £600
*H.M. Senior Lady Inspectors*, Miss E. Squire, *Home Office*; Miss L. Tracey, *Manchester*; Miss E. Sadler, *Leeds*; Miss H. Martindale, *Birmingham*; Miss M. M. Vines, *Glasgow*; Miss M. J. Slocock, *Belfast*; Miss G. I. S. Smith, *Home Office* ..... £300 to £400
*H.M. Lady Inspectors*, Miss I. Whitworth, *Home Office*; Miss J. W. S. Mathiajohn, *Edinburgh*; Mrs. A. J. Shaw, *Glasgow*; Miss H. C. Everett, *Birmingham*; Miss L. M. H. Pearson, *Home Office*; Miss F. L. Taylor *Leeds*; Miss A. M. Ahrons, *Belfast*; Miss D. E. Lindsay, *Manchester*; Miss E. J. Stevenson, *Home Office*; Mrs. J. A. V. Murray, *Leeds*; Mrs. M. H. S. Anderson, *Manchester*; Miss A. E. Smith, *Home Office*; Miss L. M. S. Kealy, *Manchester*; Mrs. R. H. Tawney (*temp.*), *Home Office*; Mrs. H. Bankham (*temp.*), *Home Office*; Miss V. Harris (*temp.*), *Birmingham*; Miss L. Carbutt (*temp.*, *asst.*), *Home Office*; Miss M. C. Anderson (*temp.*), *Birmingham*; Miss O. MacDonald (*temp.*), *Leeds*; Miss R. Macleod (*temp.*), *Leeds*; Miss M. B. Penne (*temp.*), *Home Office*; Miss E. Sanderson (*temp.*), *Birmingham* ..... £200 to £300
as *Inspectors' Assistants*, as £100 to £150, as £200 to £250

**Inspectorate of Explosives, Home Office.**

*Chief Inspector*, Major A. McN. C. Cooper Key C.B. ..... £1,200
*Inspectors*, Major T. H. Crosse; Maj. H. Cunningham; Maj. R. A. Thomas, R.A. ..... £500 to £800

**Inspectors of Coal and Metalliferous Mines.**

*Chief Inspector*, Sir Richard Redmayne,* K.C.B. *Home Office* ..... £1,500
*Private Sec.*, G. B. Brown.
*Acting Ch. Insp.*, W. Walker, *Home Office* ..... £1,200
*Divisional Inspectors*, T. H. Mottram, *Doncaster*; J. R. R. Wilson, *Westfield Drive, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne*; J. Dyer Lewis, *Penarth*; H. Walker, *a Moncur Road Edinburgh*; A. D. Nicholson, *Ailey, Manchester* ..... £750 to £1,000
*Senior Inspectors*, W. Sabin, *Stafford*; D. H. F. Matthews, *Hoole, Chester*; A. Pearson, *Rossmere*; R. G. M. Pritchard, *Edinburgh*; H. A. Abbott, *Sheffield*; F. H. Wynne, *Glasgow*; T. G. Davies, *Newport, Mon*; J. M. Carey, *Cardiff*; J. Masterton, *26 Morningside Pl., Edinburgh*; J. R. Felton, *296 Pershore Road, Birmingham*; G. Poole, *Durham*; W. J. Charlton, *29 Cardigan Road, Leeds*
*Electrical Insp.*, R. Nelson, *Home Office* ..... £500 to £700
*Junior Inspectors*, J. Mellors, *Wakefield*; C. B. Harrison, *Swinton, Manchester*; A. H. Steele, *Glasgow*; L. Olive, *Newcastle, Staffs*; W. E. T. Hartley *Stirling*; T. Ashley, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; P. Boydell, *Truro*; H. M. Hudspeth, *Doncaster*; E. H. Fraser, *Nottingham*; C. D. Mottram, *Sheffield*; Douglas Hay, *Durham*; F. H. Hiddall, *Bolton*; Herbert Dacby, *Doncaster*; J. A. S. Ritson, *Edinburgh*; P. S. Lea, *Birmingham*; E. S. Rees, *Cardiff*; P. T. Jenkins, *Newport (Mon.)*; H. J. Humphrys, *Denbighshire*; H. T. Foster, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; G. Cook, *Whitehaven*; A. L. Flint, *Leeds*; Arthur Stokes, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; A. Stokes, *Prestwich, Manchester*; T. L. McBride, *Newport, Mon.*; W. Rees, *Cardiff*; J. Hall, *Wombourn Dale, Barnsley*; R. Rowley, *Bristington, Bristol* ..... £300 to £450
*Senior Inspectors for Metalliferous Mines*, G. Williams, *Coed Mawr, Bangor*; W. Lax, *Chester Moor, Cumberland* ..... £300 to £500
*Junior Inspector for Metalliferous Mines*, O. B. Jones, *Carnarvon* ..... £200 to £400
*20 Sub-Inspectors of Mines and Quarries* £150 to £200
*8 Inspectors of Horses in Mines* ..... £200 to £275

**Inspector under the Explosives Acts.**

*Inspector*, R. W. Brankowitz, M.B.

**Inspector under the Alkali Act.**

W. Haldane Porter, C.B. ..... £650

**Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.**

*Chief Inspector*, Geo. D. Thane, F.R.C.S. ..... £800
*Inspectors*, Sir J. A. Russell, K.B., LL.D., £500; W. P. G. Graham, K.B. G. F. Rogers, M.D. ..... £300

**Inspectors of Anatomy, Home Office, S.W.**

*Metropolis*, Sir Wm. H. Bennett, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. £500
*Provinces*, Thomas Pickering Pick F.R.C.S. ..... £500

**H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for England and Wales.**

Sir L. Dunning ..... £750 to £850

**Reformatory and Industrial Schools.**

Home Office, S.W.

*Chief Inspector*, A. U. Norris, K.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. ..... £800 to £1,000
*Private Sec.*, E. J. Mathers.
*Senior Inspector*, J. C. Pearson ..... £700 to £750
*Inspector (Class I.)*, W. H. Dalley ..... £500 to £700
*Inspectors (Cl. II.)*, E. W. Taunton, C.B. R. Loch,* H. Scruby ..... £400 to £450
*Women Inspector*, Mrs. H. E. A. Harrison ..... £400 to £450
*Medical Inspector* (vacant) ..... £500 to £600
*Women do. (Assistant)*, Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B. B.S. ..... £400 to £450
*Chief Clerk*, T. B. Hildesley, L.L.C. ..... £500 to £600
*Staff Clerks*, F. H. Falshaw, £300 to £400; W. A. Harmon ..... £300 to £400
*Minor Staff Clerk*, T. Clancy ..... £200 to £250

**Prison Commissioners Home Office, S.W.**

*Chairman*, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B. ..... £2,500
*Private Secretary*, W. Scott Waterland.
*Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons*, M. L. Waller*; Major H. W. Brisco, C.I.E. Treadwell, M.B., £2,000 and Lt.-Col. J. Winn, R.E. (*temp.*) ..... £600
*Director of Convict Prisons*, Sir H. H. Donkin, M.D. £1,500
*Secretary* A. J. Wall (*temp.*) ..... £700
*Inspectors*, J. B. Farwell; N. G. Mitchell-Innes, £700 to £800; Miss Mary L. Gordon (*Lady Inspector*) ..... £500 to £600
*Comptroller of Accounts and Stores*, E. Brise, L.R.C. ..... £650 to £800
*Assist. do.*, A. T. Turpin ..... £300 to £350
*Surveyor*, Major H. S. Rogers, R.E., D.S.O. £700 to £900
*Assist. do.*, C. P. Schreiber ..... £300 to £350
*1st Class Clerks*, W. Hoole Westland; F. J. Price; W. H. T. Walker; C. M. Overton ..... £450 to £650

**The Board of Control (Lunacy and Mental Deficiency), 46 Victoria Street, S.W. (£3,125,340).**

*Chairman*, E. Marriott Cooke, M.B. ..... £1,000
*Commissioners*, Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson, P.C., M.P.; Mrs. E. F. Pinsent ..... £1,000
*Commissioners*, Sir Frederick Needham, K.B. E. Coupland, M.D.; C. H. Bond, M.D.; L. L. Shadwell; A. H. Trevor, K.C.; F. Fraser Macleod, K.C.; B. T. Hodgson, each £1,000; A. Rotherham, M.B., R. W. Branthwaite, M.D., Miss M. Dendy each £1,000 to £1,200
*Secretary*, C. F. Dickinson ..... £1,500
*Assist Secretary*, A. J. Griffin ..... £600 to £700
*Inspectors*, A. E. Evans, M.B. £900 to £1,000; R. E. Gill, M.D. ..... £900 to £1,000
*Architect*, J. Kirkland, F.R.I.B.A. ..... £600 to £800
*Assist Architect*, F. C. Webster A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. ..... £300 to £350
*Chief Clerk*, A. S. Wild ..... £600 to £650
*Accountant*, W. K. J. Cardy ..... £600 to £650
*Clerks*, J. Bradbury, P. Kirk; A. J. Pearce ..... £300 to £500
*Supt. of Registry* C. H. Eldridge ..... £300 to £350
*Statistical Officer*, G. F. Williams. ..... £300 to £350
*Staff Clerk*, F. J. Carwell ..... £300 to £350

**The Board of Control (Liquor Traffic), Latymer House, 134 Piccadilly, W.**

*Chairman*, Lord D'Abernon, K.C.M.G.
*Secretary*, J. C. G. Sykes, C.B.

**INDIA OFFICE**, Whitehall, S.W.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose president was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of

* Lent to another Department.
† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

* Lent to another Department.

India is the Crown in what a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

*Principal Secretary of State*, The Right Hon. R. S. Montagu, M.P. ..... £5,000
*Private Sec.*, C. H. Kisch ..... £400
*Assist. do.*, A. L. R. Parsons, Esqr.; Miss D. French ..... .....
*Political A.D.C.*, Lt.-Col. Sir J. E. Dunlop Smith, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E. ..... £800

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

*Permanent*, Sir T. W. Holderness, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. £2,000
*Private Sec.*, R. H. A. Carter ..... £400
*Parliamentary*, Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. £1,500
*Private Sec.*, R. H. A. Carter ..... .....
*Assist. Under-Secs.*, Sir Lionel Abrahams, K.C.B.; Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K.C.B. ..... ..... each £2,000

OFFICE.

Lawrence Currie, Sir Frederick W. Duke, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; Sir C. Arnold White, Sir Charles S. Bayley, C.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.; Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Marshall F. Reid, C.I.E. William D. Sheppard, C.I.E.; Gen. Sir H. G. Barrow, C.C.S., C.C.I.; J. R. Brunyate, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Saiid Sardar Aftab Ahmad Khan; Sir Fakhrulmulkbahadur Mir Dalpatsinh Fatteul, K.C.I.E.; Bhodpandra Nath Bose ..... ..... each £2,000
*Clerk of the Crown*, Sir Lionel Abrahams, K.C.B.
*Deputy do.*, James H. Seabrooke, C.I.E.
*Reading Clerk to Council*, E. S. Hopkins ..... £500
*Deputy do.*, R. E. Montgomery ..... £400
*Resident Clerks*, R. H. Handley; W. Gould; E. Twentyman; C. H. Silver ..... ..... each £600

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES.

*Financial*, F. H. Lacon, C.B., C.V.O., W. Robinson ..... each £1,000
*Military*, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. V. Cox, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.; James H. Seabrooke, C.I.E. ..... each £1,000
*Revenue and Statistics*, L. J. Kershaw, C.I.E. £1,000
*Assistant do.*, E. J. Turner ..... £600 to £1,000
*Political and Secret*, J. E. Shuckburgh ..... £1,000
*Assistant do.*, L. D. Wakely ..... £600 to £1,000
*Public Works*, Hermann A. Halnes. ..... £1,000
*Assistant do.*, W. Stanniall ..... £600 to £1,000
*Assistant and Public*, M. C. G. Seton, C.B. ..... £1,000
*Assistant do.*, John B. Farrell ..... £600
*Senior Clerks*, W. E. Swain; F. H. Dunsheath; C. B. Talbot, S. F. Stewart; H. J. Tozer; H. Pool, B.C., C. H. Kisch; J. C. Walker; F. W. H. Smith ..... £500 to £600
*Junior Clerks*, S. K. Brown; *H. W. Garrett, S. H. A. Carter; D. T. Monteith; R. S. Hopkins; P. J. Patrick; G. E. Shepherd, C. J. Galpin ..... £400 to £600
*Clerk for Examination of Army Non-Effective Accounts*, G. Ashton ..... ..... £400
*Staff Clerks*, E. W. Bolton, G. E. Young ..... £400 to £500
*Editor*, J. P. C. S. Northcott ..... ..... £400 to £450
*Temp. Staff Clerks*, R. H. Handley; R. E. Montgomery ..... ..... £400 to £450
*Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph*, Public Works Department, R. C. Barker, C.I.E. £2,000
*Asst. to ditto*, M. G. Simpson.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*Accountant-General and Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India*, Walter Babbak, C.S.I. ..... ..... £2,500
*Deputy do.*, R. G. Jaquet, C.I.E. ..... £600 to £2,000
*Assist. do.*, W. S. Durrant ..... ..... £400
*Senior Clerks*, F. Perrott; *G. Smith; J. H. F. Read; G. H. Stokes; R. Mowbray; A. J. Pattle, L.R.C.P. ..... £500 to £700
*Supernumerary Senior Clerks*, S. Turner; W. Kelley ..... £500 to £700
*Junior Clerks*, H. MacD. Kilcreasop; A. J. C. Edwards; F. G. Hill, L.R.C.P.; H. J. Eley ..... £400 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, J. J. Wootton; H. R. White; W. Andrews; F. Putnam; G. Biggs; A. Charlton; E. Arnott; T. W. Clough ..... ..... £400 to £500
*Extra*, E. L. De Beauregard; W. Robertson; H. W. Bray ..... ..... £400 to £500

* Receives also an allowance of £50.
† Receives also an allowance of £100.
‡ Receives also an allowance of £50.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

*Director-General*, George H. Collier ..... £1,000
*Deputy do.*, E. R. Harrison ..... £600 to £800
*Senior Clerks*, J. P. Forsyth; A. C. Mallowall; F. F. West; A. J. Pusey ..... £500 to £600
*Junior Clerks*, W. G. Crockett; M. Daniels; T. Phillips ..... ..... £400 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, G. J. B. Fox; C. T. Thompson; E. Alexander ..... ..... £400 to £500
*Shipping Surveyor and Adviser*, Capt. T. G. Segrave, R.N.R. ..... ..... £600 to £800

BRANCH AT STORES DEPOT, Belvedere Road, Lambeth.

*Superintendent*, Capt. G. T. Wingfield, R.N. £800 to £1,000
*Deputy do.*, F. E. Dunsford ..... £600 to £800
*Assistant to Superintendent*, R. H. G. Hewett ..... £400
*Supervisors*, Capt. W. A. Whickham; H. C. Card; H. Cattle; F. W. Sharp, S. A. Collins; H. G. Shurlock; T. W. Smith; W. Harrison; E. Price. £500 to £600
*Mechanical Engineer*, *J. Hitchcock ..... £500 to £600
*Electrical Engineer*, L. A. Lewis ..... £500 to £600
*Insp. of Scientific Supplies*, W. Shackleton £500 to £600
*Examiner, Surgical Instruments*, Lt.-Col. D. Elkins, M.B., M.R.C.S. ..... ..... £500
*Examiner, Medical Stores*, Lt.-Col. J. L. Van Geyzel, M.B., L.R.C.P. (retd.) ..... ..... £500

REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.

*Registrar and Superintendent of Records*, W. Foster, C.I.E. ..... ..... £1,000
*Assistant*, H. Mitchell ..... £500 to £600
*Staff Clerks*, M. S. Hall; T. C. Fowler, L.R.C.P.; C. F. Tinney; E. W. Jolliffe ..... £400 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

*Government Director of Indian Railway Companies*, Sir H. P. Burt, K.C.I.E. ..... ..... £1,000
*Assistant do.*, G. Donohue ..... £600
*Librarian*, Frederick W. Thomas, M.A. ..... £600
*Assist. do.*, A. G. Ellis, M.A. ..... £400
*Educational Adviser to Indian Students* (at Cromwell Road, S.W.); T. W. Arnold, C.I.E. ..... £600
*Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing*, Major-Gen. Sir John Stevens, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ..... £600
*Assistant to do.*, W. J. Bowden ..... £400 to £500
*President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State*, Surg.-Gen. Sir R. H. Charles, K.C.V.O., M.D., L.R.C.P. (retd.) ..... £600
*Member Medical Board*, Lt.-Col. J. Anderson, C.I.E., M.B., L.R.C.P. (retd.) ..... ..... £400
*Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State*, E. M. des C. Chamier ..... ..... £1,200
*Assist. Solicitor*, F. R. Marten ..... £400 to £600
*Surveyor and Clerk of Works*, T. H. Wimy, A.R.I.B.A. ..... £300 to £400
*Ordnance Consulting Officer*, Lt.-Col. M. S. O. Campbell, C.I.E., R.A. ..... ..... £1,000
*Consulting Engineers*, Handel, Palmer and Tritton.

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.

*Auditor*, H. A. Cooper ..... ..... £1,200
*Assistant to Auditor*, W. A. Sturdy ..... £600 to £1,000
*Senior Clerks*, E. L. Ball; A. Jackson ..... £500 to £600
*Junior Clerks*, *A. H. J. Needham; C. S. Body, A. F. T. Campbell ..... ..... £400 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, L. K. Ellis, £300 to £500; E. E. Rogers; J. A. Stringer ..... £300 to £400

[The business of the Troop Service is conducted by Rear Admiral H. W. Savory, R.N.R., Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty, acting as the Agent of the Sec. of State for India in Council.]

## INLAND REVENUE, BOARD OF, Somerset House, W.C.

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1694 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1798. By 4 and 5 WILL. IV. c. 20, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 5 and 6 Vict. c. 1 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. By 8 Edw. VII. c. 48 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs. The present sources of "Inland Receipts" consist of Death Duties, Stamps, Taxes, and Local Value Duties. The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer is ex-officio Chairman of the Board constituted in 1849 as follows:

*Chairman*, Sir Edmund Kott-Bowen, K.C.B. ..... £3,000
*Private Secretary*, C. R. Hamilton ..... .....

* Receives also an allowance of £500.

*Deputy Chairman*, N. F. Warren Fisher, C.B. ... £1,200
*Private Secretary*, J. Hutton (*acting*) ... £300
*Commissioners*, A. W. Svoard, C.B.; P. Thompson, C.B.; R. V. N. Hopkins ... ... ... ... ... £1,200

**Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax,**
**York House, Kingsway, W.C.**

*Presiding Special Commissioner*, G. F. Howe ... £1,200
*Special Commrs.*, H. W. Page-Phillips; R. J. Martin; A. Grasseman, C.B.; R. Robinson, M.B.; R. Sturgis; W. J. Braithwaite; P. Williamson ... £850 to £1,200

**Secretaries' Offices.**

*Joint Registrars*, P. Thompson, C.B.; R. V. N. Hopkins ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... £1,200
*Assistant Secretaries*, J. Jacob; F. A. Barrett; L. R. Harrison; G. R. Canny, C.B.; G. F. Spry; J. C. Stamp ... ... ... ... ... ... £850 to £1,000
*Committee Clerks*, H. A. A. Cram; W. H. Monnan; R. H. Lambert; R. Minnis; R. O. H. Fowler; H. M. Sanders; F. A. Sims; L. E. Jones; W. H. Williams; W. Bradford; E. V. Hall; A. Webster; A. A. Oliver; P. M. Osmond; L. Brewett; J. Snellgrove; H. G. Danford ... ... ... ... ... £600 to £850
*First Division Clerks*, J. Hutton; T. A. Mangan; E. P. M. Gower, B.A.; W. Needham; C. J. Gregg; M. Reid; T. E. Harvey; T. Cope; G. R. Hamilton; *G. F. Korten*; *A. Nelson*; W. G. E. Bernett; E. M. H. Lloyd; G. L. H. Clauson; G. H. G. Bilinger; E. R. Dalton; C. H. Wakely; E. W. Verity; W. E. Bickford; W. G. Nott-Bower ... ... £600 to £850
*Staff Officers*, G. Wells; H. V. Osmond; J. T. Sargent; J. Mullineux; W. J. Back; F. Minter ... each £600
*Staff Clerks*, J. A. Thompson; M. J. Cahill; E. C. Dodwell; T. B. Swain; W. A. Collins; *M. O'Connor*; W. A. Jessney; A. Hall; J. Mansfield; A. R. Reeves; R. A. Henderson; U. de P. Gervais; F. Berry ... £500 to £600; J. J. Curnan; J. Hansen; J. Dillon; H. O. Goater; A. J. Strahan; W. S. Strond; C. W. J. Morgan; W. T. Dickinson; A. R. Clark; G. H. Whybrow; A. Calley; A. Feather stonehaugh; W. Watson; B. Marden; *H. W. Crapp*; A. C. Jarvis; F. Murphy; J. Talbot; F. C. Oldridge; W. H. Chick; J. F. Waight; R. B. Haynes; S. W. Fox; P. Leo; E. Dannifford; H. W. Goodrich; W. F. Shepherd; L. Smith; J. V. Black burn; E. S. Beare; J. R. Bowman; G. G. Green field; E. H. Harrison; J. Ashford; C. M. May; E. C. Strahan; G. V. Howell; W. W. Broughton; M. H. Axton; C. Lambert ... ... ... £500 to £600

**Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.**

*Accountant and Comptroller-Gen.* B. P. Moore ... £1,200
*Deputy Accountant*, H. C. Strutt ... ... £700 to £800
*Accountants and Cashier*, R. S. Chapman; J. R. Howe; *Vacant*; A. de M. Alexandre (*Cashier*) ... £500 to £600
*Senior Clerks*, A. Brown; H. T. Watson; H. V. Maw; F. G. Mann; G. T. Nicholls; W. P. Reynolds; G. R. Bennell; F. W. F. French ... £400 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, R. Bramble; F. W. Hunny; Tinkler; G. D. Lees; W. Haynes; J. Somerville; J. H. Gadge; A. J. Pulley; W. Willby; H. Campbell; E. W. West ... ... ... ... ... ... £300 to £400

**Chief Inspector's Office.**

*Chief Inspector*, Sir Thomas Collins ... ... £1,200
*Deputy Chief Inspectors*, L. S. London; J. W. Sowrey; E. Clark; A. Sims ... ... ... ... £700 to £1,000
*Superintending Inspectors*, S. Elwood; *J. A. McQuade*; W. Williams; C. J. H. Revell; J. C. Brice; P. O. Hillman; W. Shacland; J. Southwell; C. F. Rawson; T. MacMahon; W. Webb; F. W. Laughton; J. A. Fowler; J. Mitchell; J. J. Farrell; A. S. Swort; W. T. Edwards; J. Walsh; A. Hook; M. C. Furtado; *Silas*, rising after 9 years to £700
*Inspectors and Surveyors (First Class) attached to Chief Office*, J. Stevens; A. B. Shaw; C. H. Ross; C. R. Bonnett; E. J. Sumner; J. Joyce; G. L. Williams; B. Amsden; A. W. Foster; H. T. Bustard; P. W. Brannon; G. R. Stenson; F. Marriott; H. W. Burt; W. McIver; T. W. Wood; A. E. Goodwin (*Scotland*); W. H. Faulkner; A. J. Mansfield; A. C. Alcock; F. W. G. Cotsell; D. C. Lathson (*Scotland*); *H. A. Stevens*; J. G. Dixon; H. J. E. Garcia; W. O'Brien (*Ireland*); R. W. Cosier; F. J. Cosksey; H. G. Butler; W. J. Escott (*Scotland*); R. A. Paul; W. Jones (Public Depts.); T. P. Buchan; J. Sindilson; W. R. Cowchez; E. B. Hunton; G. J. Mosley; W. E. Mylam; R. Eyre (*Scotland*); P. T. Horton; W. F. Atkins; W. W. Thurgood; E. K. Goosh (*Scotland*); P. Bennett; J. T. Young; A. Simmers; F. R. Todd; H. P. Barnes; W. M. Wallace (Public Depts.); R. F. Calmeck; G. L. Henderson; J. P. Hughes; S. J. Wood ... £500 to £600
*Surveyors (Second Class)*, A. B. Cooper (*Scotland*); D. Dunham; H. B. Magee (*Ireland*); H. B. Simpson; J. L. Farrand; G. R. Simpson; H. G. Lowry; G. W. Gordin; W. K. Diggines; W. J. Kelly; J. A. Hill; G. H. Hyett; R. R. Robinson; W. S. Cocker; W. G. Scurfield; A. E. Lacey; G. S. Heaslip; E. A. McNeill; W. Dey; J. L. Dunsworth; F. C. Bellham; W. P. Thompson; R. R. Heaslip; W. H. Coates; P. G. Read; P. Nichols; F. F. Harris; W. G. H. Chaloner; C. W. Ayers; P. O. Nodder; J. J. Cater (*Scotland*); R. Walker (*Ireland*); H. C. Carter; H. W. Grant; A. G. Roberts; T. Macleod; A. W. Leach; H. Lowe; E. W. Carderton; E. H. Lawrey; E. Le Page (*Scotland*); J. D. S. MacKinnon (*Scotland*); E. A. Brun; C. J. Robinson; A. J. Shadbolt; J. Dadd; A. F. Harry; W. H. Brunt; W. L. L. Dalgleish; J. L. Batty; W. R. Snelling; A. B. Ross (*Scotland*); E. J. Chibbett; W. M. Duff (*Scotland*); G. Blair; T. E. Eagles; G. H. Withers; A. M. Pritchard; G. Wilkinson; A. R. Osborne; W. R. Derry; G. Davis (*Ireland*); H. R. Back; G. Peck; J. V. McGrath ... £500 to £600
*Surveyors (Third Class)*, H. B. Peacock; P. R. Smith; A. W. M. Dickson; L. W. Collins; R. S. Habbijam; L. W. Griffith; G. H. Kerry; M. J. Moynihan; J. F. Colquhoun; M. W. Cullington; H. A. Ede; F. C. Yeadell; J. F. Wheelan; C. S. Foulsham; W. A. Tiley; F. A. Galeau; G. G. S. Meadon; T. J. O'Connor; A. W. Salisbury; A. K. Davis; H. K. Barron; J. T. Lees; N. C. A. Down; E. Crompton; E. H. Barry; F. Sansed; D. Morgan; E. B. Gregston; R. A. Hall; D. Evans; O. T. Harry; J. E. Hooker; T. Tibbertson; H. J. Jones; S. S. Rakewick; D. M. Laird; O. W. U. Jones; A. D. Mackinnon; C. A. Smyth; J. T. Williams ... ... ... ... £500 to £600

**Estate Duty Office.**

*Secretary*, Alfred W. Soward, B.A. ... ... £1,200
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The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management and the control is now vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The work of the office includes the collection and discussion of meteorological observations from all parts, the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which forecasts and gale warnings are based, and other work incidental thereto. The Kew Observatory at Richmond and the Observatory at Eskdalemuir are administered by this Office. The administrative expenses are met by Government grants, which amounted to £20,500 in 1917-18.

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*In charge of Branch Office at Farnborough*, R. A. W. Watt, B.Sc.

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Constituted under Orders of the Local Government Board to provide, for the Metropolis, hospital accommodation for infectious disease both acute and convalescent, hospital accommodation for certain classes of sick children, and institutions for mental defectives. Also to provide training ships, an ambulance service, land and river steamers for accommodation (National Insurance Acts) accommodation for sane epileptics, and casual wards. Particulars of fever hospitals are given on p. 928, of imbecile asylums on p. 928-9, and of training ships on p. 918.

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*Sen. Clerk & Beg* J. J. Scourfield ... ... £500 to £600

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*Deputy Controller*, L. Gordon.
*Chemical Adviser*, Prof. Samuel Smiles.
*Section Directors*, Lieut. T. Twist, Major J. E. Dixon.
*Sub-Section Directors*, Lieut. J. F. H. Carter; Capt. J. K. Hurley.
*Administrative Officers*, C. W. Dixon; W. J. Hutchinson.

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*Controller* Percy Martin.

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*Hon. Member of Council*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Foss, K.C.B., *Master-General of Ordnance*.
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## MUSEUM, THE BRITISH,
Bloomsbury, W.C.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1824 and 1852, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Rules, &c., affecting the public, dates and hours of opening, &c., will be found among Places of Interest. The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £—— and (including Natural History Museum) in 1913-14, and were paid by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art." Chap. IV of the Civil Service Reference.

*Director and Principal Librarian*, Sir Frederic George Kenyon, G.C.B., D.Lit., LL.D. - - - - £—
*Assistant Secretary*, A. B. Dryhurst £— to £—
*Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, C. P. Cooke £— to £—
*Assistant, 1st Class*, R. B. Flobbins, B.A. £— to £—
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## MUSEUM, THE NATURAL HISTORY, Cromwell Road, S.W

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1880–81, the new museum being opened to the public in 1881. The hours of opening &c., will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £44,464 in 1917–18.
*Director* Sir Lazarus Fletcher, LL.D., F.R.S. ..... £1,200
*Assistant Secretary*, Charles E. Fagan, LL.D. ..... £700
*Assistant, 1st Class*, Basil H. Soulsby, M.A., L.R.A.M. ..... £300 to £450
*Clerk* W. H. R. Holl; W. J. Anderson ..... £200 to £450
*Assistant, 1st Class (Library)*, B. B. Woodward ..... £300
*Keeper of Zoology*, Dr. Sidney F. Harmer, M.A., F.R.S. ..... £700 to £800
*Assistant Keeper* W. R. Ogilvie-Grant ..... £300 to £450
*Assistants, 1st Class*, George A. Boulenger F.R.S., Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.; Fras. Jeffrey Bell, M.A.; Randolph Kirkpatrick; Dr. W. T. Calman; C. F. Rogers, M.A., F.R.S. W. P. Pycraft, A. S. Hirst, J. G. Dollman, M.A. ..... £300 to £450
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*Assistant do.*, Dr. F. A. Bather, F.R.S. ..... £400 to £450
*Assistants, 1st Class*, R. B. Newton; Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S.; W. D. Lang, B.A. ..... £300 to £450
*Assistant, and Class*, W. N. Edwards, B.A. ..... £200 to £450
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*Assistants, 1st Class*, L. J. Spencer, M.A.; Dr. G. F. H. Smith, B.A. ..... £300 to £450
*Assistant, and Class*, W. Campbell Smith, B.A. ..... £200 to £450
*Keeper of Botany*, Dr. A. B. Rendle, F.R.S. ..... £700 to £800
*Assistants, 1st Class*, A. Gepp, M.A.; M. G. Baker ..... £300 to £450
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## MUSEUM, THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT, South Kensington, S.W

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,000, together with other specimens purchased for the various Schools of Design since they dispersed among the various Schools. Additions have since been made by gift and bequest. The older parts of the building were erected between 1856 and 1865, the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £30,284 in 1917–18, and were met by a vote under Education, Science, and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green was opened in 1872. The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally. The administrative expenses were estimated at £5,099 in 1917–18.
*Director and Secretary*, Sir Cecil H. Smith, C.V.O., LL.D. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Subordinate
*Secretary to the Advisory Council*, H.A. Kennedy ..... £500 to £600
*Museum Superintendent* R. Hart (with allowance £150) ..... £400 to £450
*Minor Staff Clerks*, A. V. Fullarton; *J. French ..... £300 to £450

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*Assistant Keeper*, *H.R. D. Maclagan, B.A. ..... £400 to £450
*Assistant, and Class*, A. P. Bedford ..... £300 to £450

Department of Ceramics.
*Assistant Keepers*, *C. H. Wylde, B.A.; B. Rackham, M.A. ..... £400 to £450
*Technical Assistant*, F. G. M. Beaumont ..... £300
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*Assistant, 1st Class*, H. C. Andrews, M.A. ..... £300 to £450

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Department of Woodwork
*Keeper* *E. F. Strange ..... £400 to £450
*Assistants, 1st Class*, O. Brackett, H. Clifford-Smith, B.A., F.S.A. ..... £300 to £450

Indian Section
*Assistant Keeper*, C. H. Clarke ..... £400 to £450
*Assistant, 1st Class*, A. J. D. Campbell ..... £300 to £450

Department of Circulation
*Secretary* J. Bailey ..... £400
*Assistant Keeper*, R. F. Martin ..... £300 to £450
*Assistant, 1st Class*, K. W. Dennys ..... £300 to £450
*Assistant, and Class*, A. E. J. Torrens ..... £200 to £450

Bethnal Green Museum
*Assistant Keeper*, T. A. Lehfeldt ..... £300 to £450

## MUSEUM, THE LONDON, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W

The London Museum was instituted on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of the antiquities, &c., of London. The Collection was

* These Officers have either been lent to other Departments or are on Active Service.

ordinarily housed in Lansdowne House, and was re-opened in 1900 at Lancaster House. The cost of administration in 1901-2 was estimated at £9,500.

*Keeper and Secretary*, Sir C F Laking, Bart., C.B., M.V.O., F.S.A.
*Asst. Secretary*, F A. Hannah Oates, F.S.A.
*Inspector of Examinations*, G P Lawrence.

### NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES,
Aberystwyth.

Founded by Royal Charter 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. Contains MSS. and printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Open daily as to 9 a.m. as to 2.
*Librarian*, John Ballinger, M.A.

### NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.

*President*, Rt. Hon. Lord Treowen.
*Director*, W Evans Hoyle, M.Sc.

### NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,
29 Old Jewry, E.C.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the extinction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this is commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote (38-39 Vic. c. 96), and this, with the Old Sinking Fund, now mainly operates in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker the Chancellor of the Exchequer the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £72,327 in 1901-2.

*Comptroller-General*, Sir W G Turpin, K.C.B. £2,500
*Private Secretary*, D. McKibbin ..... £300
*Assistant Comptroller*, G F Ansell ..£800 to £1,000
*Actuary*, H. Weatherall, F.I.A. ..... £1,000
*Chief Clerk*, C. von Bern ..... £800
*Principal Clerks*, H. Manwaring; T Gowland, £800 to £900; H. Weatherall, F.I.A. ....£900 to £950
*Assistant do.*, R. R. Kennedy, J. J. Broe; A. L. Jocelin; E. S. Jones, F.I.A. (*daily*); C. B. Hobbins (*temp.*); G Rackham (*daily*). ..... £300 to £450
*Bankers*, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co. ..... £1,500

### NATIONAL GALLERY,
Trafalgar Square, S.W.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1869, 1876, 1884 and 1901. The cost of administration in 1901-2 was estimated at £22,400.

*Director*, Charles John Holmes ..... £1,000
*Keeper and Secretary*, C. H. Collins Baker £600 to £750
*Chief Clerk and Asst. Sec.*, G E. Ambrose.

### NATIONAL GALLERY, BRITISH ART
(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W

The National Gallery of British Art, usually known as "The Tate Gallery" was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the pictures and sculpture collected. The Turner Wing, built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, was opened to the public in 1910.

*Director*, Charles Aitkin ..... £700 to £800
*Acting Asst. Keeper and Clerk*, James B. Manson ..... £150 to £300

### NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The administration of National Health Insurance is entrusted to a Joint Committee and four Commissioners one each for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The amount required to pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Commission and for sundry Charges, Pensions and Gratuities in 1910-11 was £4,687,230, the Salaries in 1907-8 totalling £282,371.

#### THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

*Offices*—Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.
*Chairman*, Sir Edgar Cornwall, M.P.
*Vice-Chairman*, Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B.
*Members*, J. Smith Whitaker, M.P., C.C. Sir J. Barnshaw, K.C.B.; The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies; The Chairman of the several Commissioners.

*Financial Assistant*, H. F Bunbury, C.B. ..... £1,000
*Secretary*, R. Hazlerigg.
*Chief Actuary*, Sir A. W Watson ..... £1,000
*Actuaries*, S. J. H. W. Allin; J. Buchanan; G Gillet; W R. Jaquan; J G Kyd; J W Thompson.
*Asst. Actuaries*, P A. Barrick; G. S. W Hyde; P N Harvey; A. Henry; C. W S. Jamieson. £250 to £500

#### THE ENGLISH COMMISSION,
Buckingham Gate, S.W 1

*Chairman*, Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B. ..... £2,000
*Private Sec.*, J S. Eagles
*Deputy Chairman*, J Smith Whitaker, M.P., C.C. £1,500
*Commissioners*, Sir David Shackleton, K.C.B., and Miss Mona Wilson, each £1,000) The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies (*ex o.*).
*Financial Member*, H. W Bunbury, C.B.
*Secretary*, J Anderson ..... £2,000 to £2,500

*Secretarial.*

*Asst. Secs.* L. G Brock; J A. Salter; S. P Vivian ..... £700 to £1,000
*Senior Clerks*, J R. Brooks; E. Hazlerigg; H. W Harris; A. Woodgate ..... £600 to £650
*Junior Clerks*, J S Beckett; J S. Eagles; A. Gray; R. E. Harwood, M. Hemsltine; L. Infield; F A. Knappel, T Lindsay; H. A. de Montmorency; J Rae, H. L. Shoteswell ..... £400 to £500
*Principal Clerks*, J G Bell, W H. Dawson R. C. Richards ..... £500 to £600
*1st Class Clerks*, H. W Anderson, M W Haynes; C. E. Coward, J W Dark; C. G Evans; G G Fiddes, H. Greer, H. S. Hunter; J A. Pearce-Edgcumbe; J Poyser; P N Russell; W Sutherland H. W V Williams; E. F Wise ..... £300 to £450

*Staff Clerks*, E. W H. Harbord £400 to £500, C. C. W Berridge; W T Fitzgerald; R. A. Nurse; A. Sharp; T. W Simons ..... £300 to £400

*Accountant and Comptroller-General's Department.*

*Deputy Comptroller*, E J Strohmenger
*Accountants*, A. C. Hayward J MaK. Hendrie; S. H. G Hughes; W G. Hunter; G. W Jeffery; J T Watt ..... £300 to £500
*Asst. Accountants*, S. C. Alford; P F Allin; A. H. Carter; J Cheyne; R. K. Comperthwaite; L. F. Crowther; J C. Dixon; R T Evans; R. F James; H. B. Liddiatan; G S. Mackay; F Noble; P W Phillips; E. J Smith, H. J Tyack; L. W Ure ..... £300 to £500
*Staff Clerk*, A. T Moore ..... £300 to £400
*Superintendent of Female Staff*, Miss A. H. Pope ..... £400 to £450

*Professional Staff.*

*Solicitor*, M. L. Gwyer ..... £1,000 to £1,200
*Legal Assistant*, E. MacGowan ..... £800 to £900
*Law Clerks*, E. J Maude; H. C. Talbot £400 to £500
*Principal Medical Officer* G F McCleary, M.D. £1,000

*Outdoor Staff*

*Chief Inspector*, H. A. Gowers, C.B. ..... £1,000
*Chief Women Inspector*, M. M. A. Ward £600 to £650
*Divisional Inspectors*, F R T Ashton, E G Beech, G. W Brake, F R Corrie-Bennett, R. A. Gusch, W T Ivimey, A. Macfarlane, F J Mackenzie, J J Moynihan, W F Shinn ..... £500 to £700
*Inspectors Male*, F B. Alcock, J C. Attrill, F E. Bittenbury, C. R. Bonnebury, F. C. Brook, T. A. Brook, H W Brownjr, F Bryan, L. A. Bulstrode, J G Christopher, W H. C. Clarke, A. H. Daly, J W Evans, T M. Evans, E. J Fell, R G Francis, T A. Galley, C. H J Garland, T. Gibson, C. E. Gladstone, H. T Griffith, E. Holmes, O. W Holstine, A. J. Langridge, C. B. Jenkinson, G. H. Jessop, S. S. Lanphier, F C. Mackenzie, J. F P Martin, J Mason, W Milledge, F Mor-ton, A. W Morris, C. Ormsby, G M. Rackham, G. Smith, J. H. Stimpson, H. L F Tomkins, C. Wheeler, W. Wimbleworth ..... £300 to £450
*Female*, J. E. Boyce, E. W. Daniell, E. M. Dawson,

E. A. McDermitt, M.S. Mosley, A. R. Orme, R. E. Page, H. G. Rice, R. Todd, E. H. Woodgate ... £300 to £400

THE WELSH COMMISSION,
City Hall, Cardiff.

*Chairman*, Sir Thomas Hughes ... £1,500
*Private Secretary*, T. Ll. Roberts.
*Deputy Chairman*, H. Meredith Richards, K.B. ... £1,000
*Commissioners*, J. Rowland, M.V.O., Hon. Violet Douglas-Pennant, each £1,000; the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies (*ex officio*).
*Secretary*, Thomas Jones ... £900 to £1,000
*Asst. Secs.*, Arthur M. Lewsey, Percy E. Watkins ... £400 to £500
*Accountant*, John C. Morgan ... £900 to £500
*Legal Adviser*, Arthur M. Bulloch ... £900 to £500
*Medical Officer*, D. Ll. Williams, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H. ... £400 to £600
*Chief Clerk*, H. E. James; J. H. Jones; T. Davies, J. J. Scott; D. E. Jones, T. E. Morcelle; W. G. Hayward ... £400 to £500

*Outdoor Staff*

*Chief Inspector*, James Evans ... £900 to £500
*Inspectors*, J. C. Evans; R. T. Williams ... £900 to £500

## NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY,
Teddington, Middlesex.

The National Physical Laboratory founded in 1899 for standardizing and verifying instruments, for testing materials, for the determination of physical constants, and for research into matters of technical and industrial importance, is controlled by a Board representing the Royal Society and the great Technical Institutions. In addition to capital grants, an annual grant of £4,000 is contributed by H.M. Treasury and during the year 1908-09 grants received for special researches, mainly through the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, amounted to £3,000. A Government grant is also made to cover the expenses of Aeronautics work. The Laboratory comprises four main departments: (1) Physics; (2) Engineering; (3) Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry, (4) The William Froude National Tank. The Physics Department of the Laboratory includes divisions for Thermometry, General Electrical Measurements, Electrical Standards, Electrotechnics and Photometry Optics, Metrology (measurements of length, area, volume and mass), Radium and X Ray work, and Tide-Prediction. The Engineering Department, in addition to research, undertakes tests on engineering apparatus and machines. An Aeronautics division has also been formed, to carry out investigations required by the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and arrangements have been made for tests on real materials, at the request of the Road Board. The Department of Metallurgy undertakes chemical, metallographic and other investigations into the nature and characteristics of metals and alloys, including examinations into the causes of failure of engineering structures carried out jointly with the Engineering Department. New buildings for the Metallurgical work were provided by Sir Julius Wernher in 1910. The William Froude National Tank, the gift of Sir A. F. Yarrow for the service of the nation, has been constructed for carrying out tests with resistances on ship and propeller models for the information of designers and naval architects. Additional buildings for offices, and for administration purposes, were, in 1913, opened by Mr. Balfour.

*Chairman*, The President of the Royal Society
*Ex officio Executive Committee*, Lord Rayleigh, K.P., F.R.S.
*Director*, R. T. Glazebrook, C.B., D.SC., F.R.S.
*Asst. Engineering Dept.*, T. E. Stanton, B.SC., F.R.S.
*Asst. Metallurgical Dept.*, W. Rosenhain, B.SC., F.R.S.
*Senior Asst., Physics Dept.*, C. A. Hunter, B.SC., F.R.S.
*Supt., William Froude National Tank*, G. S. Baker, M.INST.C.E.

## NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856 for collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, the site being contributed to the cost by Mr. W. H. [illegible]

*Secretary, Keeper, and Secretary*, James D. Milner ... £400 to £500

## NATIONAL SERVICE, MINISTRY OF,
Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

*Minister of National Service*, Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B., K.B.E.
*Private Secretaries*, P. Cunliffe, Capt. W. Bligh, M.C. (*Parly. Priv. Sec.*), F. J. Carter (*Asst. Priv. Sec.*).
*Parliamentary Secretary*, A. C. T. Beck, M.P.
*Private Sec.*, E. Goodall.
*Secretary*, E. A. Sandford Fawcett.
*Private Sec.*, Miss E. H. Taylor.
*Chief Assist. Secretary*, F. Lloyd-Greame, M.C.
*Dep. Chief Assist. Sec.*, G. Chrystal.
*Assist. Secretaries*, Hon. J. M. Balfour, J. Reid Hyde, F. L. Joseph, R. A. Ledgard.
*Deputy Assistant Secretaries*, H. H. Joy; H. R. Boyd.
*Labour Advisory Committee*, J. T. Brownlie, A. Conley, W. J. Davis, D. Gilmour, J. O'Grady, M.P., J. Parconage, J. Robson, J. H. Thomas, M.P., R. Tillett, M.P., J. Turner, J. W. Wilson.
*Secretary to Councillor, J. H. Williams.*
*Controller of Supplies*, E. Stenton Cooke.

Finance Department.

*Controller*, A. C. T. Beck, M.P.
*Private Sec.*, Norman Goodall.

Statistical Department.

*Controller*, T. D. Rhind.
*Deputy Controller*, T. Fraser

Trade Exemptions Department.

*Commissioner*, F. H. McLeod.
*Private Sec.*, Miss R. Elliott.
*Deputy Commissioner*, R. E. Graves.

Labour Supply Department.

*Director-General of National Labour Supply*, C. F. Roy
*Personal Assistant*, W. Nash.
*Private Secretaries*, E. Smith, Miss G. Vane.
*Dep. Director-Generals*, Sir Herbert Morgan, K.B.E.; Hon. E. Wood, M.P.

Medical Department.

*Chief Commissioner for Medical Services*, J. Galloway, C.B., M.D.
*Personal Assistant*, F. C. Rutherford, B.A.O., M.B.

Recruiting Department.

*Director-General*, J. H. Seymour Lloyd, C.M.G.
*Personal Assistant*, Miss M. Cruikfrey
*Deputy Director-General*, J. E. Maclean.

Registration Department.

*Controller*, W. A. F. L. H. Sinclair
*Personal Assistant*, S. G. Davis, LL.B.

## H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
36 Lee Road, S.E. 3.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published in 1767, by H.M Admiralty under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated, at £3,846 in 1908-9.

*Superintendent*, P. H. Cowell, D.SC., F.R.S. ... £800
*Chief Assistant*, R. F. Bawtree ... £400 to £500
*Assistants*, J. A. Spriggs; W. F. Donkin, M.A., D.SC., F.R.S.; T. C. Hudson, B.A., F.R.A.S. ... £300 to £400

## OBSERVATORIES.
Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Wren and Wren, being opened in 1676. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £4,250 annually

*Astronomer Royal*, Sir F. W. Dyson, LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000
*Chief Assistants*, J. Jackson, M.A., B.SC., F.R.A.S.; H. S. Jones, M.A., D.SC., F.R.S. ... £600 to £700
*Assistants*, William G. Thackeray, M.A.; E. P. Hollis, M.A., F.R.A.S.; Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.SC., F.R.A.S.; W. W. Bryant, B.A., F.R.A.S. (Magnetic and Meteorological) ... £400 to £500
*Clerical Assistant*, H. Guthwaite ... £200 to £250

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.—*Cape Astronomer*, E. E. Haugh, M.A., F.R.S. ... £800 to £1,000
*Chief Assist.*, J. K. E. Halm, PH.D., F.R.A.S. ... £400 to £500
*Assistants*, W. H. Cox; J. Lunt, B.SC.; H. T. Pelly; F. Power ... £300 to £400
*Clerical Assistant*, Arnold Pilling, B.A. ... £200 to £250

*For other Observatories, [illegible]*

## PATENT OFFICE,
25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3, to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £191,290 in 1917-18.

*Comptroller-General*, W. Temple Franks, C.B. ... £1,500
*Private Secretary*, A. J. Martin ... ... £200
*Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks*, R. Griffin ... £1,000
*Chief Examiner*, H. Hatfield, I.S.O. ... £1,000
*Chief Clerk*, P. G. L. Webb ... ... £1,000
*Supervising Examiners*, W. Martin, A. H. Wright, W. H. D. Clark ... ... £800 to £900
*Principals*, F. W. Hodges, £950, R. F. Chope, A. Isaacs ... ... £800
*Librarian*, E. W. Holmes ... ... £750
*Senior Examiners*, H. J. Adams, F. Ogden, W. Groves, J. E. Needham; A. A. A. Ornsby, F. M. Saxton; A. Sutton, T. P. Ravenshear, F. Gossage; G. Rutherford, H. F. Lowe; H. O. Mintz; T. H. Lomas, R. Jenkins, L. Bolton; T. H. Denning ... ... £600 to £650
*Examiners*, H. Newton; W. A. Silven, A. Whitwell; J. H. Tomlinson, R. Reardon, W. Martin, C. H. Powell; J. Reeves, J. Lysell, G. Gilbert, C. C. Harding, A. G. Page, £500 to £550; L. T. Walker; W. Scarfield; E. Adams, W. A. Jarratt, H. C. Haycraft; G. F. Hambly, R. W. Slumbands, F. W. Dunn, W. A. Taylor; E. A. Gere, B. J. Bowker; A. S. Cox; D. Robinson, R. T. G. French, J. W. Barker, F. P. Johns; M. F. Lever, A. J. Wilson; A. Wilson; F. G. Smith, V. Lough; A. E. Doddridge, T. F. Bedford ... ... £500 to £600
*Deputy Examiners*, S. A. Willmott, D. Walton; F. Ackroyd ... ... £400 to £450
*Assistant Examiners*, J. J. Lee, H. J. Wickbourn; V. G. Alexander, B. Moss; H. W. Heath; J. A. Parker; L. Passavy, R. O. Wales; F. G. Woodford; A. G. Bell, F. W. Glover, S. Andrews; E. Little, J. H. Binder; A. J. Carrier; O. Cook; H. W. Monroe, F. Dewhurst; W. H. Stapleton, G. H. Groom; S. A. G. Birch, J. J. Holloway, J. F. Foster, A. L. Gray; W. A. Ogden, G. H. Childs, R. F. Whitehead, M. W. Stevens; R. T. Lavender, W. J. Marlow, E. K. Maxwell, T. Knowles; W. J. A. Parish; M. A. Matsinger; F. E. Grant; A. J. Cook; H. Hardingt, A. Ward; J. F. Rouse; J. Powrie; A. A. Gommes, H. Frost, J. W. Birkby, H. F. C. Walsworth; C. J. Sutton; A. J. Cousins; A. Hicks; J. J. Honans; S. Read; E. W. Ainsworth; A. E. N. Parker; R. R. Foster, W. Welsh; A. Garrard; A. Berry, A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter, A. H. Bright, H. H. Simpson; J. M. Brown; E. H. Andrews; J. H. Oates, R. J. Trump, H. W. Chapman, W. C. Scott; D. W. H. Bell; R. W. Wiswould; F. A. Hughes; E. B. P. Wood, C. Pales; S. F. Paul, A. W. Stead; G. K. Parker, E. W. Pyke, W. R. Chipp; J. Hogarth; C. A. Boreham; J. G. Howells, A. T. Rose, C. W. Bird, T. Beasell; W. Vaughan, G. H. Dell; W. Frost, K. L. Pickles, G. H. Maker, A. Taylor, A. P. Thurston, P. Read; J. T. Borthwick, L. M. Rampal; P. A. Fisher; A. F. Hooper, M. E. Wilson, E. A. Coles, F. C. Franklin; A. R. Tongue; R. Alexander; W. R. Spencer; W. J. Pryce; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Igan; A. T. Larke, T. Turner, P. C. Whitteridge; H. W. Hillary, A. E. Watson, S. E. Spears; E. T. Ford; H. E. Hodgson, E. J. Cliff; H. F. Vaughan, R. P. Williams, T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston, S. H. Smith, F. C. Summerson, K. M. Vigers, C. Grant, W. H. Evans; A. R. Tierney, J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; F. H. Revell, P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant, W. F. Burch; W. B. Wood, W. E. Dommett, W. H. L. Patterson, A. J. Edwards; W. W. Partivy, E. H. Hasworth; W. C. L. Battersby; A. E. Monkman, S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson; G. Dowse, W. L. Perry; H. Holmes; J. H. Beauchamp; R. O'F. Oakley; E. J. W. Barker; J. Pepper; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Hurlock; S. E. R. Starling, E. G. Chapman; M. V. Eldred; L. Naylor; D. G. Robertson, A. B. Plumber, G. James, C. S. Coombes; J. H. Brightman; G. W. Carlton; W. E. Cutler, C. B. Woods; T. A. Colvill; E. G. Martin, D. J. Blythe; C. E. G. House; S. H. Webb; S. W. Hood; S. W. Belchambers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould, F. A. Gardiner; F. Fielden; W. Palmer, G. F. Hansens; E. H. Bliss; R. H. Pullett; J. Robertshaw, J. Barrett; A. E. Blake, J. A. Watson, A. H. Whalen; Norman Brown; S. K. Chisholm; M. C. Bott; W. F. Frew, J. W. Waters; H. E. Collins; C. W. Hume, E. Jobling ... ... £300 to £350
*Higher Division Clerks*, H. S. Fraser, J. Stringer; K. H. Knights; J. K. Orebby, F. Newbery; A. J. Martin ... ... £400 to £450 (£400 rising to £450)
*Deputy Principal*, F. W. Neale ... ... £400 to £450
*Staff Clerks*, W. A. Small; A. Holmes, J. Barratt, W. E. F. Walker, S. W. Morrison; W. J. Mitson, T. F. Orville, S. G. Crowe ... £300 to £400 or £450
*Superintendent of Sale Branch*, F. Usher ... £450 to £500
*Deputy Librarian*, H. V. Hopwood ... ... £450
*Clerk of Designs Register*, R. C. Winyard ... ... £450
*and Dis. Clerks, Higher Grade*, J. H. H. Peake; W. H. Davies; W. H. Crossley, J. J. Kaye; S. Sassoraith, A. H. Bennett, G. H. Morris, W. Crittenden; F. W. Stammers ... ... £300 to £350
*Index Clerk, Trade Marks*, C. T. Browne ... ... £350
*Keeper of Cotton Marks* (Manchester Branch), J. W. Maddox ... ... £700
*Assistant Keeper of Cotton Marks* (Manchester Branch), W. H. Quinn ... ... £450
*Clerk of the Register of Textile Designs* (Manchester Branch), H. J. E. Easton ... ... £400

## PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Whitehall, S.W.

The duties of the Paymaster-General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1834 and 1836, are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by Warrant of the Lords of the Treasury out of credits on the Exchequer Accounts granted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £17,173 in 1917-18.

*Paymaster-General*, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett, M.P. ... ... ... ... unp.
*Assist. Paym.-Gen.*, C. L. Davies ... ... £1,200
*Principal Clerks*, G. Smith; P. W. Barlow, £800 to £850
*Pension Examiners*, W. M. P. Smith, C. E. Hornbuckle, W. J. Phillips, F. W. Lock; R. E. U. Davies; A. Carwithen, E. H. Eagar ... ... £400 to £450

## PENSIONS, MINISTRY OF,
Westminster House, Millbank, S.W. 1

*Minister of Pensions*, Rt. Hon. John Hodge, M.P. ... £5,000
*Private Secretaries*, Maj. H. Evans, Mr. F. G. Price, Miss J. Barnes.
*Parliamentary Secretary*, Col. Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, M.P. ... ... ... ... ... £1,500
*Permanent Secretary*, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G. ... ... ... ... £1,500
*Director of Finance*, J. A. Flynn, C.B. ... ... £1,250
*Assistant Secretaries*, W. Sauger; C. F. A. Hoare, C.M. Wynne; Col. E. A. Stanton, C.B.E. ... £850 to £1,000
*Director of Training*, Maj. R. Mitchell.
*Director of Reconstitute Institutions*, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Collie, K.B.E., J.P. ...
*Assistant Director of Finance*, R. J. Coles.
*Principal Clerks*, W. E. G. Bluman; Maj. H. Evans; F. G. Hicks, P. H. Meggs; W. H. C. Plummer; W. L. Rind; J. A. Simes, W. F. Shannon, H. Tinniswood, H. A. Venables, I.S.O.; D. G. Cannell (*acting*) ... ... ... £600 to £650
*Sen. Class Clerks*, H. S. Barlow, R.B. Cobb; H. V. Crocker, J. A. Cuthorth; H. J. Davies; A. C. Dodd; R. C. Roberts, W. A. Tutcher; T. A. Brown (*acting*); T. Cairns (*acting*) ... ... £500 to £550
*2nd Class Clerks*, W. Biggs; D. Heald, W. G. Loughnane; H. C. Potts; W. G. Pratt; F. G.

† Rises to £650. ‡ Rises to £750.
§ Receives an allowance of £50.

Total: A. G. W. Sibyer; C. Phelps; H. A. Stokes; G. V. Hipps; D. Walker-Arnott; G. G. Ward; H. M. Hansell ..... £—— to £——
*Chamber, Mile M. F. Browne* ..... £—— to £——

## PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

*Head Office*, 109 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII., ch. 69), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 29 members—as appointed and all elected, with a Chairman elected by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy and rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington; London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Wilkinson's Company except certain property and funds.

*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Viscount Devonport.
*Vice-Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee.

### Appointed Members.

*By the Admiralty*, Adm. Sir A. M. Field, K.C.B., F.R.S., (*Board of Trade*) Sir Joseph Broodbank, H. Gosling, (*Corporation of London*) J. W. Domoney, Lord Ritchie of Dundee, (*L.C.C.*) A. F. Burton, J. D. Gilbert, M.P.; W. Devenay; Sir John Miller, K.B.E.C.I.; (*Trinity House*) Captain A. W. Clarke.

### Elected Members.

*By members* are elected by payers of dues, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers.

F. C. Allen; Colonel T. H. Bean, D.S.O. K.B.V.R. M.P.; Sir R. Cornwall, M.P.; C. S. S. Gutkrie Sir John Humphery, C. F. Leach; Sir C. C. McLeod; L. A. Martin; H. T. Morse; Sir Owen Philipps, K.C.M.G., M.P.; Sir George Saltmarsh; C. F. Torrey; Sir M. C. Turner; F. B. Waite; W. Weddel; E. White; W. Vares Williams; J. H. Wimbis.

*Chief Engineer*, C. S. S. Kirkpatrick, M.I.C.E.
*Secretary*, F. Aylife.
*Dock and Warehouse Manager*, H. Norris.
*Chief Police Officer*, R. C. S. Baker.
*Comptroller*, H. E. Upton.
*Staff Manager*, Sydney Bradgate.
*Marine Supt.*, J. M. Thomas.
*Land and Estate Manager*, W. H. Elwell.
*Harbour Masters*, (*Upper District*) Capt. D. R. Buchan, Temple Pier, W.C. 2; (*Lower District*) Capt. F. W. Kershaw, Gravesend.

## POST OFFICE.

*Chief Office*, 54, Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 1.

A House of Commons report in the states "It is acceptable at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and, while admirably discharging its multifarious duties, shows an annual profit of about £5,000,000. It also [illegible] large sums for [illegible] on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain Licences for the Customs and Excise Department, and the County Councils, and for National Insurance and Audit of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Old Age Pensions. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1680, the Book Post in 1848, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money Order Office in 1792, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1880. The establishments expended on the Post Office were estimated at £14,681,300 in 1907-8.

*Postmaster-Gen.*, Rt. Hon. A. H. Illingworth, M.P. £——
*Assist. Postmaster-Gen.*, Rt. Hon. H. Fitz Peem, M.P. £2,000
*Private Sec.*, L. W. A. Aikin-Berry ..... £——
*Asst. to the Post Office*, George E. P. Murray, C.B. £1,250 to £1,500
*Private Sec.*, T. R. Gardiner ..... £——
*Joint Secretaries*, H. B. Cary, C.B., and A. [illegible] £——
*Controller*, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,400
*Assist. Secs.*, R. E. Norton, W. G. Adams; [illegible] £——
*Solicitor*, [illegible] £——
*Accountant-General*, [illegible] £——

### Secretary's Office.

*Principal Clerks*, B. Hoskyns-Abrahall*; R. J. Maclure; L. Richards; E. Hoey; A. G. Leonard; W. J. Brown; F. H. Williamson; J. T. Bell; A. E. Kinnier; T. Leech; W. Price, C.B., R.M.C. ..... £—— to £——
*Clerks* (*1st Class*), G. S. Edwards; V. H. Stephens; Z. Round, H. F. McClintock; F. C. Rawlins; A. Francis; F. G. Mills; J. L. de Wardt; W. H. Parsons; L. Simon; H. D. Wakely; F. H. S. Grant; D. W. Horscroft; C. L. Keel; G. C. Wood; F. H. Hesketh, H. G. Hearnden ..... £—— to £——
*Clerks* (*2nd Class*), W. B. Wheeler; F. W. Phillips; L. C. Belgrave, H. F. Sandbrook; G. G. Barnes; F. C. G. Tyrins, L. W. A. Aikin-Berry; T. R. Gardiner; W. H. Weightman; L. A. Jones; F. E. Bodley; G. H. G. Forbes; W. R. Birchall; A. Start; D. J. Lidbury, B.A.C. J. Scholes; G. H. G. Smith; W. R. Vince W. D. Waterfall; H. G. G. Webb, R. St. J. Beanford; T. M. Banks, F. Hardwick ..... £—— to £——

### Supplementary Establishment.

*Staff Officers*, W. T. White; H. F. Smart; B. Masters; W. Holmeroft; H. W. Charlton; F. E. James ..... £—— to £——
*Deputy Staff Officer*, W. H. Sharland ..... £——
*Clerks* (*1st Class*), † Bear; W. J. F. Apted; C. F. Frost †M. L. Gardiner; F. E. Wilson, V.S.I.; E. Derby; G. S. Stow; †R. Granville; J. D. Mackay; J. H. S. Bogall; R. E. Thornley, J. W. Wilmondes; †H. J. Howard; D. A. Hogg; J. E. Pettifford; C. B. Lauk; F. J. Barker; A. Overbery; J. Curran; R. F. Hawkins; De G. Gurney; R. W. Hazzerall; A. T. Taylor; S. J. M. Smith; W. Henderson; T. P. Sayer, J. A. Simes; E. L. Westall; E. A. Codd; H. E. Gribbings, C. W. S. Brann, H. B. Higginbottom; W. B. Harris; A. R. Mortiller ..... £—— to £——

### Investigation Branch.

*Director*, B. Hoskyns-Abrahall ..... £—— to £——
*Staff Officers*, F. W. Mann; J. Settle ..... £—— to £——
*Clerks* (*1st Class*), W. T. Edwards; T. E. Tribon; J. F. Lechmere; J. H. Skinner; J. A. R. Drummond; C. W. Whitehouse; P. F. Fyfe ..... £—— to £——
*Do.* (*2nd Class*), F. J. W. A. Wise; A. J. Wilds; C. P. Worish; F. M. Hill; R. B. Armiss; W. H. Smith; W. E. Stratford; R. J. Bransford; A. H. Bourne; F. G. Kaisey; F. B. Booth; M. Brodie; J. R. Fetherston; J. E. Dreman; W. H. Coutts; A. E. Harper, A. J. Lord, W. Goodrich ..... £—— to £——

### Technical Staff.

*Architectural Assistant to the Secretary*, F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I., A.M.I.C.E. ..... £—— to £——
*and Architectural Assistant*, W. H. Ludlow A.R.I.B.A. £—— to £——
*Buildings Surveyor*, A. Faulkner ..... £——
*Nautical Adviser*, Comm. E. L. Ashley Foakes, R.N. £—— to £——

### Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

*Chief Insp. of Tele and Telephone Traffic*, R. A. Delnell ..... £—— to £——
*Deputy do.*, L. Harvey Lowe; T. Mackenzie £—— to £——
*Inspectors*, [illegible] Martin; [illegible] B. Cotterell, [illegible] A. Pratt; [illegible] [illegible] ..... £—— to £——
*Assistant Inspectors, Class 1*, H. G. Traylor; F. Orr; W. D. Stewart; H. F. R. Deane ..... £—— to £——
*Traffic Managers* (*Postal*), C. H. Cooke; W. Pugh ..... £—— to £——
*Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy*, Commander F. C. Loring, R.N. ..... £—— to £——
*Deputy Inspector, Maj. C. G. G. Crowley*, R.M.A. £—— to £——
*Asst Inspectors*, F. Addey, O. F. Brown £—— to £——
*Inspector of Contract Departments*, H. J. Madley £—— to £——

### Registry Branch.

*Registrar*, F. H. D. Rowland ..... £—— to £——
*Deputy Registrar*, H. W. Hardcastle ..... £—— to £——

### Accountant-General's Department.

*Comptroller and Accountant-General*, Sir Charles King, K.B., £2,000 to £2,500 (£1,500 personal allowance) ..... £——

* Sir Basil Hoskyns-Abrahall ..... died [illegible]
† Temporary abolished ..... [illegible]

*Dep. Accountant-General*, A. G. Bowie £900 to £1,000
*Assistant Accountants-General*, E. J. Harrington; F. J. Pearce ..... £700 to £800
*Chief Examiner*, G. Slater ..... £700 to £800
*Principal Book-keeper and Registrar of Bonds*, R. M. Wylie ..... £700 to £800
*Cashier*, E. W. A. Chaseon-Tinte ..... £600 to £700
*Accountants*, J. Burns; J. S. Campion; H. D. Lewis; Ernest Williams; T. Barratt, A. B. Westall; H. H. Tebbs, A. W. Cross, H. Kemp; A. L. Wilson; *W. A. Maidmore; H. Townsend* ..... £400 to £450 (allowance of £50 to five).
*Assistant Accountants*, R. M. Rogers; J. Eanis; F. Randall, A. G. Gapes, R. Hill; F. C. Cook; W. Barnett; F. G. A. Kiff; G. W. Nye, T. H. Cockrane, A. L. Tyler, C. D. Upham; J. P. Caskett, G. G. Burn; W. A. Barlee, A. Matthews, A. C. Bryant; A. J. Waldegrave; J. Treherne; W. H. Swindell ..... £400 to £450
*Examiners*, J. Matthews, F. Cook; J. Tolbury; H. Lane; G. T. Plowman, W. F. Lawrence; F. R. Hindson; C. S. Manning; W. Southill; J. Best, D. Renton; C. H. Summers; F. E. Sims; H. M. Darville; A. Deane; W. C. Cox, W. J. Jeffery; H. Freeman; W. A. Anthony, F. K. Smith; C. K. Thompson; H. Barnett, G. K. Pitcairn; E. A. May; F. W. Sankey; C. H. Sims; J. Reuston-Brown, R. J. Barry, A. F. Umlauff; F. W. S. Gordon, J. E. Hone, W. W. Andrews; J. Brown; H. H. Heutance, J. R. Pidlihyn; J. O'Connor, A. Harewell; G. Kay, J. F. Hawton, A. Woodman; T. R. Pate, H. H. Baker; A. Nixon; J. Russell; G. H. Paxon; E. E. Wore; J. A. Miles; A. Brain; K. A. Morgan, F. R. Kelly, R. C. Prather; R. J. S. Brown; J. Milsbinson, A. W. Blackwell ..... £300 to £400

*Female Staff*

*Superintendent*, Miss A. Sadler ..... £400 to £450
*Deputy Supts.*, Miss E. E. Barrett; Miss L. M. W. Webster ..... £300 to £350
*Assist. Supts.*, Miss J. N. Nind; Miss A. B. Boorman, Miss M. C. Underwood; Miss A. E. Randall ..... £200 to £250

**Central Telegraph Office.**

*Controller*, J. Hawlands, C.B. ..... £800 to £1,000
*Deputy Controller*, J. Bailey ..... £500 to £600
*Assist. Controllers*, A. W. Edwards; C. Tapley; E. Young ..... £300 to £600 (one to rise to £650)
*Principal Clerks*, T. G. Deane, F. T. Wadley ..... £400 to £500
*Clerks (1st Class)*, L. E. B. Halcrow, D. M. Ford; C. Harvey ..... £300 to £400
*Superintendents*, W. Webb; W. J. Bond; A. C. McEwan; J. B. Murray, G. Adams; W. A. Darling; H. T. Phillips; A. A. Drew, W. G. Hamlett; C. Eptick; J. W. Fisk; A. Eathorst, W. Fernsylough ..... £300 to £400
*Superintendents (Cable Room Staff)*, H. F. Van der Meulen; H. J. Broughton ..... £400-£10-£450
*Superintendent (Intelligence Dept.)*, J. H. Oakley ..... £300 to £450
*Chief Supervisor (Female Staff)*, S. E. Briault ..... £400 to £500

**Engineering Department.**

*Engineer-in-Chief* Sir William Fiteo ..... £1,000 to £1,200
*Assist. Engineers-in-Chief*, A. J. Stubbs, M.I.C.E., and W. Noble ..... £600 to £900
*Principal Power Engineer*, H. C. Gunton ..... £700 to £750
*Superintending Engineer* (London), A. Muir ..... £500 to £600
*Superintending Engineers* (London and Provinces) *and Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office)*, D. M. Stewart, C.B.; J. Mol. Robb; E. McElroy; J. F. Lamb; A. L. De Lattre, T. F. Purves; R. B. Gell; W. M. France, E. J. Eldridge, T. Plummer, F. Tandy; J. Sinnott, B. A. Pollock, J. M. G. Traice; T. E. P. Stretche; T. B. Johnson; J. R. M. Elliott; W. J. Madlyn, J. D. Taylor; A. C. Booth, H. H. Shaughnessy, M. Ramsay, E. Gorsewall ..... £500 to £600
*Accountant (Engineer-in-Chief's Office)* (vacant) ..... £500 to £550
*Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office)*, J. G. Belladay; W. S. Mountain; W. H. Kerr ..... £400 to £450
*Clerks (1st Class) (Engineer-in-Chief's Office)*, H. G. Fisher; H. J. Haggarth; M. F. G. Boddington; A. H. Sheppard; E. J. Whibley; H. A. Miles; A. St. Ranshaw ..... £300 to £350
*Submarine Superintendent* (Woolwich) (vacant), £500 to £700; (Dover), J. Bourdeaux ..... £500 to £600
*Assistant do.* (Woolwich) G. Lever ..... £300 to £400; (Dover) H. F. Bourdeaux ..... £300 to £400
*Assistant Superintending Engineers* (London and Provinces), *Assistant Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office)*, J. B. Taylor; J. H. Fossett; W. H. Powell; F. L. Healey; R. Waring; E. Turner; C. Crompton; E. J. Weaver; D. H. Kennedy; W. M. Evans; G. F. Greenham; A. T. Kinsey; H. Wilson; J. R. Shackleton; R. S. Cohen; R. Aitken; E. Lack; W. J. Bailey; W. M. Batchelor; R. A. Weaver; R. G. Manson; J. W. Sullivan; J. H. Stanhope; P. Mulligan; H. V. Cornish; J. F. Price; T. Lewis; W. H. Wiley; J. R. Matthews, A. B. Hart; J. G. Hill; W. E. Twells; L. B. Turner; O. T. O'K. Webber; F. W. Sherrocks; F. W. Francis; D. Stuart; J. W. Atkinson; H. F. Brown; A. G. Lee, H. Brown; R. H. Walters; J. Hardie; F. S. Parkinson; G. Stannage; G. H. Compert; C. J. Young; A. M. Chapman; J. W. Barber; F. B. Torres; A. R. Gilbert; F. J. C. Baldwin; F. H. Gibbins; J. H. Thew; W. Allan ..... £200 to £300

**London Postal Service Department.**

*Controller*, Sir Robert Bruce, K.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,400
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.
*Vice-Controller*, A. H. Reddrop ..... £600 to £700
*Assist Controllers*, W. Rowson, H. Naylor ..... £500 to £600
*Chief Supts.*, W. T. Wheeler; A. L. Cornelius, C. A. Wheeler, J. A. Hyde, C. J. Bumby, A. R. Broad, D. E. Ayling; F. L. Nicholson; J. Elder ..... £400 to £450
*Principal Clerks*, R. F. Bolton; H. L. Jones, A. R. Hart (£500 to £550); D. Scott, E. A. B. Browne; H. A. Cockshott, H. G. Carter; H. Mould; M. W. Beattie, F. James; P. Chamberlain ..... £400 to £500
*1st Class Clerks*, J. R. Ridsll, W. G. Green; H. K. Chalk; N. L. Hubert; T. A. Varley; F. A. E. Williams; J. H. Greenwood, A. Davey; F. Sykes; W. A. Boyer, J. Smith; W. P. Baines, J. W. Kinmuba, J. D. Biggs; J. C. Beasley; W. A. Adams; W. J. Pounds; F. G. Gould; J. Upchurch, W. E. Look; C. E. G. Daly, A. Wallwork; L. V. Cox; J. A. Chamberlain; W. A. Findlay ..... £300 to £400
*Superintendent (Telegraphs)*, W. F. West ..... £300 to £450
*Assistant Superintendent (1st Class)*, J. S. Brown ..... £300 to £400

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

*Superintendents*, C. Still, J. G. Turner; H. W. Pym, G. Hiss, R. Griffin; W. Kay, S. H. Sweetman; W. Brewer ..... £300 to £400
*Assistant Superintendents (1st Class)*, W. W. Lloyd, *J. W. Blackwell; C. J. Tearman, H. W. Marchant; A. J. Sandy; C. B. Brooks, P. Warren; T. Mortimer, E. A. Osborne; C. J. Pierce; W. J. Ramshaw; W. D. P. Atkins; W. H. J. Perry; C. F. Rose; W. E. Brain, G. R. Carruthers; J. T. Earl, R. G. Gill; H. C. Seymour, J. Gurney; H. G. Stuart; A. Sellar; E. Geary; J. T. McCarthy ..... £300 to £400
* On old scale, £300 to £450.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES.
West Central, New Oxford Street.
*District Postmaster*, A. G. Atterbury ..... £600 to £650
*Assist Superintendents (1st Class)*, C. H. Turner, A. E. Oakr, W. G. Bishop ..... £300 to £400
Western, Wimpole Street.
*District Postmaster* W. T. H. Young ..... £600 to £650
*Assist. District Postmaster*, F. W. D. Evelyn ..... £400 to £500
*Assist. Superintendents (1st Class)*, W. S. Barbour; A. May, A. R. Pyle ..... £300 to £400
Paddington, 29 London Street.
*District Postmaster*, W. H. Whaldon ..... £600 to £650
*Assist District Postmaster*, C. Exley ..... £400 to £500
*Assistant Superintendents (1st Class)*, *C. Dashfield; W. Camp; W. T. Reynolds ..... £300 to £400
* On old scale, £300 to £450.
Eastern, and Whitechapel Road.
*District Postmaster*, W. C. Waller ..... £600 to £650
*Assist District Postmaster*, H. Turrell ..... £400 to £500
*1st Class Clerk*, E. A. Bowes ..... £300 to £400
*Assist. Superintendent (1st Class)*, C. Baker ..... £300 to £400

* £450-£10-£500. † £400-£10-£450.

**South-Western**, 29 Howick Place, Victoria Street.
*District Postmaster*, G. A. Comber ..... £300 to £350
*Assist. District Postmaster*, F Hudson ..... £200 to £250
*1st Class Clerk*, E. A. Martin ..... £200 to £250
*Assist. Superintendents (1st Class)*, J. J. Foster; W. R. D. Poulton; E. J. Morton; G. Finter; T. E. Woollard ..... £200 to £250
*P.M. House of Commons*, W. J. Webb ..... £200 to £250
* Also allowance of £50.

**Battersea**, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.
*Assist. District Postmaster*, P. Hale ..... £200 to £250
*Assist. Superintendent (1st Class)*, J. R. Willey ..... £200 to £250

**South-Eastern**, 259 Borough High Street.
*District Postmaster*, H. Pilmer ..... *£300 to £350
*Assist. District Postmaster*, C. E. Hamer ..... £200 to £250
*Assistant Superintendents (1st Class)*, T. Kilsley; F. P. Bailey; L. V. Cox ..... £200 to £250
* Also allowance of £50.

**Norwood**, 39 Westow Street.
*Assist. District Postmaster*, J. W. Aston ..... £200 to £250
*1st Class Clerk*, L. T. Churley ..... £200 to £250

**Northern**, 221 Upper Street.
*District Postmaster*, J. A. Walker ..... £300 to £350
*Assist. District Postmaster*, J. W. P. Ralph ..... £200 to £250
*1st Class Clerk*, J. Pryer ..... £200 to £250
*Assist. Supt. (1st Class)*, H. A. Tann ..... £200 to £250

**North-Western**, Eversholt Street.
*District Postmaster*, H. Norris ..... £300 to £350
*1st Class Clerk*, F. A. Gill ..... £200 to £250
*Assistant Superintendent (1st Class)*, J. Bandy ..... £200 to £250

## London Telephone Service.

*Controller*, G. F. Preston ..... £900 to £1,000
*Deputy Controller* W. A. Valentine ..... £600 to £650
*Assist. Controller*, J. F. Stirling ..... £500 to £600
*Superintendents*, W. H. Bold; P. W. Coleman; J. Edmonds; W. F. Taylor ..... £400 to £500
*1st Class Clerks*, R. H. Barnes; W. B. Benham; R. Bryson; H. G. Corner; H. Dive; A. Gray; A. W. Holland, M. Larkins; J. Leslie; P. W. H. Maycock; J. MacMillan; C. W. Muirhead, G. E. Nicholls; M. C. Pink; E. A. Pounds; L. A. Prosser; J. G. S. Rutter ..... £200 to £250
*Superintendent (Female Clerical Staff)*, Miss J. Liddiard ..... £300 to £350
*Assist. Superintendent*, Miss A. J. Tait's £200 to £250
*Superintendent (Exchange Staff)*, Miss A. A. Hemy (personal to present holder) ..... £350

## Medical Department.

*Chief Medical Officer*, J. Sinclair, M.D., M.R.C.P. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
*Second Medical Officer*, H. R. Hewitt, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ..... £500 to £600
*Assistants to Medical Officers*, G. C. W. Wright, M.B. B. H. Bashford, M.B., B.S.; H. G. R. Connolly, M.B., B.S. ..... £200 to £250
*Female Medical Officer* Miss M. L. C. Madgwick, M.B. ..... £300 to £350
*Assist. do.*, Miss E. S. Cooke, M.B., B.S. ..... £200 to £250

## Money Order Department.

*Controller*, F. Wickham ..... £700 to £1,000
*Assist. do.*, J. A. Griffin ..... £500 to £600
*Principal Clerks*, W. J. Parker; F. E. Frost ..... £350 to £400
*Assist. Principal Clerks*, C. H. Browne, A. W. Chief Asst.; A. Bond; W. H. Codd ..... £300 to £350
*1st Class Clerks*, E. J. McCormick, R. R. King; J. W. Jones; J. Anderson, A. B. Talbot; E. M. Walden ..... £200 to £250

*Female Staff*
*Superintendent*, Miss B. Loch ..... £350 to £400
Personal allowances £50.
*Deputy Supts.*, Miss S. A. M. Hawkins; Miss A. Lacey ..... £250 to £300
*Assistant Superintendents.*
(*Old Money Order Branch Establishment.*)
Miss M. H. Hemwick ..... £200 to £250
(*Combined Establishment.*)
Misses B. M. Golden; J. A. Duncan; C. M. Harwood, E. J. Cook ..... £200 to £250

## Savings Bank Department.

*Controller*, Sir Henry Davies, C.B., LL.D. £1,200 to £1,500
*Assistant Controllers*, H. E. Charlton; T. S. Hutchings; A. Hensleigh; and E. Joy (allowance of £200 to one) £700 to £800
*Principal Clerks*, Wm. Johnson, E. H. J. Wallbank; H. T. J. A. Rickcord; A. G. Driffield; F. Remington; A. G. Gorr, A. L. Fielden; H. S. Compton; O. R. Undrell; W. S. Bond, H. Read; E. Bennett; L. A. Ralesbank, A. W. Stoneham, C. F. Constant; J. M. Lindall; D. H. McCabe (allowance of £50 to six) ..... £450 to £500
*Superintendents*, F. J. Venables; A. H. Bowie; T. Lyon; W. J. Moran, £450 to £500 A. Emmett; F. W. Williams, C. H. Drake; J. H. Smith; L. L. H. C. Bunney; J. Johnson, W. J. Graves; H. K. Bennett; C. E. Bale, A. Hora; L. E. Banks; W. S. Barrett, C. R. Boyle; H. L. Drew, W. Flux; J. W. Ashaw; F. Middleton; F. W. Nunneley; F. J. Brett; F. V. Turpin; A. H. Taylor; T. M. Pinchnett, C. W. M. Paterson, H. F. Cornwell; J. Adderley; R. J. Satwise; J. W. Tasker; T. K. Olver; G. Jacobs, G. J. Hazard; J. Cokesmith; C. H. Foster; G. A. Willis; A. G. Edwards; F. K. Hirst; S. P. Mitchell; A. W. Bleasley, G. H. West; J. Booth; J. N. Finch; A. W. Elliott; W. A. Tubb; J. Reynolds; J. Bonnon; C. J. Cappent; F. W. Lacey; E. Smith; F. J. Morris, A. D. Hall; S. W. Hodge; A. Neave; F. E. Green, P. Pentreath; W. M. Kelly; H. Loggots. ..... £300 to £350

*Female Staff*
*Superintendent*, Miss J. Richmann ..... £300 to £350
*Deputy Supts.*, Misses F. Jagson; A. S. Sharrock; M. F. Haynes, K. Eyre, A. R. Paterson ..... £250 to £300 (allowances of £50 to one)
*Assist. do.*, Misses H. G. Young, E. E. Wyndham; K. A. Bompas; L. A. Sweet; F. S. MacRae; M. Phelan; E. A. Crowther, J. B. Lang; E. Matthews; K. E. Bowen, A. E. Hooke; A. M. Walker, F. R. M. West; S. J. Carson, H. W. Whitaman ..... £200 to £250

## Solicitor's Department.

*Solicitor*, Crompton Llewelyn Davies, M.A. ..... £1,800
*Assist. do.*, Robert Noyce. ..... £800 to £1,000
*Additional Asst. Solicitor*, V. Alexy ..... £600 to £700
*Prov. Assists.* (solicitors), H. Ogle Smith; J. Obell; D. Alkenhead, Strood, M.A.; H. K. Gallaher, M.A.; R. Johnson, LL.B.; J. Forbes Smith, B.A., LL.B.; W. N. Raywood; J. P. E. Falconer; E. Hanby-Holmes; C. T. Hallam; J. D. Bateman.
*Other Assistants to Solicitor*, W. McIntyre; E. J. Armstrong; E. Edwards; H. Beagley; J. Burch; L. Beagley; H. C. Pratt; H. M. Steele, G. W. Allan.

## Stores Department.

*Controller* G. Mayon, F.S.A. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
*Deputy-Controller*, W. H. Allen. ..... £600 to £700
*Asst. Controllers*, H. Sparkes; G. F. Musgbridge ..... £300 to £350
*Staff Officers*, J. F. Aldridge; A. Garner, F. W. Fogerman; A. A. Parsons; C. E. Penton; H. A. Chant; W. S. Austin; C. Ward.
London, £200 to £600, Provincial, £200 to £300
*Deputy Staff Officers*, O. G. Wright; A. C. Day; F. M. Rowland; C. W. Wheeler; M. Dalton; C. J. Gaines; W. M. Cook; F. H. Horner; H. R. Hawker; L. W. Wright.
London, £200 to £270 Provincial, £180 to £250
*1st Class Clerks*, P. Chester; H. Phillips; J. H. G. Taylor, R. J. Fewings; E. Banwell; A. Dell; C. Wheeler; H. J. Langton; J. H. Reeves; G. M. Howson; T. Wetwell; F. Smith, R. V. Headland; T. R. Barker; W. G. Potter; H. A. Nunn, F. G. Beak; C. H. Crisp; A. G. Twisman, II. J. H. Barnett; J. M. Rank; R. Fanshawe, A. Ray, G. T. Hansel; T. W. Beckwith.
London, £200 to £250; Provincial, £180 to £230

## Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

*Surveyors*, 1A. McBorab, G. A. Whiteman; 1J. Le Maillouald; 1M. J. Gardiner; 1W. Castell; H. S. Wooster, W. Dicklason, H. W. Austin; W. Brown; T. Kelly, T. R. Iling; G. L. Harding; W. M. Simpson; G. E. M. Forrest.
£650 to £900 (with allowances of £100 to four)
*Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class*, G. E. M. Forrest, A. M. Ayton; F. C. Lake, G. W. Marrable; J. G. Mallonald, F. G. Walker, J. G. Maddan, F. Makepeace; R. F. Bradford; M. J. Gayer; D. Dunlop; W. S. Harrison; R. Ball; W. W. Grierson; J. G. Lathwaite, G. F. Cooper ..... £500 to £600
*Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class*, D. J. Moore, C. White; R. M. Longland, H. V. Orr, T. J. Hubbard; H. R.

A. Fay; H. H. Henry; C. H. C. Bellis; A. J. Wallace; W. R. Ord; W. F. Stubbins; J. S. Harvey; J. T. Powell; F. J. Westbury; A. O. Spafford; V. C. Hall; H. C. A. White; R. J. R. Mansfield; C. A. Jackson; T. W. McConnell; D. E. Hopkins; D. J. Dunne; R. F. Nunns; F. H. Kemper; F. W. Jay; A. E. Barry; G. H. G. Dalmon; W. E. Story; E. T. Cornthwaite; L. Dide; R. T. Wilbraham; G. F. G. Dugdale; S. E. Sitton; V. B. Kenny; F. R. Bramall; H. J. Weiss; J. C. Johnston; A. N. Langlands; J. G. Henderson; F. N. Gosling; R. H. A. Newsome; T. Kearney; S. H. Hunt; C. J. Miles; W. Smith; T. H. Beard; R. H. James; A. E. Bond; G. Muir; A. J. McCutcheon; W. R. Roberts; W. Ferguson; H. Townshend; E. R. Davies; D. Spottiswoode; P. W. McIntyre; G. F. Hall; A. E. Hooker ..... £6 to £6 10s

**PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE**, Whitehall, S.W.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, but it discharged the functions of State now confided to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p. 132. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Councillors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as much to act with others upon the deaths of the Queen, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, &c. The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

*Lord President of the Council*, Rt. Hon. Earl Cairns of Radleston, K.C. G.C.B., G.C.L.E. ..... £5,000
*Private Sec.*, G. Cunningham, C.B. ..... £500
*Clerk of the Council*, Sir Almeric W. FitzRoy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. ..... £1,500
*Deputy Clerk of Chief Clerk*, J. C. Ledlie, M.C.V. £800 to £900
*Senior Clerk*, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay ... £800 to £900
*Chief Clerk*, A. W. Whittaker ..... £700 to £800

**PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE**,
Kingsway, W.C. 2.

*Public Trustee*, Charles J. Stewart ..... £2,500
*Assistant do.*, E. K. Allen ..... £1,200 to £1,500
*Legal Adviser*, L. J. Fulton ..... £1,200 to £1,500
*Financial Adviser*, E. W. Thomas ..... £1,200 to £1,500
*Principal Clerks*, E. C. Grove; R. S. Hunsborough; F. F. Swain ..... £700 to £900
*Chief Accountant*, A. F. Day ..... £600 to £700
*Dep. Financial Adviser* E. W. H. Theobald ..... £600 to £700
*Principal Clerk, Property Dept.*, E. C. Grove ..... £700 to £900
*Chief Surveyor*, H. Haddon ..... £700 to £900
*Legal Supervisors*, J. H. Jacob; R. F. Phillips; G. A. Rose ..... £500 to £700
*Officer in Charge, Compensation Cases*, S. A. Poynder ..... £500 to £600
*Assistant Accountant*, F. W. F. Sibley ..... £400 to £500
*Officer in Charge, Income Section*, F. W. Norledge ..... £500 to £600
*Cashier*, A. H. Cobbett ..... £500 to £00

BRANCH, Albert Square, Manchester.
*Deputy Public Trustee*, T. M. Young ..... £1,200 to £1,500
*Principal Legal Officer*, P. Archer ..... £500 to £700

**PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD**,
Old Jewry, E.C.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities and for Public Works. The total amount thus advanced is upwards of £60,000,000.

*Chairman*, E. Bowman ..... nom.
*Deputy-Chairman*, Hon. Herbert C. Gibbs ..... nom.
*Secretary*, G. A. Calder ..... £1,500
*Assist. Sec. and Chief Clerk*, H. G. H. Barnes ..... £800 to £900
*Cashier*, C. L. Nicholson ..... £600 to £700
*Chief Clerk to do.*, H. F. Hambley ..... £400 to £500

**QUEEN ANNE'S GATE**, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Buildings so named, when bought 4 years, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Government the present meaning of the "Queen Anne's Bounty" and "tenths" derived from the state, dignitaries and parishioners, which is given to the augmentation of benefices poorly endowed. These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made part of the Crown revenues by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed.

"First fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII., the "tenths" an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £4,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors, is distributed in grants to meet benefactions awarded to benefices not exceeding £300 in net annual value. The total amount distributed in 1918 was about £40,000. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many exhibitions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, in certain cases for rebuilding chancels, and for dilapidations.

*Secretary & Treasurer*, William R. Le Fanu.
*Chief Clerk*, George Simpson.
*1st Class Clerks (Senior Division)*, John F. Stapleford; V. Goreille Broomhead; R. G. Rowland; E. Jones.
*2nd Senior Division*, H. Rogers; W. Russell; D. Simpson; W. Holford; W. J. P. Smith.
*Junior Clerks (Upper Division)*, A. G. Spencer; S. D. Knight.
*Solicitor*, F. G. Hughes.
*Asst. Solicitor*, W. G. Hannah.
*Architect*, William Alfred Hughes.
*Auditor*, H. C. Gerlant, 32 Nicholas Lane, E.C.

**RECONSTRUCTION, MINISTRY OF,**
2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Ministry of Reconstruction was established by Act of Parliament in August, 1917, to consider and advise upon the problems which may arise out of the present war and may have to be dealt with upon the termination.

*Minister of Reconstruction*, Rt. Hon. C. Addison, M.D., M.P.
*Private Secretary*, W. A. Colegate.
*Joint Secretaries*, Vaughan Nash, C.V.O., C.B.; G. M. Young, C.B.

**RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC,**
Chancery Lane, W.C.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Edward I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The estimated expenses were estimated at £92,000 in 1917-18. (For hours see p. 92.)

*Keeper of the Records*, The Master of the Rolls.
*Deputy*, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. ..... £1,500
*Assistant Keeper and Secretary*, H. Rodney ..... £800
*Assistant Keepers*, R. Salisbury; R. H. Brodie; H. Hall; J. G. Black; C. G. Crump, A. St. J. Shirley, Madgwick ..... £600 to £700
*Clerks*, R. C. Fowler; J. V. Lyle; W. S. Campbell; C. Johnson; A. M. Stamp; H. M. Headlam; J. R. W. Chapman; C. T. Flower; C. C. Ratcliff; M. C. B. Dawes; C. H. Jenkinson; J. J. O'Reilly; C. C. Chapman; J. G. Phillimore; W. R. Cunningham; B. L. Atkinson ..... £400 to £500

**Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.**
*Keeper of the Records*, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

**RESEARCH, SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL, DEPARTMENT OF,**
25 Great George Street, S.W. 1.

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by Order in Council, dated July 16, 1915, to advise, initiate and assist, as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organisation and development of scientific and industrial research. [illegible] Committee [illegible] Treasury [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Department [illegible]

official Members of the Committee of the Privy Council were created a Body Corporate, under the name of "The Imperial Trust for the encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research," to hold and dispose of money and other property for the purposes of the Committee. On December 23, 1916, a separate Department having its own Parliamentary Vote was created for the service of the Committee.

*Committee of the Privy Council*, The Lord President of the Secretary of State for the Colonies the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for Scotland, the Chief Secretary for Ireland; the President of the Board of Trade; the President of the Board of Education; the Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G., LL.D.; the Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane of Cloan, K.T., O.M. the Rt. Hon. Lord Cathcart of Haddington the Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland, LL.D.; the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

*Advisory Council*, Sir William McCormick, LL.D. (*Administrative Chairman*); Lord Rayleigh, O.M. LL.D. F.R.S., Sir George Beilby, F.R.S.; Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.; Professor J. A. McClelland, F.R.S., the Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons, K.C.B. F.R.S.; Professor J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.

*Food Research Board*, Sir George Beilby, F.R.S. (*Director*) the Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons, K.C.B. F.R.S.; Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.

*Consultant to the Board*, Professor W. A. Bone, F.R.S.

*Staff of the Department.*

*Secretary*, Sir Frank Heath, K.C.B.

*Asst. Secs.*, *L. S. Lloyd*, J. C. Lyon, C.B.E.

*Technical Fellows*, A. S. Barnes; Dr. H. F. Coward A. Richardson; R. W. Stanners.

*Fuel Officers*, Mrs. M. Palmer Miss V. S. Somerville.

*Acting Clerk-in-Charge*, P. V. Haynes.

*Second Division Clerk*, C. B. Fitzgerald.

## ROAD BOARD THE,

36 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

*Chairman*, Sir George S. Gibb ..... £3,000

*Other Members*, Lord Pirrie, K.P., Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C.M.G.; Lord St. Davids; Lord Montagu of Beaulieu ..... £750

*Manager and Engineer*, *Brig.-Gen.* H. P. *Maybury*, C.B., K.C.M.G. ..... £1,500

*Acting Manager and Engineer* J. S. Killick, A.M.I.C.E.

*Secretary*, W. Rees Jeffreys ..... £1,000

*Assist. Sec.*, Maj. H. R. Watling ..... £600

## ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter as a Permanent Commission.)

*Offices*, 24 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

*President*, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T.

*Commissioners*, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G. H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.; Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Earl Spencer, K.G. Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Lord Rayleigh, O.M. F.R.S., Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O., Viscount Harcourt; Lord Shaftesbury, G.C.B. G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., I.S.O.; Lord Courtney of Penwith; Rt. Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, K.C., M.P., Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B., D.C.L.; Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Murray, G.C.B., D.C.L.; Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Digby M. Probyn, *V.C.*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., D.C.L. Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, M.P. Sir Archibald Geikie, O.M., K.C.B. D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir Charles Lister Ryan, K.C.M.G., Sir J. Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., Sir Robert L. Morant, K.C.B., Sir Aston Webb, K.C.V.O., C.B. R.A. Sir Richard T. Glazebrook, C.B., F.R.S.; Francis G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D., William Garnett, D.C.L.; John S. Sargent, R.A.

*Ex-Officio Commissioners*, Lord President of the Council, First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, President of the Board of Trade, First Commissioner of Works, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, President of the Geological Society

*Secretary*, Evelyn Shaw

*Assist. Sec.*, G. B. MacIvor.

## SCOTTISH OFFICE

(See SCOTTISH SECTION, pp. 462–464.)

## SHIPPING, MINISTRY OF, St. James's Park, S.W. 1

*Controller*, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Maclay, Bt.

*Private Secretaries*, F. P. Robinson; P. F. Turner.

*Parliamentary Secretary*, Sir Leo G. Chiozza Money, K.B.E.

*Private Secretaries*, C. H. Boyd; Miss F. L. Westwood; T. O. Jacobsen, M.P.

*Dir. of Transports & Shipyards*, Graeme Thomson, C.B.

*Private Secretary*, Lieut. C. W. Evans.

*Secretary*, John Anderson.

*Private Secretary*, E. W. Baynes.

*Accountant-General*, H. N. Dunbury C.B.

*Private Secretary*, C. J. O'Connell.

*Directors*, Sir Percy Bates, Bt., E. J. Foley; R. A. Kemball Cook, A. W. Head J. A. Salter, Capt. H. Stansbury, C.B., R.N. L. A. P. Warner

*Assistant Secretary*, A. Woodgate.

*Deputy Directors*, L. Brownrigg, K. P. Burgess, A.M.I.C.E.; A. E. Faulkner C. W. Hurcomb, F. W. Lund; D. MacNeal D. P. Monteath, K. J. Strohmenger (*Dep. Accountant-General*).

## STATIONERY OFFICE,

Prince's Street, Surrey s Gate, S.W. 1

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1786, and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government Departments, and the superintendence and control of Government printing, &c. contracts. The Controller under *Letters Patent*, is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copyright in all Government publications. The administrative expenses were estimated at £68,195 for 1917-18.

*Controller*, Sir Frank Atherbury, K.C.B. £2,500 to £2,500

*Private Sec.*, L. C. Mansfield.

*Deputy Controller* W. H. Codling, M.V.O. £900 to £900

*Asst. Controller & Supt. of Paper*, W. G. Wightman ..... £800

*Accountant* C. H. Balmain ..... £900 to £900

*Supt. of Stores*, I. A. H. Watson ..... £800 to £800

*Supt. of Publications*, A. L. Screech ..... £800

*Librarian*, A. J. Mills ..... £900 to £900

*Supt. Dublin Branch*, H. K. Pinson ..... £450 to £600

*Supt. Edinburgh Branch*, L. W. Hill ..... £450 to £600

*Supt. Manchester Branch*, J. D. Gotts ..... £450 to £600

*Supt Underwood Branch*, E. W. E. Liddington ..... £900 to £900

*Supt. of Printing*, T. D. Dutton ..... £900 to £900

*Supt. of Binding* G. D. Rose ..... £900 to £900

*Deputy and Assistant Heads of Branches*, E. C. Balaman, W. G. Bishop, C. W. Howard, C. F. Whiten, G. H. Wright, £900 to £950, E. H. Chapman (*Dublin*), F. V. Emery, A. Hammond, E. W. E. Liddington, G. Malmac, C. H. Scranger (*Edinburgh*), E. A. White ..... £900 to £900

*Minor Staff Officers*, R. J. Palmer, H. F. Harcourt, E. C. Briggs, £900 to £900; J. Boyd, P. Brownlee, W. Hawkins, H. E. Lovell, J. M. Newsham ..... £900 to £900

*Examiners of Printers' Accounts*, A. J. Biggs, £900 to £950; G. W. Riley ..... £877 to £877

*Technical Asst. (Paper)*, H. A. Bromley A. E. Dawe, E. A. Dawe E. J. H. Mallyon ..... £900 to £900

*Technical Asst. (Printing)*, J. E. H. Wilson (*Dublin*), £900 to £950, J. Pinkerton (*Edinburgh*) §J. G. Howden J. Shiels; J. H. Whitehead... £900 to £900

*Rewriter of Printing*, D. S. Todd, B.A. ... £900 to £900

*Examiner of Binders' Accts.*, J. E. Penn £900 to £900

## THAMES CONSERVANCY,

2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1857 and delegated to the Conservators in 1894, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Port of London Act 1908, took over as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington.

*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.B.E.

*Vice-Chairman*, Sir Robert Buckall.

*Secretary*, F. W. Geary

‡ Receives additional allowance of £80.

† Receives additional annual allowance of £50.

## TRADE, BOARD OF;
### Whitehall Gardens and Cwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

A Board of Trade and Plantations was established by Charles II. in 1668, and in place of this body a Committee of the Council on Trade was established in 1786. The duties of this Committee (which, unlike the other Council Committees, has a president at the head) are to collect Trade Statistics, control the issue of Patents, keep the Standards of Weights and Measures, the registry of Bankruptcy, the Registration of Joint Stock Companies, Railway, Tramway Water and Gas Companies, Electric Lighting, Harbours and Lighthouses, and Merchant Shipping, acting under the latter heading as Auditor of the accounts of the Trinity House and the Irish and Northern Lighthouse Authorities. The administrative expenses were £218,293 in 1911-12.

*President*, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert H. Stanley, M.P. £5,000
*Private Secs.*, R. W. Matthew; H. R. Eddison, Esqs.; Hon. Alan. Shaw, M.P. ... ... ... ... ... unp.
*Parliamentary Sec.*, Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B. £3,000
*Private Secs.*, W. Carter; H. J. Hutchinson
*Parliamentary Sec.*, G. J. Wardle, C.B., M.P. ... £2,000
*Private Sec.*, R. H. Hill
*Second Sec.*, Sir W. F. Marwood, K.C.B. ... ... £1,500
*Private Sec.*, H. L. Spencer
*Nine Assistant Secretaries* (£1,200 to £1,500).
*Harbour Department*, Gerbrand Royer, LL.B.
*Railway Department*, R. G. Moggridge.
*Electrician*, W. H. Beveridge, C.B.
*Commercial Department*, H. Fountain, C.B., C.M.G.
*Marine Department*, C. Hipwood, C.B.
*Comptroller of Companies Department*, H. A. Payne ... ... ... ... ... ... £1,200 to £1,500
*Controller-Gen. of Dept. of Commercial Intelligence*, Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G. ... ... £1,200 to £1,500
*Accountant-Gen.*, Alex. Barnes, I.S.O. ... £1,200
*Principal Clerks*, H. J. Carill; H. Booth; G. E. Baker; E. W. Rowntree; J. J. Wills; J. A. Webster; C. H. Grimshaw; G. C. L. Maunder; R. W. Matthew ... ... ... ... ... £900 to £950
*Clerks*, T. Lodge, W. Carter, E. J. Elliot, E. R. Middleton, A. K. Thomson; C. H. Boyd; A. S. Hoskin; H. Lesk; F. P. Robinson, R. H. S. Marker; C. P. Duff, R. H. Hill, T. St. Q. Hill, G. A. R. Muir, D. Davies; W. A. Lee; F. W. Leggett ... ... ... ... ... £200 to £500
*Principal Staff Officers*, F. W. L. Ashley, £900 to £950; S. W. Clark ... ... ... ... £500 to £600
*Directors in Dept. of Commercial Intelligence*, W. G. Blaney; W. H. K. Gaudell ... ... £900 to £950
*Accountants*, E. C. Stoneham; R. J. Shallies. ... ... £500 to £600
*Chief Clerk* (Companies), H. M. Winearls £900 to £950
*Superintendent for Wrecks and Loss of Life at Sea*, C. J. O. Sanders ... ... ... ... £600 to £650
*Chief Staff Officer*, R. Brinsley Richards ... £900 to £950
*Trade Officer, First Class*, L. A. Fash ... £900 to £950
*Staff* (Messrs and Clerks), H. C. Honey, £900 to £950; J. L. Bendall, G. B. Shepherd, £450 to £500; C. Wright, E. Hemsdall, T. S. Gilbeck, £300 to £350; W. W. Coombs, W. J. Smith, £250 to £300; A. Horne, £200 to £250; F. W. Perrett, H. G. A. Mayhew, £150 to £200; A. C. W. Gay; A. S. Lake; J. Keeling; J. B. Harrold; R. H. Hayleit, H. B. Bamford; R. F. G. Heatly, F. W. Mosley, A. C. Cruttenden, R. C. Page; F. H. Taylor, G. W. Betts; F. C. Starling, C. E. Blednore, £100 to £150; R. F. Pyke ... ... ... ... ... ... £60 to £100
*Assistant Director* (*Exhibitions Branch*), H. R. Turner
*Officer in Charge of Commercial Inquiries* (*Exhibitions Branch*), Sir E. C. Wyldbore Smith ... £900 to £950
*Hon. Director for Art* (*Exhibitions Branch*), Sir Isidore Spielman, C.M.G.
*Librarian*, E. J. Lister, LL.B. ... ... £450 to £500
*Translator*, H. Marbaix ... ... ... ... £400
*Clerk in Charge of Railway Accident Work*, R. G. Symons ... ... ... ... ... £400 to £450
*Supt. of Registry*, H. W. Dalmon ... ... £400
*Clerk of Stationery*, E. Andrews. ... ... £400
*Clerk in Charge of Electric Lighting Acts*, M. J. Collins ... ... ... ... ... ... £400 to £450
*Staff Clerk in Charge of Railway Plans*, T. Lothouse ... ... ... ... ... ... £400 to £450
*Assistant and Minor Staff Officers*, E. Page; W. J. Collins; S. Benham; H. K. Gibbs; W. E. Collins, £200 to £250; M. J. Hutchinson ... ... £150 to £200
*Assistant Clerks* (*1st Class*), A. Hill, M.A. ... £400
A. Rayner; F. Bennett; W. Sharp ... £350 to £400
*Assistant Clerks* (*2nd Class*), C. Hardy; C. Chandler; C. Sharpley; W. Stanley; H. J. Den Sanker; W. H. Thomas; T. W. Hughes; P. L. Kenvenge; W. Smith; M. Burton; F. F. Hudson; H. Townsend; C. A. Carter; W. R. Wilson; J. U. Smith, J. T. Evans ... ... ... ... ... ... £200 to £300

*Census or Exposition* at Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
*Director*, A. W. Flux ... ... ... ... £900 to £950
*Assistant Director*, H. W. Macrosty ... £600 to £650
*Supt. of Staff*, J. W. Verdier ... ... £400 to £450
*Staff Officer*, R. F. Taylor ... ... ... £400 to £450
*Minor Staff Officers*, G. A. G. Stanley; H. J. Phillips, £200 to £250; W. M. Hand. ... ... ... £200

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP), 22 Carey Street, W.C. 2.
*Senior Official Receiver*, H. de Vaux Brougham £2,000
*Official Receiver*, Henry Edward Burgess ... ... ... ... ... £800 to £1,000
*Senior Asst. do.*, W. J. Worley ... ... £500 to £600
*Asst. do.*, E. C. Bliss ... ... ... ... £400 to £500

LEGAL BRANCH.—£10,250.
*Solicitor* Sir R. Ellis Cunliffe, ... ... £1,200 to £1,500
*Assistant Solicitor*, Edmund Pobjoy ... £1,000 to £1,200
*Principal Clerks*, Edwin Gillot, G. C. Vaux.
*Clerk in Charge of Bankry. Sub-Dept.*, H. E. G. Burls.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS.
*Professional Member of Marine Dept.* (7 Whitehall Gardens), Capt. A. H. F. Young, R.N.R. £800 to £900
*Harbour Department*, Captain C. B. Moore, R.N. £1,200
*Senior Inspector of Life-Saving Apparatus*, Capt. J. D. Dalntree, R.N. ... ... ... ... ... £400
*Inspector do.*, Capt. H. F. Aplin, R.N. ... £500 to £600
*Adviser on Electric Matters* (vacant) ... £600 to £700
*Electrician and Assistant to do.* (vacant) £500 to £600

### Office of Inspectors of Railways.
*Chief Inspecting Officer* Lieut.-Col. J. W. Pringle, R.E. ... ... ... ... ... £1,200 to £1,400
*Inspecting Officer* Lt.-Col. H. Druitt, R.E. ... ... ... ... ... £800 to £1,000
*Assistant do.*, J. P. Scott Malu ... ... £500 to £600

### Bankruptcy Department,
### Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
*Inspector-General in Bankruptcy*, J. G. Willis, C.B. ... ... ... ... ... £1,200 to £1,500
*Inspector of Official Receivers*, E. H. Dennis £900 to £950
*Chief Bankruptcy Clerk*, F. A. Clarke. ... £700 to £750
*Chief Auditor*, J. B. J. Johnston ... ... £600 to £650
*Auditor*, J. F. Bird ... ... ... ... £500 to £550
*Junior Inspector*, A. A. Taylor ... ... £500 to £550
*Senior Clerk*, A. Mills. ... ... ... ... £400 to £450
*Examiners*, W. C. Taylor; H. C. Watson; W. A. Clark; W. J. Walker, T. B. Hutchinson; D. Hughes; J. T. Lennox; F. W. Peris; H. M. Hansell, £500 to £550
*Asst. Examiners*, S. T. Tyler; S. J. Cassyling; G. C. Veysey; F. H. Langmaid ... ... ... ... £300 to £350
*Minor Staff Officers*, C. C. G. Stockmore, £300 to £350; E. Carruthers ... ... ... ... ... £200 to £250
*and Division Clerks* (*Higher Grade*), H. L. R. Audain; F. L. Bamford, E. Stanger, T. J. Dale; A. Bowley ... ... ... ... ... £150 to £200

### Registrars.
*Birmingham, &c.*, A. S. Cully ... ... ... £1,200
*Bradford and Halifax*, W. Durrance... ... £800 to £900
*Brighton, &c.*, T. Bourley... ... ... ... £700 to £750
*Bristol*, Charles H. King ... ... ... ... £800 to £850
*Carnarvon*, H. W. Thomas ... ... ... ... £400
*Dewsbury and Huddersfield*, H. Johnson £450 to £500
*Hanley, &c.*, F. T. Halsnoth... ... ... ... £600
*Hull, &c.*, G. H. Atkeson ... ... ... ... £700
*Ipswich*, F. Mossent ... ... ... ... ... £600
*Liverpool*, E. D. Synnott ... ... ... ... £1,000 to £1,200
*London and S. Suburban*, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle... £2,000
*Asst.*, L. A. West ... ... ... ... £500 to £550
*London and N. Suburban*, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle... £2,000
*Asst.*, J. D. Turner ... ... ... ... £500 to £550
*Manchester*, J. G. Gibson ... ... ... ... £1,000 to £1,200
*Newcastle-on-Tyne*, C. Woodbell, ... ... £800 to £850
*Northampton*, H. W. Cox ... ... ... ... £600 to £650
*North Glamorganshire*, Rhys Owen. ... ... £400 to £450
*Nottingham*, R. W. Humphreys ... ... ... £600 to £650
*Shrewsbury*, F. Cocks ... ... ... ... £400
*Southampton*, T. Bullen ... ... ... ... £600 to £650
*Swansea*, H. Rees ... ... ... ... ... £600 to £650

Inspectors, Engineer and Nautical Staff of Shipping and Seamen, Tower Hill, E. 2.—*£100-£250.*

*Superintendent*, C. H. Jones ... ... ... *£300 to £400*
*Assist. Engineer-in-Chief*, G. A. Hooke *£400 to £450*
*Senior Chief Officer*, C. L. Donaldson ... ... *£300 to £400*
*Chief Officers*, W. Avery; W. E. Lee; T. Cross; C. Mundell; R. H. Atkins ... ... ... ... *£300 to £350*
*Clerks*, S. Kent; H. T. Nicols ... ... ... ... *£100-£250*

Officers appointed under Metropolitan Gas Acts.
*Engineer*, W. J. A. Butterfield, F.R.S.C.; C. V. Boys, F.R.S.; B. Haldane, F.R.S.
*Chief Gas Examiner*, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.
*Auditor*, Sir Alfred E. Bateman, K.C.M.G.

**Standards Departments,**
7 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

*Deputy Warden of the Standards*, Maj. P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... *£800*
*Superintending Clerk*, G. W. Salter ... ... *£300 to £400*
*Chief Clerk*, F. H. C. Darling ... ... ... *£300 to £400*

**Marine Consultative Branch,**
54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

*Engineer, Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector of Proving Establishments under the Anchors and Chain Cables Act*, T. Carlton ... ... ... ... ... ... *£700 to £800*
*Deputy Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief*, F. Carruthers *£600 to £700*
*Engineer Surveyors*, C. W. Roberts, *£500 to £550*; H. G. Dixon; H. J. Vose; J. Cormack *£500 to £550*
*Princ. Ship Surveyor*, W. D. Archer ... *£700 to £750*
*Deputy Princ. Ship Surveyor*, E. W. Cahill *£600 to £700*
*Assistant to the Princ. Ship Surveyor*, A. J. Daniel *£500 to £550*
*Ship Surveyors*, A. E. Lewer, *£500 to £550*; T. Smith, *£500 to £550*; J. King; T. W. Rovans; J. T. Mundon; W. J. Wilson; A. T. Metcalfe *£500 to £550*
*Princ. Surv. for Tonnage*, T. F. Jenkins *£600 to £650*
*Assistant to do.*, F. W. Hickie ... ... ... ... *£500 to £550*
*Ship Surveyors*, C. B. Godfrey; T. E. Clark; H. G. Hughes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... *£500 to £550*

66 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

*Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates*, J. M. Harvey ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... *£600 to £650*
*Assistant to do.*, B. Furton ... ... ... ... *£500 to £550*
*Chief Examiner of Engineers*, W. T. Sexton *£600 to £700*

**Marine Survey Staff,** 79 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

*Principal Officer for London District*, R. C. Warden *£600 to £650*
*Chief Inspector of Ships' Provisions*, W. L. Service *£450*

**Mercantile Marine Offices,** Dock St., E. 1.

*Chief Superintendent*, J. Y. Money, R.N.R. *£500 to £600*
*Superintendents*, B. Jacobs, R.N.R. (Poplar); J. B. Gilchrist (*Victoria Docks*), *£500 to £550*; J. W. H. Hall, R.N.R. (*Whitby*) ... ... ... ... *£400 to £450*
*Storekeeper* (Poplar), C. J. Young ... ... ... *£450*

**Emergency Department.**

CIBIL CONTROL COMMITTEE, 7 Princes Street, S.W. 1.
*Chairman*, Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.
*Secretary*, E. B. Derwood

CIBIL MILITIA CONTROL DEPARTMENT,
Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C. 1.
*Controller*, Guy Calthrop.
*Secretary*, H. F. Carfill.

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE RAVITAILLEMENT,
India House, Kingsway W.C.2.
*Director of the Staff attached to the British Section*, Sir E. Wyldbore Smith.
*Secretary*, E. F. H. Duke.

CENTRE CONTROL BOARD, Victoria Hotel, Manchester
*Chairman*, A. H. Dixon.
*Secretary*, H. D. Henderson.

COMMITTEE ON WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE,
Carlton House, Regent Street, S.W. 1.
*Chairman*, Sir Hildred Carlile, M.P.
*Secretary*, H. Gibbons Pritchard.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUST. RECONSTRUCTION,
20 Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
*Controller*, R. M. Rainborgh, O.B.E.
*Secretary*, H. J. Phillips.

INTERNATIONAL (WAR INDEMNITY) BUREAU,
Queen's House, Adelphi, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
*Delegate*, Prof. A. C. Pigou, *Chairman*, O.B.E.
*Delegate*, Sir J. H. Clapham and Prof. A. C. Pigou.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, Board of Trade,
15 Abbotsbury Lane, E.C. 4.
*Officer in Charge*, G. W. Russell.

PATENTS, CONTROL DEPARTMENT, 39 Berkeley Street, W. 1.
*Controller*, Sir Evans Jones, Bt.
*Deputy Controller*, F. G. L. Welsh.
*Chief Clerk*, H. W. Cole.

PENSIONERS POST BOARDS, 122 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
*Chairman*, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G.
*Secretary*, C. B. Shepheard.

TRADES SERVICES DEPARTMENT,
Carlton House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.
*Controller*, J. B. Ball.

TRIBUNALS AND MILITARY CENTRAL BOARD,
2 Great Go ge Street, S.W. 1.
*Chairman*, Lance et Hugh Smith, K.B.E.
*Secretary*, H. Fo tesc.

TRAINING WITH THE BENEFIT CONSIDERED,
Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C. 2.
*Chairman*, Ernest R. Moss, C.B., K.C.
*Secretary*, W. P. Bowyer.

RAILWAY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
35 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.
*Chairman*, The President of the Board of Trade.
*Vice-Chairman*, Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.
*Secretary*, Major G. S. Schuster

WAR RISKS INSURANCE OFFICE,
22-24 King William Street, E.C. 4.
*Chairman of Committee on Insurance against Bombardment & Aircraft Risks*, Montagu G. Norman, D.S.O.
*Secretary*, J. W. Vardley

## TRADE BOARDS OFFICE, Old Serjeant's Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

*Secretary*, G. T. Reid.
*Investigating Officers*, 1st *Class*, J. P. Street; F. Pogmorell; *and Class*, P. Ryan; W. E. Counsell; H. H. Montgomerie; G. S. Locke; Miss H. Sandeby; Miss S. Campbell; Miss R. le P. Power

## TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1714. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord, who, if a Commoner is, ex officio, leader of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the technical duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor expounds to the House, these plans being accepted, modified or rejected by the House. The amount estimated to pay the salaries and other expenses was £20,898 in 1910-11.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—
The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P. (*Prime Minister*) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... *£5,000*
*Private Sec.*, H. P. Hamilton; J. C. G. Davidson; R. F. M. Gower (*total allowance £800*).

JUNIOR LORDS—
J. F. Hope, M.P. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... *£1,000*
J. W. Pratt, M.P. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... *£1,000*
J. Parker, M.P. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... *£1,000*
J. F. Jones, M.P. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... *£1,000*

JOINT SECRETARIES—
*Parliamentary*, John, Lord Edmund Talbot, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P.; Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest, D.S.O., M.P.
*Private Sec.*, F. L. Sutherland ... ... ... ... *£800*

*Financial*, Sir Hardman Lever, K.C.B.; Stanley Baldwin, M.P. ... ... £2,000
*Private Sec.*, S. H. Wright ... £500
*Joint Permanent Secretaries*, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Chalmers, G.C.B.; Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.; Sir John S. Bradbury, K.C.B. £2,000
*Private Sec. to Perm. Secs.* S. H. Wright.
*Assistant Secretary*, Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, K.C.B. £1,500
*Auditor of the Civil List*, Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
*Principal Clerks*, R. F. Wilkins, C.B., G. L. Barstow, C.B., R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B.; L. J. Hawley, C.B., S. Armitage-Smith ... ... ... each £1,000 to £1,200
*1st Class Clerks*, H. Higgs, C.B.; L. L. Pyemley, E. W. H. Miller, G. C. Upcott; R. G. Hartley; R. P. Blaokett, C.B.; C. L. Stocks, O.B., Surveyor; F. Phillips, A. W. Hazel; F. W. Leith Ross, K. V. Vernon ... ... ... ... £500 to £900
*2nd Class Clerks*, J. H. McC. Craig; Wm. Cross; R. D. Waley; A. McFadyean, S.R. Wright, G. H. S. Pinsent; A. P. Waterfield; H. P. Hamilton; P. H. Kixon, H. A. Siepmann, A. Aydney Turner; P. J. Grigg; F. M. Morris, T. K. Bewley, E. W. Gilbert; W. R. Fraser ... ... ... £400 to £500
*Parliamentary Clerk*, H. Higgs, C.B. ... ... £370
*Assistant*, E. Tiger, L.S.O. ... ... £400
*Treasury Officers of Accounts*, R. F. Wilkins, C.B., W. J. and A. T. V. Robinson ... ... £800 to £1,000
*Accountant*, George H. Hunt, L.S.O. ... £700 to £1,000
*Assistant Accountant*, H. T. Holmes, M.V.O.
*Auditors of Sheriffs' Accounts* B. J. Bridgeman, M.V.O. and G. W. Couch ... ... £600 to £800
*Officer in charge of Statistics*, D. W. Ward £500 to £600
*Clerk to do.*, H. G. Brookman ... £350 to £450
*Superintendent of Registry*, A. H. Bradley £400 to £450
*Asst. Supt. of Registry*, J. Drake ... £300 to £400
*Staff Clerks*, A. J. Hitchcock, L.S.O., £300; L. Cuthbertson (*Account Room*); A. E. Mitchell £300 to £500
*Minor Staff Clerks*, T. Chadwick, W. G. Grant, J. A. Julian; W. H. Sharpe; P. G. Slade ... £200 to £300
*Clerk in Charge of Copying Room*, Miss G. L. Kidd. £105

## Departments of H.M. Procurator General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

*Procurator General and Treasury Solicitor*, Sir J. P. Mellor ... ... ... ... £2,000
*Private Secretary*, A. W. Brown.
*Assistant Solicitors*, A. H. Dennis, C.B. £1,200; H. E. F. Comyn, C.B., £1,200 Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, Bart. ... ... ... £1,000
*Assistants*, W. de G. Lauwerie; C. Owen £800 to £900
*Chief Clerks*, C. H. K. Fletcher; R. H. Gardiner; A. W. Brown, LL.B.; E. W. Woods ... £570 to £750
*Staff Clerk*, C. A. Dance ... ... £500 to £600
*Minor Staff Clerk*, G. J. Taylor
*Assistant Chief Clerks*, H. A. Weeks; G. C. Crispin; and J. H. Crawley
*Professional Clerks*, A. E. Wade, A. F. Gilchrist, C. M. Lucas, J. C. P. Kinsman; W. L. Morton; A. D. Brooks

## Accounts Branch.

*Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, C. H. Hunt.
*Deputy do.*, W. J. Hagon.
*Clerks*, W. J. Smith; E. W. Mounter

## Law Courts Branch,

276 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

*Principal*, A. T. Hare ... ... £1,200
*Assistant for Chancery and Charity Business*, J. Hue £850
*Assistant for Common Law and Admiralty Business*, R. M. Groenwood ... ... £600 to £700
*Professional Clerks*, R. M. Reid; E. V. Thompson.

## King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business),

Temple Address: Dane's Inn Ho., 265 Strand, W.C. 2.

*King's Proctor*, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B.
*Assistant King's Proctor*, C. E. Strudwick.
*Clerks*, W. G. Chapman; M. W. Hughes (Professional); E. S. Osborne; R. F. Galsworthy

## Parliamentary Counsel.

*First Counsel*, Sir F. F. Liddell, K.C.B. ... £10,000
*Second do.*, W. H. Graham Harrison ... £5,250 to £6,000
*Third do.*, Hon. Hugh Godley ... £5,000 to £5,250
*Clerks*, E. Gardiner, £500 to £600; T. McLoghlen; W. J. Finch ... ... £500 to £650

## Rating of Government Property

*Treasury Valuer & Inspector*, F. J. Bacon £1,000 to £1,200
*Assistant*, F. C. Baddiel ... ... £600 to £800
*Clerk*, W. T. Chard ... ... ... £200 to £400

## TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining Lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to this Corporation. Until 1854 all light dues were collected by Trinity House; and until 1898 Masters of the Navy were appointed by the Elder Brethren. The present duties of the Elder Brethren have reference to Lighthouses, Buoys, Beacons, Pilotage, &c. and attendance at the Admiralty Court to act as Assessors, also to advise the Board of Trade in nautical matters. There are ten Acting Elder Brethren, of whom one is a retired officer of the Royal Navy and nine retired Commanders of the Mercantile Marine; there is also one Elder Brother who has retired from the Active List and there are eleven Honorary Elder Brethren. The income of the Corporation derived from light dues levied on shipping entering and leaving British ports amounts to £500,000 per annum, which is expended in the maintenance of the Lighthouse and coast-marking system of England and Wales, under the financial control of the Board of Trade. The Corporation also administers certain charitable trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of decayed master mariners and their widows, the accounts in respect of which are rendered to the Charity Commissioners.

### Elder Brethren.

H.M. The King; *Master*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; *Deputy Master*, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake, K.C.V.O., Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; Rear Admi. H. B. Stewart (*retired*) The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., Capt. A. E. Bell, Capt. A. C. Thomson, C.B.; Capt. A. W. Clarke, Capt. R. Hoare; Capt. L. H. Crawford, C.B.; Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, O.M., M.P.; The Earl of Balfour, K.G., G.C.M.G. Admi. the Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.B. Capt. C. P. Marshall Capt. T. Golding Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; Maj. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T.; The Marquess of Crewe, K.G., Capt. G. R. Mansell, R.N., M.V.O. Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P. Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.

*Secretary*, H. G. Willett.
*Principals*, H. A. Measer, R. G. Waller
*1st Class Clerks*, W. K. Bowen; M. K. Smith, W. L. Veitch; L. Clubb.
*2nd Class Clerks*, E. Thurlow, H. T. Miller, J. M. Wheeler, C. S. Hendren
*Engineer-in-Chief*, D. W. Hood, M.I.C.E.
*Principal Pilotage Clerk*, W. J. T. Hallstrall.
*Principal Clerk of Estates, &c.* H. S. Lionking.
*Chief Engineering Clerk*, H. P. Turner
*Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer*, J. Benton, M.I.Mar.E.
*Scientific Adviser*, The Lord Rayleigh, O.M.

## TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

Inspection Committee, 9 Serle Street, W.C. 2.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1817 and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1891. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in 1918 to over 85 millions of money and 8 millions in Government Stock, held on behalf of about 2,000,000 depositors.

*Chairman*, Sir Albert K. Rollit, M.A., LL.D.
*Vice-Chairman*, Thomas A. Walton, F.C.A.
*Secretary*, W. S. Cameron.

## WALLACE COLLECTION.

### Hertford House, Manchester Square, W

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £54,250 in 1900-01.

*Keeper & Secretary*, D. S. MacColl, M.A. ..... £500 to £600
*Assistant to Keeper*, S. J. Camp ..... £200 to £300
*Inspector of Armouries*, Sir Guy F. Laking, Bart., C.B., M.V.O., F.S.A. ..... Hon.

## WAR OFFICE,

### Whitehall, S.W. Hours, 10 to 6.

A Secretary of State for War was first appointed in 1794, the control of the Land Forces of the Crown having been previously exercised by a Secretary at War, who was responsible to Parliament through the Home Secretary. In 1801 the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1854 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for that purpose. In 1870 an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. Statutory powers were transferred by the Army Annual Act of 1909 (9 Edw. VII. c. 9).

### ARMY COUNCIL.

*Secretary of State for War*, The Right Hon. R. G. V. Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (P.C.) (*President of the Army Council*).
*Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War* (*Civil Member*), J. I. Macpherson, K.C.V.O. (*Vice President of the Army Council*).
*Chief of the Imperial General Staff*, Gen. Sir W. R. Robertson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
*Quarter-Master-General to the Forces*, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O.
*Adjutant-General to the Forces*, Lt.-Gen. Sir C. F. N. Macready, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
*Director-General of Military Aeronautics*, Maj.-Gen. J. M. Salmond.
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*Deputy-Chief of the Imperial General Staff*, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., D.S.O.
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*Deputy Asst. Directors*, Maj. B. Hopkinson, C.M.G., M.I.M.E., M.INST.C.E. Capt. A. G. Clarke; Temp. Capt. J. S. Nicholson, Temp. Capt. C. M. Smith, M.C., Hon. Lt. T. Lyons; Capt. C. W. C. Wheatley-Temp. Capt. R. H. Rhead; Temp. Lt.-Col. R. F. Drury; Temp. Capt. R. H. Austin-Sparks; Capt. H. A. F. Dimsey, Temp. Capt. H. M. Bentley; and Lt. F. B. Burton; and Lt. P. C. A. Bridgeman; and Lt. G. W. A. Brown.

*Deputy Asst. Directors* (*graded as Staff Capts.*), Maj. I. H. Dewson; Temp. Maj. A. E. J. Rains, Temp. Capt. K. G. S. Hamblé, and Lt. A. M. O. Darby.

*Staff Capts.*, Lt. A. McAllister; Capt. G. W. Williamson, M.C., Temp. Capt. T. B. Morley; Temp. Capt. T. B. Seawright; Lt. D. B. Sanders; Capt. H. J. Page; Capt. R. W. Thomas; Temp. Capt. H. R. A. Lindsay, Temp. Capt. W. H. Rees; Temp. Capt. R. J. Wolfe-Barry, Temp. Capt. W. A. W. Hallam, Temp. Capt. R. W. Roylance, Temp. Capt. T. G. Bateman.

*Staff Clerks*, Temp. Lt. F. J. Wentworthe, Lt. F. L. Mood; and Lt. J. N. Mearns, Temp. Capt. G. Freshwille, Lt. S. Whitechurch; Temp. Lt. A. D. M. Greig, and Lt. T. Goulburn; Lt. A. F. Thurston; and Lt. (*temp. Lt.*) J. B. Sidebotham; Lt. H. R. Nesmo, and Lt. H. Lloyd; and Lt. W. Park; and Lt. (*temp. Lt.*) C. J. Johnson, Capt. R. P. Leigh Bennet, Temp. and Lt. D. Hairman; Lt. C. F. O. Mance; and Lt. H. G. Bay; Capt. L. S. R. Hall; Capt. P. A. Deasy; Capt. J. W. G. Macaulay; Lt. D. C. James; and Lt. A. O. Bates; and Lt. F. A. Corbett, Lt. R. G. Cochran; Capt. E. S. Skipper.

*Attaches from the Secretary and Finance Depts.*, A. K. Turner (*Acting Principal*); L. G. S. Reynolds (*Acting Assistant Principal*); F. R. Stapley (*Acting Accountant*).

## Department of the Civil Member of the Army Council.

*Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War*, J. L. Macpherson, M.P.

*Private Sec.*, G. D. Roscoe; G. W. Peyton (*unpaid*).

*Paris. Private Sec.*, S. W. Jamieson (*unpaid*).

*Director-Gen. of the Territorial Force*, Col. (*temp. Maj.-Gen. in Army*) The Earl of Scarborough, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.

*Private Sec.*,

*Deputy Asst. Directors*, Temp. Capt. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter; Lt.-Col. C. F. Burnham.

*Principal*, G. E. King, M.V.O. (*acting*).

*Staff Capts.*, Lt. Hon. R. H. B. Norton; Lt. H. F. Atkinson-Clark; Capt. R. W. Simpson, Capt. C. C. Hawkins.

*Staff Lieuts.*, Maj.-Gen. R. C. F. Shadwinger, C.B.; Capt. J. E. J. Brown, M.C.
*Director-Gen. of Lands*, Sir H. Frank, K.B.
*Comptroller of Lands*, E. H. Cole (*Dep. Dir.-Gen.*).
*Chief Roads Officer*, Temp. Lt.-Col. A. St. J. Cooke, M.C.S.
*Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer*, Temp. Lt.-Col. E. C. Cole, F.S.I.

## Staff of the Finance Member of the Army Council.

*Financial Sec.* (*Finance Member*), Rt. Hon. H. W. Forster, M.P.
*Private Sec.*, F. A. Holt.
*Parly. Private Sec.*, W. W. Ashley, M.P.
*Asst. Financial Sec.*, Sir C. Harris, K.C.B.
*Private Sec.*, R. G. Davenport.
*Director of Financial Services*, W. P. Perry, C.B.
*Director of Departmental Finance*, W. A. Bland (*actg.*).
*Sub-Director of Finance*, J. E. Crosland.
*Principals*, J. M. Bull, J. G. Ashley; S. Deanreather, C.B. (*lent to M. of Munitions*); B. M. Draper (*actg.*); A. F. Major (*actg.*); C. F. Watherston (*actg.*); E. E. Hollaway (*actg.*); R. F. G. C. Peterson (*actg.*); A. E. Wildrum, C.B. (*actg.*).
*Assistant Principals*, S. F. Clark, F. C. Bonnycastle (*actg.*); H. C. Gordon (*actg.*); G. F. S. Hills (*actg.*); G. W. Lambert (*actg.*).
*Chief Paymaster*, Col. A. J. V. Durell, C.B.
*Paymaster-in-Chief*, Col. (*temp. Br.-Gen.*) Sir J. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.
*Chief Accountants*, J. S. Ross; C. W. Cooper (*actg.*); D. Berlan (*actg.*); J. J. Beard (*actg.*).
*Accountants*, J. M. Speight, R. W. Bradley; W. Hamond; C. W. Egerton-Warburton (*actg.*); J. A. W. Campbell (*actg.*); A. W. Brodie (*actg.*); J. G. O'Keefe (*actg., attached to the Ravensdale Service*); L. Miles (*actg.*), H. Wilson (*actg.*), E. Kaye (*actg.*); J. R. Stapley (*actg., attached to the Directorate of Military Aeronautics*); W. Mayne (*actg.*).
*Supt. Central Army Pension Issue Office*, R. J. Coles (at Baker Street, W.).
*Inspector of Army Pay Offices*, Lt.-Col. (*temp. Col.*) F. Woodall, C.M.G. (British Columbia House, 3 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1).
*Director of Timber Supplies*, Sir J. B. Fuller, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

## Department of the Secretary of the War Office.

*Secretary*, Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B.
*Private Sec.*, H. J. M. Clough; R. B. Charteris (*suspended*), W. Hutchinson (*suspended*).
*Assistant Secretary*, R. B. Cubitt, C.B.
*Asst. to the Secretary*, H. J. Creedy, C.B., C.V.O.
*Principals*, J. A. Cameron (*actg.*); H. W. McAnally (*lent to the Air Board*); A. C. Pedley, C.B.E.; L. D. Rickard (*actg.*); A. F. Turner (*actg., attached to the Directorate of Military Aeronautics*); E. V. Fleming (*actg.*).
*Assistant Principals*, A. C. Strange; H. E. Davies (*lent to Reconstruction Committee*), E. R. T. Grindle; H. Birkhead (*actg.*), L. L. Duncan, M.V.O. (*actg.*).
*Aide-de-Camp*, Lt.-Col. Sir A. Leetham, Knt. (*granted as Staff Captain*).
*Chaplains-General*, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, K.C.V.O., D.D. *Ex-officio*
*Asst.* (*Chaplain-General*, The Archdeacon of Westminster (R. H. Pearce, M.A., C.B.) [Chaplain 1st Class (T.F.), with *relative* precedence as Brig.-Gen.].
*Staff Officer to the Chaplains-Generals (graded as Staff Captain at the War Office)*, Rev. R. H. Thorold, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd Class (*temp. Chaplain to the Forces, 2nd Class*).

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE, 68 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Salary.*
*Judge-Advocate-General*, Felix Cassel, K.C. ... *Ex-officio*
*Deputy Judge-Advocate*, Kenneth Marshall (*actg.*) ... *Also in Office*
*Legal Assistant*, P. Sutherland Graeme ... *Also in Office*

*Inspector-General of Territorial Forces*, Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) R. C. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O.; Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) A. J. Chapman, C.B., C.M.G.; Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) C. C. Wedlake-Dod, C.B., D.S.O.

### Inspectors of the Home Forces Answering for the War.—*Salary and Allowances.*

*Inspectors of Cavalry (graded as Asst. Adjutant-Gens.)*, Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) Hon. C. V. C. A. Lumley, C.M.G.; Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) G. F. Milner, D.S.O.; Hon. Maj.-Gen. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) W. H. M. Lowe, C.B.
*Inspectors of R.H.A. & R.F.A.*, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. M. S. Brunker, K.C.M.G.; Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) R. F. Fox, C.B., D.S.O.
*Inspector of R.G.A.*, Lt.-Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) P. de S. Bernay, C.B.
*Inspector of Artillery*, Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) B. F. Drake.
*Inspector of R.E.*, Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) A. W. Roger, C.B.
*Inspectors of Infantry*, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Howard, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. G. G. A. Egerton, C.B.; Lt.-Gen. Sir E. A. H. Alderson, K.C.B.; Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) E. St. G. Price, C.B., D.S.O.
*Inspectors of the Territorial Force*, Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) D. A. Macfarlane, C.B., D.S.O.; Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) A. J. Chapman, C.B., C.M.G.; Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) O. C. Wedlake-Dod, C.B., D.S.O.

THE ARMY MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.
*Chairman*, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.
*Secretary*, R. T. Gunn.

THE NURSING BOARD.
*President*, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
*Chairman*, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.
*Matron-in-Chief*, Miss E. H. Becher, R.R.C.
*Secretary*, Miss E. M. McCarthy.
ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, Grosvenor Road, S.W.
*Chief Ordnance Officer*, Col. H. S. Langhorne, C.B.
*Medical Officer*,
ROYAL ARSENAL FACTORY, South Farnborough.
*Supt.*, H. Fowler

## Department of the Surveyor-General of Supply.

*Surveyor-Gen. of Supply*, A. Weir
*Secretary*, J. M. Fells.
*Assistant Surveyor-Gen.*, T. Austin Harris (*suspend.*).
*Director of Contracts*, R. H. Fawcett (*actg.*).
*Deputy Director of Contracts*, L. F. R. Osborn.
*Asst. Directors of Contracts*, R. J. Riley; H. B. Cornie; J. E. Drower.
*Asst. Principals*, W. G. West (*actg.*) (*lent to Min. of Munitions*); J. A. Dale (*actg.*).
*Accountants*, G. H. Kingston (*actg.*), J. Sherlock (*actg.*).
*Director of Raw Materials*, A. H. Goldfinch (*suspend.*).

## WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE, NATIONAL,

Salisbury Square, E.C.4.

*Chairman*, Sir Robert M. Kindersley, K.B.E.
*Members of Committee*, Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P.; Cecil Rook, M.P.; J. Burn; Miss B. Chamberlain; T. L. Gilmour; Sir Hedley Le Bas, H. J. Mackinder, M.P.; A. H. Marshall, M.P.; R. W. H. Miller; James Parker, M.P.; Mrs. Maud S. Reeves; G. Stuart Robertson; W. Schooling; Stephen Walsh, M.P.; Hartley Withers.
*Secretary and Controller*, Theodore G. Chambers.
*Accounting Officer*, J. B. Phillips.
*Executive Officers*, S. J. Bennett, L.R.A.M.; R. H. Bonnycastle, R. F. Bunkley, C. P. Higham; E. Hughes; R. D. Kingham; C. F. Knight, T. Jordan; Maj. R. S. Johnson, Miss E. G. D. Lowles; J. MacMillan; L. Morgenstern; F. W. Rattley; F. C. Roles; J. G. Smith; D. Tindle; Miss M. M. Watson; G. H. Wheeler.
*Establishment Officer*, W. H. Hare.

## WAR TRADE DEPARTMENT,

4 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.

*Director*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Runciman, C.B.E., M.C., D.S.C.
*Secretary*, Sir Nathaniel J. Highmore, K.C.B.
*Assistant Director*, Viscount Wimborne, M.V.
*Private Sec. to Director*, A. W. H. Prescott.
*Do. to Secretary*, F. J. Perry.

Secretariat.

*Assistant Secretaries*, *H. G Butler; *W B. Ansley
*Legal Adviser*, G. W Bailey
*Controller of Staff*, *E. C. Eldred.
*Secretary to Civil Reports Committee*, *E. J Elliot.
*Accountant and Cashier*, *R. Hayes.
*Establishment Clerk*, *C. E. N Powley
*Stationery Clerk*, W J Yea.
*Office Keeper*, G H. Johnson.

Licensing Section.

*Deputy Principal*, *C. M. Woodford.
*Head of Division*, *J J Allen; *G. L. Bond; *W R. Bourcher; R. W Britten, *W Burgess; *R. H Giles E. M Goldmee, *H. S. Gray; J T Mulqueen, LL.B.; *G C. Richer, *E. Walker, W W Watson; *C. W Woodward.
*Principal of Registry*, *H. W W Fisher

License Statistics Section.

*Principal*, *W Le Vack.

**WAR TRADE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT**, 2 Lake Buildings, St. James's Park, Westminster, S.W

*Chairman*, T. R. Ponsonby.
*Deputy Chairman*, H W C Davis.
*Secretary*, G H Wakeling.
*Advisory Board*, H. B. Betterton; O B. A. Simpkin, A. Sutro, A. Talxirs de Mattos.
*Head of Clerical Staff*, A. Bannerman.

**WAR TRADE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT** (Ministry of Blockade), 22 Queen Anne's Gate.

*Controller*, †R. E. Harwood.
*Secretary*, †L. Infeld.
*Higher Div. Clerk*, †J A. Pearce-Edgcumbe.
Do., *Acting*, Hon. C. C. Farrer, B.A.; M. H. Seade, C. W Payne.
*Staff Clerk*, †W T Matthews.
*Minor Staff Clerk*, †A. J Thompson.
*Legal Adviser* (*Hon.*), C. B. Stanton.
*Principal of Women Staff* Miss K. L. Cox.

**WELSH CHURCH COMMISSION**, 1 1g Victoria Street, S.W

*Commissioners*, Rt. Hon. Sir H. W Primrose, K.C. B.; Sir W Plender.
*Secretary*, T Hywa Davies.

**WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUE**, 1 Whitehall, S.W

Administrative expenses, 1917-18, £10,500.

*Commissioners*, Rt. Hon. R. E. Prothero, M.V.O., M.P., *ex-officio*, 1918; Geo. Granville Leveson Gower, £1,200
*Joint Secretaries*, Charles R. Howlett, L.R.C.P., Morton Evans ... ... ... ... ... ... ... £600 to £1,000
*Senior Clerks*, W Dawson Alsger; D E. Crawforth Smith ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... £900 to £900
*1st Class Clerks*, H. C. Eyles; E. Blanford J Whyte; W Lee Nash, T A. Cochrane, G P Best ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... £450 to £480
*Receiver-General*, W Fidler ... ... ... ... £900 to £900
*Chief Mineral Inspector*, Westgarth Forster Brown ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... £600 to £900
*Forestry Adviser*, R. L. Robinson.
*Forestry Inspector* G H. Crossfield ... £900 to £900
*Clerk in Charge of Accts.*, Herbert Clarke, £450 to £480

Office in Dublin

*Superintendent*, J Harper Scaife, LL.B. ... £600 to £650
*1st Class Clerk*, G H. Burnett. ... ... ... £450 to £480

Land Branch.

*Solicitor*, F A. Innes. ... ... ... ... ... £600 to £650
*Professional Assistants*, A S. Gaye, J B. Stonebridge ... ... ... ... ... ... £450 to £480
*Clerks*, W C. Martin; K. W Wolley; J Lovett.
*Solicitor, Scotland*, Thomas Carmichael, S.S.C.
Do. *Ireland*, Sir William Fry, Dublin.

Woods and Forests.

*New Forest, Bere, & Parkhurst—Deputy Surveyor*, V F Lucas.
*Dean—Gaoler*, Rt. Hon. R. E. Prothero.
Do. *Deputy Gaoler*, Westgarth Forster Brown.
Do. *Dep. Surv. & Crown Receiver* L. S. Ommaney.
*Windsor—Ranger* (vacant).
Do. *Deputy do.*, Col. Hon. Claude H. C. Willoughby
Do. *Deputy Surveyor*, Arthur J Forrest.

New Forest.

*Official Verderer*, Sir Robert H Hebert, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.
*Elective Verderers*, The Earl of Normanton; G E. Briseo Eyre, J Jeffreys H. F Compton; K. Pulteney, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.
*Clerk*, Montagus Chandler, Romsey

**WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS**, Storey's Gate S.W

H.M. Office of Works for the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings was constituted in 1832 to perform certain duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests. The salaries and expenses of the office were estimated at £19,250 in 1917-18.

*First Commissioner*, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, M.P. £5,000
*Private Sec.*, E. H. Bright C.B. M.V.O. (*acting*).
*Other Commissioners*, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.
*Secretary*, Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., C.M.G. ... £1,500
*Private Sec.*, D Bird (*acting*).
*Assistant Sec.*, W A. Robinson, C.B. ... ... ... £1,200

*Secretariat*

*Principal Clerks*, E. H. Bright, C.B., M.V.O., J Epps; H. Bird ... ... ... ... ... ... ... £900 to £900
*1st Class Clerks*, A. E. Arnet; C. N Knight; W F Schofield ... ... ... ... ... ... £600 to £650
*2nd Class Clerks*, A. H. S. White, F J. E. Raby; M. Connolly, J G Gibson T R. Stowell £400 to £500
*Supt. of Registry*, E. W Horton ... ... £400 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, B. S. Seagrave, A. G Barnett £400 to £600
*Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments*, C. R. Peers £600 to £800
*Senior Measuring Surveyor*, J Barrett, F.S.I £400 to £650

*Finance Division.*

*Comptroller of Accounts*, J A. W Buchanan £900 to £900
*Deputy do.*, A. C. E. Hughes ... ... ... £600 to £650
*Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, W Locke £900 to £900
*Senior Clerk*, H. E. Stead. ... ... £400 to £450
*Senior Remaining Surveyor* R. M. Kearns, F.S.I. £400 to £700
*Staff Clerks*, J W Alcock £400 to £500; M. T Blakey; W L. Wharin, A J Whitby; H. L. Findley, S. A. Bryant, J Richards; C. F Crosland £300 to £400

*Architects Division.*

*Principal Architects*, W Pott, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; R. J Allison, A.R.I.B.A.; F Baines, M.V.O., £800 to £1,000; and C. J W Simpson, F.S.A. £900 to £950 (with allowance of £200) (*Edinburgh*).
*Architects and Surveyors*, E. Cropper, G J T Bearell, A.R.I.B.A.; R Myers, F.S.I.; C. P Wilkinson, H. Ashmead, A. J Mitcher U N Dyke, A.R.I.B.A.; J Bradley (*acting—Chiswick and Jewel*) £300 to £750

*Engineering Division.*

*Chief Engineer*, H. A. Mel-orran ... ... £1,000
*Deputy do.*, H Baines ... ... ... ... £900 to £800

*Repairs Division*

*Controller of Supplies*, Sir A. I. Durrant, M.V.O. £800 to £1,000
*Deputy do.*, J W Curry ... ... ... ... £900 to £900
*Chief Clerks*, S. M. Fino, £900 to £900; H. M. Bradley, H. B. Alkam ... ... ... ... £900 to £900

Royal Parks Division.

*Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c*, Major W C.Hussey, late R.E. £900 to £800
*Assist. Bailiff*, Maj. E. D. Haggitt, late R.E. £900 to £900

**St. Peter's Chapel**, Vere St., Marylebone.
Trustee, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev F S. Webster (Rector of All Souls).
Treasurer, W J Downer, C.B., C.M.G., L.R.C.

* The staff of the War Trade Department is generally temporary. An asterisk placed against any name indicates that the person named is in the permanent Civil Service, and is attached to the Department for service during the War.

† The staff of the War Trade Statistical Department is generally temporary. An asterisk placed against any name indicates that the person named is in the permanent Civil Service, and is attached to the Department for service during the War.

## APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

### House of Lords.

*The Lord High Chancellor*

The Right Hon. Robert Banner[illegible], Lord Finlay, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1842 (*appointed* 1916) ..... £10,000

Private Secretary, Hon. A. E. A. Napier ..... £500

*Lords of Appeal in Ordinary* (each £6,000).

| | Appted. | Age 1 Jan., 1918. |
|---|---|---|
| Rt. Hon. Lord Buckmaster | 1915 | 66 |
| Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson | 1916 | 72 |
| Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw | 1917 | 77 |
| Rt. Hon. Lord Moulton, C.B.E. | 1912 | 72 |
| Rt. Hon. Lord Parker | 1913 | 69 |
| Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner | 1918 | 68 |

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

### Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

The Committee is composed of Members of the Privy Council, qualified under 3 & 4 Wm. IV cap. 41; 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 86; 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 69; 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 26; 28 & 29 Vict. cap. 63; and 34 & 35 Vict. cap. 44 and 8 Edw. 7 cap. 51. The members usually attending are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (see above); and such other members of the Privy Council as have held high judicial office.

*Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes*, Charles H. L. Reich, C.B. ..... £1,200

*Chief Clerk (Judicial)*, W. Reeve Wallace ..... £500

*Chief Clerk*, J. H. Houghton ..... £450

*Chief Clerk*, D. G. Lyn.

*Examiner*, G. Magnolfini.

## SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

### Court of Appeal.

*Ex-Officio Judges.*

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

*Master of the Rolls* (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Lord Cozens-Hardy, *b.* 1838, *appointed* 1907.

*Lord Justices* (each £5,000).

| | Appted. | Age 1 Jan., 1918. |
|---|---|---|
| Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady | 1907 | 68 |
| Rt. Hon. Sir William Pickford | 1905 | 69 |
| Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Bankes | 1906 | 64 |
| Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rafe Warrington | 1909 | 61 |
| Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas E. Scrutton | 1910 | 60 |

*Officers of the Master of the Rolls*—£1,200.

*Secretary*, Hon. W. H. Cozens-Hardy, K.C. ..... £500

*Principal Clerk*, William P. Marr ..... £500

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

### Chancery Division.

*Judges* (each £5,000)—

| | Appted. | Age 1 Jan., 1918. |
|---|---|---|
| Hon. Sir Joseph Train Townsend Eve | 1876 | 76 |
| Hon. Sir Ralph Neville | 1906 | 69 |
| Hon. Sir Henry Tristram Eve | 1907 | 62 |
| Hon. Sir Charles Henry Sargant | 1911 | 61 |
| Hon. Sir John M. Astbury | 1913 | 57 |
| Hon. Sir Robert Younger | 1913 | 58 |
| Hon. Sir Arthur Frederic Peterson | 1915 | 59 |

### King's Bench Division.

*Lord Chief Justice of England*, The Rt. Hon. Earl Reading, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (& 1888, *appointed* 1913) £10,000

*Secretary*, Hon. G. R. Isaacs ..... £500

*Clerk*, R. W. Miller ..... £500

*Justices* (each £5,000)—

| | Appted. | Age 1 Jan., 1918. |
|---|---|---|
| Hon. Sir Charles John Darling | 1897 | 68 |
| Hon. Sir Reginald Mar's Bray | 1901 | 72 |
| Hon. Sir Alfred T. Lawrence | 1906 | 72 |
| Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge | 1907 | 68 |
| Hon. Sir Horace A. Avory | 1910 | 65 |
| Hon. Sir Thomas G. Shearman | 1910 | 74 |
| Hon. Sir Charles Montague Lush | 1910 | 64 |
| Hon. Sir Sydney A. T. Rowlatt | 1910 | 58 |
| Hon. Sir Clement M. Bailhache | 1911 | 61 |
| Hon. Sir James E. Atkin | 1913 | 53 |
| Hon. Sir Montague Shearman | 1914 | 69 |
| Hon. Sir John Sankey | 1914 | 61 |
| Hon. Sir Henry McCardie | 1916 | 49 |
| Hon. Sir Arthur Cassell Salter | 1917 | 58 |
| Hon. Sir Alexander A. Roche | 1917 | 57 |

### Bankruptcy

*Justice*, Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge.

### Companies Winding-Up.

*Justices*, The Hon. Sir Ralph Neville and The Hon. Sir John M. Astbury

### Trading with the Enemy Acts.

Hon. Sir Robert Younger

### Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act.

Hon. Sir Reginald M. Bray.

### Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

*President*, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, *b.* 1859, *appointed* 1909 ..... £5,000

*Justice* Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, K.C.B., *b.* 1860, *appointed* 1917 ..... £5,000.

## COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

*Judges*, Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

## COURT OF ARCHES.

*Judge*, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C.I., *b.* 1850, *appointed* 1903.

## COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

### Crown Office, House of Lords.

*Clerk of the Crown*, Sir Claud Schuster

*Chief Clerk*, A. G. D. Liddell, C.B. ..... £600

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£1,200.

*Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown*, Sir Claud Schuster ..... £3,000

*Private Sec. and Sec. of Commissions of the Peace*, Hon. A. E. A. Napier

*Purse-bearer*, C. Wilson ..... £300

*Serjeant-at-Arms*, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

*Deputy do.*, Hon. A. E. A. Napier

*Clerk of the Chamber and Messenger of the Great Seal*, Thomas Hickman ..... £450

### Chancery Courts.

Mr Justice Eve and Mr Justice Peterson.

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" *Asst. Registrar*, T. H. V. Vaughan Roberts.
" *High Bailiff*, J. Bridgeford Rymill.

West London.—*Registrar*, George Stilton
" *High Bailiff*, S. W. Merry

(40) Bow, Bow Rd., E. Shoreditch, 4m Old St., E.C
*Judges*, His Honour Judge Clear and His Honour Judge Graham, K.C. ..... Sturge
Shoreditch.—*Registrar*, H. B. Wickstead.
" *High Bailiff*, Henry Grimsdall
Bow.—*Registrar*, H. A. Hore.
" *High Bailiff*, Charles J. B. Tyson.

(41) Southwark, Swan Street.
Greenwich, Surrey St. Woolwich, William St.
*Judge*, His Honour Judge Granger ..... Sturge
Southwark.—*Registrar*, Thomas Kemsdale Hare, M.A
*High Bailiff*, Geo. J. E. Richards, W.A
Greenwich and Woolwich.—*Joint Registrars and High Bailiffs*, C. Pitt-Taylor and C. M. Treadwell

(37) Bamfford; Barnet Uxbridge.
*Judge*, His Honour Judge *J. Aloysius* Scully ..... *Sturge*
Brentford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F. C. Sills.
Barnet.—*Registrar and High Bailiff* (vacant).
Uxbridge.—*Registrars and High Bailiffs*, Charles Woodbridge | Francis C. Woodbridge.

(44) Westminster, 4a St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
*Judge*, His Honour Judge Woodfall ..... *Sturge*
*Registrars*, Charles Ernest Cuff; George Ogle Jacob.
*High Bailiff*, Stanley L. Gifford.

## RECORDERS.

Acland, Sir Regd. B. Dyke, K.C., *Oxford* (1923).
Adkins, Sir Ryland Dent, M.P., *Nottingham* (1911).
Astbury, Arthur Jacob, K.C., *Manchester* (1914).
Atkinson, Edred. Tindal, K.C. *Leeds* (1898).
Bailhache, Arthur William, K.C., *Scarborough* (1917).
Baker His Hon. *Sir* G. S. Bart., *Barnstaple and Bideford* (1889).
Bell, Herbert Wright. *The Hartlepools* (1901).
Bellcock, George, *Grantham* (1913).
Bodkin, Sir Archibald Henry, *Dover* (1901).
Bourke Matthew J. *Cork* (1918).
Bowen, Ivor, K.C., *Swansea* (1913).
Bramall, William P. G., K.C., *Brighton* (1911).
Bousard, Marston C., K.C., *Leicester* (1899).
Butler, Sladis, Esq (1911).
Charles, Ernest Bruce, K.C *Bournemouth* (1918).
Clay, William Henry, *Stoke-on-Trent* (1910).
Oldham, Robert Fredk., *Croydon* (1901).
Cooke, Temple, *Southampton* (1898).
Coward, John *Charles Lewis*, K.C. *Folkestone* (1886).
Craig, His Hon. Jno. Walter *Belfast* (1911).
Croft, Fly Herbert Stephen, *Tenterden* (1891).
David, Alexr. Jones, *Newcastle-under-Lyme* (1909)
Disney, Fly. William *Great Grimsby* (1911).
Distinpal, Wm. Josiah, K.C., *Dudley* (1898).
Dugdale, Jno. Stratford, K.C. *Birmingham* (1917).
Dunnett, Robert Ernest, *South Molton* (1911).
Ellston, William Rowley, *Great Yarmouth* (1913).
Emanuel, Manuel Fly. *Winchester* (1913).
Eyeley, William Pinker, *Salisbury* (1897).
Fitzgerald, Francis, *Newbury* (1911).
Fooks, John Alderson, K.C., *Exeter* (1899).
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C., *London* (1910).
Gill, Charles Frederick, K.C., *Chichester* (1892).
Goddard, Rayner, *Poole* (1917).
Graham, Alexander, *Bridgnorth* (1906).
Grantham, William Wilson, *Deal* (1906).
Greenwell, His Hon. F. J., *Durham* (1892).
Gregory, Henry Holman, K.C. *Bath* (1911).
Hall, Sir E. Marshall, K.C., *Guildford* (1908).
Hanham, Jno Castleman Swilburne-, *Faversham* (1908).
Hansell, Edward William, *Maidstone* (1917).
Hart, Heber L. K.C., *Ipswich* (1913).
Hawke, John Anthony, *Plymouth* (1901).
Hazel, Alfred Ernest Wm., *Hartlepools* (1911).
Hemmerde, Edwd. George, K.C., M.P., *Liverpool* (1909).
Hill, Fly. S. Stanley, M.P., *Banbury* (1909).
Hope, Collingwood, K.C., *Bolton* (1909).
Hope, Wm. Fly Bateman, *Wells* (1907).
Hutton, Stamford, *Lichfield* (1901).
Hurst, John Gibbard, *Warwick* (1911).
Fraas, Edward Alfred Mitchell-, K.C., *Middlesbrough* (1913).
Jones, Patrick Rose-, K.C., *Sunderland* (1913).
Jones, His Hon. A. Gwynne, *Hereford* (1894).
Jones, Charles Edward, *Maldon and Saffron Walden* (1901).
Jones, Llewellyn Archer Atherley, K.C., M.P., *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (1908).
Jonas, Edwd. Wm. Milner- *Merthyr Tydfil* (1917).
Kekewich, Trehawke Herbert, *Taunton* (1893).
Kemp, Henry Thomas, K.C., *Hull* (1917).
Kenyon, Robert Lloyd, *Oswestry* (1898).
Langdon, Adolph Max Lazarus, K.C., *Salford* (1913).
Latham, Alexr Mars, *Hertzhead* (1919).
Lawes, Edwd. Thornton Hill, *Salisbury* (1908).
Leonard, Samuel Henry, *Penzance* (1899).
Leslie, Jno. Wm. St. Lawrence, *Shrewsbury* (1913).
Lloyd, Sir Horatio, *Chester* (1888).
Mackay, Archd. John, *Andover* (1898).
Macondrian, Alexander, K.C., *Hastings* (1913)
Malden, Charles Edward, *Thetford* (1889).
Manisty, Herbert F. K.C., *Berwick-on-Tweed* (1908).
Mashew, Theobald, *Margate* (1913).
Matthews, Joseph Bridges, *Tewkesbury* (1901).
Mattinson, Miles Walker, K.C., *Blackburn* (1888).
Mellor His Hon. F. H., K.C., *Preston* (1898).
Mirehouse, Wm. Edward, *Wenlock* (1889).
Morton, Edward, K.C *West Ham* (1894).
Mortimer, Geo. Fredk. Lloyd, *Rotherham* (1905).
Muir, Richard David, *Colchester* (1901).
Nash, William Harry, *Abingdon* (1888).
Neville, Regd Jas. Neville, *Bury St. Edmunds* (1909).
Newbolt, Frank K.C., *Doncaster* (1918).
Nield, Herbert, K.C., M.P., *York* (1917).
Odgers, Wm. Blake, K.C., *Bristol* (1913).
O'Shaughnessy, Rt. Hon. Thos. L., K.C., *Dublin* (1913).
Owen, Edwd. Annesley *Walsall* (1893).
Page, Ernest, K.C., *Carlisle* (1906).
Palmer, Charles Yelfs, *Richmond Yorks* (1909).
Parfit, James John, *Northampton* (1918).
Pierpoint, Regd. Chas. Edwd. *West Bromwich* (1892).
Pollock, Ernest M., K.C., M.P., *Kingston-on-Thames* (1917).
Pope, Samuel, *Burnley* (1913)
Radley, Frank Walter, *High Wycombe* (1909).
Rafter, Henry St. John Digby, *King's Lynn* (1909).
Rann, Abel John, K.C., *Wolverhampton* (1906).
Rawlins, Jno. Fredk. Peel, K.C., *Cambridge* (1898).
Rhodes, George, K.C., *Oldham* (1913).
Ricketts, George Wm., *Portsmouth* (1914).
Russell, Harold John Hastings, *Bedford* (1912).
Salford, Frank, *Canterbury* (1894).
Sandlands, Paul Ernest, *Newark* (1913).
Seton, Robert George, *Devizes* (1904).
Sherwood, Frederic William, *Worcester* (1908).
Shortt, Edward, K.C., M.P., *Sunderland* (1907).
Slade, Wyndham Eaton, *Bridgwater* (1898).
Smith, John Henry Ribbentrop, *Derby* (1899).
Sorbie, Morton William, *Rochester* (1897).
Spragge, T. Mordaunt, *Ludlow* (1913)
Spokes, Arthur Hewitt, *Reading* (1891).
Sturges, His Hon. H. M., *Isle of Thanet* (1901).
Swift, Rigby, K.C., M.P *Wigan* (1913).
Todd, His Hon. Andrew *Londonderry* (1911)
Vaisbell, Charles Francis, K.C., *Gloucester* (1913).
Ward, Fredk. Temple Barrington, *Hythe* (1914).
Waugh William James, K.C *Chesterfield* (1913).
Weddeburn, Alexr Dundas Ogilvy *Greenock* (1897).
Williams, Roland E. L. Vaughan-, *Tarnworth* (1917).
Williams, Wm. Llewellyn, K.C., M.P., *Cardiff* (1913).
Williams, Wm. Ellis Hume- K.C., M.P., *Norwich* (1913).
Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, *Stamford* (1911).
Wragge, Robert Norton Vernon, *Pontefract* (1909)
Wright, Thomas Rowland Hinks, *Brentford* (1913).
Young, Hugo Joseph, K.C. *Lincoln* (1913).

## Other Judicial Officers

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.
Dickens, Henry Fielding, K.C., Common Serjeant of London.
Jackson, Frank Stather, Asst. Judge of Lord Mayor's Court, London.
Kemys, Sir Alfred Bray, Judge of Consistory Court, London.
Lewis, Allan James, Deputy Chairman, County of London Sessions.
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart., Judge of Admiralty Court, Cinque Ports.

Bankes, Ralph Vincent (1907), *South Western.*
Bingley, Hy Campbell Aldebra (1907), *Tower Bridge.*
Biron, Henry Chartres (1908), *Lambeth.*
Boyd, Edward Charles Percy (1908), *Greenwich and Woolwich.*
Broe, James Reader White (1888), *Clerkenwell.*
Campbell, Rolfe F Graham- (1913), *Bow Street.*
Cancellor, H. Lecuny (1904), *Thames.*
Clauson, Cecil Maurice (1894), *Tower Bridge.*
De Grey, Hon. John Augustus (1904), *West London.*
Denman, George Lewis (1892), *Marlborough Street.*
D'Eyncourt, Edmund Charles Tennyson (1898), *Marylebone.*
Dickinson, Sir John (1892): *Chief Magistrate* (1913), *Bow Street.*
Francis, Charles King (1897), *Westminster.*
Gorrell, Reginald William (1899), *Bow Street.*
Gill, Arthur Edmund (1908), *Tower Bridge.*
Halkett, John Gilbert H. (1913), *Greenwich and Woolwich.*
Hall, William Clarke (1903), *Old Street.*
Hedderwick, Thomas Charles Hunter (1910), *North London.*
Jones, Chester (1907), *Lambeth.*
Leycester, William Hamilton (1908), *Thames.*
Mead, Frederick (1889), *Marlborough Street.*
Booth, Henry Geedvin (1910), *West London.*
Symmons, Israel A. (1907), *Clerkenwell.*
Waddy, Henry Turner (1907), *Greenwich and Woolwich.*
Wilberforce, Herbert William Wrangham (1914), *Old Street.*

## STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Atkin, Peter Wilson, *Salford* (1911).
Atkinson, Charles Milner, *Leeds* (1894).
Berkeley, Edgar, *Manchester* (1906).
Brough, Bertram Charles, *Tuderlea District* (1905).
Cousins, John Ratcliffe, *West Ham* (1907).
Deacon, Stuart, *Liverpool* (1910).
Fry, Theodore Wilfrid, *Middlesbrough* (1908).
Griffith, Robert Arthur, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1913).
Grubbe, Walter John, *East Ham* (1908).
Ikerton, The Lord, *Birmingham* (1910).
Lewis, Thomas William, *Cardiff* (1887).
Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1910).
Morice, Beaumont, *Bradford* (1914).
Wallace, George, *Glasgow* (1910).
Wavilla, Nigel Charles Alfred, *Wolverhampton* (1885).
Smith, Joseph, *Grimsby* (1909).
Tassell, Alick James, *Chatham and Sheerness* (1910).
Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1909).

## CITY POLICE OFFICE, 3 Moor Lane, E.C.

*Commissioner*, Capt. Sir William Nott-Bower, *c.v.o.* ..... £2,500
*Assistant Commissioner*, Capt. Donald Brunner £1,500
*Chief Clerk & Superintendent*, John Stark. ..... £600

## POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON.

Mansion House Justice Room.

*Magistrate*, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
*Chief Clerk*, Cecil George Douglas ..... £1,250
*Assistant Clerk*, Lewis Beeston ..... £450
*Additional Clerk*, Robt. Arthur Watrus ..... £275

Guildhall.

*Magistrate*, An Alderman (in rotation).
*Clerk to the Sitting Justices*, H. G Bavill ..... £1,000
*Assistant Clerk*, Silvester Edwards ..... £600
*Cashier*, George Edward Wenham Strugnell .. £300
*Clerk of Special Sessions*, C. F Hamilton ..... £300
*Assistant do.*, Charles Finch ..... £250

## METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES.

*With date of first appointment and present Court.*

## METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,
New Scotland Yard, S.W.

*Commissioner*, Sir Edward Richard Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. ..... £5,000
*Private Secretary*, G. H. Edwards ..... £300
*Assistant Commissioners*, Major Sir E. Frederick Wodehouse, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Basil H. Thomson, C.B., J. Hon F T Bigham, P. L. D. Elliott. ....each £1,500
*Chief Clerk*, W H. Kendall ..... £700 to £800
*Senior Clerks*, A. W Hallward, £500; G H. Gardiner; F H. Underwood, £450; S H. Edwards, £400 to £500
*Clerks*, 1st Class, D. H. North; †A T Harris, £400; †W S. Mylius, £400; H Bowerman, £300 to £400
*Clerks*, 2nd Class, †C. Annesley; F C. Bereford; †M. R. Frere, Hon. R. R. Thesiger; G F. Simpson; †H. A. Tripp; *G. J Ball*; *W G Galley*; H. L. Sheppard ..... £200 to £300 or £400
*Registrar*, *H G Gilbert* ..... £300 to £400
*Asst. do.*, E. J. Ris.
*Surgeon-in-Chief*, Chas. A. Ballance, C.B., M.V.O., F.R.C.S.
*Physician*, M. A. Cassidy, M.B., F.R.C.P.
*Solicitors to the Commissioner*, Wontner & Sons.
*Chief Constables*, Major Edward H. T Parsons; Maj. E. M. Lafone; G L. Craik., Major M. Turaln ..... £700 to £800
*Superintendents Executive and Statistical Branches*, Arthur White; James West.
*Superintendent Preparatory Class*, Albert Gooding.
*Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept.*, Patrick Quinn, M.V.O., John McCarthy, A Lawrence, F Thomas, C. Collins.
*Superintendent Public Carriage Branch and Lost Property Office*, Arthur Beamon.

### OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER
For the Metropolitan Police District

*Receiver*, George H. Tripp, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
*Private Secretary*, H. H. Comyn.
*Chief Clerk*, W J Wiley ..... £700 to £800
*Senior Clerk*, G H Pryce. ..... £500 to £600
*Accountant*, E. Brand ..... £500 to £600
*Cashier*, J P Mann ..... £400 to £500
*1st Class Clerks*, G H. Lufkin; A. Mower, £400 to £450; H H. Comyn (*acting*) ..... £350
*2nd Class Clerks*, H. de L. Anderson; E. K. O'Neill; (... A Palmer, E. D. Conran; A. T Shepard; L. C. Coombe, J. H. Reynolds ..... £200 to £300
*Asst. of Registry*, R. J Hayward. ..... £250
*Solicitors*, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 20 Little College Street, S.W.
*Surveyor and Architect*, J Dixon Butler, F.R.I.B.A. ..... £600 to £750
*Assistant Architect*, A. Howell, F.R.I.B.A. £350 to £450
*Principal Assistant Surveyor*, T Brown £350 to £450

*Superintendents of Divisions.*

A Whitehall.—James Powell.
" Stephen F Spencer (In attendance on H.M. The King).
B Chelsea.—John B. Kelch.
C St. James's.—Alexander Sutherland.
D Marylebone.—James Sillings.
E Holborn.—James Cameron.
F Paddington.—Joseph Short.
G Finsbury.—George W Mitchell.
K Westminster.—Francis Mackay
L Hackney.—James Read.
K Bow.—Alfred Borkall
L Lambeth.—Walter Stiles.
M Southwark.—Donald Waters.
N Islington.—William H. Jenkins.
P Camberwell.—Edward Glayzer
R Greenwich.—William Page.
S Hampstead.—Thomas Williams.
T Hammersmith.—William Pitt.
V Wandsworth.—William C. Robinson.
W Brixton.—Edward West.
X Kilburn.—James W Olive.
Y Highgate.—John Evans.
Z Thames.—Charles Bastable.
Woolwich Dockyard.—John Davies.
Portsmouth Dockyard.—Frederick Spencer
Devonport Dockyard.—Thomas Evans.
Chatham Dockyard.—William Tebb.
Pembroke Dockyard.—Charles Sly (*Chief Insp.*).
Rosyth.—Henry Morgan (*Chief Insp.*).

* Acting Senior Clerks. † Acting First Class Clerks.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

(*Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839.*)

Bow Street, Covent Garden.

*Magistrates*, Sir John Dickinson ..... £1,200
Edmund William Barrett ..... £1,200
Bella F Graham-Campbell ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, John Seaton ..... £570

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road.

*Magistrates*, James Reader White Bros ..... £1,200
A. A. Simmons ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, Oliver Wheeler ..... £570

North London, Stoke Newington Road.

*Magistrates*, Thomas Charles Hashlerwick ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, F G Holt-Bower ..... £570

Lambeth, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

*Magistrates*, Chester Jones ..... £1,200
William Hamilton Leycester ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, Henry Withington ..... £570

Marlborough Street, W

*Magistrates*, Frederick Mead ..... £1,200
George Lewis Denman ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, Stanley Savill ..... £570

Marylebone, Seymour Place.

*Magistrate*, E. C. P. d'Eyncourt ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, Walter Crew ..... £400 to £450

Old Street, E.C.

*Magistrates*, William Clarke Hall ..... £1,200
H. W. Wilberforce ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, T. Proud ..... £400 to £450

Thames, Arbour Street East, Stepney

*Magistrate*, Henry Lennox Cancellor ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, F H. Glanville ..... £400 to £450

Tower Bridge, Tooley Street.

*Magistrate*, Arthur E. Gill ..... £1,200
H. C. A. Bingley ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, E. A. Carr ..... £400 to £450

Westminster, Vincent Square.

*Magistrates*, C. K. Francis ..... £1,200
Cecil M. Chapman ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, Francis E. Lewis, LL.B. ..... £570

West London, Southcombe Street, West Kensington.

*Magistrate*, Hon. John de Grey ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, W G Hobbs ..... £400 to £450

Greenwich and Woolwich.

*Magistrates*, John Gilbert Hay Halkett ..... £1,200
Henry Turner Waddy ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, John Nixon ..... £570

South-Western, Lavender Hill, S.W

*Magistrate*, Ralph V Bankes, K.C. ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, Augustus B. Hall ..... £400 to £450

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(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the *Municipal Corporations Act*, 1882.)

West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford.

*Magistrate*, John Rainsford Cousins ..... £1,200
*Deputy Magistrate*, F Stowell Cooper ..... £
*Chief Clerk*, James H. Jackson ..... £570

## INNS OF COURT

The Temple Church.

*Master*, Rev E. W Barnes, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.
*Reader*, Rev H. F Ryal, M.A., B.D.
*Organist*, Dr H. Walford Davies.
*Campidan*, A. F Stone.

Inner Temple.

*Treasurer*, A. J Ram, K.C.
*Master of Library*, Hon. Mr Justice Ridley
*Sub-Treasurer*, W G Wrangham.
*Librarian*, J K Latton Pickering.
*Clerk*, J H. Milton.

Middle Temple.

*Treasurer*, R. A. McCall, K.C.
*Under-Treasurer*, Maj. H. Barnsford-Pykes, R.A.S.C.
*Keeper of the Library*, C. E. A. Bedwell.
*Sub-Librarian*, H. A. C. Sturgess.

* Juridic Court, Tuesday and Friday, 9 p.m.

Lincoln's Inn.

*Treasurer*, Sir Wm. P. Heald, Bart., K.C., M.P.
*Master of the Library*, Hon. Mr. Justice Swift.
*Dean of the Chapel* (not yet appointed).
*Preacher*, The Rev. Reginald Gamble, M.A.
*Organist*, Reginald Stanger.
*Steward*, A. Weatherley Marriott.
*Clerks*, J. A. Clark; J W Corn, M Y Marriott.
*Librarian*, A. F Etheridge.
*Sub-Librarian*, W F C. Scrar
*Assistant Librarian*, H. I. Whitaker.

Gray's Inn.

*Treasurer*, Rt. Hon Sir F E Smith, K.C., M.P
*Master of Library*, Charles A. Russell, K.C
*Master of Moots*, Herbert F Manley, K.C.
*Dean of the Chapel*, Lewis Coward, K.C.
*Preacher*, Rev. Reginald J Fielder, B.D.
*Reader*, Rev. J L. Phillips, M.A.
*Under-Treasurer*, Dennis W Douthwaite.
*Chief Clerk*, Standley W Bunning.
*Librarian*, M. D. Severn.

## CIRCUITS OF JUDGES (K. & W.).

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May

South Eastern

*Huntingdonshire* (Huntingdon)—W and S.
*Cambridgeshire* (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 2) (Chesterton).
*Suffolk* (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. all. (Bury 23rd).
*Norfolk* (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
*Do.* (City of Norwich)—W., S and A.
*Essex* (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
*Herts* (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
*Kent* (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
*Surrey* (Guildford)—W., S. and A.
*Sussex* (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
*Clerk of Assize*, Arthur Denman, 2 Hare Court, Temple ..... £800
*Clerk of Indictments*, William Cecil Barnard, 8 Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C. ..... £400
*Associate*, Harry Clover, 2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. ..... £300

Midland.

*Beds* (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
*Bucks* (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A
*Derbyshire* (Derby)—W., S. and A.
*Leicestershire* (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
*Lincolnshire* (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
*Northants* (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
*Notts* (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
*Staffordshire* (Oakham)—W. and S.
*Warwickshire* (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
*Do.* (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
*Clerk of Assize*, George Playdell Bancroft, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple ..... £800
*Associate*, Spencer Langton Holland.
*Clerk of Indictments*, William Edward Moorman.
*Clerk and Bailiff*, R. A. Dalzell.

Northern.

*Cumberland* (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
*Westmorland* (Appleby)—W and S.
*Lancashire, Northern Division* (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
*Salford Division* (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A.
*Liverpool*—W., Spring, S. and A.
*Clerk of Assize*, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston ..... £1,000
*Associate*, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston ..... £400
*Clerk of Indictments and Tuesday Officer*, John Cope, Preston ..... £400

NORTH CIRCUIT.

*Northumberland and City of Newcastle* (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
*Durham* (Durham)—W., S. and A.
*Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York* (York)—W., S. and A.
*West Riding Div.* (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
*Clerk of Assize*, C. Milton Barber, 2 Dr Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. ..... £600
*Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraigns*, C. B. Johnson, 6 Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C. ..... £200
*Associate*, T. Buston Bruce, 4 Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C. ..... £300

OXFORD.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading, Oxford, Worcester* (for County and City), *Gloucester* (for County and City), *Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford*. At the Autumn Assizes only criminal business is taken.
*Clerk of Assize*, Charles Frederick Lloyd ..... £600
*Associate and Deputy do.*, Archer C. Hemp. ..... £300
*Clerk of Indictments*, Francis W. Jones ..... £300
*Office*, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

*Wilts*, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 2nd *Salisbury*. *Dorset*, (Dorchester) W., S. and A. *Somerset*, (Taunton) W. (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A., 3rd *Taunton*, *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W. S. and A., *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ and Crim. at Devon Autumn Assizes), *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Hants*, (Winchester) W. S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W. S. and A. (Civ and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes).
*Clerk of Assize*, A. W. T. Channell, 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4. ..... £600
*Associate*, J. St. L. Leslie ..... £300
*Clerk of Indictments*, H. J. Curtis. ..... £300

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

*Merionethshire* (Dolgelly)—W. and S.
*Montgomeryshire* (Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
*Carnarvonshire* (Carnarvon)—W., S. and A.
*Anglesey* (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
*Denbighshire* (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.
*Flintshire* (Mold)—W. and S.
*Cheshire* (Chester Castle)—W. S. and A.
*Clerk of Assize*, Charles Stubbs, LL.B., 2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. ..... £600
*Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize*, Henry Lisle Rosse, Congleton. ..... £200
*Associate*, Herbert Channell, 2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. ..... £275 to £300
*Agents*, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

SOUTH WALES DIVISION.

*Pembrokeshire* (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
*Cardiganshire* (Lampeter)—W. and S.
*Carmarthenshire* (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
*Glamorganshire*—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea, Swansea (S.).
*Brecknockshire* (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
*Radnorshire* (Presteign)—W. and S.
*Clerk of the Crown*, *Clerk of Assize* and *Associate*, Hon. Stephen W. H. Coleridge, M.A., Room 129, Royal Courts of Justice ..... £300
*Prine Assist* C. H. Glascodine, 7 Abingdon Gardens, W. ..... £300
*Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments* G. J. Walter Rigby, Room 129, Royal Courts of Justice ..... £150
At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for 1918 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1918. | 8th January | 1918. | 28th May |
| ,, | 29th January | ,, | 25th June. |
| ,, | 26th February | ,, | 23rd July |
| ,, | 26th March | ,, | 27th September. |
| ,, | 23rd April. | ,, | 23rd October |

*Clerk of the Court*, Herbert Austin.
*Deputy*, Forrest Fulton.
*Judges*, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Courts for time being. (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1918.

| *London.* | *Southwark.* |
|---|---|
| 2nd Jan. 29th April. | 4th Jan. 29th April. |
| 3rd July 28th Oct. | 5th July 28th Oct. |

*Clerk of the Peace*, Alfred Read. *Deputy*, Herbert Austin.

## QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 25, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28, the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. Brewster Sessions are regulated by Sec. 12 of the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910.

## COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

Sessions House, Clerkenwell, E.C.

*Chairman*, Sir Robert Wallace, K.C. ..... £5,000
*Deputy do.*, Allan J. Lawrie..... £2,500
*Clerk of the Peace*, John Dix.

## MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.

*Chairman*, Montagu Sharpe.
*Deputy do.*, Herbert Field, K.C., M.P.
*Clerk of the Peace*, Walter George Austin, Guildhall, S.W.
*Deputy do. do.*, R. S. W. Hart.

## SURREY SESSIONS.

County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.

*Chairman*, Sir Charles G. Walpole.
*Deputy Chairmen*, John Kelsall; Spencer Whitehead.
*Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy*, Thos. W. Wedding.
*Chief Constable*, Capt. M. L. Seat, Guildford.

## SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD

Albert Square, Manchester

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.
*High Steward*, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
*Judge*, John Roskill, K.C.
*Registrar*, Thomas Hudson (Town Clerk).
*Deputy Registrar*, Harry Elliott.
*Chief Clerk*, F. Hall Taylor, M.A.
*Head Bailiff* G. Mountain.

## ENGLISH COUNTY CORONERS.

COUNTY OF LONDON

*Western District*, Clifford Laxmoore Drew
*Coroner's Office*, 25 Pembridge Villas, W.
*Central District*, Walter Schröder
*Coroner's Office*, 28A Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.
*Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District*, S. I. Oddie
*Coroner's Office*, Coroner's Court, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
*North-Eastern District*, Wm. Wynn Westcott
*Coroner's Office*, Calvert Avenue, Shoreditch, E.
*Eastern and Liberty of Tower District*, Wynne E. Baxter, M.A.
*Coroner's Office*, 170 Church Street, Stoke Newington, N. 16.
*South-Western District*, S. I. Oddie.
*Coroner's Office*, Coroner's Court, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
*Southern District*, George Percival Wyatt.
*Coroner's Office*, 98 Tulse Hill, S.W.
*South-Eastern District*, Henry Robert Gerald.
*Coroner's Office*, 26 Crooms Hill, Greenwich, S.E.
*Borough of Southwark District* (see p. 262).

*** The recent changes in rates of Pay for both Services will be found on p. 28.

## NAVY PAY (ANNUAL).

Exclusive of Allowances, Command Money, &c.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, £6,000. Admiral, £1,800. Vice-Admiral, £1,460. Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Commodore (1st class), £1,095. Captain of the Fleet, £1,095. Captain, first 6s., £600; second 8s., £500; remainder, £421. Commander, £400. Lieutenants (late Commd. Warrant Officers or Warrant Officers), £219 to £273. Lieut.-Commander, £292 to £292. Lieutenant, £200 to £292. Sub-Lieutenant, £148 to £292. Midshipman, £82. Naval Cadet, £38. Carpenter Lieutenant, £292 to £273 15s. Commissioned Armourer, £228 to £292. Commissioned Warrant Officers, £183 to £219. Chief Gunner, Boatswain, and Carpenter, £183 to £246. Various Warrant Officers, £292 to £182. Head Wardmaster, £128 to £164. Various Ratings, Able, Ordinary, and Leading Seaman, £82 to £127.

Engineer Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Engineer Captain, £699 to £730. Engineer Commander, £438 to £584. Engineer Lieutenant Commander, £292 to £365. Engineer Lieutenant, £182 to £292. Chief Artificer Engineer, £200 to £246. Artificer Engineer, £182 to £292.

Chaplain, £292 to £365. Secretary, £182 not to £584. Paymaster-in-Chief, £693 not. Paymaster, £292 not to £584. Assistant ditto, £91 to £182. Clerk, £73. Assistant Clerk, £48.

Naval Instructor, £292 to £401.

Surgeon-Gen., £1,200. Deputy Surg.-Gen., £800. Fleet-Surgeon, £401 to £584. Staff-Surgeon, £365 to £438. Surgeon, £292 to £328.

ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE PAY (Daily).—Wing Captain, £1 10s. Wing Commander, £1 1s. Squadron Commander, £1 0s. Flight Commander, 19s to £1 5s. Flight Lieutenant, 12s. to 16s. Flight Sub-Lieutenant and Warrant Officers, 10s. to 12s. Mechanic, 1st Grade, 10s.

## NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

Barton, Mackrell & Co., 5 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

Holt & Co. (Woodhead's Branch), 44 Charing Cross, S.W.

Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.

## ARMY PAY

a DAILY PAY (BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT), EXCLUSIVE OF ALLOWANCES.

| | Household Cavalry | R. Horse Artillery | Line Cavalry | Royal Field Artillery | (b) Royal Garrison Artillery | Royal Fusiliers | Foot Guards | Infantry | (c) A.S.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel .... | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 23 0 | 19 6 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 |
| Major ..... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 |
| Captain ..... | 13 6 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 12 6 | 13 6 |
| Lieutenant ..... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 6 | 9 6 |
| Second Lieutenant ..... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 7 6 | 7 6 |
| Adjutant (d) ..... | 9 6 & 6 d. | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 & 6 d. | 9 0 | 9 6 |
| Riding Master ..... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 9 6 | — | 10 6 | — | — | 9 6 |
| Quartermaster ..... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 6 |
| Sergeant (Corporal) Major ..... | 4 6 | — | 4 4 | — | — | 3 8 | 4 2 | 4 0 | 4 3 |
| Director of Music ..... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 6 | — | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | — |
| Orter -Sergt. (Corp. Major) ..... | 4 6 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 2 | 4 2 | 4 6 | 4 2 | 4 0 | 4 3 |
| Battery Sergt. Major, &c. Q.M. Sergt. | — | 4 4 | — | 4 2 | 4 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Squad. & Coy Sergt. (Corp.) Major | 4 6 | — | 4 4 | — | — | 3 8 | 4 2 | 4 0 | 4 3 |
| Farrier Qrter -Corp. (Sergeant) .... | 4 3 | 4 3 | 4 0 | 4 3 | — | 4 6 | — | — | — |
| Saddler Staff-Corp. (Sergeant) .... | 4 0 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 7 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Colour-Sergeant ..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 8 | 3 6 |
| Sergeant (Corporal of Horse) ..... | 3 0 | 3 4 | 3 2 | 3 2 | 3 2 | 3 2 | 3 2 | 3 0 | 3 7 |
| Corporal ..... | 2 8 | 2 8 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 4 | 2 6 |
| Bombardier, Second Corporal ... | — | 2 5 | — | 2 3 | 2 3 | 2 3 | 2 2 | — | — |
| Wheeler, Saddler, Artificer ..... | 2 4½ | 2 2 | 2 0½ | 2 0 | — | — | — | — | 2 0 |
| Shoeing and Carriage Smith ... | 2 3 | 2 2 | 2 0 | 2 0 | — | 2 0 | — | — | 2 2 |
| Trumpetr, Bugler, Drumr & Fifer | 1 11 | 2 0 | 1 4 | 1 2½ | 1 2½ | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 1 | 1 2 |
| Sapper, Sapper, Private ... ... | 1 9 | 1 4 | 1 0 | 1 2½ | 1 2½ | 1 2 | 1 1 | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Driver ..... | — | 1 3 | — | 1 2½ | 1 2½ | 1 2 | — | — | 1 2 |

a In addition to "Engineer's pay:" Lt.-Col. 10s.; Maj. 5s.; Capt., &c. 1s. 6d., and Lt. 1s. 6d.
b In addition to "Guard's pay:" Col. £400; Lt.-Col., £200; Maj., £100; Capt., £50; Lt. 10s. and Lt. 5s. per diem.
c In addition Proficiency Pay 6d. and 3d. a day; to Artillery Cavalry and Infantry
d In addition Armament Pay: Lt.-Col. 5s. Maj. 3s. 6d., Capt. 2s.; Lt. and 2nd Lt. 1s.
e In addition Corps Pay 1s. Col. 6s.; Maj. 3s. 6d.; Capt., 2s., Lt. and 2nd Lt., 1s.
f In addition to Regimental Pay according to rank.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS PAY (Daily).—Squadron Commander, 19s., Flight Commander, 15s. to 19s., Flying Officer, 10s. to 12s., Adjutant, 15s., Flying Pay, 5s. extra.

## ARMY AGENTS.

1. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, S.W.
2. Sir C. R. McGrigor, Bt., & Co., 39 Pall Mall, S.W.
3. Holt & Co., 7 Whitehall Place, S.W.
4. Greenwood & Co., 1 Whitehall Place, S.W.

The names of Officials in the subjoined lists are the full complement (including, from the relative seniority of their offices, Peers and Members of certain Religious Communities) of the Royal Household. * In the principal Official appointments marked with an asterisk the present holders are not in receipt of salary, but have undertaken to perform the duties connected therewith, they being subsequently entitled to the salary on loss from the agricultural depression of recent years.

## *Canterbury £15,000.

*Archbishop and Primate of All England*, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D (*consecrated* 1891). (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) [Signs Randall Cantuar.] 1903

*Bishop of Dover*, Rt. Rev H M. Pilbrough, D.D (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) ..... 1908

*Bishop of Croydon*, Rt. Rev R. H. Pereira (18 Collingham Place, S.W. 5) ..... 1904

*Dean*, Very Rev Henry Wace, D.D (1903) £1,600.

*Canons Residentiary* (each* £800).

| | |
|---|---|
| A. J Mason, D.D. 1895 | S. Richardson, D.D. 1906 |
| Bishop Walsh, D.D. 1897 | A. W Robinson, D.D. 1906 |
| Archd. Spooner ...1900 | Thory G. Gardiner, M.A. ..... 1907 |

*Organist*, C Charlton Palmer, Mus.Doc.

*Archdeacons* (each £1,000).

Bishop Walsh, D.D. *Canterbury* ..... 1897
Ven. Henry Maxwell Spooner, *Maidstone*... 1906

*Beneficed Clergy*, 320, *Curates, &c.*, 192.

*Vicar-General of Province and Diocese*, The Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.

*Commissary of Diocese*, E. B. Charles, K.C.

*Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese*, F Hugh Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W 1.

*Legal Secs.*, F Hugh Lee and H. T A. Dashwood, 1 Sanctuary, S.W 1.

## *York. £9,000.

*Archbishop and Primate of England*, Right Hon. and Most Rev Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. (*consecrated* 1908). (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Cosmo Ebor.] ..... 1909

*Bishop Suffragan of Beverley*, Rt. Rev Robert Jarratt Crosthwaite, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1889

*Bp. Suf of Hull*, Rt. Rev Francis Gordon, D D (The Vicarage, Hessle, Hull). ..... 1903

*Dean*, Very Rev W Foxley Norris, M.A. (1907) £2,000

*Canons Resident* (each £700, red. temp. to £350).

| | |
|---|---|
| John Watson, M.A. 1898 | A. D. Tupper-Carey, M.A. ..... 1906 |
| George Austen, M.A. 1908 | C. C. Bell, M.A. ..... 1914 |

*Organist*, E. C Bairstow, Mus. Doc.

*Archdeacons* (each £500).

Bishop of Beverley, D.D., 1 or 2 ..... 1884
Ven R. J Lambert, LL.D., *East Riding* .... 1906
Ven Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A., *Cleveland* 1907
Ven. H Wakeham How, M.A., *Halifax* ... 1917

*Beneficed Clergy*, 448.

*Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court*, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C.

*Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese*, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.

*Registrar and Secretary*, A. V Hudson, York.

## London. £10,000.

Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury) (*cons.* 1897). (St. James's Square, Fulham Palace, S.W.) (Signs A. F London.) ..... 1901

*Bishops Suffragan.*

Stepney, Rt. Rev Henry Luke Pagel, D.D., *cons.* 1908 (26 Clapton Common, N.E.) ..... 1908
Kensington, Rt. Rev John Primatt Maud, D.D., b. 1860 ..... 1911
Willesden, Rt. Rev W W Perrin, D.D., b. 1858 (2 Proposal Gardens, N.W.) ..... 1911
Appointed Bishop for North and Central Europe, Right Rev Herbert Bury, D.D., *cons.* 1908 (9 Kensington Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1911

*Dean of St. Paul's*, Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge, D.D. (1911), Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. £1,000.

*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,000).

| | |
|---|---|
| W C.E. Newbolt, M.A. 1892 | J. G Simpson, D.D. 1898 |
| S.A. Alexander, M.A. 1902 | Archd. Holman, B.D. 1911 |

*Organist*, Charles Macpherson, F.R.C.O.

*Archdeacons.*

Ven. Ernest Edwd. Holmes, B.D., *London* ..1911
Ven. H. E. J Bevan, M.A., *Middlesex* (1904) £1,213
Ven. B. Deedes, M.A., *Hampstead* ..... 1910

*Beneficed Clergy*, 362. *Curates, &c.*, 1019.

*Chancellor*, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.L., F.S.A.

*Commissary of the Dean and Chapter*, J C. Lewis Coward, K.C., M.A.

*Joint Registrars*, F Hugh Lee and C. W Lee, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.

*Chapter Clerk*, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W

*Secretary*, F Hugh Lee.

## Westminster. £2,000.

*Dean*, Rt. Rev Herbt. Edwd. Ryle, C.V.O., D.D. 1903

*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,000).

| | |
|---|---|
| Rt. Rev W Boyd Carpenter, K.C.V.O., D.D. 1911 | W H. Carnegie, M.A. 1903 |
| Archd. Pearce, M.A. 1911 | R.M. Charles, D.D. 1911 |
| | H.R. Gamble, M.A. 1911 |

*Sub-Dean*, Rt. Rev W. Boyd Carpenter, K.C.V.O., D.D.

*Archdeacon*, Ven. R. H. Pearce, M.A. ..... 1911

*Receiver-Gen. & Chapter Clerk*, H F Knapp-Fisher.

*Precentor*, Rev Leigh H Nixon, M.A.

*Organist*, Sir John Fredk. Bridge, C.V.O., M.Mus.D.

## Durham £7,000.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D.D. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Handley Dunelm] ..... 1901

*Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow*, Rt. Rev John Nathaniel Quirk, D.D. ..... 1914

*Dean*, Very Rev H. H. Henson, D.D. (1911) £2,000

*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,000).

| | |
|---|---|
| Archdcn. Watkins 1880 | A.H. Cruickshank, M.A. 1900 |
| R.J Knowling, D.D. 1905 | A. R. C. Dillingham, M.A. ..... 1914 |
| Bp. of Jarrow ....1914 | |

*Organist*, Rev Arnold D. Culley, Mus.Bac.

*Archdeacons* (each £1,000).

Ven. Hen. Wm. Watkins, D.D, *Durham* ....1886
Ven. P A. Barry, M.A., *Auckland* ..... 1906

*Beneficed Clergy*, 245; *Curates, &c.*, 284.

*Chancellor*, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.B.

*Registrar*, J R. Lumsby, Durham.

*Secretary*, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham.

*London Stn.*, F Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

## *Winchester £6,500.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D. (*cons.* 1895). (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs Edw Winton] ..... 1911

*Bp. Suf of Southampton*, Rt. Rev Jas. Mann Gibbon, D.D. (*cons.* 1898) (Bramcot, Southampton) ...1911

*Bp. Suf of Guildford*, Rt. Rev J H G. Randall, D.D. (Wonersh, Guildford) ..... 1911

*Dean*, Very Rev Wm. M. Furneaux, B.D. ...

*Dean of Jersey*, Very Rev S. Falle, St. Helier

*Dean of Guernsey*, Very Rev J B. V. Falla, Bonnamare, Guernsey

*Canons Res.*, each £400 to £500 (nominally £

| | |
|---|---|
| F B. P Braithwaite, M.A. ..... 1901 | Archd. Robinson, |
| Archd. Pearce, D.D. 1906 | J Vaughan, M.A. ... |
| | Cyril Hughes, M.A. |

*Organist*, W. Prendergast, Mus.Bac.

*Archdeacons.*

Ven. Wm. Andrewes Pearon, D.D., *Winchester*1909
Bishop of Southampton, *Isle of Wight* ..... 1908
Ven. A. G. Robinson, M.A., *Surrey* .. .. .. 1908
*Benefced Clergy, 291 Curates, &c., 459.*
*Chancellor*, G. J. Talbot, K.C.
*Deans & J. of W. Registrar*, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester
*Surrey Registr.*, A. W. Moore, Doctors' Commons, E.C
*Secretaries*, F. H. Lee, H. T. A. Dashwood, and G. W. Lee, 2 Sanctuary, S.W

## Bangor £4,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev Watkin Hvh. Williams, D.D. (Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge) .. ..1899
*Dean*, Very Rev Griffith Roberts, M.A.(1908) £700
*Canons Residentiary (each £350).*
Archd. Morgan, M.A. 1901 | R. T. Davies, B.A. 1906
Archd. Ll. Jones, M.A. 1906 | R. T. Jones, B.A. 1910
*Organist*, Roland Rogers, Mus.Doc , £120.
*Archdeacons (Canonries attached).*
Ven. John Morgan, M.A., *Bangor* .. .. .. 1910
Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A., *Merioneth* .. 1906
*Benefced Clergy, 147 , Curates, &c., 70.*
*Chancellor*, Claud Douglas-Pennant, M.A. 1909
*Registrar*, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

## Bath and Wells £5,000

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev George W Kennion, D.D. (cons. 1882). (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs G W Bath & Well ] .. .. .. .. ..1894
*Bishop Suffragan of Taunton*, Rt. Rev Charles Fane de Salis, D.D.(Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911
*Assistant Bishop*, Rt. Rev W H. Stirling, D.D., *Wells* .. .. .. .. .. ..
*Dean*, Very Rev J A Robinson, D.D (1911) £2,000
*Canons Residentiary of Wells* (each £600).
E. S. Holmes, D.D. 1899 | J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1913
Bp. Stirling, D.D 1901 | Bishop of Taunton 1913
*Organist*, Rev Prob. T. H. Davies, Mus.D.
*Archdeacons* (each £400).
Ven Lancelot J Fish, M.A., *Bath* .. .. ..1909
The Bishop of Taunton, D.D. *Taunton* .. ..1911
Ven. Walter Farrer, M.A., *Wells* .. .. .. 1907
*Benefced Clergy, 192 , Curates, &c., 136.*
*Chancellor*, Francis H. E. Errington.
*Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk*, Ed Harris, Wells.
*London Sec.*, F Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W

## Birmingham £3,500.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev Henry Russell Wakefield, D.D. (Bishop's Croft, Birmingham) .. .. ..1911
*Assistant Bishop*, Rt. Rev A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., *Birmingham* .. .. .. .. ..
*Archdeacons* (each £400).
Ven. Charles Hopkins, M.A , *Birmingham* ...1913
Ven. George L. H. Gardner, M.A., *Aston*... ...1913
*Benefced Clergy, 197 ; Curates, &c., 186.*
*Organist*, F W. R. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.
*Chancellor*, John S. Dugdale, K.C.
*Registrar and Secretary*, J. B. Clarke.

## Bristol. £2,036 (reconstituted 1897).

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev George Nickson, D.D. (cons. 1908). (The Palace, Bristol) .. .. .. ..1911
*Dean*, Very Rev St. J. B. Wynne Willson, D.D. (1908) .. .. .. .. .. .. £1,200
*Canons Residentiary* (each £600).
Archdn. Tetley 1892 | Reg. T. Talbot, D.D. 1906
Archdn. Stewart.. 1901 | J. G. Alford, M.A. 1911
*Organist*, Hubert W. Hunt.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. R. Stewart, M.A., *North Wilts* .. .....1904
Ven. J. C. Tetley, D.D , *Bristol* .. .. .. ..1909
*Benefced Clergy, 182 , Curates, &c., 124.*
*Chancellor*, Arthur Becher Kilkerit, M.A.....1892
*Registrar and Secretary*, Wm. Sutton Clarke, M.A.
*London Sec.*, F Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W

## *Carlisle. £4,500.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. J W Diggle, D.D. (Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs J W Carlisl] .. .. .. 1905
*Bp. Suff of Barrow-in-Furness*, Rt. Rev Campbell West-Watson, D.D. (The Abbey, Carlisle). 1909
*Dean*, Very Rev Hastings Rashdall, D.C.L. (1911) £2,080
*Canons Residentiary* (each £450).
Archd. Prescott, D.D '70 | Bp. of Barrow, D.D. 1909
H.D. Rawnsley, M.A. 1909 | H. E. Campbell, M.A. 1911
*Organist*, F W Wadely, Mus.B.
*Archdeacons.*
Ven John Eustace Prescott, D.D , *Carlisle* 1883
Bishop of Barrow, *Westmoreland* (1911) .. £200
Ven. H. P. M. Lefroy, M.A., *Furness* (1911). £200
*Benefced Clergy, 191 , Curates, &c., 98.*
*Chancellor*, Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D.
*Registrar and Sec.*, A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
*London Sec.*, F. H. Lee, 2 Sanctuary, S.W.

## Chelmsford £2,500

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) .. .. 1911
*Bishop Suffragan of Barking*, Rt. Rev T Stevens, D.D. (Grove Cottage, Wanstead) .. 1911
*Bishop Suffragan of Colchester*, Rt. Rev R. H. Whitcombe, D.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1909
*Archdeacons.*
Bishop of Barking, *Essex* .. .. .. ..1894
Bishop of Colchester, *Colchester* .. .. 1909
*Chancellor*, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S.
*London Sec.*, Day and Son, 2 Millbank, S.W

## *Chester £4,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev Francis John Jayne, D.D. (The Palace, Chester) [Signs F J Cestr] 1899
*Dean*, Very Rev J. L. Darby, D.D (1888). £1,000
*Canons Residentiary* (each £300).
A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | Bishp. Mercer, D.D. 1908
Alex. Nairne, D.D 1911 | Archdeacon Cox .1917
*Organist*, Joseph C Bridge, Mus.D.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D , *Chester* .. ...1911
Ven. A. M. Wood, M.A., *Macclesfield*. .. 1904
*Benefced Clergy 190 Curates &c., 197*
*Chancellor*, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
*Bishop's Secretaries*, Gannon, Farmer & Co., Chester, and F Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, S.W
*Chapter Clerk*, C. Coppack.

## *Chichester £4,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev Charles John Ridgeway D.D. (The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs C J Cicestr ] 1908
*Bishop Suf of Lewes*, Rt. Rev H. E. Jones, D.D. (8 Eaton Gdns., Hove) .. .. .. .. 1911
*Dean*, Very Rev J J Hannah, D.D., V.D.(1901)£1,700
*Canons Residentiary* (each £300).
A. M Deane, M.A. ..1897 | H. K. Southwell, M.A., Hy D. Jones, M.A. 1901 | C.M.G. ... ..... 1911
J H. Masters, M.A. 1908
*Organist*, F J W Crowe.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Bishop of Lewes, *Chichester* .. .. .. ..1911
Ven. H. K. Southwell, M.A., C.M.G., *Lewes* 1911
Ven. Benedict G Hoskyns, M.A., *Hastings*...1908
*Benefced Clergy, 188 , Curates, &c., about 193.*
*Chancellor*, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
*Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar*, G Ashley Tyacke, Chichester.

## *Ely £4,000.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev Fred. Henry Chase, D.D. (The Palace, Ely) .. .. .. .. .. ...1905
*Dean*, Vy. Rev A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D.(1908) £1,200

*Canons Residentiary (each £200).*

| | |
|---|---|
| R. H. Kennett, D.D. 1904 | R. L. Gould, D.D. 1911 |
| H. D. Glassbrook, D.D. '08 | G. Hodges, M.A. — 1902 |
| R. W. Randolph, D.D. 1902 | A. R. Brooke, D.D. 1908 |

*Organist*, Archibald Wayet Wilson, Mus.D.

*Archdeacons.*

Ven. William Cunningham, D.D., *Ely* (1907) £600
Ven. Thomas Hodgson, M.A., *Hants* (1913) £1,000
Ven. Jas. Herbt. Srawley, D.D. *Wisbech* (1906) £1,000

*Beneficed Clergy*, 422; *Curates, &c.*, 209.

*Chancellor*, George J. Talbot, K.C.
*Registrar*, W. Johnson Evans, Ely
*Secretary*, F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

## Exeter £4,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter) [Signs W. Exon.] 1917
*Bishop Suff. of Crediton*, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D. (28 Wonford Road, Exeter). 1897
*Dean*, Bishop of Marlborough (*A. Earle*), D.D. (1900) — £2,000

*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,000).

| | |
|---|---|
| Bishop Trefusis... 1889 | Archd. Sandiford 1908 |
| W. E. Pryke, M.A. 1907 | D. McLaren, M.A. 1912 |

*Organist*, Daniel Joseph Wood, Mus.D.

*Archdeacons.*

Ven. F. Arthur Sanders, M.A., *Exeter* (1909) £50
Bishop Trefusis, D.D., *Barnstaple* (1909) — £200
Ven. A. H. Simms, M.A., *Totnes* (1910) — £200
*Benefices*, 322, *Incumbents*, 322; *Curates, &c.*, 210. 300.
*Chanc.*, Sir C. E. H. Chadwyck Healey, K.C.B., K.C.
*Registrar and Secretary*, A. J. Mackey, B.A., Exeter
*London Sec.*, F. H. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

## *Gloucester £4,300

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, D.D. (Palace, Gloucester) — 1905
*Dean*, Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence-Jones, D.D. (1888) £2,050

*Canons Residentiary* (each £400).

| | |
|---|---|
| Bp. Mitchinson, D.C.L. 1899 | Rt. Rev. G. H. Frodsham, D.D. — 1914 |
| Archd. Hobhouse, M.A. 1913 | F. W. Goodwyn, M.A. 1917 |

R. L. Hawkesworth, M.A., 1908 (*Canon Missioner*).
*Organist*, A. Herbert Brewer, Mus.D., £250.

*Archdeacons* (each £200).

Ven. Walter Holbouse, M.A., *Gloucester* .... 1917
Ven. John Stewart Blandair, M.A. *Cirencester* 1908

*Beneficed Clergy*, 300, *Curates, &c.*, 90.
*Chanc. & Vicar-Gen.*, Arthur B. Elliott, M.A. 1892
*Regist. & Sec.*, F. Hannam-Clark, R.D. (*Gloucester*).

## Hereford £4,200

*Bishop*, Right Rev. John Percival, D.D. (The Palace, Hereford) ..... 1895
*Dean*, Very Rev. Hon. James Wentworth Leigh, D.D., R.B.A. (1894) — £2,000

*Canons Residentiary* (each £250).

| | |
|---|---|
| A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909 | Archd. Winnington Ingram — 1917 |
| Archd. Lilley, M.A. 1912 | |
| B. H. Streeter, M.A. 1913 | |

*Organist* (vacant).

*Archdeacons* (each £200).

Ven. E. H. Winnington Ingram, M.A. *Hereford* 1912
Ven. A. L. Lilley, *Ludlow* — 1913

*Beneficed Clergy*, 232, *Curates, &c.*, 82.
*Chancellor*, E. B. Charles, K.C.
*Registrar* (vacant).
*Dep. Re. and Sec.*, Charles B. Beddoe, Hereford.
*Land. Sec.*, F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster

## Lichfield £4,200.

*Bishop*, Right Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D. (The Palace, Lichfield) ..... 1913
*Bishop Suff. of Stafford*, Right Rev. Lionel Tayler Cranage (The Close, Lichfield) ..... 1914
*Dean*, Very Rev. H. E. Savage, D.D. [illegible] £1,000

*Canons Residentiary* (each £200).

| | |
|---|---|
| Chas. Bodington ...1888 | Bishop of Stafford ... |
| Ven. C. E. Blakeway, D.D. ... 1914 | A. Mitchell, M.A. ... |

*Organist*, J. B. Lott, Mus.B.

*Archdeacons* (each £200).

Ven. John M. A. Graham, M.A., *Stoke-on-Trent* 1911
Ven. C. E. Blakeway, D.D., *Stafford* ..... 1914
Ven. Hon. H. E. S. Lambert, M.A., *Salop* 1913

*Benefced Clergy*, 422; *Curates, &c.*, 180.
*Chancellor*, George John Talbot, M.A.
*Registrar*, Hubert Courtney Hedges, Lichfield.
*Sec.*, R. E. Bedmayne, LL.B., The Close, Lichfield.

## Lincoln £4,500.

*Bishop*, Right Rev. Edward Lee Hicks, D.D. (The Old Palace, Lincoln). ..... 1919
*Bishop Suff. of Grantham*, Right Rev. Wallace MacCarthy, D.D. (*Rectory, Stoke Rochford*) 1919
*Dean*, Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. (1910) — £2,000

*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,000).

| | |
|---|---|
| E. T. Leeke, M.A. ...1897 | Archd. Jandwine ...1913 |
| Archd. Wakeford, B.D. 1913 | J. O. Johnston, D.D. 1913 |

*Organist*, George J. Bennett, Mus.Doc.

*Archdeacons.*

Ven. G. W. Jandwine, M.A., *Lincoln* ..... 1913
Ven. John Wakeford, B.D., *Stow* (£200) .....1913

*Benefices*, 582; *Curates, &c.*, 120.
*Chancellor*, G. J. Talbot, K.C.
*Registrars*, A. E. T. Jourdain. W. W. Smith.
*Secretary*, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

## Liverpool. £4,200

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Fras. Jas. Chavasse, D.D. (Palace, 19 Abercromby Square, Liverpool) 1900
*Organist*, H. Goss-Custard, Mus.B.

*Archdeacons* (each £200).

Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner, *Liverpool* 1908
Ven. George John Howson, *Warrington* .....1916

*Beneficed Clergy*, 224, *Deaneries*, 12, *Curates, &c.*, 220.
*Chancellor*, H. Chalmer Dowdall.
*Registrars*, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House, Liverpool
*Secretaries*, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House, Liverpool.

## Llandaff. £4,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D. (The Palace, Llandaff) ..... 1918
*Dean*, Very Rev. G. H. T. Griffith, M.A. (1913) £700

*Canons Residentiary* (each £200).

| | |
|---|---|
| T. J. Jones, M.A. ...1913 | Archdn. Green .....1914 |
| Archdn. Buckley 1913 | D. Davies, M.A. ...1914 |

*Organist*, George C. Beale, Mus.B., £150.

*Archdeacons* (*Canonries attached*).

Ven. J. R. Buckley, B.D. *Llandaf* .....1913
Ven. C. A. H. Green, D.D., *Monmouth* .... 1914

*Benefced Clergy*, 272 *Curates &c.* 236.
*Chancellor*, Wilfrid Lewis, M.A., Cardiff — 1899
*Secretary, Registrar, and Apparitor-General*, Frederick J. Smith.
*Chapter Clerk*, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.
*London Sec.*, F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

## Manchester £4,200.

*Bishop*, Right Rev. Edmund Arthur[illegible] D.D. (*cons.* 1891) ..... (Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton, Manchester)
*Bishop Suff. of Burnley*, Right Rev. Henry [illegible] D.D. (Readley Lodge, Burnley) ... (1910)
*Bishop Suff. of Whalley*, Right Rev. A. [illegible] Horne, D.D. (Croston Rectory, Preston) ...
*Dean*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D. (1906) ...

*Canons Residentiary* (each £80).
J J Scott, M.A. ..1903 | P Green, M.A. ... 1911
H R Richardson, M.A. 1903 | D. S. Johnson, M.A. 1911
*Organist*, S. E. Nicholson, Mus.Bac.

*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. E L. Aspinall, M.A., *Manchester* ..... 1916
Ven. W O. Allen, M.A., *Blackburn* .. .. 1916
Ven. Philpps John Hornby, M.A., *Lancaster*... 1909
Ven. A. F Clarke, M.A., *Rochdale* ..... ... .. 1910

*Benefced Clergy*, 482; *Curates, &c.*, about 360.
*Chancellor*, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
*Registrar & Secretary*, Edward P Charlewood, M.A.
*Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licenses*, 91 South King Street, Manchester

## Newcastle. £3,100.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev Herbert Louis Wild 1913
(Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon Tyne.)
*Canons Residentiary.*
J M Lister, D.D. (£328) | Archd. Blackett Ord 1907
1906 | G B. Newsom, M.A. 1907
B. H. Kempson, M.A. (£200) ... ... ... 1912

*Archdeacons.*
Rt. Rev G A. Ormsby, D.D. (£200), *Lindisfarne* 1914
Ven. C. B. Blackett Ord, M.A., *Northumberland* .. .. .. .. .. 1917
*Organist*, John E. Jeffries, F.R.C.O.
*Benefced Clergy*, 128; *Chaplains*, 9; *Curates*, 130.
*Chancellor*, F E L. Errington, K.C.
*Registrar and Sec.*, J B. Lamb'y, Newcastle.

## *Norwich. £4,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev Bertram Pollock, D.D., C.V.O. (The Palace, Norwich.) (Signs B. Norwic.) 1910
*Bishop Suffragan of Thetford*, Rt. Rev John P A. Bowers, D.D. (The Close, Norwich) 1903
*Dean*, Very Rev H C. Beeching, D.D. (1911) £1,450
*Canons Residentiary* (each £728).
W Hay M H. Aitken, M.A. ... ..1906 | C. H. W Johns, D.D. 1909
Archd. Westcott, D.D. 1909 | Bp. of Thetford 1910
*Organist*, F Bates, Mus.Doc., £200.

*Archdeacons.*
Ven. F B. Westcott, D.D., *Norwich* (1910) £200
Ven. Lisle Carr, M.A., *Norfolk* (1916) .. £200
Bishop of Thetford, D.D., *Lynn* (1903) ... £200

*Benefced Clergy*, 380; *Curates, &c.*, 88.
*Chancellor*, F Keppel North, LL.B.
*Registrar & Sec.*, L. G Bolingbroke, Norwich.
*London Sec.*, F Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W

## Oxford £5,000.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev Charles Gore, D.D., cons. 1902 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs C. Oxon.] 1911
*Bishop Suffr. of Buckingham*, Rt. Rev Edward D. Shaw, D.D. .. .. .. .. ..1914
*Dean of Christ Church*, Very Rev Thomas Banks Strong, D.D (1901) .. .. .. .. .. £1,000

*Canons Residentiary* (£1,200—£1,500).
W Sanday, D.D. 1895 | E. W Watson, D.D ..1908
Archd. Moulden 1903 | H. Scott Holland, D.D 1910
E. L. Ottley, D.D. 1907 | G A. Cooke, D.D. 1914
*Organist*, H. G Ley, B.Mus., £300.

*Archdeacons.*
Ven. T H Archer Hamblen, D.D., *Oxford* (1903)
Ven. W M. G Bunot, M.A., *Berks* (1903).... £200
Bishop of Buckingham, D.D., *Buckingham* (1910) £300

† Together with Rectories attached to each Canonry

*Benefced Clergy*, 634; *Curates, &c.*, 300.
*Chancellor*, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1904).
*Sec. & Registrar*, James Ross, M.A., Oxford.
*London Sec.*, F Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W

## Windsor £2,000.

*Dean*, Very Rev Albert Victor Baillie, M.A. 1917
*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,200).
John Neale Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A. 1885 | E. Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D. ... .. 1907
C. Smith, M.V.O., M.A. 1908 | Hon. L.F Tyrwhitt, M.V.O. ... .. 1910

*Chapter Clerk*, H. F Deane.
*Organist*, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.D.

## *Peterborough. £4,500.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev Frank Theodore Woods, D.D 1918 (Palace, Peterborough) [Signs Theodore Petrburg.]
*Bishop Suffr. of Leicester*, Rt. Rev Norman McLeod Lang, D.D. (Aylestone Rectory, Leicester) .... ... .. .. .. .. .. .. 1913
*Dean*, Very Rev A. H. Page, M.A (1908) £800
*Canons Residentiary* (each £400).
Bishop Thicknesse 1879 | R. A. Burroughs, M.A. 1913
Wm. Berry, M.A. 1908 | 1913
Archd. Hutton, B.D. 1911

*Organist*, Haydn Keeton, Mus.D.

*Archdeacons*
Ven. Jno. Edwd. Stocks, D.D., *Leicester* (1899) £200
Ven E. Marsham Moore, M.A., *Oakham* (1906) £200
Ven Wm. Holden Hutton, B.D., *Northampton* (1912) .. .. .. .. .. .. £80

*Benefced Clergy*, 364; *Curates, &c.*, 152.
*Chancellor*, Sir Alfred H. Kempe, M.A., F.S.A. 1907
*Registrar*, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.
*Diocesan Sec.*, H Finds, M.A.

## Ripon £4,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev Thomas Wortley Drury, D.D. (cons. 1907). (The Palace, Ripon) .. .. 1911
*Bishop Suffr of Knaresborough*, Rt. Rev Lucius F M. Bottomley Smith, D.D (Old Residence, Ripon) .. .. .. .. .. 1903
*Bishop Suffr of Richmond*, Rt. Rev Francis C. Kilner, D.D. (Stanhope Rect., Co. Durham) 1913
*Dean*, Very Rev Charles Mansfield Owen, M.A. (1913) .. .. .. .. .. .. £1,200

*Canons Residentiary* (each £400).
A. T Waugh, M.A. 1892 | G W Garrod, M.A 1907
Bp. of Knaresboro' 1903 | J R. Harford M.A. 1911
*Organist*, Charles H Moody, £200.

*Archdeacons.*
Bishop of Knaresborough D.D., *Ripon* (£200) 1903
Ven. H. L. Cook, M.A., *Craven* (£200) .. 1913
Ven. Henry A Hall, M.A *Richmond* (£200) 1908
*Benefced Clergy*, 368 *Curates*, 142.
*Chancellor*, P V Smith, LL.D. (1911).
*Regist. and Secretary*, F Dickson Wise, Ripon

## *Rochester. £4,000.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D (cons. 1895) .. .. .. .. .. 1905
(Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks.) [Signs J. R. Roffen.]
*Dean*, Very Rev John Storrs, D.D. (1911) £1,200
*Canons Residentiary* (each £800).
J. R. Denham, B.D. 1911 | C F Burney, D.Litt. 1914
J Wood, M.V.O., D.D. 1911 | Archd. D. Tait, M.A. 1915
*Organist*, A. C. L. Hylton-Stewart, M.A., Mus.Bac.

*Archdeacons.*
Ven. Avison T Scott, M.A., *Tonbridge* (£200) 1906
Ven. Donald Tait, M.A., *Rochester* ... .. ..1913
*Benefced Clergy*, 200; *Curates, &c.*, 109.

*Chancellor*, F H. L. Errington.
*Registrar*, Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester
*Seal.*, Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W

## St Albans. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev Edgar Jacob, D.D. (cons. 1898). (Verulam House, St. Albans). [Signs Edgar Albn.] .. .. .. .. 1903
*Assistant Bishop*, Rt. Rev E. N Hodges, D.D. 1914
*Dean*, Very Rev George W Blenkin, M.A. 1914
*Organist*, W. L. Luttman, Mus.Bac.

*Archdeacons.*

Ven. Hon. K. F Gibbs, M.A., *St. Albans* (1909) £400
Rt. Rev E. N Hodges, D.D., *Bedford* (1914) £400
*Beneficed Clergy*, 308, *Curates*, 113.
*Chancellor*, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.S.A. 1892
*Registrar*, Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W 1
*Secretaries*, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W 1.

## St Asaph £4,200

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D. (Palace, St. Asaph) [Signs A. G Asaph.] 1889
*Dean*, Very Rev J. Wynne-Jones, M.A. (1900) £700
*Canons Residentiary* (each £350).
Archd. Fletcher .. 1912 | Daniel Davies .. 1915
Archd. Lloyd. .. 1912 | Archd. Davis 1918
*Organist*, Harold Stook, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

*Archdeacons.*

Ven. Thomas Lloyd, M.A., *St. Asaph* .. 1912
Ven. W H Fletcher, M.A., *Wrexham* .. 1900
Ven. Grimaldi Davis, D.D., *Montgomery* .. 1908
*Beneficed Clergy*, 207, *Curates*, 60, 106.
*Chancellor* A Harold Edwards, M.A.
*Registrar*, Henry Asaph Cleaver, St. Asaph.
*Secretary* John Pryse Lewis, Solicitor, Denbigh.
*London Sec.*, F Hugh Lee, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W

## St Davids. £4,500.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev John Owen, D.D. (Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen) .. .. .. .. 1897
*Bishop Suffragan of Swansea*, Rt. Rev B Latham Bevan, D.D. .. .. .. .. .. 1915
*Dean*, Very Rev J Allan Smith, D.D. (1903) £700
*Canons Residentiary* (each £350).
W Williams, B.D. 1893 | Daniel Jones, M.A. 1903
Robert Camber Williams, M.A 1899 | C. G Brown, B.A. 1908
*Organist*, Herbert C Morris, F.R.C.O.

*Archdeacons.*

Ven. D. R. Williams, M.A., *St. David's* (1900) £279
Ven. R. Williams, M.A., *Carmarthen* (1914) £200
Ven. D. Williams, M.A., *Cardigan* (1903) £200
Bishop of Swansea, *Brecon* (1907) .. .. £400
*Beneficed Clergy*, 375, *Curates*, &c., 145.
*Chancellor*, Marlay Samson, M.A. (1909).
*Registrar*, Griffith S. Owen.
*London Sec.*, F Hugh Lee, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W

## St Edmundsbury and Ipswich £2,500.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev Henry Bernard Hodgson, D.D. (Parklands, Ipswich) .. .. .. 1914

*Archdeacons.*

Ven. G Hodges, M.A., *Sudbury* .. .. .. 1915
Ven. W Everingham, B.D. .. .. .. .. 1907
*Beneficed Clergy*, 420, *Curates*, 87
*Chancellor*, F K. Forth, LL.B.

## *Salisbury £5,000

*Bishop*, Right Rev Frederic T. Ridgeway, D.D., cons. 1901 (The Palace, Salisbury). [Signs F. B. Sarum] .. .. .. .. .. 1911
*Dean*, Very Rev Wm. Page Roberts, D.D. (1907) £850
*Canons Residentiary* (each £325).
Archd. Dundas, M.A. 1913 | Archd. Carpenter 1913
Chas. Myers, M.A. .. 1915 | My. R. Farrer .. 1916
*Organist*, Walter G Alcock, M.V.O., Mus.D.

*Archdeacons* (each £600).
Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A., *Dorset* .. 1900
Ven. E J Bodington, M.A., *Wilts* .. .. .. 1913
Ven. H. W Carpenter, *Sarum* .. .. .. 1914
Rt. Rev Frederic Wallis, D.D., *Sherborne* 1918
*Beneficed Clergy*, 490, *Curates*, &c., 207.
*Chancellor*, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb (1907).
*Registrar and Legal Secretary*, W. R. Bigg.

## Sheffield, £2,500

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev Leonard Hadley Burrows, D.D. (cons. 1909). (Bishopsholme, Sheffield.) [Signs Leonard H. Sheffield] .. .. .. .. 1914
*Organist*, T. W Hanforth, Mus.B., F.R.C.O

*Archdeacons* (each £600).

Ven. H. Gresford Jones, M.A., *Sheffield* 1912
Ven F G Sandford, M.A., *Doncaster* .. 1913
*Beneficed Clergy*, 189 *Curates*, 79.
*Chancellor*, A. T Lawrence, 2 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
*Registrar and Legal Sec.*, H. B. Sandford, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

## Sodor and Man Net £1,500

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev James Denton Thompson, D.D. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man) .. .. .. 1911
*Archdeacon*, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (1912) £346
*Beneficed Clergy*, 28, *Curates*, &c., 24.
*Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar*, C. T W Hughes-Games, 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 Woolwich*, Rt. Rev J C. Lesko, 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

*Canons Residentiary*

Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames. Bishop Hook, D.D. 1914
Ven. Charles Osward Craig, M.A. 1914
F H. Maonutt M.A. 1909 R. C Toyne, M.A. 1917
C. L. Woodward M.A. 1913
*Organist*, Edgar T Cook, Mus.Bac.

*Archdeacons* (each £600).

Bishop of Kingston *Southwark* .. .. .. 1904
Ven. C. E. Escreet, M.A., *Lewisham* .. 1908
Ven W W Hough, M.A., *Kingston* .. .. 1908
*Chancellor*, G J Talbot, M.A., K.C.

## Southwell £3,180.

*Bishop*, Right Rev Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D., cons. 1901 (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) .. .. 1904
*Bishop Suffr. of Derby*, Rt. Rev Charles Thomas Abraham, D.D. (The Vicarage, Bakewell) 1909

*Archdeacons* (each £600).

Ven Edward Spence Noakes, D.D. *Derby* .. 1901
Ven Edmond Francis Crosse, M.A., *Chesterfield* 1910
Ven. E. Hacking, M.A., *Newark* .. .. 1913
Ven W J Conybeare, M.A., *Nottingham* 1911
*Beneficed Clergy* 189 *Curates*, &c., 240.
*Chancellor*, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.S.A.
*Registrars*, John Borough, D'Oyley & Ransom.

## Truro £3,000

*Bishop* and *Dean*, Rt. Rev Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D. (Lis Escop, Truro). [Signs Winfrid O Truron.] .. .. .. .. 1903
*Bishop Suffragan*, Rt. Rev J Randle Cornish, D.D (Kenwyn's Carnage, Truro), *Bishop of St. Germans*

*Canons Residentiary* [1906

A. J. Worlledge, M.A. 1887, E. S. Hassard, M.A. 1901
R. C. Coats, M.A. 1901 .. .. .. £400
(Each, of above £400.) W H.T. Ashton-Gwatkin
*Archdeacons* (each £600). .. .. .. 1903
Ven. S. E. Rafter-Flint .. .. .. .. 1916

Wm. Henry M. H. Pd Spurley, M.A., Rochester 1890
*Organist*, M. J. Monk, Mus.D.
*Resident Clergy*, 208; *Curates*, 231 *other Clergy*, 44.
*Chancellor*, Robert Maidstone Rumsey, M.A. (1888).
*Registrar and Sec.*, Chs. L. Cowlard, Diocesan Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.
*London Sec.*, F. H. Lee, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W.

**Wakefield** £3,000.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev George Rodney Eden, D.D., *cons.* 1882 (Bishopsgarth, Wakefield) ..... 1887
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A., *Huddersfield* ...1914
Ven. W. Walsham How, M.A. ..... 1897
*Organist*, J. S. Hardy, Mus.B.
*Resident Clergy*, 278; *Curates, &c.*, 103.
*Chancellor*, Ernest E. Charles, K.C.
*Registrar and Sec.*, W. H. Coles, Wakefield

**Westminster.** £4,000.

*Bishop*, Right Rev. Hayden Bentham Hodge, D.D., cons. 1890 (Marlborough Castle, Wilts; minister). [Signs Hayden Worcester] ....1903
Dean, Very Rev. William Moore Ede, D.D. ...1908
*Canons* (each £800).
W. Knox Little, M.A. '87 | H. R. Smallwood, M.A. 1900
J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1902 | S. R. James, M.A. ...1902
*Organist*, Troy Atkins, Mus.B.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. G. Artumimot, M.A., *Coventry*..... ....1908
Ven. J. H. F. Pelle, M.A., *Warwick* ... ...1909
Ven. John H. Craig, M.A., *Worcester* ... 1911
*Resident Clergy*, 381; *Curates, &c.*, 275.
*Chancellor*, John Stratford Dugdale, M.A., K.C.
*Registrar*, C. T. Clarke.
*Legal Secretary*, A. Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

## BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

| Name. | Diocese. | Cons. | Res. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arthur H. Baynes, *b.* 1834 | *Natal* .. | 1893 | 1900 |
| Lawrence F. D. Blair *b* 1869 | *Falklands* | 1900 | 1904 |
| George F. Browne, *b.* 1833 | *Bristol* ... | 1892 | 1894 |
| W. Boyd-Carpenter, *b.* 1841 | *Ripon* ... | 1884 | 1891 |
| Alfred Clifford, *b.* 1849 | ...*Lucknow* ... | 1893 | 1900 |
| Reginl. S. Copleston, *b.* 1844 | *Calcutta* | 1892 | 1902 |
| Charles J. Corfe, *b.* 1843 | *Korea* .. | 1889 | 1904 |
| Chas. M. Cornish, *b.* 1842 | *Grahamstown* | 1892 | 1902 |
| Frederick Courtney, *b* 1837 | *Nova Scotia* | 1888 | 1904 |
| Owen T. L. Crossley, *b.* 1832 | *Auckland* | 1892 | 1913 |
| Alfred Earle, *b.* 1857 | ...*Marlborough* | 1898 | 1904 |
| George Carnac Fisher, *b.* 1844 | *Ipswich*.... | 1896 | 1905 |
| Geo. H. Frodsham, *b* 1863 | *N. Queensland* | 1902 | 1902 |
| Philip K. Fyson, *b* 1846 | ...*Rhodesia* .... | 1898 | 1908 |
| Wm. Thos. Gecil. *b.* 1844 | *Mashonaland* | 1892 | 1897 |
| A. G. Sumner Gibson, *b.* 1858 | *Cape Town* | 1894 | 1906 |
| John Gottsdale, *b* 1845 | ...*Qu Angelis* ... | 1897 | 1901 |
| Hon. Edw Carr Glyn, *b.* 1843 | *Peterboro'* | 1897 | 1906 |
| Mabil. T. Hamlyn, *b.* 1834 | *Accra*..... | 1892 | 1902 |
| Wm. T. Harrison, *b.* 1837 | *Glasgow*. ... | 1888 | 1903 |
| John B. Hine, *b.* 1837 | *N. Rhodesia* ... | 1898 | 1914 |
| Ernest H. Hodges, *b.* 1849 | *Tasmania* .. | 1892 | 1905 |
| George F. Hose, *b* 1858 | ...*Singapore*... | 1881 | 1909 |
| Ernest G. Ingham, *b* 1861 | *Sierra Leone* | 1893 | 1897 |
| Llewellyn Jones, *b.* 1840 | *Newfoundland* | 1878 | 1917 |
| Albert R. Joscelyne, *b.* 1866 | *Jamaica* | 1903 | 1912 |
| Arthur M. Knight, *b.* 1864 | *Rangoon* ... | 1903 | 1909 |
| Herbert Mather, *b* 1840 | *Antigua* .. | 1877 | 1904 |
| John Edwd. Mercer, *b.* 1836 | *Tasmania*.. | 1900 | 1914 |
| John Mitchinson, *b.* 1833 | *Barbados* .. | ...1873 | 1886 |
| H. H. Montgomery, *b.* 1847 | *Tasmania* ... | 1889 | 1900 |
| Samuel Morley, *b.* 1842 | ...*Tasmania* ... | 1892 | 1899 |
| William R. Mounsey, *b.* 1839 | *Labuan*.... | 1889 | 1901 |
| Charles O. Mules, *b.* 1837 | *Nelson, N.Z* | 1892 | 1902 |
| Louis Geo. Mylne, *b.* 1843 | *Bombay*..... | 1896 | 1897 |
| M. R. Neligan, *b.* 1869 | ...*Auckland*... | 1909 | 1910 |
| G. Albert Ormsby, *b.* 1843 | *Honduras* | ...1893 | 1907 |
| H. M. Powell, *b.* 1860 | ...*Mashonaland* | 1908 | 1910 |
| James L. Randall, *b.* 1846 | *Bombay* ... | 1889 | 1908 |
| Wm. Day Reeve, *b.* 1844 | *Mashonia R.* | 1892 | 1907 |
| Archibald Robertson, *b* 1859 | *Exeter* ...1903 | | 1916 |
| Hertd. E. Ryle, C.V.O., *b.* 1856 | *Winchester* ... | 1901 | 1901 |
| C. Perry Scott, *b.* 1847 | ... *N. China*. .. | 1880 | 1893 |
| John Taylor Smith, *b.* 1862 | *Sierra Leone* | 1897 | 1901 |
| Wm. Edon Smyth, *b.* 1858 | *Lebombo* ... | 1893 | 1901 |
| Walter H. Stirling, *b.* 1860 | *Falklands* | 1889 | 1900 |
| W. D. J. Straton, *b.* 1840 | *Newcastle* ... | 1892 | 1900 |
| Fras. H. Thicknesse, *b.* 1851 | *Leicester* ... | 1888 | 1900 |
| Samuel Thornton, *b.* 1835 | *Ballarat* .... | 1874 | 1900 |
| Fredk. Wallis, *b.* 1853 | ... *Wellington* | ...1893 | 1901 |
| William Walsh, *b.* 1836 | *Mauritius* ... | 1891 | 1897 |
| Jas. Edwd. C. Welldon, *b.* 1854 | *Calcutta* ... | 1898 | 1901 |
| Gilbert White, *b.* 1839 | ...*Caryenteria* | 1900 | 1904 |
| M. J. Stone-Wigg, *b.* 1861 | *New Guinea* | 1898 | 1908 |
| Alfred Willis, *b.* 1836 | .... *Honolulu* ....1872 | | 1900 |
| Cecil Wilson, *b.* 1860 | ... *Melanesia* | ...1894 | 1911 |

## MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

In theory the Church of England is governed by means of its Convocations of Bishops and Clergy there is a House of Convocation for each province, Canterbury and York. Each Convocation consists of two Houses, the upper confined to the archbishops and bishops, the lower composed of the dean of every cathedral, the archdeacons, with proctors elected from every cathedral chapter, and two more elected by the clergy of every diocese in the province of Canterbury, and by every archdeaconry in the province of York. A fresh election is made with every new Parliament.

### PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY

#### Upper House.

*President.*—The Most Rev the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev the Lords Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Birmingham, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester; Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Norwich, Oxford; Peterborough; Rochester, Salisbury, Southwark, Southwell, St. Albans, St. Asaph; St. Davids, Truro; Worcester; Chelmsford; St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich.
*Legal Secretary* (vacant).

#### Lower House.

*Prolocutor*, Ven. J. E. Stocks, D.D.
The Very Rev the Deans, the Venerable the Archdeacons, and the Elected Proctors.
*Registrar*, F. H. Lee.
*Assessor*, K. J. Muir Mackenzie.

### PROVINCE OF YORK.—Upper House.

*President.*—The Most Rev the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev the Lords Bishops of Durham, Ripon, 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. Hodson.

## 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.

| Cons. | PROVINCE OF CANADA. | Appntd. | Age |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Montreal*, John Orgay Farthing, b. 1860 | 1909 | 149 |
| | *Fredericton*, J. A. Richardson, b. 1866 | 1907 | 70 |
| | *Nova Scotia*, C. Lamb Worrell, *b.* 1853, *Archbp. & Met.* (1912) | 1904 | 140 |
| | *Quebec*, L. W. Williams | 1915 | 84 |
| | *Huron*, W. C. White, b. 1873 | 1909 | 3 |
| | *Mid-Japan*, Heber J. Hamilton, b. 1864 | 1912 | 9 |

| | PROVINCE OF ONTARIO | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Toronto* { J. F. Sweeny, b. 1857 / W. Day Reeve, b. 1844, *Asst.* | 1909 / 1907 | 127 |
| | *Huron*, D. Williams, b. 1858 | 1906 | 69 |
| | *Ontario*, E. J. Bidwell, b. 1866 | 1917 | 76 |
| | *Algoma*, George Thornloe, b. 1858, *Archbp of Province of Ontario & Met.* | 1897 | 85 |
| | *Niagara*, Wm. Reid Clark, b. 1852 | 1911 | 84 |
| | *Ottawa*, J. C. Roper (*cons.* 1912) | 1915 | 74 |

| | PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Athabasca*, E. F. Holme, b. 1870 | 1912 | 9 |
| | *Calgary*, W. Cyprian Pinkham, b. 1844 | 1887 | 85 |
| | *Edmonton*, H. A. Gray b. 1870 | 1904 | 32 |
| | *Keewatin*, Joseph Lofthouse, b. 1858 | 1900 | 57 |
| | *Mackenzie River*, J. B. Lucas, b. 1867 | 1913 | 7 |
| | *Moosonee*, J. G. Anderson, b. 1866 | 1909 | 14 |
| | *Qu'Appelle*, M. T. MacA. Harding, b. 1864 | 1909 | 100 |
| | *Rupert's Land*, S. P. Matheson b. 1850, *Archbp. of Rupert's Land* (1908) and *Primate of Canada* (1909, *cons.* 1893) | 1893 | 120 |
| | *Saskatchewan*, J. A. Newnham, b. 1850 (*cons.* 1892) | 1903 | 74 |
| | *Yukon*, Isaac O Stringer, b. 1866 | 1909 | 8 |

| | PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Caledonia*, F. H. Du Vernet, b. 1862, *Met* 1903 | 1904 | 50 |
| | *Columbia*, C. De Vober Schofield, D. D. | 1911 | 44 |
| | *New Westminster*, A. U. de Pencier, b. 1867 | 1910 | 43 |
| | *Kootenay*, A. J. Doull, b. 1870 | 1913 | 47 |
| | *Cariboo* (vacant) | | 12 |

| | PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Assam*, H. Pakenham Walsh, b. 1870 | 1909 | 6 |
| | *Bombay*, Edwin Jas. Palmer, b. 1869 | 1908 | 74 |
| | *Calcutta*, G. A. Lefroy, *b.* 1854 (*cons.* 1899), *Met.* | 1912 | 120 |
| | *Okota Nagpur* F. Westcott, b. 1863 | 1905 | 52 |
| | *Colombo*, Ernest A. Copleston, b. 1864 | 1903 | 98 |
| | *Dornakal*, V. S. Azariah, b. 1874 | 1912 | — |
| | *Lahore*, Henry R. Durrant, b. 1871 | 1912 | 120 |
| | *Lucknow*, G. H. Westcott, b. 1863 | 1910 | 96 |
| | *Madras*, Henry Whitehead, b. 1859 | 1899 | 180 |
| | *Nagpur*, Eyre Chatterton, *b.* 1865 | 1902 | 40 |
| | *Rangoon*, R. H. Fyffe, b. 1869 | 1910 | 49 |
| | *Tinnevelly and Madura*, E. H. M. Waller, b. 1870 | 1912 | 86 |
| | *Travancore & Cochin*, C. H. Gill, b. 1861 | 1905 | 50 |

| | PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Auckland*, A. W. Averill, b. 1864 (*cons.* 1910) | 1913 | 124 |
| | *Christchurch*, Churchill Julius, b. 1877 | 1890 | 82 |
| | *Dunedin*, S. T. Nevill, b. 1837 | *Primate*, 1904 | 1877 | 148 |
| | *Melanesia*, Cecil John Wood, b. 1873 | 1911 | 70 |
| | *Nelson*, William (Charles Badller, b. 1868 | 1910 | 70 |
| | *Waiapu*, W. W. Sedgwick b. 1859 | 1901 | 70 |
| | *Wellington*, Thomas Henry Sprott, b. 1856 | 1911 | 75 |

| | PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bathurst*, George Merrick Long, b. 1876 | 1911 | 56 |
| | *Goulburn*, Lewis B. Radford, b. 1851 | 1913 | 61 |
| | *Grafton*, C. H. Pruht (*cons.* 1911) | 1912 | 77 |
| | *Armidale*, W. F. Wentworth-Shields, b. 1867 | 1912 | 72 |
| | *Newcastle*, J. F. Stretch, b. 1855 (*cons.* 1895) | 1908 | 84 |
| | *Riverina*, Ernest A. Anderson, b. 1874 | 1909 | 70 |
| | *Sydney*, John Chas. Wright, b. 1862, *Archbp & Metrop. N.S.W. Primate*, 1909 | 1909 | 109 |

| | PROVINCE OF VICTORIA. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Ballarat*, W. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton, b. 1870 | 1908 | 83 |
| | *Bendigo*, J. D. Langley, b. 1858 | 1907 | 76 |
| | *Gippsland*, G. H. Cranswick, elect., b. 1861 | 1907 | 76 |
| | *Melbourne*, Henry Lowther Clarke, b. 1850, *Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1903 | 1902 | 102 |
| | *Wangaratta*, Thomas H. Armstrong, b. 1859 | 1901 | 98 |

| Cons. | PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND. | Appntd. | Age |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Brisbane*, St. Clair G. A. Donaldson, b. 1867, *Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1905 | 1904 | 59 |
| | *North Queensland*, Joseph Frederick Stanton, b. 1857 | 1878 | 55 |
| | *Carpentaria*, Henry Newton, b. 18— | 1912 | 8 |
| | *New Guinea*, Gerald Sharp, b. 1863 | 1908 | 9 |
| | *North Queensland*, Jas O Feetham, b. 1856 | 1903 | 56 |
| | *Rockhampton*, George D. Halford, b. 1864 | 1909 | 45 |

| | PROVINCE OF WEST AUSTRALIA. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bunbury*, Cecil Wilson, b. 1859 | 1907 | 65 |
| | *Kalgoorlie*, C. H. Golding-Bird | 1914 | — |
| | *Perth*, Chas. Owen L. Riley, b. 1864, *Archbp & Metrop.*, 1914 | 1894 | 50 |

| | INDEPENDENT DIOCESES OF AUSTRALASIA | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Adelaide*, Arthur N. Thomas, b. 1869 | 1906 | 203 |
| | *N. W. Australia*, G. Trower, b. 1860 (*cons.* 1900) | 1909 | 6 |
| | *Polynesia*, T. C. Twitchell, b. 1866 | 1908 | 7 |
| | *Tasmania*, Reginald Stephen | 1914 | 98 |
| | *Willochra*, Gilbert Wilks (*cons.* 1900) | 1903 | — |

| | PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bloemfontein*, Arthur Chandler, b. 1864 | 1908 | |
| | *Natal*, F. R. T. Balfour, b. 1846 | 1911 | 67 |
| | *Cape Town*, W. M. Carter, b. 1850 (*cons.* 1892), *Archbp.* | 1909 | 59 |
| | *J. C. Smith*, b. 1862, *coadj* | 1917 | |
| | *George*, H. R. Sidwell, b. 1865 | 1911 | 46 |
| | *Grahamstown*, F. R. Phelps. | 1915 | 56 |
| | *Kimberley and Kuruman*, W. Gore-Browne, | 1911 | 67 |
| | *Lebombo*, Jno. L. Fuller, b. 1870 | 1913 | 43 |
| | *N. Rhodesia*, Frede. H. Beaven, b. 1868 | 1911 | 43 |
| | *Natal*, Fredk. Saml. Baines, b. 1858 | 1911 | |
| | *Assist.*, F. Rauch | 1913 | 64 |
| | *Pretoria*, Michael R. Furse, b. 1870 | 1909 | 194 |
| | *St Helena*, W. A. Holbech b. 1850 | 1905 | 4 |
| | *St. John's*, F. Williams, b. 1847 | 1911 | 64 |
| | *Zululand*, Wilmot L. Vyvyan, b. 1861 | 1909 | 33 |

| | PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Antigua*, Edward Hutson, b. 1873 | 1912 | 39 |
| | *Barbados*, A. P. Barkley, b. 1868 | 1907 | 72 |
| | *Guiana*, R. A. Parry, b. 1862, *Archbp. of W. Indies* | 1909 | 36 |
| | *Honduras*, Edward A. Dunn, b. 1869 | 1907 | — |
| | *Jamaica*, G. F. C. De Carteret, b. 1866 | 1908 | 90 |
| | *Nassau*, W. B. Hornby, b. 1852 (*cons.* 1892) | 1904 | 52 |
| | *Trinidad*, *Windward Islands.*—With *Barbados.* | | 39 |

| | UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Accra*, M. S. O'Rorke, b. 1879 | 1913 | 7 |
| | *Argentine and E. S. America* F. J. Every, b. 1861 (*cons.* 1911) | 1912 | 69 |
| | *Chota Nagpur*, Herbert J. Mokay b. 1865 | 1908 | 42 |
| | *China, North*, F. L. Norris, b. 1864 | 1914 | 57 |
| | *China, West*, W. Wharton Cassels, b. 1858 | 1889 | 70 |
| | *Equatorial Africa*, H. Tugwell, b. 1854 | 1894 | 84 |
| | *Assist.*, J. Oluwole (1892) | | |
| | *Falklands* (vacant). | | |
| | *Fuh-Kien*, Horace M. R. Price, b. 1863 | 1906 | 41 |
| | *Gibraltar*, Hy. C. G. Knight, b. 1862 | 1911 | — |
| | *Hokkaido*, Walter Andrews, b. 1854 | 1909 | 22 |
| | *Jerusalem*, R. MacInnes | 1911 | 60 |
| | *Asst. (Khartoum)*, Llyn. H. Gwynne, b. 1865 | 1946 | |
| | *Kindia (& Japan)*, A. Lea, b. 1868 | 1909 | 8 |
| | *Korea*, Mark N. Trollope, b. 1862 | 1911 | 15 |
| | *Kwangsi and Hunan*, W. Banister, b. 1858 | 1909 | — |
| | *Labuan and Sarawak*, E. D. I. Danson, b. 1879 | 1917 | 38 |
| | *Madagascar*, C. Lanchester King, b. 1860 | 1899 | 52 |
| | *Mauritius*, Frns. A. Gregory, b. 1848 | 1901 | 63 |
| | *Mombasa*, R. H. Heywood (*delegate*), b. 1866 | 1917 | 51 |
| | *Newfoundland*, Wm. Charles White, b. 1864 | 1911 | 47 |
| | *N. Rhodesia*, A. J. W. May | 1914 | — |
| | *Nyasaland*, Thos. C. Fisher, b. 1872 | 1908 | 36 |
| | *Osaka*, Hugh Jas. Foss, b. 1868 | 1899 | 32 |
| | *Persia* (vacant) | | |
| | *Shantung*, Geoffrey D. Hitz, b. 1867 | 1913 | 39 |
| | *Sierra Leone*, John Walmsley, b. 1867 | 1910 | 43 |
| | *Singapore*, C. J. Ferguson-Davie, b. 1870 | 1909 | 68 |
| | *South Tokyo*, C. H. Boultbee b. 1863 (*cons.* 1908) | 1908 | 45 |
| | *Uganda*, John J. White, b. 1870 | 1910 | 40 |
| | *Victoria, Hong Kong*, G. H. Lander b. 1866 | 1907 | 41 |
| | *Zanzibar*, Frank Weston, b. 1871 | 1908 | 37 |

## THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED)

| Seat. | Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, &c. | Appointed. | Population (1901). | Parishes. | Benefices. | Curates. | Income of Bishops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armagh | Most Rev J. B. Crozier, D.D., b. 1844 (cons. 1897) | 1911 | 354,889 | 99 | 89 | 54 | £4,800 |
| Dublin | Most Rev John Henry Bernard, D.D., b. 1860 (cons. 1911) | 1915 | 96,750 | 147 | 78 | 8 | 4,800 |
| | **Bishops.** | | | | | | |
| Meath | Most Rev James Deacon Kearns, D.D., b. 1849 | 1897 | 30,404 | 88 | 54 | 5 | 1,800 |
| Cashel | Rt. Rev Henry Stewart O'Hara, D.D., b. 1843 | 1900 | 9,691 | 55 | 28 | 2 | 1,400 |
| Clogher | Rt. Rev Maurice Day, D.D., b. 1849 | 1908 | 37,184 | 84 | 50 | 1 | 1,673 |
| Cork | Rt. Rev Charles Benjamin Bowen, D.D., b. 1861 | 1912 | 32,488 | 120 | 54 | 1 | 1,725 |
| Derry | Rt. Rev Joseph Irwine Peacocke, D.D., b. 1870 | 1916 | 40,742 | 104 | 58 | 1 | 2,140 |
| Down | Rt. Rev Chas. F. D'Arcy, D.D., b. 1859 (cons. 1911) | 1911 | 204,773 | 185 | 56 | 1 | 1,760 |
| Killaloe | Rt. Rev Thomas Sterling Berry, D.D. b. 1854 | 1913 | 9,000 | 58 | 20 | 1 | 1,500 |
| Kilmore | Rt. Rev William Richard Moore, D.D., b. 1858 | 1913 | 31,200 | 97 | 28 | 1 | 1,540 |
| Limerick | Rt. Rev Raymond A. Orpen, D.D., b. 1859 | 1907 | 9,805 | 53 | 11 | 1 | 1,208 |
| Ossory | Rt. Rev John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., b. 1870 | 1913 | 22,448 | 201 | 34 | 1 | 1,680 |
| Tuam | Rt. Rev Hon. Benjamin J. Plunket, D.D., b. 1870 | 1913 | 9,723 | 60 | 20 | 1 | 1,498 |

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN

*Dean and Ordinary*, Very Rev Charles Thomas Gwynn, D.D.

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

*Honorary Secretaries*, Ven. L. A. Poole, D.D., Ven. I. K. Latham, D.D., Capt. R. Wade Thompson, J. A. Macconchy

*Secretary to the* REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), A. F. Maude, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign as one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, enabling being left but the right to the life services of the Assistant 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 Bee and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 23 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 2 diocesan nominators (1 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish

The financial trustee of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,582,079, 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., 1926, was only £171,376, charged with annuities to 32 annuitants. The funds, however, in the *custody* of the Representative Body amounted in all to £8,350,275, made up of *Commutation* £171,376, *Parochial Sustentation* £5,258,360, *Episcopal Sustentation* £365,882, *General Synod Funds* £367,492, and *Miscellaneous purposes* £1,208,265.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £8,137,339. The interest of the Parochial Sustentation Fund is approximately £251,208. The total amount of *assurance* for stipend paid by parishes, 1926, was £98,491, and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £229,844.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1911, was 354,373, or 11·6 per cent. of the entire population.

## THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

| Seat. | The Rt. Rev. Bishops. | Cons. | Clergy. | Stipd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Aberdeen.* | Frederic J. Deane, D.D. | 1905 | 48 | £1,600 |
| *Argyll.* | Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D. | 1905 | 20 | 650 |
| *Brechin.* | Most Rev W. J. E. Robberds, D.D. (Primus) | 1908 | 30 | £1,200 |
| *Edinburgh.* | C. M. S. Walpole, D.D. | 1910 | 70 | £1,600 |
| *Glasgow.* | A. K. Campbell, D.D. | 1904 | 90 | *1921 |
| *Moray.* | A. J. Maclean, D.D. | 1904 | 23 | *1823 |
| *St. Andrews.* | C. E. Plumb, D.D. | 1908 | 48 | *1,200 |

* With residence.

*Registrar of the Episcopal Synod*, George J. Wood, W.S., 24 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Chaplains, Mission Stations, &c., 42. Parishioners, 8,631. Clergy, 331. Communicants, 38,676.

## 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 £4,200 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 28 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are over 1,800 ministers and Boanerges 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 1918 was 721,136. The sum of £492,182 was raised in 1918 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 90 years 489 chapels, at a cost of £1,800,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1,077. There are in addition 232 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 1661 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*, Duke of Montrose, K.T.

*MODERATOR, 1918*, Right Rev James Cooper, D.D., *University of Glasgow*

*Principal Clerk*, Rev David Paul, D.D., Edinburgh.

*Depute Clerk*, Rev J A. McClymont, B.D., Edinburgh.

*Procurators*, Lord Sands, Sir C. K. Johnston.

*Agent*, A. L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh.

*Parliamentary Solicitor*, A. H. Speas, London.

## OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 11 Synods and 84 Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1918, there were 1,326 congregations and 351 preaching stations. The total membership was 528,949, and there were 2,196 Sunday Schools, with 221,031 scholars and 22,467 teachers. Its 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 92 European Mission Agents and 4,807 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 £1,021,752.—*Moderator*, Rev. Principal D. MacLehose, D.D., Bombay.—*Offices*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, and 232 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—According to the Census of 1911, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 443,856. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 56 presbyteries, 640 ministers, 560 congregations, with 103,960 communicants, 86,886 families, 1,480 Sabbath-school teachers, and 122,363 scholars. During the year 1916-1917 this branch contributed by congregational effort £229,867 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £308,833. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 13 professors and 2 lecturers, and has 34 ministerial with 4 medical missionaries in foreign parts.—*Moderator*, Rt. Rev John Town, D.D., Belfast. *General Secretary*, Rev W J Lowe, B.A., Church House, Belfast.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 12 presbyteries, 315 congregations, 8 preaching stations, and 86,404 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 30 missionaries abroad, including 20 women. In 1918 the amount raised for all purposes was £270,651.—*Church Offices*, 7 E. India Avenue, E.C. 2. *Financial Sec.*, John Legget. *Publications Office*, 22 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

(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 Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

## The Welsh Calvinistic Church.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CONNEXION is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh speaking population. The form of Church government is Presbyterian, and the Church is in federation with the United Free Church of Scotland and with the Presbyterian Church of England, q.v. In 1913 the body numbered—churches, 1,480; chapels and places of worship, 2,136; ministers and preachers, 1,250; deacons, 6,660; communicants, 183,258, on probation, 1,300; Sunday-school teachers, 22,269; scholars [illegible]; number belonging to the [illegible]; communicants, 320,000.

A sum amounting to £295,079 10s. 6d was collected for various religious purposes in 1913. One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children, the vernacular is the language generally used in these schools. There are 8 English chapels and preaching stations, with 30,800 communicants, *all the rest are Welsh.*—*Moderator of General Assembly*, Rev [illegible] Davies, B.A., Bala. Revs. R. P. Jones, M.A., Cardiff, and John Thickens, London. *Secretaries*, Rev. John Morgan, Aberdare; Rev. [illegible] Jones, Bryncrodyn.

In *England* and *Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 23 Episcopal Sees, in *Scotland* 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees, in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 38 Archiepiscopal and 122 Episcopal Sees, with 52 Vicariates and 20 Prefectures Apostolic, as follows:—

ENGLAND AND WALES. *Archbishops.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Westminster* | Francis, Cardinal Bourne (*translated from* S'thwark 1903) | Cons. Oct. 1896 | |
| | *Bishop Auxiliary* — | | 392 |
| | Patrick Fenton | 1904 | |
| | Joseph Butt | 1911 | |
| *Cardiff* | James Bilsborrow | 1920 | 92 |
| *Birmingham* | Edward Ilsley | 1911 | 321 |
| | J McIntyre, Abp. Aux. | 1912 | |
| *Liverpool* | Thomas Whitehide | 1911 | 482 |

*Bishops.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Brentwood* | Bernard Ward | 1917 | 70 |
| *Clifton* | George A. Burton | 1902 | 131 |
| *Hexham & Newcastle* | Richd Collins | 1905 | 264 |
| *Leeds* | J. R. Cowgill | 1905 | 182 |
| *Menevia, Wales* | Francis Mostyn | 1895 | 100 |
| *Middlesbrough* | Richard Lacy | 1879 | 108 |
| *Northampton* | Fredk. Wm. Keating | 1908 | 98 |
| *Nottingham* | Thomas Dunn | 1916 | 126 |
| *Plymouth* | John Kelly | 1911 | 130 |
| *Portsmouth* | Wm. Timothy Cotter | 1920 | 303* |
| *Salford* | Louis Chas. Casartelli | 1903 | 252 |
| | John S. Vaughan, Aux. | 1909 | |
| *Shrewsbury* | Hugh Singleton | 1908 | 89 |
| *Southwark* | Peter E. Amigo | 1904 | 300* |

SCOTLAND.—*Archbishops.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *St. Andrews & Edinburgh* | James A. Smith (*trans. from* Dunkeld 1900) | 1890 | 98 |
| | Hy Graham, Bp. Aux. | 1917 | |
| | John Maguire | 1894 | |
| *Glasgow* | D. A. Mackintosh, Archbp. Coad. | 1912 | 296 |

*Bishops.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Aberdeen* | Aeneas Chisholm | 1899 | 70 |
| *Argyll & Isles* | George J. Smith | 1893 | 29 |
| | H. Cameron, Bp. Aux. | 1917 | |
| *Dunkeld* | *John Toner* | 1924 | 90 |
| *Galloway* | James McCarthy | 1924 | 33 |

IRELAND.—*Archbishops.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Armagh* | Michael Card. Logue (*succeeded* 1887) | 1879 | 288 |
| *Dublin* | William J. Walsh | 1885 | 614 |
| | N. Donnelly, Bp. Aux. | 1883 | |
| *Cashel* | John Harty | 1924 | 134 |
| *Tuam* | J. Healy (*tr* 1903) | 1884 | 190 |
| | M. Higgins Bp. Aux. | 1912 | |

*Bishops.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Achonry* | Patrick Morrisroe | 1911 | 52 |
| *Ardagh* | Joseph Hoare | 1895 | 105 |
| *Clogher* | P. McKenna | 1909 | 115 |
| *Clonfert* | T. P. Gilmartin | 1910 | 74 |
| *Clonfert* | Robert Browne | 1894 | 136 |
| *Cork* | Daniel Cohalan | 1914 | 204 |
| *Derry* | Charles MacHugh | 1907 | 114 |
| *Down & Connor* | Joseph MacRory | 1915 | 160 |
| *Dromore* | Edward Mulhern | 1916 | 55 |
| *Elphin* | Bernard Coyne | 1913 | 104 |
| *Ferns* | (vacant) | | 113 |
| *Galway & Kilmacduagh* | Thomas O'Dea | 1903 | 82 |
| *Kerry* | Charles O'Sullivan | 1917 | 128 |
| *Kildare and Leighlin* | Patrick Foley | 1896 | 152 |
| *Killala* | James Naughton | 1912 | 30 |
| *Kilmore* | Michael Fogarty | 1904 | 110 |
| *Limerick* | Patrick Finegan | 1910 | 104 |
| *Limerick* | Charles O'Sullivan | 1917 | 109 |
| *Meath* | Laurence Gaughran | 1906 | 167 |
| *Ossory* | Abraham Browaring | 1884 | 119 |
| *Raphoe* | Patrick O'Donnell | 1888 | 80 |
| *Ross* | Denis Kelly | 1897 | 98 |
| *Waterford & Lismore* | Bernard Hackett | 1918 | 161 |

* Including many French exiles.

BRIT. DOMINIONS EUROPE. *Bishops:*— Cons.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Malta* | Maurus Caruana, Bp., Archb. | 1915 |
| | A. Portelli, Bishop Aux. | 1923 |
| *Gozo* | John Camilleri | 1889 |
| *Gibraltar* | H. Gregory Thompson | 1910 |

AMERICA.

*Delegate Apostolic to Canada*, Abp. Stagni

*Archbishops.* Cons.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Edmonton* | Emile Joseph Légal | 1897 |
| *Halifax* | Edward MacCarthy | 1908 |
| *Kingston* | Michael J. Spratt | 1911 |
| *Montreal* | Paul N. Bruchesi | 1897 |
| | Georges Gauthier, Bp. Aux. | 1912 |
| *Ottawa* | Charles Gauthier | 1898 |
| *Port of Spain* | John Pius Dowling | 1900 |
| *Quebec* | Louis Nazaire Bégin, Card. | 1888 |
| | Paul Eugène Roy, Abp. Aux. | 1908 |
| *Regina* | Olivier Mathieu | 1911 |
| *St. Boniface* | Arthur Béliveau | 1913 |
| *St John's Newfoundland* | E. P. Roche, Abp. | 1904 |
| *Toronto* | Neil MacNeil | 1890 |
| *Vancouver, B.C* | Timothy Casey | 1908 |
| *Winnipeg* | Alfred Sinnot | 1908 |

*Bishops.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Alexandria* | William A. MacDonnell | 1908 |
| *Antigonish* | James Morrison | 1912 |
| *Athabasca* | Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap. | 1891 |
| | Philéastre Jousmard, Coad. | 1909 |
| *Calgary* | John McNally | 1913 |
| *Charlottetown* | Henry O'Leary | 1913 |
| *Chatham, N.B* | Thomas F. Barry | 1900 |
| | Louis O'Leary, Bp. Aux. | 1924 |
| *Chicoutimi* | Michael Labrecque | 1892 |
| *Demerara* | Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap. | 1902 |
| *Gulf of St. Lawrence* | Pat. Chiasson, Vic. Ap. | 1917 |
| *Hedleybury* | Elias A. Latulipe | 1908 |
| *Hamilton* | Thomas Joseph Dowling | 1887 |
| *Harbour-Grace* | John March | 1908 |
| *Honduras* | Frederick Hopkins, Vic. Ap. | 1899 |
| *Jamaica* | John J. Collins, Vic. Ap. | 1907 |
| *Joliette* | John William Forbes | 1913 |
| *Keewatin* | Ovide Charlebois | 1910 |
| *London* | F. Fallon | 1920 |
| *Mackenzie* | Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap. | 1900 |
| *Mont Laurier* | Francis Xavier Brunet | 1913 |
| *Nicolet* | Joseph S. Brunault | 1899 |
| *Peterboro'* | Patrick Ryan | 1910 |
| *Peterboro'* | Michael O'Brien | 1913 |
| *Prince Albert* | Albert Pascal | 1921 |
| *Rimouski* | Andrew Blais | 1899 |
| *Roseau* | Philip Scheifhaut | 1906 |
| *St George's, N.F.* | Michael P. Power | 1911 |
| *St. Hyacinth* | Alexis Bernard | 1908 |
| *St. John, N. Brunswick* | Edward Le Blanc | 1912 |
| *Sault Ste Marie* | David J. Scollard | 1904 |
| *Sherbrooke* | Paul Stanislas La Rocque | 1893 |
| | Hubert Chalifoux, Bp. Aux. | 1915 |
| *Three Rivers* | F. X. Cloutier | 1899 |
| *Valleyfield* | Joseph Emard | 1899 |
| *Victoria B.C* | Alex. Macdonald | 1908 |
| *Yukon and Prince Rupert* | Emilius Bunoz, Vic. Ap. | 1917 |
| | (Bp. for Ruthenians in Canada, Niceta Budka, res. Win'peg) | 1912 |

AFRICA. *Bishops:*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Bangwaolo* | Stephen Larue, V.A. | 1913 |
| *Basutoland* | Julius J. Oomen, V.A. | 1909 |
| *Cape Colony* | *East*...Hugh MacSherry, V. A. | 1896 |
| | *West*...John Rooney, Vic. Ap. | 1888 |
| *Gold Coast* | Ignatius Hummel, Vic. Ap. | 1906 |
| *Natal* | Philip Perio, V.A. | 1909 |
| *Khartoum* | Francis Geyer, V.A. | 1909 |

| AFRICA. *Bishops—continued.* | | Cons. |
|---|---|---|
| *Dagoe* | Ferdinand Burton, Vic. Ap. | 1910 |
| *Natal* | Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap. | 1904 |
| *Nyasa* | Mathurin Guillemé, Vic. Ap. | 1911 |
| *Orange Free State,* | Charles Cox, Adm. Ap. | 1911 |
| *Orange River,* | J. Simon, Vic. Ap. | 1898 |
| *Port Louis* | John Murphy | 1916 |
| *Port Victoria, Seychelles,* | George Lachavane | 1906 |
| *Rhirt* | Louis Auneau, Vic. Ap. | 1910 |
| *Sierra Leone* | John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap. | 1909 |
| *Togo* | Francis Wolf, Vic. Ap. | 1914 |
| *Transvaal* | Charles Cox, Vic. Ap. | 1914 |
| *Upper Nile* | John Biermans, Vic. Ap. | 1911 |
| *Victoria Nyanza,* | H. Streicher, Vic. Ap. | 1897 |
| *Zanzibar* | John Gerald Neville, Vic. Ap. | 1913 |

ASIA.

*Delegate Apostolic to India,* Abp. Funnasoni Biondi

*Archbishops.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Agra* | (vacant) | |
| *Bombay* | (vacant) | |
| *Calcutta* | Brice Meachman | 1900 |
| *Colombo* | Antony Coudert | 1898 |
| *Cyprus* | Paul Aouad | 1911 |
| *Madras* | John Aelen | 1900 |
| *Simla* | Anselm John Kennedy | 1911 |
| *Verapoly* | (Bernard Arguinzoris (Angelus M. Peres, Abp. Coad) | 1896 1913 |

*Bishops.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Ajmere* | Henry Caillemont | 1913 |
| *Allahabad* | (Peter Grassigna (Joseph Poli, Bp.-Coadj | 1904 1913 |
| *Arabia (Aden)* | Latin Henry Vanni | 1916 |
| *Burma, East* | Victor Emmi Segrada, V A | 1908 |
| *Burma, North* | Eugene C. Funiquier, Vic. A | 1906 |
| *Burma, South* | Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap. | 1899 |
| *Changanacherry,* | Matthew Makil, Vic. Ap. | 1896 |
| *Cochin* | José Ribeiro | 1909 |
| *Coimbatore* | Augustine Roy | 1904 |
| *Dacca* | Joseph Legrand | 1906 |
| *Ernakulam* | Aloysius Pareparambil, V A | 1896 |
| *Galle* | Joseph van Reeth | 1893 |
| *Hong Kong* | Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap. | 1905 |
| *Hyderabad* | Dosis Vismara | 1909 |
| *Jaffna* | Henry Joulain | 1893 |
| *Kandy* | Bede Beekmeyer | 1911 |
| *Kottayam* | Alexander Chulaparambil | 1914 |
| *Krishnagar* | Santino Tavoggia | 1906 |
| *Kumbakonam,* | Mary Ang. Chapuis | 1911 |
| *Lahore* | Fabian A. Easternans | 1905 |
| *Malacca* | Emile Barillon | 1904 |
| *Mangalore* | P Perini | 1910 |

| ASIA. *Bishops—continued.* | | Cons. |
|---|---|---|
| *Mylapore* | T. B. Ribeiro V. de Castro | |
| *Mysore* | Hippolytus Teisser | |
| *Nagpur* | Francis B. Coppel | |
| *Poona* | Henry Doering | |
| *Quilon* | A. M. Benziger | |
| *Trichinopoly* | A. Fabandler | |
| *Trichur* | John Menachery, Vic. Ap. | |
| *Trincomalee* | (vacant) | |
| *Vizagapatam* | John Mary Clare | 1892 |

AUSTRALASIA.

*Delegate Apostolic to Australasia,* Abp. Cattaneo.

*Archbishops.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Adelaide* | Robt. W Spence | 1901 |
| *Brisbane* | James Dubig | 1912 |
| *Hobart* | Patrick Delany | 1890 |
| *Melbourne* | ((vacant) (Daniel Mannix, Abp.-Coadj. | 1912 |
| *Perth* | Patrick Joseph Clune | 1913 |
| *Sydney* | Michael Kelly | 1911 |
| *Wellington* | (Francis Redwood (Thomas O'Shea, Abp -Coadj | 1874 1913 |

*Bishops.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Armidale* | Patrick J O'Connor | 1903 |
| *Auckland* | Henry William Cleary | 1910 |
| *Ballarat* | Daniel Foley | 1906 |
| *Bathurst* | John Dunne | 1909 |
| *Caroline Islands,* | Peter Wallaeer, Vic. Ap. | 1910 |
| *Central Oceania,* | Joseph Blanc, Vic. Ap. | 1910 |
| *Christchurch* | Matthew Joseph Brodie | 1906 |
| *Goulburn* | John Heavey | 1911 |
| *Dunedin* | Michael Verdon | 1910 |
| *Fiji* | Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost. | 1892 |
| *Geraldton* | William Kelly | 1911 |
| *Gilbert Islands* | Joseph Laray, Vic. Ap | 1897 |
| *Goulburn* | John Gallagher | 1884 |
| *Kimberley* | Adm. Joseph Creagh | |
| *Lismore* | John Carroll | 1910 |
| *Maitland* | Patrick Dwyer | 1917 |
| *Navigator's Islands* | (Peter Broyer, Vic. Ap | 1896 |
| *New Guinea* | A G de Boismenu | 1896 |
| *New Pomerania,* | Louis Couppé | 1882 |
| *Port Augusta* | John Norton | 1906 |
| *Rockhampton* | Joseph Shiel | 1900 |
| *Sale* | Patrick Phelan | 1913 |
| *Sandhurst* | John MacCarthy | 1887 |
| *South Solomon Islands,* | John E Bertreux, V A. | 1902 |
| *Wagga Wagga* | (vacant) | |
| *Wilcannia* | (vacant) | |

# 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 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1901. There are 52 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,721 churches and preaching stations containing 1,727,444 sittings, the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,062. Of these 804 are temporarily without pastoral charge, 220 are engaged in collegiate and tutorial duties, 98 are occupied in secretarial work, and 320 by reason of age or ill health have retired from pastoral duty. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales,* 1915-16, Rev. Reginald J. Small, M.A., 1916-17, Rev. R. Griffith Jones, M.D. *Secretary,* Rev. Richard J. Wells, Offices, 78, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. The Countess of Warwick's Donation, with 40 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Sec.,* R. Dolby Sheldon. *Offices,* 42, 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 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1908, 4,227 chapels and 2,252 preaching. The members numbered 448,229, Sunday-school teachers 58,629, and Sunday scholars 391,232. In the U.S. the "members" alone numbered 5,200,000. *President of the Baptist Union,* 1915-16, Rev. W. Y. Fullerton. *Sec.,* Rev. W. Y. Fullerton. *Offices,* Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

# The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

1. *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first Conference, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. 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 1877, and a scheme was remitted to the various Synods for consideration and report in 1878, but no change was made. When Wesley died the number of members was 76,968, and since then the increase has been so great that about 18,000,000 people are now receiving Methodist instruction in various parts of the world.—*Pres.*, Rev Simpson Johnson, Sec., Rev John E. Wakeley

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS

2. *The Primitive Methodists* who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings," the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev J Tolefree Parr

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCHES.

3. *The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists, which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other These were :—

*The Methodist New Connexion*, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism, and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community

*The Bible Christians*, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of England.

*The United Methodist Free Churches*, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828, the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry, and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets, which were widely circulated. On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denominations into one, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline.—*President*, Rev James Wright, *Secretary*, R. W Carr

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

4. *Independent Methodists*—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry Its first Conference was held in 1805. —*President*, H. Ralphs.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties.—*Secretary*, Rev K. Bromage.

FINANCES.

*Finances.*—The *Wesleyans* raised in 1912–13 £774,577 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £37,478. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £4,939 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Church* £16,398 for their missions.

| The number of Members is for the United Kingdom, of Chapel and Sabbath, Great Britain only | Ministers | Lay Preachers. | Members | On Probation | Chapels | Sunday Scholars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wesleyan Methodists ... ... ... | 2,269 | 19,649 | 497,289 | 22,232 | 8,513 | 830,874 |
| Primitive Methodists ... ... ... ... | 1,197 | 14,936 | 203,207 | ... | 4,537 | 408,404 |
| United Methodist Church ... ... ... | 764 | 4,968 | 140,212 | 6,140 | 2,282 | 270,773 |
| Independent Methodists ... ... ... | 227 | .. | 8,693 | 875 | 146 | 26,137 |
| Wesleyan Reform Union ... ... ... | 95 | 492 | 8,547 | 203 | 213 | 22,344 |

**SUFFRAGAN AND ASSISTANT BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**

SUFFRAGAN AND ASSISTANT BISHOPS will be found under their respective dioceses:—

*Barking* (*Chelmsford*), *Barrow-in-F.* (*Carlisle*), *Beverley* (*York*), *Birmingham* (*Birmingham*), *Buckingham* (*Oxford*), *Burnley* (*Manchester*), *Colchester* (*Chelmsford*), *Crediton* (*Exeter*), *Croydon* (*Canterbury*), *Derby* (*Southwell*), *Dover* (*Canterbury*), *Europa, N. & C.* (*London*), *Grantham* (*Lincoln*), *Guildford* (*Winchester*), *Hull* (*York*), *Islington* (*London*), *Jarrow* (*Durham*), *Kensington* (*London*), *Kingston* (*Southwark*), *Knaresborough* (*Ripon*), *Leicester* (*Peterborough*), *Lewes* (*Chichester*), *Marlborough* (*Exeter*), *Newcastle* (*Newcastle*), *Peterborough* (*Peterborough*), *Richmond* (*Ripon*), *St. Albans* (*St. Albans*) *St. Germans* (*Truro*), *Southampton* (*Winchester*), *Stafford* (*Lichfield*), *Stepney* (*London*), *Swansea* (*St. David's*), *Taunton* (*B. & Wells*), *Thetford* (*Norwich*), *Wells* (*B. & Wells*) *Whalley* (*Manchester*), *Willesden* (*London*), *Woolwich* (*Southwark*).

## Minor Religious Denominations.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the Unitarians, with about 350 ministers, 365 chapels and other places of worship. The *Society of Friends*, which consists of 20,089 members and about 9,000 other adherents in Great Britain and Australasia, and 2,339 in Ireland, has 235 recorded ministers, including over 130 women, their places of worship, in 1917, numbered 442. *Central Offices for Great Britain*, 136 Bishopsgate, E.C. Ireland has a separate organisation, with *Offices*, 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The *Churches of Christ* have *14,277 members and 186 churches* in the British Isles, with 139 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers, and 16,812 scholars. The Moravian Church (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) has in the U.K. 43 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,680 communicants. The Catholic Apostolic Church has above 80 churches, the New Church (*Swedenborgian*), 73 societies, with about 6,000 registered members, the Latter-Day Saints (*Mormons*) have 80 churches. The Brethren, or Plymouth Brethren, have 23 places of worship in London and the suburbs. The Reformed Episcopal Church: *Presiding Bp.*, Rt. Rev B. Eldridge, D.D., 7 Buckingham Rd., Brighton. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 298,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev Dr J. H. Hertz. Chief Rabbi's Office (pro tem.), Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E. The Jews support their own poor. Their number throughout the world is computed at thirteen millions. The Greeks have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The Armenians have churches in London and Manchester, the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, and Canterbury, and there is a mosque for Moslems.

## The Salvation Army.

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1912), and is one of the most recent religious denominations, and one of the most successful. In Dec., 1916, the number of *Officers*, *Cadets* and *Employés* was 23,665, of *Corps* and *Outposts*, 9,830. *Local Officers*, 63,484. The number of countries occupied was 63, and of languages used 40. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 117 Industrial Homes for Fallen Women, 31 Maternity Homes and 53 Children's Homes, 189 Slum Posts, 20 *Prison-Gate* Homes, 280 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 193 Workshops and Factories, 109 Labour Bureaux, 35 Farms, &c. 34,964 open-air meetings are held weekly, and a still larger number in the various halls of the organisation. At a large number of police courts, many gaols, and some convict establishments, Salvation Army officers are constantly in touch with prisoners, both of the first-offender class and confirmed criminals. In many instances men and women of both classes are taken into the care of the Army at the prison gate. Magistrates sometimes commit first offenders to the care of the Army instead of to prison. The total raised during "Self Denial Week" in 1915 amounted to £58,274. *Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds* or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—GENERAL, Bramwell Booth (1912), Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

## Moral Training for the Young.

(See also Societies and Institutions, pp. 296-305.)

THE BOYS' BRIGADE. (Incorporated.)

THE senior boys organisation founded in 1883 by the late Sir William A. Smith. The object of the Brigade is attained by a combination of military and religious training. Every Company is connected with a Church or other Christian body. The total strength throughout the world is 2,300 Companies with 120,000 officers and boys. Over 290,000 ex-members enlisted voluntarily and are serving in the Naval or Military forces. *Sec.* (*acting*), Chas. B. Ranken, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

An appendage of the religious influence of the Parish Church, was founded in 1891, and combines a military organisation with moral and religious instruction. It is estimated that 300,000 lads have had the advantage of the Brigade's training, and to-day there are 1,200 Companies throughout the Empire, with upwards of 60,000 lads.—*Headquarters*, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, W.C. 2. *Secretary*, Rev Edgar Rogers, M.A.

BOY SCOUTS.

A Movement, now Incorporated by Royal Charter, initiated and organised by Lt.-General Sir Robert Baden Powell, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Chief Scout. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance, inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene. During the War the utility of the Movement has been demonstrated by the employment of 30,000 of the Boy Scouts on war work; many thousands have joined the Colours, and from 1,300 to 1,800 have been continuously employed on coastguard work under the Admiralty. The Movement has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, while 28 other Allies, together with Spain, Holland, and the United States, have adopted it.—*Headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

### UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

*Chancellor*, The Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Hon. D.C.L., *All Souls* ... 1907

*High Steward*, The Earl of Halsbury, D.C.L., *Merton* ... 1896

*Vice-Chancellor*, Rev H. H. D. Blakiston, D.D., President of *Trinity* ... 1907

*Proctors*, Rev F J Lays, M.A., *Worcester*, H. P. Allen, D.Mus., *Keble* ... 1907

*Burgesses*, Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A., *Hertford*, 1910; R. B. Prothero, M.A., *All Souls* ... 1914

*Assessor of the Chancellor's Court*, Sir R. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., *All Souls* ... 1910

*Deputy Steward*, Sir T. Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., Fellow of *All Souls* ... 1905

*Public Orator*, A. D. Godley, M.A., *Magdalen*

*Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom*, A. Thomson, M.A., *Exeter* ... 1899

*Bodley's Librarian*, Falconer Madan, M.A., *Brasenose* ... 1912

*Sub-Librarians*, A. E. Cowley, D.Litt., *Magdalen*, 1899; H. H. E. Craster, M.A., D.Litt., *All Souls* ... 1912

*Keeper of Archives*, R. L. Poole, M.A., *Magd.* 1909

*Radcliffe's Librarian*, W. H. Jackson, M.A., B.Sc., *New Coll.* ... 1900

*Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum*, D. G. Hogarth, M.A., *Magdalen* ... 1909

*Keeper of Art Galleries*, C. F. Bell, M.A., *Magdalen* ... 1909

*Registrar of the University*, C. Leadesdort, M.A., *Pembroke* ... 1906

*Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the Boards of Faculties*, E. S. Craig, M.A., *Univ.* ... 1907

*Radcliffe Observer*, A. A. Rambaut, D.Sc. (Dublin), *Queen's* ... 1897

*Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest and Board of Finance*, William H. Hunt, M.A., *Exeter* ... 1913

*Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre*, R. W. Macan, D.Litt., *Univ. Coll.* ... 1905

*Acting Curator of Schools*, Rev G. B. Cronshaw, M.A., *Queen's* ... 1910

*Registrar of the Chancellor's Court*, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* ... 1908

*Coroners of the Univ.*, W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1899, F. E. Marshall, M.A., *St John's* ... 1908

*University Counsel*, George J. Talbot, K.C., M.A., *All Souls* ... 1913

*Solicitor*, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* ... 1908

*Bedels*, H. M. Lodge, *Divinity*, E. Parker, two vacancies (*Medicine* and *Arts*)

*Organist*, F. Iliffe, D.Mus., *St. John's* ... 1900

*Clerk of the University*, R. H. Bellamy ... 1900

*Secretary to Delegates of—*

*Examinations of Schools*, P. E. Matheson, M.A., *New Coll.*, A. W. Pickard Cambridge, M.A., *Balliol*.

*Extension of Teaching*, J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., *New Coll.*

*Local Exams.*, H. T. Gerrans, M.A., *Worcester*

*University Museum*, Prof. H. N. Brewster, D.Sc., *Magdalen*.

*University Press*, C. Cannan, M.A., *Trinity*

*Women Students*, R. W. Jeffery, M.A., *Brasenose* ... 1911

*Secretary of—*

*Committee for Appointments*, N. Waterfield, M.A., *New Coll.*

*The Rhodes Trustees*, F. J. Wylie, M.A., *Brasenose*.

*The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund*, Nigel Bond, M.A., *Magdalen*, 49 Sloane Square, London, S.W.

*Association for Education of Women*, Miss Rogers, Old Clarendon Building.

| Founded. | College, &c. | HEADS | Elect. | Gross Income. | Contribns. to Univ. purposes. | Under graduates. | Members of Convocation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ | £ | a | b |
| 1437 | *All Souls*... | F. W. Pember, M.A., *Warden* ... | 1914 | 32,890 | 21,350 | 6 | 85 |
| 1263 | *Balliol* | A. L. Smith, M.A., *Master* | 1916 | 12,294 | 869 | 297 | 482 |
| 1509 | *Brasenose* | C. B. Heberden, D.C.L., *Principal* | 1889 | 20,780 | 2,052 | 278 | 293 |
| 1546 | *Ch. Ch.* ... | T. B. Strong, D.D., *Dean* | 1901 | 62,786 | 11,720 | 490 | 720 |
| 1546 | *Corpus Christi* | Thomas Case, M.A., *President* ... | 1904 | 20,462 | 2,732 | 70 | 244 |
| 1314 | *Exeter* | L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., *Rector* | 1903 | 19,864 | 952 | 246 | 444 |
| 1874 | *Hertford* ... | H. Boyd, D.D., *Principal* ... | 1877 | 1,979 | 18 | 104 | 142 |
| 1571 | *Jesus* ... | (Vacant) ... ... ... | — | 17,045 | 1,319 | 142 | 188 |
| 1427 | *Lincoln* ... | W. W. Merry, D.D., *Rector* ... ... | 1884 | 8,803 | 315 | 90 | 118 |
| 1458 | *Magdalen* | Sir Herbt. Warren, K.C.V.O., D.C.L., *Pres.* | 1885 | 78,404 | 12,449 | 730 | 407 |
| 1270 | *Merton* ... | T. Bowman, M.A., *Warden* ... | 1903 | 32,404 | 3,764 | 208 | 292 |
| 1886 | *New Coll.* | W. A. Spooner, D.D., *Warden* ... | 1903 | 38,490 | 5,560 | 297 | 387 |
| 1326 | *Oriel* ... ... | L. R. Phelps, M.A., *Provost* ... | 1914 | 13,426 | 1,498 | 200 | 289 |
| 1624 | *Pembroke* | Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.C.L., *Master* | 1899 | 8,248 | 104 | 82 | 175 |
| 1340 | *Queen's* | J. R. Magrath, D.D., *Provost* ... | 1892 | 37,932 | 3,263 | 384 | 476 |
| 1555 | *St. John's* ... | H. A. James, D.D., *President* ... ... | 1909 | 32,825 | 2,689 | 259 | 326 |
| 1264 | *Trinity* ... | H. H. D. Blakiston, D.D., *President* | 1907 | 20,204 | 926 | 198 | 445 |
| 1249 | *University* ... | R. W. Macan, D.Litt., *Master* ... | 1906 | 12,892 | 1,111 | 128 | 338 |
| 1379 | *Wadham* ... | J. Wells, M.A., *Warden* ... ... ... | 1913 | 8,007 | 170 | 72 | 192 |
| 1714 | *Worcester* ... | C. H. O. Daniel, D.D., *Provost* ... ... | 1903 | 6,811 | 63 | 83 | 249 |
| 1889 | *St. Edm. Hall* | H. H. Williams, M.A., *Principal* | 1913 | — | — | 47 | 42 |
| 1870 | *Keble* ... ... | W. Lock, D.D., *Warden* ... ... ... | 1897 | — | — | 134 | 313 |
| 1263 | *Non-Coll. Stu.* | R. Wm. M. Pope, D.D., *Censor* ... | 1890 | — | — | 156 | 120 |
| | *Marcon's Hall* | C. Abdy Marcon, M.A. ... ... ... | — | — | — | 20 | 7 |
| | *Pope's Hall* ... | J. O'F. Pope, M.A. ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | 14 | 4 |
| | *Parker's Hall* | E. S. Parker, M.A. ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | 5 | 2 |
| | | Total... ... ... | | | | 3,918 | 6,488 |

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

*Official Members*, The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, one Ex Vice-Chancellor (the Dean of Ch. Ch.) 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 Exegesis, the Wayniete Professor of Pure Mathematics, the Viverian Professor of English Law, the Wayniete Professor of Physiology, the Gladstone Professor of Political Theory, the Reader in Indian Law
*Members of Convocation*, H. T. Gerrans, M.A. E. H. Walker M.A., C. B. Cronshaw, M.A. C. G. Robertson, M.A., A. D. Godley, M.A., H. Barker, M.A.

PROCTORS, &c., 1916.

(Practically all the University Prizes and Scholarships are at present suspended.)

*The Chancellor's*
*English Essay*—C. K. Wright, *Jesus. Gaisford.*
*Greek Verse*—Godfrey H. Driver, B.A., *New Coll. Newdigate.*
*English Verse*—E. Green, *Queen's. Other Prizemen*
*Stanhope*—A. L. Huxley, *Balliol.*
*Conington*—R. McKenzie, B.A., *Trinity*
*Ellerton*—Percy Hartell, B.A., *New*
*Hulme*—E. D. Adrian, M.A., M.B., *Trinity Camb.*
*Greek Testament (junior)*—E. H. Branscombe, *Wadham.*
*Septuagint (junior)*—J. W. Broomfield, *Keble.*
*Herbert Memorial*—Clyde Eagleton, *Worcester*
*Ball*—H. L. Bruce, B.A., *Worcester*
*Oldham*—E. Conyers-D'Arcy, B.A., *Pope's Hall*

SCHOLARS, &c., 1916.

*Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship*—G. H. Beaumont, B.M., *Univ.*
*John Locke*—A. Raisman, B.A., *Pembroke.*
*Mountcastle (senior)*—H. Danby, M.A., *Keble*
*Pelham Student*—J. D. Brooks, M.A., *Worcester*
*Philip Walker Student*—W. Ray, B.Sc., *Magd.*
*Theodore Williams*—C. D. Wood, B.A., *Queen's.*
*Chevin Oldham*—T. L. Earp, *Exeter*

Recognised Societies of Women Students.

LADY MARGARET HALL.

*Chairman of Council*, Warden of Wadham Coll.
*Principal*, Miss H. Jex Blake.
*Vice Principal*, Miss Lodge.
*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Edith Argles, Sphinney Piece, Bagley Wood, Oxford.
*Assistant Librarian*, Miss B. Jamison.
*Bursar*, Miss Deneke

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE.

*Principal*, Miss E. Penrose, M.A.
*Vice Principal*, Hon. Alice Bruce, M.A.
*Bursar*, Miss M. B. Stonedale
*Librarian*, Miss V. Farnell.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE.

*Principal*, Miss Eleanor Jourdain.
*Vice-Principal*, Miss Cecilia M. Ady
*Librarian*, Miss Evans.

ST. HILDA'S HALL.

*Principal*, Miss Burrows.
*Vice-Principal and History Tutor*, Miss A. E. Leveit.
*English Tutor and Librarian*, Miss L. F. Todd.
*Bursar*, Miss V. L. Winslow

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME-STUDENTS.

*Chairman*, Prof. W. M. Geldart, M.A., B.C.L.
*Prin.*, Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 9 South Parks Rd., Oxford.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Trin.* ... ... ... ... ... ... 1908
*Vice-Chancellor*, A. E. Shipley, Sc.D., Master of *Christ's* ... ... ... ... ... 1917
*High Steward*, The Lord Walsingham, LL.D., *Trin.* ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1892
*Deputy High Steward*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Parker of Waddington, M.A., *King's* ... ... 1913
*Representatives in Parliament*, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., *Trin.*, 1910. Professor Sir J. Larmor, M.A., *St. John's* 1911
*Coroner*, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., *Trin.* ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1910
*Public Orator*, Sir J. E. Sandys, Litt.D., *St John's* ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1892
*Registrary*, J. N. Keynes, Sc.D. *Pemb* ... 1910
*Assistant Registrary*, B. Benham, M.A., *King's* ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
*Librarian*, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., *Trin.* 1889
*Sec. to the Library*, H. G. Aldis, M.A. *Pet.*
*Counsel*, J. A. Foote, K.C., M.A., *St. John's*, 1915, M. L. Romer, K.C., M.A., *Trin. H* 1915
*Esquire Bedells*, A. H. Evans, M.A., *Clare*, 1910. R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., *Pet.* ... 1913
*Proctors*, W. J. Corbett, M.A., *King's*, P. W. Wood, M.A., *Emm.* ... ... ... 1917
*Organist*, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A. (*King's*), Mus.D. (*Oxf.*) ... ... ... ... ...
*Director of the Observatory*, Professor A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.* ... ... ...
*Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer*, Professor F. H. Newall, M.A., *Trin.* ... ... ... ...
*Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology*, C. F. Cooper, M.A., *Trin.* ... ... ...
*Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marley Curator*, S. C. Cockerell, M.A.
*Strickland Curator*, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's*
*Curator in Entomology*, H. Scott, M.A., *Trin.*
*Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology*, Baron A. von Hügel, M.A., *Trin.*
*Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology*, A. B. Cook, M.A., *Queen's* ...
*Curator of the Botanic Garden*, E. I. Lynch, Hon. M.A. ... ... ... ... ...
*Librarian of Squire Law Library*, A. H. Johnson, M.A., *Emman.* ... ... ... ...
*Representative on General Medical Council*, Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D. *Caius*
*Director of the Psychological Laboratory*, C. S. Myers, M.D. Sc.D. *Caius* ...
*Director of Military Studies*, Lt.-Col. W. M. Shirley ... ... ... ... ...

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

*Official Members*, The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor
*Heads of Colleges*, The Master of *Gonville and Caius* The Master of *Clare*, The Master of *Magdalen*, The President of *Queens'*
*Professors*, Professor Sir J. Larmor, *St. John's*, Professor Hobson, Professor Sorley, Professor Seward.
*Other Members of the Senate*, Dr. F. H. A. Marshall (*Christ's*) Dr. Keynes (*Pemb.*), *Sec.*, Dr. Tanner (*St. John's*), W. Durrant, M.A. (*King's*), J. H. Gray, M.A. (*Qu.*), H. Mal. Innes, M.A. (*Trin.*), Col. H. J. Edwards, Dr. Parry

MATRICULATIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1903-1904 | 936 | 1908-1909 | 1,263 | 1913-1914 | 1,198 |
| 1904-1905 | 933 | 1909-1910 | 1,218 | 1914-1915 | 707 |
| 1905-1906 | 1,067 | 1910-1911 | 1,251 | 1915-1916 | 344 |
| 1906-1907 | 1,083 | 1911-1912 | 1,196 | 1916-1917 | 230 |
| 1907-1908 | 1,244 | 1912-1913 | 1,200 | | |

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

*Abbott*, no candidate ..... 1927
*Allen*, B. W Downs, B.A., *Christ's* ..... 1927
*Bell*, A. H. Sewell, *Scholar of Queen's* ..... 1927
*Charles Oldham* (*Classical*), no candidate .. 1927
*Do* (*Shakespeare*), not awarded ..... 1926
*Clerk Maxwell*, no candidate ..... 1927
*Gipson*, not awarded ..... 1927
*Greene*, not awarded ..... 1926
*Jebb*, not awarded ..... 1927
*George Charles Winter Warr*, no candidate 1927
*Hartmann*, no candidate ..... 1927
*Lapsley*, no candidate ..... 1927
*Perkin*, not awarded ..... 1927
*Squire in Law*, R. G. Willcock ..... 1927
*Tait* (*Rebecca Flower*), not awarded ... 1927
*Steward of Rennweh* (*Greek and Latin, restricted*) (*a*) H. D F Kitto, *St John's* (*a*) H. E. Cosserat, *King's*, (*open*) not awarded (*Sacred Music open*) E. F. E. Woolley, *Trin.*, (*restricted*) no candidate 1927
*Thirlwall* (*German*), no candidate ..... 1927
*Tyrwhitt* (*Hebrew*), not awarded..... 1927

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS.

*Balfour*, Grants to G Matthai, B.A., *Emm.*, M. A Husain, B.A., *Christ's* .. 1928
*Bisney*, no candidate ..... 1927
*Craven*, no candidate ..... 1927
*Frank Smart*, G E. Briggs, B.A., *St. John's* 1927
*Isaac Newton*, no election. ..... 1927

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

*Adams*, J H. Jeans, M.A., *Trin.* ... 1927
*Adam Smith*, no exercise sent in ..... 1926
*Bhaonagar Medal*,
*Browne* (*Sir Wm.*) *Medals*, (*Greek Epigram*) not awarded, (*Latin Epigram*) not awarded, (*Latin Ode*) no exercise sent in, (*Greek Ode*) no exercise sent in. ..... 1927
*Burney*, no essay sent in. ..... 1927
*Chaucer*, (*Bachelors*) not awarded (*Undergraduates*) F G Breed, *Jesus*, P Carrington, *Selwyn* ..... 1926
*Chancellor's Medals Classics*, no candidates ..... 1927
*English Verse*, H. D. Lee, *Scholar of Jesus* ..... 1927
*English Law*, not awarded ..... 1927
*Evans*, no candidate ..... 1926
*Frank Smart*, C. D. Dodsworth, *Jesus* (Botany), not awarded (Zoology) ..... 1927
*Gedge*, not awarded ..... 1927
*George Long*, not awarded ..... 1927
*George Williams*, no candidate. ..... 1926
*Gladstone Mem.*, not awarded ..... 1927
*Harness*, no essay sent in ..... 1927
*Hebrew*, not awarded ..... 1927
*Hebrew* (*Mason*), not awarded ..... 1927
*Hylasers*, P Carrington, B.A., *Selwyn* ..... 1927
*Jermyn*, not awarded ..... 1926
*Kaye*, not awarded ..... 1926
*Le Bas*, no candidates ..... 1927
*Members*, (*Latin Essay*) no candidate, (*English Essay*), P Carrington, B.A., *Selwyn* ..... 1926
*Montagu Butler*, no candidate ..... 1927
*Person*, not awarded ..... 1927
*Rayleigh*, not awarded ..... 1927
*Raymond Horton Smith*, F Roberts, M.D., *Clare* ..... 1927
*Schofield Prize*, not awarded ..... 1927
*Seatonian*, T Yarley, M.A., *St. John's* ..... 1926
*Sedgwick*, no essay received ..... 1927
*Seeley Medal*, not awarded ..... 1927
*Smith*, H. Todd, B.A., *Pembroke* ..... 1927
*Thirlwall*, J C. Dewar, B.A., *Emman.* B. L. Manning, B.A., *Jesus* ..... 1927
*Tyson* (*Medal*), not awarded ..... 1927
*Wiltshire*, no candidate ..... 1927
*Winbolt Prize*, no essay sent in ..... 1927
*Winchester*, (*a*) E. C. Ensor, *Christ's*, (*b*) B. S. Maine, B.A., *Queens'* ..... 1927
*Yorke*, not awarded ..... 1927
*Bendall Sanskrit Exhibition*, no candidate 1927

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR 1926, £40,960 11 0

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total payments ..... | £35,020 0 10 |
| Balance due to Chest ..... | 5,940 10 1 |
| | £40,960 11 0 |

| Precedence | COLLEGES. | HEADS. * Many undergraduates on active service. | Elected | Gross income of Coll. 1926. | Contribn. to Univer. Purposes 1927. | Undergrad. | Number of Life Fellows | Members on the Boards |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ | £ | | | |
| 1473 | *St Catharine's* | Claude H. W Johns, Litt.D., *Master* | 1909 | 8,835 | | 104 | 123 | |
| 1284 | *Christ's* .. | Arthur Everett Shipley, Sc.D., *Master* | 1920 | 14,535 | | 170 | 422 | |
| 1352 | *Clare* ... ... | Wm. Loudon Mollison, LL.D., *Master* | 1915 | 20,330 | | 240 | 311 | |
| 1352 | *Corpus Christi* | Edmund Courtenay Pearce, M.A., *Mast.* | 1924 | 12,775 | | 93 | 217 | |
| 1510 | *Downing* ... | Albert Charles Seward, M.A., *Master* | 1923 | 9,853 | | 85 | 170 | |
| 1352 | *Emmanuel* | Peter Giles, Litt.D., *Master* ... ... | 1911 | 20,490 | | 220 | 398 | |
| 1352 | *Gonville & Caius* | Hugh Kerr Anderson, M.D., *Master* | 1911 | 27,208 | | 338 | 477 | |
| 1352 | *Jesus* ... ... | Arthur Gray, M.A., *Master* ... ... | 1911 | 9,707 | | 127 | 228 | |
| 1352 | *King's* ..... ... | Montague R. James, Litt.D., *Provost* | 1905 | 28,430 | | 213 | 513 | |
| 1352 | *Magdalene* .. | Arthur C Benson, M.A., C.V.O., *Mast.* | 1915 | 6,729 | | 100 | 92 | |
| 1352 | *Pembroke* .... | William Sheldon Hadley, M.A., *Master* | 1912 | 23,511 | | 187 | 418 | |
| 1352 | *Peterhouse* .. | Sir Adolphus W Ward, Litt.D., *Mast.* | 1900 | 9,148 | | 72 | 193 | |
| 1352 | *Queens'* ..... | Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., *Pres...* | 1926 | 7,709 | | 154 | 139 | |
| 1352 | *Sidney-Sussex.* | (Vacant) ... ... ... ... *Master* | | 14,491 | | 220 | 287 | |
| 1352 | *St. John's* ..... | Robert Forsyth Scott, M.A., *Master* | 1908 | 36,361 | | 343 | 880 | |
| 1352 | *Trinity* ... ... | Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., *Master* | 1886 | 61,470 | | 396 | 1,201 | |
| 1352 | *Trinity Hall* ... | (Vacant) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 19 | 7,320 | | 83 | 117 | |
| | HOSTELS. | | | | | | | |
| 1352 | *Selwyn College* | J. O. Farquhar Murray, D.D., *Master* | 1909 | ... | ... | 121 | 69 | |
| 1352 | *Non-Coll. Stds.* | W F Reddaway, M.A., *Censor* ... ... | 1907 | ... | | 178 | 22 | |
| | | Not on College Boards ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total (1927) ..... | 1st | | | | | |

### GIRTON COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

*Mistress*, Miss K. Jex Blake.
*Vice-Mistress and Bursar*, Miss B. M. Allen.
*Directors of Studies.—Classics*, Miss K. Jex-Blake. *Mathematics*, Miss Mayor. *Moral Sciences*, Miss M. Fletcher. *Natural Sciences*, Miss M. R. Thomas. *English and Historical and Comparative Philology*, Miss H. M. R. Murray. *Modern and Mediæval Languages*, Miss K. T. H. Butler. *History and Economics*, Miss E. E. Power.
*Resident Lecturers.—Classics*, Miss D. G. Ivens. *Mathematics*, Miss F. E. Cave-Browne-Cave. *Modern and Mediæval Languages*, Miss E. A. Drew. *Asst. Lect. in French*, Mlle. Selayn.
*Junior Bursar*, Miss P. K. Leveson.
*Librarian*, Miss A. K. Barlow.
*Secretary* Miss M. Clover, Coleby, Grange Road, Cambridge.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

*Principal*, Miss Katharine Stephen.
*Tutors*, Miss B. A. Clough, Miss A. B. Collier, Miss E. M. Sharpley, Miss J. P. Strachey.
*Treasurer*, Mrs. H. Sidgwick.
*Staff Lecturers.—Mathematics*, Miss A. B. Collier. *Classics*, Mrs. Adam, Miss J. E. Harrison, Mrs. Wedd. *Natl. Sciences*, Misses E. R. Saunders, Y. L. Ellis, J. M. W. Slater. *History*, Miss C. R. Frith. *Mod. Langs.* Misses M. Steele Smith, A. C. Paues, J. P. Strachey. *Economics* Miss L. Grier.
*Librarian*, Miss M. Fletcher.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

South Kensington, S.W.; 1825 and 1900.
*Visitor*, H.M. the King in Council.
*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.A., F.R.S.
*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Cooper Perry, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
*Chairman of Convocation*, Sir Edward Henry Busk, M.A.
*Principal Officer* (vacant).
*Registrars* (*Academic Council*) P. J. Hartog, C.I.E., M.A., (*External Council*) G. F. Goodchild, M.A. (*University Extension Board*) J. Ion, M.A.
*Secretary to the Senate*, F. M. Wallace, M.A.
*Sec. to Finance Committee*, W. R. Hill, B.A.

*Representative in Parliament*, Sir Philip Magnus, Bart., M.A., B.Sc.
*Public Orator* (vacant).

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, *The Vice-Chancellor*, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, F. D. Acland, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Prof. A. Schuster, Dr. W. C. Unwin. *By Convocation*—(*Diocesan*), Rev. J. A. Douglas, (*Arts*), Miss R. C. Higgins, Prof. S. L. Loney, Lord Monkton, Sir Albert Rollit, Rev. H. B. Workman, (*Laws*), Sir George H. Radford, (*Music*), C. B. Edgar (*Medicine*), Prof. Sir Thomas Barlow, Dr. E. G. G. Little; (*Science*), Dr. M. O. Forster, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr. G. T. Moody, Dr. R. M. Whitmore, Dr. H. E. Wells. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Sir Seymour J. Sharkey, Sir Frederick Taylor. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, C. J. Symonds. *Co-opted to represent University College*, Sir Gregory Foster, Lord Reay. *Co-opted to represent King's College*, Dr. R. M. Burrows. *To represent Bedford (Theological Department)*, [illegible]. *By Middle Temple*, [illegible].

*By Inner Temple*, Lord Justice Sir John Rigby. *By Middle Temple*, R. A. Mocatta. *By Gray's Inn*, Mr. Justice Atkin. *By Lincoln's Inn*, Sir W. Budd, K.B.E. Phillpotts. *By Corporation of London*, J. R. Paterson. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. Collins, Sir Cyril Jackson. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, R. G. Palmer. *By the Faculties*—(*Theology*), Rev. Prof. S. W. Green, (*Arts*), Rev. Prof. A. Caldecott, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Prof. W. P. Ker, Miss M. J. Tuke, (*Laws*), J. S. Green, (*Music*), Prof. Sir Frederick Bridge, (*Medicine*), Prof. F. W. Andrewes, Sir Lauper Perry, H. J. Waring, (*Science*), Prof. G. A. Buckmaster, J. L. S. Hatton, Prof. Sir Herbert Jackson, Prof. W. W. Watts, (*Engineering*), Prof. W. E. Dalby, (*Economics*), Prof. Graham Wallas.

### *ORGANISATION OF TEACHING*

On January 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, but is divided into two separate institutions, viz. (*a*) "King's College" (in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics) and (*b*) "King's College for Women" (in the Faculties of Arts and Science). The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other Institutions maintained by the University are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, the Physiological Laboratory in the University buildings at South Kensington, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, and the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College.

RECOGNISED TEACHERS.

The number of "Recognised Teachers" in the several Faculties is as follows —

*Theology*, 24; *Arts*, 161; *Laws*, 14; *Music*, 22; *Medicine*, 314; *Science*, 229; *Engineering*, 71; *Economics*, 12.

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES, 1910–12.

*Theology*, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D.
*Arts*, Prof. W. P. Ker, LL.D., Litt.D., F.B.A.
*Laws*, Prof. A. F. Murison, LL.D.
*Music*, Prof. Sir Walter Parratt, C.V.O., Mus.Doc.
*Medicine*, Sir Bertrand E. Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.D.
*Science*, Prof. Sir Herbert Jackson, K.B.E., F.R.S.
*Engineering* H. C. H. Le Chatelier, Ph.D., M.I.E.E.
*Economics*, Hon. W. Pember Reeves, Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C. 1.

*Chairman of Committee*, Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I.
*Provost*, Sir Gregory Foster, Kt., D.
*Principal*, R. M. Burrows, D.D.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C. 2.

*Chairman of Delegacy*, Viscount Hambleden.
*Principal*, R. M. Burrows, D.D.

KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

*Warden* (vacant).

Household and Social Department, Campden Hill Road, W. 8.

*Dean*, Miss Lane-Clapon, M.D., B.Sc.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E., 14.
*Warden* (vacant).

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY

*In the Faculty of Theology —*

**New College**, Hampstead (Congregational).
*Principal*, Rev A. E. Garvie, D.D.

**Hackney College**, Hampstead (Congregational).
*Principal*, Rev P. T. Forsyth, D.D.

**Regent's Park College**, N.W. (Baptist).
*Principal*, Rev G. P. Gould, D.D.

**King's College** (Theological Department), Strand, W.C. (Church of England).
*Dean*, Prebendary A. Caldecott, D.D.

**Wesleyan College**, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
*Principal*, Rev W. T. Davison, D.D.

**St. John's Hall**, Highbury (Church of England).
*Principal*, Rev A. W. Greenup, D.D.

*Arts, Science, and Engineering —*

**East London College**, Mile End Road, E.
*Principal*, John L. S. Hatton, M.A.

*Arts and Science —*

**Royal Holloway College**, Englefield Green.
*Principal*, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.

**Bedford College for Women**, Regent's Park, N.W. 1
*Principal*, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.

*Arts —*

**Westfield College**, Hampstead, N.W.
*Principal (Acting)*, Miss A. W. Richardson

*Arts—in Pedagogy only —*

**London Day Training College**, Southampton Row, W.C.
*Principal*, Prof. J. Adams, M.A., B.Sc., LL.D.

*Medicine —*

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (see p. 276).

*Science and Engineering —*

**Imperial College of Science and Technology** (See p. 279.)

*Science —*

**Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines.**
*Rector*, Sir Alfred Keogh, G.C.B., LL.D.

*Engineering —*

**City and Guilds (Engineering) College**
*Dean*, Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E.

*Science—in Agriculture only —*

**South-Eastern Agricultural College**, Wye, Kent.
*Principal*, M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E.

*Economics and Political Science —*

**London School of Economics and Political Science**, Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
*Director*, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Ph.D.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. 1831.

*Chancellor*, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
*Vice-Chancellor*, W. H. Hadow, M.A., D.Mus.
*Proctors*, A. Robinson, D.C.L., J. A. Menzies, M.A., M.D.
*Registrar*, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.
*Librarian*, E. V. Stocks, M.A.
*Hon. Director of Observatory*, Col. E. H. Hills, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Observer*, F. C. H. Carpenter, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham.
*Master*, Rev H. Gee, D.D.

HATFIELD HALL, Durham.
*Principal*, F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.

ST. CHAD'S HALL, Durham.
*Principal*, Rev R. R. P. Mouldale, M.A.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, Durham.
*Principal*, Rev B. Walker, D.D.

WOMEN'S HOSTEL, Durham.
*Principal*, Miss R. E. D. Donaldson.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.
*Censor*, Rev J. H. How

HOME STUDENTS (Women).
*Censor*, Mrs. E. M. Ellershaw, B.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle.
*President*, Sir G. H. Philipson, D.C.L.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle.
*Principal*, W. H. Hadow, D.Mus.

## THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER. (£8,000.)

Founded 1880, re-organised 1880 and 1903.
*Chancellor*, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.
*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Treasurer*, A. H. Steinthal, M.A., B.Sc.
*Registrar and Senior Tutor (Men)*, Edward Hibbs, M.A.
*Bursar*, Sydney Chalters, M.A.
*Senior Tutor (Women)*, Phoebe Sheavyn, D.Litt.
*Clerk of Convocation*, W. Fletcher Shaw, M.D.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
*Professors*, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D., H. Bompas Smith, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
*Men*—Dalton Hall, *Princ.*, J. W. Graham, M.A.
*Women*—Ashburne Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. M. H. Hogg, M.A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, 1900. (£8,000.)
*Chancellor* (vacant).
*Vice-Chancellor*, Lt.-Col. Gilbert Barling, C.B., 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.

TRAINING COLLEGES.
*Head Mistress (Women)*, Miss M. S. Lilley, M.A.
*Head Master (Men)* (vacant).

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, 1903. (£8,000.)
*Chancellor*, The Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.
*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Alfred Dale, M.A., LL.D.
*Registrar*, Edward Carey, LL.B.
*Librarian*, John Sampson, M.A., D.Litt.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.
*Warden*, Miss D. Chapman, M.A.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).
*Principal*, J. H. Gritten, B.A.
*Warden*, Kenneth Forbes, M.A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Leeds, 1904. (£8,000.)
*Chancellor*, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
*Pro-Chancellor*, Arthur G. Lupton, LL.D.
*Vice-Chancellor*, Michael E. Sadler, C.B., LL.D.
*Accountant*, G. R. Branch
*Clerk to the Senate*, F. T. Baines, B.A.
*Secretary* A. E. Wheeler

## UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD 1905. (£8,000.)

*Chancellor*, The Marquess of Crewe, K.G., G.C.V.O.
*Pro-Chancellors*, H. K. Stephenson, J. J. Hobson.
*Vice-Chancellor*, W. Ripper, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.
*Treasurer*, D. Vickers.
*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. Sorby,

TRAINING COLLEGE.
*Master of Method*, C. Birchenough, M.A.
*Mistress of Method*, Miss H. G. E. Taylor, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909. (£28,000.)

*Chancellor*, Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M., LL.D.
*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L.
*Treasurer*, George A. Wills, LL.D.
*Registrar*, James Rafter, M.A.

*Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton.*
*Director*, Professor H. T. F. Parker, M.A.

*Elementary Training Department.*
*Master of Method*, T. S. Parker, M.A.
*Mistress of Method*, Miss A. Mallock, M.Sc.

*Hall of Residence for Women.*
*Warden*, Miss M. C. Staveley, M.A.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds organise courses of University Extension Lectures, followed by examinations, in all parts of the kingdom. Full particulars may be obtained from the following:—

*Oxford.*
J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., University Extension Delegacy, Examination Schools, Oxford.

*Cambridge.*
Rev. D. M. S. Cranage, Litt.D., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

*London.*
The Secretary, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

*Manchester.*
The Secretary, University Extension Committee, The University, Manchester.

*Liverpool.*
The Secretary, University Extension Board, Liberty Buildings, School Lane, Liverpool.

*Leeds.*
The Secretary, University Extension Committee, The University, Leeds.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

EXETER—ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

*Principal*, A. W. Clayden, M.A.
*Sec. and Registrar*, A. Woodbridge.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).—
*Prof. of Education*, A. B. Dean, M.A.
*Lady Tutor*, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, Manchester.
*Principal*, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, M.A.
*Vice-Princ.*, E. Murray Wrong, M.A.
*Registrar*, H. Richardson, M.Sc.

NEWCASTLE-UPON TYNE—ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (*See* University of Durham.)

NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLL. 1881.

*Principal*, W. H. Heaton, M.A.
*Registrar* (acting), J. B. Skinsald.

TRAINING COLLEGE.
*Head of Department*, Prof. Henderson, B.A.
*Normal Mistress*, Miss Bird, L.L.A.

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. (£4,800.)

*Principal*, W. M. Childs, M.A.
*Registrar*, F. H. Wright, M.A.

SOUTHAMPTON—UNIVERSITY COLL.

*Principal*, Alex Hill, M.A., M.D.
*Registrar*, D. Riddle.

## Wales.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES. 1893. (£5,500.)

"PRIFYSGOL CYMRU."

*Chancellor*, H.M. The King.
*Senior Deputy &c.*, The Lord Kinnoull, K.C.V.O.
*Vice-Chancellor*, Principal Sir T. H. Reichel, M.A., LL.D.
*Warden, Guild of Graduates*, Prof. J. Morris Jones, M.A.
*Treas.*, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, V.C., G.C.B.
*Registrar*, J. M. Angus (Ninhyn Park, Cardiff).
*Treas., Guild of Graduates*, J. Ballinger, M.A.
*Clerk, Guild of Graduates*, W. Jenkyn Jones, M.A.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872). (£9,000.)

*Principal*, Thomas Francis Roberts, M.A., LL.D.
*Registrar*, J. H. Davies, M.A.
*Librarian*, J. D. Williams, B.A.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN
*Warden*, Miss C. P. Tremain, B.A.

MEN STUDENTS' HOSTEL.
*Warden*, H. H. Paine, M.A., B.Sc.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884). (£9,124.)

*Principal*, Sir Harry R. Reichel, M.A., LL.D.
*Secretary and Registrar*, J. R. Lloyd, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
*Men—Warden*, Prof. R. L. Arrobr, M.A.
*Women—Warden*, Miss M. O. Davis.

III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883). (£9,500.)

*Principal*, Ernest Howard Griffiths, Sc.D., F.R.S.
*Registrar*, D. J. A. Brown.

ABERDARE HALL.
*Principal*, Miss Kate Hurlbatt.

LAMPETER.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827).

*Principal*, Rev. G. C. Joyce, D.D.
(Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.)

## Scotland.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411. (£6,250.)

*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
*Vice-Chancellor*, Principal Sir John Herkless, D.D.
*Rector*, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
*Principal*, Sir John Herkless, D.D.
*Representative in Parliament*, Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.
*Registrar & Secretary*, Andrew Bennett.
*Librarian*, J. M. Anderson, LL.D. *Factor*, W. Wilkie.

UNITED COLLEGES OF ST. SALVADOR AND ST. LEONARD.
*Principal*, Sir John Herkless, D.D. ..... £2,000

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY
*Prin.*, Very Rev. George Galloway, D.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1883).
*Principal*, John Yule Mackay, LL.D. ..... £700

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE.

### UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450.
(£80,000.)

*Chancellor*, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D.
*Vice-Chancellor*, The Principal.
*Rector*, M. Raymond Poincaré (French President).
*Principal*, Sir Donald Macalister, K.C.B., LL.D. ... ... ... ... ... ... £5,000
*Dean of Faculties*, Emeritus Professor William Stewart, D.D., LL.D.
*Representative in Parliament*, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE (Women).
*Mistress*, Frances H Melville, B.D.

### UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494.
(£34,000.)

*Chancellor*, The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. ... ... 1917
*Rector*, Rt. Hn. Winston L.S. Churchill, M.P. 1924
*Vice-Chancellor and Principal*, Very Rev Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D. ... £1,300
*Represent. in Parlt.*, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B. LL.D.
*Secretary of the University*, Donaldson B. Thom, M.A.
*Registrar*, R. Walker, LL.D.
*Librarian and Clerk of the General Council*, P J Anderson, LL.B.

### UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. 1583.

*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Arthur J Balfour, M.P., O.M., D.C.L.
*Rector*, Admiral Sir David Beatty, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
*Vice-Chancellor and Principal*, Sir J Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D., D.Sc., M.I.C.E.
*Representative in Parliament*, Sir W Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S., LL.D., F.R.S.
*Sec. of Univ. Court*, Professor Lodge, LL.D.
*Sec. of Senatus*, Professor Sir L J Grant, D.C., LL.D.
*Clerk of Senatus*, James Dowie.
*Secretary and Registrar of General Council*, Thomas F Harley

## Ireland.

### UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN (AND TRINITY COLLEGE). 1591

| | Elected. |
|---|---|
| *Chancellor*, The Viscount Iveagh, K.P | 1909 |
| *Vice-Chancellor*, Rt. Hn. D. H. Madden, LL.D. | 1887 |
| *Provost*, Rev J P Mahaffy, D.D. Hon.D. | |
| *Representatives in Parliament*, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, K.C., LL.D. ... ... | 1892 |
| Arthur W Samuels, K.C... | 1916 |

SENIOR FELLOWS.

*Vice-Provost*, Thomas T. Gray, M.A.
*Senior Dean of Ontientist*, Francis A. Tarleton, Sc.D.
*Senior Lecturer*, W. R. W Roberts, B.D.
*Senior Proctor* John J Beare, M.A.
*Bursar*, G L. Cathcart, M.A.
*Registrar*, Edward F Culverwell, M.A.
*Auditor*, Louis C. Purser, Litt.D.

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Law*, Robert Russell, M.A. ... ... | 1892 |
| *Physic*, Hen. W Mackintosh, M.A. | 1879 |
| *Engineering*, W. R. Thrift, M.A. ... | 1902 |
| *Indian & Civil Service*, E. H. Alton, M.A.... | 1907 |
| *Music*, H. R. Macran, M.A. ... ... ... | 1920 |
| *Agriculture*, W G Hudson, M.A. | 1920 |
| *Army School*, G. E. Webb, M.A. ... ... ... | 1909 |
| *Education*, J M Henry, M.A. ... ... ... ... | 1907 |
| *Lady Registrar*, Miss Lucy P Gwynn ... | 1908 |

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE.

*Secretary*, W G Hudson, M.A.

### NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. 1908.

*Chancellor*, His Grace the Most Revd. William J Walsh, D.D. (Archbishop of Dublin).
*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Bertram C. A. Windle, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
*Registrar*, Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D.

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK. 1845.

*President*, Sir Bertram Windle, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Registrar*, P J Merriman, M.A.
*Bursar and Secretary*, Joseph Downey
*Librarian*, J Fawcett, M.A.

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY 1845.

*President*, Alexander Anderson, LL.D.
*Registrar*, Rev J Hynes, B.D.
*Bursar*, E Walsh, M.D.

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN 1909.

*President*, Denis J Coffey M.A., M.R., LL.D.
*Registrar*, Prof. Arthur W Conway, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Secretary & Bursar*, John W Bacon, M.A.
*Librarian*, David J O'Donoghue.

### THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST. 1909

*Chancellor*, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
*President*, Rev Thomas Hamilton, D.D., LL.D.
*Secretary*, J M Finnegan, B.Sc.

## Professional Education

### AGRICULTURE.

ALBERT AGRIC. COLL., Glasnevin Ireland.—*Principal*, G Stephenson.
BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q.v.*).
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
CHELMSFORD (East Anglian Institute of Agriculture).—*Principal*, R. M Wilson B.Sc.
DAUNTSEY AGRIC. SCH (West Lavington, Wilts).—*Headmaster*, F O Stephenson, F.R.A.S.
DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (*q.v.*).
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(See also under Hospitals, p. 306).

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St. George's Hospital Medical Sch.—Beds, 438, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Numerous scholarships &c., and a registrarships value £200 per annum.—*Dean*, E. Salusbury Trevor, M.B.

Middlesex Hospital.—Number of beds, 450. Three entrance scholarships, value £100, £50, and £25, also one of £50 for University students, awarded annually.—*Dean*, H. Campbell Thomson, M.D.

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Durham University
Dublin University
Glasgow, Anderson's College Medical School.
Leeds University
Liverpool, Royal Infirmary
Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.
Liverpool University
Manchester University
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine.
Northampton, School of Medicine.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill
Oxford University
Queen's University, Belfast.
Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.
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Scotland, Universities of.
Sheffield University
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*Exmouth*, moored off Grays, Essex (and seagoing tender *Exmouth II*.). Boys trained for Navy and Mercantile Marine, and for employment in naval and military bands.—*Capt. Supt.*, Capt. R. B. Colmore, R.N.

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In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of *Birmingham*, *Bristol*, *Cambridge*, *Durham*, *Leeds*, *Liverpool*, *London*, *Manchester*, and *Sheffield*, *Wales*, *St. Andrews*, *Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh*, *Dublin*, *National University of Ireland*, and the *Queen's University of Belfast*.

I.—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the London County Council are the following:—

*Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.*

BRANCH INSTITUTES, Prince's Road, Vauxhall, S.E.—*Principal* (acting), A. B. Rampay.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Road, S.E.—*Principal*, W. B. Dalton.

CAMDEN SCHOOL OF ART, Delancey Avenue, N.W.—*Principal (acting)*, W. G. Thomas, A.R.C.A. (*Lon.*).

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, Fred V. Burridge.

CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road, High St., Clapham, S.W.—*Principal*, T. McKeggie, A.R.C.A. (*Lon.*).

HACKNEY INSTITUTE.—*Principal*, Percy R. Kirk, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.

(a) *Hackney Institute*, Dalston Lane, N.E.

(b) *Hackney Institute, Sir John Cass's branch*, Cazenove Road, N.E.

HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.—*Principal*, John Williams.

NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.—*Principal*, W. Hunting ton, B.Sc.

PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A.

PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Principal*, J. Bowyer.

SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W.—*Principal*, H. W. Richards.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, H. A. Garratt, M.I.N.A.

SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, 6 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C.—*Principal*, A. J. Bull.

SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Principal*, Shadrach Hicks.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (L.C.C. Hammersmith), Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss M. A. J. Bonn.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.—*Headmistress*, Miss F. E. L. Smythe.

WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W., with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART.—*Principal*, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc. *Headmaster*, School of Art, A. H. Christie (*acting*).

*Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.*

BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, S.W.—*Principal*, F. H. Newman, Ph.D.

BIRKBECK COLLEGE, Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane.—*Principal*, G. Armitage-Smith, D.Lit.

BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.—*Principal*, C. T. Millis, M.I.Mech.E.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields.—*Principal*, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC, Clerkenwell, E.C.—*Principal*, R. M. Walmsley, D.Sc.

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Rd., N. 7.—*Principal*, R. S. Clay, D.Sc.

REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Director of Education*, Major Robert Mitchell.

SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate.—*Principal*, C. A. Keane, D.Sc.

SOUTH WESTERN POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.—*Principal*, S. Skinner, M.A.

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich.—*Principal*, A. J. Hope, M.A.

*Technical Institutes, &c., aided by the L.C.C.*

ALBANY INSTITUTE, Deptford.—*Head Mistress*, Miss E. Mason.

ALDERMAN INSTITUTE, Goldington Crescent, N.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. S. Minyard.

BERMONDSEY SPECIAL SCHOOL, Parkcombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.

CHUDSON INSTITUTE, Wimbledon Rd., Upper Tooting.—*Hon. Secretary*, C. H. Baker.

COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN, Fitzroy Street, W.—*Hon. Secretary*, Miss F. Martin.

DEVAS INSTITUTE, New Road, Battersea, S.W.—*Secretary*, W. F. Holmes.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.—*Warden (acting)*, T. Raymont, M.A.

HEROLD'S INSTITUTE, Drummond Road, Bermondsey (*Branch of the Borough Polytechnic*).—*Principal*, C. T. Millis, M.I.Mech.E.

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 276 Tower Bridge Road, S.E.—*Principal*, Dr. J. Gordon Parker, F.I.C.

MORLEY COLLEGE, Waterloo Road, S.E.—*Vice-Principal*, Miss C. L. Brennand.

NEWCOMER'S FOUNDATION TRADE SCHOOL FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE, Newcomen Street, Borough, S.E.—*Lady Principal*, Miss R. A. Roberts.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Principal*, Miss E. Bradshaw.

SAILORS' HOME, Dock Street, E. (School of Nautical Cookery).—*Secretary*, A. E. Lodar, R.N.R.

ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. (for Printing Trades).—*Principal*, J. B. Biddell.

SCHOOL OF ART WOOD-CARVING, 39 Thurloe Place, S.W.—*Secretary*, J. Bailey.

WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.—*Hon. Principal*, A. E. Gridley, M.A.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndale Road, N.W. 1.—*Superintendent*, E. C. Ducheme.

*Schools of Art aided by the L.C.C.*

BLACKHEATH, LEE, LEWISHAM AND GREENWICH Lee Road, Blackheath.—*Principal*, J. H. Hale.

ST. MARTIN'S, 109 Charing Cross Road, W.C.—*Headmaster*, J. E. Allen.

In addition to the above schools there are Art Schools or Classes attached to all the Polytechnics except the Northern Polytechnic. Schools of Art are also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute at Finsbury Technical College and at the South Londen Technical Art School, 122–124 Kennington Park Road (see below).

## II.—OTHER LONDON INSTITUTIONS.

### Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W.

*Visitor* H.M. THE KING.

*Chairman of Governing Body*, The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.

*Chairman of Executive Committee*, Right Hon. Arthur H. D. Acland.

*Chairman of Delegacy*, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S.

An Institution for the most advanced training and research in Science, especially in its application to Industry. The Departments and Professors are:—

*Royal College of Science.*

*Mathematics*, A. R. Forsyth, F.R.S., A. W. Whitehead, F.R.S. (*Applied*), Pilgrim, H. L. Callendar, F.R.S., R. J. Strutt, F.R.S., W. Watson, F.R.S., A. Fowler, F.R.S. (*Mathematical Physics*), *Technical Optics*, F. J. Cheshire.

A. E. Conrady; *Chemistry* H. B. Baker, F.R.S., J. F. Thorpe, F.R.S. (*Organic*), J. C. Philip (*Physical*), *Chemical Technology—Fuel and Refractory Materials* W. A. Bone, F.R.S., *Biology* J. B. Farmer, F.R.S. (*Botany*), E. W. MacBride, F.R.S. (*Zoology*), V. H. Blackman, F.R.S. (*Plant Physiology*), H. G. Plimmer, F.R.S. (*Comparative Pathology*), Groom (*Woods and Fibres Technology*), H. M. Lefroy (*Entomology*) *Geology* W. W. Watts, F.R.S., G. G. Cullis (*Economic Mineralogy*).

*Royal School of Mines.*

*Mining* W. Frecheville, *Metallurgy* H. C. H. Carpenter, *Oil Technology* W. W. Watts, F.R.S.

*City and Guilds (Engineering) College*

*Mechanical Engineering and Motive Power* W. E. Dalby, F.R.S., *Civil Engineering* S. M. Dixon, *Electrical Engineering* T. Mather, F.R.S.

*Rector*, Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B.

*Secretary*, A. Crew, M.A.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham College, E.C.

(1). *City Guilds Engineering College* (see Imperial College of Science and Technology).

(2). *Technical College*, Leonard Street, Finsbury, E.C.—*Professors* A. J. Margetson, M.Sc., M.I.M.E., *Civil and Mech. Engineering* G. T. Morgan, D.Sc., F.R.S., *Chemistry* W. H. Hocken, D.Sc., *Applied Physics and Electr. Engineering* *Registrar*, L. G. Lines.

(3). *Technical Art School*, 124 and 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.—*Supt. of Studies*.

(4). *Department of Technology*, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Sec.*, L. G. Killby.

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Cordwainers' Technical College, 4a, Bethnal Green Road, E.—*Principal*, F. Y. Golding.

Crystal Palace (School of Practical Engineering).—*Principal*, J. W. Wilson, M.Inst.C.E.

East London College (see University of London).

Faraday House Electrical Engineering College (Southampton Row, W.C.).—*Prins.*, A. Russell, D.Sc.

Institute of Certificated Grocers (Incorporated), 4 Cullum St., E.C.3.—*Sec.*, C. L. T. Beeching.

Polytechnic School of Engineering (Electrical, Civil, Motor, Aero, and Mechanical), 309–311 Regent Street, W.—Henry J. Spooner, M.I.Mech.E.

School of Motor Body and Carriage Building (Balderton St., W.).—*Headmaster*, Ernest Talley.

School of Chemistry and Pharmacy (Brixton, S.W.).—*Principal*, A. B. Griffiths, F.C.S.

Trades' Training Schools, 153 Great Titchfield Street, W. 1.—*Director*, Balmister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.

Willesden Polytechnic, Priory Park Road, N.W. 6.—*Principal*, A. J. Bird.

PROVINCIAL TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

Ashton Under-Lyne (Heginbottom Techn. Sch.).—*Principal*, A. Morris, B.Sc.

Banbury (Municipal Technical School).—*Headmaster*, S. H. Beale.

Barrow in Furness (Technical School).—*Prins.*, J. W. Mansfield, B.Sc. (*acting*).

Bath (City Technical School).—*Director*, A. G. Day, A.M.I.Mech.E.

Batley (Technical and Art School).—*Director*, G. R. H. Danby, M.A.

Belfast (Municipal Technical Institute).—*Prins.*, F. C. Forth, F.R.C.Sc.I.

Birkenhead (Holt Technical School, Tranmere).—*Prins.*, J. H. I. Barnes, M.I.M.E.

Birmingham (Municipal Technical School).—*Prins.*, W. E. Simpson, D.Sc.

" (Technical School, Handsworth).—*Prins.*, W. E. Harrison, A.R.C.Sc.

" (Technical School, Aston).—*Prins.*, C. A. White, M.Sc.

" (Vittoria St.—For Jewellers and Silversmiths).—*Headmaster*, A. J. Gaskin.

Blackburn (Municipal Technical School).—*Prins.*, R. H. Pickard, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Bolton (Municipal Technical School).—*Director*, F. Wilkinson, F.C.S.

Bootle (Municipal Technical School).—*Principal*, Laurence Small, B.Sc.

Bradford City (Technical College).—*Prins.*, Prof. W. M. Gardner, M.Sc.

Brierley Hill, Staffs (Technical Institute).—

Brighouse (Technical School).—*Sec.*, T. Walling, M.A.

Brighton (Municipal Technical College).—*Prins.*, W. Beckit Burnie, D.Sc.

Bristol (Merchant Venturers' Technical College).—*Prins.*, Prof. J. Werkheiser, D.Sc., *Sec.*, G. H. Pope, B.C.L.

Burnley (Municipal Technical Institute).—*Prins.*, T. Greenland, B.Sc.

Bury (Municipal Technical School).—*Prins.*, R. Wilkinson, B.A.

Camborne (School of Metalliferous Mining).—*Prins.*, T. Knowles, B.Sc.

Cardiff (Municipal Technical College).—*Prins.*, Charles Coles, B.Sc.

Cheltenham (Technical School).—*Dir.*, S. E. Peach, M.Com.

Chorley (Municipal Technical College).—*Prins.*, G. B. Alcock, B.A.

Coventry (Municipal Technical Institute).—*Prins.*, J. H. Belcher, B.Sc.

Crewe (Technical Institute).—*Prins.*, R. W. Bailey.

Croydon (Central, S. Norwood, and Thornton Heath Polytechnic).—*Prins.*, T. C. Baillie, D.Sc.

Darlington (Technical College).—*Prins.*, C. E. Handy.

Darwen (Municipal Technical School).—*Principal*, E. Roberts, B.Sc.

Derby (Technical College).—*Princ.*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.

Devonport (Municipal Technical School).—*Prins.*, W. S. Templeton, B.Sc.

Dewsbury (Technical School).—*Organising Master*, H. J. Taylor, F.C.S.

Doncaster (Technical College).—*Prins.*, J. Eagles, A.R.C.Sc.

Dover (School of Science and Technology Ladywell).—*Director*, F. Whitehouse, M.A.

Dublin (Royal College of Science).—*Dean of Faculty*, H. H. Jolliffe, M.Inst.C.E.

East Ham (Technical College).—*Princ.*, W. H. Barker, B.Sc.

Edinburgh (Heriot-Watt College).—*Prins.*, A. P. Laurie, D.Sc.

Glasgow (Royal Technical College, George St. (1796), affiliated to the University of Glasgow 1912).—*Director*, H. F. Stockdale, F.R.S.E.

Halifax (Municipal Technical College).—*Prins.*, J. Crowther, B.Sc.

Huddersfield (Technical College).—*Prins.*, J. E. Hudson, M.A.

Hull (Municipal Technical College).—*Prins.*, T. Loxton, B.Sc.

Ipswich (Municipal Technical School).—*Prins.*, P. Wilkinson, B.Sc.

KIDDERMINSTER (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, T. F Watson, M.A.
LANCASTER (Storey Inst.).—*Headmaster*, F H. Mould, B.Sc.
LEEDS (Central Techn. Sch.).—*Principal*, R. E. Barnett, B.Sc.
LEICESTER (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Principal*, J. H Hawthorn, M.A.
LINCOLN (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Principal*, A. E. Collis, M.I.M.E.
LIVERPOOL (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Director*, James G. Legge, B.A., *Princ.*, J Scholes Magus, M.Sc.
MANCHESTER (Munic. Sch. of Technology).—*Princ.*, J O M Garnett, M.A.
NEWCASTLE-UPON TYNE (Rutherford Technical College).—*Princ.*, C.L. Mabir-Heath, A.M.I.M.E.
NEWRY (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, E. Holden, A.R.S.I.
NORTHAMPTON (Techn. Sch.).—*Principal*, J Blakeman, M.A.
NORWICH (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, H. Ramage, M.A.
NOTTINGHAM (Munic. Techn. Art Sch.).—*Principal*, J Harrison, A.R.C.S.
OLDHAM (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Principal*, H. H. Warsing.
PAISLEY (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, A. MacLean B.Sc.
PETERBOROUGH (County Techn Sch.).—*Organising Master*, L. C. Pullan
PLYMOUTH (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Principal*, W S. Templeton, M.A.
PORTSMOUTH (Munic. Coll.).—*Princ.*, O. Freeman, B.Sc.
PRESTON (Harris Inst.).—*Princ.*, T R. Jolly
ROCHDALE (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ. and Sec.*, J R. Holden.
ROTHERHAM (Techn. Inst.).—*Principal*, James A. Mair.
SALFORD (Royal Technical Inst.).—*Principal*, Bertram Prentice, D.Sc.
SHEFFIELD University (*q. v.*).
SOUTHAMPTON (Hartley Univ Coll., *q.v.*).
SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE SCHOOL OF MINES, Treforest.—*Princ.*, Prof. G Knox, M.I.M.E.
STOCKPORT (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, R. J Brown, B.Sc.
STOKE-ON-TRENT (Longton Sutherland Inst.).—*Principal*, W Harris, *Ph.D.*
SUNDERLAND (Munic. Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, V A. Munsella, B.Sc.
SUTTON COLDFIELD (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, H. Pochin, M.A., *Asst. Princ.*, H. R. Fairweather, M.A.
SWANSEA (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, W M. Varley, D.Sc.
SWINDON (Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, G H. Burkhardt, M.Sc.
TONBRIDGE (Techn. Inst.).—*Director*, T Kewstone, A.R.C.Sc.
TOTTENHAM (Polytechnic).—*Sec. and Princ.*, J W Tomlinson.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, J Lister, Ph.D.
WALSALL (Munic. Inst.).—*Princ.*, F E. Thompson, A.R.C.S.
WARRINGTON (Munic. Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, J S. Broome, M.Sc.
WELLINGBOROUGH (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, A. J Bunce, B.Sc.
WEST BROMWICH (Munic. Science and Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, R. Lloyd Whiteley, F.I.C.
WEST HAM (Munic. Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, J R. Airey, B.Sc.
WIDNES (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, C. Richard Lewis, M.A. (*acting*).
WIGAN (Mining and Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, E. C. Lewis, B.Sc.
WOLVERHAMPTON (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, J B. Coates, D.Sc.
WORCESTER (Victoria Inst.).—*Sec.*, T Duckworth.

## SOCIOLOGY

RUSKIN COLLEGE, Walton Street, Oxford.
*Principal*, H. Sanderson Furniss, M.A.
*Secretary*, Sam Smith.

## THEOLOGICAL.

*Church of England.*

BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's).—*Principal*, Rev E. C. Dewick, M.A.
BURGH (St. Paul's Missionary Coll.).—*Principal*, Canon H. H. Foster, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall).—*Principal*, Rev A. J. Tait, D.D.
CAMBRIDGE (Clergy Training School).—*Principal* (vacant).
CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Missionary College).—*Warden*, Rt. Rev Bishop A. M. Knight, D.D.
CHESHUNT (Bishops' College).—*Principal*, Rev Canon F C. N Hicks, M.A.
CHICHESTER.—*Princ.*, Rev Preb. Richard, M.A.
CULDEESDON.—*Princ.*, Rev J E. Seaton, M.A.
DEVONPORT (Stoke Damarel School).—*Warden*, Rev Preb. Ponsonby
DORCHESTER, Oxon. (Foreign Missionary).—*Principal*, Rev C. P Hankey
ELY.—*Princ.*, Rev Canon H. L. Goudge, D.D.
FARNHAM (Bishop's Hostel).—*Warden*, Rev Canon B. K. Cunningham. (Closed during the War)
HIGHBURY.—See London University
ISLE OF MAN (The Bishop Wilson Theol. Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev W N Hudson, M.A.
ISLINGTON (Church Missionary College).—(Closed during the War)
KELHAM (House of the Sacred Mission).—*Warden*, Rev D. Jenks, M.A.
LEEDS (Clergy School).—*Principal*, Rev Richard Henry Malden, M.A
LICHFIELD.—*Principal*, Rev Preb. Lawrence A. Phillips, M.A.
LINCOLN (Scholae Cancellarii).—*Chancellor*, Rev. J O. Johnston, D.D., *Warden* (vacant).
LLANDAFF (St. Michael's).—*Warden*, Rev Canon H. R. Johnson, M.A.
LONDON (King's College, W C.).—*Dean*, Rev A. Caldecott, D.D.
MANCHESTER (St. Anselm's Hostel, Victoria Pk.).—*Warden*, Rev T H. Clewerth.
MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection).—*Superior*, Rev W H. Frere, D.D., *Warden*, Rev R. Horner M.A.
OXFORD (Wycliffe Hall).—*Principal*, Rev H. G Grey, M.A.
SALISBURY.—Rev Canon C. T Dimont, B.D.
WELLS.—*Princ.*, Rev R. H. Lightfoot, M.A.

*Scottish Episcopal Church.*

EDINBURGH.—*Principal*, Chancellor Ferry, B.D.

*Methodist.*

BELFAST.—*President*, Rev J W R. Campbell, M.A.
DIDSBURY.—*Principal*, Rev R. W Moss, D.D.
HANDSWORTH.—*Principal*, Rev Dr Tasker.
HEADINGLEY.—*Governor*, Rev T. H. Mawson.
MANCHESTER, Alexandra Rd., Moseley (Primitive Methodist).—*Princ.*, Rev Henry J Pickett.
RANDOOR, Sheffield (United Methodist).—(Closed during the War)
RICHMOND (Surrey).—See London University

*Congregational.*

BANGOR (Independent Coll., 1891).—*Principal*, Rev T. Rees, M.A.
BRADFORD, YORKS (United College).—*Principal*, Rev E. Griffith-Jones, D.D.
BRECON.—*Principal*, Rev Th. Lewis, B.D.
BRISTOL (Western College).—*Principal*, Rev R.S. Franks, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE (Cheshunt College).—*Resident Tutor*, Rev E. W. Johnson, M.A.
EDINBURGH (George Sq.).—*Principal*, Rev A. J Grieve, D.D.
HACKNEY, Hampstead.—*See* London University
MANCHESTER (Lancashire Independent College).—*Principal*, Rev W H. Bennett, D.D.
NEW COLLEGE, HAMPSTEAD.—See London University
NOTTINGHAM.—*Principal*, Rev D. L. Ritchie.
OXFORD—MANSFIELD COLLEGE (1886).—*Princ.*, Rev W B. Selbie, D.D.

*Roman Catholic.*

BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St. Mary's).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev Mgr James Canon McGregor
DRUMCONDRA, All Hallows (for Foreign Missions).—*President*, Rev Thomas O'Donnell, C.M.
GLASGOW (St. Peter's Coll.).—*Rector*, Very Rev H. Forbes, D.D.
HAWKESYARD, Rugeley (St. Thomas's Dominican Coll.).—*Prior*, Very Rev B. Austin Parker, S.T.L.
HEREFORD, Belmont (St. Michael's Priory).—*Cathedral Prior*, Right Rev G A. Kinderaley, O.S.B.
LEEDS (St. Joseph's Seminary).—*Rector*, Very Rev Canon Reay, D.D.
LIVERPOOL (St. Edward's, Everton).—*President*, Very Rev. Evan Canon Banks, B.A.
MILL HILL, N W (St. Joseph's, for Foreign Missions).—SUPERIOR-GENERAL, Very Rev F Henry, *Rector*, Very Rev C. Aherne.
OSCOTT, Birmingham (St. Mary's).—*Rector*, Right Rev Monsignor Canon Parkinson, D.D.
ST. ASAPH (St. Beuno's).—*Rect.*, Rev A Keogh.
ST PATRICK'S COLLEGE (Maynooth).—*President*, Right Rev J F Hogan, D.D.

*Baptist.*

BANGOR.—*Principal*, Rev Silas Morris, M.A.
BRISTOL (1679). — *Pres.*, Rev W J Henderson, LL.D.
CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev W Edwards, D.D.
GLASGOW.—*Princ.*, Rev Jervis Costa, D.D.
MANCHESTER.—*Pres*, Rev J T. Marshall, D.D.
MIDLAND COLL. (Nottingham).—*Princ.* (vacant).
PASTORS' COLLEGE (Newington, S.E.).—*President* (vacant).
REGENT'S PARK.—*See* London University
RAWDON, Leeds.—*Pres.*, Rev W H. Blomfield, B.D.

*Presbyterian.*

ABERDEEN (United Free Church Coll.).—*Princ.*, James Iverach, D.D.
BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.). — *Pres.*, Rev Matthew Leitch, D.D.
CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev John Skinner, B.D.
DERRY (Magee Col.).—*Pres.*, J R. Leahody, D.Sc.
EDINBURGH (United Free Church New Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev Alexander Whyte, D.D.
GLASGOW (United Free Church Coll.).—*Principal* (vacant).

*Calvinistic Methodists.*

ABERYSTWYTH.—*Principal*, Rev O. Prys, M.A.
BALA.—*Principal* (vacant).

*Unitarian.*

MANCHESTER (Home Missionary College, Victoria Park).—*Princ.*, Rev S. H. Mallone, B.Sc.

*Moravian.*

FAIRFIELD (Manchester).—*Principal*, Rev A. H. Mumford, B.D

*Theology Unfettered by Dogma.*

CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—*Principal*, Walter J Evans, M.A.
OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev L. P Jacks, D.D.
JEWS' COLLEGE, Queen Square House, W C.
*President*, Very Rev Dr J Herts (*Chief Rabbi*).
*Principal*, Prof. A. Büchler, Ph.D.
*Secretary*, Albert M. Hyamson.

## TRAINING COLLEGES.

### For Elementary Teachers.

*M* = For Men *W* = For Women.

ABERYSTWYTH (Day Training Coll.), *M* & *W*.—T F Roberts, M.A.
BANGOR (Univ Hall), *W*.—Miss M. O. Davis.
BANGOR (Normal College), *M* & *W*.—D. R. Harris, M.A.
BANGOR (N Wales Tr Coll., C. of E.), *W*.—Rev Canon Fairchild, M.A.
BINGLEY, Yorks, *W*.—Miss H. M. Wodehouse, M.A.
BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY (Day Training Coll.), *M*.—Frank Thornley, B.A. (*acting*).
BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY (Day Training Coll.), *W*.—Miss M S. Lilley, M.A.
BISHOP'S STORTFORD, Hockerill (C of E.), *W*.—Rev A. E. Murray Aynsley, M.A.
BRIGHTON (Munic. Tr Coll.), *M* & *W*.—W Done, M.A
BRIGHTON (C. of E.), *W*.—Miss H M Preston
BRISTOL UNIVERSITY (Elementary Tr Dept.), *M* & *W*.—Sir Isambard Owen, M.A.
BRISTOL, Fishponds (C. of E.), *W*.—Rev J E. W Thomas, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE (Homerton Coll.), *W*.—Miss M. M Allan.
CARDIFF (Aberdare Hall Hostel), *W*.—Miss K Hurlbatt.
CARMARTHEN (C. of E.), *M*.—Rev A. W Parry, M.A., B.Sc.
CHELTENHAM (Ladies' Coll.), *W*.—Miss L. M. Faithfull, M.A.
CHELTENHAM (St. Paul's, St. Mary's Hall, & The Priory Hostel, C. of E.), *M* & *W*.—Rev H. A. Frost, M.A.
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§Colyton.—Rev. John J. Jackson, M.A. [B.Sc.
§Consett (Secondary Sch.).—E. Celtan Jones.
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" §(Bablake Sch.).—F. Hodson, Ph.D.
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§Cranleigh (Surrey).—Rev. H. A. Rhodes, M.A.
Crediton.—Frank Cleaver, M.A.
§Crewe (Secondary Sch.).—D. H. McCurtain, M.A.
§Crewkerne.—W. V. P. Harter, M.A.
§Crosby, Liverpool (Merchant Taylors' School, 1888).—H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.
*§Croydon (Whitgift Gr. Sch.).—S. O. Andrew, M.A.
" §(Whitgift Middle Sch.). — Rev. G. A. Jones, B.A.
" (Roy. Sec. Sch.).—A. H. Hillyer, B.A.
§Darlington (Queen Eliz.).—L. W. Taylor, M.A.
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*Dartmouth (Royal Naval College).—C. B. Ashford, M.V.O., M.A.
Darwen (Sec. Sch.).—E. Roberts, B.Sc.
§Daventry.—A. W. Priestley, M.A.
*§Denstone (Coll.).—Rev. F. A. Kibbey, M.A.
§Derby School (1160).—Rev. A. Clifton Knight, M.A. (Hollister
" Clay Cross (County Sec. Sch.).—G. Sellrick
" §(Music. Sec. Sch.).—W. G. Constable, B.Sc.
Devizes (County Sch.).—R. A. Mear, M.A.
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§Diss.—E. B. Thompson, M.A.
§Doncaster.—J. Arthur Claxton, M.A.
Donington.—J. N. Worman, B.A.
Dorchester.—H. A. Francis, M.A.
§Dorking (High Sch.).—A. J. Rivett, B.Sc.
*§Dover Coll.—William S. Lee, M.A.
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§Dronfield.—C. G. Bagnaley, B.A.
§Dudley.—H. Watson, M.A.
*§Dulwich College, S.E. (1619).—G. Smith, M.A.
" §(*Alleyn's*).—*F. Collins, M.A.*
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*§Eastbourne (Coll.).—Rev. F. S. Williams, M.A.
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§Eccles (Sec. Sch.).—T. L. Cowlishaw, M.A.
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§Elland (E. and Dist. S. Sch.).—Don Chas, M.A.
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Ely (King's School).—E. H. Blakeney, M.A.
§Enfield (1559).—Edwin M. Bagles, M.A.
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" §(Hele's).—F. G. Snowball, M.A.
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§Farnworth (near Bolton).—J. McCarter, M.A.
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" (Hicks's).—R. F. Price.
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§Gosfel Oak (Mills's).—R. B. Cumberland, B.Sc.
§Gosport (Secondary Sch.).—L. C. Keating, M.A.
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§Great Ayton (Yorks. Friends').—H. Dennis, B.Sc.
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§LEYTONSTONE (County High Sch.).—M. Gasquoine, B.A.

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LOUGHTON (School).—W Vincent.
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§LUDLOW —R. R. Threlfall, M.A.
LUTON (Modern Sch.).—T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
§LUTTERWORTH.—S. M. Douglas, M.A.
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§MAIDSTONE (Gr Sch.).—W. H. Cross, M.A.
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MALMESBURY (County Sch.).—A. Cameron
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§Redhill (St. Anne's).—Rev W J Perry, LL.D.
§Redruth (County School).—T. Shopland, B.A
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§Richmond (Yorks, 1567).—H. Sharpley, M.A.
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§ABBEY BROMLEY, Rugeley (St. Anne's).—Miss M. A. Rice, M.A.
§ABERDEEN (High).—Miss Ward, B.A.
§ALNWICK (Duchess's).—Miss Milburn, M.A.
§ALTRINCHAM (County High School).—Miss M. Howes Smith, M.A.
§AMBLESIDE (Girls' Grammar School).—Miss C. M. Hopkirk.
§ASHFORD, Middx. (Welsh Girls' School).—Miss A. H. Jones.
,, Kent (County).—Miss Rosa Davey
§BANGOR (County).—Miss Mason, B.A.
§BARNET (Qn. Eliz.).—Miss Abbott.
§BARNSLEY (High).—Miss Nuttall, M.A.
§BARNSTAPLE (Gram.).—Miss Jenkin, M.A.
§BARROW (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—(Vacant.)
§BARRY (County School).—Miss C. F Lee, M.A.
§BASINGSTOKE (High).—Miss H. Costello, M.A.
§BATH (Royal School for the daughters of Officers of the Army).—Miss R. Steel, M.A.
,, §(High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Nicol, M.A
§BATLEY (Gr Sch.).—Miss Bellman.
§BEDFORD (High).—Miss Collis.
,, §(Modern).—Miss E. E. Dolby
§BERKHAMSTED.—Miss Sowels.
§BERWICK ON TWEED (High).—Miss D. L. Tasker
§BEVERLEY (High).—Miss Kemsley, B.A.
§BIDEFORD (Edgehill Coll.).—Miss Johnson, B.A.
§BINGLEY (Gr Sch.).—Miss A. T Scott, B.A.
§BIRKENHEAD (High School, G.P.D.S.T. Devonshire Place).—Miss Edith M. I. Lees.
,, §(Sec. Sch.).—Miss A. F Edwards.
,, §(Higher Tranmere).—Miss Minna Jones.
§BIRMINGHAM (Edgbaston High).—Miss G Tarleton Young, M.A.
,, §(Edgbaston, Ch. of Eng. Coll.).—Miss Godfrey
,, §(Handsworth, King Edward's).—Miss Brew, M.A
,, §(Camp Hill, King Edward's).—Miss K. M. Keen. [M.A
,, §(High Sch., New St.).—Miss E. H. Major,
,, (George Dixon).—Miss M. B. Clarke.
BISHOP AUCKLAND (County).—Miss Fisher, M.A.
§BLACKBURN (High).—Miss Gardner, M.A.
§BLACKHEATH (High School, G.P.D.S.T., Wemyss Road).—Miss F Gadesden M.A.
§BOSTON (St. Michael's).—Miss Randall.
§BOLTON.—Miss C. Dymond, B.A.
BOOTLE (Secondary Sch.).—Miss L. Taylor, M.A.
§BOURNEMOUTH (High Sch.).—Miss M. A Broad.
,, §(Collegiate Sch.).—Miss Davis, B.A.
BRADKLEY (St. Edith's).—Miss B. R. Pearson, M.A.
§BRADFORD (Gr.).—Miss M. E. Roberts.
,, (Hanson Secondary).—Miss Hart, B.Sc.
,, (Belle Vue Secondary).—Miss S. L. Bennett.
,, (Carlton Street Secondary).—Miss E. Greene.
,, (Grange Rd. Secdy.).—Miss E. E Richardson.
§BRAMLEY, Guildford (St. Catharine's).—Mrs. Russell Baker.
BRECON (County Sch.).—Miss Margaret Davies.
§BRENTWOOD (County).—Miss Tew
§BRIDGNORTH (High Sch.).—Miss Neild, M.A.
§BRIDLINGTON (High School).—Miss Drummond.
§BRIDGWATER (Secondary Sch.).—Miss Fleming.
BRIGHTON (Roedean).—The Misses Lawrence.
,, §(St. Mary's Hall, Clergy Daughters').—Miss F. L. Gray, M.A.
,, §(Miss).—Miss Kibb, M.A.
§BRIGHTON AND HOVE (High School, G.P.D.S.T., Montpelier Road).—Miss Barratt.
§BRISTOL (Clergy Daughters' School, St. Brandon's)—Miss A. H. Palmer.
,, §(Colston's).—Miss B. M. Sparks, M.A.
§BRIXTON (Redland High).—Miss Sheldon, M.A.
,, §(Red Maids).—Miss Webb.
§BROMLEY, KENT (County).—Miss Bell, B.A.
§BROMLEY (High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Hodge, M.A.
§BROMSGROVE & KIDDERM.—Miss K. L. Johnson, M.A.
§BRUTON (Sunny Hill).—Miss M. J Radford.
§BURNLEY (High School).—Miss Wood, M.A.
§BURTON-ON TRENT (High School).—Miss E. H Linnell.
BURY (Girls' Gram. School).—Miss Kitchener
§BUSHEY (St. Margaret's).—Miss J M. Boys, M.A.
§BUXTON (Cavendish High).—Miss Evans, B.A.
§CALNE (St. Mary's).—Miss Matthews.
§CAMBORNE (County School).—Miss Pratt, M.A.
§CAMBRIDGE (County).—Miss Bingham, M.A.
,, §(Perse High).—Miss Merriott, M.A.
§CANTERBURY (Simon Langton).—Miss Proudfoot.
§CARDIFF (City High School).—Miss Collin, B.A.
,, §(Munic. Sec. School).—Miss Hugon, M.A
,, (The College Sch.).—Miss Gauntlett, B.A
,, (Canton Munic.).—Miss Abbott, M.A.
§CARLISLE (County High School, Lismore Place).—Miss F E. Bevan.
§CARMARTHEN (County).—Miss Holme M.A.
,, §(High School).—Miss M. I. Sutton, B.A.
§CASTLETON (Clergy Daughters' Sch.), Kirkby Lonsdale.—Miss Williams, M.A.
§CAVENDISH (Queen Anne's).—(Vacant.)
§CHATHAM (County).—Miss C. Wakeman, B.A.
§CHELMSFORD (County High).—Miss E. M. Bancroft, B.A
§CHELTENHAM, 1854 (Ladies' College).—Miss I. M. Faithfull, M.A.
,, §(Pate's Gr Sch.).—Miss A. N Miles, M.A.
§CHERTSEY (Sir Wm Perkins's).—Miss Eastaugh, B.Sc.
§CHESTER (Queen's).—Miss Beatrice Clay, B.A.
,, §(City & County).—Miss Footman.
§CHESTERFIELD (High).—Miss Munro.
§CHICHESTER (High School).—Miss Lane, B.A.
§CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Hertford (1552).—Miss M. E. Robertson.
CIRENCESTER.—Miss W W Callis.
§CLIFTON (High School).—Miss E. Addison Phillips.
§COALBROOKDALE (County).—Miss A Hurst, B.A.
§COLCHESTER (County School).—Miss W M. Crosthwaite, B.Sc.
§COLWYN BAY (Denbighshire).—Miss R. Hovey, B.A.
CORK (High).—Miss A. P Dobbs, B.A.
§COVENTRY (Barr's).—Miss Howell, M.A.
COWBRIDGE (High).—Mrs. E. E. Forrester, B.A.
§CREDITON (High).—Miss Belcher, B.A
§CROYDON (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T., Wellesley Road).—Miss Leahy, M.A.
,, §(Borough High).—Miss Wellman, B.A.
,, (Convent Sch.).—Miss Brewer.
,, (Old Palace).—Miss Arnold.
§DARLEY DALE, Matlock (St. Elphin's).—Miss Flood, M.A.
§DARLINGTON (High).—Miss Eleanor Trotter, M.A.
§DARTFORD (County Sch.).—Miss A. M Brett.
DARTMOUTH.—Miss Davidson, L.L.A. [L.L.A.
§DENBIGH (Howell's, 1858).—Miss Robinson, M.A.
§DERBY (High School).—Miss Burke, M.A.
(Mun.).—Miss Keay
,, §DEVONPORT (Mun.).—Miss A. Hill, M.A.
§DEWSBURY (Wheelwright).—Mrs. A. H. Holme.
DOLGELLY (Dr Williams' Endowed).—Miss Anstey
§DONCASTER (Munic. High).—Miss Boden, B.A.
§DORKING (St. Martin's High Sch.).—Miss Craven.
§DOVER (County Sch. for Girls).—Miss Chapman.
DUBLIN (Alexandra Sch.).—Miss I. Malvery, LL.B.
§DUDLEY (High School).—Miss S. Frood.

§DURHAM (High).—Miss M. L. Stafford Smith, M.A.
,, §(County Sch.).—Miss M. A. Maclean.
EALING (Princess Helena Coll.).—Miss Parker
§EASTBOURNE (Girls' Sec. Sch.).—Miss Adams, M.A.
§EAST DENEHAM.—Miss Galloway, B.A.
§EDINBURGH (Ladies').—Mary G. Clarke, M.A.
,, §(G. Watson's Ladies' Coll.).—Miss C. E. Ainslie, B.A.
,, §(St. George's).—Miss H. Stevenson B.A.
§ELTHAM (County Sec.).—Miss Bramwell, B.Sc
ELY (High Sch.).—Miss E. B. Fletcher, B.A.
§ENFIELD (County Sch.).—Miss Broome, M.A.
§EXETER (Maynard Sch.).—Miss Tranerry, M.A.
,, §(Modern Sch.).—Miss Headridge, M.A.
§FALMOUTH (County High S.).—Miss Todd, M.A.
§FAVERSHAM (Wm. Gibbs).—Miss Frey
§FOLKESTONE (Kent Coll.).—Miss Brunyate M.A.
,, §(County Sch.).—Miss Ewart, B.A.
§FULNECK (Moravian Girls' Sch.).—Miss Curry
§GLASGOW (High School).—Miss Reid, B.A.
,, §(Park School).—Miss Young.
§GLOUCESTER (High School).—Miss Barwell, B.A.
§GRANTHAM.—Miss H. G. Williams, M.A.
§GRAVESEND (County).—Miss Fox.
,, §(Milton Mount).—Miss Woodall M.A.
§GREAT CROSBY (Merchant Taylors School for Girls).—Miss M. H. Shackleton, M.A.
§GUERNSEY (Ladies' College).—Miss Mellish, M.A.
§GUILDFORD (County).—Miss Todhunter, B.A.
,, §(High School).—(Vacant).
§HALIFAX (High).—Miss Bolton. [B.A.
,, §(Crossley & Porter).—Miss M. R. Dale,
,, §(Municipal).—Miss Greenwood.
§HARROGATE (Queen Ethelburga's).—Miss Young.
§HARROW (County).—Miss Hutchinson, M.A. [B.A.
§HASTINGS (Municipal Sec. Sch.).—Miss N. Clark,
HAVERFORDWEST (Tasker's).—Miss G. James, B.Sc.
§HELENSBURGH (St. Bride's).—Miss Renton.
§HEREFORD (High).—Miss Medwin, B.Sc.
§HIGH WYCOMBE (Godstowe).—Mrs. B. Turner
,, §(The Abbey Sch.).—Miss Whitelaw
,, §(The High Sch.).—Miss B. Brew, M.A.
§HITCHIN (Grammar).—Miss Gosnell, B.A. [M.A
§HUDDERSFIELD (Municipal).—Miss B. Chambers,
§HULL (Central Sec. Sch.).—Miss Rowland, B.Sc.
,, §(High).—Miss K. M. L. Elliott, M.A.
§HUYTON (Liverp'l Coll.).—Miss S. G. Anthony, B.A.
§ILFORD (County High Sch.).—Miss Morris, B.Sc.
§ILMINSTER (Grammar).—Miss S. E. Pollard, B.A.
§IPSWICH (High, G. P. D. S. T.).—Miss M. Gale.
,, §(Munic. Sec.).—Miss Harrison, M.A.
§ISLEWORTH (Green Sec. Sch.).—Miss Croal, M.A.
§JERSEY (Ladies College).—Miss Good, B.A.
§KEIGHLEY (Grammar).—Miss Atkinson, B.A.
§KENDAL (Kent Terrace).—Miss Horner
§KETTERING (County High).—Miss Bristol, B.A
§KIDDERMINSTER (High).—Miss Y. Raymond, B.A.
§KILMALCOLM, N.B. (St. Columba's).—Miss Waugh.
§KING'S LYNN (W. Norfolk High Sch.).—Miss Harrison.
§KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Tiffin).—Miss F. Watson,
KIRKBY STEPHEN.—Miss Amy Whitley, B.A. [M.A.
§LEAMINGTON (Municipal).—Miss J. Wallace.
,, §(High School).—Miss Milroy
§LEEDS (Girls' High Sch.).—Miss Lucy A. Lowe,
,, §(Modern).—Miss E. Garbutt, M.A. [M.A.
,, §(Chapel Allerton High School)—Miss Scotson Clark. [B.Sc.
,, §(Thoresby High School).—Miss A. Silcox,
,, §(W. Leeds High School).—Miss J. A. C. Anderson, B.A. [B.A.
LEIGH (Ch. of Eng. High).—Miss M. L. Cleaver,
§LEOMINSTER (Wyggeston).—Miss Heron.
§LEYTONSTONE (Cotsworth Road).—Miss Parry
§LICHFIELD (High School).—Miss D. M. V. Hodge,
§LINCOLN (High).—Miss Lucie Savill. [B.A.
§LIVERPOOL (Coll. Grove St.).—Miss F. M. Fordham.
,, §(Aigburth Vale High Sch.).—Miss Oates.
,, §(Anfield Road, Queen Mary High Sch.).—Miss Gwatkin, M.A.
,, §(Belvedere School, G. P. D. S. T., Prince's Park).—Miss Rhys, M.A.
,, §(Liverpool Institute High Sch., Blackburne House).—Miss Ashwell, B.A.
,, (S. Liverp'l Sch.).—Miss F. C. Beaumont, M.A.
LLANDAFF (Howell's, 1899).—Miss Kendall.
§LLANELLY (Intermediate).—Miss C. Davies, M.A.
§LONDON (Francis Holland (2) of Eng. School).—*Clarence Gate, N.W.*, Miss Stephenson, §(Graham St. Branch, 29 *Graham St., Eaton Sq., S.W.*—Miss A. R. Morison.
,, §(Royal Masonic Institution for Girls).—Miss Dean, B.A.
,, §(Barmondsey, Southwark Park Road, County Sec. Sch.).—Miss B. Calloander, M.A.
,, §(Old Burlington St., W.).—Miss Wigg
,, §(Coborn School, Bow).—Miss Kerly, B.A.
,, §(Datchelor School, Camberwell).—Miss Brock, Litt.D
,, §(Frances Mary Buss Schools)—*N. London Collegiate Sch., Swiss Road, N.W.*, Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc. §(*Camden School, Prince of Wales Road, N.W.*, Miss Drummond.
,, §(County Sec. Sch., Cassland Road, South Hackney).—Mrs. O'Brien Harris, D.Sc.
,, §(Lowlahm, Gr Catford).—Miss Ashworth.
,, §(Central Foundation School, Spital Square, E.).—Miss Hanlidge M.A.
,, §(Claring Cross Rd., St. Martin's Endowed High School, W.C.).—Miss C. H. Bannister
,, §(Chelsea, Hortensia Road).—Miss Crosby, B.A. (Closed for duration of War)
,, §(City of Lond. Sch.).—Miss E. Strudwick,
,, §(Chiswick County).—Miss Hedley [M.A
,, §(Clapham (High Sch., G. P. D. S. T., Clapham Common).—Miss Escott.
,, §(Clapham Com. (Broomwood Rd. County Secondary).—Miss M. E. Stoker B.A.
,, §(County Sec. School, Old Mill Road, Plumstead).—Miss Bartram, M.A.
,, §(County Sec. School, Dalston, Calvestone Crescent).—Miss M. B. Rich, M.A.
,, §(James Allen's, E. Dulwich).—Miss M.A. Howard, M.A. [M.A.
,, §(Dulwich High Sch.).—Miss A. M. Scott,
,, §(Fulham County Sec. Sch., Munster Road).—Miss Tucker M.A.
,, §(Greenwich, Roan School).—Miss M. S. Walker, B.A.
,, §(Haberdashers', Aske's, West Acton).—Miss Margaret A. Gilliland, M.A.
,, §(Haberdashers', *Hatcham*).—Miss M. S. Young, B.A.
,, §(Hackney, Lady Holles').—Miss N. Nickalls.
,, §(Hammersmith, Godolphin & Latymer).—Miss Clement, B.A.
,, §(Hampstead, S. (High Sch., G. P. D. S. T., Maresfield Gardens).—Miss M. S. Beeton.
,, (Harley Street, Queen's College School).—Miss M. D. Teale. [B.A.
,, §(Highbury Hill High Sch.).—Miss Kyle.
,, (Holborn Estate Girls' Sch.). Temporarily closed.

§Kentish Town (Hornsey High School, Weston Park, N.).—Miss Cole. [B.A.
" §(Islington, Dame Owen's).—Miss Wilson,
" §(Kensington Sec. Sch., Halsmere Road, S.E.).—Miss Byers.
" §Kensington (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; 54, Alban's Road, W.).—Miss Hosea.
" §(Kentish Town, County Sec. School).—Miss Morant.
" §Notting Hill (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T., Norland Sq.).—Miss M. M. Berryman, M.A.
" §(Queenswood, Clapham Park, S.W.).—Miss Ethel M. Trew
" §Paddington and Maida Vale (Elgin Avenue).—Miss F. M. Purdie, M.A.
" §(Peckham Road).—Miss M. Knights, M.A.
" §Putney (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T., 35 Putney Hill).—Miss Howetson, M.A.
" §(Putney, West Hill).—Miss Fraser, M.A.
" §(St. Mary's College, 39 Lancaster Gate, W.).—Miss H. L. Powell.
" §(St. Paul's, Brook Green, W.).—Miss F. D. Gray, M.A.
" §St. Saviour's & St. Olave's, New Kent Rd., S.E.).—Miss M. G. Frodsham, B.A.
" §(Stamford Hill, Skinners').—Miss Emily Newton, B.A.
" §Stepney (Raine's Foundation). — Miss Grier [B.A.
" §(Streatham, County Sec.).—Miss Bennett,
" §Streatham (College).—Miss A. G. Lefroy
" §(Streatham Hill and Brixton High Sch., G.P.D.S.T., Wavertree Road).—Miss Oldham, M.A.
" §(Strond Green, Albany Rd.). — Miss Jameson, M.A.
" §(Sydenham High Sch., G.P.D.S.T., West Hill).—Miss A. F. E. Sanders, M.A.
" §(Sydenham Hill Road, S.E., County).—Miss E. A. Dangerfield.
" §(Westminster, Grey Coat Hospital).—Miss A. T. Steele, M.A.
" §(Whitelands College Sch.).—Miss R. F. S. Gregory
" §(Wimbledon Hill Sch., G.P.D.S.T., Mansel Road).—Miss Gavin, M.A.

Londonderry (Ladies' Coll. S.).—Miss Macklilip.
Loughborough (High).—Miss Walmsley, M.A.
§Loughton (Essex, High).—Miss M. E. Hall, M.A.
Louth (King Edward VI.).—Miss Nalder, B.Sc.
§Ludlow (High Sch.).—Miss M. R. Baldwin, M.A.
§Macclesfield (High).—Miss S. G. L. Adams, B.Sc.
Maidenhead.—Miss Burn, M.A. [M.A.
§Maidstone (Endowed Gr.).—Miss W. M. Kidd,
Manchester (High).—Miss Burstall, M.A.
" §(Broughton and Crumpsall High Sch.) —Miss E. M. Clarke.
" §(Harpurhey).—Miss A. E. Bell.
" §(Pendleton, High).—Miss D. Limebeer, M.A.
" §(Whalley Range Music. High Sch.).—Miss F. A. Field, M.A.
" §(Fallowfield).—Miss M. A. Grant.
" §(Fairfield Moravian Girls' School).—Miss Hall.
§Mansfield (Qu. Elizabeth's).—Miss Mearns, B.A.
§Marlow (High Sch.).—Miss E. Jobs, M.A.
Market Drayton (County).—Miss E. H. Painter, M.A. [B.A.
§Merchant Tydfil (Music.).—Miss C. Newton,
Middlesbrough (High).—Miss Bedford, M.A.
" §(Kirby Sec. Sch.).—Miss McCombie, M.A.
§Middlewich (High).—Miss M. Carlton.
Mirfield and Ossett (Mixed).—R. F. Partridge, B.Sc. (acting).

§Newark (High).—Miss Bryce, M.A.
§Newbury.—Miss E. J. Lasker.
§Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Allan's Endowed).—Miss Dobson, L.L.A.
" §(Rutherford Coll. Sec. Sch. for Girls). —Miss F. E. Tooke, B.A.
" §(Central High Sch., G.P.D.S.T., Bakdale Terrace).—Miss Hiley
" §(High School, G.S. Co., Tankerville Terrace).—Miss Gurney, M.A.
§Newcastle, Staffs (Orme).—Miss M. Powell.
§Newport, Mon (Intermed.).—Miss Vivian, B.A.
§Newtown, N. Wales (County).—Miss F. E. Davies, B.A.
§Normanton (High).—Miss Martin, B.A.
§Northampton (Castilian St.).—Miss Wallace,
" §(School for Girls).—Miss Schooley, M.A.
Northwich (Dessn'n).—Miss A. G. Pierce, M.A.
§Norwich (Municipal Sec. School).—Miss M. Hill.
" §(High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Wise.
§Nottingham (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Clark.
§Nuneaton (High School).—Miss Tanner, B.A.
§Oldham (Hulme Gr Sch.).—Miss A. B. Clark, B.A.
§Oswestry (High).—Miss Micklethwaite.
§Oxford (Headington Sch.).—Miss K. L. Porcher
" §(High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Haig Brown, M.A. I. Dodd, M.A.
" (Milham Ford School).—Miss Catherine
§Parkestone (Sandecotes). — Miss A. Grainger
§Penarth (County).—Miss M. M. Lloyd. [Gray
Penrith (Gr Sch.).—Miss R. M. Marlow [B.A.
§Perranzabuloe (W Cornwall Coll.).—Miss R. C. Hanna,
" §(C. of E. High Sch.)—Miss K. Bathurst, B.A.
" §(County).—Miss Varley, B.A.
Pontefract (Comm. Trav.).—Miss D. Ballamy
§Plymouth (High).—Miss Potter, M.A.
§Pontefract (Ackworth).—Miss Hartley, B.A.
" §(High School).—Miss L. Hall, B.Sc.
§Pontypool (College).—Miss M. E. Jones, B.A.
§Portsmouth (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Causey, M.A.
" §(Music.).—Miss A. M. Kenyon Hitchcock.
§Preston (High).—Miss Howe.
" §(Park School).—Miss Stoneman, M.A.
§Purley (Warehousemen and Clerks').—Miss Dooks, B.A.
§Ramsgate (County).—Miss Merryman, B.A.
§Reading (Kendrick).—Miss Prebble, M.A.
" §(Abbey).—Miss Munson.
§Redhill (St. Anne's).—Miss J. Young. [B.A.
" §(Reigate County Sch.).—Miss Anderson,
§Reigate (S. Agnes Sch.).—Miss Nicholson.
§Retford (County High).—Miss Arblaster
§Richmond (Surrey).—Miss E. M. Weeks, M.A.
§Ripon (High Sch.).—Miss Johnson, B.Sc.
§Rochester (Gr.).—Miss Sandford, M.A.
§Romford (County High).—Miss Hardaley, B.A.
§Rotherham (Music.).—Miss E. M. Smith.
St. Albans (High S.).—Miss Archibald, M.A.
St. Andrews (St. Leonards School).—Miss Bentinck Smith, Lit.D.
" §St. Katherines).—Miss Loveday.
St. Helens (Cowley Schools).—Miss Walker, B.A.
St. Leonards (Ladies' Coll.).—Miss C. E. Bailey.
" §(Uplands Sch.).—Miss M. V. Hill, M.A.
§Salt (County High).—Miss E. H. Masson.
Salisbury (Godolphin).—Miss M. A. Douglas.
§Saltburn (High).—Miss N. C. Craig.
Selby.—Miss M. A. Booty
Shrewsbury (Walthamstow Hall).—Miss S. Hare.
Sheffield (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T., Rutland Park).—Miss Lees.
" §(Central Sch.).—Miss F. M. Cameron, B.A.

§SHERBORNE (Lord Digby's Sch.).—Miss Billinger
" §(Sherborne School for Girls).—Miss Mallinet, M.A.
SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—Miss Byles.
§SHREWSBURY (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss D. Gale.
" §(Priory County).—Miss Ellison.
§SITTINGBOURNE.—Miss Freeman
SKIPTON (Girls' High S.).—Miss Broadbent, M.A.
§SLEAFORD (High Sch.).—Miss F. M. Kirk, B.A.
§SOUTHAMPTON (Cnty. Gr. Sch.).—Miss Ison, B.A.
§SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (High S.).—Miss M. E. Lewis.
§SOUTHPORT (Lancs.).—Miss Athya, M.A.
§SOUTHWOLD (St. Felix).—Miss L. Silcox
§STAFFORD (High).—Miss G. J. McCrea. [M.A.
§STAMFORD (High).—Miss Sunderland Taylor,
§STOCKPORT (High Sch.).—Miss E. M. Sewell, B.A.
§STOCKTON (Qn. Victoria High).—Miss Browne
" §(Sec.).—Miss Nelson, M.A.
STOURBRIDGE (Sec. School).—Miss Firth
§STROUD (High School).—Miss J. Franklin, M.A.
§SUNDERLAND (High Sch.).—Miss E. M. Ironside.
" §(Bede Collegiate Girls' School).—Miss Boon, M.A.
§SURBITON (Surbiton Pk. Cresc.).—Miss Procter
§SUTTON, Surrey (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T., Cheam Road).—Miss Bell, B.A.
§SWANSEA (County Sch.).—Miss L. M. Benger, M.A.
§TAMWORTH (High).—Miss Marshall.
§TAUNTON (Bishop Fox's).—Miss Wills, L.L.A.
§THETFORD, Norfolk (Gr.).—Miss C. L. Phillips.
§TIVERTON (Girls').—Miss A. Pinnock.
§TONBRIDGE (County).—Miss Sprules.
§TOTTENHAM (High).—Miss Felvus, B.A.
§TROWBRIDGE (High).—Miss R. M. Moore, M.A.
§TRURO (High).—Miss Rowell.
" §(County).—Miss Foreman, B.A.
§TUNBRIDGE WELLS (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Margaret W. Byrne.
" §(County).—Miss E. M. Hughes, M.A.
§TWICKENHAM (Royal Sch. for Daughters of Naval and Marine Officers).—Miss W. M. Fayerman.
§TWICKENHAM (County).—Miss Doorly, M.A.
§WAKEFIELD (High).—Miss McCrobbin.
§WALLASEY (High School).—Miss Barrie, M.A.
§WALLINGTON (County).—Miss K. I. Wallace, M.A.
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WEST INDIA COMMITTEE (INCORP.), 15 Seething Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, A. E. Aspinall, B.A.

WIDOWS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED (applying within first month of widowhood), Decre Ho., Arundel St.—*Sec.*, A. Wesley Dennis.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN, ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF, 60 Haymarket, S.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Barton R. V. Mills.

WOMEN'S IMPERIAL HEALTH ASSOC., 7 Hanover Sq., W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. H. Gilpin.

WORLD'S EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, 19 Russell Sq., W C.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Martyn Goocb.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Tottenham Court Road, and 13 Russell Sq., W.C.—*Gen. Sec.*, Sir A. K. Yapp, K.B.E. There are 2,584 branches in over 40 countries, total membership, 1,120,532. *London Central Assoc.*, Tottenham Court Road. *Sec.*, J. J. Virgo. *Birmingham*, Dale End. *Sec.*, F. W. Coffey. *Manchester*, Peter Street. *Sec.*, C. E. Dorham. *American Headq.*, 124 East 28th Street, New York.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. *Head Offices*, 29 and 26 George St., Hanover Sq., W.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MED. MISSION (1852), 32 Surrey St., Strand, W C.—*Secs.*, Rev. H. E. Carr, Rev. Dr. Carter, Miss Lissehing.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W. 8.—*Sec.*, P. Chalmers Mitchell, D.Sc., F.R.S.

*** For further particulars of Hospitals see Advertisement pages.

## GENERAL.

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield. Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily, accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, surgical 10, medical 10, ear, M. and Th., at 1.30; throat, M. and Th., at 1.30, Tu., at 9.30, women, M., at 9, Th., at 1.30, W., at 1.30, dental, daily, at 9, orthopædic, M. at 1.30, eye, M. at 1.30, electrical, M., Tu., Th., and F, at 1.30, operations daily, at 1.30. Visiting-days Sun., 2 to 3, Wed., 2 to 4 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos. Hayes. *Steward*, A. Watkins. *Matron*, Miss Malintosh.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. In and out-patients daily at 12 o'clock, accidents and urgent cases at all times ear, M. and Th., throat, W skin, Tu. W and F, women, M. and W, children under 12, W and Sat., 9.30, eye, daily, except Sat., 1.30, dental, M., Tu., Th. and F 9, mental, Tu., 20, vaccination, Tu., 10.30, X rays, M., W and F, 2, physical exercise, M., W and F, 1.30, neurological, S., at 12, urological, M., W and Th., at 5. Visiting-days Sundays, 2 to 4.30 p.m., Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." *Secretary*, C. Q. Roberts, M.A. *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand. Urgent cases at all times, others at 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. *Treas.*, Viscount Goschen. *Supt.*, Sir H. C. Perry, M.D. *Matron*, Miss Margaret Hogg, C.B.E.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5. Urgent cases at all times. Surgical out-patients, daily at 1.30. Medical Men, Tu., Th., and Sat., women, M., Wed., and F, at 1.30, children, Mon., 9.30, Wed and Sat., 1.30. Throat, Tu. and F, 1.30, eye, Mon. and Th., 1.30, ear, Mon. and Th., 1.30, skin, Tu. and F 1.30, dental, Tu. and Th., 9. *Sec.*, Capt. H. S. Tunnard. *Sister-Matron*, Miss M. H. Ray (Arrangements modified during war)

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours out-patients daily, 2, ear, throat and nose, W and F 9, skin, Tu. and Th., 9, ophthalmic, Tu. and Sat., 9, electrical, Tu., Th. and Sat., 9 orthopædic, F, 10, phototherapy, Tu. and Th., 9, M and F 2, diseases of women, Sat., 1.30. venereal, W and Sat., 1.30 M., 5, Tu. and Th., 8.30 a.m. Visiting-days General wards, Wed., 4 to 5, Sun. 2 to 5. Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5, Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. *House Gov.*, R. W Morris. *Matron*, Miss E. C. B. Lickes.

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 5. *Secretary-Supt.* (vacant).

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W C. In patients daily, out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 2, diseases of women, Mon. 2.30, Th. 9.30, dental cases, daily at 9.30 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart. of U.C.H.), 64, Portland Street, W, skin, M., 9.30, Th., 1.30, eye, Mon., Tu., Wed., and F, at 1.30, ear, nose and throat, Tu. and F, at 9. Tuberculosis Dispensary, Tu. and F, 1.30, Th., 8 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., 2 to 4. Children's ward, Sat., 2 to 4, parents or guardians only *Sec.*, J Gerald T Buckle, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road. For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours. Out-patients daily, at 12.30 p.m., diseases of women, W and Sat. at 9.30, diseases of the eye, Tu. and F at 9, throat, nose, and ear, W and Sat. at 9, skin Th. at 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days Sun., 2 to 4, Thur., 3.30 to 4.30. *Sec.*, Reginald R. Garrard.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases. In patients, daily at 12.45 p.m. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily at 12 30 throat, nose and ear, M and F at 1 30, eye, W and Sat. at 1.30, skin, W at 2, dental, M., W and Frl. at 12 30, genito-urinary, Th. at 1 30, venereal diseases in medical, surgical, obstetrical, dermatological, and genito-urinary departments, and on M, W and F at 6 p.m., diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1.30, vaccination, Tu. at 12. Visiting-days Sun. and W, 2 to 4. The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, is attached. *Secretary*, J M Churchfield *Matron*, Miss J M. T. Babtie.

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, Paddington. In patients at 2. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out patients, general, medical and surgical, daily at 1 p.m., diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1 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, orthopædic, Tu. and F at 9.15, 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.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS. Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation. *Establishments* Dreadnought Hosp., Greenwich, to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine* (q.v.) *Albert Dock Hospital, E*, to which is attached the *London School of Tropical Medicine* (q.v.). Dispensaries for out-patients, East India Dock Road, E., and Gravesend. *Sec.*, P J Michelli, C.M.G.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey In patients. Urgent cases admitted on any day at any hour Visiting-days Sun., between 2 and 3, Tu., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, Sidney M. Quennell. *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith.

[*All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.*]

ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W Out-patients, M, W, F, 2, surgical, M., 2.30, ear, throat, nose, F, 2, eye, M., 1.45, dental, Tu., 4.45, elect., ther and X ray, daily, 12 to 2, massage, W, 5.30, Sat., 3.15, dressings, daily, 9.30 to 12. Accidents free at all hours. Five public wards, one private ward Special department for cancer treatment. Visiting-days: Tu., Sat., F and Sun. Board of Management (nil) *Sec.*, G. W F. Robbins, B.A. *Matron*, Miss A. Mosimann.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL (Free Accident and Emergency, with Home Hospital attached), Wandsworth Common. In-patients, 630, out-patients, 26,088. Paying patients received. *Resident Med. Officer*, I. Hill, M.B.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (34 beds, open to all French-speaking foreigners), 172 Shaftesbury Av, W C. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 6a beds. *Hon. Sec.*, Christian Pierret. *Sec.*, G Pondepeyre.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston. In patients daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Sundays. Out patients, males, Tu., females, M. and F., at 2 p.m. Oculist, M. and F., 2.30. Visiting-days W & Sun., 3 to 4 p.m. *Sec.*, W F Cochrane.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL *HOSPITAL, Holloway* Road, N In-patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m., accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, 1 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., 2.30 to 4 W, 1 to 2.30. *Secretary*, Gilbert G Panter *Matron*, Miss A. M. Bird.

*HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N W LONDON HOSPITAL*, Haverstock Hill, N W 124 beds free to the poor of N W London. Out-patients Dept. Bayham St., Camden Town. Pay wing for local cases with 13 beds up to £42 weekly. *Sec.*, Harold Wigg.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W C *Secretary*, F Hornyik.

KENSINGTON AND FULHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL, Earl's Court, S.W Free to necessitous poor *Sec.* (*acting*), E. Ellis.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 170 beds (founded 1849), Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W C. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. *Sec.*, Edward A. Attwood, F C I S.

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St. Portland Place, W 1 *Med. Supt.*, A. E. Hayward Pinch, F R.C.S. *Sec.*, Thomas A. Garner

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W (For treatment of patients with out the ordinary administration of alcohol) Casualty dept. open always. Med. Out-Patients, M., Tu., and W, at 2, surgical, M. and Th., 2 eye, M., 2 a.m., Th., 2 ear, throat and nose, F., 2, skin, W., 2, dental, M. at 12, In Patients, daily

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Road, N E. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. 280 beds. Out-Patients, M, Tu., W Th., F, 1.30 Sat., 9. Dental, Tu., Th., Sat., 9 women, M. 2.30, throat and ear, Th., 2, eye, W, 2.30, electrical, M, W, F, 2.30. Visiting days, Th., 3 to 4, Sun., 3 to 4.30. *Sec. and House Governor*, J C. Buchanan. *Matron*, Miss L. C. Bennett.

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S.E. *Sec*, Harry A. Bone

POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E. Open free at all hours. Visiting-days, Tu. and Fri. 3 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4. *Sec. and House Gov.*, P J M. Rogers, B.A

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, The Green, Tottenham, N 125 beds, all free. Visiting days Sun. and W, 2 to 3.30. *Director*, F W Derwent.

ST JOHN AND ST ELIZABETH, HOSPITAL OF, 40 Grove End Road, N W *Sec.*, M J Griffin.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W 6, 160 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 8.45 and at 2 dental cases, Tu. and F at 9.30, throat, nose, and ear, Tu. and F at 2, eyes, M, and Th. at 2; orthopædic, Th. at 2. Women's cases, M. at 2. Skin diseases, Tu. and F at 2. Med. dis. of children, W and Sat. at 9.45. Electric cases, Tu. and F at 2. *Sec.*, A. Betteridge.

## CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Brompton. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m. Visiting-days, Th. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Fred. W Howell. *Matron*, Miss S. Sherratt.

CANCER CHARITY of the Middlesex Hospital, Kassan Street, W For inoperable cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application. *Secretary-Superintendent*, F Clare Melhado.

## CHILDREN

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE, Queen Sq, W C *Sec.*, Stanley Smith.

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE (*Incorporated*), 1 *Clapham Road*, S W *Surgical* and medical, M, Tu., Th., and Fri. at 9.30 a.m., dental, Wed., 9 a.m., eye, Tu., 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss F E. Barwell. *Sec*, Thomas Clapham.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR SICK AND INCURABLE CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W For cases ineligible at General Hospitals. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 4*l*. a few free and half payment cots. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec*, H. Kemp Welch.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Bardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. Rose.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E. Open daily *Lady Supt*, Adelaide Row *Treasurer*, Robert J Mumm. *Sec.*, W M. Wilcox.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, South wark Bridge Road, S.E. Free and for the poor only 26 cots, and out-patients dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Matron*, Miss F Goode. *Sec.*, H. C. Staniland Smith.

HER MAJESTY'S HOSPITAL, 82 beds, 13 to 29 Stepney Causeway, E., and AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, 66 beds, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex. Admission free to destitute children under the care of Dr Barnardo's Homes. *Senior Medical Officer*, Robert Milne, M.D

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN, Lower Sydenham, S.E. *Matron*, Miss Scott. *Hon. Sec.* E. M. Stone.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN, Northcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N W Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily *Matron*, Miss Mackenzie-Rose. *Hon. Sec.*, Cumberland Clark.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, THE, Gt. Ormond St., Bloomsbury, and Convalescent Branch, Cromwell House, Highgate (250 beds). *Matron*, Miss G Payne.

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 49 Church Street. Free on subscriber's recommendation. *Hon. Sec.*, E. A. Lewes.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR ('RIPPLES' HOSPITAL, Alton, Hants (*London Office*, 6a Moorgate St., E.C. 2.)—*Chairman*, Sir Wm. Treloar, Bart. *Hon. Treas.*, Sir Wm. H. Dunn, Bart.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, London, W 96 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, W H. Pearce. *Matron*, Miss M C. Tisdale. Convalescent Home for 26 children, "Fair View, Slough. *Matron*, Miss J T Archibald.

QUEEN'S (LATE NORTH EASTERN) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Road, Bethnal Green, E., and at Bexhill-on-Sea (164 beds). In and out-patients daily at 12.30. Surgical cases, Tu. and W. 12.30, Fri. and Sat. 9.15, medical, W 9.30 and 12.30, Sat. 9.15, other week-days, 12.30 eye, Th. 12.30, skin, F 12.30, ear, nose, and throat, M. and Th. 9.30, dental, twice a week. *Sec.*, T. Glenton Kerr *Lady Supt.*, Miss A. M. Bramley

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S.E. *Hon. Treas*, J Topham Richardson.

ROYAL SEA BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 200 beds (126 for children). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 8s. to 12s., without letter 30s. per week. *Sec.*, A. Nash, 13 Charing Cross, S.W 1.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea, Victoria Home, Broadstairs, and Biggin Hill, Kent. Out-patients, Med., Surg., Eye, Tu., 2.30, Skin, W at 2.30, Dental, Tu., 2.30, Whooping Cough, F, 2 p.m. *Sec.*, H. G Evared.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W *Sec.*, D. D Kirkaldy, B.A.

### CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Visiting-days Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3 Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, T. Gwynne Maitland, M.D.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts.

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION (Hastings). Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W *Sec.*, Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST Hospital at North wood, Midx. Out-patients daily at 2.30, at 7 Fitzroy Square, W Visiting-day Sun., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, W J Morton.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road, E.C. Open daily for admission of out-patients. Mondays to Fridays at 2, Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, A. T Mays.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, *London Office*, 28 Buckingham Street, Strand. *Sec.*, Charles W Cox.

### DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Dental department, Univ Coll Hosp., Gt. Portland St. and Devonshire St., W, daily, 9 to 12 a.m. *Clerk*, M. P. Collings.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W C. Free. For extraction under gas or stopping a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 12 a.m., and 1 to 3 p.m., Sats., 9 to 12. *Sec.*, Mrs. J Francis Fink.

### FEVER.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N *Secretary*, Major W Christie.

The following fever hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E. 9.

North-Eastern, St. Ann's Rd., S. Tottenham, N.

North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W

Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.

South Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W.

South-Eastern, Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E.

Park, Hither Green, S.E. 13.

Northern (Convalescent), Winchmore Hill, N.

Southern (Convalescent), Dartford, Kent.

Joyce Green (Fever or Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.

### FISTULA, PILES, &c

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road (2824). For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, Tu., Th and F, at 2. *Sec.*, Carl St. Amory, M.A.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road. Out-Patients, Tu, Th and F, 3 p.m., Sat. at 2 p.m. Operations, M, W and Th. at 2.30, open to the Profession and Students. *Matron*, Miss B. Hall. *Sec.*, H. Coope.

### HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 40 beds. Out-patients, M. and F., 2, Tu., W and Th., 3. *Chairman and Hon. Sec.*, Sir James Harrison, C.V O.

### INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W *Office*, 72 Cheapside, E.C. *Sec.*, Edgar Penman.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Putney Heath. *Offices*, 4 St Paul's Churchyard, E.C. *Sec.*, Charles Cutting.

ST. COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N W *Sec.*, J Halsey Morton.

ST CYPRIAN'S HOME FOR INCURABLE YOUNG WOMEN, 32 The Grove, Hammersmith. *Lady Supt. and Hon. Sec.*, Miss Thorman.

ST LUKE'S HOUSE (Home for the Dying), 14 Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Helen E. Doe.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common. Apply to Sister Superior

### LOCK HOSPITAL.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital and Rescue Home, Harrow Road, W Admission daily from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho. Admission for In patients daily from 12 to 3, Country cases until 4. Out-patients, Males, M, 1 to 2 and 6 to 8, Tu., 6 to 8., W, 6 to 8, Sat., 2 to 4, Females, Th., 3.30 to 5, Fr, 2 to 3. *Sec.*, Hy J Eason.

### LUNATICS, &c.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission. Visiting days Males, 1st and 3rd M., females, and and 4th M. *Physicians Supt.*, J G Perfer Phillips, M.D. *Steward*, A. E. Martin.

ROYAL HANWELLWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. *Office*, 24-26 Lodgate Hill, E.C. *Sec.*, H. Howard.

ST. LUKE'S, Old Street. *Res. Med. Sup.*, W Bowes, M.D., B.S.C.S. *Sec.*, W H. Bagot.

The following are for *pauper* lunatics from the Poor Law Unions in the Home Counties —

COUNTY OF LONDON.

Hanstead.—*Med. Sup.*, P C. Spark, M.R.C.S.
Bexley —*Med. Sup.*, T E. K. Stansfield, M.B.
Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, E. S. Littlejohn, L.R.C.P (*acting*).
Claybury —*Med. Sup (acting)*, G F Barham, M D.
Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, S. J Gilfillan, M.B.
Ewell Colony, Epsom. — *Med. Sup.*, M A. Collins, M.D.
Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.*, P J Bally, M B.
Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.* D Ogilvy, M D.
Manor, Epsom —*Med. Sup.*, W L Donaldson, M.D.

CITY OF LONDON

Dartford.—*Med. Sup.*, R. H. Steen, M.D. (*Private patients received from £1 1s. weekly*)

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth —*Med. Sup.*, R. Worth, M.B.

SURREY

Brookwood —*Med. Sup.*, J A. Lowry, M.D.
Netherne, Merstham.—*Med. Sup.*, P C Coombes, L.R.C.P

KENT.

Barming Heath —*Med Sup.*, H W Lewis, M.D.
Chartham.—*Med Sup.*, G C FitzGerald, M.D

The following asylums for uninprovable imbeciles from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolis —

Leavesden, Herts.—*Med Sup.*, F A Elkins, M.D., C.M.
Caterham, Surrey —*Med. Sup.*, P B. Campbell, M B., C.M.
Tooting Bec, Tooting, S.W —*Med. Sup*, Edwyn H. Beresford, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P
Fountain, Tooting, S.W —*Acting Med. Sup.*, J L. Gordon, M.D, Ch.B.

And the following is for improvable imbeciles and the feeble-minded —

Darenth Industrial Colony, Kent.—*Med. Sup.*, E. B. Sherlock, M.D., B.Sc., D.P H

## 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 at 10 out-patients, W and F, at 11. *Secretary*, R. Lionel Brown.

EAST END MOTHERS' LYING IN HOME (late Mothers Lying in Home, Shadwell), 304, 306, and 308 Commercial Rd., E. *Res. Lady Supt.*, Miss Anderson. *Sec.*, A. W Lacey

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSP., York Road, Lambeth. *Patients* prepared under their *Medical Attendant* any day between 10 and 11, except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss E. Watkins.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. Branches at Victoria Docks Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Supt.*, Miss Pritchard.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N W For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child, married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Monthly nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their houses, and Training School for Midwives. *Secretary*, Maj. G. L. B. Killick, 32 Finsbury Square, E.C.

## NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N W *Sec*, F J Lee-Smith.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 89 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m., except Sat. Branch at Golders Green with 100 beds for discharged soldiers suffering from nervous disorders. *Sec.*, H. W Burleigh.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., Bloomsbury 230 beds. Country Branch, Hunt Finchley, 40 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at 31s. 6d. per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F, at 2. Visiting-days Th., and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G H. Hamilton.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W. Special wards for children. Out-patients, M, W, Th, and F 2.30, Tu 8.30, F, 5 p.m. Visiting-days Sun, 2 to 4, Wed., 3 to 4. *Secretary*, D D. Kirkaldy Willis, B.A.

## OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON O H., Judd St., St. Pancras (40 beds). Attendance daily, at 2 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, Harry R. S. Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC H, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. 1. Out-patients daily at 1.30 p.m. *Sec*, Charles H. Warren.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. 1. Open free daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a.m. Visiting-days Sa. and W, 3 to 4. *Secretary Superintendent*, Robt. J Bland. *Lady Supt. and Matron*, Miss M. L. Pollett.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC, 60 King William St., Strand W C. Attendance daily, 12 to 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application. *Sec.*, John Hy Johnson.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road (1856). Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F 2.30, W and S, 9 a.m., F 5 p.m. *Hon. Sec*, H. W Burleigh.

## ORTHOPÆDIC

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W Bolsover St., and Euston Road. Surgeons attend M, Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.

## PAY HOSPITALS.

ST RAVIGOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N W From 21s. to £2 12s. 6d. weekly *Secretary*, Cyril Cobb.

ST THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the *Steward*.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), &c, 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. Secs.*, Miss Hayward and U P Giles.
[*Many other Institutions also admit paying patients.*]

SKIN

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars, S.E. (1841). Out-patients daily at 2. Radium, Finsen Light, and X Ray treatment daily, 2 Free and paying patients received. *Sec*, Fredk. Hayter.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 49 Fitzroy Sq., W 1. Out patients treated daily at 2.30 and 6.30 p.m., Sat. 2.30 p m. only. Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary*, James E. Hole.

ST JOHN'S H FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), 49 Leicester Sq, W C. 2. (1863). Out-patients daily 2 to 3.30, and, except Sat., 6 to 7 p.m. Free and paying in patients are received at 180 Uxbridge Rd. (40 beds). *Secy* -*Supt.*, G A. Arnaudin

ST PAUL'S H FOR SKIN AND URINARY DISEASES, Red Lion Sq, W C. Out-patients (free) Mon, M., Tu., Th., 2 to 3 and 6.30 to 8, W, 6.30 to 8, F, 2 to 3 Sat., 2 to 3.30. Women and children, W, 2 to 3, F, 6.30 to 8. In-patients, by arrangement. *Hon. Sec.*, A W Johnston.

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N W 2 M., Tu., W, Th. F, 2.30 p.m., Tu. and Th, 5 p.m., F, 5 p.m. *Sec.*, Arthur W Ademey

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, 49-57 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S W For free and paying cases. *Sec.*, F P Carroll

ST PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Paying Ward. Out-patients, M. and Tu. at 2, M, W, Th., and Sat. at 5 women and children, F at 2. *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 (Sat. excepted), 2.30, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 6.30, Monday and Sat., 9 a.m. *Sec.*, W Holt.

LONDON THROAT HOSPITAL, for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, 204 Gt. Portland St., W, and 32 Bolsover St., W (Amalgamated with above). Free to the necessitous. Daily (Sat. excepted), 2.30 to 3, Tu. and Fri., 6 to 7.30 p.m. Visiting-days Sa. and Th., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, L. Rélfa.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W *Sec.* J Mackiana.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho. Out-patients daily (except Sat.), 2 to 3 and 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. In-patients admitted daily *Sec.*, Arthur Barrenger

WOMEN

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St., Chelsea, S.W 3. (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, *not limited to Hospital patients*). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10s. 6d. to 42s. Visiting-days Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1s. per weekly attendance seen daily at 2.15 p.m. *Hon. Treas.*, S. H. Goldsmid. *Sec.*, H. H. Jennings.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Bromfield Rd., Jeffreys Road, S.W Under Medical women. *Matron*, Miss Ellen Chippindale. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Ritchie.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Square, S.W Out-patients daily, 2.30 p.m., except Sat. *Matron*, Miss H. G Palin. *Sec.*, W J Davidson.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W Open daily to out-patients Sat., 9 to 9.30, all other days, 12.30 to 1 Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 1s. at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting-days Sun. and W, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, A. Hayward. *Matron*, Miss Squier

KING HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 144 Euston Road, N W The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 2 o'clock. A charge of 6d. or 1s. is made on entrance, and 4d each visit afterwards. *Treasurer*, Mrs. Westlake. *Secretary*, Imogen H. Murphy

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Mary lebone Road, N W (for diseases peculiar to women). Free without letter Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2. Visiting-days Sun., Thurs. and Sat., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G H. Hawkins. *Matron*, Miss Tice.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. 13. Urgent cases at all times. In-patients (1926), 525, out-patients, 4,299.—*Matron*, Miss Kate L. Ray *Sec.*, A. Ernest Wilkes.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), 209 South Side, Clapham Common, S.W 4. A General Hospital for Women and Children, staffed by medical women. Private wards at low, inclusive fees for women of limited means. Visiting Days, W and Sun., 2.30 p.m. Out patients' Department, 86-90 Newington Causeway, S.E. General, Women daily, 2.30. Children, Tu., F and Sat., 9 a.m. Eye, Tu., 2.30, F, 9 a.m. Evening clinic, Tu. and F, 6.30.—*Hon. Treas.*, E. L. Somers Cocks. *Sec.*, Miss M. E. Ridler

## AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

| | Average Height. | Average Weight. |
|---|---|---|
| Scotsmen ..... | 5 ft. 8½ in. | 10 st. 10 lb. |
| Irishmen ..... | 5 ft. 8 in. | 10 st. 7½ lb. |
| Englishmen ..... | 5 ft. 7½ in. | 11 st. 2 lb. |
| Welshmen ..... | 5 ft. 6½ in. | 11 st. 4 lb. |

## DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed, thus, a bill dated 2 Jan. at two months date is not due until March 4. There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight, or on demand, and these must be paid on presentation. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after

*A List of the principal Banks in the British Empire, with their Head Offices and Offices in London. Banks with an asterisk* are Clearing Bankers, and those with † are Army Agents; the figures in parentheses denote the London Agents of Banks with no Office in London.*

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1917

*Governor*, The Right Hon. Lord Cunliffe, G.B.E.—*Deputy Governor*, Sir Brien Cokayne, K.B.E. From March, 1918.—*Governor*, Sir B. Cokayne, *Deputy-Governor*, Montagu C. Norman, D.S.O.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles George Arbuthnot. | George William Henderson. | Robert Lydston Newman. |
| Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor | William Douro Hoare. | Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O. |
| George Macaulay Booth. | The Right Hon. Lord Hollen den. | The Right Hon. Lord Revel stoke, G.C.V.O. |
| Herbert Brooks. | Rt. Hon. Frederick H. Jackson. | Albert George Sandeman. |
| William Middleton Campbell. | Reginald Eden Johnston. | Frank Cyril Tiarks. |
| Alfred Clayton Cole. | Sir Robt. Molesworth Kin dersley, K.B.E. | Henry Alexander Trotter |
| Edward Charles Grenfell. | Cecil Lubbock. | Vincent Cartwright Vickers. |
| Sir Everard A. Hambro, K.C.V.O | | Alexander Falconer Wallace. |
| Col. Lionel Hy Hanbury, C.M.G. | | |

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 29, 1917

| ISSUE DEPARTMENT | £ | £ | BANKING DEPARTMENT. | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Notes issued. | 70,774,600 | Govt. Debt... | | Proprietors' Capital | 14,553,000 |
| | | Other Securities | 7,434,900 | Rest | 3,444,836 |
| | | Gold Coin and Bullion | 58,324,600 | Public Deposits | 40,764,744 |
| | | | | Other Deposits | 128,236,172 |
| | | | | Seven-day and other Bills | 76,248 |
| | £70,774,600 | | £70,774,600 | | £187,114,996 |

| BANKING DEPARTMENT. | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Govt. Securities | | 98,143,300 |
| Other Securities | | 56,461,634 |
| Notes | | 30,108,860 |
| Gold and Silver Coin | | 2,399,142 |
| | £187,114,996 | |

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Chief Accountant*, C. N Latter | *Chief Cashier*, Sir John Gordon Nairne, Bart. | *Assistant Cashier*, J. A. Stark. |
| *Deputy do.*, F S. Arnold | *Deputy do.*, E. M Harvey, C.B.E. | *Discount Office*, Cutcliffe Paget. |
| *Assistant do.*, A M Walker | | *Secretary*, H. Tilden |
| *Branch Banks*, W H. Clegg. | | *Deputy do.*, E. C. G Dale. |
| *Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.* | | *Law Courts Branch.* |
| *Agent*, T E. Boscawen. | | *Agent*, M. J Hardcastle. |

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Birmingham*, H. A. N Smith. | *Leeds*, J H Brand. | *Newcastle*, H. A. Erskine, C.B., C.M.G |
| *Bristol*, F D. C. Strettell. | *Liverpool*, John Lea. | *Plymouth*, H. K. N Thurston. |
| *Hull*, G T Charleton. | *Manchester*, F W Peel. | |

** Banks in the London area now close for business at 3 p.m. Saturdays, 1 p.m.

1A African Banking Corporation, Ltd., 63, London Wall, E.C. 2.

1B Agricultural Bank of Egypt, *Cairo* 97½, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

2 Alexanders and Company, Ltd., 24, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

3A Allahabad Bank, Ltd., *Allahabad* (200).

4 Allen (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

4A Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., *Simla* (177).

5 American Express Co., 65, Broadway, *New York* 84, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C. 4, and 6, Haymarket, S.W

9 Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.

10 Anglo-Palestine Co., Ltd., Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (1221).

11B Anglo-Levantine Banking Company, Ltd., 10, Walbrook, E.C. 4.

12C Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.
Armstrong & Co., 149, Victoria St., S.W 1.

12 Australian Bank of Commerce, Ltd., George and King Streets, *Sydney, N.S.W.*, 27, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.

12B Banca Commerciale Italiana, *Milan*, 2, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

12C Banco de Chile, *Santiago* and *Valparaiso*, 94, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.

13 Banco Español del Rio de la Plata, *Buenos Aires*, 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.

13A Bank of Adelaide, *Adelaide*, 11, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

14 Bank of Athens, *Athens*, 22, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.

15 Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.

15A Bank of Bengal, *Calcutta* (21, 75, 12s).

15B Bank of Bombay, *Bombay* (75).

16 Bank of British North America, 5, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

17 Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., 17 and 18, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3, 29, Water Street, *Liverpool*, 108 and 108, Portland Street, *Manchester* and *New York*.

22 Bank of England, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, Law Courts, W.C., Burlington Gardens, W.

22 Bank of Hamilton, *Hamilton, Ont.* (175).

22A Bank of Ireland, College Green, *Dublin* (21 7½).

22B Bank of Liverpool, Ltd., *Liverpool* (30, 75, 100, 200, 400).

22C Bank of Madras, *Madras* (21, 200).

22 Bank of Montreal, *Montreal*, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2, 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W 1.

22A Bank of Morocco, Ltd., Suffolk House, E.C.

23 Bank of New South Wales, *Sydney, N.S.W.*, 29, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.

24 Bank of New Zealand, *Wellington, N.Z.*, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

24A Bank of Queensland, Ltd., *Brisbane, Q.*, 4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C 4.
24B Bank of Nova Scotia, *Halifax, N.S.*, and *Toronto, Ont.* (148, 293).
24C Bank of Ottawa, *Ottawa* (277).
25 Bank of Roumania, Ltd., 27, Throgmorton Street, E.C. 2.
26 Bank of Scotland, Bank St., *Edinburgh*, 30, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
27 Bank of Spain, *Madrid*, 37, New Broad Street, E.C. 2.
27A Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., *Taipeh, Formosa*, 38, Old Broad St. E.C 2.
28 Bank of Toronto, *Toronto, Ont.* (136).
29 Bank of Victoria, Ltd., Collins Street, *Melbourne*, 69, King William Street, E.C. 4.
29B Banque D Hochelaga, *Montreal* (60).
29C Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, *Brussels*, 2, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
29D Banque Nationale, *Quebec* (273).
30A Barclay's Bank Ltd., 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 1, Pall Mall East, S.W., 4, Vere St., Cavendish Sq., W., 10, Fleet St., E.C., 137, Brompton Road, S.W. 217, Leadenhall St., E.C., 43, Borough High St., S.E., 128, Wood St., E.C., 95, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W., 3, Great Tower St., E.C., 30, Broadway, Cricklewood, N.W., 15, Great Portland St., W.C., 5 & 6, Henrietta St., Covent Garden W.C., 25, Old Broad St., E.C., 20–23, Holborn, E.C.
31 Baring Brothers and Co., Ltd., 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
31B Beckett & Co., *Leeds* (200).
31C Beckett & Co., *York* (200).
32 Belfast Banking Company, Ltd., *Belfast* (209).
Benson (Fredk J.) & Co., 11 & 12, Blomfield St., London Wall, E.C. 2.
34 Biggerstaff, W. & J., 89, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; 6, Bank Bldgs., Metropolitan Cattle Market, E.C.
Blydenstein (B. W.) & Co., 35 & 36, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.
Boulton Brothers & Co., 39, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
36 Boyle, Low, Murray & Co., 35, College Green, *Dublin* (223).
37A Bradford District Bank, Ltd., *Bradford* (209).
Brandts (Wm.) Sons & Co., 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
38 British Bank for Foreign Trade, Ltd., 40, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
38A British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 42–43 and 47, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
39 British Bank of South America, Ltd., 4, Moorgate Street, E.C. 2.
39A British, Foreign & Colonial Corporation, Ltd., 37, Bishopsgate E.C 2.
40 British Linen Bank, 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* Threadneedle St., E.C 2.
41 British Mutual Banking Company, Ltd., Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.
42 British Oriental Bank, Ltd., *Smyrna*, 25, Bucklersbury, E.C. 4.
45 Brown, Shipley & Co., Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, and 123, Pall Mall, S.W.
46 Buitenlandsche Bankvereeniging, *Amsterdam*, 22, Copthall Avenue, E.C 2.
46A Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, *Toronto, Ont.* (136).
47 Canadian Bank of Commerce, *Toronto*, 2, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
49 Capital & Counties Bank, Ltd., 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, 25, Ludgate Hill, 128, Oxford St., 195, Edgware Road, 35, King St., W.C., 50, Upper Street, N., 152 and 153, Newington Causeway, 33, Piccadilly, W. 1, 245, High St., Shoreditch, 382, Victoria St., Westminster; 119, Fore Street, E.C., 220, Commercial Road, E., 28, Fleet Street, 347, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., 3, Broad St. Place, E.C., 22, Fenchurch Street, E.C., 20, Green's End, Woolwich, S.E., Kingsway House, Ringsway, W.C., 112, High St., Kensington, W., 296, High Holborn, W.C. 33, Queen Victoria St., E.C., 2, Mandeville Place, Wigmore Street, W., 171, Brompton Road, S.W. 30, Cheapside, E.C., 31 and 32, King William Street, E.C., 134, Great Portland St., W.
53 Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, 38, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
57 Child & Company, 1, Fleet Street, Temple Bar, E.C 4.
58 City Bank of Sydney, Pitt Street, *Sydney, N.S.W.* (248).
Clare (George) & Co., 79, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
60 Clydesdale Bank, Ltd., 84, Vincent Place, *Glasgow*, 30, Lombard Street, E.C 3.
62 Cocks, Biddulph & Co., 43, Charing Cross S.W 1.
65 Colonial Bank, 29, Gracechurch Street, E.C 3.
65A Colonial Bank of Australasia, Ltd., *Melbourne*, 33, Bishopsgate, E.C 2.
66 Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd., Collins Street, *Melbourne*, 21 Bishopsgate, E.C 2.
67 Commercial Bank of London, 6, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
68 Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd., George Street, *Edinburgh*, 62, Lombard Street, E.C 3.
68A Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Ltd., 2, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
69 Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd., George Street, *Sydney, N.S.W.*, 28, Birchin Lane, E.C 3.
69A Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Ltd., *Hobart* (253).
70 Commonwealth Bank of Australia, *Sydney*, 36–42, New Broad Street, E.C. 2., Australia House, Strand, W.C.
72 Comptoir National d'Escompte, 14 Rue Bergère, *Paris*, 8–13, King William St., E.C 4.
73 Cook (Thos.) & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C 4.
73A Coutts & Co., 15, Lombard Street, E.C 3, 440, Strand, W.C
76 Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W 1.
76B Cox & Co. (*France*), Ltd. (76).
76A Crédit Industriel et Commercial, 66 Rue de la Victoire, *Paris*, 126, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
77 Crédit Lyonnais, Palais du Commerce, *Lyons*, 40, Lombard St., E.C 3, and 4, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W
77A Credito Italiano, *Genoa* and *Milan*, 22, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.
82 Cunliffe (Roger), Sons & Co., 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 4.
de Pury, Gantschi & Co., 27, St. Helen's Place, E.C 2.
82B Dingley & Co., *Launceston* (209).
82C Dingley, Pearce & Co., *Okehampton* (136).
83B Dobree (Samuel) & Sons, 7, Moorgate St., E.C 2.

2a† Dominion Bank, King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto*, 72, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
3 Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
4 Duff (Wm.) & Son, Ltd., 113, Ossulston Street, N.C. 4.
5 Eastern Bank, Ltd., 4 Crosby Square, E.C. 3.
6 English, Scottish, & Australian Bank, *Ltd.*, 38, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
7a‡ Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37, Wall Street, *New York*, 92 Gresham St., E.C. 2.
8 Equitable Bank, *Ltd.*, *Halifax* (178).
9 Erlangers, 8, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.
9a‡ Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., *Ltd.*, 26, Old Broad St., E.C. 2., 28, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.
10 *Farrow's Bank, Ltd.*, 1, *Cheapside, E.C. 2.*
11 Fox, Fowler & Co., *Wellington, Somerset* (30, 178).
12 Gillett & Co., *Banbury* (100).
13a‡ Gillett & Co., *Oxford* (100).
13b Gillett Bros. & Co., 58, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
13c* Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co., 67, Lombard St., E.C. 3.
14a‡ Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W. 1
14a‡ Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140, Broadway, *New York*, 32, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
14a‡ Guernsey Banking Company, Ltd., High St., St. Peter Port, *Guernsey* (178).
14a‡ Guernsey Commercial Banking Co., Ltd., *Guernsey* (178).
14a‡ Guinness, Mahon & Co., 17, College Green, *Dublin*.
15a Gunner & Co., *Bishop's Waltham* (30).
16a Harker, Martin & Tilbrook, 144, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
16a Halifax Commercial Banking Co., Ltd., *Halifax* (178).
17a Hambro (C. J.) & Son, 70, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.
17a‡ Heydt & Co., B. von der, 6, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
17a Hibernian Bank, Ltd., College Green, *Dublin* (178).
Higginson & Co., 8a, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
17a‡ Hoare (Charles) & Co. 37, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
17a Holt & Co., 3, Whitehall Place 1, & 44, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
17a‡ House Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont.* (178).
17a‡ Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, *Hong Kong*, 9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.
17a‡ Huth (Fredk.) & Co., 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.
17a‡ Imperial Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont.* (178).
17a‡ Imperial Bank of Persia, *Teheran*, 29, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.
17a Imperial Ottoman Bank, *Constantinople*, 26, Throgmorton Street, E.C. 2.
17a International Banking Corporation, 55, Wall St., *New York*, 36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
17a Ionian Bank, Ltd., 29, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.
17a Ironmonger & Co., 32, Throgmorton Street, E.C. 2.
17a Isle of Man Banking Company, Ltd., *Douglas* (178).
Japhet (S.) & Co., 20, Copthall Avenue 2, and 1, Shorter's Court, E.C. 2.
17a‡ Jewish Colonial Trust, Ltd., Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 42, Willesden Road, N.C.

17a‡ Kelser (N.) & Co., 31, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.
17a‡ Kayser (A.) & Co., 32, Throgmorton Street, E.C. 2.
17a‡ King (Henry S.) & Co., 9, Pall Mall, S.W. 1, 65, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
17a Kleinwort, Sons & Co., 20, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3, and 4, Old Hall Street, *Liverpool*.
Kitsky Brothers, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
17a Ladenburg (W.) & Co., 18, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C. 2.
17a Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, Ltd., Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (178).
17a Lazard Brothers & Co., 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.
17a* Lloyds Bank Ltd., *Head Office*, 71, *Lombard St., E.C. 3, Gen. Manager, Henry Bell*, Colonial and Foreign Dept., 17, Cornhill, E.C. 3, City Office, 39, Lombard St., E.C. 3, 16, St. James's St., S.W., Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C., Aldersgate St., Belgrave Road, S.W., Cheapside, Eastern, 127, Whitechapel High St. E., Fenchurch St., E.C., Finsbury Road, N.W. Finsbury Pavement, Golders Green, N.W., Hampstead, Rosslyn Hill, Holborn Circus, King's Cross, 344, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., Kingsway, W.C., Knightsbridge, 16, Brompton Road, S.W., Oxford St., Paddington, 82, Edgware Road, W., Tottenham Court Rd., Westbourne Grove, W., West Kensington, Hammersmith Road, Westminster House, Millbank, S.W., Smithfield, 66, West Smithfield E.C. Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington, N.
17a‡ Lloyds Bank (France) and National Provincial Bank (France), Ltd., 60, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
17a London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., 7, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.
17a* London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd., 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2., F. J. Barthorpe and J. W. Beckhurst, *Joint General Managers*, J. J. Brown, *Deputy Manager*, Geo. W. T. Hunter, *Manager*, Colonies and Agencies Dept., G. Paget, *Manager*, Trustee Dept., Secretary, A. A. Kemps, Lombard St. Office, 21, Lombard St., E.C. 3, D. N. Yeats, *Manager*, A. P. Milsted, *Asst. Manager*, West End Office, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., N. H. Labbock, *Manager*, G. P. Fisher, *Asst. Manager*, Foreign Branch, 2a, Cornhill, E.C., H. F. Davies, *Acting Manager*, Acton, 130, High St., 134, Aldersgate St., Baker St., 22, York Place, W., 108 & 230, Balham High Road, Bayswater, 74 & 76, Westbourne Grove, Berners St., 112 & 114, Oxford St., Blackheath, Lee Road, Bloomsbury, 214, High Holborn, Borough, 34, Borough High St., 262, Bow Road, Bow St., 30, Bow St., Covent Garden, 369 & 377, Brixton Road, Brixton Hill, 594, Brixton Road, 1, Brompton Square; Camberwell Green, Canning Town, 91 & 93, Barking Road, Catford, 139, Rushey Green, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., Chancery Lane and Holborn, Southampton Buildings; Chelsea, 224, King's Road, Chiswick, 302, High Road, Clapham, 249, High St., Clapham Junction, 207, Lavender Hill; 84, Clerkenwell Road; Covent Garden, 32, Henrietta St.; Cricklewood, 33 & 67,

Broadway, Crouch End and Hornsey, The Broadway, Crouch End, Croydon, High St., Deptford, Broadway, Ealing, The Mall, Earl's Court, 239 & 241, Earl's Court Road, East Greenwich, 285, Trafalgar Road, Eastern, 130, High St. Whitechapel, Euston Road, 2, Hampstead Road, Finchley Road, Heath Drive, 280, Finchley Road, Finsbury, 77, Finsbury Pavement, 12, Fore St., Forest Gate, 298 & 300, Romford Road Golders Green, 21, Golders Green Road Goodmayes, Ilford, 348, High Road Gray's Inn, 1 John Street, Bedford Row, Greenwich, 2, Church St. Hackney, Amhurst Road, Hammersmith, 12, King St. West, Hampstead, 206, Finchley Road, 81, Hanover Square, 132 & 134, Harrow Road, 240, Herne Hill Highbury, Highbury Corner, N, 9, Holborn Circus, Holland Park and Shepherd's Bush, 14, Shepherd's Bush Green, 490 & 492, Holloway Road, Ilford, The Broadway, Islington, 4 & 5, Upper St., Kensington, opposite Kensington Palace, Kensington High St., 94 & 96, High St. Kilburn, 206A, High Road, King's Cross, 268 & 268, Pentonville Rd. Kingsland, 74 & 76, High St. 84, Knightsbridge Lambeth, 92, Westminster Bridge Road, Law Courts, 263, Strand, Lewisham, 1, Lewisham Bridge Leyton, 340, High Road Limehouse 92, East India Dock Rd., Mary lebone, 1, Stratford Pl, Oxford St, Millwall, 122, East Ferry Rd., Poplar, 4, Minoing Lane Newington Butts, Norbury Norwood Westow Hill, Old St., 98 & 100, City Road Oxford Street, 209 & 211, New Oxford St. Paddington, 1, Connaught St., Edgware Rd., Palmer's Green, Piccadilly Circus, 4 & 5, Glasshouse St. Putney, 2, Putney Hill, Regent's Pk., 1, Marylebone Rd. St James's, 36, St. James's St., S.W St. John's Wood, 122, High St., N W, 27, St. Mary Axe St. Paul's, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, 180, 181 & 182, Shoreditch, 34 & 35, Sloane Sq, South Kensington, 24, Sussex Place, Queen's Gate, Southfields, Wimbledon Park Road Southwark, 6, Borough High Street, Stamford Hill, 6, Market Parade Stratford, Broadway Streatham, 268, High Rd., Streatham Hill, 1, Streatham High Road, Temple Bar, 217, Strand Tower Bridge, Tooley St., Upper Clapton, 98 & 100, Upper Clapton Road, Victoria, 173, Victoria St., Victoria St., 62, Victoria St., Wandsworth, 98 & 100, High St., Wandsworth Common, 27 & 28, Bellevue Road, Upper Tooting, S.W Wanstead, 52, High Street, 133, West bourne Grove West Ealing, 182, Uxbridge Road, West Hampstead, 108, West End Lane Westminster Bridge Road, 235, Westminster Bridge Road West Norwood, 138, Norwood Road, Wimbledon, 28 Wimbledon Hill Road, Wimbledon Common, High St., Wimbledon Park, 72, Arthur Rd., 90, Wood St., Woolwich, 72, Powis St.

London City and Midland Bank, Ltd, *Joint Gen. Managers*, J M. Madders, S. B. Murray, F Hyde, E W Woolley, *Secretary*, E J Morris, *Head Office*, 5, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2; Foreign Branch, Finch Lane, 52, Cornhill, E.C. 3, 139, High St., Acton, 172 Aldersgate Street, Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St., 9, Angel Ct., Throgmorton St., 127 & 129, Balham High Rd., Bedford Row, 44, Theobald's Rd., Belgravia, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd., Barmondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd., 465 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd., 108, Bishopsgate 172, Bishopsgate, Bishop's House, Blackfriars Rd. Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn, 51, Broad St., 38, Brompton Rd., Camberwell Gate, 308, Walworth Rd., Cambridge Circus, 136, Shaftesbury Avenue, 6, Chancery Lane, W C. 28, Catford Hill, S.E., Charing Cross, 449, Strand 30 & 32, King's Rd., Chelsea, 282, High Rd., Chiswick, Clapham Junc., 240, Lavender Hill, Clerkenwell, 34, Goswell Rd., 69, Coleman St., Covent Garden, 20, Bow St., 139, North End, Croydon, and 13, Royal Parade, West Croydon, 41 & 43, High St., Deptford, 46, The Broadway, Ealing, 2, The Bridge, Ealing Common, 118, High St., East Ham, 20, Eastcheap, 129, Fenchurch St. 305, Finchley Rd., 117, Finsbury Pavement, 100 & 102, Fore St. 29, Woodgrange Rd., Forest Gate, 30, Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill, 345, Fulham Rd., 22, The Parade, Golders Green, 60, Gracechurch Street, E.C 23, Great Portland Street Mare Street, Hackney, 137, Hackney Road, 22, King St., Hammersmith, 33, Grand Parade, Harringay, 23 Haymarket, 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct, Islington, Metropolitan Cattle Market, 26, Leonard Place, Kensington, 262, High Rd., Kilburn, 6, Sloane St., Knightsbridge, Law Courts, 189, Fleet St., 85 & 87, High St., Lewisham 324, High Rd, Leyton, 646, High Rd, Leytonstone, 226, Coldharbour Lane, Loughborough Junction, 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill, 19, High St., Marylebone, 70, South Audley St., Mayfair, 92, Mile End Rd., 129, New Bond St., 62 & 66, New Broad St., 337, New Cross Rd., S E., 89, 90, & 92, Newgate St.; Notting Hill, 192 & 194, Portobello Rd. 92, High St., Notting Hill Gate 92, Gt. Eastern St., Old St., 36, Old Bond St., 280, Old Kent Rd, 76, Oxford St., 296, Oxford St., 432 & 434, Oxford St., 219 & 221, Edgware Rd, Paddington, 49, Rye Lane, Peckham, 133, Upper Richmond Road, Putney; 712, Queen Victoria St., 66 & 69, George St., Richmond, Roobester Row, 168, Vauxhall Bridge Road, 296, Lower Road, and 93, Union Road, Rotherhithe, St. James's St., S.W 30, Shaftesbury Avenue, 4, Shepherd's Bush Green, W, 30 & 32, High St., Shoreditch, Southfields, 249, Wimbledon Park Rd, 239, Southwark Park Rd., S.E., 603, Commercial Rd., Stepney, 130 & 132, High St., Stoke Newington, 384, High St., Stratford, 129, Streatham Hill, 90, Tooley St., 130 & 180, Tottenham Court Rd., 237, Tottenham Court Rd., Upper Tooting, 292, Balham High Rd., 367 & 369, Fulham Rd., Walham Green, 2, Malvern Rd. West Kilburn, 80, West Smithfield, 62, Westbourne Grove; Wesleyan Hall, Westminster, 122, High St., Whitechapel, 93, High Rd., Willesden Green, Willesden Junction, 62, High St., Harlesden, 128, Wood St., 1 & 3, Powis St., Woolwich.

137 London Merchant Bank, Ltd., 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

138 London and Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Ltd., 34, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

139* London and Provincial Bank, Ltd., *Joint General Managers*, W Carruthers and W J Stokoe, 2, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C. 2; 234 to 238, Bishopsgate, E.C.; 82, Commercial St., E.; 127 & 129, Edgware Rd., W.; 208, Queen's Gate, South Kensington; 1, 2 & 3, First Avenue Hotel Buildings, Holborn; 1, Kingsland High Street, N.E.; 92 & 96, Old Kent Road, S.E.; 5, Oxford Street, W.; 344 & 346, Essex Road, N.; 84 to 88, Great Eastern St., E.C.; 167, Whitechapel Rd., E.; 12, Fore St., E.C.; Alexandra Park, N.; 167, Anerley Road, Anerley; Ascot, Ashford (Middx.), Banstead, Barking, Beckenham Belvedere, Bexley Heath, Blackheath, Bow (39, Roman Rd.), Bowes Pk. Bush Hill Pk., Canning Tn., 221 & 223, Barking Rd., Carshalton, Catford, Chadwell Heath, Chingford, Claygate, East Croydon, E. Greenwich, E. Ham, Edmonton (Upper and Lower), Egham, Eltham, Enfield Brith, Ewell, Finchley Church End Finchley, North, Finsbury Park 243, Seven Sisters Rd., Goodmayes Green Lanes and Noel Pk., Hackney, Hampstead 33, Englands Lane, Hampton Hill, Harringay Hendon, Hendon Aerodrome Higham's Park, Highbury Hither Green, Honor Oak Park, Hornsey Hounslow, Ilford, Kentish Town, 313, Kentish Town Rd., Kew, Kew Gardens, Kingston-on Thames, Ladywell, Lea Bridge Rd., Lee Green, Lewisham Leytonstone, Lordship Lane, N., 23 & 25, Maida Vale, Manor Park, Merton, Mill Hill, N.W. Mitcham, Mortlake & East Sheen, Munster Pk. Muswell Hill, New Cross Gate Newington Green, New Southgate and Friern Barnet, Palmer's Green, Penge Plaistow, Plumstead, Ponders End, Richmond, Romford St. Margaret's (East Twickenham), Sidcup, Silvertown, E., S. Tottenham, 220, High Rd., Southgate; Stadium Stamford Hill (Nos. 40 & 220), Stoke Newington, 199, High Street, Stratford, Sunningdale, Surbiton Surbiton Hill Sutton, Sutton (North), Sydenham, Teddington, Toddington (South) Thornton Heath, Tottenham, 549, High Rd., Tufnell Park, Twickenham Victoria Docks, E., Walham Green and Fulham, Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St., and Wood St.), Westcombe Pk., West Green, West Hampstead, White Hart Lane, Wimbledon Windmore Hill, Wood Green, 847, High Rd. Woolwich.

140 London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., 7, Princes St. E.C. 2.

141* London and South Western Bank Ltd., 170, Fenchurch St., E.C 3, *Gen Manager*, Sir H. Hambling, Acton, Addiscombe, Anerley, Balham, Barbican, Barking, Barnes, Battersea Battersea Pk., Bayswater, Beaconsfield Belmont, Benhilton, Sutton, Bermondsey Bishopsgate, Bloomsbury, Borough, Bow, 256, Brixton Hill, 273 & 462, Brixton Road, Brompton Rd. 318, High Rd, Bromley, Bushey Heath, 368, Caledonian Road, Camberwell Green, Park Street, Camden Town, Cannon Street, Catford, Charing Cross, Cheriton Cheam, Chesapside, Chelsea, Chiswick, Clapham, Clapham Junction; Clapton, Clerkenwell, Coleman Street, Comdrth Street, Cricklewood, Crofton Park, Brockley, Croydon, Croydon, South, Dagenham, Dulwich, Dulwich, East, Ealing, Ealing, West, 232, Earl's Court Road, Barkfield, East Ham, East Molesey, East Sheen, Edgware, Edgware Road, Eltham, Finchley, Church End, Finchley, East, Finchley, North, 80, Finsbury Pavement, Finsbury Park 78, Fleet St., Forest Gate Forest Hill, Fulham, Gerrards Cross, Goldors Gn., 96, Gt. Portland St., Hackney Hammersmith Hampstead, Hampstead Garden Suburb, Hampstead Heath Hampstead, South, Hampstead, West, Hanwell, Harlesden, Harrow 476, Harrow Rd., Headon, Hendon, West, Herne Hill, Highgate, 148, Holborn, Holland Park 468, Holloway Rd, Holloway, Upper, Hornsey, Ilford, Islington, Kennington, Kensal Rise, 230, Kentish Town Rd. Kew Bridge, Kilburn, King's Cross, 2, Kingsland High St. King's Langley, Kingston Hill, Kingston-on-Thames Lavender Hill Lee Green Lewisham High Road, Leyton 178, High Road, Leytonstone, Manor Park, High Street, Marylebone, Merton, Mile End (236, Whitechapel Road), 9, Minning Lane, Minories, Mortlake, New Barnet, New Cross Gate, New Malden, Norbury, Norwood, South, Upper, and West, Notting Hill, Oxford St., Palmer's Grn., High Street, Peckham Poplar (187, East India Dock Rd.) Putney, Rainham, Raynes Park 27, Regent St., Richmond, Roehampton; St. John's Wood, Shepherd's Bush, Shoreditch Soho, Southall, Southwark Stanmore, Stepney, Stock Exchange Stockwell (296, Clapham Rd); Strand, Stratford, Streatham, Streatham Common, Streetham, West, Strood Green, Sudbury and Wembley, Surbiton Sutton, Sydenham, Tooting, Tooting Junc., Tottenham, Tottenham Court Road, Tulse Hill, Twickenham, Upton Park, Vauxhall, Walham Green, Wallington Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St.) Walton on Thames, 260, Walworth Rd., Wandsworth, Wanstead, Watford, Wealdstone West Brompton West Kensington, Westminster (98, Victoria St.) W Smithfield, Whetstone, Willesden Green Wimbledon Wimbledon Broadway, Wimbledon Common, Wimbledon Park, Woking, Woodford, Wood Green, Woodside

147 London Bank of Australia, Ltd., 71, Old Broad St., E.C 2.

147A London Bank of Central America, Ltd., 9, Bishopsgate, E.C 2.

148* London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. (*General Manager*, J F Darling), 5, Princes Street, E.C. 2., 6, Lothbury, E.C. 2, Balham, 20, Station Parade Barbican, 62, Beckenham St., Buckhurst Hill, 133, Cannon St., 152, Chancery Lane, 89, Charterhouse St., Chesbunt, Chigwell, Croydon, 58, High St., East Dulwich, 66, Lordship Lane; Enfield Highway, 44, Fenchurch St., Finsbury Pavement, 253-258, Goswell Road, 130, Great Portland St., 94, Gt. Tower St., Hampstead, 132, Finchley Road, 120, High Holborn, Kingston-on Thames, Kingsway, 214, Leadenhall St., Leicester Square, 6, New Coventry St., Limehouse, 66a, Commercial Rd. East, Loughton;

Lower Edmonton, Marylebone, 13, Wigmore St., Monument, 47, King William St., E.C.; Muswell Hill, 50, Old Broad St., 672, Old Kent Road, Onslow Square, 2, Sydney Place, 52, Oxford St., Paddington, 2, Craven Rd., 69, Pall Mall, Palmer's Green, Peckham, 69, High St., 114, Queen Victoria St., 133, Regent St., Russell Square, 1, Woburn Place, Sanderstead, South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Road; Southwark, 28, Borough High St., 82, Strand, Streatham, 72, Mitcham Lane Thames Ditton, Tooting, The Broadway, Victoria, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd., Waltham Abbey, Waltham Cross Westminster, 22, Victoria St., Winchmore Hill, 113, Wood St., Woodford, Woodford Station, York Rd. (Waterloo), 26, York Rd.

149 London Metal Banking Company, Ltd., 28 & 29, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.

292‡ McGrigor (Sir C. R.) & Co., 39, Panton St., Haymarket, S.W. 1.

1792A Manchester and County Bank, Ltd., 52, King St., *Manchester* (209).

128 Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Ltd., Spring Gardens, *Manchester* 75, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

134* Martin's Bank, Ltd., 68, Lombard St., E.C. 3, and West Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.

138 Mercantile Bank of Scotland, Ltd., 57, West Regent Street, *Glasgow* (60).

150 Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.

162A Merchants Bank of Canada, *Montreal* (148, 199).

184 Middlesex Banking Company, Ltd., 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

2642 Miller Bros. & Co., 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.

2642B Molsons Bank, *Montreal* (177).

2640 Morgan, Grenfell & Co., 22, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2 (Merchants).

165 Munster and Leinster Bank Ltd., South Mall, *Cork* (209).

158* National Bank, Ltd., 13-17, Old Broad St., E.C. 2, 23, Baker St., Bayswater, 68, Gloucester Gardens, Belgravia, 19 & 21, Grosvenor Gardens, Camden Town, 189, High St., 9 & 10, *Charing Cross*, *Harrow Road*, 2, Elgin Avenue, Islington, 362 & 363, Goswell Road, King's Cross, 285, Pentonville Rd., Notting Hill, 136 & 138, High St., 274 & 276, Oxford St., 180, Strand, Willesden, St. Mary's Road, Harlesden.

169 National Bank of Australasia Ltd., Collins Street, *Melbourne*, 2, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

170A National Bank of Egypt, *Cairo*, 6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4.

172 National Bank of India, Ltd., 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

173 National Bank of *New Zealand*, *Ltd.* 27, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.

173 National Bank of Scotland, Ltd., 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*, 37, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 3.

173A National Bank of South Africa, *Ltd.*, *Pretoria*, Circus Place, London Wall, E.C. 2, and 28, 34, Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.

173B National Bank of Tasmania, Ltd., *Launceston, Tas.* (68).

173C National Bank of Turkey, *Constantinople*, 32, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

174 National Discount Company, Ltd., 25, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

175* National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., 15, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, Acton, 152, High Street, Brixton, 494, Brixton Road, 122, Fenchurch St.; 52, Finsbury Pavement, Golders Green, 6, Golders Green Parade, Finchley Road, N.W., Gray's Inn, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C., Hackney, 174, Mare St., Hampstead, 128, Finchley Road, Hendon, 53, Church Road, 124, High Holborn Holloway, 48, Seven Sisters Road, Islington, 228, Upper Street, Kensington, 53 & 57, High Street, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, *Lincoln's Inn*, Carey Street, Mayfair, South Audley St., 292B, Oxford St., 208 & 209, Piccadilly, Putney, 153, High St. St. Martin's-le-Grand, 284, Aldersgate St., St. Marylebone, 12 & 33, Baker St., 153, Sloane St., South Kensington, 28, Cromwell Road, Savoy Court, 96 & 97, Strand, Westminster, 62, Victoria Street.

1754 *Netherlands Bank of South Africa*, *Amsterdam*, 2, Gt. Winchester St., E.C. 2.

Neumann, Luebeck & Co., Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2.

176 North of Scotland and Town and County Bank, Ltd., *Aberdeen* (30, 148, 209).

176A Northamptonshire Union Bank, *Ltd.*, *Northampton* (203).

178 Northern Banking Company, Ltd., *Belfast* (208, 30).

177A Northern Crown Bank, *Winnipeg*, *Manitoba* (177).

178A Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Banking Company, Ltd., *Nottingham* (138).

1780 Palatine Bank, Ltd., *Manchester* (135).

177* Parr's Bank Ltd., Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2, 32, Threadneedle St. E.C. 2, 77, Lombard St., E.C. 3, 2, Cavendish Sq., 342, Queen's Rd., Battersea, 128, High Holborn, 133, High Rd., Broadsbury, 184, High St., Camden Town, 7, Cannon St., 20, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, 14, Sloane Sq., Chelsea, 300, King's Rd., Chelsea, 43, High Rd., Chiswick, 33, High St., Clapham, Cobham 209, Earl's Court Rd., 2, Finsbury Square, 87 Fleet St. 14 Golder's Green Parade, N.W., 21, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill, 340, Archway Road, Highgate 22, Kensington High St., 74, High Rd., Kilburn, Kingston on-Thames, Kingston Hill, 74, High St., Notting Hill Gate, 230, Regent St., Seven Kings, Ilford, 423, High St., Stratford, 324, High Road, Streatham, Teddington, 230, High Rd., Tottenham, 820, Holloway Road, Wembley, 8, Station Parade, Willesden Green, Woodford.

179 Parry, Murray & Co., 54, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

Pipio Lotte & Nephews, 23, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.

181 Provincial Bank of Canada, Place d'Armes, *Montreal* (49).

183 Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd., 6, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2.

184 Queensland National Bank, Ltd., *Brisbane*, Q., 2, Princes St., E.C. 2.

185 Quin (Gerald), Cope & Co., 29, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.

186 Reeves, Whitburn & Co., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.

187A Reliance Bank, Ltd., 209, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.

187B Richards & Co., *Llangollen* (275).

2887‡ Richardson & Co., 26, King St., St. James, S.W. 1
Rodocanachi, Sons & Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
Rosenberg (O. A.) & Co., 52, Old Broad St., E.C. 2, and 6, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.
2890 Rothschild (N. M.) & Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.
2890a Royal Bank of Australia, Ltd., *Melbourne* (68), 18, Bishopsgate E.C. 2.
290 Royal Bank of Canada, *Montreal*, Princes St., E.C. 2.
291 Royal Bank of Ireland, Ltd., Foster Place, *Dublin* (135).
292 Royal Bank of Scotland, 36, St. Andrew Sq., *Edinburgh*, 3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
294 Ruffer (A.) & Sons, 39, Lombard St., E.C. 3.
295 Russian Bank for Foreign Trade, *Petrograd*, 6s & 6s, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.
296 Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank, *Petrograd* 24-26, Lombard St., E.C. 3.
297 Russo-Asiatic Bank, *Petrograd* 64, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
297a Samuel Montagu & Co., 60, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
Schröder (J. Henry) & Co., 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Seligman Brothers, 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 2
Soyd and Company, Ltd., 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.
298 Sheffield Banking Company, Ltd., *Sheffield* (209).
298a Shilson, Goode & Co., *St. Austell* (74).
300 S. W. Silver & Co. and Benjamin Edgington, Ltd., King William House, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.
300a Société Belge de Crédit Industriel, *Brussels*, 124, Cannon Street, E.C. 3.
302 Société Générale, 29, Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* 53, Old Broad St., E.C. 2, and 65, Regent St., W.
Speyer Bros., 7 Lothbury, E.C. 2.
302A Standard Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont* (172).
303 Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 10, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.
303A Sterling Bank of Canada, *Toronto, Ont.* (172, 68).
304 Stilwell & Sons, 42, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
304A John Stuart and Co., Ltd. *Manchester* (209).
304B Swiss Bank Corporation, *Basle*, 43, Lothbury, E.C. 2, West End Branch, 120, Regent St., S.W.
304C Tubb & Co., *Bicester* (138).
305 Ulster Bank, *Ltd., Belfast* (135).
305 Union Bank of Australia, Ltd., 71, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
305A Union Bank of Canada, *Winnipeg*, 6, Princes Street, E.C. 2, and 26, Haymarket, S.W. (21, 177).
309* Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd., (*General Managers*, H. H. Hart (*Town & Foreign*), L. H. Thomas (*Country*); *Secretary*, H. R. Hoare, *Assistant Secretary*, L. J. Cornish), 2, Princes Street, E.C. 2; 2, Lombard St., E.C. 3, 50, Cornhill, E.C., 3, 230, Regent Street, 22, Charing Cross, 95, Chancery Lane; Holborn Circus 67, Bishop's Rd., Bayswater 126, Fenchurch St., 57, Tottenham Court Rd., 74, Sloane St., High St., Croydon, 12 Southwark St., 12, Mount St., Mayfair, 28, Cromwell Place, S.W., 76, High St., South Norwood, 259 High St., Bromley (Kent), 8, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W., 122, South End Croydon, 2, College Crescent, South Hampstead 108, Fore St., Salisbury House, London Wall, 22, The Exchange, Muswell Hill, 67, High Road, East Finchley 25, St. Mary Axe, 34, Bedford Row 98, Kingsway, W.C., 425, Oxford St., 22, London St., Paddington, 55, High St., Hampstead Purley, 9 & 10, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Rd., 138, High St., Kensington, 216, Bishopsgate, 127, Victoria St., Westminster, 56, High Rd., Chiswick, 116, Piccadilly, and 2, Long Acre, W.C.
310 Union Bank of Manchester, Ltd., York St., *Manchester* (100).
311 Union Bank of Scotland, Ltd., 192, Ingram Street, *Glasgow* 64, George Street, *Edinburgh*, 62, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
312 United D.B. Ltd., 27, King William St., W.C. 2.
313 Union Discount Company of London, Ltd., 39, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
314 West Yorkshire Bank Ltd., *Halifax* (148).
320 Western Australian Bank, *Perth, W. Aus.*, 11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
321A White & Sharson, 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.
322 William Whiteley, Ltd Queen's Road, W. 2.
323* Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., Moseley St., *Manchester*, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3 Colehorne Court, Old Brompton Rd., 2, Cockspur St., S.W., Marylebone Rd. 22, St Mary Axe, 21 & 23, Victoria St., S.W., and 127, Cheapside.
325 Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., Yokohama, 7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
327 Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd., 2, Infirmary Street, *Leeds* (100 & 21), 26, King Street, E.C. 2.

# Joint-Stock Banks.

A List of the principal Joint-Stock Banks doing business in the British Empire with particulars of their Share Capital, reserve fund, highest and lowest price in 1918 (1st January—5th September) and Dividend for last complete year

| Name of Bank. | | When estab-lished | Capital. Sub-scribed. | Paid-up. | Reserve Fund. | Of £ | Shares. Pd. per Share. | Highest & Lowest Price, 1917 | Dividend for last complete year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| African Banking Corp | L. | 1891 | 1,000,000 | 600,000 | 200,000 | 20 | 5 | 6¾—5½ | For cmp. 6% |
| Alexanders & Co. | L. | 1893 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 150,000 | 20 | 10 & 5 | | P 4, 0 on |
| Allahabad Bank | L. | 1865 | 800,000 | 400,000 | 288,000 | Rs 200 | Rs 200 | . | 20 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla | L. | — | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | Rs 100 | Rs 100 | .. | 24 |
| Anglo-Egyptian Bank | L. | 1864 | 2,500,000 | 500,000 | 700,000 | £5 | £5 | . | 25 & B. 2.6 per share. |
| Anglo-South American | L. | 1888 | 4,500,000 | 2,250,000 | 2,500,000 | 20 | 5 | | 20 |

| Name of Bank. | When Incorp. Estab. | Capital. Sub-scribed. | Paid-up. | Reserve Fund. | Shares. Of £ | Pd. per Share. | Highest & Lowest Price, 1907. | Dividend for last complete year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | | Per cent. |
| Australian Bk of Commerce L. | 1909 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 125,000 | 1 | 1 | 1⅛—1⅛ | 2 |
| Bank of Adelaide | 1865 | 600,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 1 | 1 | 3¼—3¼ | 6 |
| Bank of Australasia | 1835 | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 20 | 10 | | 14 & B. 2 |
| Bank of Bengal | 1809 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,200,000 | Rs 500 | Rs 500 | Rs 1735—1800 | 18 |
| Bank of Bombay | — | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 750,000 | Rs 500 | Rs 500 | | 12 |
| Bank of British North America | 1836 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 600,000 | 25 | 25 | 62—64 | 12 |
| Bank of British West Africa L. | 1894 | 1,400,000 | 960,000 | 200,000 | 10 | 4 | 6¾—7¼ | 7 |
| Bank of England | 1694 | 14,553,000 | 14,553,000 | 3,031,250 | 200 | 200 | | 10 |
| Bank of Hamilton, Ontario | 1872 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 700,000 | $100 | $100 | 230—240 | 12 |
| Bank of Ireland | 1783 | 2,760,230 | 2,760,230 | 600,000 | 100 | 100 | 276—279 | 12 |
| Bank of Liverpool L. | 1831 | 2,371,120 | 1,733,840 | 900,000 | 40 | 21½ | 42½/11—47½ | 12 |
| Bank of Madras | 1843 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 250,000 | Rs 500 | Rs 500 | | 12 |
| Bank of Montreal | 1817 | 2,287,677 | 2,287,677 | 2,287,677 | $100 | $100 | | 12 & B. 6 |
| Bank of New South Wales | 1817 | 3,894,980 | 3,894,980 | 2,800,000 | 20 | 20 | | 10 |
| Bank of New Zealand | 1861 | 500,000 | 500,000 | | 100 | 100 | 220—224½ | 4 |
| | | 750,000 | 750,000 | | 6 13/4 | 6 13/4 | | 'A' P. 20 |
| | | 750,000 | 750,000 | | 6 13/4 | 6 13/4 | 12½—12⅝ | 'B' F. 2½ B. 2½ |
| | | 2,000,000 | 500,000 | 2,125,000 | 6 13/4 | 3 6.3 | | O. 2½ & B. 3 |
| Bank of Queensland L. | 1885 | | | | | | | |
| Bank of Nova Scotia L. | 1832 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 2,400,000 | $200 | $200 | Bnkr | 14 |
| Bank of Ottawa | 1874 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 950,000 | $100 | $100 | $207—$208 | 12 |
| Bank of Roumania L. | 1903 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 200,000 | 5 | 5 | 8½ | 6½ |
| Bank of Scotland | 1695 | 1,687,500 | 1,312,500 | 750,000 | Stock | £3 | | 16 |
| Bank of Spain | 1856 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 800,000 | Ps 500 | Ps 500 | | 8 |
| Bank of Toronto | 1855 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,050,000 | $100 | $100 | 222—227 | 12 |
| Bank of Victoria (Australia) L. | 1852 | 2,812,760 | 1,562,200 | 425,000 | 20 & 80 | 20 & 8 | | P 4, O 4 |
| Banque D'Hochelaga | 1874 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 750,000 | $250 | $250 | | 8 |
| Banque Nationale (Quebec) | 1860 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 360,000 | $200 | $200 | 27—26 | 8 |
| Barclay's Bank L. | 1896 | 12,870,440 | 4,854,443 | 2,000,000 | 25 | 4 | 8½—7 | 10 A. |
| | | | | | 4 | 1 | 27 1/11—28 | 27½ E. |
| Belfast Banking Company L. | 1827 | 2,500,000 | 500,000 | 450,000 | 20½ | 2½ | 3—3½ | 27½ B. |
| | | | | | | | 20½—22½ | 2½ B. and |
| Bradford Pbgnkt Bank L. | 1826 | 250,000 | 244,000 | 300,000 | 10 | 4 | 8 1/11—8½ | 6 & B. 4 |
| British Bank of S. America L. | 1863 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 1/02—8¾ | 13¾ |
| British Linen Bank | 1746 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | Stock | Stock | 290½—296 | 12 |
| British Mutual Banking Co L. | 1857 | 200,000 | 70,600 | 45,000 | 5 | 1 10/- | 2¾—2⅝ | 6 |
| Canadian Bank of Commerce | 1867 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 2,772,870 | $100 | $100 | | 10 & B. 8 |
| Capital & Counties Bank L. | 1834 | 2,750,000 | 1,750,000 | 800,000 | 50 | 20 | 29 1/16—29½ | 14 & B 10/- per share. |
| Chartered Bk of India, &c. | 1853 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 20 | 20 | | 14 |
| City Bank of Sydney (N.S.W.) | 1885 | 500,000 | 400,000 | 45,000 | 10 | 8 | | 6½ |
| Clydesdale Bank, The L. | 1838 | 3,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 20 | 10 | | 16 |
| Colonial Bank of Australasia L. | 1836 | 250,280 | 238,080 | 180,000 | 20 & 0 | 5 & 2.5 | | 7 |
| Colonial Bank (Chartered) | 1836 | 2,000,000 | 600,000 | 200,000 | 20 | 6 | | 7 |
| Commercl B of Australia L. | 1893 | 2,150,000 | 2,073,809 | nil. | 20/-&10 | 20/-&10 | Pref. 5¾—6 1/16 Ord. nil /6—2½ | Pref. 4 |
| Commercial B. of London L. | 1914 | 150,000 300 | 150,000 | nil. | 1 | 1 | 2¾—2⅝ | 4 |
| Commercl B. of Scotland L. | 1810 | 3,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 700,000 | 100 | 25 | 38½—40½ | 16 |
| Commercl. B. Co. of Sydney L. | 1834 | 4,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,875,000 | 25 | 12½ | | 10 |
| Commercial B. of Tasmania L. | 1888 | 800,000 | 200,000 | 250,000 | 25 | 8½ | | 14 |
| Comptoir Nat. d'Escp. de Paris | 1848 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 1,562,500 | 20 | 20 | ft 1,072—1100 | 6 |
| *Credito Italiano | 1870 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 25,000,000 | L 500 | L 500 | L. 560—570 | 6 |
| Crédit Lyonnais | 1863 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 500 | 500 | | |
| Dominion Bank | 1871 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,400,000 | $100 | $100 | $207—220 | 12 |
| Eng., Scot. & Australian Bk. L. | 1852 | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 400,000 | 25 | 10½ | | 8 |
| Equitable Bank L. | 1892 | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 100 | 50 | | 12 |
| Farmer's Bank L. | 1904 | 500,000 | 250,000 | 75,000 | 1 | 10/- | | 6 |
| Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co (1753) | 1885 | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | Stock | Stock | | |
| Guaranty Trust Co. of N. York | 1864 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 100 | 20 | | |
| Guernsey Banking Co L. | 1827 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 56,000 | 20 | 8 | | 20½ |
| Guernsey Com. Banking Co L. | 1837 | 250,000 | 50,000 | 70,000 | 25 | 5 | 26—28 | 23 |
| Halifax Commi. Bkg. Co. L. | 1872 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 200,000 | 20 | 10 | 25 10/—26 | 22½ |
| Hibernian Bank L. | 1825 | 2,000,000 | 500,000 | 125,000 | 20 | 5 | 20—21½ | 6 |
| Home Bank of Canada | 1854 | 400,000 | 350,000 | 60,000 | $100 | $100 | | 6 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai B. Corp. | 1864 | $30,000,000 | $30,000,000 | $12,500,000 | $125 | $125 | | 5 |
| Imperial Bank of Canada | 1875 | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | $100 | $100 | 220—230 | 10½ pr. pls. & 10½ B. |
| Imperial Bank of Persia | 1889 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 150,000 | £ 10/- | £ 10/- | | 20 |
| Imperial Ottoman Bank | 1863 | 20,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 1,250,000 | 20 | 20 | | 4½ pr. pls. |
| Jordan Bank L. | 1872 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 25,000 | 10 | 5 | | 7 |
| Isle of Man Banking Co. L. | 1865 | 250,000 | 125,000 | 125,000 | 20 | 5 | 5½—6 | 8 |
| Jewish Colonial Trust | 1899 | 250,000 | 62,500 | 5,000 | 1 | 1 | | 4½ |
| Lancashire & Yorkshire Bk., L. | 1872 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | 350,000 | 20 | 10 | | 16 |
| Lloyds Bank L. | 1865 | 20,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 3,600,000 | 25 | 12½ | 23½/11—27 | 25½ |
| London and Brazilian Bank L. | 1862 | 2,000,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,000,000 | 25 | 25 | 25½—26½ | 25½ |
| London & River Plate L. | 1862 | 2,000,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,000,000 | 25 | 25 | 40½—42½ | 25 |
| London Bank of Australia L. | 1852 | 1,000,000 | 625,000 | 325,000 | 20 | 12½ | | 7 |

| Name of Bank. | When estab-lished | Capital. Sub-scribed. | Paid-up. | Reserve Fund. | Of £ | Shares. Pd. per Share. | Highest & Lowest Price, 1917. | Dividend for last complete year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | Per cent. |
| London County & Westminster, L. | 1836 | 24,000,000 | 3,600,000 | 4,600,000 | 20 | 5 | | 16 |
| London Mercantile Bank | L. 1873 | 1,600,000 | 750,000 | 350,000 | 20 | 20 | | |
| London City and Midland | L. 1836 | 22,347,824 | 4,760,750 | 4,600,000 | 12 | 2½ | 66½—7 1/16 | 5 |
| London Joint-Stock Bank | L. 1836 | 10,800,000 | 2,970,000 | 1,725,000 | 200 | 25 | | 20 |
| Lon'on and Provincial Bank, | L. 1864 | 6,000,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,650,000 | 10 | 5 | 16½—14½ | 19 |
| Lond. & South-Western Bk., | L. 1862 | 3,000,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,350,000 | 10 | 4 | | 17 |
| Manchester & County Bank, | L. 1862 | 2,400,000 | 1,200,000 | 870,000 | 10 | 2 | 9 1/16—7½ | 10.6 p. ch. |
| Manchstr. & Liverpl. Dist. B. Co., | L. 1829 | 3,480,000 | 1,856,000 | 1,200,000 | 25 | 2 | 8 1/16—7½ | 17½ |
| Martin's Bank (1909) | L. 1891 | 2,000,000 | 500,000 | 1,625,000 | 20 | 20 | 28½—25 | 6 |
| Mercantile Bank of India | L. 1892 | 1,125,000 | 562,500 | 600,000 | 25 | 12½ | A 25—23 / B 25—23 | 12 |
| Mercantile Bnk. of Scotland, | L. 1889 | 28,140 | 24,070 | 3,600 | 1 | 10/- | | - |
| Merchants Bank of Canada | 1864 | 1,438,356 | 1,438,356 | 1,438,356 | $200 | $200 | 180—174 | 10 |
| Molsons Bank | 1855 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 960,000 | $200 | $200 | | 12 |
| Munster and Leinster Bank, | L. 1885 | 900,000 | 900,000 | 315,000 | 5 | 2 | 7 1/16—7¼ | 16 |
| National Bank | L. 1835 | 7,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 970,000 | 20 | 20 | 29—25 | 12 |
| National Bk. of Australasia, | L. 1893 | 3,000,000 | 1,498,200 | 850,000 | 8 & 20 | 5 & 21 | | O, Py |
| National Bank of Egypt | 1898 | 2,000,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,337,384 | 10 | 10 | | |
| National Bank of India | L. 1863 | 2,000,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,250,000 | 25 | 12½ | 46—37½ | 12 |
| National Bk. of New Zealand, | L. 1872 | 2,250,000 | 750,000 | 725,000 | 7½ | 2½ | 57½—45 | 22 & B. z |
| National Bank of Scotland | I. 1825 | 5,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 700,000 | 100 | 200 | 260—240 | 26 |
| National Bank of S. Africa | L. 1891 | 2,850,000 | 2,850,000 | 700,000 | 20 | 20 | 23½—20½ | 6 |
| National Bk. of Tasmania | L. — | 250,833 | 125,250 | 60,000 | 7½ | 5 | | 7 |
| National Prov. Bnk of England, | L. 1833 | 25,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 1,800,000 | 75 & 60 | 10/3, 12 | | 16 |
| Northamptonshire Union | L. 1836 | 1,080,000 | 396,000 | 450,000 | 50 | 11 | 20½—20 | 30/- pr. ch. |
| North of Scotland & Town & County Bank | L. 1836 | 3,000,000 | 600,000 | 450,000 | 20 | 4 | 9¼—8½ | 12½ |
| Northern Banking Co | L. 1824 | 2,500,000 | 500,000 | 412,000 | 50 | 10 | 22—20 7/16 / 20¾—20¼ | 13 & 6½ |
| Northern Crown Bank | 1905 | 200,000 | 189,760 | 143,180 | $50 | $50 | | Nil |
| Nottingham & Notts Bkg. Co., | L. 1834 | 1,440,000 | 360,000 | 220,000 | 20 | 5 | | 12 |
| Palatine Bank | L. 1865 | 500,000 | 112,500 | 25,000 | 20 | 4½ | 5½—4½ | 4/6 pr. sh. |
| Parr's Bank | L. 1865 | 12,217,850 | 2,443,570 | 2,100,000 | 20 | 20 | | 18 |
| Provincial Bank of Canada | 1900 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 130,000 | $100 | $100 | | 7 |
| Provincial Bank of Ireland | L. 1825 | 1,080,000 | 540,000 | 275,000 | 100,60 | 12½, 20 | 27½ / 25 / 1½—23 | 22½ |
| Queensland National Bank, | L. 1872 | 800,000 | 480,000 | 200,000 | 5 | 3 | 2½—2¾ | |
| Royal Bank of Australia | L. 1868 | 1,200,000 | 300,000 | 270,000 | 4 | 1 | | 8 |
| Royal Bank of Canada | 1869 | 2,400,000 | 2,400,000 | 2,504,000 | $200 | $200 | 221—214 | 12 |
| Royal Bank of Ireland | L. 1836 | 1,500,000 | 300,000 | 220,000 | 50 | 10 | | 12 |
| Royal Bank of Scotland | 1727 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 800,000 | Stock | 91ook | 189—173 | 20 |
| †Russian Bk. for Foreign Trade | 1872 | 60,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 20,388,897 | R. 250 | R. 250 | | 14 |
| Russian Commer. & Industrial | 1870 | 2,625,794 | 2,625,794 | 1,181,607 | | | | |
| Sheffield Banking Company | L. 1831 | 1,250,000 | 625,000 | 225,000 | 50 | 12½ | 43—41½ | 16 |
| Société Générale | 1864 | 40,000,000 | 10 000 000 | 2,228,304 | 20 | 10 | | 4 |
| Standard Bank of Canada | 1873 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 800,000 | $200 | $200 | 230—227 | 12 |
| Standard Bank of S. Africa, | L. 1862 | 6,254,100 | 2,998,500 | 2,000,000 | 20 | 5 | 22½—9½ | 14 |
| Sterling Bank of Canada | 1906 | 253,320 | 240,740 | 60,000 | $200 | $200 | | 6 |
| Ulster Bank | L. 1836 | 2,000,000 | 500,000 | 700,000 | 25 | 12½ | | 22½ |
| Union Bank of Australia | L. 1837 | 6,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,580,000 | 75 | 25 | | 20 & B. 4 |
| Union Bank of Canada | 1865 | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 880,000 | $100 | $100 | 140—133 | 8 & B. 2 |
| Union of London & Smiths | L. 1839 | 20,534,200 | 3,534,200 | 2,150,000 | 100 | 25½ | | 22 |
| Union Bank of Manchester | L. 1836 | 1,250,000 | 500,000 | 350,000 | 25 | 22 | 29½—29 11/16 | 20/6 pr. sh. |
| Union Bank of Scotland | L. 1830 | 5,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 800,000 | 50 | 20 | 23½—22½ | 25 |
| Western Australian Bank | L. 1841 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 100,000 | 20 | 20 | 27—26 | 20 |
| West Yorkshire Bank | L. 1829 | 1,000,000 | 400,000 | 360,000 | 25 | 16 | 21½—20½ | 23½ |
| Williams Deacon's Bank | L. 1836 | 7,820,500 | 1,250,000 | 850,000 | 50 | 8 | 28½—26½ | 24 |
| Yokohama Specie Bank | L. 1880 | 4,800,000 | 3,600,000 | 2,200,000 | Y 100 | Y 100 / 50 | | 12 |
| Yorkshire Penny Bank | L. 1901 | 1,250,000 | 750,000 | 750,000 | 1 | 1 | | |

* Amounts in lire. † Amounts in roubles.

The Bankers' Clearing House, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1916, was £15,275,046,000, an increase of £1,867,321,000 as compared with the year 1914. The Town Clearing in 1916 amounted to £12,328,568,000, an increase as compared with 1915 of £1,417,478,000; the Metropolitan Clearing to £1,074,037,000, an increase of £144,963,000; and the Country Cheque Clearing to £1,872,451,000, an increase of £304,880,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—*Chairman*, W. H. N. Goschen; *Deputy Chairman*, Walter Leaf; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Martin Holland, C.B.E.; *Actng Managers*, P. W. Matthews (*Chief Inspector*); A. E. Bath (*Deputy Inspector*).

*The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 321 to 327 (H O.) signifies the Head Office, an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.*

Abbey Town—256 (W.), 148 (W.).
Abbots Langley—30 (Th.).
Aberaeron—49, 230.
Aberayron—256, 230, 272.
Aberbeeg—256 (Th., W. & S.).
Abergavenny—256 (H., W. & F.), 230 (H. W. & F.).
Aberaron—256 (W.), 230.
Aberystwyth—230 (H. & F.), 230 (Th.).
Aberdare—230, 256, 230.
Aberdeen—256, 230, 274.
Aberfan—230 (Th. & F.), 230 (Th. & F.).
Abergavenny—30, 49, 230, 256, 272.
Abergele—256, 272.
Abergwyn—256 (salt. S.C.).
Abergwyn—256 (W.), 256 (H. W. & F.).
Abergwyn—256 (Th.), 256, 256 (W.).
Abermeh—256 (F. July & Aug. Th. & F.).
Abermychan—230, 256, 230.
Abertillery—49, 230, 256, 230, 272.
Abertridwr—230 (Tu.), 230 (W. & S.), 256 (Th.).
Abergavenny—230, 256, 230, 272.
Abingdon—30, 304, 256.
Accrington—256, 2304, 230, 270, 277.
Ackworth—256 (F.).
Acworth Moor Top—256 (F.).
Ada—30 (Th.), 49 (Th.).
Acocks Green—230, 256.
Acomb—256 (Tu., Th. & S.).
Addingham—270 (Th. & F.), 269 Th. & F.).
Addlestone—30, 256.
Adlington—230, 270.
Adwick-le-Street—256 (F.).
Ainsdale—256 (Tu. & F. only (Tu. & F.).
Ainsworth—269 (M., W. & F.).
Alcester—270, 272.
Aldbrough—256 (F.).
Aldeburgh (Suffolk)—30, 230.
Aldercy Edge—269, 270.
Alderney—30, 256.
Aldershot—49, 230, 256, 256, 272.
Alford (Line.)—30, 49, 256.
Alfreton—256, 277.
Alfriston—30 (F.).
Alnwick—256 (Tu. & F. only (Tu. & F.).
Ainsworth—269 (M., W. & F.).
Alston (Cumb.)—49, 269.
Alston (Hants)—49, 269.
Altrincham—230, 256, 2304, 269, 277, 280, 283.
Amersham—256 (L.).
Ammanford—49, 230.
Ampthill—30, 256.
Ancaster—256.
Andover—30, 230, 256, 256.
Andoversford—256, 272.
Anglesey—256, 256, 2304, 269, 270.
Annan—256 (F.).
Anstey—256 (L.), 277 (L.).
Appleby—269, 270.
Appleby—30 (F.).
Appleby Bridge—269 (Th. & F.
Arbroath—256, 2304, 280.
Arbroath—256, 2304, 280.
Arcade—269 (Th. & F.).
Arcade—30, 256.
Arcade—30, 256.
Arcade—269 (Th. & F.).
Arcade—269, 270.
Arcade—30, 256.
Arcade—256 (Th. & F.).
Arcade—269 (Th. & F.).

Blankney-Fenton—136.
Blankney—136, 138, 772.
Blaxenhall, 136 (M., W. & F.).
Blaydon—136 (M. & F., 136 (M., W. & F.), 138 (M. & F.).
Blaydon-Haughs—136 (Tu.).
Blaydon—136 (Tu.), 777 (Th.).
Blaydon—96, 136 (Tu. & F.).
Blaydon—30 (Tu.), 49 (Tu. & F.).
Blaydon-Burn—136, 772.
Blaydon-on-Tyne—136.
Blaydonburn—30 (F.).
Bleadon—30.
Blencarn—136, 736.
Blendelscombe—xxx, 779.
Blyth—30, 136, 148, 772.
Bodmin—30, 49, 72.
Bognor—30, 136.
Bollington—136.
Bolsover—136 (Tu. & F.), 777 (M. & F.).
Bolton—109, 136, 138, 163, 772, 777, 888, 889.
Bolton-on-Dearne—136 (S.).
Bonchurch—136 (M.) 772 (W.).
Boothorn—136.
Boothtower—xxx (M., W. & F.).
Boothy (Cumb.)—xxx, 136 (S.).
Boothy (Lancs)—xxx, 109, 136 (Tu. & S.), 772, 777.
Boothy-near-Lissaxe—136.
Boothy Station (Cumb.)—xxx, 109 (Tu. & Th.).
Borden Camp—30 (Tu., W., Th. & F.), 136 (Tu. & F.), 138 (Tu., Th. & F.).
Bore Green (Kent)—109 (F.).
Boroughbridge—136, 777.
Borrowash—136 (M., W. & S.) 109.
Borth, 136 (Th.), 772 (Th.).
Bosmaddy—30 (Tu.).
Bosworth—30, 136, 136, 136, 772, 889.
Boston—30, 49, 136, 772.
Boston Spa (Yks.)—136, 148.
Botcatels—30 (W.).
Botley—30 (Tu. & F.).
Bourne—30, 136, 136.
Bourne End—xx, 136 (M., W. & F.)
Bournemouth—30, 49, 72, 136, 136, 136, 148, 772, 777, 889.
Bournville—136 (Daily ex. S.).
Bourton-on-the-Water—30, 136.
Bovey Tracey—49 (F.), 136 (Tu., W., F. & S.).
Bowden—109, 888.
Bowness—xxx, 136, 772.
Box—109 (Tu. & S.).
Boxmoor—136 (F.)
Bradley—30, 136.
Bradwell—30, 136.
Bradford—xxx, 30, 109, 772 (H O) 72, 136, 136, 136, 772, 889, 888, 889.
Bradford-on-Avon—30, 136.
Bradstock—136 (Th.).
Bradwell—777 (W.).
Braiton—136.
Brakkens—30, 136.
Bramhall—136, 889.
Bramley (Leeds—136, 148, 889.
Bramley (Surrey)—136 (M., W. & F.)
Brampton (Cumb.)—136, 148, 889.
Brampton Camp—30, 136.
Brandon—30 (Tu., Th. & F.), 49 (Tu. & F.).
Brankesme—136.
Brancaster—136 (Tu.) 772 (Tu. & S.).
Brassy—30, 136, 136, 136, 772.
Brassy—136 (M. W. & F.) 138 (M. & F.).
Brassford—30, 136.
Brattleseed—30, 136.
Brawood—136 (Tu.).
Bridgend—49, 136, 136, 138, 772.
Bridgeworth—30, 49, 136, 136.
Bridgwater—30, 136, 136, 772, 777.
Bridlington—30, 109, 136, 148, 889 (S.), 888.
Bridlington Quay—30, 109, 148.
Brigend—136, 148, 772.
Brigend—136, 136, 889.
Brierley Hill—30, 136, 136.
Brigg—136, 148, 889.
Brighouse—136, 148, 148, 889, 889, 889.
Brightlingsea—30.
Brighton—30, 49, 72, 109, 136, 136, 138, 148, 772, 889.
Brimscombe—777 (Th.).
Brimscombe Wharf—136 (W. & F.) 138 (M. W. & F.).
Brislington—136, 889.
Bristol—xx, 30, 49, 72, 96, 136, 136, 136, 136, 136, 772, 777, 889.
Briston—30 (W.).
Britton Ferry—30, 136, 136.
Brixham—136, 772.
Broadbottom—136 (Tu., Th. & F.).
Broadchalk—136, 136, 889.
Broadstairs—49, 72, 772.
Broadstone—136 (M. W. & F.).
Broadway (Worc.)—49.
Broadwoodwidger—49, 136.
Brocton Camp—136, 136, 772.
Bromley (Kent)—136, 136, 136, 148, 148, 889.
Bromsgrove—136, 136.
Bronygarth—49, 772.
Brookdale—888.
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Walsall & Wednesbury (Branch.)

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The Numbers represent the Houses of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 311–317. (H. O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

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Note.—Owing to paper restrictions and other circumstances in connexion with the War, the Editor has most reluctantly been compelled to omit the usual list of Private Banks in the British Empire and Abroad, which ordinarily follow on here.

...ight list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, of eight Colonial companies (marked C), and of three American offices (marked A), all of which transact business in this country.

Claims or Business.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors (P) who form part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are indicated by letters in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches.

Figures.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31st December, 1906.

Life Funds.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

Premium Income.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

Expenses.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 20%, of which about 9% is expended on commission and 8% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading. Thus, 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 indeed the average may sometimes of percentages should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a profit to the policy-holder through reduced premiums being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

Interest.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. Owing to the unprecedentedly high rate of income-tax now leviable, a reduction in the net yield in most must be anticipated in nearly every case.

Valuations.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^M and O^M, and the corresponding Tables H^M(5) and O^M(5) which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^M and O^M(5) tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^M table alone, the H^M is more stringent than the Actuaries, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

The O^M Tables, which are founded on the latest and largest Life assurance experience, usually require slightly stronger reserves than the H^M. Some offices carry forward large additional reserves beyond the amount required by the valuation tables adopted by them.

## ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. 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 incomes, 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 attractions of the various companies. There are many good offices, but in the very best and most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers during the continuance of policy, which may be life-long, through the 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 Almanack, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C., and marked "Insurance," the Insurance Editor will be prepared—

(1) To advise any intending assurant 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 varying 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 assurances.

(2) To similarly advise any person contemplating the purchase of an annuity. Some annuities on given lives have been offered at rates of 20 per hundred, or 5 per cent. on the purchase price, whilst others considered equally unimpeachable yield 10 per cent. or more.

## LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

| Statistical | Class | Name of Office. | Annual Accounts | | | Rate of Expenses, incl. Income Tax. | Valuation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Life Funds. | Life Premium Income. | Proportion % of Premiums. | | Mortality Table. | Interest Assumed. |
| | | | £ | £ | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| | P I | Abstainers & General | 954,789 | 120,003 | 16·7 | 3 13 6 | | |
| | P=S F | Alliance* ... ... ... ... | 28,099,883 | 1,131,296 | 9·9 | 3 11 0 | | |
| | P S F | Atlas ... ... ... ... | 2,367,685 | 218,409 | 10·0 | 3 15 0 | | |
| | M | Australian Mutual (C) | 24,430,854 | 2,921,296 | 11·7 | 3 15 0 | | |
| | P I | Britannia (Ordinary)... | 1,761,491 | 164,694 | 14·6 | 3 17 1 | | |
| | P FS | British Equitable ... ... | 1,494,189 | 104,090 | 8·3 | 3 11 1 | | |
| | P F | Caledonian ... ... ... | 3,665,257 | 322,626 | 11·6 | 3 14 11 | | |
| | P | Canada Life (C) .... | 11,691,876 | 1,108,313 | 13·3 | 3 12 0 | | |
| | P S F= | Century ... ... ... ... | 972,819 | 121,136 | 10·0 | 3 18 6 | | |
| | M | Clergy Mutual (C) | 4,306,815 | 266,827 | 7·3 | 3 14 0 | | |
| | P | Clerical, Medical & Gen.* | 6,093,969 | 488,345 | 14·1 | 3 12 10 | | |
| | M | Colonial Mutual (C) | 4,168,830 | 462,800 | 20·3 | 4 11 7 | | |
| | FF=S | Commercial Union* ... | 6,920,813 | 708,158 | 11·1 | 4 1 6 | | |
| | P | Confederation (C) ... | 4,990,429 | 577,201 | 18·3 | 3 6 11 | O=(3) and American Tropical | |
| | P F | Eagle & Brit. Dominions | 2,866,593 | 220,706 | 16·3 | 3 10 1 | O= & O=(3) | |
| | P | Edinburgh ... ... | 4,330,201 | 283,720 | 13·7 | 3 8 1 | | |
| | P | English & Scottish Law | 2,894,405 | 214,245 | 17·6 | 3 18 8 | | |
| | M | Equitable (c) ... ... | 4,840,195 | 223,397 | 6·7 | 3 14 6 | | |
| | P | Equitable, U.S.A. (A) | 113,275,544 | 11,827,888 | 17·7 | 4 9 1 | American, &c. | |
| | P | Equity & Law ... ... | 5,026,780 | 314,286 | 11·4 | 4 14 1* | | |
| | M | Friends' Provident... | 3,830,908 | 221,601 | 10·2 | 3 10 11 | | |
| | P | General ... ... ... ... | 1,181,997 | 168,493 | 22·4 | 3 17 4 | O= & H= | |
| | P I S | General Accident ..... | 213,748 | 34,037 | 17·4 | 3 15 8 | | |
| | P | Gresham .... ... ... | 5,772,873 | 837,921 | 19·7 | 4 1 11 | H= | |
| | P FS= | Guardian* ... ... ... | 3,721,706 | 322,772 | 13·4 | 3 10 9 | | |
| | P FS | Law Union & Rock | 8,226,945 | 564,304 | 14·3 | 3 15 1 | | |
| | P | Legal & General ..... | 10,989,490 | 1,003,238 | 9·6 | 4 11 8 | | |
| | P | Life Assoc. of Scotland | 5,525,947 | 229,719 | 15·6 | 3 0 8 | | |
| | P S F= | L'pool & Lond. & Globe | 4,930,872 | 397,287 | 10·0 | 3 15 6 | O= & O=(3) | |
| | P S F | Lon. & Lanc. Life & Gen.* | 3,991,109 | 383,980 | 19·7 | 3 16 10 | H= & O= | |
| | P I | Lon. & Man. (Ordinary) | 369,980 | 68,253 | 12·4 | 3 1 8 | H= | |
| | FF=S | London Assurance ... | 2,710,723 | 220,398 | 11·2 | 3 16 6 | O= | |
| | M | London Life (c) .... | 5,469,208 | 460,136 | 4·3 | 3 15 6 | O=(3) | |
| | P | Manufacturers' Life (C) | 4,466,254 | 633,205 | 16·4 | 5 1 9 | H= and American Tropical | |
| | M* | Marine & General .... | 2,261,090 | 164,988 | 13·1 | 3 14 7 | O= & (3)=(3) | |
| | M | Metropolitan (c) ... | 2,396,209 | 171,190 | 8·2 | 3 11 2 | O= | |
| | M S | Mut. & Citizens' (C) (Ord.) | 3,106,848 | .774,300 | .0·8 | 3 15 6 | H= | |
| | M | Mutual, New York (A) | 22,244,629 | 11,743,853 | 19·3 | 4 16 2 | American, &c. | |
| | M | National Mutual ... ... | 2,818,019 | 251,098 | 14·3 | 3 16 11 | O= | |
| | M | Natl. Mut. of Austral (C) | 10,224,227 | 1,264,879 | 14·0 | 3 9 2 | H= | |
| | M | National Provident ... | 7,683,830 | 525,491 | 10·1 | 3 17 2 | O= | |
| | M | New York Life (A) ... | 173,977,398 | 19,313,204 | 14·0 | 4 14 4 | American, &c. | |
| | P=S F= | Nth. Brit. & Mercantile | 27,273,302 | 1,731,817 | 14·3 | 3 18 4 | O= | |
| | P S F= | Northern ... ..... | 4,818,430 | 488,240 | 10·0 | 3 7 3 | O= & O=(3) | |
| | M | Norwich Union Life* ... | 13,904,391 | 1,630,220 | 12·7 | 4 1 9 | | |
| | P I S= | Pearl (Ordinary) ... ... | 4,829,234 | 681,220 | 15·0 | 3 15 4 | | |
| | P S= | Phœnix ... ..... ..... | 20,480,811 | 772,388 | 8·6 | 3 12 5 | | |
| | M | Provident Mutual ..... | 2,818,496 | 249,186 | 8·6 | 3 16 6 | | |
| | P I | Prudential (Ordinary) | 20,814,000 | 1,496,170 | 9·5 | 3 18 8 | | |

For Notes see next page.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued.*

| Established. | Class. | Name of Office. | Annual Accounts. Life Funds. | Life Premium Income. | Expenses % of Premiums. | Rate of Interest Less Income Tax. | Valuation Mortality Table. | Interest % Assumed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | £ | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 1824 | P I | Refuge (Ordinary) .. .. | 10,181,884 | 1,871,921 | 22·0 | 3 7 5 | H$^{m}$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1845 | P F I$^{m}$ | Royal .. .. .. .. | 11,856,876 | 898,409 | 22·0 | 3 17 9 | O$^{m}$ & O$^{m}$(5) | 3 0 0 |
| 1720 | P B$^{m}$ | Royal Exchange .. | 4,673,980 | 309,384 | 14·7 | 3 12 4 | O$^{m}$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1861 | M I | Royal London (Ord.) | 877,403 | 98,863 | 7·0 | 3 10 7 | Special | 3 0 0 |
| 1826 | M | Scottish Amicable .. .. | 6,050,707 | 490,283 | 22·3 | 4 0 0 | O$^{m}$(5)$^{a}$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1831 | M | Scottish Equitable .. | 6,389,890 | 442,037 | 22·0 | 3 17 6 | O$^{m}$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1826* | P F S | Scottish Insurance .. | 365,621 | 47,567 | 26·0 | 3 15 3 | O$^{m}$(5) | 3 0 0 |
| 1881 | P S | Scottish Life .. .. | 2,300,300 | 208,289 | 25·0 | 4 0 5 | O$^{m}$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1837 | M | Scottish Provident .. | 26,273,638 | 736,197 | 22·9 | 3 12 5 | O$^{m}$ | 3$^{a}$ & 2$^{b}$ |
| 1883 | P S | Scottish Temperance .. | 2 995,558 | 260,628 | 19·1 | 4 0 0 | O$^{m}$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1824* | P S F$^{m}$ | Scottish Union & Nat. | 8,300,560 | 927,136 | 24·9 | 3 14 4 | O$^{m}$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1815 | M | Scottish Widows' .. .. | 22,444,204 | 1,433,309 | 20·0 | 3 15 1 | O$^{m}$ & O$^{m}$(5) | 3 0 0 |
| 1825 | P | Standard .. .. .. | 23,443,825 | 890,978 | 24·6 | 4 0 1 | O$^{m}$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1843 | P | Star .. .. .. .. .. | 7,009,782 | 492,285 | 23·1 | 3 17 0 | O$^{m}$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1810 | P S | Sun Life .. .. .. .. | 20,490,477 | 1,007,533 | 24·7 | 4 4 1 | O$^{m}$ & O$^{m}$(5) | 3 0 0 |
| 1865 | P | Sun Life of Canada (U. | 26,629,384 | 2,457,894 | 25·2 | 5 18 1 | O$^{m}$(5) | 3 & 3½ |
| 1840 | M | United Kingdom T. & G | 9,977,008 | 756,100 | 23·3 | 3 16 1 | O$^{m}$ & O$^{m}$(5)$^{a}$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1825 | P | University .. .. .. | 888,908 | 69,542 | 19·8 | 3 17 3 | O$^{m}$(5) | 3 15 0 |
| 1841 | M I | Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.) | 1,444,638 | 256,590 | 22·0 | 3 3 0 | O$^{m}$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1824 | P F S$^{m}$ | Yorkshire .. .. | 2,736,827 | 222,901 | 22·3 | 3 17 5 | O$^{m}$ & O$^{m}$(5) | 3 0 0 |

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 | P | Britannic | 2,173,514 | 1,126,230 | 36·6 | 3 17 0 | Eng. No. 6 | 3 10 0 |
| 1869 | P | London & Manchester | 1,145,783 | 746,595 | 40·8 | 3 10 11 | Eng. No. 3 | 3 0 0 |
| 1864 | P | Pearl .. .. .. | 6,117,914 | 2,848,482 | 38·7 | 3 9 0 | Eng. No. 3 | 3 0 0 |
| 1848 | P | Prudential | 45,953,425 | 8,207,723 | 36·2 | 3 14 9 | Eng. No. 3 and Eng. No. 6 | 3 0 0 |
| 1864 | P | Refuge .. | 3,176,972 | 2,337,078 | 40·7 | 3 8 6 | Eng. No. 3 | 3 0 0 |
| 1861 | P | Royal London .. .. | 4,049,263 | 1,527,690 | 41·3 | 3 10 9 | Eng. No. 3 | 3 0 0 |
| 1841 | M | Wesleyan & General .. | 1,222,254 | 808,994 | 40·3 | 3 1 10 | O$^{m}$(5) | 3 0 0 |

C = Colonial Office.
A = American Office.
F = Transacts Fire Business also.
b = Transacts Accident Business also.
I = Transacts Industrial Business also.
c = Does not pay Commission.
m = Transacts Marine Business also.

* Alliance. Including funds of acquired businesses.
* Caledonian. Fire business commenced 1809.
* Century Accident business commenced 1885.
* Clerical, Medical & General. Large additional valuation reserves. Expenses of quinquennials valuation included in expenses 1910.
* Commercial Union. Excluding figures of acquired businesses.
* Equitable. Additional reserves beyond valuation liability £500,000.
* Equity and Law. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions and unpaid calls 22/6/1.
* General Accident. Life business commenced 1906.
* Guardian. Excluding figures of acquired businesses.
* Legal and General. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions.
* London and Lancashire Life and General. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.
* Marine and General. Also Insures Mariners', &c., transit risks, figures in regard to which are excluded in statement of premiums.
* National Mutual. Net interest yield excluding reversions.
* Norwich Union Life. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business.
* Phœnix. Fire business commenced 1782.
* Scottish Amicable. The premiums valued are the O$^{m}$ 3 per cent. net premiums, adjusted to increase to 4 per cent. the difference between the office premiums and net premiums in the case of without profit policies and of policies effected under the midsummum premium system.
* Scottish Insurance. Accident business commenced 1875.
* Scottish Provident. 1 per cent for all except a small and diminishing section of old policies. Additional reserves £600,000. Specially low premiums.
* Scottish U and S. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.
* United Kingdom. Net O$^{m}$ reserves in combination with O$^{m}$ and O$^{m}$(5) mortality tables and special additional reserves.

## ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses may usually be applied either to increase sum assured or to reduce premium if not discounted for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

### AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

| Age at Entry | With Profits. | Without Profits. | Discounted Bonus. | Age at Entry | With Profits. | Without Profits. | Discounted Bonus. | Age at Entry | With Profits. | Without Profits. | Discounted Bonus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 21 | 1 19 4 | 1 11 2 | 1 12 2 | 31 | 2 10 0 | 2 0 2 | 2 0 2 | 41 | 3 6 11 | 2 15 4 | 2 13 11 |
| 22 | 1 0 1 | 1 11 10 | 1 12 9 | 32 | 2 11 3 | 2 1 4 | 2 1 2 | 42 | 3 8 10 | 2 17 3 | 2 15 9 |
| 23 | 1 1 1 | 1 12 7 | 1 13 4 | 33 | 2 12 8 | 2 2 7 | 2 2 4 | 43 | 3 11 1 | 2 18 4 | 2 17 9 |
| 24 | 1 2 1 | 1 13 5 | 1 14 0 | 34 | 2 14 1 | 2 3 11 | 2 3 6 | 44 | 3 13 6 | 3 0 7 | 2 19 9 |
| 25 | 1 3 1 | 1 14 3 | 1 14 9 | 35 | 2 15 9 | 2 5 5 | 2 4 10 | 45 | 3 16 0 | 3 2 4 | 3 1 11 |
| 26 | 1 4 1 | 1 15 2 | 1 15 5 | 36 | 2 17 3 | 2 6 11 | 2 6 2 | 46 | 3 18 8 | 3 6 7 | 3 4 3 |
| 27 | 1 5 1 | 1 16 1 | 1 16 3 | 37 | 2 18 11 | 2 8 6 | 2 7 6 | 47 | 4 4 6 | 3 10 1 | 3 9 3 |
| 28 | 1 6 1 | 1 17 1 | 1 17 3 | 38 | 3 0 8 | 2 10 1 | 2 9 0 | 48 | 4 11 0 | 3 17 10 | 3 13 0 |
| 29 | 1 7 0 | 1 18 1 | 1 18 2 | 39 | 3 2 8 | 2 11 9 | 2 10 7 | 49 | 5 11 9 | 4 16 6 | 4 13 1 |
| 30 | 1 8 9 | 1 19 1 | 1 19 1 | 40 | 3 4 8 | 2 13 6 | 2 12 3 | 50 | 6 19 8 | 6 1 10 | 5 16 3 |

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for assurance of £100 at death with participation in 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 premium and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

### ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

| NAME OF OFFICE. | Age 21. | Age 25. | Age 30. | Age 35. | Age 40. | Age 45. | Age 50. | Age 55. | Age 60. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Abstainers Gen. | 1 13 9 | 1 16 8 | 2 0 11 | 2 7 3 | 2 15 10 | 3 7 4 | 4 1 8 | 5 2 11 | 6 11 4 |
| Alliance | 2 0 9 | 2 3 6 | 2 6 9 | 2 12 7 | 3 4 5 | 3 16 0 | 4 10 9 | 5 10 6 | 6 17 1 |
| Atlas | 2 0 6 | 2 4 6 | 2 9 3 | 2 15 5 | 3 3 7 | 3 14 6 | 4 8 8 | 5 8 0 | 6 14 3 |
| Australian Mutual | 1 18 5 | 2 2 8 | 2 8 2 | 2 15 4 | 3 4 5 | 3 16 0 | 4 9 10 | 5 10 2 | 7 1 4 |
| Britannic | 1 18 3 | 2 2 1 | 2 7 9 | 2 15 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 15 7 | 4 11 1 | 5 11 11 | 6 19 1 |
| British Equitable | 1 18 10 | 2 2 9 | 2 8 8 | 2 15 11 | 3 4 11 | 3 16 7 | 4 11 9 | 5 12 0 | |
| Caledonian | 2 0 2 | 2 3 6 | 2 8 9 | 2 15 6 | 3 4 6 | 3 14 6 | 4 8 6 | 5 8 9 | 6 15 9 |
| Canada Life | 1 18 9 | 2 2 6 | 2 8 5 | 2 15 10 | 3 5 4 | 3 17 10 | 4 14 1 | 5 13 11 | 7 5 4 |
| Century | 2 2 5 | 2 5 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 16 8 | 3 5 4 | 3 16 7 | 4 11 0 | 5 10 5 | 6 16 6 |
| Clergy Mutual | 1 18 0 | 2 2 4 | 2 7 4 | 2 13 0 | 3 1 1 | 3 12 4 | 4 7 4 | 5 10 4 | 7 1 6 |
| Clerical, Med. & Gen. | 2 0 2 | 2 3 8 | 2 8 7 | 2 16 4 | 3 6 6 | 3 18 5 | 4 15 0 | 5 18 10 | 7 9 8 |
| Colonial Mutual | 1 18 4 | 2 2 7 | 2 7 4 | 2 14 10 | 3 3 2 | 3 15 2 | 4 9 9 | 5 11 0 | 7 2 2 |
| Commercial Union | 1 18 10 | 2 2 2 | 2 7 10 | 2 15 4 | 3 3 5 | 3 16 10 | 4 12 4 | 5 14 0 | 7 2 8 |
| Confederation | 1 18 10 | 2 2 7 | 2 8 6 | 2 15 11 | 3 5 2 | 3 17 8 | 4 14 1 | 5 16 2 | 7 5 3 |
| *Eagle & Brit. Dom. | 1 18 5 | 2 2 2 | 2 7 9 | 2 14 9 | 3 3 6 | 3 14 7 | 4 9 8 | 5 10 3 | 6 16 8 |
| Edinburgh | 1 17 5 | 2 1 5 | 2 7 11 | 2 15 5 | 3 3 4 | 3 15 2 | 4 10 8 | 5 10 10 | 6 17 11 |
| English & Scot. Law | 1 18 1 | 2 1 8 | 2 7 1 | 2 13 11 | 3 2 8 | 3 13 7 | 4 7 9 | 5 8 2 | 6 13 4 |
| Equitable | 2 4 5 | 2 8 2 | 2 13 3 | 2 19 10 | 3 7 11 | 3 17 10 | 4 10 7 | 5 8 0 | 6 12 5 |
| Equitable, U.S. | 1 19 3 | 2 3 0 | 2 8 9 | 2 16 3 | 3 3 0 | 3 13 7 | 4 7 0 | 5 6 5 | 7 13 5 |

| NAME OF OFFICE. | Age 20. | | | Age 25. | | | Age 30. | | | Age 35. | | | Age 40. | | | Age 45. | | | Age 50. | | | Age 55. | | | Age 60. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Equity and Law | 1 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Friends Provident | 1 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 11 |
| General | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 0 |
| General Accident | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 0 |
| Gresham | 1 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 3 |
| Guardian | 1 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 6 |
| Law Union & Rock | 1 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 0 |
| Legal and General | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 19 | 3 |
| Life Assoc of Scot. | 1 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 18 | 10 |
| L'pool & Lond & Gl | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 18 | 8 |
| London & Lanc. | 1 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 17 | 8 |
| London Assurance | 1 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 11 |
| †London Life | 1 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Manufacturers | 1 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Marine & General | 1 | 19 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 8 |
| Metropolitan | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 11 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Mutual and Citizens | 1 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 10 |
| ‡Mutual of New York | 1 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 5 |
| National Mutual | 2 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 16 | 2 |
| National Mut. of Aust. | 1 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 10 |
| National Provident | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 10 |
| New York | 1 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 5 |
| Nth. Brit. & Mercan. | 1 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 2 |
| Northern | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 17 | 4 |
| Norwich Union | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| Pearl | 1 | 19 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 2 |
| Phœnix | 2 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 0 |
| Provident Association of London | 1 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 18 | 0 |
| Provident Mutual | 1 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 7 |
| Prudential | 1 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 11 |
| Refuge | 1 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| Royal | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 0 |
| Royal Exchange | 1 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 16 | 4 |
| Scottish Amicable | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Scottish Equitable | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 17 | 5 |
| Scottish Insurance | 1 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 16 | 2 |
| Scottish Life | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 6 |
| Scottish Provident | 1 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| Scot. Temperance | 1 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 18 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 17 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 18 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Scottish Union & Nat. | 1 | 19 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Scottish Widows | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| Standard | 1 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Star | 2 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 18 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 19 | 1 |
| Sun Life | 1 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 10 | | |
| Sun Life (of Canada) | 1 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 9 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| United King. Temp. | 2 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 17 | 4 |
| University | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 0 |
| Wesleyan & General | 1 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 4 |
| Yorkshire | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 19 | 11 |
| Post Office (without profits) | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 6 |

* Eagle & British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers Section."

† London *Life*—These rates are for men not exceeding 5 feet referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Society's (full participation) reversionary bonus plan.

‡ Abstainers' Rates.

, Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age.

§ Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.

## ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium providing more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

## ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death. The annual premiums payable throughout the endowment period, or till death if previous, for the assurance of £100 at various ages of entry and maturity, participating in profits, are given in this table.

| Name of Office. | Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if Previous. | | | | | Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if Previous. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Age 25. | Age 30. | Age 35. | Age 40. | Age 45. | Age 25. | Age 30. | Age 35. | Age 40. | Age 45. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Abstainers & Genrl. A | B 2 19 8 | 2 14 | 2 14 | 3 5 6 | 6 10 | 5 9 | 17 6 | 2 11 | 2 19 | 3 5 | 4 11 |
| Alliance .. .. | I 3 3 | 9 3 | 2 8 | 2 7 | 3 0 | 6 | 2 15 | 6 | 2 13 | 2 7 | 3 1 |
| Atlas .. .. | J 3 5 | 7 4 | 0 5 | 8 | 2 11 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 2 10 | 2 7 | 2 18 |
| Australian Mutual | I 3 3 | 4 3 | 2 7 | 9 4 | 2 11 | 6 | 1 4 | 5 | 2 10 | 3 | 9 |
| Britannia .. .. | I 3 5 | 9 4 | 0 | 7 5 | 4 | 8 7 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 1 4 | 6 |
| British Equitable | B 3 4 | 4 3 | 1 9 | 3 5 | 1 | 6 6 | 2 8 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 9 |
| Caledonian | I 3 3 | 2 3 | 1 7 | 10 4 | 1 9 | 8 6 | 2 5 | 7 | | | |
| Canada Life | I 3 3 | 2 2 | 3 7 | 9 | 0 5 | 1 | 2 1 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 10 2 |
| Century | I 3 5 | 11 3 | 1 9 | 6 5 | 0 | 3 6 | 2 5 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| Clergy Mutual | B 3 3 | 11 3 | 2 8 | 7 5 | 0 | 5 6 | 2 6 | 4 | | | |
| Clerical, Med. & Gen. | B 3 5 | 8 4 | 1 | 11 5 | 7 | 7 7 | 10 | 1 | 2 8 | 1 | 5 |
| Colonial Mutual | I 3 1 | 0 3 | 1 4 | 6 4 | 1 5 | 6 6 | 1 3 | 7 | | | |
| Commercial Union | I 3 6 | 1 4 | 2 | 4 5 | 7 | 8 7 | 8 | 10 | | | |
| Confederation. | J 3 4 | 5 3 | 1 9 | 11 5 | 1 | 1 6 | 1 9 | 4 | 10 | 1 6 | 2 |
| *Eagle & Brit. Dom. | I 3 5 | 0 3 | 1 9 | 9 5 | 1 | 3 4 | 1 6 | 8 | | | |
| Edinburgh .. | I 3 4 | 2 3 | 1 9 | 8 5 | 0 | 9 6 | 1 4 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 9 |
| English & Scot. Law | B 3 3 | 3 3 | 1 7 | 6 4 | 1 8 | 11 6 | 1 4 | 5 | | | |
| Equitable | I 3 4 | 7 3 | 1 9 | 8 5 | 1 | 7 6 | 1 9 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 5 |
| Equitable (U.S.) | I 3 5 | 4 4 | 0 | 7 5 | 2 | 10 7 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| Equity and Law .. | J 3 5 | 3 4 | 0 | 4 5 | 2 | 1 7 | 0 | 10 | .. | | |
| Friends Provident | I 3 4 | 4 3 | 1 8 | 9 4 | 1 9 | 10 6 | 1 4 | 3 | .. | | |
| General .. .. | I 3 5 | 7 4 | 1 | 10 5 | 6 | 4 7 | 1 | 2 | .. | | |
| General Accident .. | I 3 4 | 5 3 | 1 9 | 0 5 | 1 | 3 6 | 1 8 | 9 | | | |
| Gresham | B 3 1 | 4 3 | 1 6 | 6 4 | 1 8 | 3 6 | 1 4 | 9 | | | |
| Guardian .. | B 3 4 | 5 3 | 1 7 | 10 5 | 1 | 7 7 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Law Union & Rock | I 3 5 | 0 4 | 0 | 0 5 | 1 | 8 6 | 1 9 | 1 | | | |
| Legal and General | I 3 3 | 3 4 | 0 | 4 5 | 3 | 1 7 | 0 | 10 | | | |
| Life Assoc. of Scotland | B 3 4 | 7 3 | 1 9 | 1 5 | 0 | 9 6 | 1 6 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 5 |
| L'pool & Lond. & Gl. | I 3 7 | 1 4 | 1 | 9 5 | 3 | 7 7 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 10 |
| London & Lanc. .. | I 3 6 | 3 4 | 1 | 1 5 | 3 | 1 6 | 1 9 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| London Assurance. | I 3 4 | 11 3 | 1 9 | 6 5 | 1 | 2 6 | 1 6 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 2 |
| †London Life .. | I 3 1 | 6 3 | 1 7 | 8 4 | 1 8 | 8 6 | 1 3 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| Manufacturers .. | I 3 4 | 5 3 | 1 9 | 11 5 | 1 | 8 6 | 1 9 | 4 | 10 | 1 6 | 2 |
| Marine and General | I 3 5 | 4 3 | 1 9 | 11 5 | 2 | 1 6 | 1 9 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 3 |
| Metropolitan .. .. | I 3 7 | 4 4 | 3 | 5 5 | 6 | 11 7 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Mutual & Citizens' | B 3 1 | 11 3 | 1 6 | 9 4 | 1 8 | 9 6 | 1 5 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 11 |
| †Mut. of New York | I .. | 4 | 0 | 2 5 | 2 | 11 7 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 6 | 10 |
| National Mutual .. | I 3 4 | 9 3 | 1 8 | 8 5 | 0 | 1 6 | 1 6 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 2 |
| Nat. Mutual of Aust. | I 3 0 | 10 3 | 1 5 | 11 4 | 1 8 | 3 6 | 1 5 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 8 |
| National Provident | B 3 6 | 4 4 | 1 | 2 5 | 3 | 2 6 | 1 9 | 1 | | | |
| New York .. .. | I 3 5 | 4 4 | 0 | 7 5 | 2 | 10 7 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| North British & Mercan. | I 3 6 | 2 4 | 1 | 1 5 | 3 | 0 6 | 1 8 | 10 | | | |
| Northern .. .. | I 3 3 | 8 3 | 1 9 | 8 5 | 1 | 1 6 | 1 6 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 2 |
| Norwich Union | I 3 4 | 4 3 | 1 7 | 5 4 | 1 9 | 4 6 | 1 5 | 6 | .. | | |
| Pearl .. .. | I 3 6 | 1 4 | 1 | 9 5 | 5 | 5 7 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Phœnix .. .. .. | B 3 6 | 4 4 | 0 | 5 5 | 1 | 9 6 | 1 8 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 8 |
| Prov. Assoc. of Lon. | I 3 5 | 6 4 | 0 | 3 5 | 2 | 8 6 | 1 9 | 5 | | | |
| Provident Mutual. | B 3 4 | 6 3 | 1 9 | 7 5 | 2 | 3 7 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| Prudential .. .. | J 3 7 | 9 4 | 4 | 3 5 | 7 | 10 7 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| Refuge .. .. .. | J 3 4 | 3 4 | 0 | 8 5 | 3 | 2 7 | 0 | 8 | .. | | |
| Royal .. .. .. | J 3 5 | 8 4 | 0 | 9 5 | 1 | 8 6 | 1 7 | 4 | 10 | 1 8 | 2 |

| Name of Office. | Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if Previous. | | | | Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if Previous. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Age 25. | Age 30. | Age 35. | Age 40. | Age 45. | Age 25. | Age 30. | Age 35. | Age 40. | Age 45. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Royal Exchange .. | I 3 5 10 4 | 0 8 5 | 8 4 7 | 0 5 | 10 14 | 6 0 27 | 3 3 7 | 11 4 | 2 10 6 | 5 2 7 | 3 10 |
| Scottish Amicable .. | I 3 6 9 4 | 1 5 5 | 3 0 7 | 2 4 | | 6 12 | 3 3 9 | 1 4 | 4 1 5 | 6 0 7 | 4 5 |
| Scottish Equitable .. | I 3 5 5 3 | 19 8 5 | 1 1 6 | 18 6 | | 6 16 | 1 3 7 | 5 4 | 2 1 5 | 3 11 6 | 19 10 |
| Scottish Insurance | I 3 3 10 3 | 18 8 5 | 1 2 6 | 18 7 | 10 13 | 6 2 | 14 1 3 | 5 9 4 | 1 1 5 | 4 0 7 | 2 0 |
| Scottish Life | I 3 7 3 4 | 1 10 5 | 3 2 7 | 1 2 | — | 6 12 | 4 1 3 | 9 8 4 | 4 1 5 | 5 10 7 | 4 9 |
| Scottish Provident | I 3 9 0 4 | 3 2 5 | 4 5 6 | 19 8 | | 7 0 | 5 3 10 | 11 4 | 5 5 3 | 7 0 7 | 2 11 |
| Scottish Temp. .. | B 3 2 5 3 | 17 1 4 | 6 2 6 | 10 10 | 14 6 | 6 14 | 1 3 4 | 9 3 | 19 9 | 8 2 5 | 7 1 |
| Scottish Un. & Nat. | B 3 5 6 4 | 0 0 5 | 1 0 6 | 15 6 | 10 4 | 6 17 | 0 3 7 | 6 4 | 2 0 5 | 3 6 6 | 19 0 |
| Scottish Widows .. | I 3 6 6 4 | 1 1 5 | 2 10 7 | 0 0 | — | 6 17 | 7 3 8 | 5 4 | 2 8 5 | 5 8 7 | 3 1 |
| Standard | I 3 6 4 4 | 1 4 5 | 3 7 7 | 0 0 | | | 3 8 | 9 4 | 3 11 5 | 6 2 7 | 2 10 |
| Star | I 3 6 11 4 | 2 5 6 | 1 7 4 | 6 | | 6 17 | 7 3 9 | 1 4 | 6 1 3 | 9 1 7 | 8 1 |
| Sun Life | I 3 4 9 3 | 19 9 8 | 2 1 6 | 19 2 | 10 11 | 6 16 | 4 3 7 | 0 4 | 3 0 5 | 6 4 7 | 3 11 |
| Sun of Canada .. | I 3 5 9 4 | 0 5 5 | 2 0 7 | 0 7 | 10 19 | 7 2 | 16 9 3 | 8 1 4 | 3 2 5 | 5 6 7 | 3 0 |
| United King. Temp | I 3 8 1 4 | 2 10 5 | 5 0 7 | 2 6 | | 6 19 | 0 7 10 | 1 4 | 5 3 5 | 7 10 7 | 5 11 |
| University .. | B 3 6 6 4 | 0 7 5 | 2 7 6 | 19 7 | 10 13 | 7 2 | 18 0 3 | 8 6 4 | 3 9 3 | 6 7 7 | 4 9 |
| Wesleyan & General | I 3 5 3 4 | 1 4 5 | 2 8 7 | 2 11 | 6 | 5 2 | 16 3 3 | 7 10 4 | 4 3 5 | 9 0 7 | 11 1 |
| Yorkshire .. .. | B 3 5 6 4 | 0 8 5 | 2 7 7 | 0 1 | 10 15 | 6 2 | 16 8 3 | 7 3 4 | 2 5 5 | 6 6 7 | 3 10 |
| Post Office (without profits). | 2 17 6 | 3 11 | 0 4 10 | 6 6 | 2 6 | 6 9 | 2 6 | 9 6 | 2 19 | 6 3 13 | 6 4 13 | 6 6 6 | |

* Eagle and British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Bespoke Abstainers' Section."
† Victoria Life, see note to preceding table. ‡ Abstainers' Rates.
‖ Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age. § Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.
B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.

## 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. Blue Book issued in | | Industrial Life Companies. Blue Book issued in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1882. | July 1907 | 1882. | July 1907. |
| Premiums (less re-assurances) | £12,658,329 | £32,402,486 | £1,042,994 | £18,565,276 |
| Consideration for Annuities .. | 300,911 | 1,407,520 | .. | .. |
| Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax) | 5,369,007 | 14,986,124 | 45,718 | 2,100,570 |
| Increase in value of Investments. | 238,573 | .. | .. | .. |
| Fines, Fees, &c. .. .. .. .. | 6,187 | .. | 141 | .. |
| Miscellaneous .. .. .. | 44,571 | 341,205 | 1,832 | 415,964 |
| Total Income .. | 17,907,578 | 49,266,335 | 1,089,685 | 21,081,810 |
| Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses) | 9,830,250 | 29,248,377 | 697,758 | 8,949,522 |
| Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium | 854,297 | 1,137,964 | .. | .. |
| Surrenders .. .. .. .. .. .. | 734,051 | 2,727,637 | 2,533 | 230,788 |
| Annuities .. .. .. .. .. | 512,214 | 2,303,764 | 18 | .. |
| Commission and Expenses .. .. .. .. | 1,370,818 | 4,019,304 | 235,180 | 7,856,670 |
| Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders .. .. .. | 706,658 | 350 549 | 2,661 | 673,428 |
| Loss or Depreciation .. .. .. | 120,844 | 8,364,788 | 420 | 67,852 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. .. | 7,831 | .. | 368 | .. |
| Increase in Funds .. .. .. | 3,867,777 | 722,912 | 350,749 | 2,652,872 |
| Total .. .. .. .. .. | 17,907,578 | 49,266,335 | 1,089,685 | 21,081,810 |
| Life and Annuity Funds .. .. .. | 128,699,580 | 350,477,278 | 1,529,965 | 60,380,282 |

| | Ordinary Life Assurances. | | Industrial Life Assurances. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Policies. | Net Sums Assured. | No. of Policies. | Net Sums Assured. |
| | | £ | | £ |
| Assurances in Force as shown by the Dec., 1915, Returns published by the Board of Trade | 2,033,771 | 869,738,964 | 38,004,256 | 423,900,643 |

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to *day of death*. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. See note as to rates on introductory page.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same, in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

| Office. | Males. | | | | | | | | Females. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Age 55. | | Age 60. | | Age 65. | | Age 70. | | Age 55. | | Age 60. | | Age 65. | | Age 70. | |
| | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| Alliance .. | 7 | 18 6 | 9 | 1 8 | 10 | 13 0 | 12 | 15 9 | 6 | 8 5 | 7 | 8 5 | 8 | 11 0 | 9 | 7 8 |
| Atlas .. .. .. .. | 8 | 3 6 | 9 | 8 6 | 11 | 2 6 | 13 | 9 6 | 6 | 14 6 | 7 | 19 6 | 9 | 8 6 | 11 | 18 10 |
| *Australian Mutual | 7 | 9 8 | 8 | 13 4 | 10 | 5 5 | 12 | 9 8 | 6 | 19 10 | 6 | 12 9 | 7 | 11 1 | 8 | 17 10 |
| Britannic .. .. | 7 | 14 4 | 8 | 17 8 | 10 | 9 9 | 12 | 12 8 | 6 | 7 8 | 7 | 7 8 | 8 | 19 0 | 9 | 6 0 |
| Caledonian .. | 7 | 16 9 | 9 | 1 6 | 10 | 15 4 | 13 | 2 1 | 6 | 8 9 | 7 | 7 2 | 8 | 8 2 | 9 | 11 0 |
| Canada Life .. | 8 | 6 6 | 9 | 10 10 | 11 | 2 11 | 13 | 7 4 | 6 | 18 11 | 7 | 12 3 | 8 | 11 4 | 9 | 19 7 |
| Century .. .. .. | 8 | 0 4 | 9 | 4 8 | 10 | 18 8 | 13 | 3 6 | 6 | 13 0 | 7 | 6 4 | 8 | 8 8 | 9 | 15 4 |
| Clergy Mutual .. | 7 | 14 11 | 8 | 19 8 | 10 | 13 5 | 13 | 0 6 | 6 | 8 10 | 7 | 0 8 | 8 | 0 3 | 9 | 9 0 |
| Clerical, Med., & Gen. | 7 | 11 10 | 8 | 16 2 | 10 | 9 2 | 12 | 14 10 | 6 | 4 4 | 6 | 17 10 | 7 | 17 2 | 9 | 5 8 |
| *Colonial Mutual .. | 7 | 16 8 | 9 | 0 4 | 10 | 12 8 | 12 | 17 0 | 6 | 10 0 | 7 | 3 0 | 8 | 1 8 | 9 | 9 0 |
| Commercial Union | 7 | 8 2 | 8 | 11 6 | 10 | 4 2 | 12 | 9 2 | 6 | 0 4 | 6 | 14 8 | 7 | 15 6 | 9 | 5 8 |
| Confederation .. | 8 | 5 2 | 9 | 10 2 | 11 | 2 8 | 13 | 7 2 | 6 | 15 9 | 7 | 9 2 | 8 | 11 4 | 10 | 0 4 |
| Eagle & Brit. Dom. | 8 | 8 6 | 9 | 13 0 | 11 | 6 6 | 13 | 11 10 | 7 | 0 10 | 7 | 14 4 | 8 | 13 6 | 10 | 2 0 |
| Edinburgh .. | 7 | 11 6 | 8 | 15 2 | 10 | 7 6 | 12 | 11 10 | 6 | 1 0 | 6 | 15 2 | 7 | 14 8 | 9 | 1 6 |
| Equitable Life and Scottish Law | 7 | 13 2 | 8 | 17 8 | 10 | 11 0 | 12 | 17 0 | 6 | 5 8 | 6 | 19 2 | 7 | 18 6 | 9 | 6 8 |
| Equitable .. .. | 8 | 0 8 | 9 | 5 2 | 10 | 18 8 | 13 | 4 4 | 6 | 12 10 | 7 | 6 6 | 8 | 5 10 | 9 | 14 2 |
| Equitable (U. S.) .. | 7 | 6 0 | 8 | 9 10 | 9 | 19 6 | 12 | 1 6 | 6 | 2 4 | 6 | 13 8 | 7 | 14 6 | 9 | 2 8 |
| Friends Provident .. | 7 | 8 2 | 8 | 11 4 | 10 | 2 8 | 12 | 9 2 | 6 | 1 9 | 6 | 14 10 | 7 | 13 2 | 9 | 0 0 |
| General .. .. .. | 7 | 7 6 | 8 | 11 1 | 10 | 3 4 | 12 | 7 8 | 6 | 0 10 | 6 | 14 0 | 7 | 12 8 | 9 | 0 0 |
| General Accident .. | 7 | 7 6 | 8 | 11 0 | 10 | 3 4 | 12 | 7 8 | 6 | 0 10 | 6 | 14 0 | 7 | 12 8 | 9 | 0 0 |
| Graham .. .. .. | 7 | 19 0 | 9 | 3 4 | 10 | 16 8 | 13 | 2 4 | 6 | 11 8 | 7 | 5 0 | 8 | 4 1 | 9 | 12 4 |
| Guardian .. .. .. | 7 | 14 8 | 8 | 18 10 | 10 | 10 11 | 12 | 12 17 | 6 | 7 4 | 7 | 0 10 | 7 | 19 10 | 9 | 7 10 |
| Law Union and Rock | 7 | 19 2 | 9 | 3 6 | 10 | 16 8 | 13 | 2 8 | 6 | 11 8 | 7 | 5 8 | 8 | 4 4 | 9 | 12 8 |
| Legal and General .. | 8 | 2 8 | 9 | 6 4 | 10 | 11 0 | | | 6 | 11 4 | 7 | 7 0 | 8 | 8 0 | 9 | 10 4 |
| Life Assoc. of Scotland | 7 | 18 6 | 9 | 3 4 | 10 | 17 4 | 13 | 3 10 | 6 | 10 6 | 7 | 4 4 | 8 | 3 10 | 9 | 12 6 |
| Lpool & Lndn. & Globe | 7 | 8 10 | 8 | 15 2 | 10 | 8 0 | 12 | 13 6 | 6 | 5 17 | 6 | 13 6 | 7 | 14 10 | 9 | 4 2 |
| London Assurance .. | 7 | 4 0 | 8 | 7 8 | 9 | 19 8 | 12 | 4 4 | 6 | 5 17 | 6 | 10 8 | 7 | 9 2 | 8 | 16 0 |
| Lond. and Lanc. Life | 7 | 18 0 | 9 | 2 4 | 10 | 15 10 | 13 | 3 6 | 6 | 8 6 | 7 | 3 0 | 8 | 3 2 | 9 | 11 6 |
| †London Life .. | 8 | 8 4 | 9 | 12 11 | 11 | 5 7 | 13 | 11 0 | 7 | 0 7 | 7 | 14 1 | 8 | 13 4 | 10 | 1 10 |
| Marine and General. | 7 | 11 8 | 9 | 0 0 | 10 | 8 4 | 12 | 9 8 | 6 | 5 4 | 6 | 18 4 | 7 | 16 8 | 9 | 3 8 |
| Metropolitan .. | 8 | 2 4 | 9 | 7 2 | 10 | 18 8 | 13 | 0 0 | 6 | 14 2 | 7 | 8 0 | 8 | 7 6 | 9 | 13 6 |
| *Mutual and Citizens' | 7 | 10 4 | 8 | 14 4 | 10 | 6 4 | 12 | 11 0 | 6 | 3 4 | 6 | 16 8 | 7 | 15 8 | 9 | 3 8 |
| Mutual of New York | 7 | 8 0 | 8 | 8 10 | 9 | 19 6 | 12 | 1 8 | 6 | 2 4 | 6 | 13 8 | 7 | 14 8 | 9 | 2 8 |
| National Mutual .. | 7 | 12 0 | 8 | 15 2 | 10 | 8 8 | 12 | 13 0 | 6 | 2 8 | 6 | 17 2 | 7 | 16 4 | 9 | 4 4 |
| Nat. Mut. of Aust. | 7 | 19 10 | 9 | 4 4 | 10 | 17 8 | 13 | 2 8 | 6 | 12 2 | 7 | 8 10 | 8 | 8 0 | 9 | 13 4 |
| National Provident. | 7 | 12 8 | 8 | 18 4 | 10 | 10 10 | 12 | 16 8 | 6 | 5 0 | 6 | 16 8 | 7 | 17 10 | 9 | 6 0 |
| New York .. .. | 7 | 6 0 | 8 | 8 10 | 9 | 19 6 | 12 | 1 6 | 6 | 2 4 | 6 | 13 8 | 7 | 14 6 | 9 | 2 8 |
| Nth Brit & Mercantile | 7 | 13 0 | 8 | 18 0 | 10 | 11 0 | 12 | 18 10 | 6 | 3 2 | 6 | 18 8 | 8 | 0 4 | 9 | 10 0 |
| Northern .. .. | 8 | 0 5 | 9 | 4 9 | 10 | 17 11 | 13 | 3 2 | 6 | 12 11 | 7 | 6 4 | 8 | 5 4 | 9 | 18 11 |
| Norwich Union Life | 7 | 12 4 | 8 | 16 4 | 10 | 9 1 | 12 | 13 6 | 6 | 2 3 | 6 | 18 1 | 7 | 18 11 | 9 | 8 4 |
| Pearl .. .. .. | 8 | 0 0 | 9 | 3 0 | 10 | 14 2 | 13 | 0 6 | 6 | 10 4 | 7 | 4 0 | 8 | 2 10 | 9 | 8 10 |
| Phœnix .. .. .. | 8 | 0 8 | 9 | 3 2 | 10 | 18 8 | 13 | 1 0 | 6 | 12 10 | 7 | 6 6 | 8 | 5 10 | 9 | 14 4 |
| Provident Mutual .. | 7 | 12 9 | 8 | 15 1 | 10 | 6 10 | 12 | 9 2 | 6 | 5 3 | 6 | 17 10 | 7 | 18 1 | 9 | 7 0 |
| Prudential .. .. .. | 8 | 2 6 | 9 | 4 6 | 10 | 14 4 | 13 | 1 0 | 6 | 10 6 | 7 | 6 0 | 8 | 4 0 | 9 | 9 0 |
| Refuge .. .. .. | 7 | 5 5 | 8 | 8 2 | 9 | 18 11 | 12 | 2 1 | 6 | 2 9 | 6 | 15 8 | 7 | 12 4 | 9 | 4 8 |
| Royal .. .. .. | 7 | 17 4 | 9 | 1 9 | 10 | 14 11 | 13 | 0 7 | 6 | 9 7 | 7 | 3 4 | 8 | 2 8 | 9 | 11 0 |
| Royal Exchange .. | 7 | 17 8 | 9 | 1 3 | 10 | 13 5 | 12 | 17 11 | 6 | 11 0 | 7 | 4 0 | 8 | 2 6 | 9 | 9 10 |
| Scottish Amicable .. | 7 | 19 9 | 9 | 0 0 | 10 | 10 10 | 12 | 11 6 | 6 | 8 8 | 7 | 4 0 | 8 | 3 8 | 9 | 8 8 |
| Scottish Equitable .. | 7 | 12 0 | 8 | 16 6 | 10 | 9 6 | 12 | 13 6 | 6 | 3 6 | 6 | 18 0 | 7 | 17 6 | 9 | 5 6 |
| Scottish Insurance .. | 7 | 12 8 | 8 | 18 8 | 10 | 10 10 | 12 | 16 4 | 6 | 4 0 | 6 | 18 8 | 7 | 17 10 | 9 | 6 8 |
| Scottish Life .. .. | 7 | 18 8 | 8 | 19 2 | 10 | 17 4 | 13 | 3 10 | 6 | 10 6 | 7 | 4 4 | 8 | 3 10 | 9 | 12 6 |
| Scottish Provident .. | 7 | 17 0 | 9 | 1 6 | 10 | 15 0 | 13 | 1 2 | 6 | 9 2 | 7 | 3 4 | 8 | 2 8 | 9 | 10 0 |
| Scottish Temperance | 8 | 1 10 | 9 | 5 7 | 10 | 17 10 | 13 | 2 8 | 6 | 13 4 | 7 | 7 8 | 8 | 6 8 | 9 | 14 8 |
| Scottish Union & Nat. | 7 | 16 8 | 9 | 0 0 | 10 | 10 2 | 12 | 19 4 | 6 | 4 8 | 6 | 19 4 | 7 | 19 4 | 9 | 7 4 |
| Scottish Widows' .. | 8 | 2 8 | 9 | 7 0 | 11 | 0 4 | 13 | 8 4 | 6 | 13 4 | 7 | 6 4 | 8 | 4 10 | 9 | 18 0 |
| Standard .. .. .. | 8 | 2 1 | 9 | 7 9 | 11 | 3 0 | 13 | 11 8 | 6 | 13 3 | 7 | 7 8 | 8 | 7 6 | 9 | 17 2 |
| Star .. .. .. .. | 7 | 18 4 | 9 | 2 8 | 10 | 19 6 | 13 | 1 4 | 6 | 11 10 | 7 | 4 8 | 8 | 3 4 | 9 | 12 4 |
| Sun Life .. .. .. | 7 | 12 8 | 8 | 17 2 | 10 | 10 4 | 12 | 16 4 | 6 | 5 0 | 6 | 18 8 | 7 | 18 0 | 9 | 6 8 |
| Sun Life of Canada .. | 8 | 7 4 | 9 | 12 7 | 11 | 4 2 | 13 | 7 4 | 6 | 18 9 | 7 | 12 9 | 8 | 12 7 | 10 | 1 9 |
| Wesleyan & General .. | 8 | 4 2 | 9 | 7 8 | 10 | 19 8 | 13 | 3 8 | 6 | 13 10 | 7 | 8 0 | 8 | 7 2 | 9 | 13 10 |
| Yorkshire .. .. .. | 8 | 1 8 | 9 | 0 6 | 10 | 19 8 | 13 | 5 4 | 6 | 14 2 | 7 | 7 8 | 8 | 6 8 | 9 | 15 0 |
| †Post Office .. | 8 | 2 10 | 9 | 6 0 | 10 | 17 7 | 13 | 0 5 | 6 | 12 8 | 7 | 6 7 | 8 | 5 7 | 9 | 12 0 |

* Australian Mutual, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.
† London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.
‡ These are P.O. annuity rates when average price of Consols is under £98 10s. Otherwise P.O. rates are lower.

# Directory of Insurance Companies.

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident or Employers' Liability, Bo=Boiler, Bu=Burglary, Ca=Horse and Cattle, F=Fire, G=Guarantee, H=Hailstorm, I=Life, Li=Idiocess, Ma=Machinery, M=Marine, Mo=Mortgage, P=Plate Glass, V=Various classes.
NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

| Date of Formation | Nature of Business | Name of Company | Address of Head and London Offices |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1883 | L, F Bu, P, A (ex E. L.) | Abstainers' and General | 148, Edmund-street, *Birmingham*, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C. |
| 1824 | F, H, L, A, M | Alliance | Bartholomew lane, E.C. |
| 1861 | A, C, F, V | Army, Navy, and General | 277, Piccadilly, W. |
| 1808 | F, L, A | Atlas | 92, Cheapside, E.C. |
| 1849 | L | Australian Mutual | Sydney, 37, Threadneedle-street, E.C. |
| 1864 | G | Bankers' Guar and Trust | 18, St. Helen's-place, E.C. |
| 1865 | L | Britannic | Broad St. Corner, *Bristol*, 1, Finsbury-sq., E.C. |
| 1863 | M | British and Foreign | 5, Castle St., *Lpool*, 1, Old Broad-street, E.C. |
| 1907 | F A, G, V | British Crown | 283, W George-st., *Glasgow* 110, Cannon-st., E.C. |
| 1876 | B, V | British Engine, &c. | 12, King-st., *Manchester*, 56, Kingsway, W.C. |
| 1854 | L, F, A | British Equitable | Queen-street-place, E.C. |
| 1904 | F, A, G, V, M | British General | 66, Cheapside, E.C. |
| 1888 | F, A | British Law | 5, Lothbury, Bank, E.C. |
| 1863 | L | British Legal and United Prov | 76, New Oxford street, W.C. |
| 1808 | L | British Life | 154, St. Vincent-street, *Glasgow* |
| 1908 | L | British Widows | 1, Old-street, E.C. |
| 1861 | A | Builders Accident | 32 & 33, Bedford-street, Strand. |
| 1808 | F, L, Bu | Caledonian | 19, George-st., *Edin.*, 82, King William-st., E.C. |
| 1847 | L | Canada Life | *Toronto* 15, King-street, E.C. |
| 1903 | A, Ma, Bu, V | Car and General | 82, Pall Mall, S.W |
| 1890 | F, A, V | Central | 1, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1906 | | | |
| 1909 | A, F, G, L, V | Century | *Edinburgh*, 37, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. |
| 1909 | F | City Equitable Fire | 32, Old Jewry, E.C. |
| 1897 | L | City Life | 8, Paul-street, *Finsbury*, E.C. |
| 1829 | L | Clergy Mutual | 2 & 3, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W |
| 1828 | Annuities | Clergy Pensions. | 11, Norfolk-street, Strand W.C. |
| 1824 | L | Clerical Medical, and Gen. | 15, St. James's-square, S.W |
| 1872 | I | Colonial Mutual | *Melbourne*, 33, Poultry, E.C. |
| 1861 | F, L, M, A, V | Commercial Union | 24-26, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1872 | L | Confederation | *Toronto*, 23-26, Fleet street, E.C. |
| 1903 | L, A, F, Mo | Consolidated | 9, Fleet-street, E.C., (Fire), 20, St. Swithin's lane, E.C. |
| 1867 | F, L, V | Co-operative | Corporation-st., *Manch.*, 24, Red Lion-sq., W.C. |
| 1807 | F, A, V | County Fire | 50, Regent-street, W |
| 1907 | | | |
| 1909 | A, F, P, V | Drapers' Mutual | 154/6, Cheapside, E.C. |
| 1807 | I, F, M, A, G | Eagle and British Dominions | Royal Exchange-avenue E.C. |
| 1887 | F, Bu, P, A | Ecclesiastical | 11, *Norfolk-street, Strand.* |
| 1823 | L | Edinburgh | 26, George-st. *Edinburgh*, 3 Birchin lane, E.C. |
| 1880 | A, G, F, V | Employers Liability | Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment. |
| 1820 | L | English and Scottish Law | 33, St. James's-sq., S.W., 44, Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh |
| 1762 | I | Equitable | Mansion House-street, E.C. |
| 1859 | L | Equitable, United States | *New York* 348, Strand, W.C. |
| 1844 | L | Equity and Law | 18, Lincoln's Inn fields, W.C. |
| 1898 | F, A, Bu | Essex and Suffolk | High-street, *Colchester*, 56, New Broad-st., E.C. |
| 1824 | F, Bu M, A | Excess | 26, Birchin lane, E.C |
| 1832 | L | Friends' Provident | *Bradford Yorks*, 27, Gracechurch-street, E.C. |
| 1886 | A, L, F, G, V | General Accident | *Perth*, Aldwych, Strand, W.C. |
| 1837 | L | General Life | 103, Cannon-street, E.C. |
| 1848 | L | Gresham Life. | St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C. |
| 1848 | A, F | Gresham Fire and Accident. | St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C. |
| 1840 | G | Guarantee Society | 29, Birchin lane, E.C. |
| 1821 | F, A, L, Bu, M | Guardian | 11, Lombard-street, E.C |
| 1696 | F, L | Hand-in-Hand Fire and Life. | 26, New Bridge-street, E.C. |
| 1905 | | | |
| 1903 | L, Bu, F, A, V | Hearts of Oak | 40, Holborn-viaduct, E.C. |
| 1808 | A, F V | Hibernian | 49, Dame-st., *Dublin.* |
| 1838 | Ca, V | Horse, Carriage, and General | 21, Ironmonger lane, E.C. |
| 1870 | Ca, V | Imp. Acc., Live Stock, & Gen. | 17 Pall Mall East, S.W. |
| 1824 | M | Indemnity Mutual | 2, Old Broad-street, E.C. |
| 1881 | A | Iron Trades Employers | 82, Victoria-street, S.W |
| 1849 | A, G, Bu, V | Law Accident | 223, Strand, W.C. |
| 1907 | | | |

| Date of Incorporation | Nature of Business. | Name of Company | Address of Head and London Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1845 | F, A, V | Law Fire | 114, Chancery lane, W.C. |
| 1907 | | | |
| 1908 | F, A, G, L, V | Law Integrity | 36, Church-street, *Liverpool*. |
| 1854 | F, A, L | Law Union and Rock | Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery lane, W.C. |
| 1908 | A, F | Legal | 231, Strand, W.C. |
| 1836 | L | Legal and General | 10, Fleet-street, E.C. |
| 1891 | M | Licences | 24, Moorgate-street, E.C. |
| 1838 | L | Life Assoc. of Scotland | 82, Princes-st., *Edinb.* 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. |
| 1836 | F, L, A | Liverpool & London & Globe | 1, Dale-street, *Liverpool*; 1, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1889 | G, M | Liverpool Mortgage | 6, Castle-street, *Liverpool*. |
| 1862 | F, A, M | London and Lancashire Fire | 45, Dale-st., *Lpool*; 135, Leadenhall-st., E.C. |
| 1806 | L, F, A, Bo, Bri, G, Li, Ma, V | London and Lanc. Life & Genl. | 66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1869 | L | London and Manchester Indl. | 90, Finsbury-square, E.C. |
| 1859 | | | |
| 1908 | F, A, Bu, V | London and Midland | 223, Piccadilly, W |
| 1914 | | | |
| 1908 | L, A, F | London and Provincial | Cleveland House, City-road, E.C. |
| 1860 | M | London and Provincial Marine | 3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. |
| 1720 | F, M, L, A | London Assurance | 7, Royal Exchange, E.C. |
| 1865 | A, Bu, F, P, V | London Guarantee and Acc. | 80/88, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. |
| 1806 | L | London Life | 81, King William-street, E.C. |
| 1854 | Do | Manchester Steam Users | *Manchester* |
| 1867 | L | Manufacturers' | *Toronto* 7, Cracechurch-street, E.C. |
| 1836 | M | Marine | 20, Old Broad-street, E.C. |
| 1852 | L | Marine and General | 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C. |
| 1864 | M | Maritime | *Liverpool*, 12, Royal Exchange, E.C. |
| 1871 | M | Merchants' Marine | 37, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1835 | L | Metropolitan Life | 13, Mourgate-street, E.C. |
| 1836 | P | Midland Mutual Plate Glass | *Dudley* |
| 1906 | A, F, V, M | Motor Union | 10, St. James's-street, S.W. |
| 1903 | F | Municipal Mutual | 18 & 19, Finsbury-square, E.C. |
| 1888 | L | Mutual and Citizens | *Sydney*, 1, Arundel-street, Strand W.C. |
| 1843 | L | Mutual of New York | *New York*, 7 & 8, Norfolk-st., Strand, W.C. |
| 1850 | L, &c., M | National Benefit | 27 & 28, Newgate-street, E.C. |
| 1854 | Bo, Ma | National Boiler | *Manchester* 62, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. |
| 1877 | F, A, V | National of Great Britain | *Glasgow*, 62, Cannon-street, E.C. |
| 1823 | G | National Guaran & Suretyship | *Edinburgh*, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. |
| 1852 | V | Natl. Insurance and Guarantee | Thanet House, 231, Strand, W.C. |
| 1830 | L | National Mutual | 39, King street, Cheapside, E.C. |
| 1869 | L | National Mutual of Austral. | *Melbourne*, 5, Cheapside, E.C. |
| 1835 | L | National Provident | 48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. |
| 1834 | F | National Prov. Plate Glass | 65, Ludgate-hill, E.C. |
| 1845 | L | New York Life | *New York*; Trafalgar bldgs., Trafalgar-sq., W.C. |
| 1859 | F, A, M | New Zealand | Queen-street, *Auckland* 3, Finch-lane, E.C. |
| 1909 | A, F, V | North and South | 2, Chapel-st., *Liverpool* |
| 1809 | F, L, M, A | North British and Mercantile | *Edinburgh*, 62, Threadneedle-street, E.C. |
| 1836 | F, L, A, P, M | Northern | 1, Union-ter *Aberdeen*, 1, Moorgate-st., E.C. |
| 1797 | F, A, M | Norwich Union Fire | *Norwich*, 30, Fleet-street, E.C. |
| 1808 | L | Norwich Union Life | *Norwich*, 49, Fleet-street, E.C. |
| 1871 | A, Ma, G, V, F | Ocean Accident | 36-44, Moorgate-street, E.C. |
| 1859 | M | Ocean Marine | 2 & 3, Old Broad-street, E.C. |
| 1864 | L, M | Pearl | Pearl Buildings, High Holborn, W.C. |
| 1780 | F, L, A, M | Phœnix | Phœnix House, King William-street, E.C. |
| 1892 | L, A | Pioneer | 67, Dale-street, *Liverpool*. |
| 1901 | F, V | Profits and Income | 9, Fleet-street, E.C. |
| 1840 | L | Provident Mutual Life | 27 & 29, Moorgate-street, E.C. |
| 1849 | A, G, V, F, M | Prov Guar and Accident | 61, Coleman-street, E.C. |
| 1869 | L | Provident Assocn. of London | Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. |
| 1903 | A, Bu, F, P, V | Provincial | *Bolton*, 6, Old Jewry, E.C. |
| 1848 | L | Prudential | Holborn-bars, E.C. |
| 1849 | A, G, V | Railway Passengers | 64, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1864 | L | Refuge | Oxford Street, *Manchester*, 133, Strand. |
| 1845 | F, L, A, M, V | Royal | *Liverpool*, 24/28, Lombard-street, E.C. |
| 1720 | F, L, M, A, V, P | Royal Exchange | Royal Exchange, E.C. |
| 1861 | L | Royal London | Finsbury-square, E.C. |
| 1920 | F, &c. | Royal London Auxiliary | Finsbury-square, E.C. |
| 1887 | Pensions | Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses) | 13, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C. |
| 1887 | L | Salvation Army | 107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. |

| Founded | Nature of Business. | Name of Company | Address of Head and London Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1826 | L | Scottish Amicable | *Glasgow*, 2, Threadneedle-street, E.C. |
| 1881 | Bo | Scottish Boiler .. | *Glasgow*, 1884, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. |
| 1831 | L | Scottish Equitable .. | 28, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinburgh*, 23, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1877 | A, L, F, V | Scottish Insurance | 113, George-st., *Edinb.*, 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C. |
| 1890 | L | Scottish Legal .. .. | 84, Wilson-street Glasgow |
| 1881 | L, A | Scottish Life .. | *Edinburgh* 9 & 10, King-street, E.C. |
| 1899 | Ca | Scottish Live Stock | *Perth*, Aldwych, Strand, W.C. |
| 1876 | L, A, F, V | Scottish Metropolitan .. | 29, St. Andrew-square, *Edinburgh* Sun-court, 65, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1877 | L | Scottish Provident .. | 6, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*, 3, Lombard-st., E.C. |
| 1853 | L, A | Scottish Temperance | 109, St. Vincent-st., *Glasgow* 3, Cheapside, E.C. |
| 1864 | F, L, A, V, M | Scottish Union and National | *Edinburgh*, 5, Walbrook, E.C. |
| 1815 | L | Scottish Widows .. | 9, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinburgh*, 28, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1875 | M | Sea. .. .. .. | Exchange Bldgs., *Liverpool*, 31, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1872 | A, F, M | South British .. | Auckland, Jerusalem Chambers, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1866 | L | Standard .. .. | 3, George-street, *Edinburgh*, 83, King William street, E.C. |
| 1843 | L | Star .. .. .. | 32, Moorgate-street, E.C. |
| 1836 | F, A | State | *Liverpool*, 12, Nicholas-lane, E.C. |
| 1720 | F, A | Sun | 63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. |
| 1810 | A, L, G | Sun Life | 63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. |
| 1865 | L | Sun Life of Canada | *Montreal*, 4 & 5, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. |
| 1860 | M | Thames and Mersey | *Liverpool*, 80, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1807 | Trustees a. Executors | Trustees, Executors, and Securities .. .. | Winchester House, E.C. |
| 1714 / 1907 | F, A, V | Union Assurance .. | 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. |
| 1863 | M | Union Marine | 11 Dale-st., *Lpool* 1, Threadneedle-st., E.C. |
| 1901 | A.C, Bu, V | United Legal Indemnity | 220, Strand, W.C. |
| 1840 | L | United Kingdom Temp. | 196, Strand, W.C. |
| 1825 | L | Universal | 25, Pall-mall, S.W. |
| 1839 | Bo, V | Vulcan .. .. | *Manchester*, 98, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. |
| 1841 | L | Wesleyan and General .. | *Throughout* 20/23, Holborn W.C. |
| 1798 | Pensions, &c. | Wesleyan Methodist Preachers | 70, Basinghall-street, E.C. |
| 1851 | F, M | Western .. | *Toronto*, 14, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1803 | F | West of Scotland | *Glasgow*, 2, Princes-street, Bank, E.C. |
| 1717 / 1906 | F | Westminster Fire. | 27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C. |
| 1894 | M | World Marine | 3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. |
| 1824 | F, A, L, V, M | Yorkshire | *York*, Bank buildings, Princes-street, E.C. |

* The name of the Horse, Carriage, and General was altered to the Wesleyan Insurance Company" in November 1907

## Fire Insurance Rates

Most large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium There are, however, a number of non tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of *premiums per £100 insured against fire for the more* common classes of risk are as follows —

*Private Dwelling Houses*, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1s. 6d.

*Household goods* therein, usually 2s.

*Shops and Warehouses*, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on from 2s

*Stock and Utensils* in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

*Private Dwelling Houses*, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from 2s. 6d.

*Aircraft and Bombardment Insurance.*—The Government rates run from 1s. per cent. against aircraft risks and 2s. 6d. per cent. against air craft and bombardment risks in cases of private dwelling houses and contents, to larger amounts in other cases. All other buildings, and farming stock, 1s. 6d and 2s. 3d per cent respectively, contents, 2s. 6d. and 3s 6d. per cent. respectively *Merchandise at docks*, &c., 3s. 9d and 5s. per cent respectively These insurances can be arranged with most fire offices as Government agents. It should be noted that unless these policies are effected for the full amount of existing fire policies they are subject to average, so that a policyholder should insure for the full value of buildings and contents, otherwise, should a claim arise, it would be proportionately adjusted. Thus, if the amount of the fire policy 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 aircraft policy were for £1,000 the compensation would cover the whole loss up to the sum assured. It was announced, however, in November, 1915, that compensation to extent of £500 would be given by the Government without premium.

## INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

*** In consequence of the War, it has been necessary to modify or suspend certain of the postal, telegraph, and telephone services announced hereunder

Within the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands.

*Letters.*

Not exceeding 1 oz. .. ... ... .. .. ... 1d.
Exceeding 1 oz., but not exceeding 8 oz. ... 2d.
For every additional 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz. .. .. .. .. .. .. ½d.

*Book Rate.*

Not exceeding 2 oz. .. ... ..... .. .. ½d.
For every additional 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz. ... ... ... ... ... .. .. ½d.

Limits 2 lb. in weight, 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. in width or depth.

*Newspaper Rate.*

Not exceeding 2 oz. ... .. .. .. ½d.
For every additional 6 oz., or fraction of 6 oz. ... ..... .. .. .. ½d.

*** If two or more copies are enclosed in a single packet, each copy will be liable to the same postage as if it had been posted separately

Limits 2 lb in weight, 2 ft in length, 1 ft in width or depth.

*Sample Rate.*

Not exceeding 4 oz. .. .. .. .. .. .. 1d.
Between 4 and 8 oz. .. ... 1½d.
Between 8 and 8 oz. .. .. 2d.

No packet will be transmissible at this rate which exceeds 8 oz. in weight, 12 in in length, 8 in. in width, or 4 in. in depth.

*Parcels*

| Not exceeding. | s. | d. | Not exceeding. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 lb. | 0 | 4 | 2 lb. .. | 0 | 8 |
| 2 ,, | 0 | 5 | 3 ,, | 0 | 10 |
| 3 ,, .. | 0 | 6 | 10 ,, | 0 | 11 |
| 5 ,, ... | 0 | 7 | 11 ,, (limit) | 1 | 0 |
| 7 ,, .. | 0 | 8 | | | |

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters, newspapers, post cards*) are charged *double postage* on delivery. UNDERPAID PACKETS, *double the deficiency*

RE DIRECTION.—(a) By agent of addressee *Letters post-cards, book packets, sample 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. *Parcels* may be redirected free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area), otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate. *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 parcels, and for the re-direction and (postal) forwarding of telegrams. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1s. for second, 1s. third, and 5s. each subsequent year

REGISTRATION.—Registered letters and parcels *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken.* The registration fee is 2d. exclusive of postage. With a further 2d. 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 (4d.), carrying no compensation. COMPENSATION for loss or damage.—The fees for *compensation inclusive of registration* are —Fee 2d., compensation £5, 3d., £10, and 1d. for each additional £5 up to the maximum 1s. 10d. for £60. *Compensation* up to £2 is given on (a) *unregistered parcels* (for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (b) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (1). Compensation in respect of *money* of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.*) is only given when the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by Registered *Letter* Post, the maximum compensation for *coin* is £5. Compensation for *jewellery, watches, &c.*, is only given on *registered* packets, for *glass, crockery, grasses, liquids, colour powders, eggs, 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, ½d.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE (in London this service is suspended for the present).—There are three services —(1) By special messenger all the way, from all offices which deliver telegrams. Charge, *which must be prepaid*, 3d per mile, or part of a mile, *inclusive* of all charges, but with a special charge of 3d. 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*. (2) By special messenger after transmission by post (charge 3d. as before, *exclusive* of postage, with special charges as before). (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries at the request of addressee (3d. per mile for one packet, and 1d. for every ten or less additional packets). For (1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner, for (2), may be handed in or posted, and must be marked "Express," with a broad vertical line back and front. Waiting fees 30 minutes free, each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 3d. For Sundays and Holidays, see p. 352.

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 1 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 headed 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 (if clearly so marked, crossed front and back with a vertical line, and properly prepaid). Express messengers may be telegraphed for to meet it.

DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.—*Inland letters*, packets, post-cards, and parcels.—*Inland letters and parcels*, undelivered, bearing full name and address of sender are returned unopened; others are opened by the Returned Letter Office and returned to senders without charge, a registration fee of 8d. being charged should anything of value be inside. Letters containing neither sender's address nor any enclosure of importance are at once destroyed. Parcels containing no address, and not applied for are generally disposed of after 3 months; or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. Undelivered *foreign letters*, etc. are returned unopened, after a short detention to the countries whence received; parcels are disposed of after a reasonable time for inquiry. If containing sender's address, he is advised, and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage. *Post-cards*, *newspapers*, and *book packets* are redelivered to sender on payment of a second postage, if his name and address, with a request for return in case of non-delivery appear on the outside: those without such request are disposed of. The Chief Returned Letter Office is at Mount Pleasant E.C.

POSTE RESTANTE.—Solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only.—Letters and parcels may be addressed as a rule to all Post offices except Town Sub-Offices. *Letters or parcels* should have the words "Poste Restante *or* to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, or fictitious names, or Christian names only, they are not taken in, but are at once treated as undelivered, and all persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. *Poste Restante parcels* are kept three weeks before returning *letters*, etc., from abroad, or at a request for an expected ship, are kept two months from places in the United Kingdom, one fortnight; from one part of London to another one fortnight. After these intervals they are sent up to the Returned Letter Office. Poste Restante correspondence however which bears request for return within a less time, if not delivered, is dealt with accordingly.

### *Letter Post.*

The Normal Post of the Country. Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, game, meat, fruit, and vegetables). The weight is unlimited. Maximum length 2 ft., width 1 ft., depth 1 ft.

### *Post Cards.*

Postage, ½*d*. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, both inland and foreign. Plain cards (maximum size 6½ × 3½, minimum 4 × 2¾ in.), correspondence in thickness to official cards, may be used inland also for abroad, provided they have "Post Card" printed or written on them. Reply halves are available for transmission to the country of origin, and to that country alone and must bear the words "Post Card—Gt. Britain and Ireland," and "Reply."

### *Book Packets Post.*

This section takes the place of "Halfpenny Packet Post."

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 oz. in weight, ½*d*., with ½*d*. for every additional 2 oz. The limits of size are as for letters. Limit of weight 5 lb.

By this post may also be sent printed commercial forms, *e.g.*, invoices, receipts, estimates, share transfer notices, applications for employment, deeds and agreements, circulars, Christmas cards, MS. proofs and examination papers with corrections, drawings or photographic prints (when not on bristle or fragile substance); together with the legitimate binding or mounting, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The packet must be open at the ends, but may be tied with string, or in an unfastened envelope, or cover easily removed, and must contain no communication *in the nature of a letter*; any writing must refer solely to subject-matter of the document, or consist of formulæ of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials.

Typewritten documents, or facsimiles thereof are only admissible by this post if at least as identical copies are handed together *explicitly as such* over the counter.

### *Newspaper Post.*

This post is available for newspapers registered at the G.P.O., including any supplements thereof. Limit of size, 3 × 1 × 1 ft., ½*d*. for every 6 oz. Packing as for "book packets." No writing or printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered as such at G.P.O., and Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers are treated as book packets. Limit of weight 2 lb.

### *Magazine Post to Canada and Newfoundland.*

(British Newspapers, Magazines, and Trade Journals.)

4 oz., 1*d*. 1½ lb., 1½*d*., and ½*d* for each additional ½ lb. to 5 lb., 5*d*.

Packets not exceeding 2 oz. in weight are transmissible for ½*d*. as ordinary printed papers.

### *Parcel Post.*

For bulky and heavy matter. The limit of weight is 11 lb. Maximum length 3 ft. 6 in., greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft. The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post" and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be on the outside of every parcel. More than 11 lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if already loaded. A mounted postman must accept what he can conveniently carry.

Parcels to or from the Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty, which may not be evaded by Letter Post, the sender must, in the former case, declare contents when posting.

### *Literature for the Blind.*

Papers not registered at G.P.O., periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, 4 oz., ½*d*. 5 lb., 1*d*., 6 lb., limit, 8*d*. Maximum size, 3 × 1 × 1 ft.

## STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to £2. 6*d*.—*for list of latter see p.* 365) are sold of the respective values of ½*d*., 1*d*., 1½*d*., 2*d*., 2½*d*., 3*d*., 4*d*., 5*d*., 6*d*., 7*d*., 9*d*., 10*d*., 1*s*., 2*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*., and 10*s*. Books of 12 1*d*. and 12 ½*d*. stamps, 2*s*. Rolls of 500 and 1,000 1*d*. and ½*d*. stamps are also sold, 1*d*. or 2*d*. extra. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., and at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business. Rural postmen are authorised to sell ½*d*. and 1*d*. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

### *Spoiled Stamps.*

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage pro-

vided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way. Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed, or stamped characters. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials for identification. Embossed or Impressed Inland Revenue stamps cannot be used in payment of postage, and stamps indicating the payment of a registration fee may only be used for registered correspondence.

Applications for the recovery of the value of spoiled or unused stamps, whether postage, revenue, or Insurance, can be made to the Postmaster at most large Post Offices (see also p. 360).

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES.—Halfpenny Envelopes—*W* (Commercial), 5⅛ × 3⅛, ½*d.* each, 21 for 1*s.* Penny Envelopes are in two sizes—*A*, 4¾ × 2½, 1½*d.* each, 10 for 1*s.*, Commercial, 5⅛ × 3⅛, 1½*d.* each, 23 for 2*s.*

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES, for foreign and inland letters, with a 3*d.* embossed stamp for the payment of the registration fee and postage 1*d.*, are of five sizes. *F*, 5½ in. × 3¼ in., 3½*d.* each; *G* 6 in. × 3¾ in., 3½*d.* each, or 2*s.* 6*d.* per pkt. of 12; *H*, 6 in. × 4 in., and *HF*, 9 in. × 4 in., 4*d.* each; *K*, 11½ in. × 6 in., 4½*d.* each.

LETTER CARDS, with 1*d.* stamp, 1¼*d.* each, 1*s.* for 10.

POST CARDS impressed with a halfpenny stamp. Thin cards (3½ × 3¼ in.), ½*d.* each, 11 for 5*d.* stout cards (4½ × 3½ in.), 1 for ½*d.*, 10, 6*d.*, impressed with 1*d.* stamp, 1½*d.* each. Reply Post Cards with ½*d.* stamp on each half. Thin 1½*d.* each, 11, 1*s.*, stout, 1 for 1½*d.*, 10, 1*s.* with 1*d.* stamp on each half, 2½*d.* each, 11, 2*s.*

WRAPPERS bearing a halfpenny stamp may be had at ½*d.* each or 7 for 4*d.*, 21 for 1*s.* With a penny stamp the price is, singly 1¼*d.*, or 7 for 7½*d.* 23 for 2*s.*

## LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

To facilitate collection and delivery the Metropolis is divided into eleven districts, marked:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Battersea | Norwood |
| East Central (E.C.) | Paddington |
| West Central (W.C.) | South Eastern (S.E.) |
| Eastern (E.) | South Western (S.W.) |
| Northern (N.) | Western (W.) |
| North Western (N.W.) | |

Each has a head-district (p. 352) and numerous sub-district offices.

FOR THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.—*Letters and cards* to go by Night Mail should be posted, throughout head-districts, by 6 p.m., elsewhere, up to three hours earlier, registered letters, half an hour earlier than ordinary. The most popular mails, with their days of departure and latest time of posting (without late fee), at King Edward Street are—Europe generally daily 6 p.m. Canada, Jamaica, Bahamas, Bermuda, and British Honduras, Wed. and Sat. 2 a.m. Japan and China, *viâ* United States, also *viâ* Vancouver Wed. and Sat. 2 a.m.; Australia, by Orient Packet, Sun. 2 a.m.; India, Egypt, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand (*viâ* Fremantle) *letters* and post cards, Fri. 2 a.m.; printed papers, &c., Wed. 12 (night). West Coast of Africa, *viâ* Liverpool (Elders Service), irregular 8 a.m. non-Elders Service, 8 p.m. Canada, *viâ* Liverpool, Fri. 7 a.m. Brazil, River Plate and Chile, by French Packet *viâ* Bordeaux, 7 a.m. at intervals, *viâ* Liverpool or by Dutch Packet, 8 p.m. River Plate, by Nelson Line, Tues. 8 p.m. United States, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, &c., Mon. and Thurs. 9 p.m.; United States, by American Packet, Thurs. 9 p.m. (Some of these services are liable to modification or suspension in consequence of the War.)

LATE FEE LETTERS.—Inland letters and post-cards bearing an extra ½*d.* stamp are forwarded by the night mails if posted at Charing Cross and the City offices before 7 p.m., London Bridge Station and Pastoral St. Post Office before 6.30 p.m., at Mount Pleasant before 7 (6, or at King Edward St. before 7.30. At certain district offices the hour for posting with the late fee is 7.30 and 8, when the letters are to go from the railways in their immediate neighbourhoods. Letters with an extra ½*d.* stamp, or registered letters with 1*s.* late fee, may also be posted at the various railway termini up to the time of the departure of the train bearing the mails, varying from 8.30 p.m. to 8.30 a.m.

## POSTAGE, &c., ABROAD.

N.B.—In certain colonies and foreign countries the rates of postage *to* the United Kingdom are higher than those *from* the United Kingdom given below.

### *Letters.*

The letter rate *from* the United Kingdom to the *British Empire* generally and *Cameroons*, and to *Egypt*, the *United States of America*, and the British Postal Agencies in *Morocco** is 1*d.* the ounce. The charge to *all other places* is 2½*d.* the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards. Transmission of merchandise by letter post to Russia and N. Persia is strictly prohibited. Limits of size, 8 × 1 × 1 ft.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters to or from H.M. ships abroad are 1*d.* per oz. Non-commissioned officers, private soldiers and seamen, schoolmasters and mistresses, and certain others serving abroad where the 2½*d.* rate would otherwise apply may send and receive letters, not over ½ oz. in weight, for 1*d.* The postage must be prepaid and address and description must be completely given. They should be addressed c/o G.P.O., London.

NOTE.—Correspondence for members of the British Expedy Forces abroad is subject to special conditions, ascertainable at any P.O.

### *Posting in Duplicate.*

Firms sending documents abroad can now post in *duplicate* the original and duplicate going by different ships. The original and duplicate must be put into covers addressed in the ordinary way, with stamps affixed to each cover sufficient for the postage and 6*d.* registration fee (or insurance fee if it is desired to insure the letter). The duplicate must be marked "Duplicate," and stamps to the value of 6*d.* affixed. Both letters must be put in an outer envelope and addressed "Urgent—Duplicate Letters.—The Superintendent on Duty Registered Letter Section, King Edward Building, G.P.O., London, E.C."

### *Urgent Letters.*

Senders of letters for the United States, for Portugal, or for any neutral country in Europe or America may secure that it shall be treated as specially urgent by the P.O. and Military Censors by affixing stamps of the value of 2*s.* 6*d.* in addition to the ordinary postage and handing it over the counter at any district or branch P.O. in the London area.

### *Post Cards.*

1*d.* single, 2*d.* reply. (*See also previous page.*)

### *Reply Coupons.*

Coupons exchangeable for stamps of the value of 20 centimes (2½*d.*) (each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at any Money Order Office in this country at the price of 3*d.* each for the purpose of prepaying

* Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Sefil, Tangier, Tetuan.

replies to letters. The coupons can be exchanged by the addressees at the Post Office of the place of destination for local postage stamps.

*Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.*

(a) NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, CATALOGUES, PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, MUSIC, and other wholly printed matter, ½*d.* per 2 oz.

(b) COMMERCIAL and LEGAL PAPERS, MSS., INVOICES, TYPEWRITTEN MATTER, &c., partly written, ½*d* per 2 oz., minimum charge of 2½*d.*

(c) PATTERNS, SAMPLES, AND SCIENTIFIC SPECIMENS, ½*d.* per 2 oz., minimum charge of 1*d.*

To the British Empire or non-Union countries* the limits are Size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft., weight, generally 5 lb. (Arabia and German Solomon Is., (a) and (b) 4 lb., (c) 12 oz.). To countries in the Postal Union Size, (a) and (b) 1½ × 1 × 1 ft., (c) 18 × 8 × 4 in., weight, (a) and (b) 4 lb., (c) 12 oz. (Egypt 5 lb.). If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in all cases are (a) and (b) 30 × 4 in., (c) 18 × 8 in. Postage must be prepaid. Wholly unpaid packets are stopped. Double the deficit is the maximum charge on underpaid packets. Regulations as to packing, writing, &c., are similar to those for inland packets.

*Parcels sent abroad.*

Customs declaration respecting the contents must be made on a form obtainable at any Post Office. Some countries, *e.g.*, Argentine, impose in addition a fiscal charge on parcels entering. The sender may arrange to prepay all charges to certain colonies and foreign countries (*not* Argentine) by paying a fee of 6*d.* depositing 1*s.* for each 5*s.* or fraction (minimum deposit 2*s.*), Australia, Canada, New Zealand, S. Rhodesia, S.W. Africa, Union of S. Africa, or U.S.A., 2*s.* or fraction (minimum deposit 5*s.*), of the value, and signing an undertaking to pay all Customs and other charges on demand, otherwise they are collected on delivery. Certain articles are *prohibited*, others *liable to letters nearly* everywhere.

*Imperial British Parcel Rates.*

The "triple system" of 3 lb. 1*s.*, 7 lb. 2*s.*, 11 lb. 3*s.* is charged to Aden, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. E. Africa, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. N. Borneo, Brit. Somaliland, Brunei, Canada, Ceylon, China (Brit. Agencies),** Cyprus, Falkland Is., Gambia, German E. Africa, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, India † Jamaica, Labuan, Leeward Is. (Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Turtola), Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Mesopotamia, Morocco (Brit. Post Agencies), Newfoundland, New Zealand, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Is., Uganda, and Zanzibar.

For 3, 7, and 11 lb. the rates to Fiji are 1*s.* 8*d.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, to Tonga 1*s.* (*via* New Zealand) 3*s.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, to Nigeria, 1*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Seychelles (*via* Aden) 1*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.* The charges to other parts of the Empire for the first lb. and for each succeeding lb. to 11 lb. are as follow:—

Australia (with Norfolk I.) 1*s.*, 6*d.*; Gilbert and Ellice, New Hebrides and Papua Orna, 1*s.* 8*d.*, 1*d.*; Brit. Solomon Is. and Papua, 1*s.* 8*d.*, 2*d.*; N. Rhodesia, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*; S. Rhodesia, 1*s.* 8*d.*, 1*s.* 8*d.*; Nyasaland Prot., 2*s.* 7 D. 1*s.*, 4*s.* 8*d.*, 8*d.*; Brit. S. Africa (Cape, Natal, Orange F. S., Transvaal), 8*d.*, 8*d.*; S.W. Africa (formerly German), 1*s.*, 1*s.* Special Rates for Expeditionary Forces and Prisoners of War. See special leaflets obtainable at Post Offices.

| Foreign Parcel Rates. | 3 lb. | 7 lb. | 11 lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| Abyssinia (over 14 days) | 4 6 | 4 6 | 4 6 |
| Algeria (6-8 days) | 1 8 | 1 8 | 1 8 |
| Argentine (over 28 days) | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 6 |
| Azores, *viâ* Lisbon (3-3 weeks) | 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 6 |
| Belgium | 1 0 | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| Bolivia (about 7 weeks) | 2 6 | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| Bosnia Herzegovina (*suspended*) | | | |
| Brazil, *viâ* Portugal | 2 6 | 2 6 | 4 6 |
| Cameroons | 2 6 | 2 6 | 4 6 |
| Canary Islands (about 3 weeks) | 2 3 | 2 6 | 2 10 |
| Caroline and Palaos Is. (*suspended*) | | | |
| Chile (36 d.), *viâ* Valparaiso | 2 0 | 2 6 | 4 6 |
| China (Chinese P.O. & Macao) (5-6 w.) | 2 6 | 3 0 | 4 6 |
| German Agencies (*suspended*) | | | |
| Russian do. (*suspended*) | | | |
| Colombia | 2 7 | 3 3 | 3 7 |
| Caldas, Cauca, El Valle, and Varina | 3 6 | 4 10 | 5 10 |
| Congo, Belgian | 1 2 | 2 4 | 2 6 |
| Corsica (8 days) | 1 6 | 1 8 | 2 0 |
| Costa Rica, about 3 weeks) | 1 8 | 2 6 | 2 10 |
| Crete | 2 4 | 2 8 | 3 6 |
| Cuba | 2 2 | 2 6 | 2 10 |
| Dahomey, Niger and Ivory Coast | 2 2 | 2 6 | 2 10 |
| Denmark direct and Greenland (*suspd.*) | | | |
| „ Greenland, *viâ* Norway | 2 1 | 2 5 | 2 9 |
| Dominican Republic, *viâ* France | 2 6 | 2 10 | 3 2 |
| Dutch East Indies (5 weeks) | 2 6 | 3 3 | 4 0 |
| „ Guiana, *viâ* Brit. Guiana | 2 6 | 3 3 | 4 0 |
| „ West Indies (about 25 days) | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 3 |
| Ecuador, S.w high rate (5 w.) | 2 0 | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| Egypt, Sudan, direct (14 days) | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| Finland, *viâ* Russia | 2 2 | 2 6 | 2 10 |
| France (Railway delivery | 1 0 | 1 4 | 1 7 |
| French Congo (4-5 w.) & Indies (17 d.) | 2 2 | 2 6 | 2 10 |
| Guiana (22 d.) & W. Indies (28 d.) | 2 2 | 2 6 | 2 10 |
| „ Indo-China (5-6 weeks) | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 |
| „ Oceania (5-6 months) | 2 6 | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| „ Somali Coast (3 weeks) | 2 2 | 2 7 | 2 11 |
| German New Guinea & Oceania (*susp.*) | | | |
| Greece (8-23 days) | 1 4 | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| Guatemala (about 5 weeks) | 2 6 | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| Haiti | 2 6 | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| Holland (1-3 days | 0 10 | 1 0 | 1 6 |
| Honduras, Republic of (abt. 1 month) | 2 6 | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| Iceland and Faroe Is. (3 days) | 1 8 | 1 4 | 1 7 |
| Italy *viâ* France (3-7 days) | 1 6 | 1 10 | 2 2 |
| Japan, &c., *viâ* Canada (20 days) | 2 6 | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| Liberia (about 28 days) | 2 6 | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| Madagascar & Comoro Is. (3-4 weeks) | 2 2 | 2 11 | 3 2 |
| Madeira | 1 11 | 2 2 | 2 7 |
| Mexico (21-23 days | 2 3 | 2 10 | 3 3 |
| Montenegro, *viâ* Austria (*suspended*) | | | |
| New Caledonia, 1 lb. 2*s.* 6*d.* each add. lb. 2*s.* | | | |
| Nicaragua, (about 4 weeks | 2 6 | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| Norway (2-3 days) | 1 0 | 1 6 | 1 7 |
| Panama Republic (23-28 days) | 2 6 | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| Paraguay (3-6 weeks. Limit 7 lb. | 2 6 | 4 6 | — |
| *Persia, South, (6 wks.) *see* India | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| „ North, *viâ* Archangel (*susp.*) | | | |
| Peru (42 days) Loreto Dept., &c., 4*s.* 8*s.* | 2 0 | 3 0 | 3 8 | 4 6 | 4 6 |
| Portugal (2-6 d.); daily (6 d.); Md. mero | 1 4 | 1 8 | 2 0 |
| Portuguese E. Africa (5 weeks) | 1 11 | 2 2 | 2 7 |
| „ India | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| „ W. Afr (5-6 w., Guinea 4*d.* less | 2 6 | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| Rhodesia (about 4 weeks) | 2 2 | 2 11 | 3 8 |
| Rumania, *viâ* France (5-6 d.) (*suspended*) | | | |
| *Russia, *viâ* Canada and Japan | 4 5 | 5 7 | 6 9 |
| Maritime Province | 3 2 | 4 4 | 5 6 |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon (23-24 days) | 2 6 | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| Salvador (about 4 weeks) | 2 6 | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| Samoa, *viâ* N. Zealand (abt. 3 mths.) | 2 6 | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| Senegal and Fr. Sudan (about 14 days) | 1 9 | 2 2 | 2 8 |
| Servia, *viâ* Galacz (6-8 days) (*suspd.*) | | | |
| Siam, *viâ* Singapore (6 weeks) | 2 6 | 3 6 | 4 6 |

* Afghanistan, Arabia, Bahrain Friendly Is. Muscat, E. Nigeria, Nyasaland, N. Rhodesia, Solomon Is. *also* China and Morocco, except as the Post Office Agencies of countries in the Union.

† Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Marrakech, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Sefi, Tangier Tetuan.

‡ Including Andaman Is. French India, Agencies in Tibet, Mesopotamia, and certain places on the Persian Gulf, Bahrein, Dubai, and Indian Postal Agencies at Bender Abbas, Bushire, Muh, Lingah, & Persia.

** Amoy, Canton, Chefu, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Wenchau, Wei-hai-wei.

* Paper or cardboard packing not sufficient.

| Foreign Parcel Rates—continued. | 3 lb. | 7 lb. | 11 lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Spain (Railway Stns. only) (4-6 days) | 1 6 | 1 10 | 2 2 |
| Sweden, *viâ* Norway | 1 11 | 3 3 | 3 7 |
| Switzerland, *viâ* France (1-3 days) | 1 4 | 1 8 | 2 0 |
| Togoland (24 days to Lomé) | 1 9 | 2 3 | 2 8 |
| Tripoli and Libia (21-30 days) | 2 3 | 3 6 | 3 10 |
| Tunis (8-18 days) | 2 2 | 3 4 | 3 10 |
| ¶U.S.A. and Canada, Official (8-18 d.) | 1 3 | 2 2 | 3 2 |
| ¶U.S.A. Semi-Official.—Brooklyn Hoboken, Jersey and New York Cities (about 30 days) | 2 8 | 3 6 | 4 6 |
| All other places (3-5 weeks) | 2 6 | 4 6 | 5 6 |
| Uruguay (over 23 days) | 2 6 | 3 9 | 4 9 |
| Venezuela | 3 6 | 5 3 | 6 6 |

To most countries the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches, or length and girth combined 6 feet. Parcels for Canada, however, except umbrellas, &c., must not be longer than 2½ feet. To Italy and Greece and their Colonies, to the Argentine, Brazil and Paraguay, the maximum length is 3 feet, length and girth combined about 4 feet. In many cases, however, narrow parcels (umbrellas, sticks, &c.) may be longer

INSURANCE.—Insurance may be effected on parcels to almost all countries up to £490, according to destination, at the following rates —4d. for £12, and 2d for every additional £12 up to 5s. 10d. for £490. Parcels sent to the U.S. by the *semi-official* service are insurable at 6d. per £12 up to £120 Compensation up to £1 is also given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Egypt, India and the smaller colonies, with the larger foreign countries, including the semi official U.S.A. service.

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (not money) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to Belgium Denmark, Egypt France, Holland, Italy Norway Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland Postage is 2s. maximum weight 2 lb. size 18 × 4 × 4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance rates as for parcels, limit £500.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A service of "cash on delivery" of parcels has been established between the U.K. and the following Bahamas (Nassau) Barbados, Bermudas, Brit. Guiana. Brit. Honduras, Cayman Is., Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji Is. Gambia, Gibraltar Grenada, Hong Kong Jamaica, Leeward Is., Malta, Morocco (Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador Tangier Tetuan), Nyasaland, St. Rhodesia St. Lucia, St Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Brit. Somaliland Str Settlements, Shanghai, Tobago, Trinidad. Maximum collected, £50. Charges for collecting *up to* £5, 4d; £10, 6d; £15, 8d; £20 1s. *exclusive* of poundage on £1 or £5 by which amount is realized *in the given countries*, according to a graduated scale—*e.g.* £1, 2d. to 1s. 1d.; £5, 1s. to 5s. 6d., £10, 1s. 11d. to 9s. 8d; £20, 3s. 8d. to 11s., *exclusive* of poundage.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence to or from certain colonies and foreign countries, or certain towns in the same, has now been arranged. 1d extra is paid by the sender on parcels, 2d. on other matter The rest of the charge is collected from the addressee.

## MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The Chief Money Order Office is at Manor Gardens, Holloway, N

¶ The parcel post with the United States is carried on by means of two distinct services, namely an official service (United States Post Office) and a semi-official service (American Express Company) Customs charges cannot be prepaid by sender in the official service A parcel forwarded by the semi-official service may, however, attain charge, be sent through New York in Bond for Customs examination at any one of the "United States Ports of Entry" or Inland Custom Houses. The addressee must, however make arrangements for the delivery of such parcels after they have been cleared at the Inland Port. Such parcels must be plainly marked by the sender, "in bond to ——" naming the Inland Port chosen, and the same words must also be written in the same handwriting on the Customs declaration and dispatch note.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT 2d. for inland, 2½d. for foreign and colonial orders.

### *Inland Ordinary Money Orders.*

The poundage charged is for sums not exceeding £1, 2d., £2, 3d., £10, 4d., £30, 6d., £30, 8d., £40 (maximum), 10d. No order may contain a fractional part of 1d.

The rules and regulations are on the forms issued.

### *Inland Telegraph Money Orders.*

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 2d., and cost of official Telegram of Advice If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for portsrage must be prepaid.

### *Postal Orders*

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire they are *paid* at chief Canadian offices, and *paid* in Australia only when issued to soldiers, in Egypt, and at the British Agencies at Panama, China (p. 347, *note* **), and Morocco (p. 347, *note* *, except Alcazar and Mequinez). They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6d. up to 30s. and for 31s., those of 6d, 1s 1s 6d., 2s, 2s 6d., 3s., 3s 6d. &c., up to 15s, at a charge of 1d., those of 15s 6d. &c., up to 21s, 1½d They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (not perforated and not exceeding 2 in number) to the amount of 6d but not fractions of 1d., may be affixed to the *face* of an order

### *Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.*

Orders payable in British Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates, &c., at British Postal Agencies abroad or in Allied countries or their colonies (not Serbia or Amerles), not exceeding £1. 5d. Neutral countries or their colonies, £1. 4d up to £40 (maximum). Some countries have £30 limit.

### *Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.*

Only to some colonies and foreign countries, *e.g.*, to Canada, but not Australia. Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, *plus* supplementary fee of 6d. for foreign countries, 1s. for British Colonies and Dependencies (except Canada and Newfoundland), for Canada and Newfoundland 3d ordinary rate, 1s. deferred rate and cost of official Telegram of Advice. (Ordinary rate for foreign countries. Ordinary or deferred rate for a British Colony, &c.)

## TELEGRAMS

### *Inland.*

Telegrams may be posted or handed in at a telegraph office, or to a rural postman. Rate throughout British Isles, 12 words or less 8d., each further word ½d. . payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words, the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months. Receipt for charges, 1d. Certified copy 8d. The address of the

receiver is charged for. The charge includes delivery within three miles of the nearest telegraph office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 6d. per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit. Porterage to be paid by sender Telegram forms are issued gratis. Usual hours 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Some Offices 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. In London and a few of the largest towns at the Head Offices and in many railway stations telegrams are dispatched at any hour of the day and night.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.—See p. 351 and below

*Note.*—It is usually possible to get a telegram through from an office which is open to one which may perhaps be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1s. for the telegraphist, 1s. for the messenger and 6d. an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1s. for the postmaster 1s. for the telegraphist, and 1s. for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

The following count one word:—(1) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (not of branch or sub-offices or districts in towns, unless in addition to street name); (2) all names of railway and consignment stations (not in towns) with public telegraph. (3) words (not names ordinarily written as one or with hyphen, including "double L," etc. (4) *Names* with prefix "St." Do. "De la"; (5) each five figures (6) each initial, except London Postal Districts (p. 352—E.C. to W.C.—E.M.S. (In address) which count one word each group.

NIGHT TELEGRAMS LETTER for delivery by first morning post may be sent before midnight between towns whose Head Telegraph Offices are open always, at 8d. for 36 words or less, and ¼d per 3 words beyond 36.

OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN *London*—G P O Central and West Strand P O *The Provinces*—Birmingham, Bradford (except between midnight Saturday and 8.30 a.m. Sunday), Brighton (except from midnight Saturday to 9 a.m. Sunday), Bristol, Derby Devonport, Exeter, Falmouth (no delivery between 8 p.m. and 9 a.m.) Holyhead, Hull Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), Norwich, Nottingham, Plymouth Portland Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton Docks, and Swansea (no delivery to ships on dark nights) Scotland—Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow *Ireland*—Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry Queenstown. *All the Wireless Stations and Cable or Signal Stations at* Alexandria, Bedford (M.R.), Blackburn, Bolton (L.N.), Bradford (M.R.) except from 11 p.m. Saturday to 9 a.m. Sunday) Burton (M.R.), Chester (Northgate), Christon Bank, Crewe, Darlington (*not*), Doncaster, Ely Folkestone Harbour (*not*) Gloucester (M.R.), Grantham Harbour Row Mill, Ipswich Kettering, Killingworth station, Kingsbridge (Dublin, *d*), Leicester (M.R.), Manchester March, Newton Abbot (*not*), Peterboro (G.E. G.N.), Reading (G.W.), Retford Rugby (L. & N.W.) Scremerston (*not*) Shirley Gate (Shrewsbury) Skipton (M.R.), Slough (*not*) Stafford (N.W.), Stanning ton Stoke-on-Trent, Swindon (G.W.R.), Wakefield (Kirkgate) and York.

N.B.—Railway Station offices are rarely telegraphic, and unless marked *d* do not deliver outside the station and no delivery at all *Seamen's* only

*Rates for Telegraphing Abroad.*

Under special regulations during the War all telegrams for places abroad are subject to censorship, and can only be accepted at "Sender's Risk." No inquiry can be made as to their disposal.

*Full Rates* per word (minimum 10*d*) from any part of the U.K. are as follows:—*Abyssinia*, 1s. 7*d*., Aden, 5s., Alaska, U.S.A., 2s. 7*d*., Algeria, 2½*d*., Andorra, 2*d*., Angola, § 2s. 5*d*. and 3s. 6*d*., Annam, § 2s. 6*d*. and 3s., Antigua, 2s. 3*d*., Argentine Rep., ¶¶ 2s. 9*d*.; Ascension, § 3s. 3*d*., Australia, § 2s., Azores, 2*d*., Bahamas, § 2s. 3*d*., Barbados, 2s. 6*d*. Basutoland, § 3s. 6*d*., Bathurst, § 3s., Bechuanaland (Brit.), § 2s. 6*d*., Beohuan Prot., § 2s. 6*d*., Bermuda, 2s. 6*d*., Bissao, § 2s. 6*d*., Bokhara, 4½*d*., Bolama, § 2s. 6*d*., Bolivia, § 2s. 9*d*., Bonaire, 7*d*. 3*d*., Borneo (Brit. N.), § 2s. 3*d*., Borneo (Dutch), § 2s. 2*d*., Brazil § (Pernambuco Town, § 1s. 7*d*., Amazon Co. Offices, 1st Zone, 2s. 10*d*., 2nd, ¶¶ 5s., elsewhere, ¶ 2s. 7*d*.), Brit. E. Africa, and E. Africa (formerly Germ. E. Africa), § 2s. 9*d* (Mombasa and Kilindini, 2s. 6*d*.), British S.W. Africa, and S.W. Africa (formerly Germ. S.W. Africa), § 2s. 9*d*., Brit. Guiana, 2s. 6*d*., Brit. New Guinea (Papua), Port Moresby, § 2s. 2*d*., Brit. Somaliland, § 2s. 6*d*., Pemba, 2s. 3*d*., Burma, § 1s. 9*d*., Cabinda, § 4s. 9*d*., Cameroons, Duala only, § 4s. 4*d*., Canada (Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, P.E.I. Quebec, 1s. Manitoba, 1s 5*d*., Alberta, Saskatchewan, 1s. 6*d*. Brit. Col., 1s. 6*d* to 2s. 2*d*., Yukon, 2s. 9*d*. to 3s. 3*d*.), Canary Is., 3*d*., Cape of Good Hope, § 2s. 6*d*., C. Verd Is. § St. Vincent, 2s. 2*d*., St. Thiago, 3s. 1*d*., Caroline Is. (Yap or Jap.), † 2s. 11*d*., Ceylon, § 1s. 3*d*. Chile, § 2s. 9*d*. (Punta Arenas ¶), China, †† 2s. 6*d*. (Macao, § 2s. 9*d*.), Chosen, § 2s. 11*d*., Cochin China, § 2s., Cocos, § 2s. 6*d*., *Colombia*, 2s. 3*d* (Buenaventura, 2s. 9*d*.), Comoro Islands, § 2s. 3*d*., Congo (Belg.), § 2s. 9*d*. and 3s. 1*d*., Costa Rica, 3s. 4*d*., Crete, § 1½*d*., Cuba, § 1s. 10*d*. (Havana, 1s. 6*d*.), Curaçao, 4s. 9*d*., Cyprus, § 1s., Dahomey, § 2s 8*d*., Delagoa Bay, § see Port. E. Afr., 2s 7*d* Denmark, 2½*d*., Dominica, 2s. 6*d*., Dutch E. Indies, § 2s. 3*d*., Dutch Guiana, 4s. 9*d*., Ecuador, 2s. 3*d*. Egypt § (Alexandria, 1s., Soakin, 1s. 6*d*., elsewhere 1st region, 1s., 2nd, 1s. 1*d*., 3rd, 1s 6*d*.), Falkland Is., 2s 11*d*. Fanning I., 2s. 6*d*., Faroë Is., 3*d*., Fernando Po., § at present by post from St. Thomé Is., ‡ 5s., Fiji, 2s. 6*d*. to 3s. 11*d*.; France, 2*d*., French Equat. Afr. (Congo), § 4s. 3*d*. to 4s. 6*d*., French Guiana, 2s. 3*d*., French Guinea, § 2s. 11*d*. (Conakry, 3s. 11*d*.), French Somali Coast, § 2s. 3*d*., Gibraltar, 3*d*., Gold Coast, § 2s. 6*d* (Accra and Secondi, 3s 6*d*.), Greece, 6½*d*, Greek Islands, 5½*d*. and 6*d*., Grenada, 2s. 6*d*., Guadeloupe, 4s. 9*d*., Guam Is., 4s. 9*d*., Guatemala, 3s. 4*d* (San José, 3s. 1*d*.), Hayti, 4s. 4*d*. and 5s. 5*d*., Holland, 2*d*., Honduras, 3s. 4*d*., Honduras (Brit.) 2s 6*d*., Hong Kong, § 2s. 6*d*., Iceland, 4*d*., India, § 1s. 6*d*., Italian E. Afr., § 1s. 6*d*., Ital. Somaliland (Benadir), 2s., Italy, 2½*d*., Ivory Coast, § 2s. 3*d* Jamaica, 2s. 6*d*., Japan, § 1s. 11*d*., Korea, *see* Chosen Kwang Tung Peninsula, *and* Japan 2s 11*d* § *and* China, 2s. 6*d*., Labuan § 2s. 10*d*., Leeward Islands, 2s. 9*d* Liberia, § 4s., Madagascar § 2s. 8*d*., Madeira, § 1s., Malay Peninsula, 2s. 10*d*. § (Kelantan, 2s 11*d*. and 3s. 9*d*.), Malta, 4*d*., Marie Galante, 4s. 9*d*., Martinique, 4s. 9*d*., Mauritius, § 2s. 6*d*. Mexico (City, 2s., other places, 1s. 6*d*. to 2s. 4*d*.), Midway I., 4s., Morocco (Spanish 3*d*., Tangier, 4*d*. elsewhere, 4*d*. to 6½*d*.), Muscat, as Persian Gulf, 2s. 2*d*., Natal, § 2s. 6*d*. (name of Terminal Office must be inserted), New Caledonia, 2s. 3*d* Newfoundland, 1s. (Labrador, 1s. 2*d*.), New Zealand, §

N.B.—Signs refer, as the case may be, to the whole country district, place, or rate preceding the sign

† The words "Telegraphic Restant" must appear in the address.

‡ "Free" at beginning and "St. Thomé Is." at end of address must be inserted.

§ The deferred rate (shown "*d*") system applies to places and rates marked thus.

¶ Sent as in §, 6*d*. (*d*. 2*d*.) less.

†† Deferred rate to Amoy Canton, Chefu, Foochow, Hankow Hongkong, Ichang, Kiaochow Ningpo, Pekin, Shanghai, Shasitsi, Tsingtau, Wei-hai-wei, and certain other towns.

¶¶ Via Brazilian Land Lines, 9*d*. (*d*. 2½*d*.) less.

2s. 8d., Nicaragua, 2s. 4d. (S. Juan del Sur, 2s. 1d.), Nigeria,§ 2s. 6d. (Bonny, Lagos, 2s. 6d.), Norfolk Is., 2s. 6d., Norway, 2½d., Nyassaland, 2s. 11d., Orange Free State,§ 2s. 6d., Panama Rep., 2s 6d. (Panama and Colon, 2s. 5d., Bocas del Toro, 2s. 3d.), Paraguay,¶§ 2s. 6d., Persia,§ 2s., Persia, 1s 6d. and 2s. 10d. (Bushire, 1s. 9d. and 2s. 10d., Bunder Abbas, 2s. 1d. and 2s. 9d., Abadan, 2s. 7d.), Persian Gulf, 2s. 6d. (Bahrein, 2s. 6d.), Peru, 1s 9d.§ (Iquitos, Itaya, Masisea, Orellana, Puerto, Bermudez, Putumayo, Requena, 2s. 9d.), Philippine Islands,§ 2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. (Luzon and Manilla, 2s. 6d.), Porto Rico, 2s. 1d., Portugal, 2d., Portuguese E. Africa,§ 2s. 7d. and 2s. 9d., Prahu Consdore I., 2s. 9d., Principe I.,§ 2s. Réunion,§ 2s. 3d., Rhodesia§ (N.), 2s. 11d., (S.), 2s. 6d., Rodriguez I.,§ 2s. 6d., Russia (Europ., Asiatic, Caucasus and Transcaspia), 4½d., St. Croix, 2s. 1d., San Domingo, and Hayti, 2s. 2d., St. Kitts, 2s. 6d., St. Helena,§ 2s. 6d., St. Lucia, 2s. 6d., St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1s., St. Thomas (W Indies), 2s. 1d. St. Thomé I.,§ 2s., St. Vincent, 2s. 6d., Salvador, 2s. 4d. (Libertad, 2s. 1d.), Sandwich Is., 2s. 3d. (Honolulu, 2s. 7d.), Senegal, Up. Senegambia and Niger, 1s. 6½d., Seychelles,§ 2s. 6d., Siam, 2s 6d. (viâ Mourmein 2s. 10d.), Sierra Leone,§ 2s. to 2s. 3d., Society Is., as Tahiti, 2s. 3d., Spain, 3d. (viâ Marseilles, 5d.) Spitzbergen, 2d., Straits Settlements, see Malay Peninsula, Sudan,§ 1s. 6d. (Suakin, 2s. 3d.), Sweden, 2½d., Switzerland, 2½d., Tasmania,§ 2s., Tobago, 2s. 6d., Togoland § 2s. 9d., Tonquin § 2s. 6d. Transvaal,§ 2s. 6d. Trinidad I., 2s. 6d., Tripoli, 7d., Tunis, 2½d., Turks Island, 2s. 6d., Uganda, see Brit. E. Africa, Union of S. Africa, 2s. 6d., United States (New York, Boston, &c., 1s., Washington State, 1s. 6d., Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis, 1s. 3d., San Francisco, 1s. 6d., elsewhere except Alaska, 9 x, 1s. to 1s. 6d.), Uruguay,¶§ 2s. 9d., Venezuela, &c., Zanzibar, 2s. 6d.§, Zululand,§ 2s 6d.

*Deferred Telegrams*

Telegrams in plain English or French, for certain Extra-European places,‡ are accepted at rumious other wise unenlisted reduced rates on condition that they may if necessary be deferred during the suspension for not more than 24 hours in favour of Full-rate Telegrams.

*Cable Letters*

Plain-language (non-code) messages in English or French are telegraphed at reduced rates by certain cable companies, on condition that delivery shall be deferred. WEEK END CABLE LETTERS must reach the companies' British stations (by post or telegraph) by Saturday night, and will not be delivered before the following Monday

## POST OFFICE TELEPHONES.

*London Telephone Area.*—The office of the Controller of the London Telephone Service is at 144a Queen Victoria St., E.C. *Annual Subscription*, in the London area, for an *unlimited* number of calls (unlimited or flat rate), £20, £17 for second and subsequent connexions, two party lines, £7 10s., four party lines, £5 (for existing flat rate subscribers only). In the Provinces unlimited service rates have not been available for some years to new subscribers. For each call on an exchange within the Telephone District of London, 2d., outside the Telephone District, 3d., Minimum payable yearly for calls, 24s. on party lines, £3 each party Private subscribers may use their lines for trunk messages, or for sending telegrams and express messages (each 20 words, 2d. per mile), on paying a deposit to cover the credit given, also for receiving telegrams addressed to their exchange and number, and letters arriving at G.P.O., London, early Sunday Morning can be delivered on Sunday by telephone to subscribers. *Call Office Fee*, for subscribers or others, 2d each 3 (night, 6) minutes.

*Telephone Trunk Lines.*—These connect Exchanges in different towns. Rates in day-time — 4d. for 25 miles, 9d. for 50 miles, 1s. for 75 miles, 1s. 4d. for 100 miles, and an additional 6d. for every further 40 miles. Trunk fees formerly 1d. or 3d. are now increased to 2d. and 6d. respectively Special rates are charged over submarine lines. 3 minutes are allowed, on the air expiry the option of another 3 minutes is given, if double fee is previously deposited, or the line may be engaged outright for the *maximum* of 6 minutes. The charge for a 6 minutes conversation during the night period from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. will be the same as for a 3 minutes' conversation during the day During the night period also a 3 minutes' conversation may be had for half the day fee when that amounts to 1s. 4d. or more. When the day fee is 1s. the night fee is 9d.

## SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY throughout the U.K no Parcel Post, Money and Postal Order Savings Bank, or Express Delivery Services, No. 1, pau business is transacted. In London all but forty offices are closed. These forty open in the morning (thirty four of them, including those on p. 352, except the N.W District Office, also in the evening) to sell stamps and send telegrams About ninety suburban stations, chiefly N.E. and S.W. send telegrams at train times and fee 1d. to 2d. There is no delivery of anything except of telephoned express letters, as well as, from G.P.O. of express letters fully prepaid, marked with one thick vertical line and the words "Express Delivery on Sunday"; nor any general collection till midnight. Letters, etc. with extra ½d. stamp, posted in special boxes at one of the above-mentioned thirty-four offices before times varying from 5 to 8 p.m., or at any great railway terminus before 6 p.m. (after if at the appropriate terminus) leave by the usual night mails. Letters may be registered at these offices up to 3 min. of latest time of posting or with 1s. fee at the Sorting Carriage on the mail train at the appropriate terminus, at times varying between 8.13 and 8.35 p.m. Parcels are neither delivered, nor accepted on Sunday in any part of the U.K. *In the Provinces* all Head Offices and most Sub offices open from 8.30–10 a.m. for stamps, telegrams, registering letters (Scotland 9–10 a.m.). Many railway stations send telegrams at train times. There is only one delivery of letters in most Scottish towns, and the smaller English and Irish villages, none: any one may prevent even this so far as relates to himself but letters can be obtained at most Head Offices. CHRISTMAS DAY ARE GOOD FRIDAY in *Provinces* as in London. Hours in the early morning, delivery of letters and parcels. When Christmas Day falls on a Sunday parcels and express letters only are distributed. The G.P.O. and Evershott Street offices open from 8–7 p.m. (stamps, registered letters); also certain Telegraph Offices (stamps, telegrams (p. 352), telephone, registered letters) Ordinary letters are not accepted for delivery under Service 1, but may be posted in Pillar Boxes (p. 352) and parcels are not collected. The *Provinces* In Scotland business is as on week-days, in England and Ireland as Sundays, but with one morning delivery of letters and parcels, even if Christmas be a Sunday. OTHER PUBLIC AND BANK HOLIDAYS.—*London* One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters, evening and midnight, of parcels, morning only G.P.O. and Head District Offices (p. 352) open for all business except Savings Bank Old Age Pensions, and ordinary Money Order business. The Provinces, in England and Ireland the chief town and country offices and sub-offices, if also telegraph delivery offices, generally open as usual, closing at noon for Savings Bank, Pension and Money Order business. The smaller offices of all kinds open either only in the morning or not at all. In Scotland the same holds good, but on New Year's Day no Money Order etc., business is done. Throughout the U.K. there is only one letting and parcel delivery in Scotland, also on SACRAMENTAL FAST DAYS and Holidays fixed by Local Authorities.

‡ The coloured rate tables "d/¶" system applies to places and rates marked thus.

¶ Per Brazilian Inland Lines, 2d. d/¶ 2½d.) less.

¶§ Cable letters not telegraphed from Montreal to places in B.C. to which the normal rate is over 1s. 6d.

# Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom (1917–1918)

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, 1917

| ARTICLES. | Rates of Duty £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| **Import Duties.** | |
| Beer called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer and Berlin White Beer and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1057 | 35 gals. 5 0 0 |
| Exceeding 1057 | 35 gals. 7 10 0 |
| Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1057 | 35 gals. 1 5 0 |
| And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity | |
| Cards, Playing | doz. packs 0 3 9 |
| Chicory Raw or kiln-dried | cwt. 1 19 8 |
| Roasted or ground | lb. 0 0 6 |
| Chloral Hydrate | lb. 0 0 9 |
| Chloroform | lb. 0 4 4 |
| Cider | gal. 0 0 4 |
| Cinematograph Films | |
| Blank 35m. per linear foot | 0 0 01 |
| Positives | 0 0 1 |
| Negatives | 0 0 ½ |
| Clocks, Watches, and component parts thereof an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article | |
| Cocoa | cwt. 2 5 0 |
| Husks and Shells | cwt. 0 5 0 |
| Preparations of Cocoa, including Confectionery containing Cocoa Charged under Sec. 7 Finance Act, 1901 | |
| Cocoa Butter | lb. 0 0 4½ |
| Coffee | cwt. 2 2 0 |
| Kiln-dried roasted or ground | lb. 0 0 6 |
| Coffee and Chicory or other vegetable substances roasted and ground mixed | lb. 0 0 8 |
| Collodion | gal. 1 14 22 |
| Dates, Acetic | lb. 0 0 7½ |
| " Butyric | gal. 1 1 20 |
| " Silicic | gal. 1 16 0 |
| Ether, Bromide | lb. 0 1 6 |
| " Chloride | gal. 1 1 10 |
| " Iodide | gal. 0 19 0 |
| Fruit Dried or otherwise Preserved without sugar | |
| Currants | cwt. 0 0 0 |
| Figs and Fig Cake Prunes commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes, Plums Dried or Preserved not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins | cwt. 0 10 6 |
| Fruits, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—as Sugar. | |
| Glucose, Solid | cwt. 0 2 10½ |
| Liquid | cwt. 0 0 4½ |
| Matches: For every 10,000 | 0 3 0 |
| Mechanical Lighters | |
| Requiring the use of spirit | 0 1 0 |
| In any other case | 0 0 6 |
| Molasses and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged | |
| If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter | cwt. 0 0 10½ |
| Molasses—*continued.* | |
| If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter | cwt. 0 0 4½ |
| If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter | cwt. 0 0 2½ |
| Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock. | |
| Motor Cars, including motor bicycles and tricycles and accessories and component parts thereof (other than tyres, except carriages as conditions or an allowance or in trade purposes an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the articles. | |
| Motor Spirit | the gallon 0 0 6 |
| Musical Instruments, including gramophones, phonolas, and similar instruments and accessories and component part thereof an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article. | |
| Nux Vomica and Mixtures containing Saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use | oz. 0 0 6 |
| Soap Transparent in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used | lb. 0 0 3 |
| Spirits and Strong Waters: For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed spirits, including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol purified so as to be potable and mixtures and preparations containing spirits— | |
| Enumerated Spirits— | |
| Brandy Rum proof gal. | 0 13 1 |
| Imitation Rum, Geneva " " proof gal. | 0 13 1 |
| Additional in respect of Sugar used in sweetening any of the above tested for strength, if sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit therein ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit proof gal. | 0 0 1 |
| Unenumerated Spirits— | |
| Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) proof gal. | 0 13 1 |
| Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both as enumerated and not sweetened if tested) proof gal. | 0 13 1 |
| Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, provided such Spirits are not shown to be enumerated if tested proof gal. | 0 13 1 |
| Spirits, &c.—*continued.* | |
| Additional in respect of Imitation Spirits— | |
| Not warehoused, or warehoused less than a years proof gal. | 0 2 6 |
| Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years proof gal. | 0 2 0 |
| Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested liquid gal. | 1 1 3 |
| Additional in respect of Imitation Spirits— | |
| Not warehoused or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal. | 0 0 0 |
| Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal. | 0 2 4 |
| Perfumed Spirits liquid gal. | 0 4 1 |
| Additional in respect of Imitation Spirits— | |
| Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal. | 0 0 5 |
| Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal. | 0 2 7 |
| Upon payment of the difference between the Customs Duty on Foreign Spirits, and the Home Duty on British Spirits. Foreign Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in Art or Manufacture. | |
| * 2s. per gallon extra if imported in bottle. | |
| Sugar. Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarisation cwt. | 0 6 9 |
| Exceeding 76 & not exceeding 77 cwt. | 0 6 11 3 |
| " 77 " 78 " | 0 7 1 6 |
| " 78 " 79 " | 0 7 3 9 |
| " 79 " 80 " | 0 7 6 0 |
| " 80 " 81 " | 0 7 8 3 |
| " 81 " 82 " | 0 7 10 6 |
| " 82 " 83 " | 0 8 0 9 |
| " 83 " 84 " | 0 8 3 0 |
| " 84 " 85 " | 0 8 5 3 |
| " 85 " 86 " | 0 8 7 6 |
| " 86 " 87 " | 0 8 9 9 |
| " 87 " 88 " | 0 8 11 0 |
| " 88 " 89 " | 0 9 1 3 |
| " 89 " 90 " | 0 9 3 6 |
| " 90 " 91 " | 0 9 5 9 |
| " 91 " 92 " | 0 9 8 0 |
| " 92 " 93 " | 0 9 10 3 |
| " 93 " 94 " | 0 10 0 6 |
| " 94 " 95 " | 0 10 2 9 |
| " 95 " 96 " | 0 10 5 0 |
| " 96 " | 0 14 0 |
| Table Waters, containing as the result of or in rival to the ordinary process of manufacture with sugar or other sweetening material, or which are fermented beverages gal. | 0 0 4 |
| Herb Beer gal. | 0 0 2 |
| Other Table Waters gal. | 0 0 2 |
| Blackings, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter cwt. | 0 0 5 |
| (Together with the duty on any proof spirit contained therein.) | |
| Note.—An additional 5d. the lb. is chargeable in respect of any of the undermentioned Sugar articles in the manufacture of | |

| Articles. | Rates of Duty £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| which spirit has been used. Confectionery in the manufacture of which a greater percentage of spirit has been used than that covered by the Spirit charge of 1d. the lb. shall be chargeable with a spirit duty rate of 2d. the lb. or such spirit duty rate in excess of 2d. the lb. as analysis may show to be necessary | |
| Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter cwt. | 0 0 5 |
| Candied or Declared Peel cwt. | 0 1 4 |
| Caramel, Solid cwt. | 0 1 10 |
| Liquid cwt. | 0 1 4 |
| Chocolate, Drinking cwt. | 0 1 0 |
| Chutney cwt. | 0 0 10 |
| Cocoanut, Sugared cwt. | 0 0 10 |
| Comfectionery :— | |
| Hard, such as: Sugared Almonds except as below; Caraway Seeds, &c. cwt. | 0 1 10 |
| Sugared Almonds, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar-coating does not exceed 25 per cent. of the total net weight cwt. | 0 1 4 |
| Soft, viz. A.B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels, or Cases, on the Entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed the rate of 20s. the cwt. cwt. | 0 0 10 |
| Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delights, &c. cwt. | 0 1 4 |
| Confectionery Pie cwt. | 0 2 6 |
| Confectionery made from Sugar and containing no other ingredients except flavouring cwt. | 0 1 10 |
| Liquorice, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 25 per cent. of added Sugar or other sweetening matter subject to occasional sampling and testing cwt. | 0 0 7 |
| Flowers, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c. in Crystal, Dust Sugar, as Crystallised Fruit cwt | 0 1 10 |
| Fruit, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in Sirup cwt | 0 1 1 |
| Fruit, Crystallised Glacé, and Mixed, except Fruit liable to duty as such cwt. | 0 1 10 |
| Imitations, Crystallised or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar constituents do not exceed 25 per cent. subject to sampling for analysis cwt. | 0 1 0 |
| Imitation, Crystallised or not, in all other cases cwt. | 0 1 10 |
| Fruit liable to duty as such, except Currants, preserved in Sugar or Syrup, whether mixed with other Fruit or not cwt. | 0 0 8 |
| Fruit Pulps excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in this Syrup cwt. | 0 0 5 |
| Excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in Dutch Syrup, as Jam cwt. | 0 1 4 |
| Ginger, preserved in Syrup or Sugar cwt. | 0 1 4 |
| Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellies, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such cwt. | 0 1 4 |
| Malaspan cwt. | 0 1 1 |
| Milk :— | |
| Condensed, sweetened, whole cwt. | 0 0 9 |
| Condensed sweetened separated or skimmed cwt | 0 0 10 |
| Condensed slightly sweetened, whether whole, separated, or skimmed. If declared by the Importer not to contain more than 18 per cent. of added Sugar subject to occasional sampling and testing cwt. | 0 0 4 |
| Milk Powder :—If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar | Free |
| If declared by the Importer not to contain more than 56 per cent. of added Sugar cwt. | 0 0 8 |
| In all other instances, and in cases in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing cwt | 0 1 6 |
| *Note.*—Importations entered as Free will be delivered on deposit of duty at the 1d rate pending analysis. Importations entered at the 1d rate are liable to sampling and testing. | |
| Nestle's Milk Food cwt. | 0 0 7 |
| Sot when containing Molasses or other sweetening matter cwt. | 0 0 5 |
| Tamarinds, preserved in Syrup cwt | 0 0 5 |
| Other Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin) Charged under Beer, Finance Act, 1901 | |
| Tea lb. | 0 1 0 |
| Tobacco, Manufactured viz.: Cigars lb. | 0 12 3 |
| Carendish or Negrohead lb. | 0 0 4 |
| Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb. | 0 0 5 |
| Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz. Cigarettes, lb. | 0 0 11 |
| Other sorts lb. | 0 0 5 |
| Snuff containing more than 25 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof lb. | 0 0 7½ |
| Snuff not containing more than 25 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof lb. | 0 0 4 |
| Tobacco, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Steamed, containing 25 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof lb. | 0 0 5½ |
| Containing less than 25 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. | 0 0 4½ |
| Tobacco, Unmanufactured, if Dusted, Powdered, Unstemmed, containing 25 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. | 0 0 5 |
| Containing less than 25 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof lb. | 0 0 4½ |
| Wash: Not exceeding 25° of Proof Spirit gal. | 0 1 3 |
| Exceeding 25° but not exceeding 25° of Proof Spirit gal. | 0 2 6 |
| And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty gal. | 0 0 3 |
| *Additional*—On Still Wine imported in Bottles gal. | 0 1 0 |
| On Sparkling Wine imported in Bottles gal. | 0 2 6 |
| All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations. | |
| Cashews Drawbacks, | |
| Rum, Imported or brought into Great Britain or Ireland and subsequently exported, if an original gravity of 225° for every 25 gallons | 1 6 3 |
| Coffee, Roasted (Unless exported, not mixed with Chicory or other substance) 100 lb. | 0 14 0 |
| Molasses, Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland and delivered by him to be used solely for purposes of, food, feeding stock, or to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits* cwt. | 0 2 8½ |
| * Such Drawback is not payable in respect of Molasses produced from non Duty-paid Sugar placed in Bond under the Sugar Convention Act, 1903. | |
| Sugar which has passed a rebate in Great Britain or Ireland, and on which the proper import duties have been paid — upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores or removed to the Isle of Man a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization. | |
| Goods (other than beer) exported or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores or removed to the Isle of Man, in the preparation of which any duty paid Sugar, Glucose, Saccharin, or Molasses, has been used, a drawback equal to the duty in respect of the quantity of that article used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods, or in the case of residual products, to be contained therein. | |
| Tobacco upon which Duties have been paid — | |
| (a) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being exported or shipped as stores or deposited in any bonded warehouse: | |
| Cigars lb. | 0 7 3½ |
| Cigarettes lb. | 0 7 3½ |
| Cut, Rill take, or other manufactured Tobacco lb. | 0 7 4 |
| Snuff (not being of Scotch Snuff) lb. | 0 1 4½ |
| (b) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse, on being exported or deposited:— | |
| In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation or For shipment as stores in King's Warehouse, lbs | 0 0½ |

# Excise Duties and Licences.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. U.K. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.) | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| BEER—per barrel (36 gals.) of specific gravity of 1055 (55° of gravity) | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| BEER DEALERS' AND BREWERS annual licences — | | | |
| Beer Dealer Wholesale | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Brewer of Beer for sale according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz. not exceeding 100 barrels, £1, exceeding 100, £2 for first 100, and 10s. for every further 50. | | | |
| By a Begilmer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Other brewers annual value of house exceeding £8 but not exceeding £10 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Retailers of beer (Beer house Licence) — | | | |
| *For consumption on the premises a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 0d. to £23 10s. 0d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels. | | | |
| Not to be consumed on premises from £1 10s 0d where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £300. | | | |
| CARD (Playing) makers, to sell (U K) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, for every pack duty | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| CHICORY, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried | 1 | 18 | 6 |
| CIDER per gallon | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Annual licence to sell | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| CIDER RETAILER, annual licence — | | | |
| *For consumption on the premises from £5 5s 0d where annual value is under £30 up to £6 where it is £100 or over | | | |
| Not to be consumed on the premises | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q.v.). | | | |
| COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ½lb. | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 Edw 7, c. 23). | | | |
| DISTILLER'S Annual Licence according to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz. not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10, exceeding 50,000, £20 for first 50,000, and £30 for every further 25,000. | | | |
| By a Beginner | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY Charged on payments for admission to any entertainment — | | | |
| When the payment, exclusive of the amount of the duty, does not exceed 2d. | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| Exceeds 2d and does not exceed 4d. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ,, 4d. ,, ,, 6d. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ,, 6d. ,, ,, 1s. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| ,, 1s. ,, ,, 2s | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| ,, 2s. ,, ,, 3s. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| ,, 3s. ,, ,, 5s. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| ,, 5s ,, ,, 7s 6d. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ,, 7s 6d ,, ,, 10s. 6d. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| ,, 10s. 6d ,, ,, 15s. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| ,, 15s., for the first 15s. and for every 5s or part of 5s. over 15s. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Certain exemptions allowed in cases of Schools, Educational and Scientific Institutions, Charitable purposes, &c. | | | |
| GLUCOSE, *Solid*, the cwt. | 0 | 8 | 10½ |
| Do., *Liquid*, ,, | 0 | 6 | 4½ |
| GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture (U K) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| HAWKERS Annual Licence, U K. (*see* Pedlars) | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| MATCHES. For every 10,000 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Manufacturers annual licence | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| MECHANICAL LIGHTERS — | | | |
| Requiring the use of spirit. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| In any other case | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| MEDICINES (Patent). Great Britain only | | | |
| Not exc. 1s. 3 \| Not exc. 20s. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 2s.6d.0 6 \| ,, 30s. | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| ,, 4s. 1 0 \| ,, 50s. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, 10s 2 0 \| Exceed 30s | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| MEDICINES (Patent). Dealers &c. Annual Licence (Great Britain) for each set of premises | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| MOTOR SPIRIT, manufactured in U K the gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 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 or veterinary surgeon for professional purposes. | | | |
| Licence authorising supply of, for every gallon authorised | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Duty repayable to persons using for motor ambulances, and otherwise than for motive power for motor cars, and half duty repayable when used by a medical man or veterinary surgeon for professional purposes. | | | |
| Motor Spirit Manufacturer, annual licence | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Spirit Dealer, annual licence (One pint at a time may be sold without licence.) | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| OCCASIONAL LICENCES to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day — | | | |
| Any intoxicating liquor | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Beer or Wine only | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Tobacco dealers | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold — Licences for a Year | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Licences for a day | 2 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U.K | 7 10 0 |
| " trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional | 5 15 0 |
| PEDLARS (Police Licence) | 0 5 0 |
| PLATE Dealers in, annual licence, U.K. Above 2 dwts. and under 20z. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article. | 2 6 0 |
| 2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards | 5 15 0 |
| Refiners of gold or silver annual licence, United Kingdom | 5 15 0 |
| PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and 'seasonal" hotels. (Hotels and Restaurants) Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value" subject in either case to a minimum charge (Clubs) an Excise Duty of 6d in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty | |
| Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty, and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty | |
| A reduction of duty is also allowed in certain cases where the hours of sale are curtailed by war restrictions. | |
| RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of 2d. a mile) — | |
| Urban District traffic | 2 0 0 |
| Other traffic | 5 0 0 |
| Railway Restaurant Car, ann licence | 1 0 0 |
| REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent | 0 10 6 |
| " " £30 or above | 1 1 0 |
| SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz. | 0 4 6 |
| SPIRITS — | |
| 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 |
| " retailers of | 0 10 0 |
| Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, see PUBLICANS. | |

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Retailers of, not to be consumed on the premises :— | |
| Annual value of licensed premises — | |
| Not exceeding £10. | 10 0 0 |
| Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20. | 12 10 0 |
| " 20 " " 30. | 14 0 0 |
| " 30 " " 50. | 15 0 0 |
| " 50 " " 75. | 16 0 0 |
| " 75 " " 100. | 17 10 0 |
| " 100 " " 250. | 19 0 0 |
| " 250 " " 500. | 30 0 0 |
| " 500 " | 50 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 £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c 42). | |
| *STILLS OR RETORTS, annual, U.K. — Chemists and others, keeping or using | 0 10 0 |
| SWEETS (including British Wine) — | |
| Maker's annual licence | 5 5 0 |
| Wholesale Dealer | 5 5 0 |
| *Retailers of the same as for Cider | |
| TABLE WATERS — | |
| Containing as the result of, or prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with, sugar or other sweetening material, or which are fermented beverages gal | 0 0 4 |
| Herb Beer " | 0 0 2 |
| Other Table Waters " | 0 0 8 |
| Annual licence to sell | 0 10 0 |
| TOBACCO, grown in Ireland (from April 30, 1909), or grown in England or Scotland (from Jan. 1, 1910) — | |
| Manufactured in bond per lb. | 0 8 2 |
| Unmanufactured, if containing 10 per cent. moisture. per lb. | 0 6 3 |
| Less than 10 per cent. moisture " | 0 6 11½ |
| Tobacco Growers (Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland, annual licence | 0 5 0 |
| TOBACCO and SNUFF, U.K., annual — | |
| Dealers in | 0 5 3 |
| Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 10,000 lbs. | 5 5 0 |
| Exc 10,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000 | 10 10 0 |
| 40,000 " 60,000 | 15 15 0 |
| 60,000 " 80,000 | 21 0 0 |
| 80,000 " 100,000 | 26 5 0 |
| 100,000 | 31 10 0 |
| Beginners to pay £5 5s and a surcharge on renewal. | |
| VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual, U.K | 1 0 0 |
| WINE, annual licences, U.K. — | |
| Dealers (wine only) | 10 10 0 |
| *Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see only* PUBLICANS) from £4 10s. od (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over). | |
| Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off) from £2 10s od (annual value not exceeding £30) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £300). | |
| WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, *see* SWEETS. | |

**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).

# Local Taxation Licences.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| If used on any carriage do. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| **CARRIAGES AND MOTORS—** | | | |
| **Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules —** | | | |
| (i.) With four or more wheels— | | | |
| (a) To be drawn by two or more horses | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| (b) To be drawn by one horse only | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| (ii.) With less than four wheels | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| (iii.) Hackney Carriages | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| **Motors, or Vehicles drawn by Motors —** | | | |
| Motor Bicycles or Tricycles | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Cars — | | | |
| Not exceeding 6½ h.p. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| " " 12 " | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| " " 18 " | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| " " 26 " | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| " " 33 " | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| " " 40 " | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| " " 60 " | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Exceeding 60 " | 42 | 0 | 0 |

Medical men and veterinary surgeons are allowed half the duty if the car is kept for professional purposes.

**Hackney Motors —**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Weight unladen — | | | |
| Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 3 tons | *3 | 15 | 0 |
| Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons | *2 | 17 | 0 |
| Not exceeding 1 ton, or exceeding 3 tons | 0 | 15 | 0 |

* Including Light Locomotive Duty

Half the *Carriage Licence Duty only* charged on licences taken out between 1st October and 31st December. No reduction on the Light Locomotive Duty.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N.B.—In calculating weight of a vehicle *unladen*, the weight of water, fuel, or accumulator shall not be included | | | |
| Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty | | | |
| GAME LICENCES, U.K., if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| After 31st July, to expire following 31st October | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game Licences. | | | |
| Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 31st July, annually | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol) | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Payment is now rigidly enforced even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers are exempt but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K. expire 31st July | | | |
| MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.— | | | |
| Great Britain. Every male servant | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| *MOTOR CAR, REGISTRATION OF | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " CYCLE, " | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| " DRIVER'S LICENCE | 0 | 5 | 0 |

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks 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 1891, are —

Agreements (as to the duty of 6d.—s. 88. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (2). Certificates of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 80. Charter-parties—ss. 49, 50. Leases or tacks—s. 78 (1 of a dwelling-house or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum 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 £25. Letter of renunciation—s. 73 (2), and 55 & 56 Vic. c. 9, s. 9 (2). Notarial Acts—s. 91. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 93. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 92. Proxies liable to the duty of 2d.—s. 80. Receipts—s. 100 (2). Transfers of shares in Cost-book mines—s. 101. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 101 (2).

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| As solicitor or proctor, or W.S. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inns, Dublin | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| As Fellow of College of Physicians | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, on any other ground | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Faculty as a Notary Public, England | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, Ireland or Scotland | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| As a Burgess in Scotland | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| AFFIDAVIT or statutory declaration | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES. | | | |
| Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59). | | | |
| ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| ALLOTMENT, *see* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT | | | |
| APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw. VII, c. 9) | 0 | 10 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5 — | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Not exc. £10. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Not exc. £20. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| " 20... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| " 20... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| " 30... | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| " 30... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " 40. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| " 60... | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Exceeding £100. — — | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| ARMS grant of, stamp duty on — — | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland — | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| In Superior Courts, in Scotland | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland — | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| AWARD — — — — | 0 | 10 | 0 |

BANK NOTE for money payable on demand

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceedg. £1... | 5d. | Not exceedg. £20. 2s. |
| " £2... | 10d. | " £30... 3s. |
| " £5. 1s. 3d. | " | £50 5s |
| " £10. 2s 6d. | " | £100 8s 6d. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANKER'S Annual Licence, U K. | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Bankers Cheques — — — | 0 | 0 | 1 |

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 6s & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount — — 0 0 1

Bills of Exchange, *Inland*, not payable on demand or within 3 days also PROMISSORY NOTES Not exceeding £5 0 0 1

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10 — | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| " 10 " 25 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| " 25 " 50 — | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| " 50 " 75 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| " 75 " 100 — | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount. — | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Bills of Exchange, *Foreign* (i.e., drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U K), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid or endorsed, or negotiated in U K. Not exceeding £5 — —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Exc. £5 and not exceeding £20 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| " 20 " 25 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| " 25 " 100 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Every £100 or fractional part | 0 | 0 | 6 |

[*Special Adhesive Stamps* are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val.* duties.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BILL OF LADING — — — — | 0 | 0 | 6 |

BILL OF SALE, Absolute, see CONVEYANCE OR SALE by way of Security, see MORTGAGE, &c.

BOND for payment of money, see MORTGAGE BOND, &c.

For securing an annuity —

1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND &c.
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period —

For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| If as primary security — — — | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| If as collateral security — — — | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed. — — — — | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt) — | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Of any kind whatever not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed — — — | 0 | 10 | 0 |

CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital 0 5 0

Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw 7, c. 48, s. 5).

CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (6s & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8) 0 2 6

or, in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s. 10, Fin Act, 1907).

CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London, or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof — — 2 0 0

If practising elsewhere — — 6 0 0

(During first three years one half only)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial — | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| CHARTER-PARTY — — — | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| CHEQUES, or drafts payable on demand or to order — — | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Maximum duty | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| COMMISSION of Lunacy — — | 0 | 5 | 0 |

CONTRACT, see AGREEMENT

CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security where the value of the stock or marketable security—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Is £5 and does not exceed £100 | | | | 0 | 0 6 |
| Exceeds | 100 | " | 500 | 0 | 1 0 |
| " | 500 | " | 1,000 | 0 | 2 0 |
| " | 1,000 | " | 1,500 | 0 | 3 0 |
| " | 1,500 | " | 2,500 | 0 | 4 0 |
| " | 2,500 | " | 5,000 | 0 | 6 0 |
| " | 5,000 | " | 7,500 | 0 | 8 0 |
| " | 7,500 | " | 10,000 | 0 | 10 0 |
| " | 10,000 | " | 12,500 | 0 | 12 0 |
| " | 12,500 | " | 15,000 | 0 | 14 0 |
| " | 15,000 | " | 17,500 | 0 | 16 0 |
| " | 17,500 | " | 20,000 | 0 | 18 0 |
| " | 20,000 | — — | — — | 1 | 0 0 |

(Special adhesive stamps.)

Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.

*Option Contract Notes* are chargeable with half the above rates only unless the option is a double one.

*Contract Note following* a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only

Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity for every £5 or fractional part of £5 — 0 0 6

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER —Of Bank of England Stock — — — — | 0 | 7 | 6 |

Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Act, 1877 for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred ... ... ... ... | 0 2 6 |
| Or may be compounded for *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114. | |
| CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*), shares, or marketable security where the purchase money shall not exceed £5 — | 0 0 6 |
| Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10. | 0 1 0 |
| ,, 10 ,, 15 | 0 1 6 |
| ,, 15 ,, 20.. | 0 2 0 |
| ,, 20 ,, 25.. | 0 2 6 |
| For every additional £25 up to £300. | 0 2 6 |
| If exceeding £300, then for every £50 | 0 5 0 |
| *Proviso for composition for transfer duty* &c. 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, and 57 and 58 Vict. c. 30. | |
| *CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above), where the purchase money shall not exceed £5 ... ... ... ... | 0 1 0 |
| Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 | 0 2 0 |
| ,, 10 ,, 15 | 0 3 0 |
| ,, 15 ,, 20 | 0 4 0 |
| ,, 20 ,, 25 | 0 5 0 |
| For every additional £25 up to £300 | 0 5 0 |
| If exceeding £300, then for every £50 | 0 10 0 |
| Of any kind not otherwise charged. | 0 10 0 |
| *Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos* are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c. | |
| COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed .. .. .. | 0 1 0 |
| COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES — If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court roll of any surrender or grant made in court. .. | 0 10 0 |
| CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies. .. .. .. .. .. per cent. | 5 0 0 |
| (Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.) | |
| COVENANT —For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE. | |
| For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE. | |
| For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND. | |
| Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val.* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed ..... ..... | 0 10 0 |

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £100 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, sec. 72, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £100, duty is charged at half the above rates.

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE. | |
| DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT. | |
| DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement .. .. .. | 0 10 0 |
| DEED of any kind not charged under some special head .. .. .. .. | 0 10 0 |
| DEMISE, *see* LEASE. | |
| DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper .. .. .. .. | 0 10 0 |
| DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART Same duty as original but not to exceed | 5 0 |
| ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES — To hold the office of lecturer, &c. .. | 0 10 0 |
| For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnizing marriages .. | 0 10 0 |
| Licence not otherwise charged .. | 2 0 0 |
| EQUITABLE MORTGAGE under hand only For every £100 or part thereof .. .. | 0 1 0 |

ESTATE DUTY

In the case of every person dying after 15 August, 1914, where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

| exceeds | per cent. | exceeds | per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| £100 | £1 | £150,000 | £11 |
| 500 | 2 | 200,000. | 12 |
| 1,000 | 3 | 250,000. | 13 |
| 5,000 | 4 | 300,000. | 14 |
| 10,000 | 5 | 350,000. | 15 |
| 20,000 | 6 | 400,000. | 16 |
| 40,000 | 7 | 500,000. | 17 |
| 60,000 | 8 | 600,000. | 18 |
| 80,000 | 9 | 800,000. | 19 |
| 100,000 | 10 | 1,000,000. | 20 |

*Gifts* made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged unless made more than twelve months before death, other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted.

*Payment* of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the *Commissioners*, *be made* wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Small estates up to £500 and £800 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s. and 40s., and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 3 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty if these cease from twelve months after death.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| EXCESS MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY, *see* Land Values. | | | |
| EXCESS PROFITS DUTY | | | |
| Charged on the amount by which the profits from all trades or businesses (except husbandry, offices or employments, and professions) exceed by more than £1000 the pre-war standard of profits. | | | |
| A duty equal to 80 per cent. of the excess. | | | |
| FACULTY OR DISPENSATION | | | |
| In England, in *all* cases .. .. | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £30, in others .. .. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue. | | | |
| GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS | | | |
| Under hand .. .. .. .. .. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Under seal .. .. .. .. .. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| (Finance Act, 1907, s. 7) | | | |
| HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm house, public-house, coffee shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging-house *of the annual value* | | | |
| *of £20, and not exceeding £40* | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *Exceeding £40 and not exc. £60* | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| *Exceeding £60* .. .. .. .. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| *Other houses of the annual value of* | | | |
| *£20, and not exceeding £40* .. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| *Exceeding £40, and not exc. £60* | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| *Exceeding £60* .. .. .. .. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| On Houses let in tenements or flats, *see* 3 Edw 7 c. 46 s. 11. | | | |
| INCOME TAX, *see* Property and Income Tax. | | | |
| INCREMENT VALUE DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties. | | | |
| INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences .. (10*s.* additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number) | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE | | | |
| For any sum not exceeding £10 .. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Exc £10, and not exc. £25 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Exc. £500, and not exc. £1 000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897 | | | |
| Annual Premium not exceeding £5 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Annual Premium exceeding £5 under hand .. .. .. .. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto ditto under seal | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| —ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property .. .. .. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty* see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 10, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw 7 c. 23, s. 8 (2). | | | |
| INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA | | | |
| Where the premium does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent. .. .. .. .. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Where the premium exceeds 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *For any Voyage*, for every £100 or fractional part (5 Finance Act, 1905) | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *For Time*, for every £100, and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, 3*d.*, not exc. 12 months .. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of .. .. .. .. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| (1 Edw 7, c. 7, s. 11) | | | |
| Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Policy duty .. .. .. .. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| INVENTORY DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY. | | | |

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 2*s.* in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

LAND VALUES DUTIES—

(I.) INCREMENT 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 14 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 deceased's estate, or (*d*) the Corporation) £1 for every £5 of "increment value" *i.e.*, the increase in the value of the site—apart from the value of buildings, &c., there in—since April 30, 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 50 years, where annual value does not exceed £40 in London, £26 in towns of 30,000 population, and £16 elsewhere.—Small agricultural holdings, where land and dwelling do not exceed £30 annual value, occupied and cultivated by the owner, and not exceeding 50 acres (if average value not exceeding £75 an acre).—Recreation grounds owned by corporate and other bodies, without view of profit, are not liable to the periodical charge (*d*).—Flats (transfer, lease, &c., of separate dwelling).—Ten *per cent.* of increment allowed free on first and on any subsequent occasion, but such allowances not to amount to more than 25 *per cent* in any period of five years.—Allowance is made where Reversion 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 30, 1909.—Minerals not so exempt are subject to a special basis of charge to Increment 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 £10 of the value of the benefit accruing to the lessor

*Exceptions, &c.*—Reversions purchased before April 30, 1909, under leases which determine within 40 years of purchase.—Leases of agricultural land.—Leases the original term of which did not exceed 21 years.—Allowance made where fresh lease is granted before expiration of original lease, 2½ *per cent.* of duty for each unexpired year, up to 50 *per cent.* of whole duty.—Allowance is made where Increment 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 glasshouses or greenhouses as trade buildings), or is not otherwise used *bond 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 build ngs 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 ground, 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 5 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 Increment 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 wayleaves.

*Rate of Duty* payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case by the immediate lessor of the working lessee] 1*s.* 6*d.* annually *for* each £1 of rental value.

EXCESS MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY payable in addition to Mineral Rights Duty, where the amount payable as rent varies according to the price of the minerals, and exceeds the pre-war rent.

A duty equal to 80 per cent. of the excess.

*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 *Increment Duty* on the grant, of a mining lease.—Minerals which were the subject of a mining lease or were being worked on April 30, 1909, are exempt from *Increment Value* Duty and minerals not so exempt are charged *to that Duty* on a special basis in the form of an annual duty

*LEASES.—Lease or tack of any dwelling house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, nil., for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5*s.*, of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent —

| Not Exceed. | Not exceeding 35 years. | Between 35 years and 100. | Exceeding 100 years. |
|---|---|---|---|
| £5 | 0 1 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 10 0 |
| £5 10 | 0 2 0 | 0 10 0 | 1 4 0 |
| 10 15 | 0 3 0 | 0 15 0 | 1 16 0 |
| 15 20 | 0 4 0 | 1 4 0 | 2 8 0 |
| 20 25 | 0 5 0 | 1 10 0 | 3 0 0 |
| 25 50 | 0 10 0 | 3 0 0 | 6 0 0 |
| 50 75 | 0 15 0 | 4 10 0 | 9 0 0 |
| 75 100 | 1 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 |

100, for £50, or fractional part of £50. 0 10 0 — 3 0 0 — 6 0 0

Lease of any kind not specially charged 1 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

This Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent and that rent exceeds £20 a year

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.—*Also see "Estate Duty"*

If the de ceased died on or after the 21st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, see note to Estate Duty

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 28).

Rates of duties payable on legacies annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died bef ore 21st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (*see* above) £1 per cent

*Exceptions.*—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1 000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased or their Descendants .. .. £3 per cent

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .. .. .. } £6 per cent

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased or their Descendants .. .. ..

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased .. ..

Where deceased died on or after 1 July 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 12½ respectively

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

*Penalties.*—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same, persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION
Less than £5, nil. , £5 and upwards, 6d.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL ... ... £3

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour of dignity, viz. Duke, £300, Marquis, £300, Earl, £250, Viscount, £200, Baron, £250, Precedence, £100 Baronet, £100, *Congé d'elire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30, any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50, upon voluntary application, £10.

LUNACY ACT Licence for House ... ... ... ... £10.

LUNATIC —Grant of custody of person or estate. ... ... ... ... £ 2 s. d. 2 0 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery —
(a) Colonial Government Securities, same duty as on *Mortgage, Bond, &c.* (*q v*).
(b) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10 0 1 0
(c) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on *Mortgage, Bond &c.* (*q v*).
(d) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10. 0 2 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES *not* transferable by delivery, same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c.* (*q v*).

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland ... ... ... ... 5 0 0
Not special (*see* page 360) 0 10 0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.

MONEY LENDERS' *Registration Fees* ... 1 0 0
Failure to register involves severe penalties, *see* 63 and 64 Vict. c. 51.

MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10 0 0 3

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not exc. | £25 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Not exc. £200 | 0 | 5 0 |
| ,, | 50 | 0 | 1 | 3 | ,, £250 | 0 | 6 3 |
| ,, | 100 | 0 | 2 | 6 | ,, £300 | 0 | 7 6 |
| ,, | 150 | 0 | 3 | 9 | | | |

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100 .. 0 2 6

Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100 .. 0 0 6

Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100. .. .. ... ... .. 0 0 6

Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6d., up to a maximum of ... ... 0 10 0

NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests) .. ... ... ... ... 0 1 0

PASSPORT ... ... ... ... ... ... 0 0 6

PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions —
On application for provisional protection ... ... ... 1 0 0
On filing complete specification... ... 3 0 0
On notice of desire to have patent sealed ... ... ... ... 1 0 0

Application for certificate of payment of renewal —

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, said in respect of the— | |
| 4th year ..£3 0 0 \| 10th year .. | 10 0 0 |
| 5th ,, 6 0 0 \| 11th ,, | 11 0 0 |
| 6th ,, 7 0 0 \| 12th ,, .. | 12 0 0 |
| 7th ,, 8 0 0 \| 13th ,, .. | 13 0 0 |
| 8th ,, .. 9 0 0 \| 14th ,, .. | 14 0 0 |

Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury

POWER OF ATTORNEY &c., receiving prize-money or wages. .. .. .. 0 1 0
For the receipt of any money or bill of note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually .. ... ... 0 5 0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only 0 1 0
Ditto in any other case .. .. ... 0 5 0
Proxy to vote at a meeting .. .. 0 0 1
Power of attorney of any other kind... 0 10 0

PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of .. .. .. .. ... .. 0 10 0

PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX. In the £

†The standard rate is ... 0 1 0
and this rate is payable, without modification, by every individual—
(a) with an income (including wife's income) exceeding £2,500, or
(b) with an income (including wife's income) exceeding £2,000, in so far as his income is unearned, *i.e.*, derived from investments, annuities, property, &c.

In other cases a modification of this rate can be obtained so as to make the rate of tax finally payable on incomes (including wife's income).—

| Not exceeding— | £ | On earned portion. In the £ s. d. | On unearned portion. In the £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| £2,500 but exceeding | £2,000 | 4 4 | 5 0 |
| 2,000 ,, ,, | 1,500 .. | 3 8 | 4 6 |
| 1,500 ,, ,, | 1,000 .. | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| 1,000 ,, ,, | 500 | 2 6 | 3 6 |
| 500 .. .. | ..... | 2 2 | 3 0 |

Schedule A Lands, Tenements, &c. See above
Owner must allow deduction from rent 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 ⅓ or ⅙ part of the assessment (57 & 58 Vict. c. 35).

† Special rates of tax and scales of allowances are applicable to the official pay of persons who have served during the year as members of any of the naval or military forces of the Crown, or in service of a naval or military character in connection with the present war, for which payment is made out of money provided by Parliament, or in any work abroad of the British Red Cross Society or the St. John Ambulance Association, or any body with similar objects.

*Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses*, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition. This special allowance does not apply to houses of annual value exceeding £12. Five years average taken.

Schedule B Nurseries & Market Gardens } See above

In respect of the Occupation of Farms, &c on full Annual Value, *or* (by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current Income tax year) on *pro rata* of husbandry as in case of Trades, under Schedule D

Schedule C Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks &c.) — — — — —

Schedule D Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.

Schedule E Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c — — — — —

†Exemption and Abatements.

Income not exceeding £130 Exempt.

| Exed. | Not Exed. | |
|---|---|---|
| £130 | £400 | Abatement of £120 |
| 400 | 600 | 100 |
| 600 | 700 | 70 |

When the total joint income of a husband and wife does not exceed £500, a wife can separate her claim for exemption or abatement from that of her husband on account of profits derived from any business carried on by means of her own personal labour (56 & 57 Vict. c. 24. s. 3), 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 3 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 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, 1907, s. 28.)

ALLOWANCE FOR CHILDREN may be claimed by persons whose total incomes do not exceed £700. £25 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.

SUPER TAX, *see* Super Tax.

† See Note on previous page.

PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 2s., the same duty as the Bill or Note. | | | |
| In any other case... — — — — — — | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards — — — — | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Penalty for not stamping — — — — | 10 | 0 | 0 |

REVERSION DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.

REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will — — — — — 0 10 0

SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP — 0 0 1

SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner for every £100 or part of £100 — 0 5 0

SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer [sees. 4 (2) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899], on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25 — 0 0 3

SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer —

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 £10 or fractional part of £10 — 0 2 0

STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, *see* SHARE WARRANT

SUCCESSION DUTIES, *see* LEGACY DUTIES.

SUPER TAX.—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates on persons whose total incomes exceed £3,000 —

In respect of the first £3,500. — — *Nil.*

In respect of the excess over £3,500—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For every £ of the first £500 of the excess — | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess — | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess — | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess — | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess — | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess — — | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess — | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess — | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| For every £ of the remainder of the excess — — — — | 0 | 3 | 6 |

TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE.

Transfer of Share in Cost-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 3

### Spoiled Stamps.

ALL applications for allowance must be made within two years from the time of spoilage of unexecuted instruments, or within two years of the date or of the first execution of others.

The hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to 3, Saturday, 10 to 1. At Telegraph Street, E.C. (see policy and general spoiled stamps), from 11 to 3 on Wednesday and Friday

**Deeds Stamped after Execution.**

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution —

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6d. — 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 first execution.

Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted within 30 days of first execution.

NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY —

Articles of clerkship.

Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination

Charter parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.

Contract notes.

Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.

Share warrants. Warrants for goods.

Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION —

Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned). Bills of lading.

Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.)

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING —

| Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts after 14 days from their first execution | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Charter parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases). | 10 | 0 | 0 |

**COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.**

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £5, exceeding £5,000 —

| For every £1,000 or part of £1,000, up to £5,000 | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. after first £5,000 up to £100,000 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., after first £100,000 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Maximum Fee | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| For registering any document required or authorised by the Act | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar | 0 | 5 | 0 |

Deed stamp 10s to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage 10s. up to £200 £1 above £100.

**Hours at Somerset House.**

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10s. or less — ½d

On goods pledged for more than 10s — 1d

For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40s., for every 2½, or part of 2½, per month — ½d

And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.

On pledges exceeding 40s for every half crown or part of half a crown, per month ½d.

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10s and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that they become the property of the pawnbroker

Pledges above 10s, if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny and receive any surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—*i.e.*, the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5s. or under the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny, when the loan is above 5s, one penny

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40s, provided always that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn ticket, signed by the pawnbroker

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawnticket shall be signed by the pawner

The pawnbroker may also charge —For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10s.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, WILLS, AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

### BIRTHS.

Where 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 these must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. No birth occurring in England and Wales can be registered after the lapse of seven years from the date thereof. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father or person in attendance on the mother to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

### 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 causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of these must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register, or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not, however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

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 *drowned*, or *dying suddenly* and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which

the death took place. Any person summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding 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, 1895, as altered by an amending Act passed in 1906.

## VACCINATION

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated and by the Vaccination Order 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. (See also Vaccination *Order, 1907.*)

## 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, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will IV c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 22). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., 'Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley* v *Wood*, 4 Sw & Tr 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages, but where a district has been assigned to a chapel and it becomes a vicarage, or 'ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are 'forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will IV c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the *Ecclesiastical* parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(a) 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, (b) 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. 366). The Act of 1844 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 solemnises a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 58 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

*Marriage with a deceased wife's sister*—including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnise 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 2s. 6d., and a stamp duty of 1d. Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1s. for a single year, and 6d. additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if extensive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5s. to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

## MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Marriage Licences can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 19, Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C., are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4 (Saturdays 10 to 2), are available for London and all England and Wales, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of Sealy'smounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10s. 6d. *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 19s. to £2 12s. 6d. By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage, and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

## SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Special Licences are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c., but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 19 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. £3 3s. 6d., 10s. Oath (extra). Fee for licence stamp, &c., £4 4s.

## MARRIAGES BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NONCONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (a) by Certificate, (b) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

### Notice of Marriage by Certificate.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

### Notice of Marriage by Licence.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

### Issue of Certificate (without Licence) for Marriage.

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

### Issue of Certificate and Licence for Marriage.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

Regulations to be Followed as to 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 License*:—The certificate and license 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 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 119, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given.

b. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 92, 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 (*Gaillat* v *Gaillat*, 29 T.L.R. 406).

### Marriage Ceremony.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows — "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A B*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C D*", and each of the parties must say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A B*, do take thee, *C D*, to be my lawful wedded wife (*or husband*)." A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

### Marriage Act, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the manner of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an "authorised person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations:—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

Thereupon 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, 1899. (See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1899, No. 1199.)

### Naval Marriages Act, 1908.

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage.

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays before the 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 license can take place under this Act.

### Fees.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book | 1 | 0 |
| For entering notice of a marriage by license in the marriage notice-book... | 1 | 0 |
| For a certificate for marriage without license... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| For a certificate for marriage by license | 1 | 0 |
| For a license for marriage ... ... ... ... | 23 | 0 |
| Stamp duty on a license for marriage. ... | 10 | 0 |
| For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 |
| For a marriage by license in the presence of a Registrar ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 5s., if they live in different districts, to 9s.

For a marriage by license the total fees are £3 12s. 0d.

## CERTIFICATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, OR MARRIAGES.

Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3s. 9d., viz. 1s. for search, 2s. 6d. for the certificate, and 2d. for the stamp affixed thereto. They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the registers, 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 certificate 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, 1896, Birth or Death, 2s., Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 2d., Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 2s., National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6d., Marriage, 2s., Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendments Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 2s., but only from the local Registrar

*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 29 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling house at any hour the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house, the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother is still illegal, and the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his *divorced* wife during the wife's lifetime.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND.

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent 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 marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD

Act passed June 27 1892, came into force Jan. 1, 1893. Order in Council dated Nov 22, 1913, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid down.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the *Foreign Marriages Act*, 1892. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

(a) That both the parties are British subjects, or,

(b) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country, or,

(c) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country, or,

(d) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

(a) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs, or,

(b) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is 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 intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (a) in the United Kingdom, or (b) in a Colony or India (c) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so

resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (b) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (a) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (b) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

(a) That he or she believes that there is no impediment

(b) that both the parties have had their usual *place of residence in the district* of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district, [illegible] to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 10, 1899, and are payable to His Majesty's Govt.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For receiving notice of an intended marriage | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| For receiving notice of a caveat | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which *would not be* valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Brook* v *Brook*, 1861, 29 T. L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

### MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW

ACT OF 1906.—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act*, 1906, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, before 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 repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Goaz Fergus v Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

## 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 direction 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 serious 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 notice by the Registrar, called Regular Marriages, and (*s*) those celebrated without the assistance of a clergyman, called Irregular Marriages.

*On Banns.*—The proclamation of banns in Scotland has been customary *authentically* since 1552, and is probably of greater 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, 1878. 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 avail themselves of this method exclusively.

*Irregular Marriages.*—By declaration or acknowledgment. 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 £2 2s. A copy of the entry in the register duly signed by the registrar *is sufficient proof of the marriage.*

## DIVORCE FOR THE POOR.

An unhappy outcome of the war, revealed by Police and Divorce Court records, is the large number of cases of infidelity on the part of wives of soldiers while their husbands have been fighting in the trenches or away from home on duty. While the symptom has been observed among all classes of the community, the cases of the breaking up of poor households that have been brought to notice have been so frequent that the matter has drawn wider attention to the question of cheap divorce. That facilities are in existence to assist persons with small resources to obtain relief in the Divorce Court is not generally known. A special department, where free legal advice can be obtained, and solicitor and counsel provided for husband or wife who has a case for divorce but who is not possessed of the means of proceeding in the ordinary way, was set up at the Royal Courts of Justice some four years ago, its official style being that of "London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons)," with Mr Adrian Hassard-Short as Secretary.

Although no fees are payable for the help given by the department, the applicants must find the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and those incidental to witnesses—a point which has been criticised by the adherents of divorce law reform. However, if witnesses are not brought from a long distance, the whole proceedings do not cost more than £10, and can be completed for *as little as £4*, compared with from £25 to £60 necessitated by the normal procedure. Before a case is taken up, the applicant has to satisfy the department that he or she is really poor—not possessed of more than £30, exclusive of wearing apparel and trade tools, and not earning more than £3 a week. If this condition is fulfilled, a *prima facie* case for divorce must be shown, the names and addresses must be supplied of two persons, other than witnesses or near relatives, to whom reference may be made as to the applicant's character and means, and a declaration must be made as to means. When the system was initiated, it was proposed that a fund should be created for the payment of out-of-pocket expenses, the money to be provided either by the State or by private benevolence. The suggestion has again come into prominence with the increased demand for help to secure the severance of unhappy unions, while another method of reducing the cost that has secured favour is to make divorce cases triable at Assizes, on the lines of the Royal Commission's recommendations.

Partly through ignorance of the work *of this*

Poor Persons' Department, cases in which petitioners use the *forma pauperis* have comparatively seldom been before the judges of the Divorce Court, but the number of suits is expected to show a large increase owing to the war. In the first six months of 1917 the appeals for assistance received at the High Court totalled 24,000, and of this number over 900 were granted and the cases taken up for hearing. As a result of the attention called to the hostilities by a metropolitan magistrate, over 500 applications were made to the department in two days, the majority of the applicants being soldiers who complained that their wives had been unfaithful during their absence.

## BRITISH NATIONALITY AND NATURALISATION

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 Naturalisation —

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 naturalised British subjects, see below at (*g*).

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 Naturalisation under the Naturalisation Act, 1870, or the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, or of Re-Admission to British Nationality has been granted, or who has acquired British nationality by special Act of Parliament or by conquest or annexation.

6. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

7. The children of naturalised 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 Naturalisation 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 Naturalisation is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

(*b*) In the case of a child born *after* January 1, 1915,

(i) If before his birth a Certificate of Naturalisation had been granted to his father or his mother, or

(ii) If a Certificate of Naturalisation is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY — A British subject loses his British nationality :—

(*a*) If by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalised in a foreign country,

(*b*) If, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of *alienage*. These cases are :—

(i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship and is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,

(ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and

(iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that State who has been naturalised 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 husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalisation.)

(*e*) In the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalisation is granted after January 1, 1915, if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate,

(*f*) If the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown, *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 naturalisation.

*Naturalisation* — All Certificates of Naturalisation granted in the United Kingdom between May 23, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalisation Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalisation is granted in accordance with its provisions after Jan. 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalised prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalisation under the new conditions.

* See "Acquisition of British Nationality" below

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 £8, of which £5 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £5 payable on submission of the application *is not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

*N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.*

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien —*e.g.*, one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he proves to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905.

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the January 1, 1890. 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 40*s.* fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets 2*s.* 6*d.* for every case in his private practice and 1*s.* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer. The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, rötheln or German measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided that any person who—(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, (a) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed, or (g) 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 40*s.*, and, if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection, but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease, nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairymen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle must

conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. *The occupier of a house in which there has been* infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that washing, &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—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (i.e., the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to *suit different cases, the following* directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others —

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes titles and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses, while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEE.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is —"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows — "And I hereby appoint the said —— sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this —— day of ——, 19—."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid, but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient. —

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses. [Thomas Smith. [Signature of Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be —"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin —"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors; although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows —"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. *See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees — "I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of *x* 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 *x* 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 to limit no grandchild of mine (such being whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words — "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood, and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will), for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read —"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely"

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of *x* years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of soldiers and sailors while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 26,

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 1st January 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date, the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be consulted and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the particular will, proved in the District Registry, is likewise kept, and may be seen, or a copy obtained, but it only is sent up and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administration, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Registries established by the Act of 1857 are the following:—

| *Registry.* | *Registrar* | *District.* |
|---|---|---|
| Bangor ... | G. H. Reid (£330) | Carnarvon and Anglesey |
| Birmingham | John Gladyer (£800) | Warwickshire. |
| Blandford | H. F. C. de Crespigny (£250) | Dorsetshire. |
| Bodmin ... | W. H. L. Shadwell (£300) | Cornwall. |
| Bristol ... | Arthur Frederick Nepean (£600) | Bristol & Bath, County Court Districts. |
| Bury St. Edmunds | Ronald Southey (£500) | Suffolk, West. |
| Canterbury | H. Mapleton Chapman (£350) | Kent, East, and Canterbury |
| Carlisle ... | E. L. Hunt (£700) | Cumberland and Westmoreland. |
| Carmarth'n | H. M. Fraser (£400) | Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, with the Deneries of East and West Gower (including the town of Swansea) in the county of Glamorgan. |
| Chester ... | H. A. Jenner (£800) | Chester. |
| Chichester | W. B. B. Freeland (£300) | Sussex, West. |
| Derby ... | C. T. B. Wilde (£600) | Derbyshire. |
| Durham | W. J. Maynard (£300) | Durham. |
| Exeter | O. H. Hardy (£1,200) | Devonshire. |
| Gloucester | R. Fuller (£600) ... | Gloucestershire (except Bristol County Ct. Dist.). |
| Hereford ... | H. O. M. Nolan (£400) | Herefordshire, Radnor, and Brecknock. |
| Ipswich ... | G. Pritchard, B.A. (£450) | Suffolk, East, & Essex, North. |
| Lancaster | Frederic Upton (£700) | Co. of Lancs., except the Hundreds of Salford and West Derby, and the City of Manchester. |
| Leicester ... | H. Pickering Clarke (£300) | Leicester and Rutland. |
| Lewes ... | J. W. Heisch (£350) | Sussex, East. |
| Lichfield .. | H. G. Fennett Osborne (£600) | Staffordshire. |
| Lincoln .. | John Streatfeild, K.C. (£500) | Lincolnshire. |
| Liverpool | J. C. Bromfield (£750) | W. Derby Hdrd. Glamorgan Pembroke Carmarthen W. Gower, Swansea. |
| Llandaff ... | Raymund Allen (£350) | |
| Manchester | R. S. G. Mair (£800) | City of Manchester and |

| Registry | Registrar | District. |
|---|---|---|
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | H. R. Edwards (£300) | Northumberland. |
| N'th'mpton | W Young (£250) | Northants, Bdn, and Beds. |
| Norwich ... | Charles H. Wilkinson (£750) | Norfolk. |
| Nottingh'm | Dr. F Oswald (£400) | N'tinghamshire. |
| Oxford .. ... | John T Lewis .. (£400) | Oxon, Berks, and Bucks. |
| Peterboro' | C. S. Magee (£400) | Northants, N'th, Hunts, & Cambs. |
| St. Asaph | J P Lewis (£350) | Flint, Denbigh, & Merioneth. |
| Salisbury.. | J F M. Fawcett (£350) | Wiltshire. |
| Shrewsbury | R. K. A Green (£300) | Salop and Montgomery |
| Taunton | R. T Alms (£350) | Somerset, West. |
| Wakefield | B. H Thomson (£1,000) | Yorks, West Riding. |
| Wells ..... | V F Englehearst (£300) | Somerset, East, except Bath C. C. District. |
| Winchester | G G Phillimore (£800) | Hampshire. |
| Worcester | G. F Adams (£300) | Worcestershire. |
| York.. ... | G L. Simpson (£1,000) | Yorks, N & E. Riding (including York). |

### SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act 20 & 21 Vic. c. 77 but the provision has been almost a dead letter. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10s. for the deposit, of 2s. 6d. for entering a minute thereof, and 2s. for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar (*See also* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, post.)

### TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

*The Act of 1893* enacts that Trustees may invest in any Parliamentary Stocks or Government Securities of the United Kingdom or real or heritable Securities in Great Britain or Ireland in Bank of England Stock Bank of Ireland Stock India 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent. Stocks any Stock hereafter issued by authority of Parliament charged on revenues of India any Securities having interest guaranteed by Parliament Metropolitan Board of Works or London County Council Stocks Debenture Stock created by Metropolitan Police District Receiver Debentures, Rent-charge, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 3 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment any railway or canal Stock in Great Britain or Ireland leased for 200 years or more at a fixed rental to any railway specified above Indian Railway Debenture Stocks of companies with interest paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: "B" Annuities, Eastern Bengal, East Indian, and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, "C" and "D" Annuities of the East Indian Railway, and any like annuities of any other railway hereafter created any Indian railway with fixed or minimum dividend paid or guaranteed by Indian Council any Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any incorporated or chartered Water Company in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 3 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment any Corporation Stock of any borough having 50,000 inhabitants any County Council Stock authorised by Act of Parliament or Provisional Order any Water Stocks issued by incorporated Commissioners levying compulsory rates over areas containing 50,000 inhabitants, such rates not having exceeded 8s per cent. of authorised amount for 10 years and in any Securities authorised by order of the High Courts of Justice of England or Ireland. Provided Stocks redeemable within 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*, 1893, authorises investment in—Debenture, Preference, Guaranteed, or Rent-charge Stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on Ordinary Stock or Shares, and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Debentures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or under the 40th of Metr. Loans Act, 1869, provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment.

*The Trusts Amendment Act*, 1884 (*Scotland only*), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks, and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks, admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session.

*The Colonial Stock Act*, 1900, permits Trustees, both English and Scottish, to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United Kingdom which the Treasury publishes a list of in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1893.

### THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The Office has proved a great success. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1917, was £97,249,361, while the value of the future estates represented by the applications of 6,300 intending testators which have still to mature, was £56,301,141 Official figures give the total value of the business, present and future, negotiated to date, at over £153,550,000.

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

testator. All that the solicitor need say is "I suggest the Public Trustee executor [and trustee] of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relatives. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee 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.

The large funds placed in his care, and his official position, give him manifest advantages in respect of investment; he not only endeavours to ensure that the capital shall be preserved intact, but also to invest as productively as is prudent under his powers.

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 his last report he shows that he has found it possible to secure a return of £3 7s. 10d. per cent. on his non-trustee investments.

The success of the Department may doubtless be ascribed to the wide public need for such an office, secondly, to the State guarantee which accompanies the remedy provided, and thirdly, to the 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 personal details of any trust. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The fees are devised to pay the expenses and no more, 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—half at the beginning, and half at the end of the trust—each instalment being calculated at the following rates:—

On the first £1,000, fifteen shillings per cent.
On the excess of £1,000 to £30,000, five shillings per cent.
On the excess of £30,000 to £50,000, 2s. 6d. per cent.
On the excess of £50,000, 1s. 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 £2,000 a year the fee is only ½ per cent. Where the income is paid through the Department then the fee is 2 per cent. up to £500 a year, and 1 per cent. on any excess of £500 a year, and ½ per cent. on income in excess of £2,000 a year. The fee on investment is ½ 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 the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C. (*tel.*, Holborn 2,400), or at any Post Office.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester.

(For list of Officers, see p. 735.)

## 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 prefixed 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 Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911.

| *If the Intestate die, leaving* | *His representatives take in the proportions following:—* |
|---|---|
| Widow only | Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.] |
| Widow and child or children | One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]* |
| | 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 issue of children *per capita* and issue of deceased children *per stirpes*. See Note A, page [illegible]. |
| Widow and father | Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.] |
| Widow and mother, no father | Half to widow. Half to mother. [Widow.] |
| | *Half to widow, one-sixth to each parent. [Widow.] |
| | One-sixth to Crown. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Widow, brothers or sisters | Half to widow Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood, if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.] |
| Widow, mother, nephews or nieces | Half to widow One-fourth to mother One-fourth to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*. [Widow.] |
| | *Half to widow One-sixth to mother, two-sixths to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*. |
| Husband, with or without children | 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.] |
| | *One-third to mother Two-thirds to the Crown. |
| Child, children, or grandchildren by deceased child | Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Any number of children not exceeding three.] |
| Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces | Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Brother or sister.] |
| Brother or sister, and grandfather | All to brother or sister [Brother or sister.] |
| Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts | All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.] |
| Grandfather, no nearer relation | All to grandfather [Grandfather.] |
| Father's father, and mother's mother | Equally to both. [Either or both.] |
| Grandmother, uncles, and aunts | All to grandmother [Grandmother.] |
| | *All to uncles and aunts if paternal |
| Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts | Equally *per capita*. [To either or any number not exceeding three.] |
| Uncles and aunts | All equally [To either or any number not exceeding three.] |
| Uncle, and deceased uncle's child | All to uncle [Uncle.] |
| | All to uncle. [Uncle.] |
| Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child | *Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes in exclusion of maternal uncle. |
| Aunts, nephew, and niece | All equally [Either not exceeding three.] |
| | *Nephew and niece. |
| Cousins | Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.] |
| Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister | Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.] |
| | *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 Scottish Law, brothers and sisters-german (both 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 divers ancient boroughs. The Dower (viz., widow's thirds) of widows married since 1833 is in the majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed 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.<br>Rest to eldest son of his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female.<br>If no son, rest to daughters equally<br>If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter. |
| Wife and father | One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will. |
| Wife and mother | One-third to wife for life, rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side. |
| Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister | One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.)<br>Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest).<br>Sisters and nieces, only children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking *per stirpes*. |
| Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces | One-third to wife for life, rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son. |
| Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters) | One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother<br>Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased. |
| No wife or child or issue of a deceased child | Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first. |
| Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children | All to eldest son, or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.)<br>Daughters equally |
| Husband and child or children | Husband for life (provided the wife, or the husband in her right, was at some time during the coventure solely seised in possession of the legal or equitable estate), afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son.<br>If all daughters, to them equally |
| Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father | All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors. |
| Mother, and brothers and sisters | All to eldest brother |
| Mother and sisters | All to sisters. |
| Father, and brothers and sisters | All to father |
| Child and grandchild by deceased child | *See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c. |
| Brother and grandfather | All to brother |
| Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter | All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson<br>All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother |
| Brother and two aunts | Brother, all |
| Brother and wife | One-third to wife for life, rest to brother |
| Grandfather (no nearer) | All to grandfather |
| Father's father & mother's mother | All to father's father |
| Grandmother & Uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer) | All to uncle or aunt. |
| Uncle, and deceased uncle's child | Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all |
| Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child | Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side |
| Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother | Nephew |
| Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son | Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally |
| Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister | Nephew by brother |
| Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister | All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother. |

NOTE A.—By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate, but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

### Arbitrations.

The minimum is to charge 5 per cent. on the cost of their work, if estimated at £2,000. 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 which which are never carried out, the charge is one-half the above, with a further half per cent. if tenders have been invited and received. These charges do not include negotiations for purchase of site, &c., nor settlement of differences 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 Dilapidations and Estimate the usual charge is 5 per cent. on the estimate, but in no case less than two guineas. For valuing and negotiating the settlement of claims under the Lands Clauses and similar Acts the charge is on Ryde's Scale.

### 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 2½ per cent. on the amount of omissions brought into accounts.

For Services in Connexion with Litigation or Arbitration, a charge per day (dependent upon the Surveyor's professional position) is made.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

### 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 £100, 5 per cent., on the next £4,900, 2½ per cent., on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property:—5 per cent. on £500, and 2½ per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

*Sale before Auction.*

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction.

*Non-Sale.*

Charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves; on larger amounts by arrangement.

*Sale after Auction.*

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for such sale would merge into the ordinary commission there payable.

*Stock-in-trade, Trade Fixtures, and Chattels.*—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of any valuation of premises.

*Plant and Machinery.*—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

*Live and Dead Farming Stock* (except *Horses* and *Pedigree Cattle*).—2½ per cent. on live stock, and 5 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

*Horses and Pedigree Cattle.*—5 per cent. on the amount realised.

*On Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor.*—One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

#### 2. Private Treaty Sales.

*Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.*—On the first £100, 5 per cent., on the next £4,900, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent., and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right*, of 5 per cent up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

#### 3. Purchases.

*Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.*—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000, half a guinea on next £9,000, and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

#### 4. Lettings.

*Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.*—Where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent, where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent, and upon the premium or consideration, 5 per cent. up to £2,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furnitures, or effects of any kind, of 5 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 Unfurnished 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 Shootings, including Collection of Rent.*—5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent. for the remainder of the term.

*For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, 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 Leases.*—One year's ground rent in each case. Where the rents differ in each case, the average rent to be taken.

3. Collections or Receiverships.

10 per cent. upon gross rental of weekly property, 5 per cent. upon gross rental of other property or tithes, 2½ to 5 per cent. on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

4. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

*For Road Construction*, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

5 Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.*—A guinea per cent. on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000, and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2. *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers.*—The charge is on Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendance. Plans and disbursements extra.

3. *Valuing for Annual Rental.*—(a) *Agricultural Property*—5 guineas per cent. up to £500, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. (b) *Urban and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent. up to £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond

4. *Valuation of Furniture, Fixtures, and Effects.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

5. *Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

6. *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. up to £500, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

7. *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixtures, Fittings, and Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. up to £1,000, and £5 5s. per cent. on the residue.

8. *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes.*—(a) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Lease hold 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.*—2½ guineas per cent. on the first £500, and 1½ guineas per cent. of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include Inventory Minimum fee, £5 5s.

9. *Valuations under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910. For Survey, Completion of Government Returns, Valuation, and Report.*

*Country Residential Properties, Agricultural Land, and Undeveloped Land.*—One half-guinea per cent. up to a "total value" of £10,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount.

*Urban Properties.*—One quarter-guinea per cent. on a "total value" of £10,000, and one-eighth guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, £3 3s.

10. *Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

11. *Valuation or Sale of Timber.*—5 guineas per cent. on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

12. *Valuation of Tenant-Right.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £900, and 1½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

Where one valuer acts between both parties, the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES.

For preparing balance-sheet, investigating accounts, &c., principal's time, exclusively so employed, per day of seven hours, £1 1s. to £5 5s.

Chief clerk's time, 10s 6d. to £1 10s. 6d.

Other clerks' time, per day of seven hours, 5s. 6d. to 16s.

These charges to include stationery, except the forms used.

MEDICAL FEES.

*Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes*, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners —

| General Practitioners. | Rental. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £10 to £60. | £60 to £150. | £150 to £1000 |
| Ordinary Visit | 10s. 6d. to 21s. | 21s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. | 31s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. |
| Night Visit | Double an ordinary visit. | | |
| Mileage beyond two miles from Home | 2s. 6d. | 5s. | 10s. 6d. |
| Detention per ¼ hour | 5s. 6d. to 5s. | 5s. 6d. to 5s. | 5s. to 10s. 6d. |
| Letters of Advice | Same charge as for an ordinary visit. | | |
| Attendance on servants | 10s. 6d. | 21s. 6d. | 31s. 6d. to 5l. |
| Midwifery | 10s. | 10s. to 42s. | 42s. to 105s. |
| Administering Chloral | 10s. 6d. | 21s. | 42s. |
| Consultants. | | | |
| Advice or Visit alone | 10s. | 10s. | 21s. |
| Advice or Visit with another practitioner | 10s. | 10s. to 42s. | 10s. to 42s. |
| Mileage beyond two miles from Home | 10s. 6d. | 10s. 6d. | 10s. 6d. |

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in, in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee of 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 liable to err; they, however, are always willing to show their books when requested.

## SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official, and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £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 mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £500 need not exceeding £1,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor negotiates the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to.

## STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c., or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground, or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway, or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway, or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

## RECEIPTS.

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.

BLINDS TO BE PULLED DOWN From 1 Nov to 15 Jan., 4.30 P.M., from 16 Jan. to 31 Jan., 5.0 P.M.

## THE BANK RATE, 1914-1917

| Year | Day | Rate %. |
|---|---|---|
| 1914 | 8 Jan. | 4½ |
| " | 22 " | 4 |
| " | 29 " | 3 |
| " | 30 July | 4 |
| " | 31 " | 8 |
| " | 1 Aug. | 10 |
| " | 6 " | 8 |
| " | 8 " | 5 |
| 1916 | 13 July | 6 |
| 1917 | 18 Jan. | 5½ |
| " | 5 April | 5 |

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Banks of England and Ireland, and the Exchequer Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. The Stock Exchange is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays, and on Jan. 1, May 1, and November 1. There is a *special* Bank Holiday *for Ireland* on *St. Patrick's Day* March 17.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

SCOTLAND has also special Term (Quarter) Days, and there are special holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Scottish *Quarter Days* are Candlemas, 2 Feb., Whit Monday, Lammas, 1 Aug., and Martinmas, 11 Nov.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT EMPLOYING A SOLICITOR.

THE entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £80, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty."

In no case can any correspondence be entered into, nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the "District Probate Registries" (q.v.) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £300, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

## THE DERBY.

The *Jubilee* of the Derby is a mile and a half, or 2,820 yards. (See Notes below.) Including 1890, Mr. J. Hawley passed four successes with Teddington, Sainfoin, Minting, and Rock Sand, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. The Duke of Portland, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Bowes have won twice consecutively. The late King Edward VII. won three times (twice before his accession); Lord Falmouth, Mr. W. T. Assheton, Mr. Merry, Sir F. Johnstone, Sir J. Miller, and Mr. Fabris twice.

| Year. | Name and Owner of Winner. | Betting. | Jockey. | Trainer. | Yds. Run. | Value to Winner. | No. of Runners. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | £ | | m. s. |
| 1881 | Mr. P. Lorillard's c Iroquois | 11 to 8 | F. Archer | J. Pincus | 2820 | 5,925 | 15 | 2 50 |
| 1882 | Duke of Westminster's c Shotover | 11 to 8 | T. Cannon | J. Porter | 2820 | 4,775 | 14 | 2 45 |
| 1883 | Sir F. Johnstone's br. c. Blair Athol | 5 to 2 | C. Wood | J. Porter | 2820 | 5,150 | 11 | 2 45½ |
| 1884 | Mr. J. Hammond's br. c. Galtee More | 100 to 8 | C. Wood | R. Sherwood | 2820 | 4,900 | 13 | 2 45 |
| | Sir J. Willoughby's c. Harvester | 100 to 7 | M. Loates | Jewitt | | | | |
| 1885 | Lord Hastings' c. Melton | 7/2 to 1 | F. Archer | W. Dawson | 2820 | 4,875 | 16 | 2 46½ |
| 1886 | Duke of Westminster's c. Ormonde | 4 to 9 | F. Archer | J. Porter | 2820 | 4,700 | 9 | 2 45½ |
| 1887 | Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton | 100 to 8 | J. Watts | M. Gurry | 2820 | 4,575 | 11 | 2 43 |
| 1888 | Duke of Portland's c. Ayrshire | 2 to 1 | F. Barrett | G. Dawson | 2820 | 3,625 | 9 | 2 43 |
| 1889 | Duke of Portland's c. Donovan | 5 to 1 | T. Loates | G. Dawson | 2820 | 4,050 | 13 | 2 42½ |
| 1890 | Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin | 100 to 15 | J. Watts | J. Porter | 2820 | 5,400 | 11 | 2 44½ |
| 1891 | Sir R. Johnstone's c. c. Common | 20 to 1 | G. Barrett | J. Porter | 2820 | 5,850 | 11 | 2 43½ |
| 1892 | Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo | 40 to 1 | F. Allsopp | T. Wadlow | 2820 | 4,950 | 15 | 2 44 |
| 1893 | Mr. McCalmont's c. Isinglass | 4 to 9 | T. Loates | Jewitt | 2820 | 5,575 | 12 | 2 41½ |
| 1894 | Lord Rosebery's c. Ladas | 2 to 1 | J. Watts | M. Dawson | 2820 | 5,450 | 7 | 2 45½ |
| 1895 | Lord Rosebery's c. Sir Visto | 9 to 1 | S. Loates | M. Dawson | 2820 | " | 13 | 2 42½ |
| 1896 | Prince of Wales's c. Persimmon | 3 to 1 | J. Watts | R. Marsh | 2820 | " | 12 | 2 42½ |
| 1897 | Mr. Gubbins's c. Galtee More | 2 to 1 | C. Wood | S. Darling | 2820 | " | 11 | 2 42½ |
| 1898 | Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah | 100 to 7 | O. Madden | R. Marsh | 2820 | " | 10 | 2 42½ |
| 1899 | Duke of Westminster's c. c. Flying Fox | 2 to 1 | M. Cannon | J. Porter | 2820 | " | 12 | 2 40 |
| 1900 | Prince of Wales's c. c. Diamond Jubilee | 6 to 4 | H. Jones | R. Marsh | 2820 | " | 14 | 2 39 |
| 1901 | Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski | 5 to 2 | L. Reiff | J. Huggins | 2820 | 5,850 | 13 | 2 42½ |
| 1902 | Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick | 100 to 14 | J. H. Martin | Darling | 2820 | 5,450 | 20 | 2 42½ |
| 1903 | Sir J. Miller's c. c. Rock Sand | 4 to 6 | D. Maher | G. Blackwell | 2820 | 6,450 | 9 | 2 42½ |
| 1904 | Mr. L. de Rothschild's c. St. Amant | 9 to 1 | K. Cannon | A. Hayhoe | 2820 | " | 9 | 2 42½ |
| 1905 | Lord Rosebery's Cicero | 4 to 1 | D. Maher | P. Peck | 2820 | " | 9 | 2 42½ |
| 1906 | Major E. Loder's Spearmint | 6 to 1 | D. Maher | P. P. Gilpin | 2820 | " | 8 | 2 42½ |
| 1907 | Mr. R. Croker's Orby | 100 to 9 | J. Reiff | J. Allen | 2820 | " | 11 | 2 42½ |
| 1908 | Oliver Gladstone's Signorinetta | 100 to 1 | W. Bullock | Owner | 2820 | " | 11 | 2 42½ |
| 1909 | King Edward VII.'s c. Minoru | 7 to 2 | Herbt. Jones | R. Marsh | 2820 | " | 13 | 2 42½ |
| 1910 | Mr. Fairie's c. Lemberg | 7 to 2 | S. Dillon | A. Taylor | 2820 | " | 15 | 2 42½ |
| 1911 | Mr. J. B. Joel's c. Spearmint | 13 to 8 | G. Stern | C. Morton | 2820 | " | 12 | 2 38½ |
| 1912 | Mr. W. Raphael's b. Tagalie | 100 to 8 | J. Reiff | D. Waugh | 2820 | " | 12 | 2 42½ |
| 1913 | Mr. A. F. Cunliffe's Aboyeur | 100 to 1 | B. Piper | T. Lewis | 2820 | " | 15 | 2 42½ |
| 1914 | Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II. | 20 to 1 | M. MacGee | E. Murphy | 2820 | " | 12 | 2 41½ |
| 1915 | Mr. S. Joel's c. Pommern | 11 to 10 | S. Donoghue | C. Peck | 2820 | 2,400 | 17 | 2 38½ |
| 1916 | Mr. R. Hulton's c. Fifinella | 11 to 2 | J. Childs | R. Dawson | 2820 | 2,900 | 12 | 2 38½ |
| 1917 | Mr. Fairie's c. Gay Crusader | 7 to 4 | S. Donoghue | A. Taylor | 2820 | 2,950 | 12 | 2 40½ |

Notes.—1884—Gladiateur first French-bred horse that won; 1889—since fell during the day; 1889—second running; no nom. and the third no nom. one of the stakes; 1892—start altered to New Level Post; 1896—Kisber, the first Hungarian-bred horse that won; 1903—Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Cragganmore (J. Reiff) finished first, but was disqualified for boring. The Derby is now a stake of £5 each, with at least £100 to the second and £50 to the third, according to the subscriptions, 1913. Owing to the War the race was reopened to those originally nominated. It was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (1¾ miles) at Newmarket, and called the New Derby. The value was altered on this occasion, and the second received only one sovn. In 1916 and 1917 owing to the continuance of the War the same terms and conditions applied as in 1915.

† Starting gate first used. ‡ In a breakaway race. § Including £1,000 given by Lord Derby.

a Won the St. Leger. d Record time (previous best, Spearmint's, in 1912). e Won the Oaks.

### ECLIPSE STAKES of £10,000. (SANDOWN PARK.)—(1¼ miles.)

| | | Oaks. Derby Course. | 9st 7 lbs. 1¼ m. 47 yards. | 2,000 Guns. Now 1 mile. | 1,000 Guns. Now 1 mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | Mr. J. B. Joel's Your Majesty, 3y 8st 12lb (inc | Signorinetta | Your Majesty | Norman III. | Rhodora. |
| 1909 | Mr Fairie's Peregrine, 3y 8st 12lb | Perola | Peregrine | Sir Hugo | Hurstia. |
| 1910 | † Dead heat. Stakes divided. | Masterstroke | Verveine | Shiel Shaw | Winkipop. |
| 1911 | Lord Derby's Swynford, 4y 9st 7lb | Charlesgate | Prince Palatine | Sunstar | Almeda. |
| 1912 | Mr. T. Hilliard's Prince Palatine, 4y 9st, | Hirsla | Fracony | Swanger II | Tagalie. |
| 1913 | Mr. A. Belmont's Fracony, 4y 9st | Lost | Night Hawk | Lowvela | Jest. |
| 1914 | Sir E. Cassel's Hyperion, 3y 8st 12lb | Princess Doris | Black Jester | Kanayment | Princess Doris. |
| 1915 | No race. War | Sonny Meadow | No race. War | Transport | Hesperus. |
| 1916 | No race. War | Pittodrie | No race. War | Clarissimus | Clarion. |
| 1917 | No race. War | Sunny Jane | No race. War | Gay Crusader | Nimbus. |

a "New" Oaks, Suffolk Stakes Course, at Newmarket.

† Established in 1908 received names in 1908 and of compliments to Col. St. Leger and run on Doncaster Spring Meet. In 1912 these were no St. Leger. A race with similar conditions, called the September Stakes, was established at Newmarket, and won by Pommern, but the entry was a mere one, not confirmed to entrants originally nominated, as was the case with the New Derby and the New Oaks. The same state of affairs prevailed in 1916 and 1917, when the substance of the Suffolk and September Stakes became the New Derby, Oaks, Gay Crusader, respectively.

‡ Mr. Fairie's Lemberg, 3y 8st 12lb, and Lord Rosebery's Bull Dog, 3y 9st 7lb, Pommern.

| | ASCOT CUP 2½ miles. | GOODWOOD CUP 2½ miles. | DONCASTER CUP 2 miles. | GOLD VASE, ASCOT 2 miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | White Knight 4y 9st 4lb | Radium 4y 9st 7lb | Rosikrun 4y 9st 6lb | Pillo 4y 9st 10lb |
| 1909 | Bronze 4y 9st 7lb | Carrousel 4y 9st 8lb | Ayrmidie 4y 8st 10lb | Ayrmidie 4y 9st 6lb* |
| 1910 | Bayardo 4y 9st | Magic 4y 9st 10lb | Bronzino 4y 8st 4lb | Chas. O'Malley 4y 9st 6lb |
| 1911 | Willonyx 4y 9st | Kilmarnock 4y 9st 5lb | Lemberg 4y 9st | Martagon II. 4y 8st 10lb |
| 1912 | Prince Palatine 4y 9st | Valliflarine 4y 8st 10lb | Prince Palatine 4y 9st | Tidal Wave 4y 9st 5lb |
| 1913 | Prince Palatine 4y 9st 4lb | Calluna 4y 9st 5lb | Long Set 4y 9st 5lb | Bhagan 4y 9st 5lb |
| 1914 | Aleppo 4y 9st 4lb | Sea-to-Lee 3y 7-7 (exc. p-p) | Willonyx 4y 8st 9lb | Otterden 4y 9st 5lb |
| 1915 | No race—War | No race—War | No race—War | No race—War |
| 1916 | No race—War | No race—War | No race—War | No race—War |
| 1917 | No race—War | No race—War | No race—War | No race—War |

| | ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT) Now 2 miles 6 fur 85 yds. | NEWMARKET STAKES. Newmarket and Spring 2 miles 2 fur | HUNT CUP (ASCOT) Now mile 5 fur 166 yds. | STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD) T Y C 6 furlongs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | Torpoint 4a 9st 10lb | Mr. Wolf 5st | Billy the Verger 4y 6st 13lb | Rosaland 3y 7st |
| 1909 | Pure Gem 4y 9st 6lb | Lowther 5st | Dark Ronald 4y 7st 9lb | Mellant 3y 7st 13lb |
| 1910 | Lagos 4y 9st 6lb | [National Mourning] | Bachelor's Double 5y 8st 4lb | Golden Reel 4y 8st 11lb |
| 1911 | Royal Realm 4y 9st 7lb | Sunstar 5st | Masonic 4y 7st 9lb | Rosebud 3st 6lb 12lb |
| 1912 | Jackdaw 4y 9st | Cyllad 5st | Ezzo Boy 4y 7st 10lb | Golden Reel 4y 8st 10lb |
| 1913 | Rivoli 4y 9st | Craganour 5st | Long Set 4y 9st 11lb | Lord Arranadale 3y 6st 9lb |
| 1914 | Pit Yana 4y 9st 4lb | Cortyra 5st | Lie-a-Bed 4y 8st | Golden Sun 4y 8st 10lb |
| 1915 | No race—War | Danger Hook 5st | No race—War | No race—War |
| 1916 | No race—War | Pizaro 5st | No race—War | No race—War |
| 1917 | No race—War | No race—War | No race—War | No race—War |

| | OLD NEWTON Now 2 miles 2 fur | CAMBRIDGESH. New last m. 200 yds. A. F | GRAND PRIX DE PARIS 2 mile 7 furlongs. | LINCOLNSH. HDCP. 2 miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | Xantoil 4y 7st 11lb | Marpessa 4y 7st 10lb | Mr. W.K. Vanderbilt's Northeast | Kaffir Chief 4y 7st 12lb |
| 1909 | Rubbach 4y 8st 13lb | Christmas Daisy 4y 8st 4lb | Fr. M. de Rothschild's Verdun II. | Duke of Spartan 3y 6st 7lb |
| 1910 | Verney 4y 7st 11lb | Christmas Daisy 5y 8st 4lb | Mme. Oberwemtell's Nuage | Cinderello 4y 7st 9lb |
| 1911 | Willonyx 4y 9st 9lb | Long Set 4y 8st 10lb | Marquis de Gezay's As d'Atout | Mercutio 6y 8st 4lb |
| 1912 | Warlingham 3y 8st 10lb | Adam Bede 4y 7st 10lb | M. A. Fould's Howth | Long Set 5y 8st 4lb |
| 1913 | Pit Yana 4y 7st 9lb | Cantilever 3y 7st 10lb | M. R. de St. Alary's Brulaar | Berrilldon 4y 7st 4lb |
| 1914 | Troubadour 4y 8st 9lb | Honeywood 3 7st 10lb | Ba. Rothschild's Bardanapius | Cortran 4y 7st 10lb |
| 1915 | Sea-to-Lee 4y 8st 9lb | Silver Tag 3y 8st 5lb | No race—War | View Law 4y 6st 11lb |
| 1916 | Sanctum 4y 7st 9lb | Kor 3y 7st 6lb | No race—War | No race—War |
| 1917 | Furore 4y 8st 6lb | Brown Prince 3y 7st 7lb | No race—War | No race—War |

| | GRAND NATIONAL. CITY & SUBURBAN 4 miles 856 yds. 1¼ miles. | | KEMPTON JUBILEE. | POST OF WALES'S ST Newmarket 1st July 2 mile 4 fur |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | Rubio, aged, 11st 5lb | Dean Swift, aged 8st 10lb | Kempton Spring Meeting. 2 mile from 1900 1¼ miles | Queen's Advocate 3y 8st 4lb |
| 1909 | Lutteur III. 5y 10st 10lb | White Eagle 4y 8st 9lb | Hayden 4y 6st 10lb | Dark Ronald 4y 9st 4lb |
| 1910 | Jerry M. 6y 11st 7lb | Bachelor's Double 4y 8st | Shor 4y 9st 3lb | Cicero King 3y 8st 4lb |
| 1911 | Glenside, aged 10st 7lb | Mushroom 4y 9st | [National Mourning] | Swynford 4y 9st 10lb |
| 1912 | Jerry M. 8y 10st 7lb | Cliff II 4y 8st 10lb | Bachelor's Double 5y 8st 10lb | Lance Chest 4y 8st 10lb |
| 1913 | Covercoat, 7y 10st 6lb | Drimmore 4y 9st 10lb | Bachelor's Hope 4y 9st 10lb | Lance Chest 4y 9st 10lb |
| 1914 | Sunloch 6y 9st 10lb | Maiden Erleigh 4y 8st 9lb | Absolute 4y 8st 10lb | The Carragh 4y 8st 10lb |
| 1915 | Ally Sloper, 6y 10st 6lb | Black Jester 4y 9st | The Carragh 4y 8st 10lb | Rosendale 3y 8st 10lb |
| 1916 | No race—War | No race—War | Nectosseus 4y 9st 10lb | Rosendale 4y 9st 10lb |
| 1917 | No race—War | No race—War | No race—War | No race—War |

| | CHAMPION STAKES (NEWMARKET) 2nd October Now 2 miles 2 fur | NEW STAKES (ASCOT) For two-year-olds. 5 furlongs 244 yards. | MIDDLE PK. PLATE (NEWMARKET). 6 furlongs. | DEWHURST PLATE (NEWMARKET). Last 7 fur of R.M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | Llangwern 3y 8st 7lb (a) | Bayardo 8st 10lb (23) | Bayardo 9st 3lb (4) | Bayardo 9st 3lb (6) |
| 1909 | Bayardo 4y 9st 10lb (2) | Lemberg 8st 10lb (20) | Lemberg 9st 3lb (8) | Lemberg 9st 3lb (5); Hoot (5) |
| 1910 | Lemberg 4y 8st 7lb (2) | Seaforth 9st 3lb (28) | Borrow 8st 12lb (4) | King William 8 Prytania (6) |
| 1911 | Lemberg 4y 9st (w o.) | Leonard 8st 10lb (10) | Absurd 9st (10) | White Star 9st 3lb (6) |
| 1912 | Stedfast 4y 9st (2) | Craganour 8st 10lb (23) | Craganour 9st 3lb (7) | Leuvois 9st 10lb (8) |
| 1913 | Tracery 4y 9st (2) | Hapsburg 8st 10lb (27) | Cortyra 9st (3) | Rosymore 8st 9lb (3) |
| 1914 | Hapsburg 4y 8st 10lb (2) | Let Fly 8st 10lb (23) | Prize Marcus 9st 3lb (7) | Let Fly 9st 3lb (7) |
| 1915 | Let Fly 4y 8st 7lb (2) | No race—War | Aspen 9st 3lb (10) | Atheling 8st 12lb (10) |
| 1916 | (Christmas 3y 8st 7lb) (2) | No race—War | North Star (7) | Telephone 8st 9lb (6) |
| 1917 | Gay Crusader 3y 8st 7lb (10) | No race—War | Benevente (6) | My Dear 8st 7lb (6) |

## FOOTBALL.

### RUGBY UNION

| | ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND. | | | COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | F. | A. | |
| 1908 | Scotland | 9 | 3—0 | Cornwall. |
| 1909 | Scotland | 3 | 3—3 | Durham. |
| 1910 | England | 3 | 5—3 | Gloucestershire. |
| 1911 | England | 3 | 3—3 | Devon. |
| 1912 | Scotland | 3 | 3—3 | Devon. |
| 1913 | England | 3 | 3—3 | Gloucestershire. |
| 1914 | England | 3 | 3—3 | Midland Counties. |
| 1915 | No match—War | | | No match—War. |
| 1916 | No match—War | | | No match—War. |
| 1917 | No match—War | | | No match—War. |

* One penalty. † One dropped.

### ASSOCIATION.

| ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND. | F. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| Drawn | 1 | to 1 |
| England | 3 | to 0 |
| Scotland | 3 | to 0 |
| Drawn | 1 | to 1 |
| Drawn | 1 | to 1 |
| England | 3 | to 0 |
| Scotland | 3 | to 1 |
| No match—War. | | |
| No match—War. | | |
| No match—War. | | |

ASSOCIATION CUP

Wheaton Wanderers b. Newcastle U 3—0.
Manchester United b. Bristol (City 2—0.
Newcastle Utd. b. Barnsley (after draw) 2—0.
Bradford City b. Newcastle U. (after a draw) 3—0.
Barnsley b. W. B.A. (after a draw 0—0) 2—0.
Aston Villa b. Sunderland 2—0.
Burnley b. Liverpool 2—0.
Sheffield United b. Chelsea 3—0.
No match—War
No match—War
1916 and 1917—No League Championship—War

## BOAT RACES.

(Grand Challenge Cup Course—Henley.)

| | | M. s. |
|---|---|---|
| 1906 | Christ Ch., College, Oxford | 7 30 |
| 1907 | Christ Church, College, Oxford; Christ Church, Hastings & the Grand, Brighton | 7 8 |
| 1908 | Magdalen Coll., Oxford | 7 30 |
| 1909 | Magdalen Coll., Oxford | 7 2 |
| 1910 | Sydney R.C., N.S.W. | 7 6 |
| 1911 | Leander, C. | 7 12 |
| 1912 | Harvard, U.S.A. | 7 20 |
| 1913 | No regatta. War | — |
| 1914 | No regatta. War | — |
| 1915 | No regatta. War | — |

## DIAMOND SCULLS.

| | | M. s. |
|---|---|---|
| 1906 | A. McCulloch, Leander R.C. | 8 32 |
| 1907 | A. A. Bennett, Kingston R.C. | 8 32 |
| 1908 | W. D. Kinnear, Kent'on R.C. | 8 27 |
| 1909 | W. D. Kinnear, Kent'on R.C. | 8 14 |
| 1910 | R. W. Yarnell, Vikings R.C. | 8 49 |
| 1911 | C. McVilly, Derwent C., Tas. | 8 40 |
| 1912 | G. Stangalini, Italy | 8 0 |
| 1913 | No race. War | — |
| 1914 | No race. War | — |
| 1915 | No race. War | — |

## STOW AND HARROW

| Yr | Winner |
|---|---|
| 1906 | Stow, by inns & 194 runs. |
| 1907 | Stow, by innings & 20 runs. |
| 1908 | Drawn. |
| 1909 | Stow won by 4 wickets. |
| 1910 | Harrow won by 29 runs. |
| 1911 | Harrow won by 10 wickets. |
| 1912 | Drawn. |
| 1913 | Stow won by 3 runs. |
| 1914 | Stow won by 3 wickets. |
| 1915 | Stow won by 6 wickets. |
| 1916 | Stow won by 9 wickets. |
| 1917 | Stow won by 4 wickets. |
| 1918 | No match. War |
| 1919 | No match. War |
| 1920 | No match. War |

Totals, Harrow 32, Stow 36, drawn 28.

## WINGFIELD SCULLS.

Amateur Championship of Thames, Putney to Mortlake.

| | | M. s. |
|---|---|---|
| 1906 | H. S. Blackstaffe, V.R.C. | 23 28 |
| 1907 | A. J. Stuart, Kingston R.C. | 23 30 |
| 1908 | W. D. Kinnear, Kent'on R.C. | 22 22 |
| 1909 | W. D. Kinnear, Kent'on R.C., rowed over. | |
| 1910 | W. D. Kinnear, Kent'on R.C. | 22 26 |
| 1911 | C. W. Wise, Leander R.C. | 22 22 |
| 1912 | J. L. Tyne, Thames R.C. | 22 30 |
| 1913 | No race. War | — |
| 1914 | No race. War | — |
| 1915 | No race. War | — |

(Record, amat. pro., C. V. Fox, 1902.)

## WORLD'S AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP

| Yr | Winner |
|---|---|
| 1906 | J. Stanbury b. C. Towns. |
| 1908 | G. Towns b. J. Stanbury |
| 1907 | G. Towns b. R. Durnan. |
| 1907 | W. Webb b. G. Towns. |
| 1908 | R. Arnst b. W. Webb. |
| 1910 | R. Arnst b. W. Webb. |
| 1911 | R. Arnst b. H. Barry |
| 1912 | E. Barry b. R. Arnst. |
| 1913 | F. Barry b. R. Durnan. |
| 1914 | E. Barry b. H. Pearce. |
| 1915 | E. Barry b. Jas. Feddon. |

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, a Championship of England Cup was instituted, which, after being held in turn by E. W. Boyd, J. Higgins, and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan, who he defended the latter in 1880. A second cup was finally won outright by E. Barry when he beat Durnan in 1911, that race carrying with it both World and English Championship finally.

1 In Australia. 2 In New Zealand.
3 On the Zambesi, South Africa.
4 First race for a third cup. The title of English Champion was also included.
5 English Championship also included.

## OLD BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

| Yr | Winner. |
|---|---|
| 1906 | W. Cook b. J. J. Roberts, jr. |
| 1907 | W. Cook b. J. J. Roberts, jr. |
| 1908 | J. J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook. |
| 1909 | J. J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook. |
| 1910 | J. J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook. |
| 1911 | J. Bennett beat W. Cook. |
| 1912 | J. Bennett beat T. Taylor. |
| 1913 | J. J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook. |
| 1914 | J. J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook. |
| 1915 | J. J. Roberts, jr., b. J. Bennett. |
| 1916 | Bennett resigned. Cook d. wins. |
| 1917 | Roberts made the largest break of these matches—456. This and the previous match were 3,000 up the others, being the first. Also the champion Billiard Association rules. C. Dawson, then H. W. Stevenson. In 1909 H. W. Stevenson defeated C. Dawson several times. In 1910 beat 1907 there was no match. In 1908 M. Inman, aged 15, and became champion, by defeat of 1907 answer. In 1909, 1910 and 1911 there was no match. In 1912 W. Inman beat T. Reece for the title. There was no challenge in 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916. In 1917 W. Inman also holds the Billiards Control Club Championship. |

## LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1906 | A. W. Gore (G). | |
| " | Miss L. Dod (G). | |
| 1907 | A. F. Wilding (N). | |
| " | Mrs. Lambert-Chambers (L). | |
| 1908 | A. F. Wilding (N). | |
| " | Mrs. Lambert-Chambers (L). | |
| 1909 | A. F. Wilding (N). | |
| " | Mrs. Lambert-Chambers (L). | |
| 1910 | A. F. Wilding (N). | |
| " | Mrs. Lambert-Chambers (L). | |
| 1911 | H. Roper Barrett (I). | |
| " | Miss D. Boothby (L). | |
| 1912 | A. F. Wilding (N). | |
| " | Mrs. Lambert-Chambers (L). | |
| 1913 | A. F. Wilding (N). | |
| " | Mrs. Lambert-Chambers (L). | |
| 1914 | N. E. Brooks (N). | |
| " | Mrs. Lambert-Chambers (L). | |
| 1915 | Not decided. War | |
| 1916 | Not decided. War | |
| 1917 | Not decided. War | |

## DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

| Yr | Winner. |
|---|---|
| 1906 | R. J. French, Eton. |
| 1907 | W. W. Fisher, Millwall. |
| 1908 | L. E. Francis, Kingston. |
| 1909 | G. H. J. Gribbett, Greenwich. |
| 1910 | A. G. Mason, Charlton. |
| 1911 | No race. War |
| 1912 | No race. War |
| 1913 | No race. War |

## WATERLOO CUP

| Year | Nominations. | Winner. |
|---|---|---|
| 1906 | Mr. G. Hill Woods | Heavy Weapon. |
| 1907 | Mr. R. W. B. Jardine | Jubilee Cook. |
| 1908 | Mr. J. W. Fullerton | Tide Time. |
| 1909 | Mr. A. Hill Woods | Hang Well. |
| 1910 | Mr. A. F. Pope | Dilwyn. |
| 1911 | Mr. Thomas Dewar | Winning Number. |
| 1912 | Mr. R. Bolton | Harmonicon. |
| 1913 | Not decided. War | |

Athletics.—Jas. Rd. Meredith ran 2,500 yds. in 5 mins. 8 secs., Long Island, U.S.A., May 25, 1907. John Paul Jones ran 2 m., Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., by 9 inches, 25 secs., May 30, 1907. Abel R. Kiviat ran 2,500 yds. in 5 mins. 9 2-5th secs. at Cambridge, Mass., in 1910, in a 2,500 metres race, which he won in world's record time of 5 mins. 55 4-5th secs.

London to Brighton Walk.—Record by H. V. L. Rose, 6 hrs. 11 mins., 14 secs., Sept. 4, 1909. London, Brighton and back record, T. E. Hammond, 28 hrs. 23 mins. 18 secs., 1909.

Rowing.—Record in a 'Rob Roy' professional contest, 604 m. 1,200 yds., by G. Lindenveld, New York, Dec. 4, 1868.

Sculling.—Fastest 10 m., in America, 1 mile, 996 secs., by Ulman, 1901. Fastest, paddling 10 m., 1 mile, 22 secs., Isaac Parish, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 3, 1906.

## MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Cricket.—Highest score, A. E. Stoddart, 485, Hampstead v. Middx., 1886; A. E. J. Collins (age 19) 628 in house match at Clifton College, 1899. English largest score, 811 for 9 dec., Notts v. Derbyshire Green, 1901. Aug. 3rd, 1886, in a first-class match Yorkshire 887, v. Warwickshire, May 8, 1896. Also in first-class cricket, highest individual score, A. C. MacLaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset, at Taunton July 1895. Lowest score in an innings in by Oxford University (one man absent) v. M.C.C. and Ground, at Oxford, May 1877. Most runs made in a year in England, 3,518 by T. Hayward in 1906 in 61 innings; 8 times not out; aver. 61.27; previous best, 3,245 by Abel, 1901, in 66 innings; 8 not out; aver. 55.79. Also T. Hayward in 1906 equalled C. B. Fry's record of 13 centuries in one season. England v. Australia matches, 32 in Australia, 32 in England, England has won 32, Australia 32, drawn 22. Total, 86. In 1902 in Australia Victoria beat Australia in England, England won 4 and drew 2 matches; Australia won 2, drew 2, and lost 1; and South Africa drew 2 and lost 3 games.

## CHIEF OLYMPIC RECORDS.

| Event. | Name. | Time or Distance. |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Metres | B. C. Craig, U.S.A. | 11 secs. |
| " | D. F. Lippincott, U.S.A. | 10.8 secs. |
| " | A. Hahn, U.S.A. | 10.8 secs. |
| " | G. D. Robbins, U.S.A. | 10.6 secs. |
| " | J. E. Meredith, U.S.A. | 10.6 secs. |
| 400 " | A. R. S. Jackson, S. Af. Rp. | 48 secs. |
| 1,500 " | H. Kolehmainen, Finland | 4 m. 55 2-10 secs. |
| 5,000 " | " | 14 m. 36 4-10 secs. |
| 10,000 " | " | 31 m. 20 secs. |
| 110 " Hurdles | F. C. Smithson, U.S.A. | 15 secs. |
| 400 " " | C. J. Bacon, U.S.A. | 57 secs. |
| 10,000 " Walk | G. R. Goulding, Canada | 48 m. 6 secs. |
| Long Jump | A. W. Gutterson, U.S.A. | 7 m. 6 inches. |
| High Jump | A. W. Richards, U.S.A. | 6 ft. 6 inches. |
| Pole Jump | H. S. Babcock, U.S.A. | 12 ft. 6 inches. |
| Hammer | M. J. McGrath, U.S.A. | 184 ft. 7 inches. |
| Weight | P. J. McDonald, U.S.A. | 36 ft. 4 inches. |

a Standing, 1900. b 56, Leeds, 1904. 4 London, 1908.

| Yds. | Name. | Year. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | A. F. Duffy a | 1900 | m. s. |
| | D. J. Kelly a | 1908 | 0 0 9½ |
| | Howard P. Drew a | 1914 | |
| 220 | E. E. Walker a | 1909 | |
| | Howard P. Drew a | 1914 | 0 0 21⅘ |
| 220H | E. W. Simpson a | 1906 | 0 0 24⅖ |
| 250 | E. E. Walker a | 1909 | 0 0 24⅘ |
| 300 | W. Applegarth a | 1908 | 0 0 35⅗ |
| 440 | E. J. Wefers a | 1896 | |
| | D. J. Kelly a | 1906 | |
| | E. C. Craig a | 1910 | 0 0 52⅕ |
| | R. C. Craig a | 1911 | |
| | D. F. Lippincott a | 1913 | |
| | W. Applegarth a | 1914 | 0 0 51⅕ |
| 440H | E. H. Pelling | 1888 | 0 0 24⅘ |
| | E. J. Wefers a | 1896 | 0 0 30⅕ |
| 500 | W. Halswelle | 1908 | 0 0 31⅘ |
| 500H | O. Groenings c | 1907 | 0 0 36⅘ |
| | M. W. Long c | 1900 | 0 0 47 |
| 440 | J. E. Meredith a | 1906 | 0 0 47⅘ |
| | W. Halswelle | 1908 | 0 0 48⅖ |
| 440H | G. R. L. Anderson a | 1900 | 0 0 56⅕ |
| 600 | M. W. Sheppard a | 1900 | 0 1 07⅗ |
| 600 | M. W. Sheppard a | 1900 | 0 1 10⅕ |
| | E. H. Montague c | 1908 | 0 1 11 |
| 880 | J. E. Meredith a | 1916 | 0 1 52⅕ |
| | M. W. Sheppard a | 1900 | 0 1 52⅘ |
| 1000 | W. R. Lakyea c | 1898 | 0 2 14⅕ |
| 1,000 | J. E. Meredith a | 1913 | 0 2 8 |
| | G. W. Hutson a | 1914 | 0 2 9⅘ |
| Mls 1 | N. Taber a | 1915 | 0 4 12⅘ |
| 1 | J. Binks a | 1900 | 0 4 16⅘ |
| 1 | W. Murray a | 1912 | 0 4 22⅕ |
| 1 | A. Shrubb a | 1904 | 0 4 29⅘ |
| 2 | A. Shrubb a | 1903 | 0 9 17⅘ |
| 3 | A. Shrubb a | 1904 | 0 14 23⅘ |
| 4 | A. Shrubb a | 1904 | 0 19 27⅘ |
| 5 | A. Shrubb a | 1904 | 0 24 33⅕ |
| 10 | A. Shrubb a | 1904 | 0 50 40⅕ |
| 20 | G. Crossland c | 1894 | 1 51 54 |
| 30 | J. A. Squires a | 1885 | 3 17 36⅕ |
| 40 | G. A. Dunning c | 1879 | 4 50 12 |
| 50 | R. W. Lloyd c | 1913 | 6 23 58 |
| 100 | J. Saunders a | 1880 | 17 36 14 |

| Yds. | Name. | Year. | m. s. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | R. Donovan a | 1895 | 0 0 9⅘ |
| | J. Donaldson a | 1911 | 0 0 9⅘ |
| 220 | J. Donaldson | 1911 | 0 0 21⅘ |
| | (British Rec.) | | |
| 220 | J. Donaldson | 1909 | 0 0 21⅘ |
| 220 | H. Gent | 1907 | 0 0 21⅘ |
| 250 | J. Donaldson a | 1911 | 0 0 28 |
| 250 | H. Hutchens a | 1907 | 0 0 24⅘ |
| 300 | G. Seward | 1847 | |
| | J. Appleton a | 1848 | 0 0 29⅘ |
| 300 | H. Hutchens a | 1908 | 0 0 30⅘ |
| | H. McLoughland | 1910 | 0 0 30⅘ |
| 350 | H. Hutchens a | 1908 | 0 0 34⅘ |
| 400 | H. Hutchens | 1884 | 0 0 39 |
| 440 | B. R. Day a | 1907 | 0 0 47⅗ |
| | E. C. Bredin | 1886 | |
| 500 | J. Powers a | 1881 | 0 0 59 |
| | J. Nuttall | 1884 | |
| 600 | E. C. Bredin | 1887 | 0 1 13 |
| 880 | F. Hewitt a | 1872 | 0 1 53⅕ |
| 1000 | W. Cummings | 1881 | 0 2 17 |
| 1,000 | W. Richards | 1886 | 0 2 7 |
| Mls 1 | W. G. George | 1886 | 0 4 12⅘ |
| 1 | J. W. Taber | 1915 | 0 4 12⅘ |
| 2 | W. Lang | 1869 | 0 9 12⅘ |
| 3 | P. Cannon | 1888 | 0 14 19⅘ |
| 4 | P. Cannon | 1889 | 0 19 25⅘ |
| 5 | J. White | 1863 | 0 24 40 |
| 10 | H. Watkins | 1890 | 0 52 54 |
| 20 | H. Holmes | 1911 | 1 49 20 |
| 30 | G. Mason | 1881 | 3 13 9 |
| 40 | J. Bailey | 1881 | 4 34 27 |
| 50 | G. Cartwright | 1887 | 5 53 44 |
| 100 | C. Rowell a | 1880 | 13 26 30 |

On July 16, 1910, J. Donaldson was credited with running 220 yds. in 21 4-5th secs., but it was in a handicap, and he finished second.

Professional Records.—Greatest distance run in 1 hour, 11 m. 1,088 yds., by H. Watkins, Sept. 16, 1890, at Rosedale, 2 hours, H. Holmes 22 m. 1,600 yds. (about), at Edinburgh, Jan. 3, 1911. His 20 miles' time was 1 hr. 38 mins. 30 secs., and he covered 20 miles in 2 hrs. 4 mins. 4 secs. J. Bailey (Wales) ran 22 m. in 4 hours. H. Rowell 83 m. 1,320 yds. in 12 hours, and 150 m. 220 yds. in 24 hours. Feb. 1880. W. Kolstrup ran 2 (1911 at miles 385 yards (Marathon distance) in 2 hrs. 49 mins. 30 1-5 secs.

Amateur Records.—Jean Bouin ran 22 m. 1320 yds. in 1 hr., July 6, 1913, at Stockholm; H. Green, Mayne, 1913, ran 20 m. 1320 yds. in 2 hrs. 4 m. Stamford Bge.

## WALKING (AMATEURS).

| Mls. | Name. | Year. | m. s. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½ | G. E. Larner a | 1904 | 0 6 26 |
| ½ | G. Goulding f | 1910 | 0 6 24⅘ |
| 1 | G. E. Larner a | 1904 | 0 13 21 |
| 2 | G. E. Larner | 1905 | 0 28 25⅘ |
| 4 | G. E. Larner | 1905 | 0 57 14 |
| 5 | G. E. Larner | 1905 | 0 71 04 |
| 7 | G. H. Goulding a | 1914 | 0 50 40⅘ |
| 10 | G. E. Larner a | 1908 | 1 18 57⅕ |
| 15 | H. V. L. Ross | 1912 | 1 59 12⅘ |
| 15 | R. Bridge | 1914 | 1 56 26 |
| 20 | J. Butler | 1877 | 2 49 26 |
| ½ | H. V. L. Ross A | 1912 | |
| 25 | G. A. Schofield | 1911 | 3 27 6⅘ |
| 30 | J. Butler | 1905 | 7 52 27 |
| 100 | T. E. Hammond c | 1906 | 28 4 20⅘ |

## (PROFESSIONALS).

| Mls. | Name. | Year. | m. s. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½ | G. Cummings | 1913 | 0 6 22 |
| 1 | J. W. Raby | 1883 | 0 13 24 |
| 3 | J. W. Raby | 1883 | 0 20 21⅘ |
| 4 | J. W. Raby | 1883 | 0 27 38 |
| 5 | J. W. Raby | 1883 | 0 35 10 |
| 7 | J. W. Raby | 1883 | 0 51 4 |
| 50 | J. Hibberd | 1883 | 0 58 44 |
| 20 | J. W. Raby | 1883 | 1 14 45 |
| 20 | W. Perkins | 1877 | 2 29 57 |
| 50 | J. Hibberd | 1888 | 7 54 26 |
| 100 | A. Hoagland a | 1888 | 18 4 0 |
| 100 | W. Howes | 1888 | 18 8 25 |

At Stamford Bridge in May 1914, R. G. Bevan, Surrey Walking Club, broke all amateur walking records from 25 miles (3 hrs. 8 mins. 49⅘ secs.) onwards to a twelve hours' walk. His total distance was 93 miles 294 yds.

## JUMPING (AMATEURS).

| Event. | Name. | ft. | in. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Running Long Jump | P. J. O'Connor a | 24 | 11¾ | 1901 |
| Standing Long Jump | C. Trichitiras k | 11 | 6 | 1912 |
| | P. H. Leahy a | 6 | 4¾ | 1898 |
| Running High Jump | G. F. Horine c | 6 | 7 | 1912 |
| Standing High Jump | Leo Goebring c | 5 | 5¾ | 1913 |
| Pole Jump | C. Harleman c | 12 | 6¼ | 1913 |

## (PROFESSIONALS).

| Name. | ft. | in. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. W. Scott | 22 | 7 | 1902 |
| W. Barker | 22 | 6¼ | 1904 |
| E. A. Johnson | 6 | 04 | 1882 |
| J. Darby g | 6 | 0 | 1890 |

a Made in America. b On grass. c In New Zealand. d Made in Australia. e British amateur records. f Not 12 yards. Half exhibitions, but all doubtful. g With spikes tied. h On the same day Ross walked 22 m. in 2 hours, 56 mins. 26 secs., and 25 m. 3901 yds. in 3 hours. i A. W. Shrosbie walked 100 miles in 20hrs. 35 mins. 50 secs. in 1882, in a match against time. j In A.A.A. have 300 miles passed on their books. k Made in Canada.

## BILLIARDS.

Rose "spotin" break (spotting game, match), 2,500, by W. Peall, 1844; match for money 2,500, by W. Peall, 1844. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,500 by J. Roberts, 1892, and 1,567 by A. Prince, 1892. Greatest number of spot-barred in succession (on by W. J. Peall, 1888, 44 min. Fastest 1,000 spot-barred by Roberts, 1892, 221 min. Under Billiard Association Rules, Mr. Gresham* is the amateur champion. The highest breaks are 1,296 (pot and 1,600 off the red) by Geo. Gray March 19 and 26, 1901, in London, 1,218 by H. W. Stevenson (under Billiards Control Club Rules), in London, Oct. 11, 1910 (and break with ivory balls, under B.C.C. rules, 1,050 by George Gray); 800 by H. W. Stevenson, Feb. 16, 1909, recognised by the B.A.; and 800 by John Roberts, Jan. 29, 1910, in Scotland. By means of the now abolished cradle cannon, W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 42,702.

† Balls jammed in mouth of pocket. ‡ Both the break and the number scored off the red are records, though not under B.A. rules. Geo. Gray was 19 years old.

## SWIMMING

(Captain Matthew Webb swam from Dover to Calais in 22 hrs. 45 mins. August 24 and 25, 1875.

Miss. William Burgess swam from Dover to Calais on Sept. 5 and 6, 1911, in 22 hrs. 35 mins.

Longest time under water: Georges Poulbenen, 6 mins. 58 secs., Piscine de la Cluse, Paris, Nov. 2, 1901.

At Stamford Bridge in May, 1914, R. Bridge, Newcastle Walking Club, broke amateur walking records from 22 miles 1 fur. 29 yds. (4 hrs. 29 mins. 8 4-5 secs.) to 22 miles 1 fur. 29 yds. (4 hrs. 29 mins. 8 4-5 secs.) in 26 miles 1 fur. 29 yds. (5 hrs. 28 mins. 54 secs.)

## BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS.

220 yds., 3 4-5th secs.; by A. F. Duffy (U.S.A.), 1900, on grass. W. A. Schick (Harvard), 1903, and W. R. Applegarth 1906. 220 yds., 22 3-5th secs., E. R. Walker (1906). 220 yds. (hurdles), 25 secs., by F. C. Bacchus (Olympic Games), 1908. 250 yds., 25 1-5th secs., by E. R. Walker (1906). 300 yds., 32 4-5th secs., by F. R. Applegarth (1908). 300 yds., 35 1-5th secs., by W. E. Applegarth, 1909 (equals World's record). 440 yds., 47 4-5th secs. by E. H. Pelling, 1888. 500 yds., 52 1-5th secs., by W. Halsewelle, 1908. 500 yds. (hurdles), 58 3-5th secs., by O. Groombridge, 1907. 600 yds., 68 2-5th secs., by W. Halsewelle, 1908. 1,000 yds. (hurdles), 88 4-5th secs., by G. R. L. Anderson, 1900. 600 yds., 83 1-5th secs. by H. C. Bredin, 1889. 600 yds., 1 m. 12 secs. by H. H. Montagu, 1908. 880 yds., 1 m. 54 secs., by W. W. Sheppard, 1908. 1,000 yds. 2 m. 22 4-5th secs., by W. N. Latrens, 1898. 1,500 yds., 3 m. 53 3-5 secs., by R. W. Hutson 1904. 1 mile, 4 m. 28 4-5th secs., by J. Blake, 1900. (Other British Amateur records from 2 mile to 100 will be found in table of Best on Record.) High Jump, 6 ft. 4½ in., by P. J. Leahy, 1898. Throwing the Hammer, 150 ft. 4½ in., by J. J. Flanagan, 1908. Putting the Weight, 36 lb., 7 ft. 8½ in., 48 ft. 2 in., by D. Horgan, 1899. Pole Jump, 12 ft. 6½ in. C. Hartmann 1903.

Putting the Weight (28 lb., 7 ft. 8½ in., 42 ft. by Ralph Rose at, 1909, (56 lb.), 43 ft. 7½ in., by Matt McGrath, America, 1909 (world's record). Throwing the Hammer (16 lb., 9 ft. circle) P. J. Ryan, 169 ft. 6½ in. 1909 in New York. J. Flanagan, 184 ft. 4 in., 1900, in Canada, from 7 ft. circle, A.A.U. rules, wire handle with loops. The British record is 170 ft. 4½ in., by Flanagan, 1908. A. E. Tajiale holds the Discus Throwing record; 138 ft. 4½ in., Copenhagen, 1909. His British record is 124 ft. 8½ in., London 1904. Pros Skyle 136 ft. 4½ in., R. Niklander Tampere, Finland 1909. Javelin Throwing, 201 ft. 8½ in., by U. Peltinen. Helsingfors, 1908. British record, 168 ft. 11 in., by M. Korman, London 1909.

The pole-jumping record is held by an American amateur Mark R. Wright, 13 ft. 8½ in. in America, 1900.

## *CYCLING RECORDS—KILOMETRES

| Dist. Kilo. | Name. | Place | Year | Time h. m. s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P. Gombault | Paris | 1908 | 0 0 53⅕ |
| 1½ | W. T. Hall | Anteuil | 1909 | 0 0 39⅕ |
| 5 | A. E. Wells | Paris | 1908 | 0 3 38⅘ |
| 10 | Paul Guignard | Vincennes | 1908 | 0 6 24⅘ |
| 60 | ,, | ,, | 1909 | 0 35 23⅗ |
| 70 | ,, | ,, | 1909 | 0 41 18⅘ |
| 80 | ,, | ,, | 1909 | 0 47 13⅕ |
| 90 | ,, | ,, | 1909 | 0 53 7 |
| 1,000 | A. H. Walters | Paris | 1900 | 23 20 30⅖ |
| †1m | W. T. Hall | | 1903 | 0 1 5⅖ |

* All these records were made with motor pacing and wind shields. † Flying starts.

## SKATING RECORDS.

| Dist. Yards. | Name | Place | Time. m. s. | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 220 | Morris Wood | New York | 0 0 29⅘ | 1903 |
| 220 | J. C. Hammond | America | 0 0 28⅗ | 1905 |
| 220 | Morris Wood | New York | 0 0 19 | 1906 |
| 440 | J. E. Donoghue | America | 0 0 57⅕ | 1906 |
| 880 | J. Wilson | Montreal | 0 2 20⅗ | 1898 |
| Mile. 1760 | J. Wilson | America | 0 4 36 | 1898 |
| 2 | Olaf Ruhl | Red Bank, N.J. | 0 9 44⅘ | 1895 |
| 3 | J. E. Donoghue | America | 0 8 23 | 1907 |
| 4 | J. Wilson | Minneapolis | 0 12 04 | 1892 |
| 4 | A. R. Idale | Minneapolis | 0 12 0 | 1894 |
| 5 | O. Rahl | Minneapolis | 0 14 24 | 1892 |
| 10 | J. R. Johnson | Montreal | 0 32 12⅕ | 1894 |
| 60 | A. H. Smith | Minneapolis | 3 0 38⅗ | 1894 |
| 100 | J. F. Donoghue | Stamford, U.S. | 7 12 36⅘ | 1893 |
| 100 steps | O. C. de Kerding | Davos | 1 0 0 | 1908 |

* With the wind, on a straight-away course. J. Donoghue was credited with 2 miles, 22 3-5th secs. in America in 1889 and under the same conditions F. W. Dix did 2 miles, 27 2-5th secs. at Cowbit Wash on Feb. 6, 1901.

## INTERNATIONAL SKATING RECORDS.

| Dist. Metrs. | Name. | Place. | Time. m. s. | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | O. Mathiesen | Christiania | 0 44⅕ | 1902 |
| 1,000 | O. Mathiesen | Davos | 1 36⅘ | 1903 |
| 1,500 | O. Mathiesen | Davos | 2 27⅘ | 1903 |
| | | Davos | 2 27⅗ | 1904 |
| 5,000 | K. Strom | Grantlielm | 8 22 | 1907 |
| 10,000 | O. Mathiesen | Christiania | 17 29⅘ | 1903 |

## Cycling—Road Records.

12 *Hours.*—Tandem (H. Bird and G. Nutt), 224 miles, 1220. 12 *Hours.*—Safety, 245 miles (F. E. Goodwin, 1899).

24 *Hours.*—Safety (F. R. Goodwin, 1898), 408 miles paced, unpaced, 392 miles in 1902. Tandem safety (M. A. Holbein and J. A. Bennett), 397½ miles, 1895.

50 *Miles.*—Safety, 1h. 55m. 50s. (A. E. Walters, 1899) paced; 2h. 1m. 39s. (H. Grosch, 1900) unpaced. Tricycle, 2h. 26m. 39s. (H. G. Cook, 1911) unpaced; 2h. 22m. 52s. (F. T. Bidlake, 1911) paced. Tandem Tricycle (unpaced), 2h. 29m. 39s. (R. Hulbert and J. B. Patmore, 1913). Tandem bicycle, 1h. 58m. 33s. (F. J. Parker and V. J. Viol, 1914).

100 *Miles.*—Safety 4h. 26m. 39s. (A. A. Chase, 1897, paced); tandem safety 4h. 36m. 29s. (R. J. and A. F. Haley), 1900. Tricycle (unpaced), 5h. 32m. 9s. (H. G. Cook, 1911).

200 *Miles.*—9d. 13h. 37m. (H. Welsh, 1900).

The Land's End to John o' Groats record (about 900 miles) safety (H. Green), 2d. 19h. 9m., 1908. London to Brighton and back safety (S. R. Gruibl), 9h. 22m. 42s., 1912 tandem safety (G. H. Briault and A. E. Ward), 4h. 23m. 28s., on Aug. 12, 1909. York to Edinburgh (J. W. Kirk), 11h. 14m. 1912, tricycle (E. W. B. Martin), 13h. 34m., Oct. 12, 1912. London to York (F. H. Goodwin), 20h. 26m. Edinburgh to London, unpaced (E. Shirley), 23h. 43m., Oct. 14, 1905. Bath to London and back (F. W. Barns), 21h. 48m. 44s., 1897.

**English 1 Hour Records (Path).**—Safety W. T. Hall, C. T., April, 1906 (43m. 20sec.). Tandem safety (E. James and G. A. Nelson, 1897), 32m. 1,66oyds.

25 Miles (in a Championship), C. B. Kingsbury 1h. 0min. 7⅘s., 1912.

**Amateur Tandem Paced Record** by H. C. Akers and F. W. Wells —1 hr. = 19½m. 1300yds.

**Path Motor Paced Records.**—10 miles (W. T. Hall, 1906), 13 min. 32⅘ secs. 12 miles (H. E. Ellis, 1912), 2h. 14m. 3⅘ secs.

At the Stadium, on July 2, 1910, J. H. Bishop established an amateur record, riding 923 miles 1320 yards in 24 hours.

On Sept. 27-28, 1897, M. Cordang at The Hague, Holland, rode 620 miles 968 yards in 24 hours, but owing to his suspension at the time by the U.V.F. the record is not recognised. At Madison Square Gardens, New York, December 1896, Charles Miller rode 1,007 miles 4 laps in 142 hours. In Oct. 1912, at Berlin M. Weiss covered 704 kilometres in 24 hours, without pacemakers.

At Munich, on Sept. 10, 1899, Paul Guignard rode 100 kilos 893 metres (62 miles 993 yards) in 1 hour. He was paced by Hoffman on a three-cylinder machine with a wind shield.

On July 22, 1911, W. J. Bailey (Polytechnic Cy. C.) beat his own quarter-mile flying start record of 23 4-5th secs. by 2 secs. Bailey's new record being 20 4-5th secs. This beats the professional world's record of 23 2-5th secs. made by T. J. Gascoyne, at Catford on May 2, 1910.

The record attendance at a football match in England is 120,810, when Tottenham Hotspur and Sheffield United first met in the final Tie for the F.A. Cup in 1901.

On April 14, 1900, in a football match between Sunderland and Manchester City, at Sunderland, Charles Williams (M.C.) kicked a ball from goal to goal, and scored.

## AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS. Passed by the Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur

| Distance. | Time. | Holder | Date. | Place | Distance. | Time. | Holder. | Date. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | D.P.Kahanamoku, Hawaii | July 9, 1915 | San Francisco | 100 yards | 53 min. 4/5 secs. | D. Billington, England | July 21, 1908 | Liverpool |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | July [illegible] | Honolulu | 1,000 metres | 24 min. 37 secs. | G. R. Hodgson, Canada | July 23, 1910 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | G. M. Daniels, U.S.A. | July [illegible] | Manchester | 1,500 metres | 28 min. | " | July 23, 1910 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Mar. [illegible] | Dunbury | 1 mile | 29 min. 34 1/5 secs. | " | July 23, 1910 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | May [illegible] | Pittsburg | 220 yds. Ladies | 3 min. 6 secs. | Miss F. Durack, Austral. | Mar. 18, 1912 | Sydney, N.S.W. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | J. G. Hatfield, England | Sept. 12, 1909 | Middlesbrough | 440 mgt. Ladies | 7 min. 36 secs. | " | July [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | E. Bennington, Aust. | Aug. [illegible] | Exeter | 440 mgt. Rank | 7 min. 29 secs. | Otto Fahr, Germany | Apr. [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | J. G. Hatfield, England | Sept. [illegible] | London | 880 yds. Rank | 15 min. 33 secs. | M. Wahlmann, Magdeburg | Nov. [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | E. Bennington, Aust. | June [illegible] | Blackpool | 880 mgt. Rank | 15 min. 33 secs. | G.H. Webster, Gt. Britain | Oct. [illegible] | Paris |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | J. G. Hatfield, England | Sept. [illegible] | Middlesbrough | 880 yds. Break | 2 min. 28 secs. | P. Courtman, " | July [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Sept. [illegible] | Middlesbrough | 880 mgt. Break | 2 min. 28 secs. | P. Courtman, Belgium | Oct. [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Aug. [illegible] | West. sup.-Mare | 880 mgt. Break | 2 min. 28 secs. | P. Courtman, Gt. Britain | Dec. [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | H. Taylor, England | July [illegible] | Ramsgate | 440 mgt. Break | 6 min. 24 secs. | | | |

There has been no meeting of the International Board since 1912, but many fresh records are reported from America, the most notable being 100 yards in 53 4/5 secs. by Duke Kahanamoku, at Honolulu, Sept. 2, 1911.

## BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### THEORY.

THE Theory now stated covers the Metric System and the British Weights and Measures, explaining practically all that is incomprehensible in the latter system, and linking the two systems (usually considered to be at variance) together as parts of one complete scheme.

(*a*) The inch ought to be the one 500-millionth part of Earth's Polar Axis, the International Earth Line, about which the whole globe revolves daily

(*b*) The base of all systems ought to be the chain of 792 inches, the number 792 being the Least Common Multiple of all numbers from 1 to 12, *except* 5 and 10, the decimal numbers, provided for in the decimal scale, and 7, which is seldom used, except to multiply

(*c*) The chain, divided into 10, 11, and 12 parts, gives us respectively the double-*metre*, the double-yard or fathom, and the double duodecimal unit. The halves of these bases are 39·6 inches, 36 inches, and 33 inches, respectively

The British System is a mixture of the three scales—decimal, fractional, and duodecimal—of the above scheme, which has been called by the re-discoverer "the Theory of the Tripod." Of the three scales, the duodecimal has practically vanished from our tables. The only traces are the Troy pound, the carat, and, in India, the *gudge* and its duodecimal subdivision, the *jow*. The British meter is directly descended from the ancient Belgic yard, and is still employed in the rod, pole, or perch of 5, the chain of 22, and the furlong of 200 meters, and in square measure, in the rood of 1,000 and the acre of 4,000 square meters. The British Ton of 2,240 lb is practically the weight of this cubic meter of pure water at the temperature of melting ice, and the *cwt.* is obviously 100 half kilograms of 1 lb. each. The 9-gallon cask is very nearly 40 British litres, which explains the scale of nine in the Ale measure, and the Bushel is 36 litres, very nearly. Very trifling corrections would make the whole System thoroughly scientific and logical.

The Metric System is based on a *metre* which is too short, and which appears to be an approximative modern substitute for the ancient meter or Belgic yard. If the French *metre* were 39·6 inches in length, like the British rector, the two systems would be in all respects, in practice, commensurate and brothers.

The Theory is framed upon the practical fact that pure decimals or tens do not meet all human needs.

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The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for the United Kingdom, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

Acts of 1889 and 1904 deal with the verification of weights and measures, and Board of Trade regulations of 1907 with the inspection and stamping of same.

The Yard and the Pound are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The Gallon, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

#### Apothecaries' Weight.

For the use of Apothecaries and for selling drugs retail.

*Measures of Weight.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 grains | = | 1 scruple (℈). |
| 3 scruples | = | 1 drachm (ʒi). |
| 8 drachms.. | = | 1 Apothecaries ounce (oz. Apoth.). |

*Measures of Capacity*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 60 minims (*mxx.*) | = | 1 fluid drachm (*f. dr.*). |
| 8 fluid drachms | = | 1 fluid ounce (*f. oz.*). |

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *dram*, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437·5 grains). A fluid *drachm* (54·6875 grains) is equal in weight to two Avoirdupois *drams*.

#### Avoirdupois Weight.

(*a*) *For minute weighments—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7000 grains (*gr*) .. | = | 1 pound (lb.). |

(*b*) *Retail—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 drams (*dr*) | = | 1 ounce (oz.). |
| 16 ounces ... .. | = | 1 pound. |
| 28 pounds .. .. | = | 1 quarter (of a *cwt.*). |

The quarter is halved into stones.*

(*c*) *Wholesale—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 quarters - | = | 1 hundredweight (*cwt.*). |
| 20 hundredweight | = | 1 ton (2,240 lb). |

A (quartern) loaf = 4 lb., a peck of flour, 8 gallons = 14 lb. a firkin of butter = 56 lb., a firkin of soft soap = 64 lb., a box of fish, about = 90 lb., a barrel of gunpowder = 100 lb., a barrel of raisins = 112 lb., a seam of glass, 24 stones of 6 lb. = 120 lb., a barrel of butter, 4 firkins = 224 lb., a faggot of steel = 120 lb., a pig of ballast = 56 lb. a fodder of lead, London and Hull = 19½ cwt., Derby = 20½ cwt., Newcastle = 21½ cwt., a cask of blacklead = 21½ cwt., a sack—potatoes, 168 lb., flour, 280 lb., coals, 224 lb., a ton of coals, 20 sacks.

#### Troy Weight.

For gold, silver, and precious stones. The ounce, divided decimally, and not into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains in weight.

#### Jewellers' Weight.

By an Order in Council of Oct. 24, 1907, the metric carat of 200 *milligrammes* is ordained the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

#### Measures of Capacity

(*a*) *Retail and Liquid—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 gills - | = | 1 pint. |
| 2 pints .. | = | 1 quart. |
| 4 quarts | = | 1 gallon. |

(*b*) *Wholesale—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 gallons | = | 1 bushel |
| 8 bushels .. | = | 1 quarter |

A measure of 2 gallons is called a peck.

A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

*Corn.*

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned —

Wheat, English, 60 lb. Foreign, 62 lb.

* The *Smithfield* stone (for dead meat) is 8 lb. only

Barley, English, 50 lb. French, 52½ lb. Mediterranean, 50 lb.
Oats, English, 32 lb. Foreign, 36 and 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 56 lb. Buckwheat, 52 lb.
The U.S. barrel of flour is 196 lb.

*Hay and Straw*

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb
Load, 36 Trusses—Straw, 11 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb., Old Hay, 18 cwt., New Hay, 19 cwt. 2 qr. 4 lb.

**Liquid Measure.**

| *Size of Barrels.* | Gals. |
|---|---|
| Firkin or Quarter Barrel | 9 = 9 × 1 |
| Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel | 18 = 9 × 2 |
| Barrel ,, ,, | 36 = 9 × 4 |
| Hogshead (1½ barrels) | 54 = 9 × 6 |
| Puncheon (2 barrels) | 72 = 9 × 8 |
| Butt of Ale (3 barrels) | 108 = 9 × 12 |
| *Other barrels*— | |
| Anker | 10 |
| Tierce ,, ,, | 42 |

Pipe of Port or Madeira = 115 gals., Teneriffe = 100 gals., Marsala = 53 gals. Madeira and Cape = 92 gals. Sherry and Teut = 108 gals., Butt of Lisbon and Tunellas = 127 gals. Aum of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals. Hogshead of Claret, 46, Port, 57, Sherry, 54 Madeira, 46 gallons.

*Bottle Measure*

The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26⅔ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two new bottles are used —
Carboy = 240 fluid oz. (quart).
Winchester quart = 80 ,, (½ gallon).

*Water*

The British Ton is the weight of a cubic British Meter (the ancient Royal yard, as it has come down to us) of pure water at the temperature of melting ice very nearly. At present, the following relations hold good —

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cubic inch | = | 252.458 grains. |
| Gallon (277·274 cub. in.) | = | 10 lb. (distilled). |
| Cubic foot | = | 62.321 lb |
| 35.943 cubic ft (224 gals.) | = | 1 ton. |

Water for Ships Tun 252 gals., Butt 126, Pun cheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

*Cisterns* A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186.963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 22·6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

**Measures of Length.**

(*a*) *Trade* and *Manufacture* —
12 inches (ins.) = 1 foot (ft.).
3 feet = 1 yard (yd.).
Any of the above units may be used singly and as a prime unit, to be divided fractionally or decimally, as required, to any necessary extent.
(*b*) *Travellers' Measure*—
220 yards = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile.
3 miles = 1 league (seldom used).
(*c*) *Surveyors' Measure*—
100 links = 1 chain (22 yards).
10 chains = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile
A pole of 5½ yards is merely a name for a quarter of a chain.

**Nautical Measures.**

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable length.
15 feet, or 5 yards, is called a chain, and 1,000 fathoms make a nautical mile, or knot, in practical navigation.

**Birmingham Gauge.**

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 makes standards on and after Nov 1, 1924, certain new divisions of an inch. The equivalent of an inch is 18/0 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/0 B.G., which = 0·3964 inch. Thereafter, from 1 B.G (·3625 inch) by units to 36 B.G (·0095 inch).

**Square or Surface Measure**

(*a*) *Trade* and *Manufacture*—
144 square inches = 1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.
(*b*) *Travellers' Measure*—
Square miles and fractions or decimals are sufficient for all practical purposes
(*c*) *Surveyors' Measure*—
Either in links and square chains when —
10 square chains = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile.

Note.—The Anglo-Saxon acre's length is the furlong, and the acre's breadth the chain.

Or for legal and civil purposes —
30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch.
40 rods = 1 rood.
4 roods = 1 acre.

Surveys being usually made with the chain of 100 links the only difficulty presented by the above table lies in the reduction of the balances of rods into square yards.

**Circular Measure**

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
90 degrees = 1 sign.
12 signs = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3·1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × ·7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3·1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × ·5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57·3 = radius.
Diameter of cylinder × 3·1416, product by length or height, gives the surface
Diameter squared × ·7854, product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note — A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain. This relationship is of great importance in the laying out of railway curves by range-finding, &c., since the relationship between diameters in multiples of 7 yards, and circumferences in chains, holds good for circles of any size.

**Cubic Measure.**

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

**Electrical Measures.**

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units) and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow —

As a unit of resistance, the international OHM, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10⁹ 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, 14.4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106·3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international 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,

whose passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0·00118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international VOLT, which is the E.M.F that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampere and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by 1⅓⅓ of the E.M.F between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international COULOMB, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second

As a unit of capacity, the international FARAD, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the JOULE, which is 10⁷ 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 10⁷ 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 1½ 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. | 8¾ inches | × 4¼ × 2⅝ |
| Welsh fire-bricks .. | 9 ,, | × 4½ × 2½ |
| Paving bricks | 9 ,, | × 4½ × 2½ |
| Square tiles.... .... .. | 9½ ,, | × 9½ × 1 |
| ,, .. | 6 ,, | × 6 × 1 |
| Dutch clinker bricks | 9¼ ,, | × 3 × 1⅝ |

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11½ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar The rod being 5 British meters a rod of brickwork is 25 square meters 1½ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic meters.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each, a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr

A Piece of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long × 21 in. wide (English), and 9 yd. × 18 in. (French).

### *Timber and Wood.*

40 cubic feet unhewed, 50 cubic feet squared = 1 load.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces. The Petersburg standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 200 pieces 1¼ in. × 11 in. × 12 ft. or 120 pieces 3 in. × 11 in. × 6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide, a Deal not more than 9 inches Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.

A Cord of Wood is 4½ tons, or 128 cubic feet.

### *Sizes of Slates.*

| | in. in. | | in. in. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Empress .. ... | 26×18 | Ladies .. ..... | 16×10 |
| ,, Small | 26×14 | ,, Small | 16× 8 |
| Princesses .... | 24×14 | ,, Large | 24×12 |
| Duchesses | 24×12 | ,, ,, | 12× 8 |
| Marchionesses | 22×12 | Plantation | 12×12 |
| ,, Small | 22×11 | Doubled .. | 13×10 |
| Countesses | 20×10 | ,, .. | 12× 7 |
| ,, Wide | 20×12 | Smalls | 12× 6 |
| Viscountesses. | 18×10 | Ditto .. .. | 10× 6 |
| ,, Small | 18× 9 | Ditto .. | 10×5½ |

### Specific Gravities.

*Weight of following substances compared with the weight of a similar quantity of water*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alcohol | 0·79 | Milk .. | 1·03 |
| Aluminium | 2·67 | Olive Oil | 0·92 |
| Basalt | 2·96 | Petroleum .. | 0·82 |
| Beer | 1 00 | Platinum | 21 45 |
| Blood .. | 1 06 | Portland Stone. | 2·10 |
| Brandy .. | 0.84 | Sand, river | 1·50 |
| Brass | 8·00 | ,, pit | 1·80 |
| Chalk | 1·28 | Shingle .. | 1·60 |
| Cider ... | 1·00 | Silver .. | 10·51 |
| Clay | 1·90 | Sodium | 0·97 |
| Coal, Welsh | 1·60 | Steel | 7·78 |
| ,, Newcastle | 1·24 | Thames ballast. | 1·80 |
| Cork | 0 24 | Tin .. .. | 7·29 |
| Earth .. | 1·60 | Turpentine .. | 0·87 |
| Glycerine | 1 26 | Urine ... | 1·00 |
| Gold ... .... | 19·32 | WATER ..... | 1·00 |
| Gravel, coarse | 1·85 | Wine Bordeaux | 0·99 |
| Iridium | 22·38 | Wood — | |
| Iron, cast | 7·20 | Beech .. ... | 0·85 |
| ,, wrought | 7·79 | Cedar .. | 0·56 |
| Lead | 11·35 | Cherry | 0·70 |
| Limestone | 2·50 | Ebony | 1·33 |
| Marble. | 2·70 | Poplar | 0·38 |
| Marl | 1 90 | Walnut | 0·67 |
| Mercury | 13·60 | Zinc .. | 7·19 |

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62·321 lb. by the specific gravity To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35·903 by the specific gravity

### Yarn Measures

*Cotton and Spun Silk Count.*—
Thread = 1⅛ yards.
Lea or Skein *slay* = 120 yards.
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.
Spindle *spdl.* = 18 Hanks
Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb
Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards, they must be marked correctly
Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

*Worsted Count.*—Wrap, 80 yards, Hank = 560 yards — 7 Wraps Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb

*Lowen Count*—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn A Spindle is 48 hanks, a Bundle is 200 hanks.

*West of England Count*—The Hank is 300 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

### Temperature Measures.

Variations of temperature are measured by thermometers, which are graduated on three different systems, viz. —

The Fahrenheit thermometer
The Centigrade, or Celsius thermometer
The Réaumur thermometer

In the *Fahrenheit* thermometer the distance from the freezing point of water to the boiling point is divided into 180 degrees. The freezing point is marked 32°, and the boiling point 212°.

In the *Centigrade* thermometer the freezing point is marked 0°, and the boiling point 100°

In the *Réaumur thermometer* the freezing point is marked 0° and the boiling point 80°

To convert Centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{5}$ and add 32°

To convert Réaumur degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{4}$ and add 32°

For example —

$$20° \text{ Centigrade} = 20 \times \tfrac{9}{5} + 32 = 68° \text{ Fahrenheit.}$$

$$20° \text{ Réaumur} = 20 \times \tfrac{9}{4} + 32 = 77° \text{ Fahrenheit.}$$

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{5}{9}$

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Réaumur, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{4}{9}$

For example —

$$68° \text{ Fahrenheit} = \tfrac{5}{9}(68-32) = 20° \text{ Centigrade.}$$

$$77° \text{ Fahrenheit} = \tfrac{4}{9}(77-32) = 20° \text{ Réaumur}$$

To convert Centigrade degrees to Reaumur degrees, multiply by $\frac{4}{5}$

To convert Réaumur degrees to Centigrade degrees, multiply by $\frac{5}{4}$.

For example —

$$20° \text{ Centigrade} = 20 \times \tfrac{4}{5} = 16° \text{ Réaumur}$$

$$20° \text{ Réaumur} = 20 \times \tfrac{5}{4} = 25° \text{ Centigrade.}$$

### Time Measures.

Measurements of time are based on the time taken by the earth to revolve round its axis, by the moon to revolve round the earth, and by the earth to revolve round the sun. As these motions are not exactly commensurable with one another, it has been necessary to adopt average or mean intervals of time for ordinary use.

Of these the first is the *Day*, which commences at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds.

The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight.

The *Astronomical Day* commences at noon and is counted up to 24 hours at the following noon.

With the *Jews* and *Muhammadans* the day begins, not at midnight, but at sunset on the previous day. It is important to remember this when comparing dates in different calendars, as the hours between sunset and midnight belong to the *previous* day in the ordinary calendar, and to the *succeeding* day in the Jewish and Muhammadan calendars.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year but the length of the different months varies as follows:—

**January**, March, May, July, August, October, and December have each 31 days.

April, June, September, and November have each 30 days.

**February** has 28 days, except in leap year, when it has 29 days.

The Jews and Muhammadans use the lunar month, based on the length of time that the moon takes to revolve round the earth. The month commences not at true new moon but at sunset of the day when the new moon is first seen after sunset. The length of the lunar month varies, so the Jewish and Muhammadan months have sometimes 30 and sometimes 29 days.

The *Year* is the length of time that the earth takes to complete one revolution round the sun, which is 365·2422 mean days. The ordinary year is taken as 365 days, and every *fourth* year, called *Leap Year*, has 366 days. Every year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is leap year. But the last year of each century that is not divisible by 400 without remainder is not a leap year. For example, the year 1900 had only 365 days.

The Muhammadan year always consists of twelve lunar months, and is sometimes 354 and sometimes 355 days in length.

### Time and Watch on Board Ship.

TIME.—Time is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill.

First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds, thus 'Seven Bells' is sounded —

BELL, ONE SECOND, BELL TWO SECS., B. S., B. SS., B. S., B. SS., B.

The bell is struck every half hour In the *morning* 1 bell sounds at 12.30 a.m., and every half hour the number increases until 8 bells at 4 a.m., then 1 bell again at 4.30 a.m. to 8 bells at 8 a.m., 1 bell at 8.30 a.m. and 8 bells at noon. In the *afternoon* 1 bell sounds at 12.30 p.m. and 8 bells at 4 p.m., after which is the *First Dog Watch* (1 bell 4.30, 2 bells 5.0, 3 bells 5.30, 4 bells 6.0) and the *Second Dog Watch* (1 bell 6.30, 2 bells 7.0, 3 bells 7.30, 8 bells 8.0), and thence 1 bell at 8.30 to 8 bells at midnight.

WATCH —for purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly the crew is mustered in two divisions the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon and is thus divided —

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Afternoon *Watch* | | noon to 4 p.m. |
| First Dog | ,, | 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. |
| Second Dog | ,, | 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. |
| First | ,, | 8 p.m. to midnight. |
| Middle | ,, | midnight to 4 a.m. |
| Morning | ,, | 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. |
| Forenoon | ,, | 8 a.m. to noon |

This makes seven WATCHES, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day and the men who have only four hours rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two Watches.

### Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1878 has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the Cran, containing 37½ Imperial gallons *or Quarter Cran* of 9¼ Imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Mease* which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132, 20 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320, 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26½ Imperial gallons, or in half barrels of 13¼ gallons. Herring barrels or half barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force.

### Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is

a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

*A Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, *every minute of Latitude would be of the same* length, but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076·8 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

### Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads = a Tun of wine = 60 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the Ton-register used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

*Gross tonnage* is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

*Net tonnage* is the gross tonnage less certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

*Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity*, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

*Displacement tonnage* is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

*Load-water-line* is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

*Draught* is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

*Free Board* is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

### Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships; the expression "14 knots" indicates that the vessel in question is capable of steaming at the rate of 14 nautical miles in one hour. The *Nautical Mile* = 6,080 feet (the *Statute Mile* being 5,280 feet and the *Geographical Mile* 6,080·8 feet). The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 33 knots in statute miles —

| Knots. | Miles. | Knots. | Miles. | Knots. | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1·1513 | 12 | 13·8156 | 23 | 26·4799 |
| 2 | 2·3026 | 13 | 14·9669 | 24 | 27·6312 |
| 3 | 3·4539 | 14 | 16·1182 | 25 | 28·7825 |
| 4 | 4·6052 | 15 | 17·2695 | 26 | 29·9338 |
| 5 | 5·7565 | 16 | 18·4208 | 27 | 31·0851 |
| 6 | 6·9078 | 17 | 19·5721 | 28 | 32·2364 |
| 7 | 8·0591 | 18 | 20·7234 | 29 | 33·3877 |
| 8 | 9·2104 | 19 | 21·8747 | 30 | 34·5390 |
| 9 | 10·3617 | 20 | 23·0260 | 31 | 35·6903 |
| 10 | 11·5130 | 21 | 24·1773 | 32 | 36·8416 |
| 11 | 12·6643 | 22 | 25·3286 | 33 | 37·9929 |

### Paper and Book Measure.

*Writing Paper*

24 sheets = 1 quire.
20 quires = 1 ream.

*Printing Paper*

516 sheets = 1 ream.
2 reams = 1 bundle.
5 bundles = 1 bale.

*Sizes of Printing Paper*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foolscap | = | 17 | × 13½ inches. |
| Crown | = | 20 | × 15 " |
| Post | = | 20 | × 16 " |
| Demy | = | 20½ | × 17 " |
| Medium | = | 22 | × 17 " |
| Royal | = | 23 | × 20 " |
| Super Post | = | 24 | × 25½ " |
| Double Foolscap | = | 27 | × 17 " |
| Super Royal | = | 27½ | × 20½ " |
| Double Crown | = | 30 | × 20 " |
| Imperial | = | 30 | × 22 " |
| Columbia | = | 34½ | × 23½ " |
| Atlas | = | 36 | × 26 " |
| Double Post | = | 40 | × 30 " |

*Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Emperor | = | 72 | × 48 inches. |
| Antiquarian | = | 53 | × 31 " |
| Double Elephant | = | 40 | × 26½ " |
| Atlas | = | 34 | × 26 " |
| Colombier | = | 34½ | × 23½ " |
| Imperial | = | 30 | × 22 " |
| Elephant | = | 28 | × 23 " |
| Super Royal | = | 27 | × 19 " |
| Royal | = | 24 | × 19 " |
| Med'um | = | 22 | × 17½ " |
| Large Post | = | 20½ | × 16½ " |
| Copy of Draft | = | 20 | × 15 " |
| Demy | = | 20 | × 15½ " |
| Post | = | 19 | × 15½ " |
| Foolscap | = | 17 | × 13½ " |
| Brief | = | 14½ | × 13½ " |
| Pott | = | 15 | × 12½ " |

*Sizes of Brown Papers.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Casing | = | 46 | × 36 inches. |
| Double Imperial | = | 42 | × 29 " |
| Elephant | = | 34 | × 24 " |
| Double Four Pound | = | 32 | × 20 " |
| Imperial Cap | = | 28 | × 22 " |
| Havre Cap | = | 26 | × 22 " |
| Bag Cap | = | 24 | × 19½ " |
| Kent Cap | = | 22 | × 17 " |

*Sizes of Bound Books.*

Quarto = 4to, Octavo = 8vo.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demy 4to | = | 8¾ × 5¼ | inches. |
| Foolscap 8vo | = | 6¾ × 4¼ | ,, |
| Crown 8vo | = | 7½ × 5 | ,, |
| Large Crown 8vo | = | 8 × 5¼ | ,, |
| Demy 8vo | = | 8¾ × 5⅝ | ,, |
| Medium 8vo | = | 9½ × 6 | ,, |
| Royal 8vo | = | 10 × 6½ | ,, |
| Super Royal 8vo | = | 10¼ × 6¾ | ,, |
| Imperial 8vo | = | 11 × 7½ | ,, |
| Foolscap 4to | = | 8½ × 6½ | ,, |
| Crown 4to | = | 10 × 7½ | ,, |
| Demy 4to | = | 11½ × 8¾ | ,, |
| Royal 4to | = | 12⅛ × 10 | ,, |
| Imperial 4to | = | 13 × 11 | ,, |
| Crown Folio | = | 15 × 10 | ,, |
| Demy Folio | = | 17½ × 11¼ | ,, |
| Royal Folio | = | 20 × 12½ | ,, |
| 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 *Newspaper*. The column contains 75 lines, and is, technically 12 Pica ems wide, on an average every column actually contains about 3,000 letters. The compositor in making out his bill reckons that the column contains 20 nmns (1,800) ems, he then, doubling that number, charges as 3 nmns (3,600) ems.

A very minute type, used only occasionally, is—

*Brilliant*. A column the size of this in the Almanack if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7 300 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

*Pearl*, 95 lines, 4,270 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

*Ruby*, 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

*Nonpareil*, 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

*Minion*, 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

*Brevier*, 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

*Bourgeois*, 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

*Long Primer* 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

*Small Pica*, 43 lines, 1 120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

*Pica*, 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

*English*, 32 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

*Great Primer*, 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

*Double Pica*, 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

## METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

*Tables for the conversion of British and Metric Weights and Measures will be found on page 396, headed* "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in the United Kingdom in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the Metre, the standard of weight is the Kilogram, and the standard of capacity is the Litre. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

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 value of the nearest British measure is given.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 millimetres (*mm*) | = 1 centimetre (*cm*) | = 0·3937 inch. |
| 10 centimetres | = 1 decimetre (*dm.*) | = 0·32864 foot. |
| 10 decimetres | = 1 METRE (*m*) | = 1·09614 yard. |
| 10 metres | = 1 dekametre (*dam.*) | = 1·9884 poles. |
| 10 dekametres | = 1 hectometre (*hm*) | = 0 4971 furlong. |
| 10 hectometres | = 1 kilometre (*km*) | = 0·6214 mile. |

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 milligrams (*mg*) | = 1 centigram (*cg*) | = 0·1543 grain |
| 10 centigrams | = 1 decigram (*dg*) | = 1·5432 ,, |
| 10 decigrams | = 1 gramme (*gram.*) | = 15 4323 ,, |
| 10 grammes | = 1 dekagram (*dag*) | = 5·6438 drams. |
| 10 dekagrams | = 1 hectogram (*hg*) | = 3·5274 oz. |
| 10 hectograms | = 1 KILOGRAM (*kg*) | = 2·2046 lb |
| 10 kilograms | = 1 myriagram | = 1·5747 stones |
| 10 myriagrams | = 1 quintal (*q*) | = 1·9684 cwt. |
| 10 quintals | = 1 tonne (*t.*) | = 0·9842 ton. |

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 millilitres (*ml.*) | = 1 centilitre (*cl*) | = 0 0704 gill |
| 10 centilitres | = 1 decilitre (*dL*) | = 0·1759 pint. |
| 10 decilitres | = 1 LITRE (*lit.*) | = 0·8799 quart. |
| 10 litres | = 1 dekalitre (*dal.*) | = 2·1997 gals. |
| 10 dekalitres | = 1 hectolitre (*hl.*) | = 2·7497 bushels. |

4.—MEASURES OF LAND

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 sq. metres | = 1 are (*a*). | = 0 0988 rood. |
| 100 ares | = 1 hectare (*ha.*) | = 2 4711 acres. |
| 100 hectares | = 1 sq. kilometre | = 0 386 sq. mile. |

NOTES

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 hectolitre | = 2·75 bushels. |
| 1 hectolitre per hectare | = 1·11 bushels per acre. |
| 1 quintal | = 3·67 bushels. |
| 1 quintal per hectare | = 1 49 bushels per acre. |
| 1 franc a hectolitre | = 3·6 pence a bushel |
| 1 ,, a quintal | = 4 3 ,, a cental. (11·3 ,, a quarter. |
| 7 ,, ,, (duty) | = 12s. 6d. ,, |

THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures are those of the United Kingdom, with the following differences:—

*Weight.*—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the

Cantal of 100 lb. takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are TWO tons, therefore, the one of 2,240 lb., the other of 2,000 lb.

*Capacity.*—For corn, the old bushel of 2,150·42 cubic inches, its gallon = 268·8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the Imperial gallon and = 58,317·5 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289·7 grains of water = 26·6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 20 fluid *ounces* = 455·6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

### BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

#### Channel Islands.

| | Jersey | Guernsey |
|---|---|---|
| Vergée (Normandy rood) | = 44 acre | 4 acre. |
| Bushel | = 8·9 gallons | 8·8 gallons. |
| Pound | = 7,562 grains | 7,623 grains. |
| Cwt. (104 lb.) | = 112·3 lb. | (100 lb.) = 108·9 lb. |

#### British India.

Gaz, usually 33 inches, also the yard.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bigha (Bengal) | = usually 6⅔ acre. |
| Cawny (Madras) | = 1·33 " |
| Tola (rupee-weight) | = 180 grains |
| Seer, 80 tolas | = 2 lb 2 oz |
| Maund, 40 seers | = 82 lb. |
| " (Madras) | = 24 lb |
| Candy | = 500 lb |
| Visham = 3 lb. Dangali | = 3 pints. |
| Parah | = 15 gallons. |
| Catty (Singapore) | = 1⅓ 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* Leaguer=about 128 imperial gallons, half anm = 63¼ imperial gallons, anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity* Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2·116400 acres 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used. Recently a Bill was introduced to provide for the standardisation of the metric system for weights and measures, with the optional use of imperial standards except in the case of chemists, who are compelled to use the metric system.

### FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except the *United Kingdom* and *Russia*) and is *permissive* in all countries.

#### Russia.

The standard of length is the Sashine, which is equal to seven British feet; the standard of weight is the Pound, equal to 9-10ths of the British lb.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 versbuk | = | 1 arschine. |
| 3 arschine | = | 1 sashine |
| 500 sashine | = | 1 verst = 0·663 mile. |
| 1 sq verst | = | 0·44 sq mile. |
| 1 dessiatine | = | 2·7 acres. |

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 zolotnik | = | 1 loth. |
| 32 loth | = | 1 pound. |
| 40 pounds | = | 1 pood (36 12 lb.). |
| 10 poods | = | 1 berkovets. |

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 vedro (8 shtoffs) | = 2·709 imperial gallons. |
| 1 chetverik (chetverika) | = 5·733 imperial bushels. |

#### Greece.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 oocque | = 2·84 lb. | 1 livre | = 1·1 lb. |
| 1 quintal | = 130·2 lb. | 1 drachme | = 0·321 oz. |

#### Egypt.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pic (textiles) | = 22·63 inches. |
| Feddan (land) | = 1·038 acres. |
| Oke | = 2·752 lb. |
| Cantar | = 99·09 lb. |
| Ardeb of wheat or maize | = 118 okes = 324·66 lb. |
| Ardeb of barley | = 88 okes = 242·22 lb. |
| Ardeb of rice | = 132 okes = 363·33 lb. |

#### China.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tael weight | = | 1·33 oz. |
| Catty " | = | 1·33 lb. |
| Picul " | = | 133·33 lb. |
| Ta'ur | = | 1·42 inches. |
| Ch'ih | = | 1·773 feet. |
| Chang | = | 11·75 feet |
| Li | = | 2,125 feet |

#### Japan and Formosa.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ri | = | 2·4403 miles. |
| Square ri | = | 5·9533 sq. miles. |
| Cho | = | 2·452 chains. |
| Square cho | = | 2·4507 acres. |
| Ken | = | 1·9884 yards. |
| Tsubo | = | 3·9536 sq. yards. |
| Liquid koku | = | 39·7035 gallons. |
| Dry koku | = | 4·9629 bushels. |
| Koku of capacity | = | 0·2 ton. |
| Liquid sho | = | 1·3262 quarts. |
| Dry sho | = | 0·1985 pecks. |
| Kwan | = | 8·2673 lb. |
| Kin | = | 1·3228 lb. |

### OLD MEASURES.

#### Old British Measures.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cubit | = 18 inches. |
| English Ell | = 45 inches. |
| Scottish Ell | = 37·2 inches. |
| The hand (still used in measuring horses) | = 4 inches. |
| Scottish mile | = 1,984 yards |
| Irish mile | = 2,240 yards. |
| Scottish acre | = 6,150 4 sq yards. |
| Cunninghame acre | = 6,290 sq yards. |
| Irish acre | = 7,840 sq yards. |
| Cheshire acre | = 10,240 sq yards. |
| Hide | = 120 acres (average). |
| Yard of land | = ¼ of a hide. |

#### Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet, Foot = 12 789 in

Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46 77 in.

League, 3,000 toises = 3 6 miles.

Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23 44 feet.

Arpent, 100 sq perches = 1 26 acres.

Pound = 7,554 grains. Setier = 34 317 gallons. Boisseau ($\frac{1}{12}$) = 2 86 gallons. Pinte = 1 76 pints.

#### Old Hebrew Measures.

Common Egyptian Cubit = 18 24 in., Cubit of Talmud = 21 924 in.

Cubit of Ezekiel = 25 26 in., Reed = 121 6 in.

Kikkar (Alexn. talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels.

Shekel = ½ oz., of 2 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 rebe, 20 gerah.

Bath (fluid), Ephs (corn) = 7·776 U.S. gallons, or 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log.

Cor or Homer (10 ephas) = 5 391 bushels.

The Talmudic cubit is exactly $\frac{1}{1}$ millionth of the Equatorial circumference.

N.B.—The Egyptian royal cubit, = 20·64 inches, appears to have been the common cubit increased by 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 Ezekiel was divided into 8 palms.

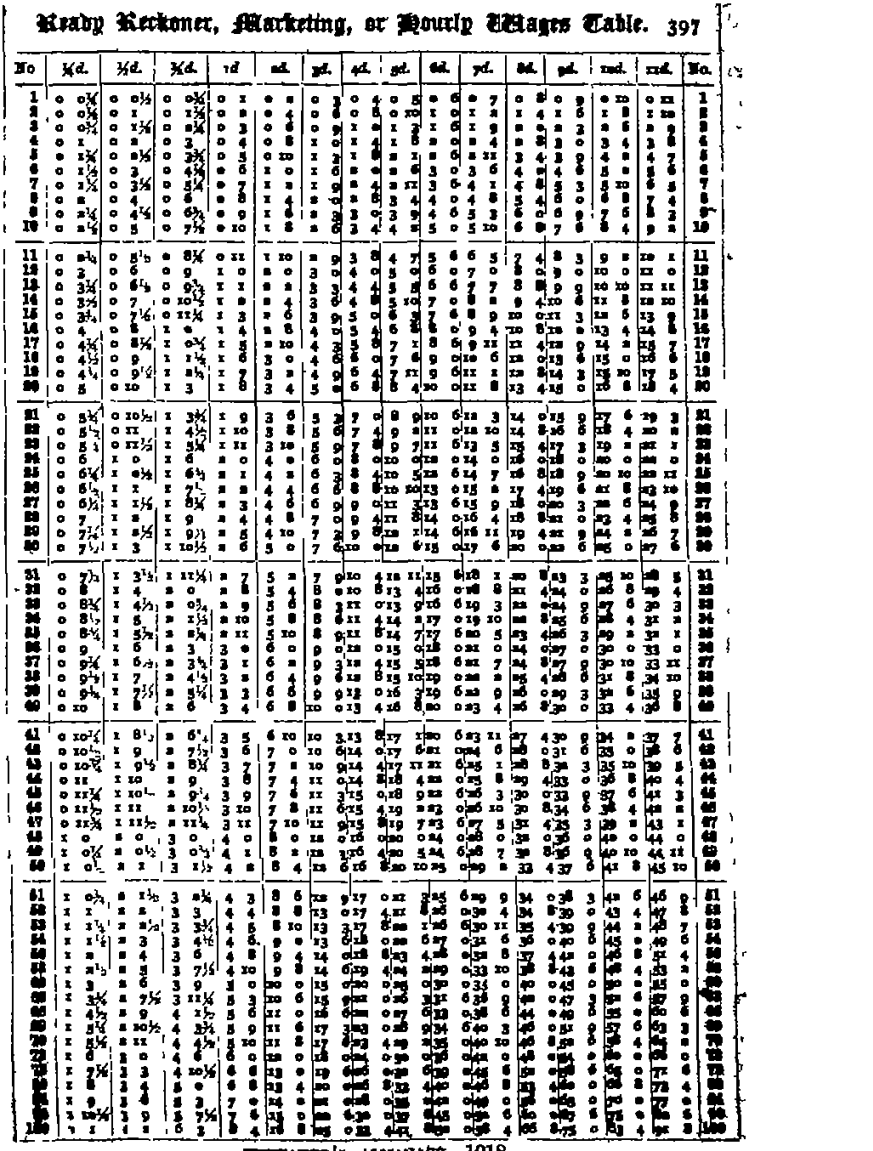
# Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures.

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*:—1 centimetre = 0·393 inch and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1·093 yards and 1 yard = 0·914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0·621 mile and 1 mile = 1·609 kilometres.

| Centimetres. | | Inches. | Metres. | | Yards. | Kilometres. | | Miles. | Hectares. | | Acres. | Square Kilometres. | | Square Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2·540 | 1 | 0·393 | 0·914 | 1 | 1·093 | 1·609 | 1 | 0·621 | 0·404 | 1 | 2·471 | 2·590 | 1 | 0·386 |
| 5·080 | 2 | 0·787 | 1·829 | 2 | 2·187 | 3·218 | 2 | 1·243 | 0·809 | 2 | 4·942 | 5·180 | 2 | 0·772 |
| 7·620 | 3 | 1·181 | 2·743 | 3 | 3·280 | 4·827 | 3 | 1·864 | 1·214 | 3 | 7·413 | 7·770 | 3 | 1·158 |
| 10·160 | 4 | 1·574 | 3·657 | 4 | 4·374 | 6·437 | 4 | 2·485 | 1·619 | 4 | 9·884 | 10·360 | 4 | 1·544 |
| 12·700 | 5 | 1·968 | 4·572 | 5 | 5·468 | 8·046 | 5 | 3·106 | 2·023 | 5 | 12·355 | 12·950 | 5 | 1·930 |
| 15·240 | 6 | 2·362 | 5·486 | 6 | 6·561 | 9·655 | 6 | 3·728 | 2·428 | 6 | 14·826 | 15·540 | 6 | 2·316 |
| 17·780 | 7 | 2·755 | 6·400 | 7 | 7·655 | 11·265 | 7 | 4·349 | 2·833 | 7 | 17·297 | 18·130 | 7 | 2·702 |
| 20·320 | 8 | 3·149 | 7·315 | 8 | 8·749 | 12·874 | 8 | 4·971 | 3·237 | 8 | 19·768 | 20·720 | 8 | 3·088 |
| 22·860 | 9 | 3·543 | 8·229 | 9 | 9·842 | 14·483 | 9 | 5·592 | 3·642 | 9 | 22·240 | 23·310 | 9 | 3·474 |
| 25·400 | 10 | 3·937 | 9·143 | 10 | 10·936 | 16·093 | 10 | 6·213 | 4·046 | 10 | 24·711 | 25·900 | 10 | 3·860 |
| 50·800 | 20 | 7·874 | 18·287 | 20 | 21·872 | 32·186 | 20 | 12·427 | 8·093 | 20 | 49·421 | 51·800 | 20 | 7·722 |
| 76·200 | 30 | 11·811 | 27·431 | 30 | 32·808 | 48·279 | 30 | 18·641 | 12·140 | 30 | 74·132 | 77·700 | 30 | 11·583 |
| 101·600 | 40 | 15·748 | 36·575 | 40 | 43·745 | 64·372 | 40 | 24·855 | 16·187 | 40 | 98·843 | 103·600 | 40 | 15·445 |
| 127·000 | 50 | 19·685 | 45·719 | 50 | 54·681 | 80·465 | 50 | 31·069 | 20·233 | 50 | 123·553 | 129·500 | 50 | 19·306 |
| 152·400 | 60 | 23·622 | 54·863 | 60 | 65·617 | 96·559 | 60 | 37·282 | 24·280 | 60 | 148·264 | 155·399 | 60 | 23·167 |
| 177·800 | 70 | 27·559 | 64·006 | 70 | 76·554 | 112·652 | 70 | 43·496 | 28·326 | 70 | 172·975 | 181·449 | 70 | 27·028 |
| 203·200 | 80 | 31·496 | 73·150 | 80 | 87·490 | 128·745 | 80 | 49·710 | 32·373 | 80 | 197·685 | 207·499 | 80 | 30·889 |
| 228·600 | 90 | 35·433 | 82·294 | 90 | 98·426 | 144·838 | 90 | 55·924 | 36·420 | 90 | 222·396 | 233·249 | 90 | 34·750 |
| 254·000 | 100 | 39·370 | 91·438 | 100 | 109·363 | 160·932 | 100 | 62·138 | 40·467 | 100 | 247·106 | 259·000 | 100 | 38·610 |

| Cubic Metres. | | Cubic Yards. | Kilograms. | | Av. Pounds. | Short Tons. | | Long Tons. | Metric Tons. | | Long Tons. | Metric Tons. | | Short Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0·764 | 1 | 1·307 | 0·453 | 1 | 2·204 | 1·12 | 1 | 0·892 | 1·016 | 1 | 0·984 | 0·907 | 1 | 1·102 |
| 1·529 | 2 | 2·615 | 0·907 | 2 | 4·409 | 2·24 | 2 | 1·784 | 2·032 | 2 | 1·968 | 1·814 | 2 | 2·205 |
| 2·293 | 3 | 3·923 | 1·360 | 3 | 6·613 | 3·36 | 3 | 2·677 | 3·048 | 3 | 2·952 | 2·722 | 3 | 3·307 |
| 3·058 | 4 | 5·231 | 1·814 | 4 | 8·818 | 4·48 | 4 | 3·569 | 4·064 | 4 | 3·936 | 3·628 | 4 | 4·409 |
| 3·822 | 5 | 6·538 | 2·267 | 5 | 11·023 | 5·60 | 5 | 4·461 | 5·080 | 5 | 4·921 | 4·535 | 5 | 5·511 |
| 4·587 | 6 | 7·847 | 2·721 | 6 | 13·227 | 6·72 | 6 | 5·354 | 6·096 | 6 | 5·905 | 5·443 | 6 | 6·613 |
| 5·351 | 7 | 9·155 | 3·175 | 7 | 15·432 | 7·84 | 7 | 6·246 | 7·112 | 7 | 6·889 | 6·350 | 7 | 7·716 |
| 6·116 | 8 | 10·463 | 3·628 | 8 | 17·636 | 8·96 | 8 | 7·139 | 8·128 | 8 | 7·873 | 7·257 | 8 | 8·818 |
| 6·880 | 9 | 11·771 | 4·082 | 9 | 19·841 | 10·08 | 9 | 8·031 | 9·144 | 9 | 8·857 | 8·165 | 9 | 9·920 |
| 7·645 | 10 | 13·079 | 4·535 | 10 | 22·046 | 11·20 | 10 | 8·924 | 10·160 | 10 | 9·842 | 9·072 | 10 | 11·023 |
| 15·291 | 20 | 26·158 | 9·071 | 20 | 44·092 | 22·40 | 20 | 17·848 | 20·321 | 20 | 19·684 | 18·144 | 20 | 22·046 |
| 22·936 | 30 | 39·236 | 13·607 | 30 | 66·139 | 33·60 | 30 | 26·772 | 30·481 | 30 | 29·526 | 27·216 | 30 | 33·069 |
| 30·582 | 40 | 52·315 | 18·143 | 40 | 88·184 | 44·80 | 40 | 35·696 | 40·642 | 40 | 39·368 | 36·287 | 40 | 44·092 |
| 38·228 | 50 | 65·394 | 22·679 | 50 | 110·231 | 56·00 | 50 | 44·620 | 50·802 | 50 | 49·210 | 45·359 | 50 | 55·116 |
| 45·873 | 60 | 78·473 | 27·215 | 60 | 132·277 | 67·20 | 60 | 53·544 | 60·963 | 60 | 59·052 | 54·430 | 60 | 66·139 |
| 53·519 | 70 | 91·552 | 31·751 | 70 | 154·323 | 78·40 | 70 | 62·468 | 71·123 | 70 | 68·894 | 63·502 | 70 | 77·162 |
| 61·164 | 80 | 104·630 | 36·287 | 80 | 176·369 | 89·60 | 80 | 71·392 | 81·284 | 80 | 78·736 | 72·574 | 80 | 88·185 |
| 68·810 | 90 | 117·709 | 40·823 | 90 | 198·415 | 100·80 | 90 | 80·316 | 91·444 | 90 | 88·578 | 81·646 | 90 | 99·207 |
| 76·456 | 100 | 130·794 | 45·359 | 100 | 220·462 | 112·00 | 100 | 89·241 | 101·605 | 100 | 98·421 | 90·718 | 100 | 110·231 |

| Litres. | | Pints. | Litres. | | Gallons. | U.S. Gallons (Liquid). | English Gallons (Liquid). | U.S. Bushels. | English Bushels. | Hectolitres per Hectare. | English Bushels per Acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 568 | 1 | 1·760 | 4·543 | 1 | 0·220 | 1·200 | 0·833 | 1·032 | 0·968 | 0·898 | 1·113 |
| 1·136 | 2 | 3·520 | 9·085 | 2 | 0·441 | 2·400 | 1·666 | 2·065 | 1·936 | 1·796 | 2·226 |
| 1·704 | 3 | 5·281 | 13·627 | 3 | 0·661 | 3·601 | 2·499 | 3·097 | 2·904 | 2·694 | 3·339 |
| 2·272 | 4 | 7·041 | 18·170 | 4 | 0·881 | 4·801 | 3·332 | 4·129 | 3·873 | 3·592 | 4·452 |
| 2·840 | 5 | 8·801 | 22·712 | 5 | 1·101 | 6·001 | 4·165 | 5·161 | 4·841 | 4·490 | 5·565 |
| 3·408 | 6 | 10·561 | 27·255 | 6 | 1·321 | 7·201 | 4·998 | 6·194 | 5·809 | 5·388 | 6·678 |
| 3·976 | 7 | 12·321 | 31·797 | 7 | 1·542 | 8·402 | 5·831 | 7·226 | 6·777 | 6·286 | 7·791 |
| 4·544 | 8 | 14·081 | 36·340 | 8 | 1·762 | 9·602 | 6·664 | 8·258 | 7·745 | 7·184 | 8·904 |
| 5·112 | 9 | 15·842 | 40·882 | 9 | 1·982 | 10·802 | 7·497 | 9·290 | 8·713 | 8·082 | 10·017 |
| 5·680 | 10 | 17·602 | 45·425 | 10 | 2·202 | 12·002 | 8·330 | 10·323 | 9·681 | 8·980 | 11·130 |
| 11·360 | 20 | 35·203 | 90·849 | 20 | 4·403 | 24·004 | 16·660 | 20·645 | 19·363 | 17·960 | 22·260 |
| 17·040 | 30 | 52·805 | 136·274 | 30 | 6·605 | 36·006 | 24·990 | 30·968 | 29·044 | 26·940 | 33·390 |
| 22·720 | 40 | 70·406 | 181·699 | 40 | 8·806 | 48·008 | 33·320 | 41·290 | 38·726 | 35·920 | 44·520 |
| 28·400 | 50 | 88·008 | 227·124 | 50 | 11·008 | 60·010 | 41·650 | 51·613 | 48·407 | 44·900 | 55·650 |
| 34·080 | 60 | 105·609 | 272·549 | 60 | 13·209 | 72·012 | 49·980 | 61·935 | 58·089 | 53·880 | 66·780 |
| 39·760 | 70 | 123·211 | 317·973 | 70 | 15·411 | 84·014 | 58·310 | 72·258 | 67·770 | 62·860 | 77·910 |
| 45·440 | 80 | 140·812 | 363·398 | 80 | 17·612 | 96·016 | 66·640 | 82·580 | 77·452 | 71·840 | 89·040 |
| 51·120 | 90 | 158·414 | 408·823 | 90 | 19·814 | 108·018 | 74·970 | 92·903 | 87·134 | 80·820 | 100·170 |
| 56·800 | 100 | 176·015 | 454·248 | 100 | 22·015 | 120·020 | 83·300 | 103·226 | 96·815 | 89·800 | 111·300 |



## 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 £93 19s. 6d. look in the column headed 3½ Pr. Ct. for 93¾, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £3 15s. per cent. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £98, will yield £6 2s. 9d. per cent.

| Return Per Cent. | 3½ Pr. Ct. | 3⅝ Pr. Ct. | 3¾ Pr. Ct. | 3⅞ Pr. Ct. | 4 Pr. Ct. | 4½ Pr. Ct. | 5 Pr. Ct. | 5½ Pr. Ct. | 6 Pr. Ct. | 7 Pr. Ct. | 7½ Pr. Ct. | 8 Pr. Ct. | 9 Pr. Ct. | 10 Pr. Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. d. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 10 0 | 0 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 160 | 170 | 180 | 200 | 210 | 220 | 240 | 260 |
| 0 11 0 | 0 93¼ | 102½ | 112 | 121½ | 130½ | 140 | 149½ | 158½ | 168 | 186½ | 196 | 205½ | 224½ | 243½ |
| 0 12 0 | 0 87½ | 96¼ | 105 | 113¾ | 122½ | 131¼ | 140 | 148¾ | 157½ | 175 | 183¾ | 192½ | 210 | 227½ |
| 0 13 0 | 0 82½ | 90¾ | 99 | 107¼ | 115½ | 123¾ | 132 | 140¼ | 148½ | 165 | 173¼ | 181½ | 198 | 214½ |
| 0 14 0 | 0 78 | 85¾ | 93½ | 101¼ | 109 | 116¾ | 124½ | 132½ | 140 | 156 | 163¾ | 171½ | 187½ | 203 |
| 0 15 0 | 0 73½ | 81 | 88½ | 96 | 103½ | 111 | 118½ | 126 | 133½ | 148½ | 156 | 163½ | 178½ | 193½ |
| 0 16 0 | 0 70 | 77 | 84 | 91 | 98 | 105 | 112 | 119 | 126 | 140 | 147 | 154 | 168 | 182 |
| 0 17 0 | 0 66½ | 73½ | 80 | 86½ | 93½ | 100 | 106½ | 113½ | 120 | 133 | 140 | 146½ | 160 | 173½ |
| 0 18 0 | 0 63 | 70 | 76½ | 83 | 89½ | 96 | 102 | 108½ | 115 | 128 | 134½ | 141 | 153½ | 166½ |
| 0 19 0 | 0 60 | 66½ | 73 | 79 | 86 | 92 | 98 | 105 | 111 | 123½ | 130 | 136 | 148 | 160 |
| 1 0 0 | 0 57½ | 63½ | 70 | 76 | 82½ | 89 | 95 | 101½ | 107½ | 120 | 126 | 132 | 144 | 156 |
| 1 1 0 | 0 55 | 61 | 67 | 73 | 79 | 85 | 91 | 97 | 103 | 115 | 121 | 127 | 139 | 150 |
| 1 2 0 | 0 53 | 58½ | 64½ | 70 | 76 | 82 | 88 | 93½ | 99 | 111 | 116½ | 122½ | 133½ | 144½ |
| 1 3 0 | 0 51 | 56½ | 62 | 67½ | 73½ | 79 | 84½ | 90 | 96 | 107 | 112½ | 118 | 128½ | 139 |
| 1 4 0 | 0 49 | 54½ | 60 | 65½ | 71 | 76½ | 82 | 87½ | 93 | 103½ | 109 | 114½ | 125 | 135½ |
| 1 5 0 | 0 47½ | 52½ | 57½ | 63 | 68½ | 74 | 79½ | 85 | 90 | 100 | 105½ | 111 | 121 | 131 |
| 1 6 0 | 0 46 | 50½ | 56 | 61 | 66½ | 71½ | 77 | 82½ | 87½ | 97½ | 103 | 108 | 118 | 128 |
| 1 7 0 | 0 44½ | 49 | 54½ | 59½ | 64½ | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85½ | 95½ | 100½ | 106 | 115½ | 125 |
| 1 8 0 | 0 43 | 47½ | 53 | 58 | 63½ | 68½ | 73½ | 78½ | 83½ | 93 | 98 | 103½ | 113 | 122½ |
| 1 9 0 | 0 41½ | 46 | 51½ | 56½ | 61½ | 66½ | 71½ | 76½ | 81½ | 91 | 96 | 101 | 110½ | 120 |
| 1 10 0 | 0 40 | 44½ | 49½ | 54½ | 59½ | 64½ | 69½ | 74½ | 79½ | 88½ | 93½ | 98½ | 108 | 117½ |
| 1 11 0 | 0 38½ | 43½ | 48 | 53 | 58 | 63 | 68 | 73 | 78 | 87½ | 92½ | 97 | 106½ | 115½ |
| 1 12 0 | 0 37½ | 42 | 46½ | 51½ | 56½ | 61½ | 66½ | 71½ | 76½ | 85½ | 90½ | 95½ | 104½ | 113½ |
| 1 13 0 | 0 36 | 40½ | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 84 | 89 | 94 | 103 | 112 |
| 1 14 0 | 0 35 | 39½ | 44 | 48½ | 53½ | 58½ | 63½ | 68½ | 73½ | 82½ | 87½ | 92 | 101 | 110 |
| 1 15 0 | 0 34 | 38½ | 43 | 47½ | 52½ | 57½ | 62½ | 67½ | 72½ | 81½ | 86½ | 91 | 100 | 109 |
| 1 16 0 | 0 33 | 37½ | 42 | 46½ | 51½ | 56½ | 61½ | 66½ | 71½ | 80½ | 85½ | 90 | 99 | 108 |
| 1 17 0 | 0 32 | 36½ | 41 | 45½ | 50½ | 55½ | 60½ | 65½ | 70½ | 79½ | 84½ | 89 | 98 | 107 |
| 1 18 0 | 0 31 | 35½ | 40 | 44½ | 49½ | 54½ | 59½ | 64½ | 69½ | 78½ | 83½ | 88 | 97 | 106 |
| 1 19 0 | 0 30 | 34½ | 39 | 43½ | 48½ | 53½ | 58½ | 63½ | 68½ | 77½ | 82½ | 87 | 96 | 105 |
| 2 0 0 | 0 29½ | 33½ | 38 | 42½ | 47½ | 52½ | 57½ | 62½ | 67½ | 76½ | 81½ | 86 | 95 | 104 |
| 2 1 0 | 0 28½ | 32½ | 37 | 41½ | 46½ | 51½ | 56½ | 61½ | 66½ | 75½ | 80½ | 85 | 94 | 103 |
| 2 2 0 | 0 27½ | 31½ | 36 | 40½ | 45½ | 50½ | 55½ | 60½ | 65½ | 74½ | 79½ | 84 | 93 | 102 |
| 2 3 0 | 0 26½ | 30½ | 35 | 39½ | 44½ | 49½ | 54½ | 59½ | 64½ | 73½ | 78½ | 83 | 92 | 101 |
| 2 4 0 | 0 25½ | 29½ | 34 | 38½ | 43½ | 48½ | 53½ | 58½ | 63½ | 72½ | 77½ | 82 | 91 | 100 |
| 2 5 0 | 0 24½ | 28½ | 33 | 37½ | 42½ | 47½ | 52½ | 57½ | 62½ | 71½ | 76½ | 81 | 90 | 99 |
| 2 6 0 | 0 23½ | 27½ | 32 | 36½ | 41½ | 46½ | 51½ | 56½ | 61½ | 70½ | 75½ | 80 | 89 | 98 |
| 2 7 0 | 0 22½ | 26½ | 31 | 35½ | 40½ | 45½ | 50½ | 55½ | 60½ | 69½ | 74½ | 79 | 88 | 97 |
| 2 8 0 | 0 21½ | 25½ | 30 | 34½ | 39½ | 44½ | 49½ | 54½ | 59½ | 68½ | 73½ | 78 | 87 | 96 |
| 2 9 0 | 0 20½ | 24½ | 29 | 33½ | 38½ | 43½ | 48½ | 53½ | 58½ | 67½ | 72½ | 77 | 86 | 95 |
| 2 10 0 | 0 19½ | 23½ | 28 | 32½ | 37½ | 42½ | 47½ | 52½ | 57½ | 66½ | 71½ | 76 | 85 | 94 |
| 2 11 0 | 0 18½ | 22½ | 27 | 31½ | 36½ | 41½ | 46½ | 51½ | 56½ | 65½ | 70½ | 75 | 84 | 93 |
| 2 12 0 | 0 17½ | 21½ | 26 | 30½ | 35½ | 40½ | 45½ | 50½ | 55½ | 64½ | 69½ | 74 | 83 | 92 |
| 2 13 0 | 0 16½ | 20½ | 25 | 29½ | 34½ | 39½ | 44½ | 49½ | 54½ | 63½ | 68½ | 73 | 82 | 91 |
| 2 14 0 | 0 15½ | 19½ | 24 | 28½ | 33½ | 38½ | 43½ | 48½ | 53½ | 62½ | 67½ | 72 | 81 | 90 |
| 2 15 0 | 0 14½ | 18½ | 23 | 27½ | 32½ | 37½ | 42½ | 47½ | 52½ | 61½ | 66½ | 71 | 80 | 89 |
| 2 16 0 | 0 13½ | 17½ | 22 | 26½ | 31½ | 36½ | 41½ | 46½ | 51½ | 60½ | 65½ | 70 | 79 | 88 |
| 2 17 0 | 0 12½ | 16½ | 21 | 25½ | 30½ | 35½ | 40½ | 45½ | 50½ | 59½ | 64½ | 69 | 78 | 87 |
| 2 18 0 | 0 11½ | 15½ | 20 | 24½ | 29½ | 34½ | 39½ | 44½ | 49½ | 58½ | 63½ | 68 | 77 | 86 |
| 2 19 0 | 0 10½ | 14½ | 19 | 23½ | 28½ | 33½ | 38½ | 43½ | 48½ | 57½ | 62½ | 67 | 76 | 85 |
| 3 0 0 | 0 9½ | 13½ | 18 | 22½ | 27½ | 32½ | 37½ | 42½ | 47½ | 56½ | 61½ | 66 | 75 | 84 |
| 3 1 0 | 0 8½ | 12½ | 17 | 21½ | 26½ | 31½ | 36½ | 41½ | 46½ | 55½ | 60½ | 65 | 74 | 83 |
| 3 2 0 | 0 7½ | 11½ | 16 | 20½ | 25½ | 30½ | 35½ | 40½ | 45½ | 54½ | 59½ | 64 | 73 | 82 |
| 3 3 0 | 0 6½ | 10½ | 15 | 19½ | 24½ | 29½ | 34½ | 39½ | 44½ | 53½ | 58½ | 63 | 72 | 81 |
| 3 4 0 | 0 5½ | 9½ | 14 | 18½ | 23½ | 28½ | 33½ | 38½ | 43½ | 52½ | 57½ | 62 | 71 | 80 |
| 3 5 0 | 0 4½ | 8½ | 13 | 17½ | 22½ | 27½ | 32½ | 37½ | 42½ | 51½ | 56½ | 61 | 70 | 79 |
| 3 6 0 | 0 3½ | 7½ | 12 | 16½ | 21½ | 26½ | 31½ | 36½ | 41½ | 50½ | 55½ | 60 | 69 | 78 |
| 3 7 0 | 0 2½ | 6½ | 11 | 15½ | 20½ | 25½ | 30½ | 35½ | 40½ | 49½ | 54½ | 59 | 68 | 77 |
| 3 8 0 | 0 1½ | 5½ | 10 | 14½ | 19½ | 24½ | 29½ | 34½ | 39½ | 48½ | 53½ | 58 | 67 | 76 |
| 3 9 0 | 0 0½ | 4½ | 9 | 13½ | 18½ | 23½ | 28½ | 33½ | 38½ | 47½ | 52½ | 57 | 66 | 75 |
| 3 10 0 | | 3½ | 8 | 12½ | 17½ | 22½ | 27½ | 32½ | 37½ | 46½ | 51½ | 56 | 65 | 74 |
| 3 11 0 | | 2½ | 7 | 11½ | 16½ | 21½ | 26½ | 31½ | 36½ | 45½ | 50½ | 55 | 64 | 73 |
| 3 12 0 | | 1½ | 6 | 10½ | 15½ | 20½ | 25½ | 30½ | 35½ | 44½ | 49½ | 54 | 63 | 72 |
| 3 13 0 | | 0½ | 5 | 9½ | 14½ | 19½ | 24½ | 29½ | 34½ | 43½ | 48½ | 53 | 62 | 71 |
| 3 14 0 | | | 4 | 8½ | 13½ | 18½ | 23½ | 28½ | 33½ | 42½ | 47½ | 52 | 61 | 70 |
| 3 15 0 | | | 3 | 7½ | 12½ | 17½ | 22½ | 27½ | 32½ | 41½ | 46½ | 51 | 60 | 69 |
| 3 16 0 | | | 2 | 6½ | 11½ | 16½ | 21½ | 26½ | 31½ | 40½ | 45½ | 50 | 59 | 68 |
| 3 17 0 | | | 1 | 5½ | 10½ | 15½ | 20½ | 25½ | 30½ | 39½ | 44½ | 49 | 58 | 67 |
| 3 18 0 | | | 0 | 4½ | 9½ | 14½ | 19½ | 24½ | 29½ | 38½ | 43½ | 48 | 57 | 66 |
| 3 19 0 | | | | 3½ | 8½ | 13½ | 18½ | 23½ | 28½ | 37½ | 42½ | 47 | 56 | 65 |
| 4 0 0 | | | | 2½ | 7½ | 12½ | 17½ | 22½ | 27½ | 36½ | 41½ | 46 | 55 | 64 |
| 4 1 0 | | | | 1½ | 6½ | 11½ | 16½ | 21½ | 26½ | 35½ | 40½ | 45 | 54 | 63 |
| 4 2 0 | | | | 0½ | 5½ | 10½ | 15½ | 20½ | 25½ | 34½ | 39½ | 44 | 53 | 62 |
| 4 3 0 | | | | | 4½ | 9½ | 14½ | 19½ | 24½ | 33½ | 38½ | 43 | 52 | 61 |
| 4 4 0 | | | | | 3½ | 8½ | 13½ | 18½ | 23½ | 32½ | 37½ | 42 | 51 | 60 |
| 4 5 0 | | | | | 2½ | 7½ | 12½ | 17½ | 22½ | 31½ | 36½ | 41 | 50 | 59 |
| 4 6 0 | | | | | 1½ | 6½ | 11½ | 16½ | 21½ | 30½ | 35½ | 40 | 49 | 58 |
| 4 7 0 | | | | | 0½ | 5½ | 10½ | 15½ | 20½ | 29½ | 34½ | 39 | 48 | 57 |
| 4 8 0 | | | | | | 4½ | 9½ | 14½ | 19½ | 28½ | 33½ | 38 | 47 | 56 |
| 4 9 0 | | | | | | 3½ | 8½ | 13½ | 18½ | 27½ | 32½ | 37 | 46 | 55 |
| 4 10 0 | | | | | | 2½ | 7½ | 12½ | 17½ | 26½ | 31½ | 36 | 45 | 54 |
| 4 11 0 | | | | | | 1½ | 6½ | 11½ | 16½ | 25½ | 30½ | 35 | 44 | 53 |
| 4 12 0 | | | | | | 0½ | 5½ | 10½ | 15½ | 24½ | 29½ | 34 | 43 | 52 |
| 4 13 0 | | | | | | | 4½ | 9½ | 14½ | 23½ | 28½ | 33 | 42 | 51 |
| 4 14 0 | | | | | | | 3½ | 8½ | 13½ | 22½ | 27½ | 32 | 41 | 50 |
| 4 15 0 | | | | | | | 2½ | 7½ | 12½ | 21½ | 26½ | 31 | 40 | 49 |
| 4 16 0 | | | | | | | 1½ | 6½ | 11½ | 20½ | 25½ | 30 | 39 | 48 |
| 4 17 0 | | | | | | | 0½ | 5½ | 10½ | 19½ | 24½ | 29 | 38 | 47 |
| 4 18 0 | | | | | | | | 4½ | 9½ | 18½ | 23½ | 28 | 37 | 46 |
| 4 19 0 | | | | | | | | 3½ | 8½ | 17½ | 22½ | 27 | 36 | 45 |
| 5 0 0 | | | | | | | | 2½ | 7½ | 16½ | 21½ | 26 | 35 | 44 |
| 5 1 0 | | | | | | | | 1½ | 6½ | 15½ | 20½ | 25 | 34 | 43 |
| 5 2 0 | | | | | | | | 0½ | 5½ | 14½ | 19½ | 24 | 33 | 42 |
| 5 3 0 | | | | | | | | | 4½ | 13½ | 18½ | 23 | 32 | 41 |
| 5 4 0 | | | | | | | | | 3½ | 12½ | 17½ | 22 | 31 | 40 |
| 5 5 0 | | | | | | | | | 2½ | 11½ | 16½ | 21 | 30 | 39 |
| 5 6 0 | | | | | | | | | 1½ | 10½ | 15½ | 20 | 29 | 38 |
| 5 7 0 | | | | | | | | | 0½ | 9½ | 14½ | 19 | 28 | 37 |
| 5 8 0 | | | | | | | | | | 8½ | 13½ | 18 | 27 | 36 |
| 5 9 0 | | | | | | | | | | 7½ | 12½ | 17 | 26 | 35 |
| 5 10 0 | | | | | | | | | | 6½ | 11½ | 16 | 25 | 34 |
| 5 11 0 | | | | | | | | | | 5½ | 10½ | 15 | 24 | 33 |
| 5 12 0 | | | | | | | | | | 4½ | 9½ | 14 | 23 | 32 |
| 5 13 0 | | | | | | | | | | 3½ | 8½ | 13 | 22 | 31 |
| 5 14 0 | | | | | | | | | | 2½ | 7½ | 12 | 21 | 30 |
| 5 15 0 | | | | | | | | | | 1½ | 6½ | 11 | 20 | 29 |
| 5 16 0 | | | | | | | | | | 0½ | 5½ | 10 | 19 | 28 |
| 5 17 0 | | | | | | | | | | | 4½ | 9 | 18 | 27 |
| 5 18 0 | | | | | | | | | | | 3½ | 8 | 17 | 26 |
| 5 19 0 | | | | | | | | | | | 2½ | 7 | 16 | 25 |
| 6 0 0 | | | | | | | | | | | 1½ | 6 | 15 | 24 |
| 6 1 0 | | | | | | | | | | | 0½ | 5 | 14 | 23 |
| 6 2 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 13 | 22 |
| 6 3 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 12 | 21 |
| 6 4 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 11 | 20 |
| 6 5 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | 19 |
| 6 6 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 9 | 18 |
| 6 7 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 17 |
| 6 8 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 16 |
| 6 9 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 15 |
| 6 10 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 14 |
| 6 11 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 13 |
| 6 12 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 12 |
| 6 13 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 11 |
| 6 14 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 |
| 6 15 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 9 |
| 6 16 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 6 17 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 6 18 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| 6 19 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 7 0 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 7 1 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 7 2 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 7 3 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 7 4 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |

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% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½ | 0 49 | 0 49 | 0 49 | 0 49 | 0 48 | 44 | 23 03 | 19 00 | 15 91 | 13 48 | 11 56 |
| 1 | 0 97 | 0 97 | 0 97 | 0 97 | 0 97 | 45 | 23 20 | 19 12 | 15 98 | 13 52 | 11 58 |
| 2 | 1 92 | 1 92 | 1 91 | 1 91 | 1 90 | 46 | 23 36 | 19 23 | 16 05 | 13 56 | 11 60 |
| 3 | 2 86 | 2 85 | 2 83 | 2 82 | 2 81 | 47 | 23 52 | 19 34 | 16 11 | 13 60 | 11 62 |
| 4 | 3 78 | 3 76 | 3 74 | 3 72 | 3 70 | 48 | 23 67 | 19 44 | 16 17 | 13 64 | 11 64 |
| 5 | 4 69 | 4 66 | 4 63 | 4 60 | 4 57 | 49 | 23 81 | 19 54 | 16 23 | 13 67 | 11 66 |
| 6 | 5 58 | 5 54 | 5 50 | 5 47 | 5 43 | 50 | 23 96 | 19 63 | 16 28 | 13 71 | 11 67 |
| 7 | 6 46 | 6 41 | 6 36 | 6 31 | 6 26 | 51 | 24 09 | 19 72 | 16 33 | 13 74 | 11 69 |
| 8 | 7 33 | 7 26 | 7 20 | 7 14 | 7 08 | 52 | 24 23 | 19 81 | 16 38 | 13 77 | 11 70 |
| 9 | 8 19 | 8 11 | 8 03 | 7 95 | 7 88 | 53 | 24 36 | 19 89 | 16 43 | 13 80 | 11 72 |
| 10 | 9 04 | 8 95 | 8 86 | 8 77 | 8 68 | 54 | 24 48 | 19 97 | 16 47 | 13 83 | 11 73 |
| 11 | 9 88 | 9 78 | 9 68 | 9 58 | 9 47 | 55 | 24 60 | 20 04 | 16 51 | 13 85 | 11 74 |
| 12 | 10 71 | 10 60 | 10 49 | 10 37 | 10 25 | 56 | 24 72 | 20 12 | 16 55 | 13 88 | 11 75 |
| 13 | 11 53 | 11 41 | 11 28 | 11 15 | 11 02 | 57 | 24 83 | 20 18 | 16 59 | 13 90 | 11 76 |
| 14 | 12 34 | 12 21 | 12 06 | 11 92 | 11 78 | 58 | 24 94 | 20 25 | 16 62 | 13 92 | 11 77 |
| 15 | 13 14 | 13 00 | 12 84 | 12 68 | 12 51 | 59 | 25 04 | 20 31 | 16 66 | 13 94 | 11 78 |
| 16 | 13 93 | 13 78 | 13 61 | 13 44 | 13 27 | 60 | 25 14 | 20 37 | 16 69 | 13 96 | 11 79 |
| 17 | 14 71 | 14 55 | 14 37 | 14 19 | 14 01 | 61 | 25 24 | 20 43 | 16 72 | 13 98 | 11 80 |
| 18 | 15 48 | 15 31 | 15 12 | 14 93 | 14 74 | 62 | 25 33 | 20 48 | 16 74 | 14 00 | 11 81 |
| 19 | 16 23 | 16 06 | 15 86 | 15 66 | 15 45 | 63 | 25 42 | 20 53 | 16 77 | 14 01 | 11 82 |
| 20 | 16 98 | 16 80 | 16 59 | 16 37 | 16 15 | 64 | 25 50 | 20 58 | 16 79 | 14 03 | 11 82 |
| 21 | 17 72 | 17 53 | 17 32 | 17 07 | 16 83 | 65 | 25 58 | 20 63 | 16 81 | 14 04 | 11 83 |
| 22 | 18 45 | 18 25 | 18 03 | 17 77 | 17 50 | 66 | 25 66 | 20 67 | 16 83 | 14 05 | 11 84 |
| 23 | 19 17 | 18 96 | 18 74 | 18 46 | 18 16 | 67 | 25 73 | 20 72 | 16 85 | 14 06 | 11 84 |
| 24 | 19 88 | 19 66 | 19 43 | 19 14 | 18 82 | 68 | 25 80 | 20 76 | 16 87 | 14 07 | 11 85 |
| 25 | 20 58 | 20 35 | 20 11 | 19 81 | 19 47 | 69 | 25 87 | 20 80 | 16 88 | 14 08 | 11 85 |
| 26 | 21 27 | 21 03 | 20 77 | 20 46 | 20 11 | 70 | 25 93 | 20 83 | 16 90 | 14 09 | 11 86 |
| 27 | 21 95 | 21 70 | 21 43 | 21 11 | 20 74 | 71 | 25 99 | 20 87 | 16 91 | 14 09 | 11 86 |
| 28 | 22 62 | 22 36 | 22 07 | 21 74 | 21 35 | 72 | 26 05 | 20 90 | 16 92 | 14 10 | 11 87 |
| 29 | 23 28 | 23 01 | 22 71 | 22 36 | 21 96 | 73 | 26 10 | 20 93 | 16 93 | 14 11 | 11 87 |
| 30 | 23 93 | 23 65 | 23 34 | 22 97 | 22 55 | 74 | 26 15 | 20 96 | 16 94 | 14 11 | 11 87 |
| 31 | 24 57 | 24 28 | 23 96 | 23 57 | 23 14 | 75 | 26 20 | 20 98 | 16 95 | 14 12 | 11 88 |
| 32 | 25 21 | 24 90 | 24 57 | 24 16 | 23 72 | 76 | 26 25 | 21 01 | 16 96 | 14 12 | 11 88 |
| 33 | 25 84 | 25 52 | 25 17 | 24 75 | 24 29 | 77 | 26 29 | 21 03 | 16 97 | 14 13 | 11 88 |
| 34 | 26 46 | 26 13 | 25 77 | 25 33 | 24 86 | 78 | 26 33 | 21 05 | 16 98 | 14 13 | 11 88 |
| 35 | 27 07 | 26 73 | 26 36 | 25 90 | 25 41 | 79 | 26 37 | 21 07 | 16 98 | 14 13 | 11 89 |
| 36 | 27 67 | 27 33 | 26 94 | 26 46 | 25 96 | 80 | 26 41 | 21 09 | 16 99 | 14 13 | 11 89 |
| 37 | 28 27 | 27 92 | 27 52 | 27 02 | 26 50 | 81 | 26 44 | 21 11 | 17 00 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| 38 | 28 86 | 28 50 | 28 09 | 27 57 | 27 04 | 82 | 26 47 | 21 12 | 17 00 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| 39 | 29 44 | 29 08 | 28 65 | 28 12 | 27 57 | 83 | 26 50 | 21 14 | 17 01 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| 40 | 30 02 | 29 65 | 29 21 | 28 66 | 28 10 | 84 | 26 53 | 21 15 | 17 01 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| 41 | 30 59 | 30 21 | 29 76 | 29 19 | 28 63 | 85 | 26 55 | 21 16 | 17 02 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| 42 | 31 15 | 30 77 | 30 31 | 29 73 | 29 15 | 86 | 26 57 | 21 17 | 17 02 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| 43 | 31 72 | 31 32 | 30 86 | 30 26 | 29 67 | 87 | 26 59 | 21 18 | 17 02 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| 44 | 32 28 | 31 87 | 31 40 | 30 78 | 30 18 | 88 | 26 61 | 21 19 | 17 03 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| 45 | 32 83 | 32 42 | 31 94 | 31 30 | 30 69 | 89 | 26 63 | 21 20 | 17 03 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| 46 | 33 38 | 32 96 | 32 47 | 31 82 | 31 19 | 90 | 26 64 | 21 20 | 17 03 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| 47 | 33 92 | 33 50 | 33 00 | 32 33 | 31 69 | 91 | 26 65 | 21 21 | 17 03 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| 48 | 34 46 | 34 03 | 33 52 | 32 84 | 32 18 | 92 | 26 66 | 21 21 | 17 03 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| 49 | 34 99 | 34 56 | 34 04 | 33 34 | 32 67 | 93 | 26 67 | 21 21 | 17 03 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| 50 | 35 53 | 35 08 | 34 55 | 33 83 | 33 15 | 94 | 26 68 | 21 22 | 17 03 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| 100 | 51 62 | 43 15 | 36 76 | 34 62 | 33 33 | 95 | 26 69 | 21 22 | 17 03 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| | | | | | | 96 | 26 70 | 21 22 | 17 03 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| | | | | | | 97 | 26 70 | 21 22 | 17 03 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| | | | | | | 98 | 26 71 | 21 22 | 17 03 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| | | | | | | 99 | 26 71 | 21 22 | 17 03 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| | | | | | | 100 | 26 71 | 21 22 | 17 03 | 14 14 | 11 89 |
| | | | | | | In Perpetuity | 33 33 | 25 00 | 20 00 | 16 66 | 14 28 |

Example 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 30 years to run if the net annual value of £200, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? Answer.—£934 years' purchase, or £5,868.

Example 2.—A man, aged 30, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £200 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent. How much will he receive? Answer.—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (p. 2) 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 16·33 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £3,266 approximately.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

## THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

| | English Mile. | English Geog. Mile. | French Kilom. | German Geog. Mile. | Russian Versts. | Austrian Mile. | Dutch Ure. | Norway Mile. | Swedish Mile. | Danish Mile. | Spanish Legua. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English Statute Mile | 1·000 | 0·869 | 1·609 | 0·217 | 1·506 | 0·222 | 0·289 | 0·141 | 0·132 | 0·123 | 0·333 |
| English Geog. Mile | 1·151 | 1·000 | 1·855 | 0·250 | 1·736 | 0·256 | 0·333 | 0·162 | 0·149 | 0·142 | 0·384 |
| Kilometer | 0·621 | 0·540 | 1·000 | 0·135 | 0·937 | 0·138 | 0·180 | 0·088 | 0·081 | 0·077 | 0·208 |
| German Geog. Mile | 4·600 | 4·000 | 7·420 | 1·000 | 6·948 | 1·024 | 1·333 | 0·650 | 0·594 | 0·568 | 1·536 |
| Russian Versts | 0·663 | 0·576 | 1·067 | 0·144 | 1·000 | 0·147 | 0·192 | 0·094 | 0·086 | 0·082 | 0·221 |
| Austrian Mile | 4·514 | 4·889 | 7·282 | 1·008 | 7·011 | 1·000 | 1·302 | 0·638 | 0·583 | 0·558 | 1·507 |
| Dutch Ure | 3·458 | 3·000 | 5·565 | 0·750 | 5·213 | 0·764 | 1·000 | 0·482 | 0·440 | 0·420 | 1·136 |
| Norwegian Mile | 7·181 | 6·231 | 11·559 | 1·558 | 10·828 | 1·587 | 2·075 | 1·000 | 0·914 | 0·872 | 2·358 |
| Swedish Mile | 7·844 | 6·804 | 12·622 | 1·701 | 11·822 | 1·733 | 2·266 | 1·092 | 1·000 | 0·953 | 2·575 |
| Danish Mile | 8·232 | 7·142 | 13·248 | 1·785 | 12·407 | 1·818 | 2·378 | 1·146 | 1·049 | 1·000 | 2·703 |
| Spanish Legua | 3·046 | 2·642 | 4·900 | 0·651 | 4·589 | 0·672 | 0·880 | 0·424 | 0·388 | 0·370 | 1·000 |

The following table is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only. The figures are based upon the mortality in the ten years 1891–1900.

| AGE. | Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life. | | Mean After-Lifetime (Expectation of Life). | | AGE. | Of 1,000,000 Born the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life. | | Mean After-Lifetime (Expectation of Life). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| 0 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 44·72 | 47·77 | 53 | 498,987 | 553,208 | 17·01 | 18·98 |
| 1 | 818,136 | 839,342 | 52·22 | 54·33 | 54 | 487,621 | 543,584 | 16·40 | 17·82 |
| 2 | 784,090 | 816,810 | 54·12 | 56·34 | 55 | 475,849 | 533,105 | 15·79 | 17·24 |
| 3 | 767,754 | 800,357 | 54·26 | 56·48 | 56 | 463,629 | 522,329 | 15·19 | 16·69 |
| 4 | 757,631 | 789,663 | 53·98 | 56·05 | 57 | 450,898 | 510,980 | 14·61 | 15·96 |
| 5 | 750,281 | 782,144 | 53·30 | 55·79 | 58 | 437,603 | 498,980 | 14·04 | 15·36 |
| 6 | 744,036 | 776,618 | 52·88 | 55·18 | 59 | 423,814 | 486,304 | 13·48 | 14·72 |
| 7 | 741,061 | 772,962 | 52·18 | 54·47 | 60 | 409,518 | 473,037 | 12·93 | 14·10 |
| 8 | 738,213 | 769,537 | 51·36 | 53·68 | 61 | 394,703 | 459,185 | 12·39 | 13·51 |
| 9 | 736,053 | 767,158 | 50·52 | 52·84 | 62 | 379,393 | 444,780 | 11·87 | 12·94 |
| 10 | 734,099 | 765,067 | 49·63 | 51·97 | 63 | 364,631 | 429,844 | 11·35 | 12·37 |
| 11 | 732,726 | 763,498 | 48·73 | 51·09 | 64 | 348,478 | 414,361 | 10·84 | 11·82 |
| 12 | 731,064 | 761,852 | 47·84 | 50·21 | 65 | 332,344 | 398,290 | 10·34 | 11·27 |
| 13 | 729,260 | 759,671 | 46·96 | 49·34 | 66 | 315,830 | 381,624 | 9·86 | 10·74 |
| 14 | 727,364 | 757,428 | 46·08 | 48·48 | 67 | 298,856 | 364,339 | 9·38 | 10·22 |
| 15 | 725,371 | 755,189 | 45·21 | 47·61 | 68 | 281,760 | 346,471 | 8·93 | 9·72 |
| 16 | 723,159 | 753,128 | 44·34 | 46·75 | 69 | 264,488 | 328,062 | 8·48 | 9·24 |
| 17 | 720,621 | 750,574 | 43·50 | 45·91 | 70 | 246,630 | 309,188 | 8·05 | 8·78 |
| 18 | 717,800 | 747,721 | 42·67 | 45·09 | 71 | 228,244 | 289,866 | 7·64 | 8·33 |
| 19 | 714,811 | 744,762 | 41·84 | 44·27 | 72 | 211,034 | 270,247 | 7·24 | 7·90 |
| 20 | 711,714 | 741,766 | 41·02 | 43·44 | 73 | 193,310 | 250,494 | 6·86 | 7·48 |
| 21 | 708,463 | 738,652 | 40·21 | 42·62 | 74 | 175,790 | 230,583 | 6·50 | 7·08 |
| 22 | 705,038 | 735,530 | 39·40 | 41·80 | 75 | 158,606 | 210,888 | 6·15 | 6·70 |
| 23 | 701,448 | 732,272 | 38·60 | 40·99 | 76 | 141,831 | 191,071 | 5·81 | 6·34 |
| 24 | 697,724 | 728,896 | 37·80 | 40·17 | 77 | 125,775 | 171,896 | 5·49 | 5·99 |
| 25 | 693,894 | 725,386 | 37·01 | 39·37 | 78 | 110,778 | 153,148 | 5·19 | 5·67 |
| 26 | 689,951 | 721,745 | 36·22 | 38·56 | 79 | 96,863 | 135,173 | 4·90 | 5·35 |
| 27 | 685,879 | 717,973 | 35·43 | 37·76 | 80 | 84,298 | 118,208 | 4·62 | 5·05 |
| 28 | 681,776 | 714,086 | 34·64 | 36·97 | 81 | 72,789 | 102,580 | 4·36 | 4·77 |
| 29 | 677,551 | 710,018 | 33·85 | 36·17 | 82 | 62,405 | 87,634 | 4·11 | 4·51 |
| 30 | 673,200 | 705,849 | 33·07 | 35·39 | 83 | 48,191 | 73,333 | 3·88 | 4·26 |
| 31 | 668,682 | 701,496 | 32·29 | 34·60 | 84 | 39,168 | 60,949 | 3·66 | 4·02 |
| 32 | 663,992 | 696,917 | 31·51 | 33·83 | 85 | 31,323 | 49,925 | 3·45 | 3·80 |
| 33 | 658,969 | 692,191 | 30·75 | 33·05 | 86 | 24,621 | 40,267 | 3·26 | 3·59 |
| 34 | 653,708 | 687,269 | 29·99 | 32·29 | 87 | 19,000 | 31,949 | 3·07 | 3·39 |
| 35 | 648,169 | 682,147 | 29·24 | 31·52 | 88 | 14,377 | 24,913 | 2·89 | 3·21 |
| 36 | 642,353 | 676,814 | 28·50 | 30·77 | 89 | 10,655 | 19,078 | 2·73 | 3·04 |
| 37 | 636,238 | 671,242 | 27·77 | 30·02 | 90 | 7,724 | 14,330 | 2·58 | 2·87 |
| 38 | 629,793 | 665,430 | 27·05 | 29·28 | 91 | 5,470 | 10,550 | 2·43 | 2·73 |
| 39 | 623,008 | 659,384 | 26·34 | 28·54 | 92 | 3,779 | 7,606 | 2·30 | 2·59 |
| 40 | 615,864 | 653,064 | 25·64 | 27·80 | 93 | 2,543 | 5,365 | 2·17 | 2·46 |
| 41 | 608,352 | 646,518 | 24·94 | 27·09 | 94 | 1,665 | 3,700 | 2·06 | 2·34 |
| 42 | 601,083 | 639,678 | 24·25 | 26·37 | 95 | 1,059 | 2,494 | 1·96 | 2·23 |
| 43 | 593,976 | 633,113 | 23·56 | 25·64 | 96 | 654 | 1,641 | 1·85 | 2·13 |
| 44 | 586,866 | 626,207 | 22·88 | 24·92 | 97 | 392 | 1,054 | 1·78 | 2·04 |
| 45 | 577,020 | 619,184 | 22·20 | 24·20 | 98 | 226 | 661 | 1·67 | 1·96 |
| 46 | 568,464 | 611,938 | 21·52 | 23·48 | 99 | 127 | 404 | 1·58 | 1·88 |
| 47 | 559,156 | 604,483 | 20·86 | 22·76 | 100 | 68 | 242 | 1·51 | 1·81 |
| 48 | 550,364 | 596,724 | 20·20 | 22·05 | 101 | 36 | 141 | 1·44 | 1·74 |
| 49 | 540,815 | 588,688 | 19·54 | 21·35 | 102 | 18 | 80 | 1·38 | 1·68 |
| 50 | 530,888 | 580,320 | 18·90 | 20·64 | 103 | 9 | 45 | 1·28 | 1·62 |
| 51 | 520,608 | 571,644 | 18·26 | 19·95 | 104 | 4 | 24 | 1·18 | 1·56 |
| 52 | 509,977 | 562,618 | 17·63 | 19·26 | 105 | 2 | 13 | 1·08 | 1·48 |

TABLE I.—SHEWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

| Yr. | 2½ Per Ct. | 3 Per Ct. | 3½ Per Ct. | 4 Per Ct. | 4½ Per Ct. | 5 Per Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1·000 | 1·000 | 1·000 | 1·000 | 1·000 | 1·000 |
| 2 | 2·025 | 2·030 | 2·035 | 2·040 | 2·045 | 2·050 |
| 3 | 3·075 | 3·091 | 3·106 | 3·122 | 3·137 | 3·152 |
| 4 | 4·152 | 4·184 | 4·215 | 4·246 | 4·278 | 4·310 |
| 5 | 5·256 | 5·309 | 5·362 | 5·416 | 5·471 | 5·526 |
| 6 | 6·388 | 6·468 | 6·550 | 6·633 | 6·717 | 6·802 |
| 7 | 7·547 | 7·662 | 7·779 | 7·898 | 8·019 | 8·142 |
| 8 | 8·736 | 8·892 | 9·052 | 9·214 | 9·380 | 9·549 |
| 9 | 9·955 | 10·159 | 10·368 | 10·583 | 10·803 | 11·027 |
| 10 | 11·203 | 11·464 | 11·733 | 12·006 | 12·288 | 12·578 |
| 11 | 12·483 | 12·808 | 13·142 | 13·486 | 13·841 | 14·207 |
| 12 | 13·795 | 14·192 | 14·601 | 15·026 | 15·464 | 15·917 |
| 13 | 15·140 | 15·618 | 16·113 | 16·627 | 17·160 | 17·713 |
| 14 | 16·519 | 17·086 | 17·677 | 18·292 | 18·932 | 19·598 |
| 15 | 17·932 | 18·599 | 19·296 | 20·024 | 20·784 | 21·579 |
| 16 | 19·380 | 20·157 | 20·971 | 21·824 | 22·719 | 23·657 |
| 17 | 20·865 | 21·762 | 22·705 | 23·698 | 24·741 | 25·840 |
| 18 | 22·386 | 23·414 | 24·500 | 25·645 | 26·855 | 28·132 |
| 19 | 23·946 | 25·117 | 26·357 | 27·671 | 29·064 | 30·539 |
| 20 | 25·545 | 26·870 | 28·280 | 29·778 | 31·371 | 33·066 |
| 21 | 27·183 | 28·676 | 30·269 | 31·969 | 33·783 | 35·719 |
| 22 | 28·863 | 30·537 | 32·329 | 34·248 | 36·303 | 38·505 |
| 23 | 30·584 | 32·453 | 34·460 | 36·618 | 38·937 | 41·430 |
| 24 | 32·349 | 34·426 | 36·667 | 39·083 | 41·689 | 44·502 |
| 25 | 34·158 | 36·459 | 38·950 | 41·646 | 44·565 | 47·727 |
| 26 | 36·012 | 38·553 | 41·313 | 44·312 | 47·571 | 51·113 |
| 27 | 37·912 | 40·710 | 43·759 | 47·084 | 50·711 | 54·669 |
| 28 | 39·860 | 42·931 | 46·291 | 49·968 | 53·993 | 58·403 |
| 29 | 41·856 | 45·219 | 48·911 | 52·966 | 57·423 | 62·323 |
| 30 | 43·902 | 47·575 | 51·623 | 56·085 | 61·007 | 66·439 |
| 31 | 46·000 | 50·003 | 54·429 | 59·328 | 64·752 | 70·761 |
| 32 | 48·150 | 52·503 | 57·334 | 62·701 | 68·666 | 75·299 |
| 33 | 50·354 | 55·078 | 60·341 | 66·210 | 72·756 | 80·064 |
| 34 | 52·613 | 57·730 | 63·453 | 69·858 | 77·030 | 85·067 |
| 35 | 54·928 | 60·462 | 66·674 | 73·652 | 81·497 | 90·320 |
| 36 | 57·301 | 63·276 | 70·008 | 77·598 | 86·164 | 95·836 |
| 37 | 59·734 | 66·174 | 73·458 | 81·702 | 91·041 | 101·628 |
| 38 | 62·227 | 69·159 | 77·028 | 85·970 | 96·138 | 107·710 |
| 39 | 64·783 | 72·234 | 80·719 | 90·409 | 101·464 | 114·095 |
| 40 | 67·403 | 75·401 | 84·540 | 95·025 | 107·030 | 120·800 |
| 41 | 70·088 | 78·663 | 88·496 | 99·826 | 112·847 | 127·840 |
| 42 | 72·840 | 82·023 | 92·589 | 104·819 | 118·923 | 135·232 |
| 43 | 75·661 | 85·484 | 96·828 | 110·012 | 125·276 | 142·993 |
| 44 | 78·552 | 89·048 | 101·218 | 115·413 | 131·914 | 151·143 |
| 45 | 81·516 | 92·720 | 105·764 | 121·029 | 138·850 | 159·700 |
| 46 | 84·554 | 96·501 | 110·484 | 126·871 | 146·098 | 168·685 |
| 47 | 87·668 | 100·396 | 115·391 | 132·945 | 153·673 | 178·119 |
| 48 | 90·860 | 104·408 | 120·466 | 139·263 | 161·598 | 188·025 |
| 49 | 94·131 | 108·540 | 125·787 | 145·833 | 169·867 | 198·427 |
| 50 | 97·484 | 112·797 | 131·368 | 152·667 | 178·503 | 209·348 |

TABLE II.—SHEWING THE AMOUNT WHICH ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

| Yr | 2½ Per Ct. | 3 Per Ct. | 3½ Per Ct. | 4 Per Ct. | 4½ Per Ct. | 5 Per Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1·0250 | 1·0300 | 1·0350 | 1·0400 | 1·0450 | 1·0500 |
| 2 | 1·0506 | 1·0609 | 1·0712 | 1·0816 | 1·0920 | 1·1025 |
| 3 | 1·0769 | 1·0927 | 1·1087 | 1·1249 | 1·1412 | 1·1576 |
| 4 | 1·1038 | 1·1255 | 1·1475 | 1·1699 | 1·1925 | 1·2155 |
| 5 | 1·1314 | 1·1593 | 1·1877 | 1·2167 | 1·2462 | 1·2763 |
| 6 | 1·1597 | 1·1941 | 1·2293 | 1·2653 | 1·3023 | 1·3401 |
| 7 | 1·1887 | 1·2299 | 1·2723 | 1·3159 | 1·3609 | 1·4071 |
| 8 | 1·2184 | 1·2668 | 1·3168 | 1·3686 | 1·4221 | 1·4775 |
| 9 | 1·2489 | 1·3048 | 1·3629 | 1·4233 | 1·4861 | 1·5513 |
| 10 | 1·2801 | 1·3439 | 1·4106 | 1·4802 | 1·5530 | 1·6289 |
| 11 | 1·3121 | 1·3842 | 1·4600 | 1·5395 | 1·6229 | 1·7103 |
| 12 | 1·3449 | 1·4258 | 1·5111 | 1·6010 | 1·6959 | 1·7958 |
| 13 | 1·3785 | 1·4685 | 1·5640 | 1·6651 | 1·7722 | 1·8856 |
| 14 | 1·4130 | 1·5126 | 1·6187 | 1·7317 | 1·8519 | 1·9799 |
| 15 | 1·4483 | 1·5580 | 1·6753 | 1·8009 | 1·9353 | 2·0789 |
| 16 | 1·4845 | 1·6047 | 1·7340 | 1·8730 | 2·0224 | 2·1829 |
| 17 | 1·5216 | 1·6528 | 1·7947 | 1·9479 | 2·1134 | 2·2920 |
| 18 | 1·5597 | 1·7024 | 1·8575 | 2·0258 | 2·2085 | 2·4066 |
| 19 | 1·5987 | 1·7535 | 1·9225 | 2·1068 | 2·3079 | 2·5270 |
| 20 | 1·6386 | 1·8061 | 1·9898 | 2·1911 | 2·4117 | 2·6533 |
| 21 | 1·6796 | 1·8603 | 2·0594 | 2·2788 | 2·5202 | 2·7860 |
| 22 | 1·7216 | 1·9161 | 2·1315 | 2·3699 | 2·6337 | 2·9253 |
| 23 | 1·7646 | 1·9736 | 2·2061 | 2·4647 | 2·7522 | 3·0715 |
| 24 | 1·8087 | 2·0328 | 2·2833 | 2·5633 | 2·8760 | 3·2250 |
| 25 | 1·8539 | 2·0938 | 2·3632 | 2·6658 | 3·0054 | 3·3863 |
| 26 | 1·9003 | 2·1566 | 2·4460 | 2·7725 | 3·1407 | 3·5556 |
| 27 | 1·9478 | 2·2213 | 2·5316 | 2·8834 | 3·2820 | 3·7335 |
| 28 | 1·9965 | 2·2879 | 2·6202 | 2·9987 | 3·4297 | 3·9201 |
| 29 | 2·0464 | 2·3566 | 2·7119 | 3·1187 | 3·5840 | 4·1161 |
| 30 | 2·0976 | 2·4273 | 2·8068 | 3·2434 | 3·7453 | 4·3219 |
| 31 | 2·1500 | 2·5001 | 2·9050 | 3·3731 | 3·9139 | 4·5380 |
| 32 | 2·2038 | 2·5751 | 3·0067 | 3·5081 | 4·0900 | 4·7649 |
| 33 | 2·2589 | 2·6523 | 3·1119 | 3·6484 | 4·2740 | 5·0032 |
| 34 | 2·3153 | 2·7319 | 3·2209 | 3·7943 | 4·4664 | 5·2533 |
| 35 | 2·3732 | 2·8139 | 3·3336 | 3·9461 | 4·6673 | 5·5160 |
| 36 | 2·4325 | 2·8983 | 3·4503 | 4·1039 | 4·8774 | 5·7918 |
| 37 | 2·4933 | 2·9852 | 3·5710 | 4·2681 | 5·0969 | 6·0814 |
| 38 | 2·5557 | 3·0748 | 3·6960 | 4·4388 | 5·3262 | 6·3855 |
| 39 | 2·6196 | 3·1670 | 3·8254 | 4·6164 | 5·5659 | 6·7048 |
| 40 | 2·6851 | 3·2620 | 3·9593 | 4·8010 | 5·8164 | 7·0400 |
| 41 | 2·7522 | 3·3599 | 4·0978 | 4·9931 | 6·0781 | 7·3920 |
| 42 | 2·8210 | 3·4607 | 4·2413 | 5·1928 | 6·3516 | 7·7616 |
| 43 | 2·8915 | 3·5645 | 4·3897 | 5·4005 | 6·6374 | 8·1497 |
| 44 | 2·9638 | 3·6715 | 4·5433 | 5·6165 | 6·9361 | 8·5572 |
| 45 | 3·0379 | 3·7816 | 4·7024 | 5·8412 | 7·2486 | 8·9850 |
| 46 | 3·1139 | 3·8950 | 4·8669 | 6·0748 | 7·5744 | 9·4343 |
| 47 | 3·1917 | 4·0119 | 5·0373 | 6·3178 | 7·9153 | 9·9060 |
| 48 | 3·2715 | 4·1323 | 5·2138 | 6·5705 | 8·2715 | 10·4013 |
| 49 | 3·3533 | 4·2562 | 5·3965 | 6·8333 | 8·6437 | 10·9213 |
| 50 | 3·4371 | 4·3839 | 5·5849 | 7·1067 | 9·0326 | 11·4674 |

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year [see 5], must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 4 per cent. for 4 years, take 4 years, 4·3246, and deduct £1—4·3246.

## REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

LARGE sums of money are every year advanced to County or District Councils and other public bodies, for improvements, building of workhouses, schools, harbours, bridges, &c., to be repaid in a given number of years, including interest. The following scheme of tables for the repayments of Loans was compiled under the Local Government Act, 1888, and examined by the actuary of the National Debt Office. It gives the sums needed as the annual amount of principal combined with interest required for the liquidation of a debt of £100, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 years:—

| Years. | 3 per Ct. | 3½ per Ct. | 4 per Ct. | 4½ per Ct. | 5 per Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 10 | 11 14 2 | 11 17 4 | 12 0 7 | 12 3 11 | 12 7 5 |
| 20 | 6 14 4 | 7 0 2 | 7 5 9 | 7 11 7 | 7 17 6 |
| 30 | 5 2 7 | 5 9 8 | 5 17 0 | 6 4 10 | 6 12 10 |
| 40 | 4 6 8 | 4 13 11 | 5 2 6 | 5 11 4 | 6 0 3 |
| 50 | 3 17 | 4 5 9 | 4 13 9 | 5 3 11 | 5 14 2 |

If the loan be for £5,000, each annual instalment as shown above must be multiplied by 50; if for £2,000, then by 20, and so on.

IMPERIAL COINS ISSUED.

| Year | Gold. London Mint. | Gold. Australian and Ottawa Mints. | Gold. Total. | Silver. | Bronze. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907 | £20,931,000 | £10,843,980 | £31,774,980 | £1,019,808 | £207,330 | £33,002,118 |
| 1908 | 14,600,000 | 10,497,249 | 25,097,249 | 823,751 | 155,380 | 26,076,380 |
| 1909 | 13,800,000 | 9,742,112 | 23,542,112 | 1,389,599 | 121,811 | 25,053,522 |
| 1910 | 25,300,000 | 10,145,184 | 35,445,184 | 1,300,891 | 151,452 | 36,917,527 |
| 1911 | 33,130,808 | 10,191,178 | 43,321,986 | 2,381,246 | 140,395 | 45,845,627 |
| 1912 | 33,360,249 | 9,113,916 | 42,464,165 | 2,425,623 | 313,838 | 45,203,626 |
| 1913 | 27,838,789 | 9,221,209 | 37,059,998 | 1,984,404 | 324,595 | 39,368,997 |
| 1914 | 15,126,170 | 8,772,102 | 23,898,272 | 6,290,869 | 281,134 | 30,469,275 |
| 1915 | 21,301,000 | 7,634,389 | 28,935,389 | 7,596,277 | 248,413 | 37,080,080 |
| 1916 | 1,854,000 | 6,647,449 | 8,501,449 | 8,192,408 | 452,800 | 17,046,677 |

*Mint Marks.*—The designs adopted for gold coins are identically the same in the Mints of London, Sydney Melbourne, and Perth, with minute "Mint Marks" immediately above the date on the reverse side—the letter S (Sydney), M (Melbourne), and P (Perth). The letter C is borne on Imperial gold coins struck at the branch Mint at Ottawa, Canada, which are otherwise of identical design.

The authorised 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 | 616 37439 | 612 500 | 1·00000 |
| *Two Pound .. | 246 54895 | 245·000 | 0·40000 |
| Sovereign .. | 123·27447 | 122·500 | 0·20000 |
| Half-Sovereign | 61·63723 | 61·125 | 0·10000 |
| SILVER | | | |
| Crown .. | 436·36363 | — | 2·000 |
| Double Florin | 349·09090 | — | 1·696 |
| Half-Crown | 218·18181 | — | 1·264 |
| Florin .. | 174·54545 | — | 0·997 |
| Shilling .. .. | 87·27272 | — | 0·568 |
| Sixpence | 43·63636 | — | 0·345 |
| *Groat or 4d. .. | 29·09090 | — | 0·262 |
| Threepence | 21·81818 | — | 0·212 |
| *Twopence | 14·54545 | — | 0·144 |
| *Penny .. .. | 7·27272 | — | 0·087 |
| BRONZE | | | |
| Penny | 145·83333 | — | 2·91666 |
| Halfpenny | 87·50000 | — | 1·75000 |
| Farthing .. | 43·75000 | — | 0·87500 |

STANDARD GOLD contains twenty-two twenty fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty fourths of alloy fineness, 916·66, or 22 carats. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign, one troy ounce is, *therefore*, intrinsically worth £3 17s. 10½d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11½d

STANDARD SILVER consists of thirty-seven parts of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy, fineness, 925. One troy pound of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings. [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 958·33, 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 £20.

LIGHT GOLD.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight but under the provisions of the Coinage Act 1891, and an Order in Council of 26 March, 1892 light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50, also for £100, £200, £500, and £1 000.

TREASURY NOTES of the value of £1 and 10s are now issued, and are legal tender to any amount.

BANK POST BILLS can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days sight. They are issued for the full sum named 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, OR 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 legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois Further the halfpenny is one inch in diameter

PRICE OF SILVER, 1906-1915.—*The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows* —1907, 30 1/8 d., 1908, 24 15/16 d., 1909, 23 1/16 d., 1910, 24 1/16 d., 1911, 24 7/16 d., 1912, 28 1/16 d., 1913, 27 1/16 d., 1914, 23 1/16 d., 1915, 23 1/16 d., 1916, 27 1/16 d.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine* In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2·192, to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0·456.

COINAGE STATISTICS.—During 1914, 265,369,285 Imperial coins were struck at the Royal Mint. The total of Imperial coins is the highest figure reached in any year for coinage at the Royal Mint. The bronze issue was greatly in excess of that of any previous year, the highest previous issue having been £303,433 in 1911.

# 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 GENERALLY
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FIJI.
GIBRALTAR.
NEW ZEALAND.
ST HELENA
WEST INDIAN ISLANDS.

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.—A special groat 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 —Silver 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d. One penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze).

## COLONIES POSSESSING SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES.

| Colony | Monetary Unit (Standard Coin). | Value. In English Currency | Value. Pieces to the Pound Sterling. | Gold Coins. | Silver and Other Subsidiary Coins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | s. d | | | |
| British Honduras | Gold Dollar .. | 4 1⅓ | 4 867 | British and United States. | *Silver*—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents. |
| British North Borneo | S.S. dollar at fixed rating | 2 4 | 8 37 | .. | *Nickel*—5, 2½, and 1 cent. *Bronze*—1 and ½ cent. |
| Canada | Silver Dollar on gold basis | 4 1⅓ | 4 867 | Canadian 10 & 5 dollars; also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars. | *Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—cents. |
| Ceylon .. | Indian Rupee, fixed rating | 1 4 | 13 | British gold. | *Silver*—50, 25, and 10 cents *Nickel*—5 cents. *Copper*—2, 1, ½, and ¼ cent. |
| Cyprus .. | Piastre .. .. | 0 1½ | 180 | British gold | *Silver*—18, 9, 4, and 2 piastres. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ piastre. |
| East Africa | Indian Rupee fixed rating | 1 4 | 13 | .. | *Silver*—50 and 25 cents. *Nickel* (perforated)—10, 5, 1, and ½ cent. |
| Hong Kong (and Labuan) | Dollar, Mexican or British | 3 1½* | 6 47* | | *Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1 and ½ cent. |
| India .. .. | Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice | 1 4 | 13 | British gold. | *Silver*—½, ¼, and ⅛ rupee. *Nickel* (scolloped)—¼ rupee (anna). *Copper*—2, 1, ½ and ⅓ pice or pie. |
| Mauritius (and Seychelles) | Indian Rupee fixed rating | 1 4 | 13 | .. | *Silver*—50 and 10 cents. *Bronze*—5, 2, and 1 cents. |
| Newfoundland | Dollar on gold basis | 4 1⅓ | 4 867 | | *Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—cents. |
| Straits Settlements | S.S. dollar at fixed rating | 2 4 | 8 37 | British gold. | *Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ cent. |
| Uganda .. .. | Same as East Africa. | | | | |

* Variable with the price of silver—now about 44 pence per standard ounce.

The currency systems of many nations are disturbed as a consequence of the war

* Values thus marked are subject to fluctuation.
† The only gold coin in general use is the English sovereign, which is current at 25 piastres.

| Country | Monetary Unit. | Value of Unit. English Currency £ s. d. | Gold Coins. | Silver Coins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | *Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 3 11½ | 2½ and 5 *Pesos* | 1 *Peso*, 5, 10, 20 and 50 *Centavos* |
| | *Actual*, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 *1 8½ | .. | .. |
| Austria-Hungary | *Krone* of 100 *Heller* | 0 0 10 | 10, 20 and 100 *Kronen* | 1, 2 and 5 *Kronen* |
| Belgium | *Franc* of 100 *Centimes* | 0 0 9 512 | 20 *Francs* | 1, 2 and 5 *Francs* |
| Congo | *Franc* of 100 *Centimes* | 0 0 9 512 | | 50 *Centimes* |
| Bolivia | *Nominal*, Gold *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 4 0 | 1, 2½ and 5 *Bolivianos* | 1 *Bol*, 20, 10, 50 *Centavos* |
| | *Actual*, Silver *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 *1 0 | | 50 and 20 *Centavos* |
| Brazil | *Nominal*, Gold *Milreis* | 0 2 5 | 10 & 20 *Milreis* | 1, 2 *Milreis* |
| | *Actual*, Paper *Milreis* | 0 *1 4½ | .. | 500 *Reis* |
| British Empire | | | | |
| United Kingdom | Gold *Sovereign* of 20 *Shillings* | 1 0 0 | 20 and 10 *Shillings* | 1, 2 2½, 4 and 5 *Shillings*, 3 & 6 *Pence* |
| Canada | Silver *Dollar* of 100 *Cents* | 0 4 1 32 | | 1 *Dollar*, 5, 10, 25 and 50 *Cents* |
| Newfoundland | Silver *Dollar* of 100 *Cents* | 0 4 1 32 | | " |
| Jamaica | Same as United Kingdom | .. | | As U.K. " |
| Australia | Same as United Kingdom | .. | | As U.K. except design |
| New Zealand | Same as United Kingdom | .. | | As U.K. |
| Union of S. Africa | Same as United Kingdom | .. | | |
| India | *Rupee* of 16 *Annas* | 0 1 4 | | ¼, ½, ½ *Rupee*, Nickel, 1 *Anna* |
| Straits Settlements | S.S. *Dollar* of 100 *Cents* | 0 2 4 | | 1 *Dollar*, 5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents* |
| British Honduras | Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents* | 0 4 1 32 | | 5, 10, 25, 50 *Cents* |
| Bulgaria | *Lev* of 100 *Stotinki* | 0 0 9 512 | 10, 20, 40, 100 *Leva* | 1, 2, 5 *Leva*, 50 *Stotinki* |
| Chile | *Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 1 6 | 5, 10, 20 *Pesos* | 1 *Peso*, 5, 10, 20 *Centavos* |
| | *Actual*, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 0*12 | | .. |
| China | *Yuan* (dollar) of 100 *Cents* | 0 *3 0½ | | 1 *Yuan* 10, 20, 50 *Cents* |
| Colombia | *Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 4 11½ | 2½ and 5 *Pesos* | ½ and 1 *Peso* } 1 *Peseta*, ½ *Peseta* |
| | *Actual*, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 0 *0½ | | |
| Costa Rica | Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centesimos* | 0 1 10 9 | 5, 5, 10, 20 *Colones* | 5, 10, 25, 50 *Centesimos* |
| Cuba | Silver *Piastre* of 100 *Centavos* | | *No* coinage | *No* coinage |
| | Spanish Gold *Dollar* U.S. Gold *Dollar* | 0 3 9½ | | .. |
| | | 0 4 1 32 | | .. |
| Denmark | Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore* | 0 1 1½ | 10 & 20 *Kroner* | 1, 2 *Kroner*, 10 & 25 *Ore* |
| Ecuador | Silver *Sucre* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 2 0 | 10 & 20 *Sucres* | 1 *Sucre*, 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos* |
| Egypt | Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres* | 1 0 3¼ | £E1 50 *Piastres* | 2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres* |
| France | *Franc* of 100 *Centimes* | 0 0 9 512 | 20 & 40 *Francs* | 1, 2, 5 *Francs*, 20 and 50 *Centimes* |
| Algeria | Same as France | .. | .. | .. |
| Indo-China | *Dollar* of 100 *Cents* | 0 *3 1 | .. | 1 *Piastre* |
| Madagascar | Same as France | .. | | .. |
| Tunis | Same as France | .. | | .. |
| German Empire | *Mark* of 100 *Pfennige* | 0 0 11·748 | 10 and 20 *Mark* | 1, 2, 3, 5 *Mark*, 50 *Pfennige* |
| Greece | *Nominal*, *Drachma* of 100 *Lepta* | 0 0 9·512 | 5, 10, 20 *Drachmas* | 1, 2, 5 *Drachmas*; 20, 50 *Lepta* |
| | *Actual*, Paper *Drachma* | 0 0 9½ | .. | .. |
| Guatemala | *Nominal*, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 4 0 | 5 and 10 *Pesos* | 1 *Peso*, ¼, ½, 1, 2, 5 *Reales* |
| | *Actual*, Paper *Peso* | 0 0 2 | .. | .. |
| Haiti | *Nominal*, Gold *Gourde* of 100 *Centimes* | 0 3 11½ | 1, 2, 5, 10 *Gourdes* | 1 *Gourde*; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 *Centimes* |
| | *Actual*, Paper *Gourde* | 0 0 4½ | .. | .. |

| Country | Monetary Units. | Value of Unit. English Currency £ s. d. | Gold Coins. | Silver Coins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Honduras .. | Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 4 0 | ... | 1 *Peso*, 5, 10, 25, 50 *Centavos* |
| Italy ... .. | *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi* | 0 0 9 5.3 | 5, 10, 20, 50 *Lire* | 1, 2, 5 *Lire*, 50 *Centesimi* |
| Tripoli. .. .. | Same as Italy | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan... .. | Gold *Yen* of 100 *Sen* | 0 2 0½ | 5, 10, 20 *Yen* | 10, 20, 50 *Sen* |
| Korea .. | Gold *Won* of 100 *Chon* | 0 2 0½ | 5, 10, 20 *Won* | 10, 20, 50 *Chon* |
| Liberia ... .. | U.S. *Dollar* of 100 *Cents* | 0 4 1 3d | .. | 10, 25, 50 *Cents* |
| Luxemburg | *Franc* = 80 *Pfennige* | 0 0 9 5.3 | .. | .. |
| Mexico .. | *Nominal*, Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 2 0½ | 5, 10 *Dollars* | 1 *Dollar*, 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos* |
| | *Actual*, Silver *Dollar* | 0 3 1½d | .. | .. |
| Monaco .. | *Franc* of 100 *Centimes* | 0 0 9 5.3 | 20 & 100 *Francs* | |
| Montenegro .. | *Perper*=Austrian *Krone* | 0 0 10 | 10, 20, 100 *Perpers* | 1, 2, 5 *Perpers* |
| Morocco .. | Silver *Piastre*=5 *Francs* | 0 3 0 | | 1 *Piastre*, ½, ¼ *Piastre* |
| Netherlands .. | Gold *Florin* or *Gulden* of 100 *Cents* | 0 1 7 8.4 | 10 *Florins* | ½, 1, 2½ *Florins*, 5, 10, 25 *Cents* |
| Java ... .. | Gold *Duoat* | 0 9 4½ | | |
| Curaçao | Same as Netherlands | .. | | |
| Nicaragua. | Gold *Cordoba* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 4 1 3d | | 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos |
| | *Actual*, Paper *Peso* | 0 0 4d | | .. |
| Norway | Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore* | 0 1 1½ | 5, 10, 20 *Kroner* | 1, 2 *Kroner*, 10, 25, 50 Ore |
| Oman | *Mahmudi* of 20 *Gold* | 1 0 1½ | Maria Theresa Dollar | and Indian Rupees |
| Panama | Gold *Balboa* of 2 *Pesos* | 0 4 2 | 1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Balboas* | 1 *Peso*, 5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents* |
| Paraguay .. | *Nominal*, *Peso* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 3 11½ | | 1 *Peso*, 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos* |
| | Paper *Peso* | 0 0 3d | .. | .. |
| Persia. | Silver *Kran* of 20 *Shahis* | 0 0 4 8d | ½, 1 *Toman* (20 *Kran*) 2 *Kran* | ¼, ½, 1, 2 *Kran* |
| Peru .. | *Libra* of 10 *Soles* (= 100 *Dineros*=1000 *Centavos*) | 1 0 0 | ½, ½, 1 *Libra* | ½, ½, 1 *Sol* ½, 1 *Dinero*, 5, 10, 20 *Centavos* |
| Portugal | *Nominal*, Gold *escudo* | 0 4 8¼ | 1/10, ½, ½, 1 *Escudo* | 1 *Milreis*, ½, 1, 2, 5 *Testons* |
| | *Actual*, Paper *escudo* | 0 3 4 | | |
| Portuguese India | Indian *Rupee* = 400 *Reis* | 0 1 4 | | .. |
| Rumania .. | Gold *Leu* of 100 *Bani* | 0 0 9 5.3 | 10, 12½, 20, 25, 50 *Lei* | 1, 2, 5 *Lei*, 50 *Bani* |
| Russia | Gold *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks* | 0 2 1½ | 5, 7½, 10, 15 *Roubles* | 1 *Rouble*, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 *Kopecks* |
| Finland | Gold *Markka* of 100 *Pennia* | 0 0 9 5.3 | 10, 20 *Markkaa* | 1, 2, *Markkaa*, 25, 50 *Pennia* |
| Salvador | Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 3 11½ | 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Pesos* | 1 *Peso*, 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos* |
| | Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 4 2d | | .. |
| Servia. | *Dinar* of 100 *Paras* | 0 0 9 5.3 | 10, 20 *Dinari* | 1, 2, 5 *Dinars*, 50 *Paras* |
| Siam | Gold *Tical* of 100 *Satangs* | 0 2 6½ | *Dos* of 10 *Ticals* | ¼, ½, 1 *Tical* |
| Spain .. | *Nominal*, Silver *Peseta* | 0 0 9 5.3 | 5, 10, 20, 50 *Pesetas* | 1, 2, 5 *Pesetas*, 10, 50 *Centimos* |
| | *Actual*, Paper *Peseta* | 0 0 9 | .. | .. |
| Sweden .. | Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore* | 0 1 1½ | 5, 10, 20 *Kronor* | 1, 2 *Kronor*, 10, 25, 50 *Ore* |
| Switzerland | *Franc* of 100 *Centimes* | 0 0 9 5.3 | 10, 20 *Francs* | 1, 2, 5 *Francs*, 50 *Centimes* |
| Turkey | Turkish *Lira* of 100 *Piastres* | 0 18 0 | 100, 250, 500 *Piastres* | ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres* |
| | Gold *Piastre* of 40 *Paras* | 0 0 2 16.5 | | |
| United States | Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents* | 0 4 1 3d | 1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Dollars* | ¼, ½, 1 *Dollar*; 1 *Dime* |
| Philippines. .. | *Filipino* = 50 U.S. *Cents* | 0 2 0 8.5 | .. | ... |
| Uruguay | *Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centesimos* | 0 4 3 | ... | 1 *Peso*, 10, 20, 50 *Centesimos* |
| | *Actual*, Silver *Peso* | 0 4 2d | ... | .. |
| Venezuela..... ..... | Gold *Bolivar* of 100 *Centavos* | 0 0 9½ | 5, 10, 20, 50 *Bolivares* | 1, 2, 5 *Bolivares*, 50, 50 *Centimos* |

# Obituary, 1 Nov., 1916—31 Oct., 1917.

Abercromby, George Ralph Campbell, 4th Baron, aged 79.—*Oct 30.*

Ashiger, Shelley Leopold Lawrence, 5th Baron, aged 42.—*May 29.*

Allerton, William Lowle, 1st Baron, former Irish Secretary, aged 73.—*April 4.*

Angel, Dr Andrea, hero of Silvertown explosion, aged 40.—*Jan. 19.*

Archbold, John D., President of Standard Oil Co., aged 68.—*Dec 5. 1916.*

Ashburnham, Maj.-Gen. Sir Cromer, K.C.B., Mutiny veteran aged 85.—*Feb 25.*

Ashcombe, George, 1st Baron and former M.P., aged 88.—*Feb 26.*

Askew Major Claude, A.S. and Mrs Askew novelists, authors of the 'Shulamite,' drowned at sea.—*Oct. 5.*

Athull, John James Hugh Henry, 7th Duke of K.T. aged 76.—*Jan. 20.*

Auckland, William Morton, 6th Baron, aged 58.—*July 31*

Austria, Franz is Joseph I Emperor of Austria 1848-1916, aged 86. *Nov 22 1916.*

Baeyer, Prof Adolf von German pioneer in chemical industry aged 82.—*Sept*

Bailey Rt Hon William Fredk., Estates Commissioner for Ireland aged 62.—*April 26.*

Ball, Capt. Albert, famous aviator, V.C., D.S.O. (two bars), and K.C. (killed).—*May 17*

Barnett, John Francis, composer of "The Ancient Mariner" aged 79.—*Nov 24. 1916.*

Bassermann Ernst, leader of German Nationalist Party aged 63.—*July 25.*

Bell, Digby Valentine American actor and singer. aged 67.—*June 22.*

Benckendorff, Alexandre, Count Russian Ambassador in London aged 67.—*Jan 11*

Berners, Emma Harriet, Baroness, 26th in line, aged 82.—*May 18.*

Binnie, Sir Alexander Richardson, late Chief Engineer to L.C.C., aged 78.—*May 28.*

Binning, Brig.-Gen. George, Lord, heir to Haddington Earldom aged 60.—*Jan 22.*

Birdwood, Sir George long service in India, and author, aged 84.—*June 28.*

Blackwood, Lord Basil, heir to Marquisate of Dufferin (killed), aged 26.—*July 3.*

Boase, Frederic, Librarian of Incorporated Law Society aged 73.—*Dec 23. 1916.*

Booth, Rt. Hon. Charles, sociologist, reformer and author, aged 76. —*Nov 23. 1916.*

Borden, Sir Frederick Wm., Canadian statesman, aged 69.—*Jan 6.*

Boucicault, Mrs. Dion, wife of famous Irish playwright, aged 82.—*Nov 6. 1916.*

Broadwood Lt. Gen. Robert George, commdg. a Division (died of wounds), aged 55.—*June 22*

Browne, Sir Benjn. Chapman, marine engineer, of Newcastle aged 77 *March 1*

Brownlow, Adelaide, Countess, aged 72.—*March 26.*

Bulgaria, H.M. Eleonore, Queen of, aged 57.—*Sept 22.*

Burbidge, Sir Richard, 1st Baronet, *Managing* Director of Harrod's Stores, aged 70.—*May 31.*

Burnand, Sir Francis Cowley, former editor of *Punch*, and dramatist, aged 80.—*April 21.*

Burton, Hon. Denis Bertram Sydney heir of Viscount Burton (killed), aged 19.—*Oct. 9.*

Bylee, Sir William Poligrd, M.P for E Salford, aged 76. —*Oct 27*

Byron, George Frederick William, 9th Baron, aged 62.—*March 30.*

Campbell, Hon. Ivan, heir to Breadalbane Earldom, aged 37.—*March 26.*

Cannon, Tom, sen., famous jockey and trainer, aged 70.—*July 23.*

Carpenter, Rev Archibald Boyd, Rector of St. Olave's, Hart Street, aged 73.—*April 2.*

Carr, *Joseph Comyns*, art critic, dramatist and theatrical manager —*Dec. 22, 1916.*

Chambers, James, K.C., M.P., Solicitor-General for Ireland.—*June 22.*

Chatterji, Sir Protul Chandra, former Indian Judge, aged 69.—*Aug. 29.*

Chetwode, Capt. Noel Godfrey, V.C. (and Clasp), M.C., R.A.M.C. (died of wounds), aged 30.

Chetwynd, Sir George, 4th Baronet, aged 67.—*March 22.*

Choate, Joseph Hodges, late American Ambassador in London, aged 85.—*May 14.*

Christian, General H.R.H. Prince, of Schleswig-Holstein, aged 66.—*Oct 28.*

Clanmorris, John George Barry, 5th Baron, aged 64.—*Nov. 4. 1916.*

Clonbrock, Luke Gerald, 4th Baron, K.P., Irish Repres. Peer, aged 83.—*May 22.*

Cody, Col. William Frederick ("Buffalo Bill"), aged 70.—*Jan. 30.*

Connaught, H.R.H. the Duchess of, aged 56.—*March 14.*

Cotton, Alf. William, M.P. for Dublin Co. S., aged 76.—*June 8.*

Cromer, Evelyn 1st Earl of, former British Agent and Consul-Gen. in Egypt, aged 75.—*Jan. 29.*

Cust, Henry John Cockayne, former editor of *Pall Mall Gazette*, aged 55.—*March 2.*

Cust, Very Rev Arthur Perceval Purey-, D.D., Dean of York, aged 88.—*Dec. 23, 1916.*

Cutler Edward, K.C., writer upon copyright law, aged 85.—*Dec. 22, 1916.*

Davis, Robert Henry, the dramatist, aged 42.—*Aug 28.*

Debenham, Frank, Chairman of Debenham and Freebody, aged 59.—*Jan. 23.*

De Breauté, Henri, Marquis, life-long friend of king Edward, aged 68.—*Nov. 4. 1916.*

Degas, M. Hilaire, the celebrated French painter, aged 83.—*Sept 27*

de Gex Brig.-Gen. Francis John, died on active service, aged 55.—*April 2.*

de Morgan, William Frend, novelist and artistic potter, aged 77 —*Jan. 15.*

de Reszke, Edouard, the Polish singer, aged 64 —*May.*

De Reuter, Baron Herbert Julius, killed in action, aged 38.—*Nov. 13. 1916.*

Dewar, Maj. Lord (Arthur), Scottish Lord of Session, aged 57.—*June 24.*

Dewey, Adm George, of United States Navy, victor of Manila Bay, aged 79.—*Jan. 16.*

Diehl, Charles Vidal, founded Newspaper Weather Bureau, aged 59.—*April 7*

Diggle, Joseph Robert, Chairman London School Board, 1885-94, aged 67.—*Jan. 26.*

Doyen, Dr. E., notable *Paris surgeon*, aged 57.—*Nov 22, 1916.*

Duran, Carolus, the French artist, aged 80.—*Feb. 18.*

Durston, Major-Vice-Adm. Sir A. John, late Engr.-in-Chief, aged 70.—*April 28.*

Egypt, H.H. Hussein Kamel, Sultan of, accepted 1914, aged 63.—*Oct. 9.*

Elgin, Victor Alexander, 9th Earl of, ex-Viceroy of India, aged 63.—*Jan. 18.*

Elliot, Hon. Gavin, late of Earl of Minto (killed), aged 22.—*Aug.* 3.
Esslemont, George Birnie, M.P. for S. Aberdeen, aged 59.—*Oct.* 2.
Ethé, Dr Carl Hermann, Oriental scholar and professor, aged 73.—*June* 7.
Evans, Sir Edward, Chairman of National Liberal Federation, aged 72.—*Oct.* 20.
Eve, Sir Frederic Eve, Consulting Surgeon to London Hospital, aged 69.—*Dec.* 25, 1916.
Fetherstonhaugh, Charles Paget F., 3rd and last Baron, aged 86.—*Dec.* 6, 1916.
Fleetwood, "Bob," ex-heavy weight boxing champion, aged 55.—*Oct.* 22.
Fleming, Maj. Valentine, D.S.O., M.P. for Henley (killed), aged 35.—*May* 20.
Francis, John Collins, former proprr *Athenæum* and *Notes and Queries*, aged 78.—*Dec.* 27, 1916.
Frankfort de Montmorency, Willoughby John Horace, last Viscount, aged 47.—*July* 5.
Franklin, Sir Benjamin, late Director-Gen of Indian Medical Service, aged 72.—*Feb.* 27.
Fremantle, Very Rev the Hon. William Henry, long Dean of Ripon, aged 85.—*Dec.* 24, 1916.
Gallwey, Sir Ralph Wm. Frankland Payne-, author, aged 68.—*Nov.* 24, 1916.
Gorell, Henry Gorell, 2nd Baron (killed), aged 34.—*Jan.* 26.
Gosling, Brig.-Gen Charles, K.R.R.C (killed), aged 48.—*April* 22.
Gould, Rev B. Baring-, late Secy of Church Missionary Society, aged 74.—*July* 4.
Greene, Evie, the well known actress, aged 40.—*Sept.* 27.
Grey, Albert Henry George, 4th Earl, ex-Gov Gen. of Canada, aged 65.—*Aug.* 29.
Grimthorpe, Ernest William, 2nd Baron, aged 62.—*May* 9.
Gunter, Lt.-Col. Sir Robert Bunyon Kevill (died on service), aged 48.—*Aug*
Gwynn, Rev John, D.D, ex. Prof at Dublin University, aged 92.—*April* 2.
Haddington, George, 12th Earl of, Scottish Repres. Peer, aged 89.—*June* 11
Hamilton, Adm. Sir Frederick Tower, Comdr-in-Chief at Rosyth, aged 62.—*Oct.* 4.
Harley, Katharine, Mrs., sister of Viscount French (killed at Monastir), aged 62.—*March* 7
Harrington, Charles Augustus, 8th Earl of, aged 70.—*Feb.* 5.
Harte, Francis King Bret, son of American author, aged 52.—*April* 24.
Haversham, Arthur Divett, 1st and only Baron, aged 82.—*May* 20.
Henry, Charles Napier, R.A., marine painter, aged 76.—*Sept* 30.
Herbert, Sir Jesse, political secretary to Liberal Whips, aged 69.—*Dec.* 26, 1916.
Herschel, Sir William James, discovered finger print system, aged 84.—*Oct.* 24.
Hobhouse, Sir Charles Parry, former Calcutta Judge, aged 92.—*Dec.* 30, 1916.
Hogarth, Miss Georgina, sister in-law of Charles Dickens, aged 90.—*April* 29.
Holcroft, Sir Charles, Staffordshire frossmaster, aged 85.—*March* 22.
Hole, Wm., R.S.A., Scottish artist, aged 70.—*Oct.*
Hood, Capt. Basil, well-known dramatic author, aged 39.—*Aug.* 7.
Houldsworth, Sir William, Baronet, ex-M.P for N.W Manchester, aged 82.—*April* 26.
Hoult, Joseph, Liverpool shipowner and philanthropist, aged 92.—*Oct.* 28.
Hunter, Rev. Dr John, a notable Congregationalist, aged 88.—*Sept.* 25.
Jacobus, William Ely, late U.S. Navy, engineer in early submarines, aged 68.—*Nov.* 22, 1916.
Jelf, Sir Arthur, late King's Bench Judge, aged 79.—*July* 24.
Johnston, Brig.-Gen. Francis Earl (killed), aged 46.—*Aug.* 8.
Jones, Sir John Prichard, head of Gregory firm, aged 78.—*Oct.* 27
Kane, Adm. Sir Henry Grey, saved the *Calliope*, aged 73.—*Jan.* 30.
Keary, Charles Francis, writer and novelist, aged 69.—*Oct.* 26.
Kemball, Lt Arnold Ky Grant (killed), aged 26.—*March* 2.
Kensington, Thomas Benjamin, Pres. Royal Inst. of Oil Painters, aged 60.—*Dec.* 1916.
Kerr, Dr John, ex-Chief Inspector of Schools for Scotland, aged 86.—*Dec* 2, 1916.
Labori, Maître Fernand, defender of Capt. Dreyfus, aged 56.—*March* 14.
Ledwidge, Francis, "the peasant poet of Meath" (killed), aged 28.—*July* 31.
Letchworth, Sir Edward, Grand Secretary of English Freemasons, aged 84.—*Oct* 8.
Liberty, Sir Arthur Lasenby, founder of famous firm, aged 73.—*May* 22.
Lindsay, David Clark, 27th Earl of, aged 86.—*March* 20.
Llangattock, Maj John Maclean Rolls, 2nd Baron (died of wounds), aged 46.—*Nov.* 2, 1916.
Lloyd David, uncle of the Premier, aged 82.—*Feb* 28.
Londesborough, William Francis Henry, 2nd Earl of, aged 56.—*Oct* 30.
London, Jack, novelist and war correspondent, aged 40.—*Nov* 22, 1916.
Long, Brig.-Gen. Walter (killed), aged 32.—*Jan.* 27.
Low, Sir Frederick, a King's Bench Judge, aged 62.—*Sept.* 4.
Lucas, Amberon Thomas, 8th Baron, ex-Cabinet Minister (killed while flying), aged 40.—*Nov.* 2, 1916.
Lukis, Surg.-Gen. Sir C. Pardey, aged 62.—*Oct.*
Luxemburg, The Dowager Grand Duchess of.—*Nov* 24, 1916.
Lyall, Sir James Broadwood, ex Lieut.-Gov of the Punjab, aged 78.—*Dec.* 4, 1916.
Lyons, Sir Joseph, founder of great catering business, aged 69.—*June* 22.
McBride, Hon Sir Richard, late Premier and Agent-General of British Columbia, aged 48.—*May* 6.
McDougall, Sir John, former Chairman of London C.C., aged 73.—*May* 8.
MacEwen, Rev Dr Alexander, ex Moderator of United Free Church, aged 85.—*Nov.* 26, 1916.
McLaren, Hon Francis Walter Stafford, M.P for Spalding (killed while flying), aged 32.—*Aug.* 30.
Macquoid, Mrs. Katharine Sarah, authoress, aged 93.—*June* 24.
Maher, "Danny," famous American jockey, aged 35.—*Nov.* 9, 1916.
Manners, Lt.-Col. Lord Robert (killed), aged [illegible].—*Sept.* 11
Marble, Manton, former proprietor *New York World*, aged 82.—*July* 24.
Marks, Harry H., editor of *Financial Mail*, aged 62.—*Dec.* 22, 1916.
Marshall, Samuel Cunliffe, and Baron, aged [illegible].—*Jan.* 24.
Mashiter, John Nevil, well-known [illegible], aged 78.—*May* 26.
Maxwell, Brig.-Gen. Geoffrey [illegible], of wounds, aged 32.—*April* 23.

Maxim, Sir Hiram, famous engineer and inventor, aged 76.—*Nov.* 24, 1916.

Maxwell, Brig.-Gen. Francis Aylmer, † (killed in action), aged 49.—*Sept.* 22.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Dowager Grand Duchess of, last surviving grandchild of George III, aged 94.—*Dec.*, 1916.

Mitchell, Rt. Rev Anthony, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, aged 49.—*June* 17

Mobbs, Lt.-Col E. K., International Rugby football player (killed), aged 35.—*July* 31

Morgan, Hon. Sir Arthur Lieut.-Gov of Queensland, aged 62.—*Dec.* 20, 1916.

Morgan, Sir Walter Vaughan, Lord Mayor of London 1909-6, aged 83.—*Nov.* 12, 1916.

Morrow, Norman artist aged 37.—*Sept* 8.

Mosely, Alfred, C.M.G., philanthropist and educational reformer, aged 62.—*July* 22.

Muncaster, Josslyn Francis, 5th and last Baron, aged 82.—*March* 30.

Naoroji, Dadabhai, veteran Indian Nationalist and first Indian M.P., aged 92.—*July* 2.

Newnham Davis, Lt.-Col. Nathaniel, soldier, playwright and author.—*May* 28.

Norfolk, Henry, 15th Duke of, Premier Peer and Earl Marshal of England, aged 69.—*Feb.* 11.

O'Brien, Patrick, M.P for Kilkenny since 1885, aged 64.—*July* 12.

O'Connor Don The, Lieut. of Co. Roscommon, aged 47.—*Feb.*

O'Donnell, Frank Hugh Irish journalist and ex M.P., aged 70.—*Nov* 2, 1916.

O'Dwyer, Most Rev Edward Thomas, R.C. Bishop of Limerick, aged 78.—*Aug* 19.

O'Kelly, James J., M.P for N Roscommon, aged 71.—*Dec* 22, 1916.

Olney, Richard U.S. Sec. of State under Pres. Cleveland, aged 82.—*April* 9.

Oyama, Prince, Japanese Field Marshal, aged 74.—*Dec.* 20, 1916.

Payn, Mrs. James, *widow* of the novelist, aged 68.—*Jan.* 25.

Peace, Sir Walter, Natal's first Agent-Gen., aged 76.—*Jan.* 31

Phillips, Rev Forbes Alexander, Vicar of Gorleston and playwright, aged 42.—*May* 29.

Pownall, George Henry, President of Institute of Bankers, aged 65.—*Dec.* 16, 1916.

Radford, Sir George H., M.P for East Islington, aged 66.—*Oct.* 5.

Ranavalo-Manjaka III, ex-Queen of Madagascar, aged 53.—*May* 23.

Raphael, John N., journalist and translator of French books and plays, aged 49.—*Feb.* 23.

Redford, George Alexander, late Examiner of Plays.—*Nov.* 20, 1916.

Redmond, Maj William, M.P for East Clare (died of wounds), aged 36.—*June* 7

Richardson, Frank, author and journalist, aged 46.—*Aug* 1.

Richter, Dr Hans, musical conductor, aged 73.—*Dec.* 5, 1916.

Ripon, Constance, Marchioness of, aged 58.—*Oct.* 27

Rothschild, Leopold, banker, philanthropist and sportsman, aged 72.—*May* 25.

Round, Rt. Hon. James, ex M.P, aged 74.—*Dec.* 24, 1916.

Rubens, Paul, dramatic author and composer, aged 42.—*Feb.* 4.

Russell, Charles E. Bellyse, Chief Inspector of Reformatory Schools, aged 52.—*April* 6.

Russell, Dr Charles Gilchrist, editor of *Glasgow Herald*, aged 76.—*Dec.* 22, 1916.

Salmesbury, Alexander, 22d Baron, former Capt. Whip, aged 63.—*June* 4.

Samuel, Jonathan, M.P for Stocktoe-on-Tees, aged 64.—*Feb.* 22.

Sarawak, The Raja of (Sir Charles Anthony Brooke), aged nearly 88.—*May* 17.

Selincourt, Miss Agnes de, Principal of Westfield College, aged 45.—*Aug* 31.

Selous, Capt. Frederick Courtenay, D.S.O., famous explorer and hunter (killed), aged 64.—*Jan.* 4.

Shannon, Richard Bernard, 7th Earl of (killed), aged 29.—*April* 13.

Shaw, Sir James Dodz, first editor of Commons Debates, aged 68.—*Nov.* 24, 1916.

Short, Horace, pioneer among aeroplane builders, aged 44.—*April* 6.

Sienkiewicz, Henryk, author of *Quo Vadis*, aged 69.—*Nov.* 26, 1916.

Smith, Capt. Percy Shawe, believed last surviving officer of "Balaclava Charge," aged 88. —*Feb* 8.

Smith, Reginald John, K.C., head of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., aged 59.—*Dec.* 26, 1916.

Spurgeon, Rev Thomas, succeeded his father at Metropolitan Tabernacle, aged 62.—*Oct.* 21

Steyn, Marthinus Theunis, ex President of Orange Free State aged 69.—*Nov.* 28, 1916.

Stoughton, Thos. Wilberforce, of Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, publishers, aged 75.—*Feb* 22.

Straker, William, founder of firm of stationers and printers, aged 75.—*May* 20.

Suckling, Rev Robert Alfred John, Vicar of St. Alban's, Holborn, aged 75.—*Sept* 24.

Suffolk, Henry Molyneux Paget, 19th Earl of (killed), aged 39.—*April* 21.

Swete, Dr Henry Barclay, Emeritus Prof. Divinity Oxford, aged 82.—*May* 10.

Tanner, Brig.-Gen. John Arthur, a Chief Engr (killed), aged 49.—*July.*

Taylor, George Paul, Metropolitan Magistrate from 1893, aged 57.—*May* 4.

Taylor, Thomas, late M.P for Bolton, aged 65.—*Dec.* 17, 1916.

Teignmouth, Frederick Wm. John, 4th Baron, aged 72.—*Dec* 8, 1916.

Theaker, Hon. Frederic Ivor heir of Lord Chelmsford (killed), aged 22.—*May*

Tosti, Sir Francesco Paolo, musical composer, aged 70.—*Dec.* 2, 1916.

Tree, Sir Herbert Beerbohm, the actor manager, aged 63.—*July* 2.

Trollope, Mrs. Anthony, widow of Victorian novelist, aged 96.—*May* 25.

Verhaeren, Emile, Belgian poet (through railway accident), aged 62.—*Nov.* 27, 1916.

Walsh, Ven. Robert, D.D, Archdeacon of Dublin, aged 74.—*Feb.* 24.

Warrender, Vice-Adm. Sir George J. Scott, aged 56.—*Jan.* 8.

Waterhouse, John William, R.A., aged 69.—*Feb.* 10.

Waldon Col. Sir Anthony, State Steward to Lord Lieut., aged 54.—*June* 29.

West, Col William Cornwallis, Lord Lieut. of Denbigh, aged 82.

White, Sir George, pioneer of electric tramways, aged 62.—*Nov.* 22, 1916.

Whitehead, Sir James, Lord Mayor of London 1888-9, aged 83.—*Oct.* 20.

Williams, Sir Roland Vaughan, ex Lord Justice of Appeal, aged 78.—*Dec.* 7, 1916.

Winter, William, American veteran critic and poet, aged 82.—*July* 26.

Zamenhof, Dr Ludwig Lazare, inventor of Esperanto, aged 58.—*April* 14.

Zeppelin, Count Ferdinand von, of aircraft notoriety, aged 78.—*March* 8.

(cont). Nov. 1 Franco-British, in the fighting on the Somme, July 1–Nov. 1, captured 71,200 Germans, 1,429 officers, 323 guns, 225 trench mortars, and 982 machine-guns. New Austrian Ministry, under Dr von Körber. 2. Fort of Vaux, Verdun, evacuated by Germans. 3. Italians captured strong defences on the northern heights of the Carso, taking prisoners 2,258 men and 248 officers. 5. An "Independent State of Poland with an hereditary monarchy and Constitution" proclaimed at Warsaw. 6. The *Arabia* torpedoed in the Mediterranean, passengers and crew, except two, saved. British surprise attack on Ali Dinar's force at Guiba and capture of the camp. The ex-Sultan was killed and much booty taken. 7 French carried enemy positions on a front of 2½ miles from Chaulnes Wood to the north-east of Ablaincourt, and the strongly fortified cemetery to the east of the village. Mr Woodrow Wilson re-elected President of the United States. 8. System of slave raiding in Belgium under a decree of German Headquarters dated Oct. 3 reported, many Belgians deported to work in Germany. 9. £454,000,000 subscribed to the French War Loan. 10. German assault on Russian centre, and withdrawal of Russians to their second line; 3,400 prisoners claimed. British stormed the eastern portion of the Regina Trench and extended their line to the north of Thiepval. 12. Capture of Sailly-le-Saillisel, with heavy German losses. 13. Great battle on both sides of the Ancre began (German defences penetrated by British on a five-mile front this strongly fortified villages of St. Pierre Divion, Beaumont Hamel, and Beaumont captured and north of the river the original German front-line defence trenches were taken, and over 5,000 prisoners. 14. Rumanians defeated at Tirgu Jiu. 15. Allied Conference in Paris. 16. Development of Falkenhayn's offensive against Rumania, and penetration of the Torsburg and Vulcan Passes. 18. British front advanced on both sides of the Ancre. 19. Monastir captured by the Allies. Rumanian defences south of the Vulcan Pass broken through by Falkenhayn, who inflicted heavy losses. 21. Hospital ship *Britannic*, with 1,100 wounded soldiers, torpedoed and sunk in the Ægean Sea, majority of soldiers and crew saved. Craiova occupied. Death of the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph. 22. Protest of Belgian Government to neutral Powers on the forced labour and deportation of Belgians by the Germans. 23. Austrians crossed the Lower Carso. 24. The Danube crossed by Mackensen's Army at several points. Rumanians in retreat, Craiova and Turnu abandoned and railway to Bucharest cut. R. Trepoff Russian Premier, in succession to M. Stuermer. Hospital ship *Braemar Castle* reported torpedoed and sunk in the Ægean Sea, all saved. 25. Junction of armies of Mackensen and Falkenhayn on the north bank of the Danube. 26. Allies at Athens demand that ten mountain batteries be handed over by the Greek Government. 27. Rapid German advance in Rumania, Rumanians abandon the line of the Aluta. Stubborn resistance by the Craiova army cut off from the main body. Zeppelin raid on the East Coast, 1 person killed, 16 injured, 2 Zeppelins brought down. *City of Birmingham* sunk by a German submarine, passengers and crew of 323, except four, saved. 28. Germans march unopposed on Bucharest. Many aeroplanes dropped 4 bombs on London; 9 persons injured. 29. Sir J. Jellicoe appointed First Sea Lord, and Adm Sir D Beatty to the command of the Grand Fleet. U.S. Note to Germany protesting against the deportation of Belgians for forced labour. 30. Kampolung captured by Germans. Renewal of Russian attacks in the Carpathians. Dec. 1. Mr Lloyd George's proposals to Mr Asquith for the reform of war administration and a smaller Cabinet. Russians renewed their attacks in the Carpathians, and with Rumanians took the offensive in the Dobrudja. 2. Greek Government still resisting the Allies' demand, Allied troops were landed at the Piræus, being fired upon, they returned the Greeks' fire, casualties on both sides. On the King offering to surrender six batteries the Allied troops were withdrawn. 3. Battle of Argos. Capture of Targovishte. First Rumanian Army defeated and driven beyond Tîrgu, and army S.W of Bucharest thrust back, furious fighting in the Dobrudja. Portuguese port of Funchal bombarded by a German submarine. 4. Cabinet crisis. Liner *Calabria* torpedoed in the Mediterranean. Capt. Blaikie taken prisoner. 5. Resignation of Mr Asquith, following that of Mr Lloyd George. Outrages in Greece, many Venizelists brutally maltreated and some killed. 6 Germans captured Bucharest and Ploesti, with 6,000 prisoners and large stores of wheat. Rumanians, defeated on the Aluta, capitulated with 12s officers, 9,000 men, and 26 guns. Board of Agriculture given powers to acquire land for allotments and small gardens. 7 Mr Lloyd George became Premier. Presumed loss of the French battleship *Suffren* with crew of 18 officers and 700 men. Further atrocities at Athens reported, control of posts and telegraphs regained by Greek Royalists. 8. Allied blockade of Greece until adequate reparation by the Greek Government is made for outrages on Allies in Athens. 9. Germans in their offensive against Rumania claimed to have taken since Dec 1 70,000 prisoners, 284 guns, 120 machine-guns. 10. Wireless message from King Constantine to Berlin intercepted. 11. Mr Lloyd George's new Ministry announced. French War Ministry formed, with M. Briand as Premier, and a smaller War Council established. Allied Note to Greece demanding complete demobilisation, restoration of Allied control over posts, telegraphs and railways, and the release of Venizelists. 12. German Chancellor announced in the Reichstag that peace overtures had been made by four enemy Powers to the Allies through neutral Governments. 13. Gen. Neville succeeded Gen. Joffre in command of the Western front. Resignation of Dr. von Körber, Austrian Premier, Dr von Spitzmüller becoming his successor. British resumed the offensive towards Kut and bombarded Sannaiyat. Rumania south of the Bucharest-Targovishte line in possession of Mackensen. 14. Rumanians still retreating, Buzeu evacuated. Allied ultimatum to Greece demanding the withdrawal of entire Greek force from Thessaly. New Army Council appointed by the King. The *Russia*, an empty British transport, submarined. 15. French gained a great victory at Verdun, breaking the enemy front over a depth of two miles, and taking the villages of Vaux-Chapitre, Louvemont, and the works of Hardaumont and Bézonvaux. 16. Bézonvaux captured, and progress by French in the Bois des Caurières. 17 French gains increased. 19. 12,987 prisoners, including 384 officers, 115 guns, 70 trench machine-guns. Warrant issued by the

Greek Government for the arrest of M. Venizelos on the charge of high treason. 18. Official text of the German "Peace Note" delivered to the Foreign Office. German advance on Braila, the grain port of the Danube, checked by the Russians at Bologn. 19. The Government decided to take over control of shipping and mining, to institute National Service, and to call an Imperial Conference. Mr Neville Chamberlain appointed Director-General of National Service. £539,000,000 reported to have been subscribed to the fifth German War Loan. 20. President Wilson's Note, requesting them to state their peace terms, communicated to the belligerents. Germans advance on Braila in two columns, Mackensen's army marching from the south. 21. New Allied Note to Greece demanding, *inter alia*, an inquiry by a mixed commission into the Athens "disturbances." El Arish, Sinai Peninsula, entered by British troops. 22. King's Speech proroguing Parliament declared that "the rigorous prosecution of the war must be our sole endeavour." 23. Strong Turkish position at Magdhaba, near the Syrian border, attacked by British cavalry, 1,230 prisoners, 7 guns captured. Swiss Note to the belligerent Powers supporting President Wilson's Note. 24. The whole of the Dobrudja, except the N.E. corner, in the hands of the Germans. 25. The King sent a Christmas message to his Navy and Army throughout the Empire. German reply to President Wilson's Note ignoring his suggestion to state terms, but proposing an immediate Peace Conference. Dominion Premiers invited to the "Special War Conference of the Empire." Indian representatives to be included. 26. British took over a further portion of the French line on the Western front. General Joffre created a Marshal of France. 27 Old French battleship *Gaulois* torpedoed in the Mediterranean. 28. Battle of Rimnic. 10,000 Russian prisoners claimed by Falkenhayn, who penetrated N.W. and S.E. beyond. German reply to the Swiss Note. 29. Germans stormed several positions in Moldavia. Scandinavian Note to Germany supporting President Wilson. Murder of the notorious Russian monk Rasputin. 30. Allies' reply to the German Note rejecting the enemy's overtures as an "empty and insincere" proposal, and demanding safeguards against future aggression. 31. Germans resumed their advance along the left bank of the Danube towards Braila, continuous fighting on a front of 120 miles east Rimnic to the Ottos Pass. Renewed Allied ultimatum to King Constantine. (1917.) Jan. 1. Sir Douglas Haig created a Field-Marshal. King sent a New Year's Message to the citizens of London. British transport *Ferona* submarined in the Mediterranean, 183 missing. British stormed enemy's strong lines in the Mageta Valley, E. Africa, and advanced near to Kilambawe. Paris Treaty 1898 and Berlin Treaty 1878 denounced by Turkey. 380,423 prisoners on fronts in Europe taken by the Allies in 1916. 2. Reconstituted Rumanian Cabinet, M. Bratiano Premier. 3. Mackensen's army before the Sereth lines at Foscani, Macin bridgehead captured. Admiralty defines its policy as to the arming of merchant ships, reasserting the "immemorial right" of the seaman to defend his vessel "against attack or search by an enemy." 4. German successes in the valley of Milcovu. 5. Germans captured Braila, and also took Gurguesi and Romanul. Mr Lloyd George and Lord Milner in Rome in conference with representatives of French and Italian Governments. 6. Foscani captured by the 9th Army under Falkenhayn, 8,499 rank and file taken prisoners. Russians advanced near Riga, capturing guns and prisoners. Ypres heavily shelled by Germans. 9. Allies reply to President Wilson's Note, with a Note from Belgium vindicating her scrupulous neutrality before the war. Allied statement of terms defined. Resignation of M. Trepoff, Russian Premier succeeded by M. Golitsine. Battleship *Cornwallis* torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean, with the loss of 13 lives. Strong enemy position at Rafa taken by Anzac mounted troops and Imperial Camel Corps. Ellerman liner *Lesbian* sunk, Captain Fry taken prisoner by Germans. 10. Russians in Rumania reported to have retired to new positions along the line of the Sereth and the Putna. Germans masters of all Wallachia. Russians advanced in the Riga district between the Tirul Marsh and the Aa, and took German positions. Prices of wheat and potatoes of 1917 crop to growers fixed for the current year by Food Controller. 11. Issue of New War Loan at 5 and 4 per cent. 12. Similar Notes handed to neutral Governments by Germany and Austria-Hungary in reply to the Allies' refusal to consider the German "peace proposals." 13. Brisk fighting on the French front between the Aisne and the Argonne. War Office announced that Gen. Smuts would represent S. Africa at the Special War Conference. 17. Mackensen's Rumanian advance checked. Continuous heavy fighting in the Moldavian hills resulted in favour of the Allies. 18. Acceptance by the Greek Government of Allied demand, including the release of all imprisoned Venizelists. 19. Explosion at a munitions factory in the E. of London, near the river, 69 killed, 72 seriously injured, 398 slightly wounded, much property damaged. 20. Fundeni, a strong position on the Sereth, captured by Germans. 21. Kut-el Amara, on the south bank of the Tigris, reported to have been cleared of the enemy. 22. Dispatches from E. Africa reported progress of encircling columns against the enemy on the Lower Rufiji River, and successful operations against the Germans in the Mahenge region. Two naval engagements in the North Sea between British light forces and enemy destroyers resulted in the sinking of a German destroyer and the torpedoing of a British destroyer with the loss of 3 officers and 44 men, enemy vessels scattered, greatly damaged. 23. Labour Party at a Conference at Manchester by a large majority approved the acceptance of office by Labour members in the Ministry. 24. German attack between the Tirul Marsh and the Aa forced the Russian army under Gen. Dmitriaff to fall back 1½ miles. 25. British auxiliary cruiser *Leasowle* sunk off the Irish coast, 12 officers, 200 men saved. Greek Government formally apologised to the Allied Powers for the occurrences of Dec. 1. German war vessel fired shells on Southwold, but inflicted little damage. 26. Order in Council making compulsory the sale or loan to the Treasury of foreign securities, to regulate exchange. 27. In Southern Bukovina the Russians defeated the Germans and captured 1,228 rank and file. 28. Lt.-Gen. Hoskins succeeded Lt.-Gen. Smuts in the command of the B. African Expeditionary Force. 30. Fighting at Hill 304, Verdun. 31. Policy of "unrestricted

naval warfare," to take effect from Feb. 1, announced to neutrals by Germany, all sea traffic to be prevented by wide zones round Great Britain, France, Italy, and the Eastern Mediterranean. Foreign Office announced the intention of Germany to sink hospital ships on the plea that they were used for conveyance of troops and munitions. Feb. 1 United States officially informed that Germany "must abandon the limitations she has hitherto imposed upon herself in the employment of her fighting weapons at sea," and proposing that the U.S. Government should warn their vessels against entering the dangerous zones. Great indignation in America, and alarm in neutral countries; Danish and Dutch vessels stopped their sailings. Further British success at Kut reported. 2. Appeal to the nation by Lord Devonport, Food Controller, to economise in food to avoid compulsory rationing. 3. United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Count Bernstorff was given his passports, and Mr Gerrard recalled from Berlin, seizure of interned German cruisers and Hamburg-America liners. U.S.s.s. *Housatonic* sunk in daylight off Scilly Is. by a German submarine. 4. Summary of Pres. Wilson's Note sent to neutral Powers expressing his opinion that similar action on their part would advance the cause of peace and civilisation. Crews of German ships at Manila wreck their engine-rooms. Defeat of Senussi near the Siwa oasis. 5. Swiss Federal Government replied to Pres. Wilson's Note declining to break off relations with Germany. Resignation of Said Halim, new Turkish Cabinet formed, with Talaat Bey as Grand Vizier. 6. Mr Neville Chamberlain announced his scheme for National Service. 7. Parliament opened by the King, his escort formed by officers of the Dominions and India. Grandcourt, on the south bank of the Ancre, taken by British. 8. Hill 193, Gailly-Saillisel Ridge, captured, advance made from Grandcourt on both sides of the Ancre. Anchor Liner *California* torpedoed, 43 passengers and crew reported missing. 9. Rout of Bulgars the Austrians attacked and captured some Italian trenches. War Office report issued of recent operations in Western Egypt against Said Ahmed, the Senussi leader. 10. Strong system of German trenches S. of Serre Hill taken by British. Turkish trenches W of Kut stormed by General Maude, and "Liquorice Factory" captured. Further answers by neutral Powers to the German submarine Note published. 11 German attempt, through the Swiss Government, to re-open negotiations with the United States. 12. President Wilson refuses to re-open negotiations with Germany until her submarine proclamation of Jan. 31 is withdrawn. 13. Submarine debate in the House of Lords, counter-measures to meet the peril announced by Lord Lytton. 15. Germans broke through the French line between Talure and Maisonnes and took 800 prisoners. The Dahra bend of the Tigris cleared of Turks by General Maude. 16. War Loan lists closed, over £1,000,000,000 now money subscribed. 17. British advanced up the valley of the Ancre and captured enemy positions on a 2½-mile front. Failure of British attack on Sarrail-Yaz. 18. Junction between Italians and Turks in S. Albania, isolating Greece from the central Powers. 19. Government decided to revise exemption certificates of all men under 25 years. 20. New British Blockade Order published, extending the examination of neutral ships. Sir E. Carson, introducing the Naval Estimates, referred to the gravity of the submarine problem, but expressed his confidence it would in time be overcome. 22. Germans torpedoed 7 Dutch vessels outside Falmouth and sank 3. Business Names Act came into operation. Formation of a "Labour Corps" authorised by Royal Warrant. 24. Kut-el Amara taken by Sir Stanley Maude, Sanna-i-Yat evacuated, Turkish army in retreat along the Bagdad road, 2,500 prisoners and much booty captured. 25. Germans retreated on the Ancre under increasing British pressure to a depth of 2 or 3 miles on a 12½-mile front. Serre, Miraumont, Warlencourt, and Pys taken. Cunard liner *Laconia* torpedoed and sunk without warning, several lives lost, including 4 Americans. German destroyer bombarded Margate and Broadstairs, 3 deaths. 26. German retreat continued on an 11-mile front, with British in close touch and pressing towards Bapaume, Le Barque occupied. President Wilson, in view of Germany's unrestricted warfare, asks Congress for authority to arm merchant vessels. Franco-British War Conference at Calais. 27 Pursuit of routed enemy in Mesopotamia continued by British cavalry, infantry, and gunboats the gunboat *Firefly* recaptured. The torpedoing of the *Laconia* regarded as an "overt act" by Germany. 28. German success in Southern Bukovina near the Dorna Watra Pass. British captured Thilloy and remainder of Puisieux-au-Mart, and east of Gommecourt advanced 2,000 yards. March 1. Particulars of a German plot, instigated by Count Bernstorff and the German Foreign Secretary Herr Zimmermann, unmasked in the United States, by which Mexico was to form an offensive alliance with Germany and instigate Japan to join in an attack on America. A German aeroplane raided Broadstairs and injured one person. Turks continued their disordered retreat towards Bagdad. 2. King sent his congratulations to Sir Douglas Haig and the Army on their successful advance on the Ancre. Russians recaptured the Persian town of Hamadan from the Turks. Great indignation in U.S. caused by the revelation of the German Mexican plot. 3. U boat piracy, Feb. 1-28, resulted in the loss of 121 British, 20 Allied, and 92 neutral ships. Germany sought to excuse her part in the Mexican plot on the plea of "timely precautions." East of Gommecourt the Germans retreated 2 miles. 4. U.S. House of Representatives passed Pres. Wilson's resolution for arming merchant ships by 403 votes to 13. British at Bouchavesnes captured German front trenches. Germans, attacking on a 2-mile front, gained a footing north of Cauriéres Wood, Verdun. 5. Pres. Wilson's Inaugural Address dwelt on America's peaceful aims, and affirmed, "We stand on armed neutrality." Main Turkish column retreating from Hamadan attacked by Russians in the Assadabad Pass. 6. Austro-Hungarian reply to U.S. Note supported Germany's submarine policy. Posthumous V.C. granted to Comm. Loftus Jones, R.N., for his heroism in the Battle of Jutland. Assadabad Pass captured by Russians. 7 134,803 enrolled to date for National Service. 8. Death of Count Zeppelin. Interim Report of the Dardanelles Commission published. 9. Passage of the Diala forced by Gen. Maude. French success near Cauriéres Wood. Food riots at Petrograd reported. 10. British advanced on the Ancre and captured Irles. 12. Fall of Bagdad and

entry of British troops, they pursue the Turks and take Kazimain. Continued rioting in Petrograd, many killed in street fighting with the soldiers called out to restore order. 12. Revolution in Russia, troops refused to fire on rioters. Duma, which called upon the Tsar for a representative Government, prorogued, several regiments joined the cause of the Duma. On the resignation of the Cabinet and the non-reception of a reply from the Tsar, the Duma elected a Provisional Government and ordered the arrest of ex Ministers. British advance on the Dubran front. 13. Diplomatic relations with Germany broken off by China. Forward crest of the Bapaume Ridge for a distance of 2¼ miles abandoned by Germans. Loupart Wood and Grévillers taken by British. Gen Maude advanced 30 miles beyond Bagdad. Karmanabah occupied by Russians. Arrest in Petrograd of prominent members of the old Cabinet and other personages. 14. French Cabinet crisis, resignation of Gen. Lyautey, War Minister. Constitution of Russian Provisional Government announced. Prince Lvoff Premier. 15 Abdication of the Tsar demanded by the Provisional Government. Tsar abdicated for himself and the Tsarovitch, naming the Grand Duke Michael, his brother, as Regent. 16. British advanced and occupied ¾. Pierre Vaast Wood. 17 German retreat along a front of about 100 miles, Bapaume and 14 villages north and south of the Somme taken by British. Between Audechy and the Oise the French also advanced, and captured Lassigny and numerous villages. Russians occupied Kermad. Resignation of M. Briand and Cabinet. 18. Further British advance, Peronne, Nesle, and Chaulnes taken. On a front of 37½ miles between the Avre and the Ancre the French progressed, and captured Noyon and many villages. Ramsgate shelled by a German destroyer. 19. New French Cabinet formed, with M. Ribot as Premier and Foreign Minister. German retreat continued, French captured Ham and Chauny, 170 villages taken in three days by the Allies. French battleship *Danton* torpedoed in the Mediterranean, 296 lives lost. Falluja, on the Euphrates, and Daltawa and Sindia captured. Mr Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons that the total war expenditure for the financial year April 1, 1916, to March 31 1917, showed an approximate daily expenditure of £6,000,000. 20. Allied advance on an 80-mile front towards Cambrai and St. Quentin. Special sitting of Congress summoned by President Wilson for April 2. 21. Imperial War Conference inaugurated by the Premier. Jussy taken by the French, who also forced the Crozat Canal. British advanced near St. Quentin and occupied 20 villages. The *Asturias*, a British hospital ship, torpedoed without warning. 41 drowned, 29 injured, 300 to 400 survivors landed. 22. In the House of Commons, Mr Bonar Law moved a resolution sending fraternal greetings and congratulations to the Russian Duma. French crossed the Crozat Canal and also the Ailette. 23. Extension of German prohibited sea zones to include the Archangel route. Germans, after a desperate resistance, defeated by French between St. Quentin and La Fère. Oise Valley flooded by the enemy, putting La Fère under water. German raider *Möwe* stated to have returned to port. 24. Great German concentration on the Riga-Dvinsk front reported. Official recognition of the new Russian Government by British, French, and U.S. Ambassadors at Petrograd. 25. Protest by French Government to neutrals against the acts of barbarity and devastation committed by the Germans in the evacuated French territories. 26. Lagnicourt captured by British, and Coucy-le-Château and Folembray taken by the French. Advance of French W of Monastir, and enemy defeat with loss of 2,000 prisoners. U.S. Navy to be enlarged to 87,000 men. 27 Forest of Louver Coucy captured by the French, and Longavines, Libermont, Villiers, Equancourt and Sanlcourt by the British. Sir A Murray defeats 20,000 Turks near Gaza, taking 900 prisoners, including the General and Divisional Staff of the 53rd Turkish Division. 28. French recaptured Hill 304, Verdun. Military Service (Review of Exemptions) Bill passed the House of Commons by 298 votes to 19. Resignation of the Hammarskjöld (Swedish) Ministry. Socialist Party in the Reichstag voted against the Government on the Emergency Budget. 30. Noyel, Heudicourt, Soyécourt, and other places captured by British in their advance towards Cambrai. French progress N.E. of Soissons. British hospital ship *Gloucester Castle* torpedoed in mid-Channel, without loss of life. 31 N.E. of St. Quentin a great advance was made by the British, who took Jeancourt, Hervilly, Harbecourt, and Vendelles. Deli Abbas occupied by Gen. Maude. April 1 Savy Wood and Savy, near St. Quentin, carried by British, also Epehy and Peizières, on the Bapaume railway. Brilliant French advance towards Laon on the Marigival-Vrégny front. 2. British advanced on St. Quentin and took Holnon Wood, Francilly-Selency, and Selency, they also progressed on a 10-mile front towards Arras, and captured Croisilles and Boiguies. Pres. Wilson addressed Congress and asked for a declaration that "a state of war exists." American armed liner *Aztec* torpedoed. 3. Successful attack by British S.E. of Arras, and progress by French between La Fère and St. Quentin. German success on the Stokhod. 4. Khanikin occupied by Russians. 5. U.S. House of Representatives passed the war resolution passed by the Senate the previous day, war with Germany declared. 6. Great aerial battles in France. 7. China declared war against Germany. 8. Austria-Hungary broke off diplomatic relations with the United States. Panama decided to assist the U.S. in defending the Panama Canal. British in Mesopotamia captured important enemy positions. 9. Great British advance on a 12-mile front from Lens to Arras, the Vimy Ridge carried 6,000 prisoners. On the Bapaume-Cambrai road, Doulcourt, Havrincourt Wood, and other strongholds were captured. North of St. Quentin, Fresnoy-le-Petit, Pontru, and Le Verguier were taken. Diplomatic relations with Germany broken off by Brazil. 10. British advance continued, Louveral captured. Hospital ship *Salta* mined in the Channel, 90 missing. 11. Monchy-le-Preux and La Bergère captured by British. Gen. Maude defeated Turks with heavy loss near Daltawa. 12. British advanced towards Lens, and S. of the Scarpe stormed Wancourt and Heninel, aided by the "Tanks," and gained the heights of the Cojeul. Guemappe captured. 13. On a 30-mile front from Lens to W. of Cambrai, British took a number of important villages, including Vimy and Givenchy-en-Gohelle, and S. of the Scarpe breached the Hindenburg line, total prisoners

13,000. German Minister handed his passports by Bolivia. 14. British captured Libvin and Chât St Pierre, N W of Lens, and Grévcourt, the Germans offering a stout resistance. Big raid on Freiburg by French and British airmen, inflicting great damage, as reprisal for the torpedoing of the hospital ships *Asturias* and *Gloucester Castle*. U S House of Representatives passed Government Bill ("Old Glory Loan") authorising the President to issue £3,000,000,000 bonds and £400,000,000 notes. Important pronouncement on the food situation by the Premier 15. Quasi-official offer by Austria for a separate peace with Russia. 16. Second Battle of the Aisne opened by a great French offensive of over 200 miles from Soissons to Rheims. The whole of the German first positions from Soissons to Craonne to the western half of the new fighting line taken. German first and second positions captured from Craonne to Juvincourt, over 10,000 prisoners. Between Berry-au Bac and Rheims the French reached the outskirts of Berméricourt and the line of the canal between Loivre and Cormy, violent enemy counter-attacks N of Villeau-Bois were broken. Prisoners taken by British since April 9, 14,000, also 194 guns and much war material. Food strikes in Berlin and other large German towns reported. 17 French advanced on a 7-mile front and carried the heights S. of Moronvilliers, capturing 3,500 prisoners. Close of the sixth German War Loan estimated *yield*, £658,000,000. U.S. *adopt measures for* suppressing the export of American foodstuffs and other commodities to Germany *viâ* Scandinavia and Holland. Hospital ships *Donegal* and *Lanfranc* torpedoed without warning and sunk in the Channel, 72 drowned, including 28 Germans. Passage of the Shatt-el Adhaim below Samarra forced by Gen. Maude. 18. French continued their progress on the Aisne and took Chavonne, Chivy, Ostel, and the outskirts of Courtecon Crushing defeat of 28th Turkish Army Corps by Gen. Maude at Istabulat. Death of Gen. von Bissing, Gov.-Gen. of Belgium. 19. Positions E. and W of the Vrégny salient taken by the French. Docks and piers of the Hamburg-American and N German Lloyd lines at Hoboken seized by the U S. Government. Photographic facsimile of Herr Rosner's message to the *Lokal Anzeiger* of April 10 referring to the "Corpus Exploitation Establishment" published in *The Times*. Resignation of the Spanish Cabinet. 20. Raid on Dover by six German destroyers, British destroyers *Broke* and *Swift*, of the Dover Patrol, engaged the enemy and torpedoed one and rammed another. Calais shelled by German destroyer 22. Enthusiastic reception of Mr Balfour at Washington conference with Pres. Wilson. 23. Great British advance along the Scarpe on a front of 12,000 yards, Gavrelle and Guémappe and the German defences for 2½ miles to the south captured, with 2,000 prisoners and heavy German losses. Failure of German counter-attacks to drive the French from the line of heights S. of Moronvilliers. Samarra station occupied by Gen. Maude. Five German destroyers off the Belgian coast attacked by three British aeroplanes, which sank one destroyer 24. Turks retreated to Jebel Hamrin. 25. Admiralty return for the week ended April 22 showed that 40 British ships over 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines. Dunkirk bombarded by a German flotilla. Second reading of the Corn Production Bill carried in the Commons by 288 votes to 27. 26. Germans attacking Gavrelle repulsed with heavy loss, enemy counter-attacks on the Chemin des Dames also failed. German naval raid on Ramsgate caused five casualties. 27 Homeward-bound troop-transport *Ballarat*, conveying a large number of Australian troops, torpedoed and sunk, owing to the magnificent discipline and steadiness of the troops no casualties occurred Diplomatic relations with Germany broken off by Guatemala. 28. Third stage of the Battle of Arras began with a new thrust by British east of the Vimy Ridge, Arleux captured. King sends his congratulations to the officers and men of the *Broke* and *Swift*. U S. Congress by large majorities passed the Army Bill raising by conscription the Regular Army and the National Guard to 287,000 and 625,000 men respectively 29. British progress towards the Oppy line, and in a southerly direction storm a mile of German trench system, taking 906 prisoners, fierce German massed counter-attacks repulsed with great slaughter Great British aerial activity over German lines. Gen. Pétain appointed Chief of French Staff 30. 13th Turkish Army Corps defeated by Gen. Maude at the gorge of the Shatt-el Adhaim Three people killed and great damage done at Zierikzee, a Dutch town, by bombs dropped by an unknown aeroplane. May 1 In the British advance 393 enemy officers, 19,343 men, 227 guns, 227 trench mortars, and 470 machine-guns were captured. *In the battles of the Aisne and Champagne*, April 16-30, the French took 20,780 prisoners and 237 guns. Last sitting of the Imperial War Conference Indian representatives, Lt.-Gen. Smuts, and Sir Wm. Morris admitted to the freedom of the City 2. New Order by Lord Devonport extending official control of food prices. Royal Proclamation exhorting the nation to greater food economies. Fifth War Budget introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimated expenditure £5,250,000,000, revenue £639,000,000. British destroyer mined in the Channel, with the loss of 52 lives. 3. Fourth great battle on the British front at Arras, on a front of 22 miles E. of Arras Canadians carried Fresnoy, E. of Vimy, the Hindenburg "switch" was broken through near Quéant, and the whole main line as far as Oppy captured. Two divisions of the Prussian Guard counter attacked, but were repulsed with heavy losses, 968 prisoners taken. New Greek Cabinet formed, with M Zaïmis as Premier 4. Formation of a reconstituted and enlarged War Staff at the Admiralty, with Sir John Jellicoe as Chief. British progressed and took new ground near St. Quentin and Hargicourt. Craonne captured by French, and enemy front trenches 17 miles N W of Rheims on a 2¼ mile front taken, with 750 prisoners. 5. French advanced on a front of 20 miles and captured one of the great barriers of Laon, north of the Aisne, they also won the crest of Craonne Ridge and the Chemin des Dames, and took 6,000 prisoners, including 130 officers, fierce massed German counter-attacks beaten off. United States Congress addressed by Mr Balfour, President Wilson present. Visit of Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani to Chicago. Vote of confidence in the Russian Provisional Government passed by a narrow majority by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates (Soviet). 6. War Council in Paris, attended by Mr Lloyd George, General Robertson, Admiral Jellicoe, and Lord Robert Cecil. Germans lose heavily at

Bray and on the heights of Cracone and Vaucelere, French capture 2,200 more prisoners. 7. German repulse near Lens. Aerial raid N.E. London, 4 bombs dropped, 3 casualties. 8. Fresnoy attacked by Germans in great strength and recaptured but with very heavy casualties. First enemy line of trenches beyond Chevreux on a ¾-mile front carried by the French. Actual work of "combing out" munition workers under the New Schedule of Protected Occupations began throughout the country. Liberia broke off relations with Germany. 9. Mr Bonar Law asked for a Vote of Credit for £500,000,000. Daily expenditure stated to be £5,500,000. Resolution of Russian Soviet in favour of the international Socialist Peace Conference at Stockholm. British Labour Party decided not to associate itself with Stockholm Conference. Mr A. Henderson deputed, with two colleagues, to go to Petrograd to impress upon Russian Labour and Socialist representatives the necessity of avoiding a separate peace. 10. Scouting force of light cruisers and destroyers under Commodore Tyrwhitt attacked 11 enemy destroyers near Harwich and chased them back to Zeebrugge. Secret Session of the House of Commons. Ministerial Conference with representatives of 92 Trade Unions connected with engineering and shipbuilding, with special reference to the Munitions of War (Amendment) Bill. Russian Duma declared its adherence to the Allies, and repudiated the idea of a separate peace. 11. Secret Session of the House of Commons continued statements by Sir E. Carson on the work of the Navy and submarine warfare. Agreement between the Committees of both Houses on the amendments to the United States Army Bill. 24,194 women reported to have volunteered for service on the land. 14. King's tour to the chief industrial centres of the North of England. Roye taken by British, who advanced their line north of Gavrelle. Zeppelin L 22 destroyed in the North Sea. Sir Eric Geddes appointed Controller at the Admiralty. Sir John Jellicoe takes the new title of Chief of the Naval Staff. 13. General Pétain appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, succeeded by General Foch as Chief of Staff. Heavy German losses in the fierce fighting around Roye. Italians progressed on the slopes of Monte Santo, on the heights east of Gorizia. 16. Resignation of M. Miliukoff, Coalition Russian Government formed, with Prince Lvoff as Premier, M. Kerensky War Minister, and M. Terestchenko Foreign Minister. 17. British captured Bullecourt, on the Siegfried Line. Italians reached the western slopes of Monte Santo. Flotilla of United States destroyers arrived in British waters. Diplomatic relations with Germany broken off by Honduras. Mesopotamia Commission Report presented to the Government. 18. Hill 682, the highest peak of Monte Vodice, taken by Italians. 19. Russian Coalition Government repudiates a separate peace. Continued and stubborn fighting between Italians and Austrians on Monte Vodice. Nicaragua broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. 20. French advanced on the Moronvillers front and took 2,200 prisoners. 21. British in possession of the Siegfried Line from one mile east of Bullecourt to Arras, with the exception of 2,000 yards. Debate in the House of Commons on the Government's proposal of a Convocation of Irish representatives. 22. Count Tisza, Hungarian Premier, resigned. 23. Italians advanced in strength on the Southern Carso from Kostanjevica to the sea, captured several Austrian strategic positions, and took 2,000 prisoners. East Anglia raided by 4 Zeppelins: one sheds. General Joffre, M. Viviani, and Admiral Oochepar arrived in Paris on their return from America. 24. Japanese flotilla officially announced to be operating in the Mediterranean. 25. Heavy fighting in the Vodice region, and progress by Italians in the Southern Carso. Important statement by Mr Lloyd George on the submarine menace and food supplies. Folkestone raided by 19 German aeroplanes: 60 bombs dropped, 17 killed, 194 injured, considerable damage done to property, 3 enemy machines brought down on their return by R.N.A.S. men from Dunkirk. 26. Hospital ship *Dover Castle* torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean, 6 missing. 27. Italians reach the third Austrian line of defence, San Giovanni taken, and the Timavo crossed. 28. French Socialists decided to attend the Stockholm Conference. M. Ribot, French Premier, and members of the War Cabinet confer with the War Cabinet in London. 29. Mr. Balfour enthusiastically received by the Canadian Parliament. French liner *Yarra* torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean, 36 missing. H.M. armed merchant-cruiser *Hilary* also reported lost in a similar manner in the North Sea, 4 killed. Mr A. Henderson's departure for Russia on a special mission announced, Mr G. Barnes taking his place, in his absence in the War Cabinet. 30. Stubborn fighting on the Moronvillers Ridge. 31. Emperor Charles, at the opening of the Austrian Reichsrat, promised a more liberal Constitution, subject to Imperial provisos, after the war. Publication of Meat Sale Order, 1917, controlling wholesale dealings in fat cattle and meat. June 1 Commission appointed by Canadian Government to take entire charge of 1917 grain crop to eliminate speculation. Resignation of Lord Devonport as Food Controller. M. Ribot, in a spirited patriotic speech, announced the refusal of the Government to grant passports to French Socialists to attend the Stockholm Conference. German bases at Zeebrugge, Ostend, and Bruges heavily bombed by British naval aeroplanes. On the Western battle-front 973 aeroplanes brought down during May—German 442, Allies 531. Labour Party Executive announced appointment of an official deputation to Stockholm and Petrograd. 2. Great artillery activity south of Ypres. During the Allies' spring offensive 92,000 Germans, including over 1,000 officers, 446 guns, and 2,000 machine-guns were captured. British transport *Connemara* submarined in the Eastern Mediterranean, 53 lives lost. 3. Field-Marshal Viscount French created a K.P. Proclamation of Albanian independence under Italian protection. Florida bombarded by Allied airmen of German aerodromes at Zeebrugge, St. Denis Westrem, Bruges, and other enemy establishments. 4. Resignation of Gen. Alexeieff as Russian Generalissimo, succeeded by Gen. Brusiloff. Italian communiqué reported heavy attacks on the Carso, and severe fighting from Doso Fuiti to the sea. 5. A force of light British cruisers and destroyers under Commodore Tyrwhitt engaged six German destroyers at long range, after a running fight enemy destroyer *Sms* was sunk by our gun-fire, another severely damaged. Daylight air raid by 28 German aeroplanes on naval establishments at the estuary of the Medway and adjoining districts of Kent and Essex; 95

killed, 36 injured; 2 enemy machines brought down. 6. Announced that Lord Northcliffe would proceed to the United States as head of the British Mission. Arrival in Greece of M. Jonnart, the Allied Plenipotentiary. British ships of over 1,600 tons sunk by German submarines in March, 65; April, 133; May, 78. Splendid response to U.S. call to arms; 10,000,000 men approximately enrolled, 600,000 in New York City. 7. New British offensive on a large scale launched between Ypres and Armentières, the main objective being the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge, one of the enemy's most important strongholds on the Western front. Preceded by the explosion of 19 mines, followed by a violent bombardment of the German positions, the Messines Ridge was carried, the village of Oosttaverne captured and the enemy's defence systems, including strongly fortified woods, on a front of 9 miles around St. Eloi, Wytschaete, and Messines carried by storm, 6,000 prisoners and many guns taken. 8. Arrival in London of Gen. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Expeditionary Forces, and his staff. Violent German counter attacks at Messines repulsed with heavy loss. Proposal by German Commander on the Eastern front of an unlimited armistice rejected by Russian Government. 10. Much fighting in the mountain zone of the Italian front, especially between the Adige and the Brenta. South of the Brenta Valley the Italians won their way through the border Pass of Agnello and captured nearly the whole of Monte Ortigara, taking numerous prisoners. Publication of the text of President Wilson's message to Russian Government defining U.S. war aims. 11. Advance of British troops from their new front east of the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge, further progress made. German trench system near La Potterie Farm captured. H.M. drifter L.F.8 (Lieut. H. B. Bell-Irving, R.N.V.R.) while on duty engaged a group of five German seaplanes and brought down two. Abdication of King Constantine demanded by M. Jonnart. Maj.-Gen. Pershing received at Buckingham Palace. Abdication of King Constantine in favour of his second son, Alexander, French forces landed at Corinth, and Franco-British forces occupied Larissa. Naval air squadron received the thanks of the Army Council for their gallantry on the Western front. 13. Raid by 14 German aeroplanes on the City and E. London. 104 killed, 432 injured, one hostile machine brought down. 14. Arrival in Petrograd of Senator Root and the U.S. Mission. Zeppelin L.43 brought down in the North Sea. British stormed Infantry Hill, E. of Monchy. 13,467 prisoners taken by British on the Western front from the beginning of the war to end of May. Further sections of the Hindenburg line N.W. of Bullecourt taken. Release of Irish Rebellion prisoners announced. Lord Rhondda appointed Food Controller. 16. Meeting at Petrograd of the All Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, M. Kerensky successfully defended his policy. Duma passed a resolution against a separate peace. Zeppelin raiding East Anglia brought down in flames by a pilot of the R.F.C. 3 of the crew survived, raid on the East coast by another Zeppelin. 2 killed, 20 injured. 17. Italian advance on the Carso Plateau, and repulse of Austrian attacks on the Asiago Plateau. 18. Lieut.-General Smuts summoned to attend the War Cabinet while in England. Resignation of Herr Hoffmann, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, who had attended German peace terms to Herr Grimm in Petrograd. 19. Enemy titles held by members of the Royal Family abolished by the King, who conferred British peerages upon members of the Teck and Battenberg families. 21. Royal Warrant issued instituting the Order of the British Empire and the Order of Companions of Honour, women eligible for both distinctions. 23. Return from Russia to Paris of M. Thomas, French Minister of Munitions. P. & O. liner *Mongolia* mined and sank off Bombay. Resignation of M. Zaimis. 24. New Austrian Ministry formed, with Dr von Seidler as Premier. British advanced on a 2½-mile front S.W. of Lens. French gained ground at Vauxaillon. Delegates of British and German Governments met at The Hague to discuss questions relating to prisoners of war. The £4,000,000 U.S. Liberty Loan over-subscribed by 50 per cent. New Serbian Government formed, with M. Pashitch as Premier and Foreign Minister. 25. German stronghold, the "Dragon's Cave," taken by French. Recall of Dr. Michaëlles, German Minister at Christiania, consequent on a bomb plot discovery in Norway. 26. First fighting contingent of the U.S. troops arrived in France. British progressed S.W. of Lens and astride the Souchez River on a front of 2 miles. New Greek Cabinet formed, with M. Venizelos as Premier and War Minister. 27. Mesopotamia (1915-16) Commission Report published, respon sibility for failures and mistakes of the campaign allotted to military and influential political personages in order of blame. Publication of the Vincent-Bingley Report on the break-down of the Medical Service. 28. Avion captured by British. German forward positions S. and W. of Oppy taken. In recognition of New Zealand's services in the war the title of Governor to be changed to that of Governor-General. 29. The Palestine Command taken over by General Allenby. 30. British captured German defences on a front of half a mile S.W. and W. of Lens. German forces driven from the borders of Nyasaland to the Rovuma border by British and Portuguese troops. July 2. Attack on a 30-mile front by General Brusiloff on one of the enemy's strongest positions in Eastern Galicia, its objective being Brzezany, a strongly fortified strategic position on the Zlota Lipa. 3 lines of enemy trenches carried, 12,246 prisoners taken. 5. Russians progressed at Kuritschy and Zborow, capturing many prisoners. Commemoration service at Westminster Abbey of the 50th anniversary of the Confederation of Canada, and of Canadians fallen in the war, attended by the King and Queen. 4. American transports attacked in force by German submarines, which were beaten off by U.S. destroyers, one of the enemy craft sunk. Harwich raided by 14 enemy aeroplanes. 22 killed, 36 injured, 2 hostile machines brought down in flames, another damaged by R.N.A.S. men from Dunkirk. 6. Russian attack developing in the direction of Stanislau, further successes on the Brzezany front. Crisis in Germany resulting from Herr Kriegerger's demand in the Reichstag for far reaching reforms, and peace without indemnities or annexations. Canadian House of Commons carried the Compulsion Bill by 118 votes to 55. 7. London raided by 22 German aeroplanes of the Gotha type, which flew over the Isle of Thanet, where they inflicted some casualties. A number of bombs were dropped on the City and Metropolitan area, 46 killed, 249 injured. On their return journey 4 of the raiders were brought

down, and 7 enemy machines not engaged in the raid were accounted for by R.N.A.S. men from Dunkirk. French airmen bombed Essen and other German towns as reprisal for enemy raids the previous day on Nancy and Epernay. French Chamber, at the close of a secret Session, passed a vote of confidence in the Ribot Ministry by 378 votes to 27. 8. Austrian fortified positions W. of Stanislau attacked by Gen. Kornilloff, who pierced their foremost positions and took numerous villages; Russian cavalry pursued the enemy to the river Lukva and captured 232 officers, 7,000 men, 48 guns. Heavy fighting on the Aisne front. French won ground near Cerny. Proclamation by President Wilson prohibiting the export of articles of food, metal, etc., except without special licence. 9. Secret Session of the House of Commons to hear a statement from the Premier on the position created by the air raid and on the adequate defence of London. Austrian main force retreats behind the river Lomnica. Fonjvin Khanikin, and Kasr-in-Shirin, Mesopotamia, reported evacuated by Russians. H.M. *Vanguard*, with complement of 800, blown up by an internal explosion; 97 survivors. R.N.A.S. airmen attacked the Turkish Fleet off Constantinople, and bombed the *Goeben* and other ships. 10. Determined German attack on British positions at Nieuport after an intense bombardment which *levelled the defences in the danger* sector near the coast, this sector, isolated by the destruction of bridges across the Yser, was penetrated by the enemy to the depth of 600 yards on a front of 2,400 yards. Two British platoons surrounded by Germans fought to the last man. Further south, opposite Lombartzyde, a British counter-attack drove back the enemy from the advanced trenches he had gained. Germans claimed 1,250 prisoners, including 27 officers. Halics captured by Russians, who pursued the Austrians across the Lomnica and took 2,000 prisoners and 30 guns. 11. Kalusz, 17 miles from Stanislau, fell to Gen. Kornilloff's troops after a pitched battle. Turkish force on the Euphrates defeated by British force from Feisja. Equal franchise in the next elections to the Diet promised by the Kaiser in reply to the Reichstag's demand for reform. (Official statement of British captures since the beginning of the war on all fronts, 117,272 prisoners, 720 guns. Main German force in E. Africa officially reported to have been dislodged from strong positions 180 miles S. of Zanzibar. 12. Debate in both Houses of Parliament on the Mesopotamia Report: resignation of Mr Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India. The King of the Hejaz officially announced to have control of the whole country E. of the Sinai Peninsula, after defeating the Turks. Gen. Kornilloff crossed the Lomnica. 13. Russians progressed S.W. of Kalusz and captured more prisoners. 14. U.S. House of Representatives, without a division, appropriated £138,000,000 to send a great fleet of 22,000 aeroplanes and 100,000 airmen to the Western front. The Kaiser dismissed the German Imperial Chancellor, Bethmann von Hollweg, and appointed Herr Michaelis as his successor. Halting and argumentative reply of German Government to Norwegian protest against the introduction into Norway of bombs in the luggage of a German diplomatic courier. Virulent German attack on the Chemin des Dames Ridge west of Craonne, and temporary success in the Cerny salient. Network of German trenches at Moronvillers captured by French, who took the peaks of Mont Haut and Le Teton. Turkish lines at Gaza raided by British. King and Queen returned to England after a visit of ten days to the armies in France, where His Majesty visited the battlefield of Messines and the Queen the hospitals. The K.T. bestowed on Sir Douglas Haig, and various decorations on France's famous generals. The King expressed his *admiration* and *gratitude for* the courage displayed by his valiant troops. 15. Russian *communiqué* claimed the capture of 834 officers, 25,800 men, 93 guns, 403 machine-guns since July 1. British transport *Armadale* reported torpedoed June 27, with loss of 11 lives. Russian crisis, resignation of M. Manuiloff and three other members of the Cadet Party as a protest against the Provisional Government's Ukraine policy. Commodore Tyrwhitt promoted K.C.B. 16. Six large German steamers intercepted by British naval forces off the Dutch coast, 4 sunk and others badly damaged by gun-fire. Withdrawal of Russians from the west bank of the Lomnica before persistent German attacks. Disbanding of recalcitrant regiments and a mutiny in barracks, due to Maximalists and Leninist intrigue, caused serious disorders in Petrograd. 17. Royal Proclamation announcing the adoption of "Windsor" as the Royal surname, and relinquishing the use of German titles and dignities. Important Government changes: Sir E. Carson joined the Cabinet, succeeded by Sir Eric Geddes as First Lord of the Admiralty; Dr. Addison became Minister in Charge of Reconstruction, Mr E. S. Montagu Secretary for India, Maj. W. S. Churchill Minister of Munitions. All positions on Hill 304, Verdun, lost by the French since June 29, won back, and German line proper pushed astride the Esnes-Malancourt road, on a front of 1½ miles. Mutineers and workmen from Kronstadt arrived in Petrograd, where disorders continued: mutiny denounced by the Soviet. 18. Disorder at Petrograd quelled by arrival of several military units, who used artillery. Village of Kovica won and lost by Russians after a fierce struggle. In both Houses of Parliament the Government announced the abandonment of an inquiry with a view to further action against persons impugned in the Mesopotamia Report. Turkish prisoners of war in British hands, about 34,000. Australian Federal Government introduced a comprehensive scheme for the repatriation of soldiers, at an estimated cost of £60,000,000. Letter from the Russian Chief of Staff revealed M. Lenin as an agent of the German General Staff, supplied with funds by an intermediary of the German Legation at Stockholm. 19. Germans counter-attacked Russian N.E. Galician front, and pierced positions east of Zloczow on a wide front. Certain Russian regiments, influenced by extremist agitation, disobeyed orders and abandoned their positions; similar indiscipline occurred further south on General Kornilloff's line. Resignation of M. Perevezeroff, Russian Minister of Justice, in connexion with the revelations about M. Lenin. In the Reichstag, Herr Michaelis, German Chancellor, declared for a victor's peace and the inviolability of German territory, and affirmed, "Germany will not again offer peace." In East Africa, German main position at Morogoro abandoned, and enemy

driven in retreat to the Mlusjakura Valley. 22. German progress along the Lemberg-Tarnopol Railway towards Tarnopol, but Russian retreat checked in the Brzezany and Halicz areas. 23. Retreat of the Russians on the Sereth and across the Lomnica. H.M. armed cruiser *Otory* torpedoed and 22 lives lost. Investiture by the King in the forecourt of Buckingham Palace, 32 V.C.'s bestowed. Mr. Lloyd George made a spirited reply to the German Chancellor's speech. 24. Extending retreat of Russians, who, however, made a stand near Krevo, east of Vilna, penetrating the German positions to a depth of 2 miles and taking 1,200 prisoners, but further success was negatived by the insubordination of the Russian troops. Furious artillery battles on the Western front in Flanders and along the Chemin des Dames Ridge, on which a fierce onslaught was made by the Crown Prince's troops, decimated by the fire of the French artillery, they were driven back with great slaughter. Resignation of Prince Lvoff, Russian Premier, succeeded by M. Kerensky, who retained the portfolio of War and Marine. Harwich and Felixstowe raided by 15 to 20 German aeroplanes, 11 killed, 26 injured, one machine brought down off the Belgian coast. Siam declared a state of war with Germany and Austria. 25. Publication of the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Industrial Unrest. The Russians continued their retreat. Halicz fell to the Germans, and Stanislau was evacuated. The Germans crossed the Sereth, meeting with some resistance at Trembowla. Voluntary withdrawal of Russian troops from positions at Dvinsk and Smorgon. Army crisis in Russia, most of the units on the Galician front completely disorganised, no longer obeying commands, and wholesale desertions. Representatives from the front demand from M. Kerensky that extreme measures be taken. Raid of German trenches near Avion, south of Lens, by Canadians, and by British near Havrincourt, Bullecourt, Hollebeke, and Ocatzaverne. Russo-Rumanian successes in the Suatza and Putna Valleys, resulting in the capture of 2,000 prisoners and 27 guns. 26. Austro-Germans captured Stanislau and Tarnopol, and advanced on Buczacz, retreat of Russians to the Carpathians. German Headquarters reported that "the artillery duel in Flanders continues to rage day and night with an intensity never hitherto reached." French practically regained all ground lost by them the preceding week on the plateau around Craonne. Great activity of British aeroplanes on the Western front, much useful work being accomplished in co-operation with our artillery. Mr Bonar Law introduced a Vote of Credit for £250,000,000, making a total for the whole war to date of £4,250,000,000. Government nominations to the Irish Convention announced. Agreement by the Government to the suggestion of the Committee on the Military Service Acts that the whole system of examination and re-examination should be transferred to the Local Government Board. Order of the Minister of Munitions taking possession of all flint ore mines in Lancashire and Cumberland. 27. First meeting of the Irish Convention in Dublin; Sir Horace Plunkett appointed Chairman. Continuance of Russian retreat, Czernowitz abandoned, and other strategic positions evacuated. Successful offensive of Russo-Rumanians; they advance to 4½ miles of their former front. First sitting of the Allied Conference on the Balkans held in Paris. Fighting on the California Plateau, in the Craonne region, counter-attacks repulsed by French. 28. Austro-Germans across the Sereth from Tarnopol to Czortkow, Kolomea captured. Russians from the Carpathians in retreat towards the Pruth, little of Galicia now left to the Russians. Further success of the Russo-Rumanians on the mountainous borders of Southern Moldavia. 29. Ratification of agreement on the treatment of prisoners arrived at by British and German delegates announced. In the House of Commons, Mr Ramsay Macdonald's motion to ask the House to approve the "peace resolution" passed by the German Reichstag rejected by 148 votes to 19. Officially stated that over 3,000 merchant ships had been armed. 30. Intense aerial fighting on the Western front, 31 German machines brought down, and 32 driven out of control, 26 British losses. Russian frontier reached by Austro-Germans on both sides of Brzezany. In the Bukovina, Kuty fell to the enemy. Royal Warrant authorising the formation of the "Tank Corps." 31. Increasing fury of the artillery battle in Flanders, particularly around Lens and in the extreme north. River Zbrucz crossed by Germans. Russians resisting fiercely south of the Dniester, but retiring in the Bukovina. Rumanians gained all their objectives. German losses since the beginning of the Somme offensive, July 1, 1916, 284,000 men, 5,500 officers, 948 guns, 760 trench mortars, 2,500 machine-guns. 30. Fall of Kalusz on the Lukwa and Stratyn. H.M.S. *Ariadne* reported torpedoed and sunk, the explosion killing 38 men. 31. Great Anglo-French attack in Flanders, around Ypres, a fortress systems stormed, 20 villages carried, including St. Julien, Pilkem, Frezenberg, and Westhoek, advance of 2 miles on a 12-mile front. South of the Ypres-Menin road Hollebeke and La Basse Ville were captured. Passage of the Ypres Canal forced by French, who took Steenstrasse and Bixschoote. Aug 1. Most counter-attacks by Germans on the new line gained by British, St. Julien-lost. French gains on the west bank of the Ypres Canal. Resignation of Russian generals Brusiloff and Dentrieff, Gen. Kornilloff appointed Commander-in-Chief. 2. Infantry Hill, east of Monchy, attacked by Germans, who carried some first-line trenches. Germans on the Podolian frontier, they take Kamjenetz. 3. British regain St. Julien and other positions lost at Infantry Hill. Germans captured Czernowitz and entered the capital of Bukovina. 4. Third anniversary of the war, King and Queen attended a special service at Westminster Abbey. Great patriotic speech by the Premier at Queen's Hall. 5. Russo-Rumanian positions north of Foscani stormed by troops under Gen. Mackensen, who took 1,200 prisoners. Sir Gwyn Murray appointed Permanent Secretary to the Admiralty in succession to Sir W. G. Greene, transferred to Ministry of Munitions. M. Kerensky forms a National Ministry. 7. Mackensen advanced in Moldavia, north of Foscani, and, crossing the river Suatza on a wide front, captured 2,000 prisoners. 8. Retirement of Russo-Rumanians in the Trotus Valley, S.W. of Oona. 9. The Suatza crossed by Mackensen, menacing Rumanian railways and the army in the mountainous region. 10. British progressed on a front of 2 miles E. of Ypres, stormed the remainder of Westhoek village and entered Glencorse Wood, gaining further ground near the Ypres-Menin road. The

Steenbeek crossed by the French. British Labour Party, in ignorance of the War Cabinet's opposition and the Russian Government's pronouncement, by 1,846,000 votes to 550,000, decided to send delegates to a "consultative" Conference at Stockholm. Fancy bombed by German airmen, in retaliation, the French bombarded Frankfurt-on-Main. 11 Liner *City of Athens* mined off Cape Town, 22 passengers and crew drowned. Mackensen's offensive against Russo-Rumanians vigorously pursued, *his thrust pushed both in the Trotus Valley and* beyond Foscani, 6,500 prisoners taken, and the Sereth crossed at one point. Rumanians, putting up a stubborn fight, retired at Oona. Mr A. Henderson retired from the War Cabinet, succeeded by Mr. G Barnes. Decision of U S. Government to refuse passports to the Stockholm Conference, on the ground that the Conference is another form of German propaganda to enlist Labour support in favour of peace on German terms. 12. Russia dropped on Southend and Margate by German aeroplanes 35 killed, 90 injured at Southend Gotha aeroplane destroyed off the Belgian coast. 13. Mr Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons that the Government had decided not to grant passports for the Stockholm Conference, in accord with the Governments of the U S, France, and Italy 14. China declared war against Germany and Austria Hungary "Peace proposals" put forth by the Pope sent to belligerent Governments. 15. British attack on a wide front from the N W of Lens to Bois Hugo, N E. of Loos. Canadians stormed German positions N E. and E. of Lens on a 2-mile front. Hill 70 carried by assault. German defences of Cité St. Auguste penetrated to the depth of a mile. Villages of Cité St. Elisabeth, Cité St. Emile and Cité St. Laurent, and the Bois Rase and the western half of Bois Hugo captured, 896 prisoners. Five hostile counter-attacks, one by the Prussian Guard, repulsed by our infantry or artillery fire Text of the Pope's Note published. Visit of U S. troops to London on their way to the front, march past the King and U S. Ambassador Hearty reception by large crowd of spectators, Union Jack and Stars and Stripes flown side by side from the House of Lords. 16. English and Irish troops attacked S.E. and E. of Ypres, with the French on their left, from Glencorse Wood to Langemarck, which was captured and much ground gained, 1,600 prisoners French advanced on the heights N of Craonne and took important German positions, the Steenbeek crossed. Engagement between British and German destroyers in the German Bight an enemy destroyer and a minesweepers badly damaged. Rumanians repulsed German attacks in the Suatica Valley and in the Foscani district. 17 Aerial operations on a large scale carried out by French on the Meuse, 112 French machines engaged, and numerous bombing expeditions accomplished with success. French gained ground E. of Bixschoote. 18. Germans delivered three more determined counter-attacks against the Canadian positions N W of Lens, enemy beaten back with heavy losses. Austrian positions from Monte Nero to the sea shelled by Italians. Proclamation issued by the Government prohibiting a threatened strike by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. 19. Italians attacked in strong force on a 30-mile front from the Isonzo to the sea, and carried the whole of the Austrian first line from Plava to the sea, they also crossed the Isonzo near Ankovo and attacked the Bainsizza Plateau. Germans claimed to have taken during the break-down of the Russian Army in Galicia and the Bukovina 22,000 prisoners, 237 guns, 548 machine-guns, and vast quantities of munitions and supplies. 20. Powerful attack by French at Verdun on a front of 11 miles, carrying the German defences to the depth of 1¼ miles, and capturing Avocourt, Corbeaux, and Cumières Woods, Talou Hill, two summits of Mort Homme and other strong positions, including Mormont Farm, 4,000 prisoners taken. Italians progress on the Carso and in front of Monte Hermada, breaking the Austrian line between Kortte and Selo, they also advanced on the Bainsizza Plateau. Germans on the Riga front force Russians, weakened by indiscipline, to retire on Anding and Kemmern. 21. On the Western front, further advance by French at Verdun, the Hill of Ote and fortifications around Hill 344 captured. German positions W and N W of Lens carried by Canadians on a front of 2,000 yards. Labour Party, by 1,234,000 votes to 1,231,000, reaffirmed their previous decision to send delegates to Stockholm Zeppelin raid on the Yorkshire coast bombs dropped, but little damage done Zeppelin brought down off Jutland by British naval force. 22. Air raid by 12 German machines of the Gotha type on Ramsgate, Margate, and Dover 11 killed, 23 injured, no casualties at Margate, 3 raiders brought down and 5 of a protecting squadron of enemy escorting scouts also driven down. Further advance of Italians on the Bainsizza Plateau and southward. British invest Lens from S., E, and W 23. Italian progress continued and new positions gained 20,000 prisoners taken up to date. 24. Monts Santo, N of Gorizia, carried by Italians. French take Hill 304, Verdun, Camard Wood, and reach the southern bank of Forges Brook. Germans succeed in forcing British back near the Ypres-Menin road, stubborn fighting in Inverness Copse and Glencorse Wood. Official number of prisoners taken by the Allies between April 9 and Aug 20: British, 46,135, French, 43,323, Italians, 40,682, Russians, 37,220 Total German prisoners now in British hands, 108,278, total British, including Indians, in German hands, about 43,000. 25. All-Russia Conference met at Moscow, important speech by M. Kerensky, who addressed impressive warnings to the extremists of the Left and Right. 27 British progress E. and S. E. of Langemarck. 28. Russian division on the Rumanian front, owing to defection, fled in disorder in the Foscani region, E. of Ivesti. 29. Pres. Wilson's reply to the Pope's Peace Note published. The King awarded Skipper Watt, R.N.R. the V C 31. French won ground on a front of about a mile on the Chemin des Dames, N W of Hurtebise. Sept. 1. The Dvina crossed by Germans at Uexkull. 2. Air raid on Dover by enemy aeroplanes, 7 bombs dropped, 1 killed, 6 injured. Sir Douglas Haig's summary of the August fighting showed that 7,079 German prisoners, including 138 officers, 38 guns, 100 machine-guns and 72 trench mortars were taken. 3. Fall of Riga owing to the disorganised condition of the Russian Northern Army, many of the soldiers refusing to fight, all the country S. of the Dvina for many miles evacuated. Moonlight air raid on the S.E. coast, Sheerness-Chatham district visited by 6 enemy aeroplanes, and bombs dropped in the Chatham district;

207 killed, 88 wounded. 4. Germans advanced across the Aa. Enemy positions around Monte S. Gabriele captured by Italians with 1,600 prisoners. Trades Union Congress at Blackpool by 2,849,000 votes against 91,000 vetoed further consideration of the Stockholm Conference. Scarborough shelled by a German U-boat 3 killed, 5 injured London and S.E. district raided by 20 hostile aeroplanes 11 killed, 62 injured, one machine brought down 5. Russians lose the line of the Dvina as far as Friedrichstadt. Austrian losses since the beginning of the Italian offensive estimated at 120,000, and prisoners 30,000. 7 Resignation of M Ribot and Cabinet. 8. Dismissal of Gen. Korniloff by M. Kerensky, negotiations to restore discipline in the Army, urged by the former, having failed. Gen. Kemborsky appointed Com. in-Chief Petrograd and district proclaimed. Gen. Korniloff marching on the city Disclosure by the U S. Government of a plot by which a German diplomatic agent in Argentina was permitted by the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires to transmit messages to Berlin, including information as to the date of the sailing of Argentine ships, with the instruction to "spare or sink without trace." French captured Chaume Wood, Verdun district. 9. U-boat 292, run short of oil, interned at Cadiz. 10. Russia at the point of civil war M. Kerensky, on the resignation of the Provisional Government, virtually dictator, approach of Gen. Korniloff and troops near Petrograd. M Kerensky assumes the position of Com.-in-Chief 11. New French Cabinet formed, with M. Painlevé as Premier Allies progressed on the Italian front, S.E. of Albania, and drove back Austro-Germans 20 miles. Count Luxburg, the German Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires, handed his passports. 13. Failure of Gen Korniloff's revolt, negotiations between him and Gen. Alexieff on behalf of the Provisional Government. 14. Arrival of Lord Reading in the U S. on his Financial Mission. Gen. Korniloff submits to the Provisional Government. 15. Russian Provisional Government proclaims a Republic, new War Cabinet formed under M. Kerensky with four other members. Battle centre transferred from Monte San Gabriele to the Bainsizza Plateau, where the Italians gained ground S.E. of the plateau. 16. Threatened revolt of Cossacks checked, their Hetman, Gen. Kaledin, resigns his leadership to M. Kerensky Allied airmen bombard Stuttgart, Colmar, and other places. 17. The 96 hour Order came into operation. 18. Italian success in the Val Sugana. 19. 342,000 conscripts reported to have joined the U.S. Army, 1,300,000 Americans now under arms. Great artillery activity on both sides of the Ypres sector 20. British attack on an 8-mile front E. of Ypres athwart the Ypres-Menin road and win positions of great military importance, including Inverness Copse and Glencorse Wood, Veldhoek and part of Polygon Wood. Replies of German and Austrian Governments to the Pope's Peace Note published. 21. Repulse of German counter-attacks on new British positions, and further British advance, positions won S. of Tower Hamlets 2,000 prisoners to date. Retirement of Russians from Jacobstadt bridgehead. In E. Africa Germans driven from Kilwa to the Mbumkuru River Full report of plots conducted in the U.S. by agents of Berlin published. 22. French airmen bombed Stuttgart, Trèves, Coblentz, and Frankfurt. 24. Two aeroplanes of a German squadron of 24, which succeeded in penetrating the outer defences, dropped bombs on London, killing 13 persons and injuring 30. 25. Further enemy air raid on London, 2 machines got through the defences and dropped bombs on the S.E. districts, 7 killed, 25 injured. Second group of raiders driven off by gunfire, 1 hostile machine destroyed. Ostend bombarded by British warships. 26. British advanced on a 7-mile front E of Ypres, and took Tower Hamlets spur and the remainder of Polygon Wood and Zonnebeke, and pushed on towards Passchendaele. 27 Enemy aerodrome at St. Denis Westrem attacked by R.N.A.S. airmen, who dropped bombs on sheds and on 15 Gotha machines fired up. Russian Democratic Conference opened at Moscow 28. Turks defeated by Gen. Maude at Ramadie, on the Euphrates front, 13 guns, 2,435 prisoners taken, including Gen. Ahmed Bey and his staff. 29. Moonlight raid on E and S.E. London by 3 groups of enemy aeroplanes 11 killed, 80 injured. 30. Another air raid on London by 20 German machines 4 or 5 penetrated the outer defences. Bombs dropped on London, Kent, and Essex 9 killed, 42 injured, 2 killed in London, a Gotha brought down off Dover Oct. 1. Four groups of enemy aeroplanes attacked London, bombs dropped on the S.W district 20 killed, 38 injured. German prisoners taken by British during Sept. 5,096, including 146 officers, 21 guns, 37 trench mortars, and 177 machine guns. Series of determined enemy attacks on British positions in the Ypres region beaten off 2. H.M.S. *Drake* torpedoed and sunk 1 officer, 28 men killed Reichstag in formed of a mutiny in the German Fleet at Wilhelmshaven 3. *The Times* Fund to date, £7,305,538. 4. Passchendaele Ridge, E. of Ypres, attacked on a front of 6 miles by Sir Douglas Haig, who won a brilliant victory N of Langemarck to the Tower Hamlets ridge on the Menin Ypres road, gaining all objectives and winning most important positions 2,000 prisoners taken and severe losses inflicted on the enemy, British losses light. 5. Capture of prisoners increased to 4,900. German raider *Seeadler* officially reported wrecked, Aug. 2, on Lord Howe Island. The King congratulated Sir D Haig on his victory Arrest of Bole Pasha by French Government on charge of receiving £300,000 from the Deutsche Bank in 1916. 6. Various German counter attacks to recover their lost positions failed, with disastrous results to the enemy In the fighting since July 31, proportions of British Army engaged Home troops, 8½ per cent., Overseas, 16 per cent., casualties respectively, 92 per cent. and 8 per cent. Diplomatic relations with Germany broken off by Peru and Uruguay 7. Russian Coalition Government formed by M. Kerensky "Escape" of German U boat 293, interned at Cadiz, Sept. 9. 9. Anglo-French forces attacked German defences in the low ground N.E. of Ypres, between Passchendaele Ridge and Houthulst Forest, took St. Jean, Mangelaire, Veldhoek and Kookuit, completed the capture of Poelcappelle, and established a new line. Death of Hussein Kamel, Sultan of Egypt since 1914. 10. Number of German prisoners taken in the battle increased to 5,258. 11. Belgian troops reported to have taken Mahenge, in the E. African highlands. Commercial cable communication with Holland stopped by order of the British Government until the transit of gravel, sand, and scrap-iron

to Germany through Holland is discontinued. 12. Isle of Oesel, Gulf of Riga, attacked by German land and large naval forces, most of the island occupied. Canadian Coalition Government formed by Sir Robert Borden. 13. Arensburg, the capital of Oesel, taken by Germans. Armed merchant-cruiser *Champagne* torpedoed and sunk: 5 officers and 31 men lost. 14. Action between Russian and German naval forces in the Sound between Oesel and Dago, with loss of 1 Russian and 2 German torpedo-boats. 16. Whole of island of Oesel in German possession: 20,000 prisoners claimed. At the opening of Parliament Mr Bonar Law announced that a Bill would be introduced to constitute an Air Ministry. 17. Irben Strait forced by Germans, who pressed Russian naval forces to Moon Sound, sinking the Russian battleship *Slava*. 18. Scandinavian merchantmen, escorted by a British destroyers, attacked by a heavily armed German raiders, the destroyer sunk with loss of 135 lives, and 9 of the merchant ships. The *Antillas*, a U.S. transport, torpedoed 67 lives lost. 18. Moon Island, Gulf of Riga, captured. 19. Raid by 20 or 21 Zeppelins over E. and N.E. counties, one airship got through to London and dropped 3 bombs, total casualties, 34 killed, 96 injured. On their return journey, drifting over France, 4 were brought down, 1 captured intact W. of Belfort, another believed lost. U.S. refuse supplies of commodities to Holland and Scandinavia unless proof is given that they do not pass into Germany. Armed American merchant-cruiser *Orama* torpedoed and sunk. 20. Schilleden Island, Gulf of Riga, fell to the Germans, in the naval fighting for its possession a British submarine torpedoed a German Dread nought. 21. Germans landed at Verdar, on the Russian mainland. In a counter-attack the Germans captured a part of Houthulst Forest. Germans withdrew on a wide front between the Gulf of Riga and the Dvina. 23. French won a brilliant victory on the Aisne front across the Paris-Brussels road, penetrating the German positions to a depth of over 2 miles. Malmaison Fort and other important strategical posts taken, 8,000 prisoners, including 160 officers, and 23 guns captured. Austrians, strongly reinforced by German troops, heavily bombarded Italian positions from Monte Rombon to the northern part of the Baisizza Plateau. 24. Italians attacked by strong Austro-German forces under Markussen on the Upper Isonzo, on either side of Tolmino. Second Italian Army defeated on a 20-mile front: 10,000 prisoners claimed. 25. Retreat of Italians from Plezzo to S. of Auzza. Capture of Monte Mattajur, S.W. of Caporetto, 30,000 prisoners claimed to date. French advance further on the Aisne front. Retreat of Germans across the Oise-Aisne Canal, 120 guns and 17,000 prisoners to date. Resignation of Signor Boselli and Italian Cabinet. Saarbrücken railways and factories bombed by British airmen. 26. Further retreat of Italians on the Isonzo front. Italian left wing on the Julian front pierced by Germans, the Baisizza Plateau evacuated, 60,000 prisoners and 300 guns claimed. 27. Germans entered the Friulian Plain and captured Cividale, 80,000 prisoners claimed. French advanced on a 2½ mile front and depth of 1½ on both sides of the Ypres-Dixmude road, and took important enemy positions. Verdar Peninsula evacuated by Germans. First American shot fired in France against the enemy. 28. Fall of Gorizia and retreat of Italians towards the Tagliamento. Germans claimed 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns. New Italian Cabinet formed by Signor Orlando as Premier. 29. Udine occupied by Germans. 30. New thrust on the Passchendaele Ridge. Canadians reached the outskirts of Passchendaele, and London Territorials advanced in the low lying Poelcappelle district. 31. Italian Armies, 2nd and 3rd, withdrawn behind the Tagliamento. Germans claimed to date the capture of 250,000 prisoners and over 2,000 guns. Resignation of Herr Michaelis, German Imperial Chancellor. Air raid on London by groups of hostile machines to the number of 30, which crossed the Kent and Essex coasts, 1 penetrated to London and dropped some bombs on the S.W. district; 8 killed, 21 injured. Beersheba taken by Gen. Allenby, 1,800 Turks and 9 guns captured.

## GERMANY'S LOST COLONIAL SCEPTRE.

THE German Colonies, at the commencement of the War, had a total area of 1,234,030 square miles, with a population of about 14,890,000, of whom 24,170 (including garrison and police) were whites. Of these whites, about 18,300 were settled Germans. Details are given below:

| | Area in Sq. Miles. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| AFRICA— | | | | | |
| Togoland | 33,630 | 130,000 | 176,000 | 575,300 | 362,100 |
| Cameroon | 293,000 | 361,300 | 880,300 | 1,712,100 | 1,284,000 |
| S.W. Africa | 322,348 | 810,300 | 2,190,000 | 2,084,000 | 1,425,000 |
| German E. Africa | 384,079 | 624,000 | 1,808,300 | 2,288,000 | 1,870,300 |
| PACIFIC— | | | | | |
| German New Guinea | 90,000 | — | — | 194,500 | 182,250 |
| Solomon, Caroline, Pellew, Marianne, and Marshall Islands | 5,160 | 148,000 | *138,000 | 127,750 | 300,100 |
| Samoa | 1,050 | 42,300 | 47,500 | 172,100 | 176,700 |
| ASIA— | | | | | |
| Kiau Chau (with leased territory) | 2,730 | 322,000 | 732,000 | 2,300,000 | 2,300,000 |
| | 1,134,046 | £2,437,900 | £6,954,800 | £9,831,750 | £7,880,450 |

* With New Guinea.

Most of these figures are for 1912, in which year Germany's trade with her Colonies amounted to about 3½ per cent.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS, Nov 1, 1916—Oct. 31, 1917.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—(1916) Nov 25. Their Majesties present at the marriage of Prince George of Battenberg to Countess Nada Torby 28. Prince Albert, R.N., appointed for service on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth. Dec. 4. The King invested Admiral Sir J Jellicoe with the G M. 5. Mr Asquith received in audience by His Majesty, and tendered his resignation. 6. Mr Bonar Law and Mr Lloyd George summoned to an audience by His Majesty 7. The King received in audience Mr Lloyd George on his acceptance of the Premiership. 14. Prince Albert attained his 21st birthday, and was created a K.G 25. Their Majesties spent Christmas at Sandringham, and sent their cordial greetings to the officers and men of the Services. (1917) Jan. 1. Sir Douglas Haig created a Field Marshal by the King. 12. Death of Count Benckendorff, Russian Ambassador 19. Prince George left Sandringham for the Royal Naval College, Osborne. 29. Death of the Earl of Cromer, G.C.B. Feb. 4. Their Majesties visited East London, and saw a number of the patients injured by the explosion. 7 The King opened Parliament. 11. Death of the Duke of Norfolk, K.G 22. The King conferred the G C I.E on the Earl of Ronaldshay on his appointment as Governor of Bengal. 23. Their Majesties opened the School of Oriental Studies. 24. The King and Queen entertained a number of officers of the Overseas Expeditionary Force at Buckingham Palace — The King received in audience the Prime Minister on his return from France. 28. The Duchess of Albany underwent an operation. March 2. Lieut.-Gen. Smuts sworn of the Privy Council 9. Duke of Montrose, K.T., appointed Chancellor of the Order of the Thistle. 14. Death of H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught. 19. Funeral of Her Highness attended by the King, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and other members of the Royal Family 22. Their Majesties made a tour of inspection of various munition factories. 31. The King conferred the K.G on the Marquesses of Salisbury and of Bath. April 19. Reception by their Majesties at Buckingham Palace of representatives of the American Press, and doctors and nurses recently arrived in London. 23. The King and Queen visited the Windsor Camp of the Canadian Forestry Corps. 30. Lord Carnarvon, late Governor of Bengal, received in audience and invested with the G.C.S.I. May 1. The King inspected New Zealand troops on Salisbury Plain. 3. Members of the Imperial War Conference received by His Majesty at Windsor Castle. 8. The King and Queen returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle. 9. The Queen visited Portsmouth and opened a new wing of the R.N Hospital, Haslar, the war gift of the women of Canada. 11. The Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace on short leave from the Front. 22 The Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, opened the first communal kitchen organised by the Ministry of Food. 29. King and Queen visited the American Women's Hospital for Officers, Lancaster Gate. 30. The King received Sir Ernest Shackleton at Buckingham Palace on his return to England. June 5. The King visited the headquarters of the Inland Waterways and Docks, and launched three craft.—The Prince of Wales appointed a Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem —Prince Albert and Prince George of Battenberg decorated by the Russian Government for distinguished service in the battle off Jutland. 6. H M. Viscount French received in audience and invested with the K.P 9. Maj.-Gen. Pershing and Staff of the U S. Expeditionary Force received by the King at Buckingham Palace 22. Mr Balfour received in audience by the King on his return from the U S. and Canada. 29. Enemy titles among the members of his family abolished by His Majesty, who conferred British Peerages on members of the Teck and Battenberg families, Duke of Teck and Prince Alexander of Teck taking the new titles respectively of Marquess of Cambridge and Earl of Athlone. 27. Royal Warrant issued instituting the new Orders of "The British Empire" and "Companions of Honour"—His Majesty held an Investiture in the forecourt of Buckingham Palace and bestowed 32 V.C's. July 2. The King and Queen and Queen Alexandra attended a service at Westminster Abbey in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Confederation of Canada, and in honour of her sons fallen in the war —The Queen opened the National Baby Week Exhibition, Westminster 25. Return of their Majesties to London after a ten days' visit to the armies at the Western front, where the King visited the battlefields and the Queen the wounded in the hospitals. 27 Special meeting of the Privy Council convened by the King to carry out His Majesty's intention of changing the name of the Royal House to that of "Windsor" 29. Marriage of the Marquess of Carisbrooke (formerly Prince Alexander of Battenberg) to Lady Irene Denison The King, the Queen, Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal Family present. 31. The King visited Aldershot and presented a number of decorations to soldiers and nurses. Aug 11. The Comte de Flandre arrived at Windsor on a visit to the King. 13. United States troops passing through London inspected by the King on their march Sept. 1. The G C.B. was conferred by the King on M. Cambon, the French Ambassador 13. Their Majesties presented their State portraits to the inhabitants of Windsor to be placed in the Guildhall to commemorate the King's adoption of "Windsor" as the name of the Royal House and Family 15. The King and Queen offer British wounded soldier prisoners of war from Switzerland "a hearty welcome back to the old country" 19. His Majesty began his tour of the Clyde industries. 28. Visit of the Queen and Princess Mary to Coventry, where the munitions works and hostels in the town were inspected. 22. The King returned to Windsor Castle at the conclusion of his visit to the Clyde 27. His Majesty held an Investiture and bestowed insignia on recipients of the Order of the British Empire. Oct. 18. The King and Queen visited a considerable district in the East End of London, and inspected the arrangements for air-raid shelters. 19. Visit of the Queen to Woolwich Dockyard and Arsenal 29. Death of Prince Christian

IMPERIAL POLITICS.—(1916) Dec. 1. Proposals for the reform of war administration and a smaller War Cabinet made to Mr Asquith by Mr Lloyd George. 5. Resignation of Mr Asquith, following that of Mr Lloyd George, Mr Bonar Law sent for by the King. 7. Mr

Lloyd George Premier.—Resignation of the Hon. Sir E. P. Theseiger, K.C.B., Clerk Assistant of the House of Lords, after 50 years' service; succeeded by Mr K. H. Alderson. 11. New Ministry announced: Mr Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, and Mr A. Henderson forming the War Cabinet, Mr Bonar Law, Leader of the House of Commons, Mr E. Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, Mr Balfour, Foreign Secretary, &c. Parliament prorogued 25. Dominion Premiers invited to the Special War Conference of the Empire. (1917) Jan. 1. New Year's honours included 3 Viscounts, 4 Barons, and 3 Privy Councillors, Sir Douglas Haig created a Field Marshal. 5. Mr Lloyd George and Lord Milner visited Rome, to confer with the representatives of the Italian and French Governments. 8. Sir Walter Townley, K.C.M.G., appointed British Minister at The Hague. 9. Mr J. O'Connor appointed Attorney-General for Ireland. 10. Prices of wheat and potatoes for 1917 fixed by the Food Controller. 22. Representatives of India appointed to assist the Secretary of State at the Empire Conference. 25. The Prime Minister issued a statement on the approaching Empire Conference, defining the nature and scope of its deliberations. Feb. 2. Lord Devonport, Food Controller, appeals to the nation to economise in food, to avoid compulsory rationing. 6. Mr Neville Chamberlain announced his scheme for National Service. 7. Parliament opened by the King. 26. Decision of the Government to revise exemption certificates of all men under 25. 20. Important speech in the House of Lords on the objects of German intrigues and activities in Persia and the Middle East. 21. Naval Estimates introduced by Sir E. Carson. 28. Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the War Loan had yielded £1,000,312,950 new money. 28. Report of the Enemy Influence Sub-Committee of the Unionist War Committee issued. March 2. Lt.-Gen. Smuts sworn a Privy Councillor.—Daily meeting of the War Cabinet attended by representatives of the Overseas Dominions. 5. Dardanelles Report laid on the table of the House of Commons. 20. Imperial War Conference inaugurated by the Premier. 22. Mr Bonar Law announced that the Government had decided to make another attempt to settle the Irish question. April 2. Military Service Bill (Review of Exemptions) passed the Committee of the House of Commons. 14. Important pronouncements made on the food situation by Mr Lloyd George and the Director of Food Economy. 19. Sir A. Thring, K.C.B., appointed Clerk of Parliaments, in succession to Sir Henry Graham. 23. Freedom of the City of Manchester conferred on the Maharajah of Bikanir, Sir Jamsetji Meston, and Sir Satyendra Sinha. 25. Second reading in the Commons of the Corn Production Bill passed by 288 votes to 27. 27. Mr Lloyd George received the Freedom of the City. May 2. Last sitting of the Imperial War Conference.—Lt.-Gen. Smuts, Sir Wm. Morris, and Indian representatives admitted to the Freedom of the City. 3. Royal Proclamation exhorting the nation to greater food economies. 7. Manifesto issued, with signatures of 3 Roman Catholic Archbishops and 25 Bishops, calling upon all Irishmen to sign a protest affirming "no partition and no coercion." 11. Reorganisation changes in the Admiralty announced. Sir Eric Geddes appointed Controller. 23. Second reading of the Representation of the People Bill, by which 8,000,000 new electors, including 6,000,000 women, would be added to the roll, carried in the House of Commons by 299 votes to 40. June 3. King's birthday honours included 3 new Viscounts and 3 Barons. F.M. Visc. French created a K.P. The Royal Victorian Chain was conferred on the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.—Conference at Leeds of delegates of the I.L.P. and other persons decided to send three delegates to the Stockholm Conference. 5. Mr Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, expressed the Government's satisfaction at the result of the British Mission to the United States. 7. The death of Maj. W. Redmond, M.P. for Clare, occurred. 8. Unionist Ulster entered into the Irish Convention. 20. Serious rioting in Dublin, Sinn Fein collision with the police. Count Plunkett and 5 others arrested. 21. Constitution of the Irish Convention, the total members to be 101, announced. 29. Lord Rhondda succeeded Lord Devonport as Food Controller. 28. It was announced that Lt.-Gen. Smuts would attend the War Cabinet while in England. 29. Enemy titles among the members of his Family abolished by the King, who conferred British Peerages on members of the Teck and Battenberg families. 30. Royal Warrant instituting the Order of the British Empire and the Order of the Companions of Honour. 29. Mesopotamia Commission Report published, and the Viscount-Bingley Report issued. 28. Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher appointed President of the Local Government Board, Mr Stephen Walsh, Parliamentary Secretary, Local Government Board, and Mr C. Beck, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of National Service.—Report of the Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee on the relations of employers and employed, recommending Trade Councils, issued. 10. Mr E. De Valera, Sinn Fein candidate for East Clare, returned by a majority of 2,035 over Mr F. Lynch, K.C., official Nationalist. 13. Mr Balfour presented with an Address at the Guildhall on the completion of his mission to the United States. 27. Important changes in the Government announced, Sir E. Carson joining the War Cabinet, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, Dr Addison, Minister in Charge of Reconstruction, Mr E. S. Montagu, Secretary for India, Maj. W. S. Churchill, Minister of Munitions. 28. Government announced in both Houses that they did not propose to proceed further with the Inquiry on the Mesopotamia Report.—Royal Proclamation announcing "Windsor" as the Royal surname, and relinquishing of all German titles and dignities. 29. Officially stated, in the House that, in accordance of 20. 6d. to Old-Age Pensions would be made 6s. and from Aug. 20. 24. Government nominations to the Irish Convention announced. 25. Preliminary meeting of the Irish Convention at Dublin. Aug. 6. Appointment of Sir Owyne Murray as Secretary to the Admiralty, in succession to Sir G. Green, announced. 20. Education Bill introduced by Mr Fisher in the House of Commons.—Special Conference of the Labour Party decided to accept the invitation to the Stockholm Conference. 21. Resignation of Mr A. Henderson as a member of the War Cabinet; succeeded by Mr G. Barnes. 23. Mr Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons that the Government, in common with the Governments of the United States, France, and Italy, had decided to refuse passports to delegates to the Stockholm Conference. 24. Mr. Walter

Long, on the Colonial Vote, stated that a Committee of Ministers had been appointed to give effect to the resolution of the Imperial War Conference in favour of Imperial Preference. 23. Consideration of the Reform Bill resumed in the Commons; Government scheme for enabling sailors and soldiers serving abroad to vote by proxy agreed to in principle. The removal of the "Ladies' Grill" was sanctioned. 28. The Premier made a statement on the war position. 28. Proclamation issued by the Government prohibiting the threatened strike of the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers. Sept. 4. Trades Union Congress at Blackpool, by 2,849,000 votes to 91,000, vetoed further consideration of the Stockholm Conference. 20. Mr A. W. Samuels, K.C., appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland. 27 Terms of the New Issue of "National War Bonds" announced. Oct. 26. Parliament re-assembled. 28. Publication of a new scheme prepared by the Executive of the Labour Party, for a comprehensive re-organisation of the Party. 24. Mr Adamson, M.P., elected Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party.—War Cabinet adopted the Report of the Whitley Committee. 29. Vote of Thanks by Parliament to the Navy and Army for their gallant services. 31 Spread of the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland causing anxiety.

ACCIDENTS (GENERAL).—(1916) Nov 2. Collision in a gale off Greenore between the L. & N. W. boat *Connemara* and s.s. *Retriever*, both sunk, with loss of 90 lives. 21. Serious fire at a warehouse, St. Paul Pier Wharf, causing great damage; the *débris* smouldered for several months. Dec. 2. Princess Theatre, Crayford, Kent, partially destroyed by fire. 5. Explosion at a munitions factory in the North of England: 26 women killed, 30 injured. 19. Four railway accidents, three during a severe snowstorm north of London, in all nine lives lost: one accident occurred near Gretna Green, another at Wigan. 28. Collision of a motor-car with a motor bus in the Finchley Road, 1 killed, 29 injured (1917) Jan. 3. Railway accident at Ratho station, near Edinburgh, 22 killed, 48 injured. 19. Fire and explosion, E. London, 69 killed, 70 seriously injured, 328 slightly wounded. Feb. 17 Wimbledon High School for Girls destroyed by fire. March 22. The large pavilion at the West End Pier, Morecambe, destroyed by fire. April 28. Panic at the Electric Palace, Deptford, resulted in the death of 4 children and injury to 23 others. May 24. Aeroplane accident at the open-air economy meeting at Southwick-on-Wear, 5 killed, 22 injured. June 22. Munitions explosion at Ashton-under-Lyne, 42 killed, 230 injured. Aug. 1 Explosion at a munitions factory in S. Wales caused the death of 6 persons and injury to 3. 7 Omnibus from Kingston to Putney overturned, injuring 26 passengers. 9. Explosion at the Ajax Chemical Works, Barking, 23 killed, 3 injured. 19. Tram-car accident at Dover, 20 killed, many injured. 30. Serious explosion at chemical and soap works, Weerhogton, 7 killed, 5 injured. Oct. 2. Serious fire and explosion at a munitions factory in the North of England, 20 killed. 21. Collision between two tram-cars in N. London caused injury to 24 passengers.

ART.—(1917) Feb. 22. Death of Mr J. W. Waterhouse, R.A. March 20. The half-length portrait of Edgar Mingay, K.C., painted by Romney, 1788, acquired by the National Gallery. 28. Fred Walker's famous picture, "The Plough," sold for 5,400 guineas. 28. Bequest to the London Museum, by Mr F. J. Maskelwics, of his entire collection of prints and drawings relating to London, many of great rarity. May 4. Sir Joseph Beecham's collection sold at Christie's for £87,067. July 6. Portrait of "The MacNab," by Raeburn, sold for 24,500 guineas. 20. Mantegna's "Judith and Holofernes" given to the 4th Earl by Charles I., belonging to the Earl of Pembroke, sold privately to an American purchaser for £40,000. 27. Bequest of a valuable collection of Raeburn portraits to Glasgow by the late Miss Isabella Campbell. Sept. 27 Death of M. Hilaire Degas, the celebrated French painter. Oct. 4. Presentation by Mr W. Harvey, of Roundhay, Leeds, to the nation of his famous collection of old Dutch and Flemish masters, including pictures by Rubens and Vandyke, valued at £70,000. 24. Death of Mr William Hole, R.S.A.

CRIMES.—(1917) Feb. 13 Pte. Thomas Clinton sentenced to death at Manchester for the murder of Company Sergt.-Maj. Lynch, of the R. Welsh Fus., on Jan. 13. 22. Henry Broughton, senior partner of the Stonebridge Manufacturing Co., sentenced at Manchester to 12 months' imprisonment for trading with German firms in the East. Henry Broughton, jun., fined £50 for a similar offence. March 2. Dartmoor Convict Prison closed by decision of the War Office. 22. At the Central Criminal Court, Alice Wheeldon, Alfred G. Mason, Winnie Mason, and Harriet Ann Wheeldon—charged with conspiring to kill Mr Lloyd George and Mr A. Henderson—were, with the exception of Harriet Wheeldon (found not guilty), sentenced to 10, 7, and 5 years' penal servitude respectively. 29. Leo. G. O'Donnell, formerly sergeant in the R.A.M.C., executed at Winchester Prison for the murder of Lieut. Watterton at Aldershot. April 24. Old Bailey Sessions opened for the first time for centuries without the customary ceremonies connected with the summoning of a Grand Jury. 26. Harold E. Warne, a publisher, sentenced at the Old Bailey to 18 months' hard labour for forging and uttering a bill of exchange for £985 14s. and the acceptance of another bill. May 26. Miss Janet Oyez found shot dead in Bricket Wood, near St. Albans. July 19. Louis Prather, a manufacturer, fined £500 at the Central Criminal Court for giving a gift to an official of the Royal Army Clothing Department. Sept. 4. E. D. Morel sentenced at Bow Street to 6 months' imprisonment for inciting Miss Ethel Sidgwick to smuggle out of England to Switzerland copies of pacifist literature, contrary to the Defence of the Realm Act. 21 Acquittal of Lieut. Malcolm of the charge of the murder of Anton Baumberg, otherwise Count de Boruh, at a boarding house, Hyde Park, on Aug. 14.

DRAMA AND MUSIC.—(1916) Nov 29. 200th performance of "The Girl from Ciro's" at the Garrick Theatre. 24. The death occurred of Mr John Barnett, composer of the "Ancient Mariner." Dec. 5. Hans Paul Richter, the noted conductor of Wagner's operas, died. 19. Death of Mr J. W. Comyns Carr (1917) Jan. 8. Revival of "The Amazons" at the Court Theatre. 19. "Under Cover" produced at the Strand Theatre by Messrs. G. Grossmith and E. Laurillard. Feb. 29. 200th anniversary of the death of David Garrick. 24. Revival of "Young England" at Drury Lane. March 26. 250th performance of

"Chu Chin Chow" at His Majesty's Theatre. May 1. Signor Mascagni's new opera "Lodoletta" produced at the Costanzi Theatre, Rome, conducted by the composer 4. Bizet's opera "The Fair Maid of Perth" performed for the first time in England at Manchester 10. Special exhibition of the film "Intolerance" given at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, at which the King and Queen were present. 12. "Romance" played for the 600th time at the Lyric Theatre. 19. Revival of "The Bells" by Mr H. B. Irving. July 2. Death of Sir H. Beerbohm Tree. 23. Reappearance of Sir John Hare at his revival of "A Pair of Spectacles" at the Haymarket. Sept. 7. Revival of 'Treasury" at the New Theatre. Oct. 24. 500th representation of "The Maid of the Mountains" at Daly's Theatre.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—(1916) Nov. 17 Dr J Ford Newton appointed minister of the City Temple Dec. 4. Ten new Cardinals created by the Pope. 19. Dr Percy-Dust, Dean of York, died. 29. Death of Dr Fremantle, Dean of Ripon (1917) Jan. 22 Ven. W Foxley Norris D.D., appointed Dean of York. 26. Rev F L. Deane, D.D., elected Bishop of Aberdeen —Letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Metropolitans of the Anglican Communion postponing, on account of the war, the next Lambeth Conference, to have been held in 1918. March 18. Death of Dr Johnson, the African Assistant Bishop of Western Equatorial Africa, at an advanced age. 25. Dr Hensley Henson, Dean of Durham, preached at the City Temple. April 9. Retirement of the Rev E. F Russell, M.A., after 50 years' service at St. Alban's, Holborn. May 4. Upper House of Convocation passed an amended resolution accepting State purchase of the liquor traffic. 7 Rev E. D. L. Isaacson, M.A., nominated Bishop of Labuan. 9. Very Rev A. Pakenham, M.A., elected Bishop of Barbados. 20. Death of Dr Sweete, Emeritus Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. 25. Canon H. Rashdall, D.D., appointed Dean of Carlisle. June 1. Rev E. A. Dunn, M.A., Rector of St. Michael's, Quebec, appointed Bishop of British Honduras. July 1 Commemoration at Peterborough Cathedral of the laying of the foundation stone, 1117 A.D. 4. Death of the Rev S. Baring-Gould, M.A., for 25 years Secretary of the C.M.S. 5. Agreement by both Houses of the Convention of Canterbury to certain omissions and alterations in the Prayer Book. Sept. 7 Dr P F Eliot, Dean of Windsor since 1891, resigned. 12. Rev A. Baillie, M.A., Chaplain to the King, appointed Dean of Windsor 19. Death of Dr John Hunter a distinguished Nonconformist preacher and scholar 26. Death of Rev R. A J Suckling, M.A., for 34 years Vicar of St. Alban's, Holborn. Oct. 31. 400th anniversary of the Protestant Reformation.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1916) Dec 13. Death of Mr D. M. Forbes, M.A., who left by will £100,000 to the University of Edinburgh. (1917) Feb 23. Mr Fisher's plans for the reform of the national system of education sanctioned by the Government. April 24. Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., elected Chancellor of Aberdeen University 27. £10,000 received by Cambridge University to endow a school of Spanish. May 5. Retirement of Mr T Gautrey, General Secretary of the London Teachers' Association, after 38 years' service. 23. Tercentenary of the birth of Elias Ashmole, founder of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. 25. Proposal to establish a Camoens Chair of Portuguese Language and Literature in King's College, University of London, the Professorship fund inaugurated with a donation of £1,000.—Board of Education announced the formation, as from Aug 1, of a "Secondary Schools Examination Council" to co-ordinate the numerous examinations in secondary schools. June 5. Charter of Incorporation granted to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees. July 9. £100,000 raised for the new chemical laboratories at University College, London. 10. Retirement announced of Mr A. L. Francis, M.A., Head master of Blundell's School, Tiverton, for the past 44 years. Aug 11 Institution of a degree in Commerce (B.Com.) by Edinburgh University Oct. 24. Adm Sir D. Beatty, K.C.B., elected Rector of Edinburgh University

LABOUR.—(1916) Dec. 4. Mr J H. Thomas, M.P., elected Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen 5. The Government intervened to prevent a threatened strike of Lancashire cotton-workers. 6. Conference of Labour Party with Mr Lloyd George. 7 Meeting of leading representatives and employers and trade unions to discuss the reconstruction of industry after the war, and the co-operation of capital and labour. 12. Mr A. Henderson joined the War Cabinet. (1917) Jan. 23. Conference of the Labour Party at Manchester approved the acceptance of Ministerial office by Labour members. March 2. Important awards, involving increase of wages, made by the Committee of Production to men engaged in the engineering and shipbuilding trades. 21. Demand for an advance of 10s. per week made by the National Union of Railway men.—Strike of munition workers at Barrow in Furness. 23. Settlement of the engineers' wages dispute on the Tyne. 28. First annual conference of the British Workers National League. April 1. Strike of engineers at Barrow 2. Government called attention to the gravity of the strike, and stated its intention to take action under the Defence of the Realm Act unless work were resumed. 14. Centenary of the birth of George Holyoake, the co-operative pioneer, celebrated at Birmingham, his native place May 4. 30,000 men in South Lancashire reported to have ceased work for six weeks in consequence of a trade dispute. 13. General strike of drivers of the London General Omnibus Company Settlement and work resumed on the 19th. 29. Settlement of the engineers' strike by the intervention of Mr Lloyd George. 31. Return home of the Clyde deportees. June 3. Leeds Conference held by members of the Independent Labour Party and others resolved to send three delegates to the Stockholm Conference. 5. Seamen's and Firemen's Union resolve not to serve in any ship conveying the Leeds Conference delegates to Stockholm 6. Miss Isabel Sloan appointed to co-operate with the Chief Industrial Commissioner to deal with labour disputes affecting women. 28. Mr Stephen Walsh appointed Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board. July 19 Mr Clynes, M.P., elected President of the National Federation of General Workers. Aug 10 Special Conference of Labour Party in London decided, by 1,846,000 votes to 550,000, to accept the invitation to the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm, on condition that it be "consultative, and not mandatory"—Old Age Pensions increased 2s. 6d. on and from date 17 Mr A. Henderson resigned his membership

of the War Cabinet, succeeded by Mr G Barnes. 28. Proclamation by Government prohibiting the threatened strike of the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers. 31. Decision to attend the Stockholm Conference reaffirmed by 1,234,000 votes to 2,231,000. 29. Abrupt ending of the Inter-Allied Socialist and Labour Conference in London, agreement being found impossible on the questions of participation in the Stockholm Conference and the war aims which should be propounded there. Sept. 4. Trades Union Congress at Blackpool, by 2,849,000 votes to 21,000, vetoed further consideration of the Stockholm Conference. Oct. 28. Publication of a scheme prepared by the Executive of the Labour Party for a comprehensive reorganisation of the Party Mr. Adamson, M.P., elected Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party.—Report of the Whitley Committee on Joint Standing Industrial Councils for the prevention of trade disputes adopted by the War Cabinet. 31 Unrest in the South Wales mining district consequent on the "combing out" of men for military service.

LEGAL.—(1916) Dec. 5. The Court of Chancery gave judgment for the defendants in the case of The Amalgamated Properties of Rhodesia (1915), Ltd., v. The Globe and Phœnix Gold Mining Co., Ltd., claiming one-half of the proceeds of all minerals found within the vertical limits of the John Bull gold-mining claims in Rhodesia. Notice of appeal enlarged to three months. The case occupied the Court 144 days. Speech of Counsel for the defence (Mr Upjohn, K.C.) lasted 42 days. 8. Sir R. Vaughan Williams died, a former Lord of Appeal. (1917) Jan. 9. Mr J O'Connor, K.C., Solicitor-General for Ireland, appointed Attorney-General, in succession to Sir H. Campbell, appointed Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. 24. Sir Maurice Hill, K.C., appointed Judge of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Court, in succession to Mr Justice Bargrave Deane, resigned. March 19. The Privy Council upheld the decision of the Prize Court that the *Germania*, Herr Krupp's £45,000 racing yacht, seized at Cowes, was not exempt from Prize Law —It was ruled in the King's Bench that damage caused by a Zeppelin could not be recovered under a Lloyd's policy which excluded loss by "insurrection, riots, civil commotion, or military or usurped power." 20. Maj. Adams' action for libel against Sir Edward Ward, Secretary to the Army Council, for which he was awarded £2,000 damages, reversed by the Court of Appeal, which held the letter containing the alleged libel was privileged. The House of Lords upheld this decision. 29. Continuance of contracts after the war, deliveries under which would assist the trade of the enemy, declared by the King's Bench to be illegal and void. April 17 Conclusion of the Halkita Inquiry, case for Mr J C. Blanch withdrawn. 29. It was decided on an appeal against the Military authorities that an officer who had resigned his commission was liable to service under the Military Service Act, 1916. May 4. Dramatic ending to the "Rosebery Case," in which it was sought to recover £20,000 paid for a supposed Rosebery, representing Mrs. Liddiard and her sister Fanny On the seventh day of the hearing, a photograph of an original portrait by Gains Humphrey, in the possession of the Royal Academy, was produced, which decided the question of the authenticity of the picture. 21. Full Court of Appeal, one Judge dissenting, upheld the important judgment that the attorney of a German who was permitted to leave this country before the outbreak of the war might give a good title to a purchaser of the property entrusted to his care. July 24. The death occurred of Sir A. Jeff, a former Judge of the King's Bench Division. 25. Judge Bray, at Bloomsbury County Court, laid it down that a season ticket is only effective when produced. Sept. 5. Death of the Hon. Sir Frederick Low, Judge of the King's Bench Division. 20. A Divisional Court in a West Hartlepool appeal case held that no priest or minister ordained or appointed later than thirty days after the passing of the Military Service Act, 1916, could claim exemption from military service.—Mr Arthur Samuels, K.C., M.P., appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland. Oct. 9. Mr A. C. Salter, K.C., and Mr A. A. Roche, K.C., appointed Justices of the King's Bench Division.

MUNICIPAL.—(1916) Nov 11. Death of Sir W V Morgan, Bt., Lord Mayor, 1909. Dec. 6. Lord Mayor attended in State a memorial service at St. Paul's Cathedral for the old boys of County Council and kindred schools who had fallen in the war (1917) Feb 23. The King and Queen opened the School of Oriental Studies. April 2. Lord Farquhar elected President of the London Municipal Society, in succession to the late Duke of Norfolk. 27 Mr Lloyd George presented with the Freedom of the City May 3. Agreement sealed between the City Corporation and the War Office by which the latter acquired the tenancy of the site of the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford. July 13. Mr Balfour presented with an Address at the Guildhall on the completion of his Mission to the United States. Sept. 29. Ald. C A. Hanson elected Lord Mayor of London for 1917–18. Oct. 8. Mr H F Dickens, K.C., appointed Common Serjeant, in succession to Sir F A. Bosanquet, resigned. 20. Death of Sir Jas. Whitehead, Bt., M.P., Lord Mayor of London, 1908–9.

SPORT.—(1916) Nov 9. Death of "Danny" Maher, the famous American jockey, who rode the winner of the Derby on three occasions. 11. The Melbourne Cup won by Samanoff. (1917) March 9. Lance-Corp. Harry Reeve, light-weight champion of England, beat Corp. Jim Sullivan, former middle-weight champion. 21. The "War" National at Gatwick won by Sir G Bullough's Ballymacad. April 20. The Middle-weight Championship won at Sydney by Jimmy Clabby, who defeated Tommy Uren. May 2. The Two Thousand Guineas won by Mr. Fabris's Gay Crusader 4. The One Thousand Guineas won by Lord D'Abernon's Diadem. 24. Dog shows forbidden by new regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act. 28. Freddie Welsh, light-weight champion of the world, beaten by Benny Leonard at New York. 29. Death of Mr Leopold de Rothschild, his funeral, on the 31st, was largely attended by leading representatives of the racing world. June 27. The Irish Derby won by Mr Parkinson's First Flier. July 5. Government concession of 40 days' racing before the end of the flat-racing season. 14. Eton v. Harrow, played on Agar's Plough, Eton, won by Eton by 46 runs. 28. Great baseball match at Lord's between Canadian and United States teams won by Canada by 22 to 2. 31. The new Derby won by Mr Fabris's Gay Crusader. Aug. 2. Maj W Astor won the Ebor Oaks with Sunny Jane. 28. Capt. Lawrence flew from Turin to Naples and back (480 miles) with

opt descending from his aeroplane, thus breaking the world's flight record. Oct. 22. Death of Bob Fitzsimmons, the ex-heavy weight champion. 24. The Cesarewitch won by Mr Ellis's Farrore.

## IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1916) Nov 28. Death of Martinus T Steyn, ex President of the Orange Free State. 29. Lord Ronaldshay appointed Governor of Bengal. Dec. 25. Dominion Premiers invited to the Special War Conference of the Empire. 27 Cyclonic weather in Northern and Central Queensland caused heavy floods and the loss of 200 lives. (1917) Jan. 22. Death of Earl of Cromer, G.C.B. 31. Death of Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G., first Agent-Gen. for Natal Feb 15. "Commonwealth War Government" formed by the coalition between Liberals and Ministerialists, with Mr Hughes as Prime Minister March 1. Indian Government's offer to contribute £100,000,000 towards the general cost of the war stated to have been accepted by the British Government. 2. Lt.-Gen. Smuts made a P.C. 5. Federal Government, in consequence of obstructive tactics by the Labourites, announced a dissolution of both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament. 26. About £1,000,000 subscribed to the Indian War Loan on the opening day, mainly from Calcutta and Bombay 26. Issue of the final Report of the Dominions Royal Commission. 27 Australian Federal Parliament dissolved. April 24. S. African House of Assembly adopted the second reading of the Native Affairs Administration Bill. 27 Gen. Sir James Willcocks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda. 29. Anzac memorial services celebrated in all churches in Australia. 30. Legislative Council adopted by 9 votes to 6 a motion expressing the desirability of administering Northern and Southern Rhodesia as one territory May 5. Australian elections resulted in majorities for the Nationalist Party 8. Government Land Settlement Bill for returned soldiers introduced in the Canadian House of Commons. 27. Mr Balfour addressed both Houses of the Canadian Parliament. June 7 Serious floods in Victoria reported from heavy rains some deaths and great damage to property, roads and bridges swept away in some localities. 12. The Military Service Bill introduced in the Canadian Parliament, authorising the calling up of all men between 20 and 45 years. 26. New Western Australian Cabinet formed, with Mr *Lefroy as Premier July 1. 50th anniversary of* the Confederation of Canada, letter of congratulation from the King. 2. Death of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, aged 92. 12. 300 miles of the line to connect Port Nelson, Hudson Bay, with the Canadian railway system, completed.—Arrival at Hobart of Sir Francis Newdigate-Newdegate, the new Gov.-Gen. of Tasmania.—Severe earthquake and seismic wave caused great damage in the Samoan group of islands. 22. Record rainstorms and widespread floods over the western districts of Cape Province, Cape Town isolated for four days. 27 Coalition Ministry formed in Newfoundland, with Sir E. P. Norris as Prime Minister 28. Australian Federal Government introduced a comprehensive repatriation scheme for soldiers at an estimated expenditure of £60,000,000. 31 Numerous forest fires in British Columbia reported. Aug 6. Earthquake in southern part of North Island, New Zealand, damage to the Wairarapa district. 14. Serious railway collision near Malchar, Bombay, 3 British soldiers killed, 36 injured. 19. Publication of an important memorandum on the extension of provincial autonomy in India drawn up by Mr Gokhale before his death. 27 Coalition Government formed in S. Australia, with Mr Peake as Premier 28. Royal Assent given to the Military Service Bill, Canada.—End of the Queensland railway strike. 29. Death of Earl Grey, Gov.-Gen. of Canada, 1904–11 Sept. 6. War Loan Bill to raise £80,000,000 introduced by the Commonwealth Government.—New Franchise Bill introduced in the Canadian House of Commons. 11 Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Newfoundland, appointed Governor of New South Wales. 19. Terrific storm at Sydney, N.S.W., with torrential rain much damage done. Oct. 3. Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced his intention of relinquishing the leadership of the Canadian Liberal Party 9. Death of Hussein Kamel, Sultan of Egypt.

## UNITED STATES *

(1916) Nov 7 Mr Woodrow Wilson re-elected President. Dec. 6. Annual Report presented to Congress showed the great wave of prosperity which set in during 1915 had grown in strength and volume. (1917) Jan. 4. Mr G. H. Putnam, head of the American Rights Committee, stated that £5,400,000 had been spent in America by German authority for propaganda work, the destruction of property, and the purchase of American newspapers. 18. Death of Adm. Dewey, "The Victor of Manila Bay" Feb. 1. The United States officially informed that Germany intended to inaugurate unlimited submarine warfare, great indignation aroused in the States. 3. Diplomatic relations broken off with Germany 12. Mr Lloyd George's "Lincoln Day" message to America. 25. The *Laconia* torpedoed without warning, 4 American lives lost. 26. President Wilson appeared in person in Congress and asked authority to establish "an armed neutrality" to protect the rights of the U.S., and freedom for her ships to sail the seas unmolested. 27 Sinking of the *Laconia* regarded as an "overt act" by Germany March 1. German Mexican plot exposed. 3. Navy Bill appropriating about £100,000,000 for the increase of the Navy passed unanimously by the Senate. 5 President's Inaugural Address dwelt on America's peaceful aims, and affirmed, "We stand on armed neutrality" Great patriotic mass meeting held at New York, organised by the American Rights League. 6. The Supreme Court decided the *Appam* case in favour of the British owners. 18. Great railway dispute, threatening to paralyse the transport facilities of the whole country, averted by President Wilson's intervention. 19. Supreme Court upheld the Adamson Law granting the railway men an eight hours' day 28. Great pro-war meeting in New York addressed by Senator Elihu Root. April 1. Danish W. Indies formally taken over by U.S., to be known in future as the "Virgin Isles of the United States." £4,000,000 paid to the Danish Government. 2. Meeting of Congress to hear the President's Message on the relations of the U. S. to Germany Miss Rankin, the first woman member of Congress, took her seat in the House of Representatives. Mr. Champ Clark re-elected Speaker.—

* For principal events connected with the war, see "Diary of the War"

Capt. von Keist and others convicted of conspiring to destroy steamships by incendiary bombs.—U.S. steamer *Aztec* sunk by a German submarine. 5. War declared with Germany. 14. House of Representatives unanimously passed Government Bill, "Old Glory Loan," authorising the President to issue bonds £7,000,000,000, and notes £4,000,000,000. 19. Personal appeal by the President to all American citizens for war service at the "supreme crisis in the fight for freedom." 27 Measures adopted by the Senate to suppress the export of American foodstuffs and other commodities to Germany 29. French Commission, headed by Marshal Joffre, arrived at Washington. 30. Visit of the French and British Missions to Mount Vernon: tributes to the memory of George Washington were paid by Marshal Joffre and Mr Balfour May 5. Mr Balfour addressed Congress Mr Wilson present. —Espionage Bill passed the House of Representatives. 9. Enthusiastic reception of Marshal Joffre at New York, and formal welcome by the Mayor; 1,000,000 spectators present 11 Senator Root heads a Mission to Russia. 23. Death of Mr Joseph Choate, the famous orator and diplomat. 29. Arrival of Italian Mission at Washington. 24. Mr John D. Rockefeller added $64,000,000 to the funds of the Rockefeller Foundation. $20,000,000 devoted to war relief. June 5. Gen Pershing and Staff arrived in London, and were received at Buckingham Palace by King George. —Fire in the North Butte (Montana) Copper Mine 30 lives lost, 250 reported missing. 11. Arrival in Washington of Lord Northcliffe as High Commissioner of the British Government. 24. Explosion of a magazine of a fortress at Havana 1 killed, many injured. — The £400,000,000 "Liberty Loan" over-subscribed by 50 per cent. —£26,000,000 collected in the States for the Red Cross in 6 days. July 2. Fall of an electric car over a 20-ft. embankment on the edge of the whirlpool rapids, at Niagara Falls, caused the death of 27 persons and injuries to many others. 30. Five workmen killed and 37 injured by an explosion in the naval dockyard at Mare Island, Vallejo, California. 26. Death of Rear-Admiral Emory, who commanded the *Foemuts* in the Spanish-American War 28. Address of the American Rights League "to the Great Russian People" warning them against German peace manœuvres. Aug 8. Food Control Bill passed the Senate. Mr Hoover appointed Food Administrator 21 U.S. Government decided to refuse passports to delegates to the Stockholm Conference. 25. Visit of U.S. troops to London on their way to the front. March past King George and U.S. Ambassador 24. Congress asked to vote £500,000,000 for the construction of merchant ships. Oct. 27. Final call to arms of the first batch of conscripts (687,000), bringing up the military and naval forces of the U.S. to 1,750,000 men. 27. Mr *Orville Wright* received the medal of the Royal Society of Arts, awarded him in recognition of his achievements in aeroplane invention. 28. The $2,000,000,000 "Liberty Loan" largely over-subscribed.

### OTHER COUNTRIES.*

(1916) **Dec. 8.** Explosion in a munitions factory, Province of Alessandria, Italy, 50 casualties.—Opening of the Murman railway from Alexandrovsk to Petrograd. 30. Coronation of King Charles and Queen Zita as King and Queen of Hungary (1917) Jan. 10. Reported ratification of commercial and political treaties between Germany and Turkey Feb 5. Resignation of Said Halim, and new Turkish Cabinet formed, with Talaat Pasha as Grand Vizier 11 Coronation of the Empress Zeodita of Abyssinia. March 5. Death of Dr de Arriga, first President of the Portuguese Republic. 24. Electoral Reform Bill passed by the Dutch Lower House of Parliament April 24. New Portuguese Cabinet formed, with Dr Costa as Premier 29. Fresh earthquake shocks at Monterchi Italy, completing its entire ruin May 5. The G.C.V.O. conferred on the Crown Prince of Japan by Sir W Greene, British Ambassador, on behalf of the King. 8. Violent earthquake shook at Reggio di Calabria. 20. Presidential election in Bolivia resulted in a victory for the Liberal Party 22. Serious food riots in Lisbon 22 persons killed, 300 wounded, many arrests. 23. Death of Ranavolo-Manjaka III., ex-Queen of Madagascar 24. Great fire at Gyöengyöes, Hungary; reported to have destroyed over 1,200 houses. 31. Political unrest in China, the military governors of several Provinces declared their independence of the Central Government. June 8. City of San Salvador, the capital of the Republic, with a population of over 60,000, destroyed by an earthquake. Santa Tecla also ruined. 9. Resignation of Señor Priubo, Spanish Premier succeeded by Señor Dato, who formed a new Cabinet.—Count Esterhazy appointed Prime Minister of Hungary in succession to Count Tisza. 21 Chain of the Royal Victorian Order received by the King of Rumania. 23. Explosion in the munitions factory at Bloeweg, Austria 136 killed, 625 injured, 190 missing.—Dissolution of Chinese Parliament by the President. July 1. *Coup d'état* at Pekin, the young ex Emperor Hsuan Tung restored to the throne. 15. Great fire at port of Trondhjem, Norway damage estimated at £3,000,000. 28. Young Chinese Emperor deposed Feng Kuo Chang accepts the Presidency 31 Part of the town of Yaltra, in the Crimea, destroyed by fire Aug 14. Railway collision at Vlashera, Russia 60 killed, 190 injured. Sept. 22. Vast floods in China caused great destruction and loss of numerous lives. 28. Violent hurricane throughout the Province de Rio, Cuba. Oct. 2. Typhoon of unprecedented violence swept over Tokio 1,346 houses demolished, 2,098 damaged, many lives lost, and serious damage done to the rice crops. 23. Centenary of the death of Kosciusko celebrated at Warsaw 29. Liberal-Socialist Cabinet formed in Sweden, with M. Eden as Premier. 29. Fall of the Boselli Italian Ministry

* For principal events connected with the war see "Diary of the War"

## AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

THE following countries have severed diplomatic relations with Germany: Russia, France, Belgium, Great Britain, Servia, Montenegro, Japan, Portugal, Italy, Rumania, United States, Cuba, China, Liberia, Panama, Costa Rica, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Hayti. Of the above countries the fifteen first enumerated (Russia to Panama) are at war with Germany, and must be considered as in alliance for that purpose.

## RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1899–1915.

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

| Year. | Length of Lines Open at 31st Dec. | Total Capital Paid up (Shares) | No. of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders) | Total of Traffic Receipts.* | | Working Expenses. | Per cent. of Gross Receipts. | Net Traffic Receipts.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total. | Per Mile | | | |
| | Miles | £ | Total. | £ | £ | £ | | £ |
| 1897 | 21,433 | 1,089,764,095 | 1,030,420,207 | 88,375,236 | 4,123 | 53,063,804 | 57 | 40,653,950 |
| 1898 | 21,659 | 1,734,468,462 | 1,068,912,116 | 91,066,038 | 4,205 | 55,960,543 | 58 | 40,892,598 |
| 1899 | 21,700 | 1,152,317,501 | 1,106,691,997 | 95,851,393 | 4,417 | 60,290,667 | 59 | 41,856,876 |
| 1900 | 21,815 | 1,176,201,899 | 1,142,276,656 | 98,854,532 | 4,533 | 64,743,820 | 60 | 40,098,328 |
| 1901 | 22,078 | 1,198,564,478 | 1,172,393,900 | 99,995,434 | 4,511 | 67,489,739 | 63 | 39,069,676 |
| 1902 | 22,152 | 1,210,861,481 | 1,188,219,269 | 102,061,764 | 4,607 | 67,841,118 | 62 | 41,620,920 |
| 1903 | 22,435 | 1,235,528,617 | 1,195,268,196 | 103,079,191 | 4,598 | 68,561,895 | 62 | 42,326,899 |
| 1904 | 22,634 | 1,258,294,661 | 1,198,773,720 | 103,787,669 | 4,586 | 69,178,531 | 62 | 42,860,741 |
| 1905 | 22,847 | 1,272,600,935 | 1,199,088,108 | 105,132,709 | 4,601 | 70,084,663 | 62 | 43,496,396 |
| 1906 | 23,063 | 1,286,883,341 | 1,240,347,132 | 108,276,993 | 4,698 | 72,781,854 | 62 | 44,446,077 |
| 1907 | 23,108 | 1,294,065,862 | 1,250,481,315 | 112,178,174 | 4,854 | 76,609,194 | 63 | 44,839,729 |
| 1908 | 23,205 | 1,310,533,812 | 1,278,215,453 | 110,961,833 | 4,784 | 76,407,801 | 64 | 43,486,520 |
| 1909 | 23,280 | 1,314,406,642 | 1,265,080,762 | 110,682,280 | 4,754 | 75,037,588 | 62 | 45,136,464 |
| 1910 | 23,387 | 1,318,515,417 | 1,306,728,583 | 114,237,132 | 4,883 | 76,969,676 | 62 | 47,355,889 |
| 1911 | 23,417 | 1,324,018,361 | 1,316,316,990 | 117,240,068 | 5,007 | 78,617,824 | 62 | 48,581,748 |
| 1912 | 23,441 | 1,334,963,818 | 1,294,337,046 | 118,863,417 | 5,064 | 81,244,343 | 63 | 47,309,074 |
| 1913 | 23,691 | 1,336,011,000 | 1,454,761,000† | 139,451,000 | 5,887 | 87,320,000 | 63 | 52,131,000 |
| 1914 | 23,702 | 1,341,288,000 | – | 139,098,000 | 5,869 | 88,173,000 | 63 | 50,925,000 |
| 1915 | 23,709 | 1,347,318,000 | – | 144,860,850‡ | 6,110 | 93,378,872 | 64 | 51,481,978 |

* Previous to 1901 these figures were exclusive of Rents, Tolls, Navigations, Steamboats, &c. but the 1901 and 1913 figures include receipts from all sources.

† Includes 924,000,000 Passengers holding Workmen's Tickets.

‡ Includes the estimated amount receivable by the Companies under agreement with the Government.

## QUANTITIES OF HOME MADE SPIRITS DISTILLED IN U.K. AND AMOUNTS REMAINING IN BOND ON 31 MARCH, 1910–1916.

| Year | England. | | Scotland. | | Ireland. | | U.K. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Distilled | In Bond. | Distilled. | In Bond. | Distilled. | In Bond. | Distilled. | In Bond. |
| | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. |
| 1910... | 18,339,444 | 8,497,646 | 23,629,829 | 122,256,121 | 9,747,676 | 26,367,210 | 43,717,249 | 148,120,977 |
| 1911... | 18,720,487 | 8,339,881 | 24,114,590 | 120,725,845 | 9,873,747 | 27,720,491 | 46,694,764 | 146,824,220 |
| 1912... | 19,020,220 | 8,108,135 | 26,023,713 | 113,040,090 | 9,870,739 | 26,806,868 | 52,810,468 | 147,952,993 |
| 1913... | 18,831,089 | 7,898,059 | 26,909,039 | 114,256,737 | 10,249,436 | 25,866,977 | 50,139,567 | 148,021,773 |
| 1914... | 11,554,812 | 8,017,792 | 26,740,957 | 106,730,173 | 10,839,430 | 26,288,157 | 40,135,199 | 140,036,120 |

## NET RECEIPTS FROM HOME-MADE AND IMPORTED SPIRITS, 1907–1916.

| Year ended 31 March. | Home Made. | Imported. | Total. | Duty Collected for Local Taxation, Included in Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1907... | 17,748,185 | 4,206,342 | 21,961,467 | 998,900 |
| 1908... | 17,705,783 | 4,133,034 | 21,838,817 | 998,010 |
| 1909... | 17,488,366 | 3,961,141 | 21,449,508 | 978,998 |
| 1910... | 14,564,272 | 2,893,200 | 17,458,372 | Since paid into the Exchequer |
| 1911... | 16,731,206 | 4,308,484 | 21,039,690 | " |
| 1912... | 18,512,398 | 4,215,745 | 22,727,137 | " |
| 1913... | 18,430,492 | 4,206,795 | 22,639,287 | " |
| 1914... | 19,339,777 | 4,435,300 | 23,775,077 | " |
| 1915... | 20,308,500 | 4,977,005 | 25,274,505 | " |
| 1916... | 21,503,014 | 5,323,760 | 26,826,774 | " |

ILLEGITIMACY.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish, and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5s. a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard child. 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 registrar the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A domestic servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

## PIRACY STATISTICS.

THE following table gives the results of nine months' operations of the *German* submarine boats on British Merchant Shipping :—

| Week ending | Sunk. 1,600 tons and over. | Sunk. Under 1,600 tons. | Sunk. Fishing Vessels. | Unsuccessfully attacked. | Arrivals and Sailings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 26 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 4,541 |
| March 4 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 5,005 |
| ,, 11 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 3,944 |
| ,, 18 | 16 | 8 | 21 | 19 | 5,080 |
| ,, 25 | 18 | 7 | 20 | 18 | 4,747 |
| April 1 | 18 | 13 | 6 | 27 | 4,680 |
| ,, 8 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 4,773 |
| ,, 15 | 19 | 9 | 11 | 18 | 4,720 |
| ,, 22 | 40 | 13 | 9 | 27 | 5,206 |
| ,, 29 | 38 | 13 | 8 | 24 | 5,406 |
| May 6 | 24 | 11 | 16 | 34 | 4,873 |
| ,, 13 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 19 | 5,120 |
| ,, 20 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 5,423 |
| ,, 27 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 27 | 5,497 |
| June 3 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 27 | 5,135 |
| ,, 10 | 22 | 11 | 6 | 23 | 5,569 |
| ,, 17 | 27 | 5 | 0 | 32 | 5,690 |
| ,, 24 | 21 | 7 | 2 | 21 | 5,709 |
| July 1 | 15 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 5,891 |
| ,, 8 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 27 | 5,696 |
| ,, 15 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 5,748 |
| ,, 22 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 5,580 |
| ,, 29 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 5,823 |
| Aug. 5 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 5,469 |
| ,, 12 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 5,442 |
| ,, 19 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 5,600 |
| ,, 26 | 18 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 5,309 |
| Sept. 2 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 4,816 |
| ,, 9 | 22 | 6 | 4 | 22 | 5,620 |
| ,, 16 | 8 | 22 | 1 | 6 | 5,432 |
| ,, 23 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 5,466 |
| ,, 30 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 5,440 |
| Oct. 7 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5,252 |
| ,, 14 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 5,251 |
| ,, 21 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 5,337 |
| ,, 28 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4,606 |
| Nov 4 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 4,763 |
| ,, 11 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4,432 |
| ,, 18 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 4,997 |
| | 661 | 257 | 161 | 550 | 201,834 |

## WEIGHT OF A BROADSIDE.

THE increase in the weight of a broadside fired by the *Dreadnought* and by the super Dreadnoughts is shown in the following table. The 12-inch gun of the *Dreadnought* fired a projectile weighing 850 lb., the 13½-inch gun of the *Queen Elizabeth* fires a projectile weighing 1,920 lb.

| Ship. | Broadside. Guns. | Broadside. Weight. |
|---|---|---|
| Queen Elizabeth (1913) | 8 15 in. | 15,400 lb. |
| King George V (1911) | 10 13·5-in. | 14,000 lb. |
| Orion (1912) | 10 13·5-in. | 12,500 lb. |
| Neptune (1909) | 10 12-in. | 8,500 lb. |
| Dreadnought (1906) | 8 12-in. | 6,800 lb. |

## TITHE RENT CHARGE.

The Tithe Rent Charge for 1912 was £72 14s. 0¼d., for 1913, £74 14s. 9¾d., for 1914, £75 16s. 4d., for 1915, £77 1s. 4¼d., for 1916, £83 8s. 6¾d., and for 1917, £92 1s. 0¼d.

## PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

| | | M. | Yds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Severn | Great Western | 4 | 628 |
| Totley | Midland | 3 | 950 |
| Standedge, Old | L. & N. W. | 3 | 57 |
| ,, New | ,, | 3 | 87 |
| ,, Double Line | ,, | 3 | 87 |
| Woodhead | Great Central | 3 | 43 |
| Chipping Sodbury | Great Western | 2 | 917 |
| Disley | Midland | 2 | 248 |
| Bramhope | North Eastern | 2 | 134 |
| Festiniog | North Western | 2 | 208 |
| Cowburn | Midland | 2 | 180 |
| Sevenoaks | S. E. & C. | 1 | 1692 |
| Rhondda | Rhondda & Swans. R. | 1 | 1853 |
| Morley | North Western | 1 | 1590 |
| Box | Great Western | 1 | 1498 |
| Oakeby | Great Central | 1 | 1297 |
| *Dove Holes* | Midland | 1 | 1284 |
| Littleborough | Lanc. & Yorks. | 1 | 1249 |
| Vict. W'loo (L'pool) | L. & N. W. | 1 | 1000 |
| Bolsover | Great Central | 1 | 864 |
| Polhill | S. E. & C. | 1 | 849 |
| Glenfarg | North British | 1 | 770 |
| Queensbury | Great Northern | 1 | 741 |
| Merthyr | Great Western | 1 | 738 |
| Kilsby | North Western | 1 | 728 |
| Bleasnow | Midland | 1 | 660 |
| Shepherd's Well | S. E. & C. | 1 | 649 |
| Gilderstone | L. & N. W. | 1 | 597 |
| Strood | S. E. & C. | 1 | 582 |
| Clayton | L. B. & S. C. | 1 | 564 |
| Oxted | Brighton & S. E. Jt. | 1 | 506 |
| Sydenham | S. E. & C. | 1 | 440 |
| Drewton | Hull & Barnsley | 1 | 385 |
| Marsham New (Quarry) | L. B. & S. C. | 1 | 382 |
| Wapping (L'pool) | North Western | 1 | 381 |
| Mersey | Mersey | 1 | 380 |
| Greenock | Caledonian | 1 | 376 |
| Bradway | Midland | 1 | 367 |
| Bough | Lanc. & Yorks. | 1 | 358 |
| Watford New | L. & N. W. | 1 | 357 |
| Abbot's Cliff | S. E. & C. | 1 | 372 |
| Corby | Midland | 1 | 346 |
| Halton | G. W. & L. & N. W. Jt. | 1 | 346 |
| Wenvoe | Barry | 1 | 328 |
| Sapperton | Great Western | 1 | 320 |
| Sharnbrook | Midland | 1 | 320 |
| Glaston | Midland | 1 | 68 |
| *Marsham Old* | S. E. & C. | 1 | 72 |
| Midford | Som. & Dorset Jt. | 1 | 67 |
| Belsize | Midland | 1 | 66 |
| Watford Old | L. & N. W. | 1 | 66 |
| Glenfield | Midland | 1 | 66 |
| Claycross | Midland | 1 | 64 |
| Harecastle | North Staffordshire | 1 | 3 |

## COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY *

| — | Metal and Chemical Trades. | Other Industries. | All Industries. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July, 1914 | 200,000 | 1,974,000 | 2,184,000 |
| Dec., 1914 | 214,000 | 1,893,000 | 2,107,000 |
| July, 1915 | 253,000 | 2,010,000 | 2,263,000 |
| Dec., 1915 | 326,000 | 2,070,000 | 2,396,000 |
| July, 1916 | 440,000 | 2,082,000 | 2,522,000 |
| Jan., 1917 | 594,000 | 2,082,000 | 2,676,000 |
| July, 1917 | 746,000 | 2,188,000 | 2,934,000 |

* Including controlled firms, but excluding all kinds of Government establishments.

# 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 | 434,286,650 |

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 60,000,000, mainly Anglo-Saxon, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. This white population includes a considerable sprinkling of Jewish blood. The remaining 370,000,000 include 240,000,000 of the native races of India and Burma, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 5,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 Red Indians in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 240,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Mohammedans, 70,000,000 Christians (63,000,000 Protestants, 7,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 10,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 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 Conference* (*post*).

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—(1) *The United Kingdom.*—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, *including the fair administration of* justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons. The component parts of the British Government are the King, the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons), the Executive Ministry, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament, and the Judicature.

(2) *The Indian Empire.*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. In certain matters the actions of the Secretary of State and Council are not valid unless sanctioned by Parliament. The Governor-General of India in Council (the Council, in this case, being the Council of the Governor-General) acts for executive purposes very much on the lines of the governing body of a Crown colony.

(3) *Imperial Dominions.*—All British dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a dominion unless that dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a *measure for the consideration of the Crown*,

and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a 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 acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Trinidad. (d) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Gibraltar, Labuan, and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown. (e) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the King-Emperor. The protectorates of the British Empire include 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 Uganda 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 a naval defence scheme in contemplation. Australia and New Zealand are parties to a naval scheme which is to be replaced by an Australasian 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 defence 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 is as follows:—*President*, The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; *Chairman* (*in the absence of the President*), The Secretary of State for the Colonies. *Members*, The Prime Ministers of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland. *Secretary*, Sir H. W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Assistant do.*, C. T. Davis, C.M.G., A. B. Keith, D.C.L.

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 measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State. (*See* also "Imperial Conference," *infra.*)

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee 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 (*q.v.*) 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. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, K.C.B.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. University 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 (6), Jamaica, and Bermuda. Each State of the U.S.A. has a similar nomination, and 23 scholarships, each of £250, were formerly in the nomination of the German Emperor, but this provision has since been rescinded by an Act of Parliament.

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 1913 the wheat crop of the world was about 452,200,000 quarters, of which 83,750,000 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. 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, tin 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 £3,300,000,000 to £3,750,000,000, and their Exports at £3,000,000,000, to £3,400,000,000, the difference in the totals being made up by the value of services rendered in transport and insurance. The total trade of the British Empire in 1913 was valued at £2,108,686,000 (Imports £1,284,436,000, Exports £824,250,000), of which 73·8 per cent. was Foreign and 26·2 per cent. Inter Imperial. The United Kingdom (total value £1,403,555,000), India (£297,224,000), Canada (£233,200,000), Australia (£136,274,000), New Zealand (£45,275,000), and South Africa (£102,000,000) are the principal trading units of the Empire.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1913, there were 21,383 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,285 were registered in the United Kingdom and 2,028 in other parts of the Empire. These figures include 10,228 steam vessels of 20,830,928 tons (U.K., 8,675 vessels of 19,235,705 tons, Dominions, 1,543 vessels of 1,595,213 tons) and 1,735 sailing vessels of 443,150 tons (U.K., 610 vessels of 305,663 tons, Dominions, 925 vessels of 137,487 tons).

TOWNS.—*Capital*, London (England). Population (1911), 4,522,961 (with suburbs, 7,256,963).

At the Census of 1911 there were 94 towns in the British Empire exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, of which 39 were in the United Kingdom (England 41, Wales 2, Scotland 4, Ireland 2), 29 India, 4 Canada, 4 Australia, 2 Egypt, and 1 each in New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Straits Settlements.

## THE FRANCHISE.

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.

| Division | Electors for Counties. | | | Electors for Boroughs. | | | University Electors. | Total Electors (1913) | Population, July, 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Owners. | Occupiers. | Lodgers. | Occupiers. | Lodgers. | Freemen, Freeholders, &c. | | | |
| England & Wales | 568,306 | 3,263,643 | 141,890 | 2,548,264 | 205,731 | 22,198 | 21,303 | 6,771,264 | 37,302,583 |
| Scotland | 65,098 | 392,141 | 47,472 | 283,878 | 39,530 | 20,000 | 685,009 | 4,749,167 | |
| Ireland | 10,686 | 598,875 | 5,720 | 125,090 | 2,885 | 2,885 | 4,138 | 700,473 | 4,381,258 |
| Grand Total | 644,120 | 4,253,359 | 195,082 | 2,949,132 | 249,674 | 24,972 | 31,471 | 8,220,848 | 46,432,248 |

## AREA, POPULATION, AND TRADE OF THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

| Dominions by Continents. | How Acquired. | Date. | Estimated Area (sq. miles). | Estimated Population (1911). | Total Imports (1914) | Total Exports (1914). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | £ | £ |
| **Europe.** | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | | | 121,391 | 45,370,000 | 829,000,000 | 487,000,000 |
| Isle of Man | | | 221 | 55,000 | — | — |
| Channel Islands | | | 76 | 97,000 | — | — |
| Malta and Gozo | Treaty Cession | 1814 | 122 | 211,000 | 2,250,000 | 600,000 |
| Gibraltar | " " | 1713 | 2 | 20,000 | — | — |
| **Asia.** | | | | | | |
| Indian Empire | Conquest | 1757–1857 | 1,802,000 | 315,000,000 | 118,000,000 | 130,000,000 |
| Ceylon | Treaty Cession | 1802 | 25,481 | 4,106,000 | 11,600,000 | 14,000,000 |
| Straits Settlements | " " | 1786–1824 | 1,472 | 709,000 | 46,000,000 | 39,000,000 |
| Federated Malay States | " " | 1874–1914 | 27,500 | 1,250,000 | 12,850,000 | 23,150,000 |
| Other Malay States | " " | 1909 | 23,200 | 850,000 | 1,870,000 | 2,800,000 |
| Hong Kong | " " | 1842–1898 | 391 | 440,000 | — | — |
| Wei-hai-wei | " " | 1898 | 370 | 156,000 | — | — |
| North Borneo | Cession | 1877 | 31,000 | 204,000 | 887,000 | 1,170,000 |
| Brunei | Treaty Cession | 1888 | 4,000 | 30,000 | — | — |
| Sarawak | Protectorate | 1888 | 50,000 | 500,000 | 880,000 | 700,000 |
| Cyprus | Treaty Cession (1878) (Annexed, 1914) | 1878 | 3,600 | 275,000 | 370,000 | 330,000 |
| **Africa.** | | | | | | |
| Cape Province | Treaty Cession | 1814 | 277,000 | | | |
| Natal | Annexation | 1843 | 35,000 | 2,100,000 | | |
| Transvaal | " | 1900 | 119,139 | | | |
| Orange Free State | " | 1900 | 50,422 | | 27,300,000 | 23,380,000 |
| Basutoland | " | — | 10,293 | 350,000 | | |
| Bechuanaland | " | 1895 | 275,000 | 125,000 | | |
| Rhodesia | " | 1889 | 439,000 | 1,700,000 | | |
| Gambia | Treaty Cession | 1807 | 4,000 | 146,000 | 888,000 | 924,000 |
| Gold Coast | " " | 1874 | 91,000 | 1,400,000 | 4,457,000 | 4,943,000 |
| Sierra Leone | " " | 1787 | 31,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,496,000 | 1,296,000 |
| Northern Nigeria | " " | 1897 | 281,000 | 10,000,000 | 1,880,000 | 2,150,000 |
| Southern Nigeria | " " | 1891 | 78,000 | 7,000,000 | | |
| Somaliland | " " | 1884 | 68,000 | 500,000 | 857,000 | 388,000 |
| East Africa | " " | 1888 | 181,000 | 4,000,000 | 1,470,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Uganda | " " | 1894 | 109,000 | 3,500,000 | 650,000 | 600,000 |
| Zanzibar | " " | 1890 | 1,000 | 200,000 | 764,000 | 812,000 |
| Nyasaland | " " | 1891 | 39,000 | 1,000,000 | 275,000 | 236,000 |
| Egypt | Occupation (Protectorate, 1914) | 1882 | 350,000 | 12,000,000 | 19,320,000 | 27,040,000 |
| Sudan | Conquest | 1898 | 1,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,380,000 |
| Mauritius | " and Cession | 1810–1814 | 708 | 374,000 | 980,000 | 867,000 |
| Seychelles | Treaty Cession | 1814 | 156 | 23,000 | — | — |
| Ascension | Occupation | 1815 | 34 | 150 | — | — |
| St. Helena | Conquest | 1673 | 47 | 3,500 | 41,000 | 20,000 |
| **America.** | | | | | | |
| Ontario | Conquest and Cession | 1759–1763 | 407,262 | | | |
| Quebec | " " | 1759–1763 | 706,834 | | | |
| Nova Scotia | " " | 1627–1713 | 21,428 | | | |
| New Brunswick | Treaty Cession | 1763 | 28,200 | | | |
| Prince Edward Island | Conquest | 1745–1763 | 2,000 | 7,000,000 | 130,000,000 | 100,000,000 |
| British Columbia | Settlement | 1792 | 355,855 | | | |
| Manitoba | " | 1812 | 251,832 | | | |
| Alberta | " | 1670 | 255,285 | | | |
| Saskatchewan | " | 1670 | 251,700 | | | |
| North-West Territories | " | 1670 | 1,242,258 | | | |
| Newfoundland | Treaty Cession | 1763 | 42,200 | 238,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,100,000 |
| Jamaica | Conquest. | 1655 | 4,200 | 830,000 | 4,260,000 | 3,200,000 |
| Bahamas | Settlement | 1629 | 4,466 | 56,000 | 750,000 | 600,000 |
| Leeward Islands | | 1623–1783 | 708 | 120,000 | 600,000 | 650,000 |
| Windward Islands | Cession | 1763–1783 | 720 | 200,000 | 800,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Barbados | Settlement | 1625 | 178 | 198,000 | 1,300,000 | 850,000 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Conquest | 1797 | 1,980 | 330,000 | 4,280,000 | 4,000,000 |
| British Guiana | " and Cession | 1803–1814 | 90,000 | 300,000 | 1,600,000 | 2,450,000 |
| British Honduras | | 1798 | 7,562 | 40,000 | 650,000 | 600,000 |
| Bermuda | Settlement | 1612 | 20 | 20,000 | 750,000 | 170,000 |
| Falkland Islands | Treaty Cession | 1771 | 6,500 | 2,400 | 650,000 | 1,000,000 |
| South Georgia | " " | 1775 | 1,000 | — | — | — |
| **Australasia.** | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | Settlement. | 1788 | 309,432 | 1,650,000 | | |
| Victoria | " | 1834 | 87,884 | 1,500,000 | | |
| South Australia | " | 1836 | 903,690 | 450,000 | 49,000,000 | 38,000,000 |
| Queensland | " | 1824 | 668,497 | 750,000 | | |
| Tasmania | " | 1803 | 26,215 | 200,000 | | |
| Western Australia | " | 1829 | 975,920 | 300,000 | | |
| New Zealand | " and Conquest | 1840 | 104,471 | 1,000,000 | 22,850,000 | 26,250,000 |
| Fiji | Cession from Natives | 1874 | 7,435 | 170,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,400,000 |
| Samoa | Annexation | 1914 | 1,200 | 50,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| Pacific Islands | Treaty Cession | 1899–1901 | 15,000 | 100,000 | 150,000 | 50,000 |

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. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, K.C.B.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. University 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 (4), Jamaica, and Bermuda. Each State of the U.S.A. has a similar nomination, and 29 scholarships, each of £240, were formerly in the nomination of the German Emperor, but this provision has since been rescinded by an Act of Parliament.

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 1913 the wheat crop of the world was about 4,324,000,000 quarters, of which 853,750,000 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. 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, tin 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 £5,520,000,000 to £5,750,000,000, and their Exports at £3,000,000,000, to £3,400,000,000, the difference in the totals being made up by the value of services rendered in transport and insurance. The total trade of the British Empire in 1913 was valued at £2,168,686,000 (Imports £1,168,436,000, Exports £943,250,000), of which 73·8 per cent. was Foreign and 26·2 per cent. Inter Imperial. The United Kingdom (total value £1,403,556,000), India (£307,205,000), Canada (£233,000,000), Australia (£198,273,000), New Zealand (£68,775,000), and South Africa (£103,000,000) are the principal trading units of the Empire.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1914, there were 11,283 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,285 were registered in the United Kingdom and 2,068 in other parts of the Empire. These figures include 10,228 steam vessels of 20,830,938 tons (U.K., 8,675 vessels of 19,435,705 tons, Dominions, 1,543 vessels of 1,395,213 tons) and 1,135 sailing vessels of 443,130 tons (U.K., 610 vessels of 305,667 tons Dominions, 525 vessels of 137,487 tons).

TOWNS.—*Capital*, London (England). Population (1911), 4,521,961 (with suburbs, 7,252,962).

At the Census of 1911 there were 94 towns in the British Empire exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, of which 50 were in the United Kingdom (England 41, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Ireland 2), 29 India, 4 Canada, 4 Australia, 2 Egypt, and 1 each in New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Straits Settlements.

## THE FRANCHISE.

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.

| Division. | Electors for Counties. | | | Electors for Boroughs. | | | University Electors. | Total Electors (1913) | Population, July, 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Owners. | Occupiers. | Lodgers. | Occupiers. | Lodgers. | Freemen, Freeholders, &c. | | | |
| England & Wales | 568,328 | 3,269,643 | 241,859 | 2,548,284 | 205,752 | 22,298 | 21,393 | 6,777,564 | 37,302,983 |
| Scotland .. .. .. | 63,958 | 391,741 | 47,473 | 269,878 | 30,998 | 29,370 | 28,020 | 861,929 | 4,747,167 |
| Ireland .. .. .. | 10,686 | 296,875 | 5,750 | 118,090 | 3,885 | 3,257 | 4,138 | 701,478 | 4,381,396 |
| Grand Total .. | 644,120 | 4,023,259 | 295,082 | 2,940,252 | 240,634 | 54,925 | 53,551 | 8,340,971 | 46,431,546 |

## AREA, POPULATION, AND TRADE OF THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

| Dominions by Continents. | How Acquired. | Date. | Estimated Area (sq. miles). | Estimated Population (1912). | Total Imports (1914). | Total Exports (1914). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe.** | | | | | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | | | 121,391 | 45,221,615 | 768,000,000 | 487,000,000 |
| Isle of Man | | | 227 | 52,000 | — | — |
| Channel Islands | | | 75 | 97,000 | — | — |
| Malta and Gozo | Treaty Cession | 1814 | 117 | 211,000 | 2,750,000 | 888,000 |
| Gibraltar | " " | 1713 | 2 | 20,000 | — | — |
| **Asia.** | | | | | | |
| Indian Empire | Conquest | 1757-1857 | 1,800,000 | 315,000,000 | 118,000,000 | 130,000,000 |
| Ceylon | Treaty Cession | 1802 | 25,332 | 4,100,000 | 22,600,000 | 24,700,000 |
| Straits Settlements | " " | 1786-1867 | 1,652 | 700,000 | 45,700,000 | 39,000,000 |
| Federated Malay States | " " | 1874-1896 | 27,736 | 1,400,000 | 13,250,000 | 23,750,000 |
| Other Malay States | " " | 1909 | 14,000 | 800,000 | 4,000,000 | 3,800,000 |
| Hong Kong | " " | 1841-1898 | 391 | 450,000 | — | — |
| Wei-hai-wei | " " | 1898 | 285 | 150,000 | — | — |
| North Borneo | Cession | 1877 | 31,000 | 800,000 | 887,000 | 1,170,000 |
| Brunei | Treaty Cession | 1888 | 4,000 | 30,000 | — | — |
| Sarawak | Protectorate | 1888 | 42,000 | 500,000 | 600,000 | 700,000 |
| Cyprus | Treaty Cession (1878)—(Annexed, 1914) | 1878 | 3,584 | 275,000 | 570,000 | 550,000 |
| **Africa.** | | | | | | |
| Cape Province | Treaty Cession | 1814 | 277,448 | | | |
| Natal | Annexation | 1843 | 35,284 | | | |
| Transvaal | " | 1902 | 119,139 | 5,700,000 | | |
| Orange Free State | " | 1902 | 50,392 | | 57,000,000 | 43,500,000 |
| Basutoland | " | — | 10,293 | 350,000 | | |
| Bechuanaland | " | 1885 | 275,000 | 125,000 | | |
| Rhodesia | " | 1889 | 439,000 | 1,750,000 | | |
| Gambia | Treaty Cession | 1857 | 4,000 | 146,000 | 600,000 | 500,000 |
| Gold Coast | " " | 1874 | 80,000 | 1,400,000 | | |
| Sierra Leone | " " | 1787 | 31,000 | 1,200,000 | 4,437,000 | 4,243,000 |
| Northern Nigeria | " " | 1897 | 255,700 | 7,000,000 | 7,405,000 | 5,250,000 |
| Southern Nigeria | " " | 1893 | 78,000 | | 6,600,000 | 5,750,000 |
| Somaliland | " " | 1884 | 68,000 | 300,000 | 277,000 | 188,000 |
| East Africa | " " | 1888 | 384,000 | 4,000,000 | 2,470,000 | 1,700,000 |
| Uganda | " " | 1894 | 80,000 | 3,500,000 | 350,000 | 600,000 |
| Zanzibar | " " | 1890 | 1,000 | 200,000 | 765,000 | 830,000 |
| Nyasaland | " " | 1891 | 39,000 | 1,000,000 | 275,000 | 250,000 |
| Egypt | Occupation (Protectorate, 1914) | 1882 | 350,000 | 12,000,000 | 29,350,000 | 17,650,000 |
| Sudan | Conquest | 1898 | 1,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Mauritius | " and Cession | 1810-1814 | 708 | 370,000 | 780,000 | 687,000 |
| Seychelles | Treaty Cession | 1814 | 156 | 25,000 | — | — |
| Ascension | Occupation | 1815 | 34 | 150 | — | — |
| St. Helena | Conquest | 1673 | 47 | 3,000 | 42,000 | 30,000 |
| **America.** | | | | | | |
| Ontario | Conquest and Cession | 1759-1763 | 407,262 | | | |
| Quebec | " " | 1759-1763 | 706,834 | | | |
| Nova Scotia | " " | 1627-1713 | 21,428 | | | |
| New Brunswick | Treaty Cession | 1763 | 27,985 | | | |
| Prince Edward Island | Conquest | 1758-1763 | 2,133 | | | |
| British Columbia | Settlement | 1858 | 355,855 | 7,000,000 | 130,000,000 | 100,000,000 |
| Manitoba | " | 1812 | 251,832 | | | |
| Alberta | " | 1670 | 255,285 | | | |
| Saskatchewan | " | 1670 | 251,700 | | | |
| North-West Territories | " | 1670 | 1,242,734 | | | |
| Newfoundland | Treaty Cession | 1713 | 42,000 | 242,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Jamaica | Conquest | 1655 | 4,193 | 831,000 | 3,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Bahamas | Settlement | 1629 | 4,404 | 53,000 | 750,000 | 600,000 |
| Leeward Islands | | 1627-1783 | 715 | 133,000 | 750,000 | 600,000 |
| Windward Islands | Cession | 1763-1783 | 770 | 249,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Barbados | Settlement | 1605 | 166 | 196,000 | 1,500,000 | 800,000 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Conquest | 1797 | 1,980 | 365,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| British Guiana | " and Cession | 1803-1814 | 89,480 | 300,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| British Honduras | | 1763 | 7,562 | 40,000 | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| Bermuda | Settlement | 1612 | 19 | 19,000 | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| Falkland Islands | Treaty Cession | 1771 | 4,618 | 2,000 | 250,000 | 1,000,000 |
| South Georgia | " " | 1775 | 1,000 | — | — | — |
| **Australasia.** | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | Settlement | 1788 | 309,432 | 1,650,000 | | |
| Victoria | " | 1851 | 87,884 | 1,500,000 | | |
| South Australia | " | 1836 | 380,070 | 450,000 | | |
| Queensland | " | 1859 | 668,497 | 700,000 | 40,000,000 | 35,000,000 |
| Tasmania | " | 1803 | 26,215 | 200,000 | | |
| Western Australia | " | 1829 | 975,920 | 300,000 | | |
| New Zealand | " and Cession | 1840 | 104,751 | 1,100,000 | 35,000,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Fiji | Ceded from Britain | 1874 | 7,435 | 150,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Papua | Annexation | 1888 | 90,540 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Pacific Islands | Treaty Cession | 1899-1906 | 22,000 | 100,000 | 250,000 | 200,000 |

| Country | Government Representative. | Representative in London. |
|---|---|---|
| **Europe—** | | |
| Malta | *Field Marshal* Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief* | *Crown Agents for Colonies.* |
| Gibraltar | *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert H. G. Miles, K.C.B. G.V.O. *Governor & Commander-in-Chief* | " " " |
| **Asia—** | | |
| Indian Empire | Lord Chelmsford, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. G.C.B.G., *Viceroy and Governor-General* | *India Office*—Rt. Hon. Edwin S. Montagu, M.P., *Sec. of State.* |
| *Madras* | Lord Pentland, G.C.I.E., *Governor* | |
| *Bombay* | Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E. *Governor* | |
| *Bengal* | Earl of Ronaldshay *Governor* | |
| *United Provinces* | Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler K.C.S.I. *Lieut.-Gov* | |
| *Punjab* | Sir M. F. O'Dwyer K.C.S.I., C.I.E. *Lieut.-Gov* | |
| *Burma* | Sir Reginald Henry Craddock, K.C.S.I. *Lieut.-Gov* | |
| Cyprus | *Maj.* Sir John B. Chancellor K.C.M.G., *High Commr* | *Crown Agents for Colonies.* |
| Ceylon | Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. *Governor* | " " " |
| Straits Settlements | *Capt.* Sir Arthur H. Young, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " |
| Hong Kong | Sir Francis Henry May K.C.M.G. *Governor* | " " " |
| Borneo | Aylmer Cavendish Pearson, *Governor* | " " " |
| Sarawak | H.H. Raja Brooke, *Raja* | *Advisory Council,* Millbank House, S.W. |
| **Africa—** | | |
| Egypt | *Gen.* Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. K.C.M.G., K.B.E. *High Commr* | *Foreign Office.* |
| Union of South Africa | Viscount Buxton, G.C.M.G. *Governor-General* | Rt. Hon. Wm. P. Schreiner C.M.G. K.C., *High Commr* |
| | *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, *Premier* | *Crown Agents for Colonies.* |
| Basutoland | Sir Herbert Cecil Bickley K.C.M.G., *Commissioner* | |
| Bechuanaland Protectorate | *Lt.-Col.* F. W. Pearson, C.M.G., Res. Commr | |
| Rhodesia | Sir F. D. P. Chaplin, *Administrator* | *British South Africa Company* |
| British West Africa— | | *Crown Agents for Colonies.* |
| *Gambia* | Sir H. J. Cameron, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | " " |
| *Gold Coast Colony* | Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, K.C.M.G. *Governor* | " " |
| *Sierra Leone* | Richard J. Wildman, C.M.G. *Governor* | " " |
| *Nigeria* | *Col.* Sir F. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G. C.B., *Gov.-Gen. & Com.-in-Chief* | " " " |
| East and Central Africa— | | |
| *Somaliland Protectorate* | G. F. Archer C.M.G., *Comr & Com.-in-Chief* | " " " |
| *East Africa Protectorate* | Sir H. C. Belfield, K.C.M.G. *Gov. & Com.-in-Chief* | " " |
| *Uganda Protectorate* | Robt. T. Coryndon C.M.G., *Gov. & Com.-in-Chief* | " " " |
| *Zanzibar Protectorate* | { Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G. *Sultan* | |
| | { Sir H. C. Belfield, K.C.M.G. *High Commissioner* | " |
| | *Maj.* F. B. Pearce, C.M.G. *Brit. Resident* | |
| *Nyasaland Protectorate* | Sir George Smith K.C.M.G., *Gov. & Com.-in-Ch.* | " " " |
| Mauritius | *Maj.* Sir Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " |
| Seychelles | *Lt.-Col.* C. R. H. O'Brien, C.M.G., *Gov & Com. in Ch.* | " " " |
| Ascension | *Deputy* H. L. Bernet, R.N.L.I., *Officer in Charge* | *H.M. Admiralty.* |
| St. Helena | *Maj.* H. K. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. *Governor* | *Crown Agents for Colonies.* |
| **North and South America—** | | |
| Dominion of Canada | { His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. G.C.M.G. K.C.V.O. *Governor-General* | Hon. Sir George H. Perley K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner* |
| | { Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden G. K.C. *Premier* | |
| | { Sir Charles Alex Harris, K.C.M.G. C.B., C.V.O. *Com.* | |
| | { Rt. Hon. Sir H. P. Morris, K.C.M.G., *Prime Sec* | *Crown Agents for Colonies.* |
| Newfoundland | *Gen.* Sir James Willcocks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.B.E., *Governor* | " " " " |
| Bermuda | | |
| British West Indies— | | |
| *Jamaica* | *Brig.-Gen.* Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B. *Capt. Gen. & Gov.-in-Chief* | " " " " |
| *Bahamas* | Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G. *Governor* | " " " |
| *Leeward Isles* | Sir H. E. Merewether K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " " |
| *Windward Isles* | Sir George Haddon-Smith K.C.M.G *Governor* | " " " " |
| *Barbados* | Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " " |
| *Trinidad and Tobago* | *Maj.* Sir J. R. Chancellor K.C.M.G. D.S.O. *Governor* | " " " " |
| British Guiana | Sir W. Collet, K.C.M.G *Governor* | " " " " |
| British Honduras | *Governor* (vacant) | " " " " |
| Falkland Islands | William Douglas Young, C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " " |
| **Oceania—** | | |
| Commonwealth of Australia | { Rt. Hon. Sir R. Munro-Ferguson, G.C.M.G. *Gov. Gen. & C.-in-Ch.* | Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, *High Commissioner* |
| | { Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, *Premier* | |
| *New South Wales* | Sir Wm. Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | Hon. Gregory Wade, K.C. *Agent-General.* |
| | Hon. W. A. Holman, *Premier* | |
| *Victoria* | Hon. Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G., *Gov.* | Hon. Sir Peter McBride, *Agent-General* |
| | Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., *Premier* | |
| *South Australia* | *Lt.-Col.* Sir H. L. Galway K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor* | Hon. J. W. Young, *Agent-General.* |
| | Hon. A. H. Peake, *Premier* | |
| *Queensland* | *Maj.* Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, K.C.M.G. C.B. *Gov.* | Sir T. B. Robinson, K.C.M.G., *Agent-General.* |
| | Hon. D. F. Denham, *Premier* | |
| *Tasmania* | Sir P. A. Newdegate Nevdegate, K.C.M.G., *Gov.* | Hon. Sir J. McCall, K.C., *Agent-General.* |
| | Hon. J. Earle, *Premier* | |
| *Western Australia* | Rt. Hon. Sir W. C. Manse-Macaskay, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | Hon. J. D. Connolly, *Agent-General.* |
| | Hon. John Scaddan, *Premier* | |
| Dominion of New Zealand | Earl of Liverpool, C.M.G., *Gov. Gen. & Com.-in-C.* | Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K.C.M.G. *High Com.* |
| | Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, *Premier* | *Crown Agents for Colonies.* |
| Fiji | Sir C. B. Ewart Rosnell, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " " |
| Samoa | J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G. *Administrator* | " " " " |
| Pacific Islands | Sir C. B. Ewart Rosnell, K.C.M.G., *High Commr.* | " " " " |

## 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 degree of East and the 11th degree of West longitude. The total area is 77,683,084 acres, or 121,377 sq miles, with a population in July 1914 of 46,431,548. In 1915 there were 1,024,378 births (22·2 per 1,000), 730,035 deaths (15·6 per 1,000), and 421,311 marriages (18·3 per 1,000) in the United Kingdom In 1915 the Police numbered 72,624. The number of Immigrants was 73,468, and of Emigrants 104,919, in 1915. The number of Paupers and Dependents in Jan. 1916 was 847,503, and 6,994 Criminals were convicted in 1915. There were in 1915 65,986 registered Joint-Stock Companies trading in the United Kingdom, the paid-up capital amounting to £2,657,406,964. There were also 1,514 Building Societies, with a share capital of £45,305,824 and £59,698,316 outstanding on mortgage securities, and 2,525 Industrial and Provident (Co-operative) Societies, with 3,221,068 members and a share capital of £44,259,302. In 1915 there were 18,191 applications for Patents, of which 11,457 were sealed, and 17,390 Designs and 3,241 Trade Marks were registered. There were 2,684 cases of Insolvency in 1915. In 1915 shipping to the extent of 53,355,901 tons entered and 51,142,310 tons cleared at various ports of the United Kingdom, while in 1914 sailing (115) and steam (110) vessels numbering 225, exclusive of losses by enemy action, were totally lost, their tonnage being 106,441, and 1,778 lives, including 1,011 on the *Empress of Ireland*, were lost. Of the total area, 46,675,487 acres were under cultivation in 1915, 8,505,066 acres being under corn crops, 3,876,352 under green crops, 33,791,093 other crops, grass, permanent pasture, &c. The live stock included 1,711,658 horses, 12,171,452 cattle, 28,275,970 sheep, and 3,795,131 pigs; 2,335,091 acres of wheat, 1,524,316 acres of barley and bere, and 4,182,296 acres of oats were grown in the United Kingdom, while 88,667,900 cwt. of wheat and 10,482,170 cwt. of wheatmeal and flour were imported in 1915

UNITED KINGDOM BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, 1908–1915.

| Year. | Births. | Rate per 1,000. | Marriages. | Rate per 1,000. | Deaths. | Rate per 1,000. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 1,173,764 | 26·6 | 379,280 | 14·3 | 675,185 | 15·3 |
| 1909 | 1,145,900 | 25·7 | 373,301 | 14·1 | 667,608 | 15·0 |
| 1910 | 1,120,525 | 25·0 | 390,699 | 14·3 | 670,386 | 14·9 |
| 1911 | 1,104,586 | 24·4 | 399,988 | 14·6 | 672,138 | 14·8 |
| 1912 | 1,096,518 | 24·0 | 398,588 | 14·2 | 651,491 | 13·8 |
| 1913 | 1,102,123 | 24·1 | 342,247 | 14·9 | 650,798 | 14·1 |
| 1914 | 1,101,561 | 23·9 | 380,893 | 13·3 | 661,671 | 14·4 |
| 1915 | 1,024,378 | *22·2 | 421,311 | *18·3 | †730,035 | *15·6 |

* Based on estimated population in 1914. † Including deaths of non-civilians.

UNITED KINGDOM IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

The following tables give the number of persons who left the British Isles between the years 1895-1915, and of those who arrived from 1903-1915. 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 distinguished. | Total. | | To British North America. | To the United States. | To Australia and New Zealand. | To South Africa. | Total. |
| 1901 | 124,113 | 60,139 | 4,600 | 190,874 | 1895 | 18,600 | 126,300 | 110,967 | 10,234 | 264,181 |
| 1902 | 122,924 | 80,390 | 4,381 | 199,695 | 1900 | 18,443 | 102,797 | 14,902 | 22,813 | 168,855 |
| 1903 | 144,581 | 90,178 | 5,143 | 241,902 | 1901 | 19,490 | 123,663 | 22,872 | 30,208 | 199,232 |
| 1904 | 118,712 | 77,908 | 4,173 | 200,793 | 1902 | 65,681 | 146,445 | 13,900 | 28,818 | 274,844 |
| 1905 | 160,388 | 129,183 | 3,880 | 293,451 | 1903 | 82,437 | 122,990 | 15,139 | 26,207 | 246,773 |
| 1906 | 170,243 | 170,879 | — | 341,122 | 1904 | 21,321 | 96,809 | 23,480 | 29,366 | 169,976 |
| 1907 | 149,088 | 122,237 | — | 271,325 | 1905 | 34,867 | 109,700 | 27,820 | 22,217 | 194,604 |
| 1908 | 124,139 | 134,640 | — | 258,779 | 1910 | 138,990 | 132,190 | 46,902 | 27,297 | 345,379 |
| 1911 | 130,728 | 137,121 | — | 267,849 | 1911 | 134,180 | 122,824 | 40,770 | 30,589 | 328,363 |
| 1912 | 130,281 | 141,815 | — | 272,096 | 1912 | 168,147 | 117,320 | 56,800 | 28,208 | 370,475 |
| 1913 | 127,643 | 144,978 | — | 272,621 | 1913 | 198,278 | 103,263 | 77,933 | 26,888 | 406,362 |
| 1914 | 104,995 | 3,888 | — | 108,883 | 1914 | 94,080 | 92,808 | 48,003 | 22,124 | 257,015 |
| 1915 | 129,490 | 17,537 | — | 147,027 | 1915 | 30,434 | 17,763 | 24,907 | 12,890 | 104,994 |

## CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate framed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1570. | 4,160,221 | 1670. | 5,773,646 |
| 1600. | 4,811,718 | 1700. | 5,045,008 |
| 1630. | 5,600,517 | 1730. | 6,517,035 |

The first general Census of the United Kingdom was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1801 | 16,345,646 | 1861 | 29,321,288 |
| 1811 | 18,309,116 | 1871 | 31,845,379 |
| 1821 | 21,272,187 | 1881 | 35,241,482 |
| 1831 | 24,391,485 | 1891 | 38,104,971 |
| 1841 | 27,076,450 | 1901 | 41,576,817 |
| 1851 | 27,724,036 | 1911 | 45,370,1371 |

* The population of the United Kingdom, a month before the outbreak of war, was officially estimated at 46,089,849. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1911: England, 618 6, Scotland, 156 5 Ireland, 138 6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801 1911, IRELAND, 1821-1911, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1831-1911.†

| | Population. | | | Increase. | | Families. | | Inhabited Houses. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England and Wales. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Decennial. | Per Cent. | Number | Persons in each. | Number. | Persons to each. |
| 1801. | 4,254,738 | 4,637,801 | 8,892,539 | — | — | 1,896,723 | 4·69 | 1,575,063 | 5·64 |
| 1811. | 4,873,605 | 5,290,652 | 10,164,256 | 1,271,720 | 14·00 | 2,142,747 | 4·74 | 1,777,804 | 5·72 |
| 1821. | 5,850,318 | 6,149,927 | 12,000,236 | 1,835,980 | 18·06 | 2,632,421 | 4·62 | 2,088,136 | 5·75 |
| 1831. | 6,772,156 | 7,193,811 | 13,896,797 | 1,896,561 | 15·80 | 2,921,874 | 4·77 | 2,481,544 | 5·60 |
| 1841. | 7,777,536 | 8,136,360 | 15,914,148 | 2,017,351 | 14·77 | ** | ** | 2,943,945 | 5·41 |
| 1851. | 8,781,105 | 9,146,384 | 17,927,609 | 2,013,461 | 12·65 | 3,712,250 | 4·83 | 3,276,059 | 5·47 |
| 1861. | 9,776,259 | 10,289,565 | 20,065,824 | 2,138,215 | 11·92 | 4,291,324 | 4·67 | 3,730,505 | 5·37 |
| 1871. | 11,058,984 | 11,653,332 | 22,712,316 | 2,646,492 | 13·21 | 5,049,018 | 4·50 | 4,268,117 | 5·32 |
| 1881. | 12,639,901 | 13,334,527 | 25,974,439 | 3,262,123 | 14·36 | 5,633,291 | 4·61 | 4,831,519 | 5·38 |
| 1891. | 14,052,201 | 14,949,624 | 29,001,825 | 3,028,086 | 11·65 | 6,132,001 | 4·73 | 5,451,497 | 5·32 |
| 1901. | 15,728,613 | 16,739,230 | 32,467,843 | 3,466,018 | 11·95 | 7,036,888 | 4·61 | 6,060,892 | 5·36 |
| 1911. | 17,445,608 | 18,624,824 | 36,070,492 | 3,542,649 | 10·89 | 8,003,890 | 4·50 | 7,142,781 | 5·05 |
| Scotland. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1801. | 735,091 | 869,309 | 1,608,400 | — | — | 384,679 | 4·41 | 294,853 | 5·46 |
| 1811. | 805,236 | 973,398 | 1,805,864 | 197,444 | 12·27 | 402,288 | 4·49 | 324,093 | 5·57 |
| 1821. | 980,603 | 1,108,898 | 2,091,501 | 285,637 | 15·82 | 447,960 | 4·66 | 341,474 | 6·12 |
| 1831. | 1,114,456 | 1,259,939 | 2,364,395 | 272,893 | 13·04 | 502,301 | 4·70 | 369,268 | 6·40 |
| 1841. | 1,291,810 | 1,476,720 | 2,800,184 | 435,798 | 18·82 | 590,408 | 4·76 | 402,892 | 6·95 |
| 1851. | 1,375,477 | 1,513,263 | 2,888,740 | 88,556 | 10·25 | 600,098 | 4·81 | 370,308 | 7·80 |
| 1861. | 1,449,843 | 1,612,446 | 3,062,294 | 173,554 | 6·00 | 678,384 | 4·51 | 392,200 | 7·78 |
| 1871. | 1,603,143 | 1,756,875 | 3,360,018 | 297,724 | 9·72 | 742,694 | 4·52 | 412,185 | 8·15 |
| 1881. | 1,799,475 | 1,939,098 | 3,735,573 | 375,555 | 11·18 | 822,721 | 4·60 | 480,005 | 5·05 |
| 1891. | 1,912,717 | 2,082,930 | 4,025,647 | 290,074 | 7·77 | 876,089 | 4·59 | 517,588 | 4·78 |
| 1901. | 2,173,755 | 2,298,348 | 4,472,103 | 446,456 | 11·09 | 967,200 | 4·62 | 566,924 | 4·48 |
| 1911. | 2,398,639 | 2,492,065 | 4,760,904 | 288,801 | 6·46 | 1,040,147 | 4·58 | 1,013,369 | 4·70 |
| Ireland. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1821. | 3,341,296 | 3,489,901 | 6,831,197 | — | — | 1 320,090 | 5 18 | 1,121,600 | 5·92 |
| 1831. | 3,784,880 | 3,977,522 | 7,767,402 | 935,274 | 14·19 | 1,384,066 | 5 61 | 1,214,818 | 6·39 |
| 1841. | 4,029,476 | 4,155,648 | 8,175,124 | 407,723 | 5·25 | 1,472,730 | 5·53 | 1,328,839 | 6·15 |
| 1851. | 3,136,630 | 3,251,731 | 6,388,361 | †1,086,763 | †19·83 | 1,204,379 | 5 44 | 1,046,223 | 6·08 |
| 1861. | 2,857,372 | 2,961,597 | 5,818,969 | †733,428 | †11·30 | 1,128,300 | 5·14 | 958,178 | 5·89 |
| 1871. | 2,692,723 | 2,772,804 | 5,465,527 | †353,500 | †6·07 | 1,071,494 | 5·04 | 926,380 | 5·78 |
| 1881. | 2,533,277 | 2,641,189 | 5,174,838 | †237,841 | †4·35 | 995,074 | 5·10 | 944,108 | 5·48 |
| 1891. | 2,348,933 | 2,384,727 | 4,704,660 | †470,086 | †9·08 | 938,113 | 5·03 | 870,398 | 5·40 |
| 1901. | 2,200,041 | 2,276,735 | 4,476,775 | †227,885 | †4·84 | 900,658 | 4·96 | 858,158 | 5·20 |
| 1911. | 2,190,048 | 2,198,171 | 4,390,219 | †86,556 | †1·94 | 920,748 | 4·76 | 881,879 | 5·09 |
| Islands. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1831. | 68,854 | 76,272 | 143,126 | — | — | — | — | 22,845 | 6·26 |
| 1841. | 68,140 | 77,327 | 145,447 | 302 | 0 20 | 31,530 | 4·61 | 23,022 | 6·31 |
| 1851. | 68,200 | 76,436 | 144,636 | †1,191 | †0·81 | — | — | 23,986 | 6·02 |
| 1861. | 66,282 | 75,179 | 141,461 | †3,175 | †2·19 | — | — | 24,137 | 5·85 |
| 1871. | 69,828 | 76,167 | 145,845 | 4,384 | 3·09 | — | — | 25,820 | 5·65 |
| 1881. | 70,837 | 79,792 | 150,629 | 4,784 | 3·27 | — | — | 27,272 | 5·52 |
| 1891. | 70,256 | 78,749 | 149,005 | †1,624 | †0·92 | 36,864 | 4·07 | 29,220 | 5·10 |

‡ Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.
† These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.
** Incorrectly taken. † Decrease.

## ENGLISH COUNTIES—ACREAGE, POPULATION, LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

| Counties and Capitals. | Acres. | Population, Census, 1911. | Lord Lieutenant. | High Sheriff, 1915. | Chairman of Q. S. | Chairman of C.C. | Clerk of the Peace. | Chief Constable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bedford (Bedford) | 302,720 | 144,988 | Samuel H. Whitbread | A. B. Alston | H. M. Lladsell, C.B. | Duke of Bedford, K.G. | W. W. Marks | Maj. F. A. D. Stirling |
| Berks (Reading) | 454,720 | 256,794 | J. H. Benyon | R. G. Oswald-Smith | Sir E. B. Tyrke Ackard, K.C. | J. H. Benyon. | J. T. Morland | Maj. R. F. Fenton. |
| Bucks (Aylesbury) | 479,360 | 203,267 | Marq. of Lincolnshire, K.G. | Bt. Hon. Lord Fur ness | Bt. Hon. Lord Ash slow | Wm. Crouch | | Maj. C. Mayne. |
| Cambridge (Cambridge) | 372,288 | 208,302 | Charles H. W. Adeane, C.B. | Capt. Mander | Prof. C. S. Kenny LL.D. | Sir H. G. Fordham, K.B.E. | A. Talgrum | |
| Isle of Ely (March) | 238,080 | 69,790 | | | F. M. Bland | Charles Bidwell | C. E. F. Caperman | Col. A. Colchester |
| Chesh're (Chester) | 620,480 | 664,778 | Duke of Westminster | Sir Thos. Royden, Bt. | Sir H. Lloyd | Col. G. Dixon | Reginald Potts | Col. F. Malcolm, C.B.E. |
| Cornwall (Bodmin) | 868,267 | 322,192 | (Vacant) | G. T. Petherick. | His Hon. Judge Granger; Mr. Justice Bowlatt | W. C. Pendarves | C. L. Coward | Maj. H. R. F. Smith. |
| Cumberland (Carlisle) | 972,480 | 266,748 | Earl of Lonsdale | Charles Liddell | G. A. Rhallington | Rev. Canon Sutton | C. Corrs. Hodgson | C. de Courcy Parry. |
| Derby (Derby) | 662,297 | 276,815 | Duke of Devonshire | J. G. F. Crompton | H. St. J. D. Rafton | J. Oakes | N. J. Hughes-Hallett | R. Faulkner (actg.). |
| Devon (Exeter) | 1,658,888 | 704,703 | Earl Fortescue | Sir H. Cable | Lord Coleridge, T. H. Mckenrick, Q.C. Davis | Sir Henry Lopes, Bt. | Brian S. Miller | Capt. H. E. Tyrrell |
| Dorset (Dorchester) | 624,870 | 267,266 | Earl of Shaftesbury K.P. | Freeman Roper | Col. T. R. P. Gourdon | Col. J. R. P. Goodden | E. A. Fforkes | Capt. D. Granville, M.V.O. |
| Durham (Durham) | 640,944 | 1,370,021 | Earl of Durham, K.G. | Hon Cyril A. Liddell | His Hon. Judge Greswell | Sir F. Brown | H. Jevons | W. G. Marani. |
| Essex (Chelmsford) | 968,320 | 1,226,236 | Earl of Warwick | C. E. Gooch | Hon. C. H. Strutt, F. N. Burton | W. S. Chisenhale-March | J. H. Gould | Capt. J. A. Unett, R.E.S. |
| Gloucester (Gloucester) | 788,070 | 736,297 | Earl Beauchamp, K.C. | Philip Napier Miles | F. A. Hyett | M. W. Colchester-Wemyss | H. T. Gardom | Col. R. Chester-Master. |
| Hants (Winchester) | 1,042,240 | 620,579 | Marquess of Winchester | L. R. Phillips | Duke of Wellington, K.G.; J. L. Johnston | Earl of Northbrook | H. Barber LL.B. | Maj. M.A. B. Wardle |
| Isle of Wight (Newport) | 94,146 | 82,268 | H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg (Ros.) | | | Sir G. Baring, Bt., M.P. | John Dutton | Capt. H. C. Adams-Connor R.N.C., R.N. |
| Hereford (Hereford) | 538,230 | 114,869 | Sir John Cotterell, Bt. | Col. John Hopton | His Hon. J. G. Ingham | James Corner | J. R. Symonds | Capt. Hon. M. H. Beaubigne. |
| Herts (Hertford) | 404,320 | 311,284 | Visct. Hampden, G.C.M.G. | Hon. Baron Dimsdale | Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey, Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P. | Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey | Sir C. H. Longmore, K.C.B. | Maj. A. E. Law |
| Huntingdon (Huntingdon) | 232,985 | 58,877 | Howard Crole | J. N. Heathcote | G. F. Rowley | G. F. Rowley | J. P. Maule | Lt.-Col. A. G. Chichester |
| Kent (Maidstone) | 971,091 | 1,045,850 | Marquess Camden | F. W. Hollams | Lord Harris, Colonel Child | Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis | W. B. Prosser | Lt.-Col. H. M. A. Wards |
| Lancashire (Lancaster) | 1,191,929 | 4,767,891 | Lord Shuttleworth | Lord Leverhulme | Percy J. Hibbert; Hon. Sir Dudley Stewart-Smith, K.C.; Sir W. R. Barnett | Sir W. R. Barnett | Sir H. E. Clare | H. P. P. Lane, M.V.O. |
| Leicester (Leicester) | 356,779 | 474,321 | Duke of Rutland | Hugh G. Goodacre | Thomas Coys | Thomas Coys | W. J. Fryar | E. Holmes. |
| Lincoln: Lindsey (Lincoln) | | | | | E. C. T. d'Eyncourt | Sir Hickman Bacon, Bt. | Charles Seurer | Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes. |
| Kesteven (Sleaford) | 1,765,693 | 363,980 | Earl Brownlow | Lt.-Col. J. S. Rawlinson | Earl of Ancaster | Sir J. N. Thorold | T. H. Hewlich | |
| Holland (Boston) | | | | | F. Howard and R. Good (Pine-Ch.) | W. Dennis | W. H. Gane | |
| London (London) | 74,848 | 4,521,616 | Marquess of Crewe, K.G. | A. T. Richmond | Robert Wallace, K.C. | Viscount Peel | W. Eggerton | W. G. Austin |
| Middlesex (Brentford) | 148,160 | 1,126,464 | Duke of Bedford, K.G. | Henry Burt | Montagu Sharpe, K.C. | W. Eggerton | | F. Lyndon Cooper |
| Monmouth (Monmouth) | 348,640 | 205,779 | Maj.-Gen. Sir J. C. Hartera, Bt., K.C.B. C.M.G. | John Paton | Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt. | | | V. Bonnaquet. |
| Norfolk (Norfolk) | 1,312,320 | 490,566 | Earl of Leicester | G. W. Taylor | Hanson le Strange, F. E. North | J. S. Holmes | G. C. Davies. | Capt. J. H. Manahan. |
| Northampton (Northampton) | 624,000 | 320,770 | Earl Spencer, K.C. | Gervase Mure. | Sir C. Knightley, Bt. | S. G. S. Sackville | H. A. Hillerton | |
| Northumberland (Newcastle) | 1,266,560 | 697,567 | | | H. R. D. Woodcock | Marquess of Exeter | W. J. Dracup | Lt.-Col. H. Mac G. Hyde. |

## ENGLISH COUNTIES—ACREAGE, POPULATION, LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS—*continued*.

| Counties and Capitals. | Acres. | Population (Census 1901). | Lord Lieutenant. | High Sheriff 1901. | Chairman of Q.S. | Chairman of C.C. | Clerk of the Peace. | Chief Constable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northumberland (Newcastle) | 1,496,943 | 696,833 | Duke of Northumberland K.G. | Walter J. Benson | Sir Francis D. Blake, Bart. M.P. | D. of Northumberland K.G. | Charles D. Forster | Capt. F. James. |
| Nottingham (Nottingham) | 540,287 | 454,098 | Duke of Portland K.G. | F. N. Mills | Col. Sir L. Rolleston K.C.B. D.S.O. (T. Wetherell, Q.C. P. H. Carter | Viscount Galway C.B. | H. H. Copsall | Capt. W. H. Tomasson, M.V.O. |
| Oxford (Oxford) | 481,482 | 189,484 | Duke of Marlborough K.G. | A. H. Reckitt | Sir Edward O'Malley | W. H. Ashhurst. | James Rose | Maj. Douglas Roberts. |
| Rutland (Oakham) | 97,273 | 20,347 | Lord Ranksborough | J. F. Cooby | Sir A. T. Fludyer Bt. | Earl of Gainsborough | S. A. Adam | W. Wilson. |
| Salop (Shrewsbury) | 862,820 | 246,309 | Earl of Powis | J. Bold Walker | R. L. Benyon | Sir J. B. Dorrien-Jones Bart. | F. Crowle | A. Wood Acton. |
| Somerset (Taunton) | 1,030,457 | 456,805 | Marquess of Bath, K.G. | Francis H. Cheesham | Sir C. E. H. Chadwyck Healey K.C.B. K.C. | Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse | G. L. Sinsy | Capt. H. C. Metcalfe. |
| Stafford (Stafford) | 744,585 | 1,079,849 | Earl of Dartmouth, K.C.V.O. | G. P. Fletcher Twemlow | Lord Hatherton, K.C.B. | Lord Hatherton, C.B. | R. Eustace-Jay M.A. | Col. Hon. G. A. Anson, K.V.O. |
| Suffolk, E. (Ipswich) W. (Bury St. Edmunds) | 550,672 | 324,060 | Sir T. C. E. Warner Bt. M.P. | G. S. Ogilvie | Hon. John de Grey<br>A. Maitland Wilson<br>C. H. Lennox; R. K. White, T. K. Crossfield | Earl of Stradbroke<br>Marquess of Bristol | A. T. Cobbold | Capt. J. G. Murphy.<br>Maj. M. P. Prentice. |
| Surrey (Guildford) | 483,588 | 844,676 | Lord Ashcombe, C.B. | A. W. Ashton | Sir Charles Walpole | Clifford B. Elsey | T. W. Wardle | Capt. M. L. Reid. |
| Sussex, E. (Lewes) W. (Chichester) | 938,639 | 362,572 | Lord Leconfield | Lt.-Col. A. R. Hethcoat and Harris | Sir A. Hammond K.C.<br>W. P. G. Borrall, K.C. | J. Godwin King<br>Lord Leconfield | H. J. T. Mellstrom<br>R. Thornely | Maj. H. G. Lean.<br>A. S. Williams. |
| Warwick (Warwick) | 557,577 | 1,021,040 | Earl of Craven | A. H. Motion | J. S. Dugdale, K.C. | J. S. Dugdale K.C. | M. Field | Capt. J. T. Belsham. |
| Westmorland (Appleby) | 792,320 | 65,275 | Alee Hon. | Earl of Lonsdale | J. W. Weston M.P. | A. Milne | C. de C. Parry | C. de C. Parry. |
| Wilts (Devizes) | 861,257 | 298,800 | Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G. | John Moulton. | Marq. of Bath, K.C.; Hon. Judge Haddelfe, | Marquess of Bath, K.C. | W. L. Bown | Col. H. Llewellyn, D.S.O. |
| Worcester (Worcester) | 482,222 | 287,022 | Earl of Coventry | J. Stivens Thomas | J. W. W. Bund | J. W. Bund | G. H. Bird | L.-Col. H. S. Wilkinson. |
| Yorks, N.R. (Beverley) E.R. (Northallerton) W.R. (Wakefield) | 745,770<br>1,366,736<br>2,772,890 | 420,732<br>410,940<br>2,805,277 | Lord Ravensworth and Hon. Sir Hugh Bell, Bt. Earl of Harewood | F. A. H. Samuelson | W. H. St. Quintin<br>K. B. Turton<br>W. Sheepshanks. | Lord Bayners<br>Sir H. B. Petre Bt.<br>J. P. Hinchliffe | J. J. Blakeston<br>H. G. Thornley<br>F. A. Darwin | Maj. W. H. Dunbar.<br>M.V.O. R. L. Bower, C.B.<br>Gen. L. W. Alexander. |

## WELSH COUNTIES—ACREAGE, POPULATION (1901). LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

| Counties and Capitals. | Acres. | Population (1901). | Lord Lieutenant. | High Sheriff 1901. | Chairman of Q.S. | Chairman of C.C. | Clerk of the Peace. | Chief Constable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglesey (Beaumaris) | 201,417 | 50,208 | Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley Bt. | H. M. Grayson | The Lord Lieutenant. | William Edwards | W. O. Jones | L. Prothero. |
| Brecknock (Brecon) | 479,681 | 56,287 | Lord Glanusk, C.B., D.S.O. | M. Watkin Morgan | Hon. E. C. Devereux | Lord Glanusk C.B. | H. F. W. Harrison | Capt. C. G. Udny Hamilton, R.E.S. |
| Cardigan (Cardigan) | 443,771 | 60,871 | Herbert Davies-Evans | A. Cecil Wright | J. W. W. Bund | J. H. Davies | F. R. Roberts | R. Williams. |
| Carmarthen (Carmarthen) | 588,470 | 180,423 | John Hinds | David Williams | F. D. W. Drummond | David Evans | J. W. Nicholas | W. Picton Phillips. |
| Carnarvon (Carnarvon) | 366,348 | 127,343 | John Ernest Greaves | Lord Colwyn | The Lord Lieutenant | H. Roberts | A. Rodval Roberts | J. Griffiths. |
| Denbigh (Denbigh) | 426,685 | 144,767 | (Vacant) | George R. Fabrega | L. W. Jeff Pelt | Dr. David Lloyd | W. E. Evans, LL.B. | E. Jones. |
| Flint (Mold) | 239,271 | 92,796 | Henry Neville Gladstone | Lt.-Col. H. Hurlbutt, | Sir Joseph Bailey | D. T. Davies-Cooke | H. A. Tilly | J. L. Davies. |
| Glamorgan (Cardiff) | 487,392 | 1,120,920 | Earl of Plymouth | D. Radcliffe | Lt.-Col. Rhys Williams, K.C.V.O. | Hopkin Morgan | T. M. Franklen | L. Lindsay M.V.O. |
| Merioneth (Dolgelley) | 394,621 | 48,679 | Sir A. Osmond Williams Bt. | W. O. Roberts | The Lord Lieutenant | Moses Kellow | D. Rowen | R. Jones. |
| Montgomery (Montgomery) | 506,222 | 54,798 | Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt. | J. R. Williams | Rhsd. Lloyd | Hugh Lewis | O. R. D. Harrison | W. J. Holland. |
| Pembroke (Pembroke) Haverfordwest | 225,225 | 89,256 | Lord St. Davids<br>Sir C. H. Gwyn Philipps | C. H. R. Vickerman | Sir C. E. G. Phillips | H. B. Stotch | H. A. Wheatley | F. T. R. Stammers. |
| Radnor (Radnor) | 258,089 | 24,250 | Sir Powlett Milbank, Bt. | Albert Simpson | W. Green Price | C. C. Rogers | H. V. Vaughan | R. Jones. |

| Cities and Boroughs | Population. | Rate per 1,000. Births | Deaths | Rateable Value. £ | Rates, 1926-27. s. | d. | Mayor, 1927-28. * Lord Mayor. | Town Clerk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | 4,521,302 | 24 8 | 15 0 | .. | 7 | 6 | | |
| CITY OF LONDON | 17,926 | 9 4 | 14 5 | 5,699,112 | 6 | 8 | *Chas. Aug. Hanson | Sir James Bell. |
| WESTMINSTER | 160,877 | 22 5 | 13 7 | 6,926,691 | 7 Aver | 0 | Sir G. Earle Welby C.M.G. | John Hunt. |
| Battersea | 167,793 | 22 8 | 16 4 | 998,306 | 8 | 4 | W. J. Moore | W. Marcus Wilkins. |
| Bermondsey | 117,128 | 27 1 | 17 8 | 904,490 | 9 | 5 | *William Shearring | Fredk. Ryall. |
| Bethnal Green | 129,207 | 27 35 | 15 26 | 838,208 | 8 | 6 | W. J. Lewis | David J. Keep. |
| Camberwell | 281,328 | 22 5 | 13 7 | 1,332,070 | 8 | 6 | H. J. Raiment | Charles Wm. Tapp. |
| Chelsea | 68,385 | 17 4 | 13 1 | 992,499 | 7 | 2 | Rev. R. Hudson, M.A. | Thomas Holland. |
| Deptford | 109,498 | 26 5 | 15 1 | 626,763 | 8 | 5 | W. A. Wayland | A. Parkin. |
| Finsbury | 87,923 | 23 2 | 19 3 | 998,862 | 7 | 4 | H. B. Barlow | G. W. Preston. |
| Fulham | 153,162 | 23 1 | 13 2 | 917,082 | 7 | 6 | Sir H. G. Norris | J. Percy Shuter |
| Greenwich | 98,077 | 23 36 | 12 4 | 687,970 | 7 | 9 | Charles Stone | Francis Robinson. |
| Hackney | 220,387 | 20 0 | 13 2 | 2,233,449 | 8 | 4 | Louis S. Johnson | V. Scorgie (asst.). |
| Hammersmith | 112,589 | 21 7 | 16 2 | 877,390 | 7 | 10 | Henry Norcman | Leslie Gordon, M.A. |
| Hampstead | 85,810 | 13 1 | 10 8 | 1,103,349 | 8 | 0 | E. A. O'Bryen | Arthur P. Johnson. |
| Holborn | 49,387 | 18 7 | 17 5 | 1,179,727 | 7 | 6 | G. P. Parker | Lionel Walford. |
| Islington | 327,423 | 21 57 | 15 35 | 1,892,034 | 7 | 4 | Sir George Elliott | C. G. E. Fletcher |
| Kensington | 172,317 | 18 3 | 13 4 | 2,448,814 | 7 | 7 | W. H. Davison, M.A. | Wm. Chambers Lees |
| Lambeth | 298,098 | 25 8 | 14 8 | 1,844,869 | 8 | 4 | Charles H. Gibbs | Bruce Penny |
| Lewisham | 172,433 | 22 33 | 12 66 | 1,221,257 | 7 | 10 | A. H. Nicholl | Edwd. H. Cranham. |
| Paddington | 142,551 | 18 9 | 14 4 | 1,480,810 | 7 | 6 | H. G. Handover | Arthur W. J. Russell. |
| Poplar | 162,442 | 26 90 | 16 27 | 831,990 | 11 | 10 | A. H. Warren | J. B. Skeggs. |
| St. Marylebone | 117,844 | 16 8 | 12 03 | 2,218,779 | 7 | 6 | H. F. New | James Wilson. |
| St. Pancras | 228,387 | 20 7 | 13 9 | 1,725,940 | 7 | 10 | C. Williams | C. H. F. Barrett. |
| Shoreditch | 111,390 | 30 1 | 18 4 | 739,598 | 9 | 0 | H. Busby Bird | J. A. D. Milne. |
| Southwark | 291,907 | 27 4 | 17 4 | 2,187,890 | 8 | 4 | F. Bird | Percy Hayman Gray. |
| Stepney | 278,804 | 25 3 | 14 6 | 1,493,876 | 9 to 12 | 8 1 | J. J. Reidy | Geo. Wm. Clarke, B.C.L. |
| Stoke Newington | 30,669 | 18 4 | 13 9 | 338,987 | 7 | 8 | H. J. Ormond | Sidney White, LL.B. |
| Wandsworth | 311,360 | 18 46 | 11 60 | 2,194,332 | 7 | 5 | A. D. Dawnay | D. A. Nicholl. |
| Woolwich | 142,396 | 18 9 | 11 9 | 927,293 | 7 | 12 | Henry Smith Ayer | Arthur B. Bryceson. |

# 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*. | Population. | Rate per 1,000. Births | Deaths | Rateable Value. £ | Mayor, 1927-28. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman. | Town Clerk (or Clerk to U.D.C.). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England | | | | | | |
| Abingdon, Berks. | 6,809 | 18 8 | 12 3 | 29,230 | H. S. Challenor | Bromley Challenor. |
| Accrington, Lancs. | 43,773 | 16 13 | 13 11 | 208,469 | D. C. Dewhirst | Arthur Hy. Aitken. |
| *Acton, Middlesex* | 64,369 | 21 0 | 11 8 | 434,044 | †F. G. Airey, M.A. | W. Hodson. |
| Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk | 2,324 | 18 5 | 14 8 | 21,672 | W. F. Thompson | *Henry C. Cooley* |
| Andover, Hants | 7,900 | .. | .. | 36,635 | R. T. Moore | Thos. R. Longmore. |
| Appleby, Westmorland | 2,736 | 25 28 | 20 5 | 20,479 | Edwd. Alex. Heelis | W. Hewitson. |
| Arundel, W. Sussex | 2,842 | 14 3 | 11 9 | 13,630 | Herbert Dorman | Arthur Holmes. |
| *Ashton-und. Lyne, Lancs* | 48,178 | 17 7 | 26 1 | 289,244 | Edward B. Heap | Fredk. W. Bromley. |
| Aylesbury | 11,048 | .. | .. | .. | R. W. Locke | .. |
| Bacup, Lancs. | 20,324 | 17 91 | 16 67 | 99,384 | Samuel McLorie. | Joseph Entwistle. |
| Banbury, Oxon. | 13,463 | 19 32 | 26 69 | 70,820 | W. J. Harding | Arthur Stockton. |
| Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.) | 53,929 | 30 4 | 17 2 | 187,145 | Henry Holden | Wm. P. Donald. |
| Barnstaple, Devon | 14,484 | 16 90 | 14 02 | 57,493 | F. A. Jewell | A. F. Seldon. |
| *Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.* | 62,000 | 27 2 | 12 2 | 333,287 | *Alfred Barrow* | *Leonard Hewlett.* |
| Basingstoke, Hants | 11,540 | .. | 10 77 | 74,600 | T. B. Allnutt | John A. Kingdon. |
| BATH, Somerset | 79,298 | 15 1 | 11 6 | 413,114 | Preston King, M.D. | Fredk. D. Wasse. |
| Batley, Yorks (W.R.) | 36,325 | 23 6 | 16 0 | 171,144 | David Stubley | Joseph Hinson Orton. |
| Beccles, E. Suffolk | 7,130 | .. | .. | 29,540 | H. J. Hindes | Bryan Forward. |
| Bedford (Town & County) | 39,285 | 26 49 | 14 88 | 228,024 | H. Browning | Charles Sibson. |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | 13,973 | 23 0 | 14 0 | 62,203 | J. W. Pinsoderleith | A. H. M. Weddell. |
| Beverley, Yorks (E.R.) | 13,464 | 22 1 | 12 9 | 54,673 | Harry Wray | James Wilkie Mills. |
| Bewdley, Worcestershire | 2,745 | 24 4 | 12 65 | 9,178 | John Green | Stanley Hemblade. |
| Bexhill, E. Sussex | 23,728 | 16 44 | 13 83 | 136,591 | J. B. Wall, F.R.I.B.A. | T. R. Mockford. |
| Bideford, Devon | 9,600 | 16 78 | 14 10 | 80,000 | A. E. Adams | Wm. Brighton Rowe. |
| Birkenhead, Cheshire | 140,491 | 26 9 | 14 5 | 920,769 | Michael Byrne | James Pearson. |

| Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts. | Population. | Rate per 1,000. Births | Deaths | Rateable Value. £ | Mayor, 1917-18. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman. | Town Clerk (or Clerk D D C.). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BIRMINGHAM, Warwick. | 868,430 | 23 1 | 13·7 | 4,822,662 | *A. D. Brooks. | J Beaumont Jones. |
| Bishop's Castle, Salop | 2,409 | 14 9 | 19 1 | 6,330 | H. C. Davies | Ernest Griffiths. |
| Blackburn, Lancs. | 134,387 | 15·8 | 14 6 | 876,814 | Lawrence Cotton | Lewis Beard |
| Blackpool, Lancs. | 60,226 | 13 4 | 13 9 | 556,000 | A. Lindsay Parkinson | D L. Harbottle, LL.B. |
| Blandford Forum, Dorset | 3,677 | 26 8 | 29 4 | 24,678 | J J Lampard | W H. Wilson. |
| Bodmin, Cornwall | 3,734 | .. | .. | 24,677 | G C. Carpenter | John Pethybridge. |
| Bolton, Lancs. | 185,247 | 26 6 | 14 3 | 877,479 | Knowles Edge | Samuel Parker |
| Bootle, Lancs. | 73,230 | 26 8 | 17 98 | 485,686 | James Pearson, M D | J Spooner Tumilty |
| Boston, Lincs. (Holland) | 16,679 | 22 72 | 14 99 | 61,153 | A. Cooke - Yarborough | R. W Staniland. |
| Bournemouth, Hants | 85,254 | 16 05 | 14 84 | 790,287 | H. B. Bishop | Herbert Ashling. |
| Brackley, Northants | 2,633 | 22 5 | 12 5 | 12,758 | C. Gardner | Charles Eric Barnes. |
| BRADFORD, Yorks | 288,458 | 26 7 | 16 0 | 1,698,506 | Capt. J Bland | Frederick Stevens. |
| Bridgnorth, Salop | 5,768 | 19 7 | 15 5 | 22,786 | Alfred Edge | Jas. Hughes Cookney |
| Bridgwater, Somerset | 15,800 | 17 07 | 14 14 | 67,178 | F G Baggett | Arthur King. [LL.B. |
| Bridlington, Yorks (E.R.) | 14,334 | 18 5 | 12 4 | 109,540 | W F Collins | A. E. Matthewman, |
| Bridport, Dorset | 5,988 | 14 1 | 14 8 | 26,070 | W S. Edwards | Chas. George Nantes |
| Brighouse, Yorks (W R.) | 20,243 | 16 06 | 16 65 | 88,573 | John Wood | Herbert C Roberts. |
| Brighton, E. Sussex | 133,936 | 17 5 | 12 2 | 892,243 | Herbert Carden | Hugo Talbot. |
| BRISTOL, Glos. and Som. | 363,122 | 19 67 | 14 35 | 2,897,743 | *Frank Sheppard | Edmund J Taylor |
| Bromley, Kent | 32,649 | 18·0 | 11 5 | 251,502 | F Gillett | F H. Norman. |
| Buckingham | 3,486 | 26 6 | 11 7 | 17,766 | A. C. Rogers | G H M Barker, LL.B. |
| Burnley, Lancs. | 120,040 | 26 5 | 17 7 | 460,087 | A. M Sinclair | Peregrine Thomas. |
| Burton-upon-Trent | 48,266 | 21 36 | 13 52 | 290,237 | J W A. Bassett | John B. Chapman. |
| Bury, Lancs. | 58,977 | 25 47 | 16 87 | 296,126 | James Hacking | John Haslam. |
| Bury St. Edmunds, W Suffolk | 16,765 | 21 26 | 19 0 | 68,927 | Owen A. Clark | Arthur P Wheeler |
| Buxton | 10,024 | | | | J Taylor Shaw | |
| Calne, Wilts. | 3,530 | 17 4 | 13 7 | 12,155 | W R. Treacher | C. O Gough. |
| Cambridge | 37,676 | 17 4 | 13 0 | 387,776 | Edmund C Pearce, M.A. | J E. A. Whitehead, M.A. |
| CANTERBURY, Kent | 24,626 | 20 05 | 9 4 | 133,038 | R. A. Brenner, M.D | Henry Fielding. |
| CARLISLE, Cumberland | 50,729 | 20·3 | 16 0 | 267,823 | B. Carr | A. M. Collingwood. |
| Chard, Somerset | 4,568 | 16 0 | 14 5 | 22,020 | Alfred P Indge | John Adams Forward |
| Chatham, Kent | 42,250 | 24 9 | 13 0 | 281,493 | William Paine | J W Halloran |
| Chelmsford, Essex | 12,500 | 21 89 | 14 52 | 122,812 | Jesse Gowers | George Melvin |
| Cheltenham, Gloucester | 46,244 | 13 4 | 13 8 | 317,898 | T. Rees Jones | Robt. Owen Seacome |
| CHESTER | 39,038 | 22 55 | 16 66 | 226,360 | John M. Frost | J Husband Dickson. |
| Chesterfield, Derbyshire | 37,406 | 27 1 | 15 3 | 246,137 | Ernest Sheutall | Jas. H Rothwell. |
| CHICHESTER, W Sussex | 12,392 | 23 52 | 17 0 | 89,700 | S. A. Garland | J W Loader Cooper |
| Chippenham, Wilts. | 5,400 | .. | .. | 38,000 | W Small | Francis Hy Phillips. |
| Chipping Norton, Oxon. | 3,977 | 21 4 | 29 5 | 29,448 | R. Oakes | Albert E. Mace. |
| Chorley, Lancs. | 32,300 | .. | .. | 183,708 | Lewis Wilson | John Mills. |
| Christchurch, Hants | 6,000 | .. | .. | 34,870 | W Tucker | John Druitt. |
| Cinque Ports (as Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea) | .. | .. | .. | .. | Lord Warden, Earl Beauchamp K.G. (1913) | *Registrar* — R. R. Knocker, Dover |
| Clitheroe, Lancs. | 12,502 | 17 5 | 14 9 | 52,343 | Ald. A. Roberts | William Self Weeks. |
| Colchester, Essex | 43,452 | 21 0 | 13 1 | 288,234 | A. M Jarmin | Hy Chas. Wanklyn. |
| Colne, Lancs. | 22,693 | .. | .. | 109,000 | Edward Carr | Alfred Varley |
| Congleton, Cheshire | 11,310 | 20·68 | 15 38 | 92,134 | F Jackson | Edward A. Plant. |
| COVENTRY, Warwick | 119,093 | 23 5 | 20 9 | 514,691 | Alick Hill | George Sutton. |
| Crewe, Cheshire | 44,970 | .. | .. | 174,580 | J H. Kestell | Harold S K. Feltham |
| Croydon, Surrey | 181,096 | 20 6 | 12 2 | 1,281,211 | Howard Houlder | Dr J M. Newsham. |
| Darlington, Durham | 60,268 | 24 4 | 15 3 | 368,447 | T. E. B. Bates. | Henry Gordon Stevenson. |
| Dartmouth, Devon | 7,005 | 17 1 | 12 1 | 22,178 | Thomas Wilton | Sydney J Pope. |
| Darwen, Lancs. | 40,344 | 23 92 | 14 68 | 174,007 | Walter Worth | W P Halliwell, S.A. |
| Daventry, Northants | 3,517 | 20 28 | 12 9 | 16,640 | T H. Marriott | Fredk. Willoughby |
| Deal, Kent | 11,057 | 20 8 | 12 9 | 57,772 | William H. Redsull | Alfred Chas. Brown. |
| Derby | 126,389 | 22 7 | 14 6 | 869,768 | M J Hulse | G Trevelyan Lee. |
| Devizes, Wiltshire | 6,741 | 17 9 | 14 3 | 27,200 | Roland J Keate | Joseph T. Jackson. |
| Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.) | 54,483 | 19 5 | 15 2 | 291,800 | Walter France | H. Ellis. |
| Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.) | 36,488 | 21 6 | 14 0 | 280,234 | Abner Carr | R. A. Hall Tovey |
| Dorchester | 9,849 | 16 8 | 14 9 | 49,742 | G J Dennis | A. G Symonds |
| Dover, Kent | 43,643 | 24 13 | 15 80 | 198,729 | Edwin W T Farley | R. R. Knocker |
| Droitwich, Worcs. | 4,248 | 16 [illegible] | 13 8 | 23,135 | Percy Austin Roden | Samuel John Tombs. |
| Dudley, Worcestershire | 51,079 | 24 67 | 14 07 | 287,895 | Thomas Chambers | A. Holt. |
| Dukinfield, Cheshire | 19,422 | 29 1 | 21·0 | 80,920 | Joseph Cooke | Ernest Barlow |

| Borough, Borough, and Urban Districts. | Population. | Rate per £ | | Rateable Value. | Mayor, 1907-08. * Lord Mayor † Chairman. | Town Clerk, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Births | Deaths | £ | | |
| Dunstable, Beds. | 8,057 | 28 8 | 16 3 | 36,372 | E. Franklin | C. S. Bromley. |
| DURHAM | 17,330 | 23 6 | 16 4 | 70,130 | Arthur Pattinson | G. Armitage (Deputy) |
| Ealing, Middlesex | 71,030 | 17 0 | 12 1 | 541,525 | J. W. Schofield | George H. Brydges. |
| Eastbourne, E. Sussex | 38,540 | 15 9 | 11 5 | 264,074 | C. O'R. Harding, M.D. | Hy. West Fovargue. |
| East Ham, Essex | 128,526 | 20 7 | 11 0 | 546,257 | R. Banks-Martin | C. Eustace Wilson. |
| East Retford, Notts | 14,000 | | | 82,814 | Thomas Wheeldon | Wm. Percival Jones. |
| Eccles, Lancs. | 41,644 | 22 5 | 13 7 | 196,592 | B. Halesworth | Edwin Parkes. |
| Edmonton, Middlesex | 71,024 | 22 67 | 10 17 | 298,363 | J. Oliver | F. W. Clarton. |
| Enfield, Middlesex | 61,173 | 22 22 | 9 25 | 326,533 | †David Weston | T. W. Scott. |
| Evesham, Worcestershire | 8,141 | | | 39,020 | C. F. Cox | Thomas Allard Cox. |
| EXETER | 60,782 | 26 3 | 13 6 | 138,626 | James G. Owen | H. Lloyd Parry, LL.B. |
| Eye, E. Suffolk | 2,020 | 13 6 | 18 5 | 8,725 | Harry Havers | Harold Warnes. |
| Falmouth, Cornwall | 13,136 | 17 8 | 15 45 | 52,408 | Arthur W. Chard | Ed. Ernest Armitage. |
| Faversham, Kent | 10,629 | 20 6 | 13 2 | 46,369 | E. R. Alexander, M.D. | Guy Tassell. |
| Folkestone, Kent | 33,498 | 21 9 | 13 8 | 206,000 | Sir Stephen Penfold | Arthur Fred. Kidden. |
| Fowey, Cornwall | 1,813 | 8 76 | 22 23 | 11,385 | W. H. L. Shadwell | H. S. Graham. |
| Gateshead, Durham | 120,830 | 26 7 | 17 6 | 447,677 | John Macoey | William Swinburne. |
| Gillingham, Kent | 85,859 | 26 9 | 13 8 | 194,428 | W. H. Griffin | F. C. Boucher, LL.B. |
| Glastonbury, Somerset | 3,902 | 22 27 | 14 07 | 28,000 | John Morland. | R. T. Gould, M.A. |
| Glossop, Derby | 22,688 | 24 44 | 14 44 | 87,227 | Mary A. Partington | Theo. Walter Bilson. |
| GLOUCESTER | 36,935 | 22 7 | 15 7 | 185,529 | Sir James Bruton | G. Sutcliffe Dickinson. |
| Godalming Surrey | 5,847 | 20 21 | 14 10 | 53,000 | E. Bridger | T. Percival Whately. |
| Godmanchester Hunts. | 2,138 | | | 12,385 | R. J. Towgood | Gerald Hunnyben. |
| Grantham, Lincoln | 20,074 | 22 37 | 19 60 | 90,501 | Sir A. Priestley, M.P. | Aubrey Henry Mallins. |
| Gravesend, Kent | 26,227 | | | 147,861 | James Berry | Hy. Hampton Brown, B.A. |
| Grimsby, Lincoln | 76,657 | 26 94 | 14 35 | 395,946 | F. Moss | John Wm. Jackson. |
| Guildford, Surrey | 23,800 | 19 9 | 11 3 | 102,066 | G. S. Odling-Smee, M.A. | Albt. David Jenkins. |
| Halifax, Yorks (W.R.) | 100,273 | 21 1 | 15 0 | 488,560 | Howard Clay | Percy Saunders. |
| Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.) | 32,702 | 14 7 | 10 4 | 224,811 | F. Gascoigne Johnson | Jos. Turner Taylor. |
| Hartlepool, Durham | 20,618 | 25 3 | 10 4 | 74,960 | C. T. Watson | Herbt. Wright Ball. |
| Harwich, Essex | 13,603 | 28 7 | 13 2 | 44,890 | Edward Saunders | A. J. Hamslip Ward. |
| Hasliugden, Lancs. | 36,729 | 26 3 | 18 2 | 66,792 | David Holstead | W. Musgrove. |
| Hastings, E. Sussex | 61,145 | 14 9 | 13 5 | 416,532 | George Hutchings | Percy Ide. |
| Hedon, Yorks (E.R.) | 1,172 | 26 7 | 14 6 | 3,899 | R. A. Park | J. H. D. Stickney. |
| Helston, Cornwall | 2,938 | 26 0 | 12 3 | 9,896 | William Hall | Jos. Walker Tyacke. |
| Hemel Hempstead, Herts | 22,888 | 22 7 | 12 3 | 65,220 | G. A. Talbot | Alfred R. Usher. |
| Henley-on-Thames, Oxon | 6,496 | 22 3 | 13 6 | 33,924 | William Hamilton | Alfred Caldecott. |
| HEREFORD | 22,362 | 17 5 | 13 8 | 133,807 | E. R. Dymond | Robert Battersby. |
| Hertford | 20,384 | 20 4 | 17 9 | 85,969 | H. R. H. Gosselin | Alfred Baker. |
| Heywood, Lancs. | 26,697 | 22 28 | 13 25 | 122,330 | R. D. McMurdo | George G. Broadbent. |
| High Wycombe, Bucks. | 20,390 | 20 0 | 12 10 | 76,800 | Owen Haines | Arthur Jos. Clarke. |
| Higham Ferrers | 2,926 | 20 1 | 12 8 | 8,524 | Thos. Paternall | Wm. H. Simpson, B.A. |
| Honiton, Devon | 3,192 | 14 4 | 14 3 | 17,140 | C. N. Tweed | Edward Wm. Hallett. |
| Hornsey, Middlesex | 84,392 | 26 0 | 11 5 | 704,733 | P. F. Teyobenné | F. D. Adey. |
| Hove, E. Sussex | 42,173 | 14 8 | 16 5 | 423,491 | A. E. Sargeant | W. Jermyn Hart, M.A. |
| Huddersfield, Yorks | 111,139 | 27 20 | 13 11 | 580,167 | Wm. Hy. Jessop | J. Henry Field, LL.B. |
| HULL, Yorks (E.R.) | 291,118 | 23 2 | 20 6 | 1,332,738 | Hubert Johnson | H. A. Learoyd, LL.B. |
| Huntingdon | 4,029 | 29 5 | 19 6 | 21,329 | Henry Perkins | J. Percy Meale. |
| Hyde, Cheshire | 33,437 | 28 36 | 14 20 | 148,073 | John Mirfin | Thos. Brownson, B.A. |
| Hythe, Kent | 5,367 | 21 0 | 13 36 | 46,326 | Wm. Richard Colby | Bernard C. Drake. |
| Ilford, Essex | 80,891 | 27 2 | 8 9 | 457,637 | †F. D. Smith | A. Partington. |
| Ilkeston, Derby | 37,673 | 29 4 | 20 9 | 89,326 | Arthur Mendham | Sidney F. James. |
| Ipswich, E. Suffolk | 74,682 | 22 3 | 15 2 | 356,764 | H. D. Phillips | William Bantoft. |
| Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham | 32,730 | 30 4 | 20 6 | 125,000 | John Hall | Geo. Johnson, jun. |
| Keighley, Yorks (W.R.) | 43,480 | 25 97 | 14 8 | 222,873 | F. W. L. Butterfield | Smith Terry. |
| Kendal, Westmorland | 14,035 | 14 9 | 18 2 | 70,486 | J. J. Thomas | John E. Bolton. |
| Kidderminster, Worcs. | 27,544 | 28 77 | 14 04 | 107,625 | Joseph Ray | J. H. Thursfield. |
| King's Lynn, Norfolk | 20,221 | 21 15 | 13 6 | 82,437 | R. O. Ridley | J. W. Wodehouse. |
| Kingston-upon-Thames | 37,975 | 22 4 | 13 3 | 238,884 | C. H. Burge | Harold Albt. Wright. |
| Lancaster | 42,420 | 26 20 | 14 23 | 222,360 | William Briggs | T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A. |
| Launceston, Cornwall | 4,227 | 24 0 | 26 4 | 20,490 | Wm. Foales Thompson | Claude Hirst Pollard. |
| Leamington, Warwick | 26,713 | 23 9 | 26 9 | 189,881 | M. C. Atkinson, M.D. | Leo Earthbrook. |
| Leeds, Yorks (W.R.) | 428,950 | 22 1 | 13 6 | 2,268,486 | Frank Gott | Sir Robert Pen. |
| Leicester | 232,624 | 20 73 | 13 69 | 1,144,377 | Jonathan North | H. A. Pritchard. |

| Towns, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.* | Population. | Rate per 1,000. Births | Deaths | Rateable Value. £ | Mayor 1877-8. * Lord Mayor † Chairman. | Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leigh, Lancs. | 44,209 | 31 76 | 25 25 | 250,363 | J Ashworth. | W H. Cowburn. |
| Leominster, Hereford | 5,737 | 23 3 | 18 1 | 36,214 | J Benj Dowding | W T Sale. |
| Lewes, E. Sussex | 10,932 | 28 56 | 26 0 | 65,220 | A. B. Rugg | R. T Baxter, M.A. |
| *Leyton, Essex* | 139,723 | 29 4 | 22 1 | 529,736 | †T W. Mitchell (*act.*) | R. Vincent. |
| LICHFIELD, Staffs. | 8,626 | 24 5 | 22 7 | 48,227 | C. T Parker | William Bagshaw |
| LINCOLN | 60,243 | 31 2 | 23 25 | 272,268 | R. H. Lee | Henry Lyde Cawnter |
| Liskeard, Cornwall | 4,377 | | | 20,694 | J Utting, M.D | E. H Pickmere, M.A. |
| LIVERPOOL, Lancs. | 767,892 | 27 9 | 28 7 | 3,047,302 | Robert Pease | J Percival Heath. |
| Lostwithiel, Cornwall | 1,373 | | | 4,898 | Walter W Coltman | Harry Perkins. |
| Loughborough, Leics. | 22,990 | 27 6 | 23 3 | 108,870 | Richard Dawson | Herbert Sharpley |
| Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey) | 9,863 | | | 36,819 | F Spaabett | E. Beattie Nicholson. |
| Lowestoft, E. Suffolk | 34,720 | 26 6 | 22 6 | 135,643 | Edward Sheldon | W Charles Tyrrell. |
| Ludlow, Salop | 5,926 | 22 0 | 18 1 | 23,095 | Charles Dillingham | William Smith |
| Luton, Beds | 25,620 | 32 43 | 21 4 | 260,234 | Arthur Finn | G G E. Witchell |
| Lydd, Kent | 2,874 | | | 12,120 | A. J Woodroffe | H J Ramsbotham |
| Lyme Regis, Dorset | 2,770 | 15 4 | 17 3 | 11,870 | R. A. C Stone | Herbert B. Tizard. |
| Lymington, Hants | 4,309 | 13 17 | 13 08 | 22,420 | Joseph Geo. Frost | F Ralph Oldfield. |
| Macclesfield, Cheshire | 34,797 | 26 0 | 18 5 | 122,403 | C. W Cox | H. R. Davies. |
| Maidenhead, Berks | 15,228 | 28 87 | 23 23 | 96,774 | G. Foster Clark | S. Lance Monckton |
| Maidstone, Kent | 35,473 | 31 9 | 26 3 | 206,202 | E. T Baker | Frederick Hy Bright |
| Maldon, Essex | 6,248 | 17 3 | 11 85 | 23,188 | Mathew Thompson | Montagu Hy Chubb. |
| Malmesbury, Wilts | 2,657 | | | 7,707 | *Sir Alex Porter | Thomas Hudson. |
| MANCHESTER, Lancs. | 718,732 | 30 6 | 24 6 | 4,830,852 | Walter F Wharnaly | John Harrop White. |
| Mansfield, Notts | 36,886 | 26 0 | 18 8 | 147,436 | W B. Reeve | Edward Brooke. |
| Margate, Kent | 31,000 | 24 7 | 13 0 | 213,361 | James Duck | E. Llewellyn Gwillim |
| Marlborough, Wilts | 4,401 | 24 6 | 20 10 | 20,005 | Joseph Calvert | Preston Kitchen. |
| Middlesbrough, Yorks | 105,124 | 38 72 | 18 07 | 341,894 | W M. Wiggins | J F Walmsley |
| Middleton, Lancs. | 27,983 | 23 8 | 14 1 | 130,620 | William Sambrook | G B. Adamson |
| Monmouth | 5,269 | 22 0 | 14 1 | 22,440 | J Bristot | T Possonby Tilly, |
| Morecambe, Lancs. | 12,132 | 23 1 | 14 63 | 83,527 | John Stockdale | F Thackray (M.A. |
| Morley, Yorks (W R.) | 24,285 | 32 4 | 22 3 | 202,402 | J Robert Temple | James Jardin. |
| Morpeth, Northumb. | 7,436 | 28 4 | 17 1 | 28,490 | John Shaw | Joseph Hyde. |
| Mossley, Lancs. | 13,205 | 28 7 | 18 5 | 63,020 | Charlie Townsley | J H. Baldwick. |
| Nelson, Lancs. | 28,479 | 43 0 | 20 9 | 80,028 | W E. Knight | W E. Tallents. |
| Newark, Notts. | 18,709 | 32 4 | 23 0 | 80,028 | C. A. Hawker | F Quskett Lough. |
| Newbury, Berks | 12,107 | 26 0 | 24 4 | 56,664 | W V S. G Goodwin | Joseph Griffith, LL.B. |
| Newcastle-under Lyme | 20,201 | 27 8 | 17 8 | 68,570 | *George Lunn | Arthur Maule Oliver |
| NEWCASTLE-UPON TYNE | 273,415 | 36 8 | 25 9 | 1,787,090 | F E. Whitaker | T Ross Pratt. |
| Newport, I. of Wight | 11,209 | 22 8 | 13 4 | 46,967 | William Evans | Albert A Newman. |
| Newport, Mon. | 89,420 | 23 0 | 24 6 | 476,025 | A. H. Smith | Walter Lamacraft. |
| New Romney, Kent | 1,333 | | | 6,944 | A. J Crown | Herbert Hankinson. |
| Northampton | 90,064 | 20 2 | 13 3 | 412,303 | Richard Jewson | Arnold Henry Miller |
| NORWICH, Norfolk | 124,107 | 29 0 | 20 0 | 476,970 | J G Small | William John Board. |
| NOTTINGHAM | 259,904 | 27 9 | 25 1 | 1,267,357 | H C. Jones | F A. Clay |
| Nuneaton, Warwick | 27,073 | 24 6 | 21 8 | 160,000 | Maj. Gen. H. Holley | J J Newcombe. |
| Okehampton, Devon | 3,200 | 27 8 | 20 4 | 21,674 | William Buckley | J H Hallsworth. |
| Oldham, Lancs. | 147,485 | 27 8 | 26 7 | 567,173 | George F Wilson | T W Wilson. |
| Ossett, Yorks | 14,078 | | | 62,790 | J Barlow | R. Pryce Parry, M.A. |
| Oswestry, Salop | 9,891 | | | 73,187 | James Hastings | Richard Bacon, M.A. |
| OXFORD | 53,048 | 27 06 | 21 83 | 498,601 | Benjamin Annear | Matthew B. Truscott |
| Pearyn, Cornwall | 3,092 | 20 32 | 26 82 | 8,013 | George Poole | Thomas H. Cornish. |
| Penzance, Cornwall | 13,498 | 27 48 | 23 84 | 85,089 | George Nicholls | William Mellows. |
| PETERBOROUGH | 23,298 | 29 36 | 23 36 | 160,427 | Thomas Baker | John H Ellis. |
| Plymouth, Stonehouse & Devonport | 129,148 | 23 3 | 27 0 | 623,213 | O. Holmes | William Haddock. |
| Pontefract, Yorks (W R.) | 13,949 | | | 78,671 | G A. Dolby | Charles Lisby |
| Poole, Dorset | 16,186 | 19 8 | 13 7 | 109,891 | Harold Rufus Pink | G H Etherton. |
| Portsmouth, Hants | 115,827 | 23 2 | 22 9 | 1,246,129 | H. Carismell | Alfred Howarth |
| Preston, Lancs. | 118,524 | 29 17 | 24 39 | 476,490 | W Croft Forrest | Alfred B. Evans. |
| Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.) | 14,027 | 17 8 | 27 3 | 60,297 | Capt. E. W Jaffray | Charles R. Harris. |
| Queenborough, Kent | 2,468 | 21 8 | 20 1 | 15,306 | Hy Charles Child | A. Blandale Clarke. |
| Ramsgate, Kent | 29,609 | 28 4 | 13 9 | 251,374 | Henry Crabtree | James Whalley |
| Rawtenstall, Lancs. | 30,512 | 36 86 | 23 23 | 134,264 | Fredk. A. Serjeant | W S. Clatterbuck. |
| Reading, Berks | 57,631 | 29 4 | 24 5 | 308,483 | Ald. T Malcolmson | Alfred Smith. |
| Reigate, Surrey | 28,320 | 28 4 | 21 8 | 224,498 | H. Mallam Williams | Henry Sagar |
| Richmond, Surrey | 28,203 | 27 8 | 23 6 | 307,098 | G R. Wade | C. G Croft, M.A. |
| Ripon, Yorks (W.R.) | 8,221 | 28 0 | 27 96 | 54,000 | F W Hargreave | M. Kirkby |
| | 8,228 | 20 0 | 17 64 | 48,767 | | |

| Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.* | Population. | Rate per £100. Births | Deaths. | Rateable Value. | Mayor, 1897-98. * Lord Mayor † Chairman. | Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ | | |
| Rochdale Lancs. | 91,428 | 28 0 | 16 8 | 445,402 | James Bleakley | Wm. Hy Hickson |
| ROCHESTER, Kent | 31,364 | 21·5 | 13 01 | 141,988 | Col H. d'A. Breton | Apsley Kennette. |
| Romsey, Hants. | 4,671 | .. | .. | 17,497 | R. Rowsen | H. W Attlee, M.A |
| Rotherham, *Yorks*(W R.) | 65,313 | 27 60 | 13 65 | 270,690 | † Hemingsley | Chas. L. des Forges. |
| Ryde, I. of Wight | 10,668 | .. | .. | 70,775 | J. L. Barton | Charles G Vincent. |
| Rye, E. Sussex | 4,229 | 16 53 | 8 27 | 26,932 | George Ellis | Walter Dawes. |
| Saffron Walden, Essex | 6,321 | 23 9 | 17 6 | 27,830 | A N Mylill | William Adams. |
| St ALBANS, Herts. | 25,000 | .. | .. | 144,730 | James Flint | F. Percy Dehenham. |
| St. Helens, Lancs. | 100,778 | 26 5 | 16 8 | 410,270 | H. B. Bates | W H Andrew |
| St. Ives, Cornwall | 7,179 | 25 40 | 16 22 | 23,454 | John Hain | Edward Boase |
| St. Ives Hunts. | 3,035 | 24 7 | 12 5 | 18,517 | G G G Wheeler | G Dennis Day, LL.B. |
| Salford, Lancs. | 234,975 | 31 8 | 15 8 | 1,798,976 | W Huddart | L. O. Evans. |
| SALISBURY, Wilts. | 21,217 | 31 9 | 14 04 | 120,435 | James Macklin | Francis Hodding. |
| Saltash, Cornwall | 4,130 | 27 7 | 9 4 | 14,386 | G J L. Lang | F E. Cleverton. |
| Sandwich, Kent | 3,040 | 27 7 | 20 8 | 17,264 | Wm Jas. Hughes | E. Cotton Byrne, B.A. |
| Scarborough, *Yorks*(N R.) | 37,284 | 25 3 | 17 6 | 230,184 | C C Graham | Sydney Jones. |
| Shaftesbury, Dorset | 2,873 | 20 0 | 23 3 | 6,382 | *W J Harris | J Kingsley Rutter |
| SHEFFIELD, Yorks (W.R.) | 426,971 | 23 7 | 15 6 | 2,206,800 | *A. Cattell | William E. Hart. |
| Shrewsbury, Salop | 23,389 | .. | .. | 170,892 | R. M. Morris | Jno. Williams (*act.*). |
| Smethwick, Staffs. | 76,324 | 25 88 | 13 80 | 302,107 | George T. Ryder | G Coles Lloyd. |
| Southampton, Hants | 119,012 | 21 9 | 14 5 | 658,760 | A. W Pearce | H. B. Lipthorne. |
| Southend-on-Sea, Essex | 27,268 | 26 3 | 13 0 | 599,293 | Joseph Francis | H J Worwood. |
| South Molton Devon | 2,742 | .. | .. | 13,583 | D J C Beah | R. L. Bloomard. |
| Southport, Lancs. | 71,747 | 24 0 | 13 7 | 536,892 | Henry Ball | J Ernest Jarratt. |
| South Shields, Durham. | 111,337 | 28 4 | 13 8 | 498,388 | Andrew Anderson | John M Hayton, B.A. |
| Southwold, E. Suffolk | 2,633 | 28 1 | 22 8 | 26,308 | Edgar Pipe | Ernest Read Cooper |
| Stafford | 13,383 | 21 62 | 14 95 | 130,000 | R. J Young | Richard Battle. |
| Stalybridge, Cheshire. | 26,800 | 17 9 | 18 6 | 123,497 | William Hague | Frank H. Worsley |
| Stamford, Lincs. | 9,646 | 20 45 | 18 07 | 48,980 | W E. Martin | Charles Atter |
| Stockport, Cheshire | 108,693 | 27 66 | 15 42 | 588,007 | Thomas Rowbotham | Robert Hyde. |
| Stockton-on Tees | 30,754 | 28 3 | 18 3 | 282,698 | John Harrison | Thomas Downey |
| Stoke-on Trent, Staffs. | 241,432 | 32 7 | 17 4 | 878,647 | J S. Goddard | E. Burgess Sharpley |
| Stourbridge | 17,326 | 20 52 | 13 05 | 68,504 | Samuel Fiddian | William W Goddard. |
| Stratford-upon-Avon | 8,532 | 17 8 | 13 2 | 48,645 | A. D Flower | *Robert Lunn. |
| Sudbury, W Suffolk | 7,136 | 25 1 | 14 5 | 84,355 | A. Howard | T. M. Braithwaite |
| Sunderland, Durham | 130,967 | 26 1 | 16 4 | 727,896 | W F Vint | Henry Craven |
| Sutton Coldfield | 20,130 | 26 84 | 20 76 | 143,301 | William John Seal | R. A. Reay Nadin. |
| Swindon, Wilts. | 50,730 | 28 9 | 11 3 | 244,457 | A. W Haynes | Robert Hilton. |
| Tamworth, Staffs. | 7,758 | 22 4 | 16 0 | 89,611 | W R. Frost | John Matthews. |
| Taunton, Somerset | 18,363 | 24 8 | 14 9 | 122,057 | H. J Van Trump | W H Bailey |
| Tenterden, Kent | 3,370 | 23 3 | 22 7 | 19,629 | E. K. Todd | Joseph Munn Mace. |
| Tewkesbury, Glouces. | 5,260 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 23,738 | C W Jones. | H. Alex. Badham, Jr |
| Thetford, Norfolk | 4,778 | 28 8 | 9 9 | 19,179 | Stephen Oldman | J Houchan. |
| Thornaby-on Tees, Yorks. | 28,608 | 28 88 | 13 78 | 96,174 | W F Whitwell | Wm. James Watson. |
| Tiverton, Devon | 10,208 | 23 59 | 15 89 | 58,660 | A. T Gregory | J Follett Pugsley |
| Todmorden, Yorks(W R.) and Lancs. | 28,404 | 22 63 | 16 40 | 129,130 | Robt. Jackson. | H. Garratt. |
| Torquay, Devon | 38,772 | 22 4 | 17 7 | 227,102 | Ald. H. G Cumming | Frederick S. Hex. |
| Torrington, Great, Devon | 3,041 | 23 14 | 19 88 | 9,782 | G D Copp | George Mark Doe. |
| Totnes, Devon | 4,228 | 20·89 | 18 13 | 20,845 | C. F Rae, B.A., B.Sc. | George E. Windeatt. |
| *Tottenham, Middlesex* | 137,457 | 28 3 | 12 89 | 894,345 | †Phillip Buck | R. C. Graves, LL.B. |
| TRURO, Cornwall | 11,325 | .. | .. | 48,800 | J Tonkin | Frederick Parkin |
| Tunbridge Wells, Kent | 35,703 | 24 0 | 12 6 | 326,708 | R. Vaughan Gower | Wm. Chas. Crippa. |
| Tynemouth, Northumb. | 58,820 | 25 27 | 16 92 | 268,090 | Henry Greig | Stanley Wilson |
| WAKEFIELD *Yorks*(W.R.) | 52,643 | 28 7 | 14 0 | 248,342 | George Beakey | Abram C. Aldhouse. |
| Wallasey, Cheshire | 78,804 | 29 4 | 12 2 | 537,580 | F Fawcett Scott | H. W Cook. |
| Wallingford, Berks. | 2,726 | .. | .. | 12,600 | Charles T Rogerson | Francis R. Hedges. |
| Wallsend, Northumb. | 45,000 | 28 4 | 16 8 | 229,760 | W H Thompson | W V Mulcaster |
| Walsall, Staffs. | 92,245 | 28 82 | 16 38 | 392,592 | S. M Slater | Herbert Lee. |
| *Walthamstow, Essex* | 124,845 | 28 8 | 10 2 | 462,752 | †C. Watkins | C. S. Watson, LL.B. |
| Wareham, Dorset | 2,000 | 22 5 | 19 6 | 4,913 | R. S. Clark | A. Laws (*temply*). |
| Warrington, Lancs. | 70,286 | 28 1 | 13 07 | 373,274 | Peter Peacock | J Lyon Whittle. |
| Warwick | 12,898 | .. | .. | 58,300 | Sir H. M. Nelson, K.C.M.G | Henry J Brown. |
| Wednesbury, Staffs. | 28,208 | 26·0 | 17 8 | 104,958 | Albert K. Pritchard | Thomas Jones. |
| WELLS, Somerset | 4,688 | 18·7 | 20·6 | 22,540 | G. W Wheeler | Ed. Pyndar Foster. |
| Wellock, Salop | 14,844 | 37·6 | 22 1 | 80,267 | Commr W Milner | F H. Fitch, LL.M. |
| West Bromwich, Staffs. | 69,430 | 28·7 | 13·6 | 243,464 | T Sansome, M.R.C.S. | Alfred Wickham. |
| West Ham, Essex | 298,270 | 29·0 | 14 7 | 1,379,045 | Wm. J. Thorne, M.P. | Geo. M. Hillmery, M.A. |

| Towns, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.* | Population. | Rate per £. Births | Rate per £. Deaths | Rateable Value. £ | Mayor 1907-8. * Lord Mayor † Chairman. | Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Hartlepool, Durham | 64,374 | 25 6 | 14 42 | 266,356 | William Edgar .. | Higson Simpson. |
| Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset | 20,305 | .. | .. | 178,268 | R. S. Cowben | Frederick Fernbrough. |
| Whitehaven, Cumberland | 19,044 | 28 76 | 22 49 | 78,376 | John R. Musgrave | Thomas Brown. |
| Widnes, Lancs. .. | 31,544 | 31 9 | 17 7 | 185,852 | George Davies .. | H. S. Oppenheim. |
| Wigan, Lancs. .. | 52,491 | 29 5 | 17 4 | 344,172 | Albert E. Bancher | Wm. Henry Tyrer. |
| *Willenhall* ..... ..... | 167,922 | 22 9 | 20 1 | 944,498 | †O W Hose | Stanley W Ball. |
| Wilton, Wilts | 8,124 | .. | .. | 10,584 | C. E. Marks.. | Henry John King. |
| Wimbledon, Surrey | 39,856 | 18 1 | 10 0 | 442,662 | Wm. Barry .. | A. Steele Sheldon. |
| Winchelsea, Sussex .. .. | 698 | .. | .. | 4,500 | G. M. Freeman, K.C. | Walter Dawes. |
| WINCHESTER, Hants | 23,350 | 17 7 | 13 4 | 246,822 | *Alfred Edmeades | Thomas Holt. |
| Windsor, Berks .. .. | 12,682 | 22 9 | 15 5 | 89,630 | W Carter .. .. | E. Cecil Durant. |
| Wisbech, Cambs. | 10,828 | 21 7 | 18 0 | 52,177 | C. Clayton .. | C.E.F Copeman, M.A. |
| Wokingham, Berks ..... | 4,352 | 19 1 | 11 6 | 29,361 | Henry C. Mylne | J H. E. Clifton. |
| Wolverhampton, Staffs. | 92,326 | 24 0 | 14 5 | 469,730 | J F Myatt .. .. | Sir Horatio Brevitt. |
| Woodstock, Oxon. .. | 1,594 | 22 1 | 12 0 | 4,474 | A. E. Bankart .. | Stanley Hemman. |
| WORCESTER ..... .. | 47,582 | 28 1 | 14 4 | 235,493 | Arthur Carlton | Samuel Southall. |
| Workington, Cumb. .. .. | 25,092 | 26 5 | 13 4 | 120,640 | *Frederick Hall .. | John Warwick. |
| Worthing, W Sussex. | 33,000 | 15 6 | 9 9 | 209,596 | James White .. .. | J Kennedy Allerton. |
| Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk | 37,502 | 26 1 | 13 4 | 252,209 | A. Harbord .. .. | Wm. Edgar Stephens |
| Yeovil, Somerset .. .. | 13,739 | 21 2 | 11 0 | 85,380 | George Henry Gould | R. L. Hiscott (acting). |
| YORK .. .. .. .. .. | 83,802 | 20 9 | 14 9 | 428,138 | *W A. F Todd | Percy J Spalding. |
| **Wales.** | | | | | | |
| Aberavon, Glamorg. .. | 15,222 | 34 1 | 22 27 | 55,200 | J M. Smith ..... | Moses Thomas. |
| Aberdare .. .. ..... .. | 52,467 | 24 9 | 12 6 | 190,404 | ... | W R. Morgan. |
| Abergavenny, Mon. .. | 8,511 | 20 6 | 16 1 | 58,380 | Zachariah Wheatley | Wm. H Hopwood. |
| Aberystwyth, Card .. .. | 8,422 | 13 13 | 13 9 | 30,048 | T Doughton .. | A. J Hughes. |
| BANGOR, Carn. .. .. | 11,237 | 17 33 | 14 23 | 44,944 | R. J Williams..... | J Peutir Williams. |
| Beaumaris, Anglesey .. | 2,231 | .. | .. | 9,782 | J H. Burton .. | Sam. H. Dew |
| Brecon..... ..... .. | 5,908 | 19 1 | 14 2 | 26,622 | W H. Parry de Winton | G Hyatt Williams. |
| CARDIFF, Glamorg. | 182,495 | 23 6 | 13 7 | 1,214,132 | *Wm. Roberts .. | J L. Wheatley |
| Cardigan .. .. .. | 3,878 | 18 2 | 19 6 | 13,890 | John Evans .. .. | David Morgan Jones |
| Carmarthen ..... .. | 12,221 | .. | .. | 42,289 | William Evans .. | H. Brunel White. |
| Carnarvon ... .. | 9,129 | 19 0 | 22 5 | 33,226 | R. Parry, M.D.... | R. O Roberts. |
| Conway, Carn. .. ..... | 5,242 | 17 85 | 12 42 | 25,132 | Frederick J Jones.. | Hugh Parry |
| Cowbridge, Glamorg. | 1,267 | 18 39 | 18 2 | 4,698 | Capt. T J Yorworth | Wm. Thos. Gwyn. |
| Denbigh ..... ..... | 6,852 | 22 5 | 13 12 | 36,265 | H Dryhurst Roberts | Edward Parry |
| Flint ..... ..... .. | 5,474 | 34 5 | 14 7 | 20,027 | Maj. O. E. Dyson | Thomas W Hughes. |
| Haverfordwest, Pemb. .. | 6,920 | 28 54 | 26 9 | 23,250 | G H. Llewellin .. | B. T P Williams. |
| Kidwelly, Carm. ..... .. | 3,038 | .. | .. | 9,800 | William Loosmore. | Walter Robt. James. |
| Lampeter, Card. ..... .. | 1,802 | 13 4 | 22 7 | 7,322 | J S. Jones .. | J Ernest Lloyd. |
| Llandovery, Carm. | 1,923 | 22 2 | 13 6 | 8,340 | Daniel Jones .. | H. Alfred Thomas. |
| Llanelly, Carm. .. .. | 32,817 | 22 6 | 14 32 | 132,186 | D. James Davies | Henry W Spowart. |
| Llanfyllin, Montgom. .. | 1,633 | 18 8 | 28 0 | 7,371 | John Lomax..... | V B. Edwards. |
| Llanidloes, Montgom. | 2,594 | .. | .. | 8,000 | R. P Davies .. .. | Arthur Davies. |
| Merthyr Tydfil .. .. | 82,282 | 27 7 | 15 3 | 282,000 | N F Hankey .. .. | T Ancurya Rees. |
| Montgomery ..... | 963 | 6 1 | 14 2 | 7,808 | Henry Jones ... .. | Chas. Sydney Pryce. |
| Neath, Glamorg. .. | 17,582 | 20 3 | 14 4 | 69,972 | Hopkin Morgan .. | Edwin Chas. Cunlif. |
| Pembroke .... .. ..... | 13,673 | 22 36 | 14 5 | 54,772 | Col. W H. Bowen | Ronald D. Lewlees. |
| Pwllheli, Carnarvon .. | 3,792 | 20 30 | 13 37 | 15,666 | G C. Roberts .. .. | Evan R. Davies. |
| *Rhondda* .. .. .. | 155,260 | 26 8 | 12 6 | 736,867 | †Lewis Hopkin .. | W P Nicholas. |
| Ruthin, Denbigh.. | 5,824 | 18 5 | 18 9 | 12,090 | W Godfrey Lewonnbery | Baldwin Griffith. |
| Swansea, Glamorg. .... .. | 121,633 | 24 4 | 14 8 | 673,203 | David Davies .. | H. Lang Cunlif. |
| Tenby, Pemb. ..... .. | 4,368 | 17 67 | 12 27 | 28,600 | Capt. D. H. Morgan | G Lort Stokes. |
| Welshpool, Montgom. | 5,927 | 22 0 | 23 5 | 42,187 | Thom. Joseph Evans | C. Pryce Yeoxley. |
| Wrexham, Denbigh .. Isle of Man. | 18,377 | 24 0 | 13 7 | 80,446 | L. R. Rowland .. | Lawson Taylor |
| Douglas ..... ..... | 22,000 | 13 7 | 13 8 | 128,336 | John T. Faragher .. | Alexr. Robertson. |

COAL EXPORT DUTY.—A duty was charged upon exported coal during the financial years 1901-2 to 1906-7, the amounts derived therefrom being as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901-2 ..... | £2,321,708 | 1904-5 ..... | £2,230,774 |
| 1902-3 ..... | 2,290,769 | 1905-6 ..... | 2,178,872 |
| 1903-4 ..... | 2,251,893 | 1906-7 ..... | 1,994,777 |

CORN AND GRAIN IMPORT DUTY.—A duty was charged upon imported corn and grain in the financial year 1902-3, and was repealed in 1903-4. The following amounts were raised:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1902-3 ..... | £2,168,736 | 1903-4 ..... | £104,488 |

MOTOR SPIRIT DUTY, imposed in 1901-02, produced £200,680 in 1901-02, £300,596 in 1902-03, £1,000,000 in 1903-04, £1,000,000 in 1904-05, £1,000,000 in 1905-06, £1,000,000 in 1906-07.

## GOVERNMENT

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), the *Act of Settlement* (1701), the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), and the *Parliament Act* (1911). The first secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice, the second established the liberty of the person, the third provided for the *Protestant succession* to the throne, the fourth and fifth created the United Kingdom and the last enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the adherence of the other Chamber. The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the English house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference 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* [1911], 27 T.L.R. 143).

2. *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 (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (16) 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 Commons decides what is a Money Bill within the meaning of sect. 1 (2) 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 Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act.

(b) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 670 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, since 1906, receive annually salaries of £400.

(3) *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The *Cabinet*, 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 Judicature.*—(a) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. The High Court comprises the King's Bench, Chancery and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from those 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, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions 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 Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and at

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* 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 Emperor 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.* An Act to provide compulsory service received the Royal Assent on 25 May, 1916, when it was stated that, since the commencement of the war, no less than 3,421,000 men had been raised by voluntary enlistment.

## EDUCATION

(*Figures for 1913-14.*)

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 22,477 in number, and staffed by 168,498 adult teachers. Included in the above number there are (in populous districts) special schools for defective children, but no Poor Law schools are now included.

### *Secondary.*

Considerable progress has been and is being made towards a public provision of accessible Secondary Schools affording suitable courses for pupils of about 12-16 (in some cases 18) years of age.

In England and Wales there are 1,148 Secondary Schools regarded as efficient by the Board of Education, and attended by 209,830 pupils and staffed by 10,126 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 on about 12 years of age as a rule. Of Secondary Schools 1,057 receive State grants, about 230 are controlled by County or County Borough Authorities; and of the remainder most are endowed, and many are also aided by Local Authorities.

### *Continuation and Technical.*

(*Figures mostly for 1912-13.*)

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly controlled by Local Authorities), 6,876 in number, and attended by 796,882 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 32 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses (178), University Tutorial Classes (121), Technical Institution Courses (82), with 1,303 grant-earning students, and last, but not least, Day Technical Classes (283), held in 213 Institutions, with 22,636 students on whom State grants are paid, and also 208 Schools of Art. 37 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 23,000 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, 1 in Wales, and 3 in Ireland. These, with dates of foundation, are Oxford (1249), Cambridge (1257), Durham (1832), London (1836), Manchester (1851), Birmingham (1900), Liverpool (1903), Leeds (1904), Sheffield (1905), and Bristol (1909) in England; University of Wales (1893), in Wales; St. Andrews (1411), Glasgow (1450), Aberdeen (1494), and Edinburgh (1582), in Scotland; and Dublin (1591), National (1910), 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 1913) will probably have fallen by at least 50 per cent. owing to the war. The total number of past and present members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge away on active service in 1916 was 20,491. Of these, the casualties numbered 4,227 and the honours and distinctions obtained amounted to nearly 5,500.

## ELEMENTARY EDUCATION STATISTICS, UNITED KINGDOM.

*(Compilation of Statistics suspended during the War.)*

### 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 | 7,082,933 | 86 42 | 11,360,364 | 20,257,084 | 448,903 | 284,732 | 732,636 |
| 1908 | 7,088,418 | 86 27 | 11,104,305 | 20,485,206 | 446,434 | 305,186 | 751,620 |
| 1909 | 7,118,838 | 86 98 | 11,309,381 | 21,168,515 | 441,913 | 320,443 | 762,356 |
| 1910 | 7,016,627 | 86 84 | 11,445,054 | 21,635,726 | 433,418 | 314,947 | 748,365 |
| 1911 | 6,808,368 | 85 01 | 11,530,132 | 22,226,899 | 453,067 | 322,274 | 765,302 |
| 1912 | 6,861,876 | 86 79 | 11,736,441 | 23,780,115 | 482,885 | 322,099 | 784,984 |
| 1913 | 6,940,196 | 86 73 | 12,867,540 | — | 467,240 | 321,651 | 798,881 |
| 1914 | 7,004,007 | 86 73 | 12,484,000 | (Information not available.) | | | |

### II.—SCOTLAND

| Year ended Aug. 31. | Primary Schools. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Accommodation (No.) | Children on Register (No.) | Average Attendance (No.) | Attendance at Continuation Classes (No.) | Parliamentary Grant (£) | Expended by School Boards (£). |
| 1907 | 967,670 | 792,677 | 692,761 | 102,386 | 1,886,711 | 3,064,363 |
| 1908 | 999,482 | 792,418 | 692,144 | 101,664 | 1,941,773 | 3,411,798 |
| 1909 | 1,015,806 | 803,820 | 705,126 | 108,813 | 2,001,264 | 3,735,548 |
| 1910 | 1,027,185 | 808,890 | 719,122 | 107,687 | 2,129,720 | 4,056,013 |
| 1911 | 1,036,784 | 800,611 | 731,905 | 137,180 | 2,233,136 | 4,264,804 |
| 1912 | 1,042,703 | 800,171 | 733,752 | 144,815 | 2,331,810 | — |
| 1913 | 1,051,699 | 806,055 | 739,089 | 143,942 | 2,413,736 | — |
| 1914 | 1,058,809 | 814,348 | 748,970 | 151,844 | 2,456,364 | — |

### III.—IRELAND

| Year ended Dec. 31. | Population of Ireland (30th June). | Primary Schools in Ireland. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Schools. | School Accommodation. | Pupils on the Rolls. | Average Attendance. | Educational Expenditure, Year ended March 31. |
| | | | | | | £ |
| 1907 | 4,388,431 | 8,536 | 746,124 | 677,471 | 484,979 | 1,454,185 |
| 1908 | 4,384,664 | 8,468 | 737,321 | 669,001 | 494,602 | 1,470,347 |
| 1909 | 4,386,602 | 8,401 | 730,378 | 670,288 | 501,107 | 1,514,490 |
| 1910 | 4,388,421 | 8,337 | 722,764 | 679,435 | 495,989 | 1,588,249 |
| 1911 | 4,383,608 | 8,289 | 766,002 | 684,634 | 512,862 | 1,774,498 |
| 1912 | 4,384,720 | 8,256 | 769,697 | 686,974 | 499,098 | 1,720,440 |
| 1913 | 4,381,331 | 8,229 | 772,874 | 682,011 | 502,622 | 1,769,837 |
| 1914 | 4,378,534 | 8,207 | 777,046 | 679,762 | 508,424 | 1,797,139 |

### IV.—TRAINING COLLEGE STUDENTS, UNITED KINGDOM

| Year ended July 31. | England and Wales. | | | | Scotland. | | | | Ireland. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Training Colleges. | Hostels. | Students. | | Training Colleges. | Training Centres. | Students. | | Training Colleges. | Resident Students. | | |
| | | | Men. | Women. | | | Men. | Women. | | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| 1906 | 73 | 18 | 1,423 | 2,625 | 2 | 4 | 534 | 1,661 | 7 | 476 | 897 | 1,373 |
| 1907 | 73 | 18 | 1,480 | 2,728 | 2 | 4 | 626 | 2,309 | 7 | 501 | 867 | 1,368 |
| 1908 | 80 | 17 | 1,599 | 2,871 | 2 | 4 | 648 | 2,371 | 7 | 526 | 878 | 1,404 |
| 1909 | 84 | 16 | 1,778 | 3,076 | 2 | 4 | 646 | 2,337 | 7 | 538 | 888 | 1,426 |
| 1910 | 88 | 16 | 1,963 | 3,291 | 2 | 4 | 673 | 2,344 | 7 | 534 | 881 | 1,415 |
| 1911 | 88 | 17 | 1,980 | 3,291 | 2 | 4 | 678 | 2,332 | 7 | 530 | 881 | 1,411 |
| 1912 | 88 | 18 | 2,111 | 3,504 | 2 | 4 | 707 | 2,373 | 7 | 502 | 849 | 1,351 |
| 1913 | 86 | 21 | 1,998 | 3,284 | 2 | 4 | 688 | 2,372 | 7 | 467 | 795 | 1,262 |
| 1914 | 86 | 19 | 2,042 | 3,300 | 2 | 4 | 677 | 2,408 | 7 | 486 | 797 | 1,283 |

## FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom for the five years ended March 31, 1917, are stated as follows :—

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| 1912–13 | £188,620,000 | £188,620,000 |
| 1913–14 | 198,243,000 | 197,492,708 |
| 1914–15 | 270,332,000 | 1,132,654,000 |
| 1915–16 | 336,767,000 | 1,559,706,000 |
| 1916–17 | 571,428,000 | 2,108,113,000 |

The Accounts for 1916–17 and *Budget Estimates* for 1917–18, on basis of existing taxation, are shown below :—

### Revenue.

| Revenue. | Receipts, 1916–17 | Estimate, 1917–18. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | £70,561,000 | £64,750,000 |
| Excise | 36,380,000 | 34,890,000 |
| Estate Duties, &c. | 32,238,000 | 29,000,000 |
| Stamps | 7,876,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Land Tax | 640,000 | 650,000 |
| House Duty | 1,940,000 | 1,950,000 |
| Income Tax (including Super Tax) | 201,033,000 | 224,000,000 |
| Excess Profits Duty (including Munitions Levy) | 139,980,000 | 180,000,000 |
| Land Value Duties | 522,000 | 400,000 |
| Total Tax Revenue | £514,109,000 | £543,600,000 |
| Postal Service | 24,350,000 | 24,200,000 |
| Telegraph Service | 3,360,000 | 3,250,000 |
| Telephone Service | 6,400,000 | 6,250,000 |
| Crown Lands | 650,000 | 600,000 |
| Sundry Loans, &c. | 8,098,000 | 7,300,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 16,817,000 | 27,100,000 |
| Total Non Tax Revenue | £59,373,000 | £68,900,000 |
| Total Revenue | £573,482,000 | £612,500,000 |
| Money raised under the War Loan Acts, 1914–16 | 1,531,859,000 | — |
| Ways and Means Advances | 197,630,000 | 958,000 |

### Expenditure.

| Expenditure. | Payments, 1916–17 | Estimate, 1917–18. |
|---|---|---|
| National Debt, Interest, &c. | £ 29,783,000 | £ 27,000,000 |
| National Debt, Interest on War Debt | 127,687,000 | 194,500,000 |
| Payment to Local Taxation | 9,856,000 | 9,700,000 |
| Other Consolidated Fund Services | 1,974,000 | 1,695,000 |
| Army | Nom. incl. | 25,000 |
| Navy | | 27,000 |
| Minis. of Munitions | | 1,000 |
| Old Age Pensions | Est 12,654,000 | 12,200,000 |
| Ministry of Labour Insurance, &c. | „ 7,603,000 | 8,542,000 |
| Education | „ 19,584,000 | 87,387,000 |
| Total Civil Services | 54,113,000 | 62,224,000 |
| Customs, Excise, and Inland Revenue | 4,728,000 | 5,249,000 |
| Post Office Services | 22,454,000 | 25,980,000 |
| Votes of Credit | £1,972,885,000 | 1,975,000,000 |
| Total Expenditure | 2,193,113,000 | 2,290,381,000 |
| Expenditure against Capital | 638,000 | 958,000 |

### Final Balance-Sheet, 1917–18.

*Estimated Revenue, 1917–18.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Customs | £64,750,000 |
| *Add* Prop. additional taxation | 6,000,000 |
| | £70,750,000 |
| Excise | 34,890,000 |
| *Add* Prop. additional taxation | 100,000 |
| | £34,990,000 |
| Estate Duties, &c. | 29,000,000 |
| Stamps | 8,000,000 |
| Land Tax | 650,000 |
| House Duty | 1,950,000 |
| Income-Tax (including Super-Tax) | 224,000,000 |
| Excess Profits Duty (including Munitions Levy) | 180,000,000 |
| *Add* Prop. additional taxation | 20,000,000 |
| | £200,000,000 |
| Land Value Duties | 400,000 |
| *Total Tax Revenue* | £569,700,000 |
| Postal Service | 24,200,000 |
| Telegraph Service | 3,250,000 |
| Telephone Service | 6,250,000 |
| Crown Lands | 600,000 |
| Sundry Loans, &c. | 7,300,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 27,100,000 |
| Total Non Tax Revenue | 68,900,000 |
| Total Revenue | 638,600,000 |
| Deficit | 1,651,781,000 |
| | £2,290,381,000 |
| Revenue (Borrowed) | 958,000 |

*Estimated Expenditure, 1917–18.*

| | |
|---|---|
| National Debt, Inside Fixed Debt Charge | £17,000,000 |
| National Debt, Outside Fixed Debt Charge | 194,500,000 |
| | £211,500,000 |
| Payment to Local Taxation | 9,700,000 |
| Other Consolidated Fund Services | 1,695,000 |
| Total Consol. Fd. Services | £222,895,000 |
| Army | 25,000 |
| Navy | 27,000 |
| Ministry of Munitions | 1,000 |
| Old Age Pensions | £12,200,000 |
| Ministry of Labour, Insurance, &c. | 8,542,000 |
| Education and other Civil Services | 40,482,000 |
| | 61,224,000 |
| Customs, Excise, and Inland Rev | 5,249,000 |
| Post Office Services | 25,980,000 |
| Total Supply Services | £92,453,000 |
| Votes of Credit | 1,975,000,000 |
| Total Expenditure | £2,290,381,000 |
| Expenditure against Capital | 958,000 |

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

*Occupations.*—In 1911 the total number of occupied persons in the United Kingdom was 18,368,300 (12,134,259 males and 3,234,041 females). Of this total the largest percentage, or 22·86, were employed in agriculture, 11·39 in commerce, 8·2 in conveyance, 5·6 in mines and quarries, 7·89 in metals and machinery, 6·77 in building and construction, 6·92 in textile fabrics, and 7·23 in dress.

*Trade Unions.*—On Jan. 1, 1913, there were 2,123 Trade Unions, with a total membership of 4,232,883, while the 100 largest Trade Unions (1,816,926 members) had an income of £4,436,734 and invested funds at December 31, 1911, of £8,870,630.

### Agriculture.

The revised statements of areas and production under crops and number of live stock on agricultural holdings, as returned in 1913, enable the following summary for the U.K. to be compiled. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are not included

| Crops. | Production | Acreage. |
|---|---|---|
| | Tons. | |
| Wheat | 2,048,200 | 2,333,354 |
| Barley | 2,112,200 | 1,522,646 |
| Oats | 3,148,000 | 4,189,274 |
| Beans | 272,000 | 284,069 |
| Peas | 69,000 | 98,572 |
| Potatoes | 7,540,000 | 1,802,859 |
| Turnips and Swedes | 24,431,000 | 1,625,066 |
| Mangold | 9,696,000 | 497,740 |
| Hay (all kinds) | 12,449,000 | 9,230,325 |
| Hops | 13,000 | 34,744 |

### Live Stock.

| Description. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horses | 2,894,264 | 2,891,048 | 2,722,858 |
| Cattle | 12,263,600 | 12,284,308 | 12,172,452 |
| Sheep | 27,629,208 | 27,563,477 | 26,275,670 |
| Pigs | 3,365,772 | 3,252,813 | 3,786,731 |

### Fisheries.

The Fisheries of the United Kingdom employed 102,000 men and boys in 1911, 2,155 steam vessels and 21,827 sailing vessels being used. The total value of the fish landed in 1913 was £10,189,903 (exclusive of salmon), the weight being 8,697,865 cwt.

### Minerals.

The chief metallic minerals produced in the United Kingdom are iron ore, tin, and lead, of which the output and value of the first far exceed the remainder. The following table shows the weight and value of the principal metals won in 1914, the total value being £34,806,548 :—

| Metal. | Tons. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| | | £ |
| Iron (from U.K. ores) | 4,766,190 | 17,652,697 |
| " (from Foreign Ores) | 4,737,683 | 15,320,804 |
| Tin | 8,056 | 800,547 |
| Lead | 29,878 | 871,677 |
| Zinc | 3,208 | 122,383 |
| Copper | 341 | 29,777 |
| Silver (oz.) | 148,444 | 13,443 |
| Gold (oz.) | 97 | 373 |

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 shale, salt, and oil shale. The output and value of coal produced in the five years 1910–1914 is as follows :—

| Year | Tons. | Value at Pits. |
|---|---|---|
| | | £ |
| 1910 | 271,892,000 | 120,792,000 |
| 1911 | 250,436,000 | 127,922,000 |
| 1912 | 267,430,472 | 145,619,669 |
| 1913 | 268,694,303 | 132,896,853 |
| 1914 | 253,006,082 | 127,830,870 |

1,049,897 persons were employed in the 3,200 coal mines in 1912.

The coal production is mainly in England and Wales, the counties producing over 20,000,000 tons annually being Durham, Yorkshire, Glamorganshire, and 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 800,000,000 lb. of wool (in addition to 150,000,000 lb. produced at home), the former principally from the U.S., the latter principally from Australasia and South Africa. Of the Textile Industries cotton is the most important, employing 576,800 hands (219,342 males and 357,078 females) in 1907, the output permitting exports valued at £129,466,536 in 1914 (the imports being £9,272,304). Woollen industries employed 282,192 persons in 1907, the exports being valued at £37,499,884, in 1914 (imports £7,648,404). Flax (linen) industries employed 130,143 persons, the exports being £12,000,000. 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 1914 valued at £41,668,000, exclusive of machinery (£32,000,000). *Chemicals and Drugs* (exports, 1914, £19,968,000), *Shipbuilding* (imports, 1914, £7,000,000), Cutlery and Hardware (exports, 1914, £6,512,000), Electrical Goods and Apparatus (£3,000,000), Leather (£4,885,000), Earthenware and Glass (£4,127,000), and Paper (£3,136,000) are also important industries, in addition to Printing and Brewing and Distilling, which are mainly for the home market.

## INTERNAL 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 | 724,630,631 | 525,631,139 | 1,250,261,770 |
| 1911 | 768,134,137 | 634,120,308 | 1,402,254,445 |
| 1912 | 856,833,113 | 525,125,923 | 1,381,959,036 |
| 1913 | 885,899,207 | 489,497,803 | 1,375,397,010 |
| 1914 | 768,208,250 | 629,897,884 | 1,398,106,134 |

GENERAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (MERCHANDISE ONLY), 1700-1918.

| Year | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | Year | Total of Imports Per Head. | Domestic Exports Per Head. | Total of Trade Per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1700. ... | 4,600,000 | 6,100,000 | 10,700,000 | 1700 | 0 15 6 | 0 18 0 | 1 2 6 |
| 1750. ... | 7,290,000 | 10,150,000 | 17,440,000 | 1750 | 1 2 0 | 0 19 6 | 2 14 6 |
| 1800. | 30,600,000 | 38,120,000 | 68,820,000 | 1800 | 1 17 0 | 2 7 6 | 4 4 6 |
| 1810. ... | 39,301,672 | 43,588,757 | 82,870,389 | 1810 | 2 7 9 | 2 1 8 | 4 9 5 |
| 1820. | 32 471,760 | 48,949,880 | 81,421,640 | 1820 | 1 3 9 | 2 0 11 | 4 1 10 |
| 1830. .. | 46,300,473 | 69,700,748 | 116,001,221 | 1830 | 1 9 6 | 2 2 0 | 4 11 6 |
| 1840. | 67,498,720 | 116,482,025 | 183,973,745 | 1840 | 2 11 3 | 2 2 7 | 5 6 8 |
| 1850. | 95,950,000 | 80,300,000 | 177,750,000 | 1850 | 3 10 0 | 2 11 10 | 6 10 0 |
| 1858. .. | 164,583,832 | 139,780,779 | 304,360,611 | 1858 | 5 16 0 | 4 8 5 | 10 14 5 |
| 1859. .. | 179,180,335 | 155,691,973 | 334,875,330 | 1859 | 6 8 5 | 4 11 2 | 11 14 5 |
| 1860. .. | 210,830,873 | 164,821,381 | 375,652,254 | 1860 | 7 7 0 | 4 14 7 | 12 0 7 |
| 1861. .. .. | 217,485,084 | 159,632,498 | 377,117,582 | 1861 | 7 10 2 | 4 6 5 | 13 0 5 |
| 1862. | 225,718,976 | 166,168,134 | 391,887,110 | 1862 | 7 14 7 | 4 8 7 | 13 8 5 |
| 1863. .. | 248,959,080 | 196,902,409 | 445,861,489 | 1863 | 8 9 5 | 5 0 0 | 15 2 5 |
| 1864. .. | 274,863,924 | 212,656,542 | 487,520,466 | 1864 | 9 5 7 | 5 8 4 | 16 9 0 |
| 1865. .. | 277,078,289 | 218,825,376 | 495,903,665 | 1865 | 9 2 2 | 5 11 5 | 16 9 0 |
| 1866. .. | 285,290,874 | 238,906,881 | 524,197,956 | 1866 | 9 17 2 | 6 6 2 | 17 16 10 |
| 1867. .. | 275,183,137 | 225,822,369 | 500,985,886 | 1867 | 9 2 6 | 6 0 0 | 16 12 2 |
| 1868. | 304,563,808 | 227,778,454 | 532,470,062 | 1868 | 9 14 0 | 5 18 2 | 17 4 2 |
| 1869. .. | 295,460,814 | 251,877,898 | 538,475,266 | 1869 | 9 12 1 | 6 2 7 | 17 4 8 |
| 1870. .. .. | 303,257,498 | 244,080,537 | 547,338,070 | 1870 | 9 16 9 | 6 9 6 | 17 10 2 |
| 1871. | 332,025,480 | 282,574,300 | 614,590,180 | 1871 | 10 10 1 | 7 1 7 | 19 11 1 |
| 1872. | 384,653,624 | 314,598,834 | 699,252,458 | 1872 | 11 8 6 | 8 1 0 | 21 0 6 |
| 1873. | 371,097,378 | 311,004,765 | 682,102,137 | 1873 | 11 11 2 | 7 18 10 | 21 4 9 |
| 1874. | 370,082,701 | 297,650,464 | 667 733,165 | 1874 | 11 8 3 | 7 7 9 | 20 11 10 |
| 1875. | 373-039,377 | 287,612,328 | 660,351,500 | 1875 | 11 8 5 | 6 16 6 | 20 0 4 |
| 1876. | 373,154,703 | 258,776,600 | 631,931,308 | 1876 | 11 6 8 | 6 1 3 | 19 1 11 |
| 1877. .. | 394,419,680 | 252,346,020 | 646,765,700 | 1877 | 11 15 10 | 5 18 11 | 19 6 9 |
| 1878. .. | 368 770,742 | 245,483,898 | 614,254,640 | 1878 | 10 18 2 | 5 14 1 | 18 3 6 |
| 1879. | 362,992,875 | 248,783,364 | 611,776,239 | 1879 | 10 11 8 | 5 11 8 | 17 16 6 |
| 1880. | 411,289,565 | 286,414,466 | 697,644,031 | 1880 | 11 17 7 | 6 8 10 | 20 3 10 |
| 1881. | 397,082,489 | 277,082,775 | 674,165,264 | 1881 | 11 7 4 | 6 14 0 | 19 17 8 |
| 1882. | 413,019,608 | 308,860,914 | 721, 880,522 | 1882 | 11 14 7 | 6 17 2 | 20 8 9 |
| 1883. | 426,892,579 | 305,437,070 | 732, 329,649 | 1883 | 12 0 10 | 6 15 4 | 20 15 2 |
| 1884. .. | 390,018,569 | 295,967,583 | 685,986,152 | 1884 | 10 18 4 | 6 10 6 | 19 4 1 |
| 1885. .. | 370 567,955 | 271,474,308 | 642,042,263 | 1885 | 10 6 0 | 5 18 4 | 17 16 9 |
| 1886. .. | 349,663,472 | 268,959,463 | 618,622,935 | 1886 | 9 18 8 | 5 17 2 | 17 0 10 |
| 1887 | 362, 227,584 | 287, 282,895 | 649,490,449 | 1887 | 9 17 11 | 6 1 3 | 17 11 8 |
| 1888. | 387,638,742 | 298,277,542 | 686, 273,284 | 1888 | 10 10 2 | 6 7 2 | 18 11 2 |
| 1889. .. | 427,637,598 | 315,892,679 | 743,530,274 | 1889 | 11 10 1 | 6 13 11 | 19 19 10 |
| 1890. .. | 420,591,997 | 326,252,118 | 746,844,115 | 1890 | 11 4 6 | 7 0 7 | 19 19 7 |
| 1891 | 435,441,264 | 309, 113,718 | 744, 554,982 | 1891 | 11 10 5 | 6 10 9 | 19 13 11 |
| 1892. .. | 423,793,880 | 292,640,168 | 716,434,048 | 1892 | 11 2 8 | 5 19 1 | 18 1 9 |
| 1893. .. | 404,088,178 | 277,138,970 | 681, 227,148 | 1893 | 10 10 1 | 5 13 4 | 17 14 5 |
| 1894. | 401,344,810 | 273,, 784,867 | 681, 130,677 | 1894 | 10 10 2 | 5 11 2 | 17 11 1 |
| 1895. .. | 416,889,658 | 289,, 630,407 | 706, 520,065 | 1895 | 10 12 6 | 5 15 4 | 17 18 3 |
| 1896. .. | 441,808,904 | 296, 329,214 | 738, 188,118 | 1896 | 11 3 2 | 6 1 4 | 18 19 10 |
| 1897 | 451,028,960 | 294, 174, 718 | 745, 203,678 | 1897 | 11 5 7 | 5 19 2 | 18 18 9 |
| 1898. .. | 470,544,700 | 294,018,588 | 764, 563,290 | 1898 | 11 13 1 | 5 15 7 | 18 18 8 |
| 1899. .. | 485,035,583 | 320,834,658 | 814,870,241 | 1899 | 11 17 11 | 6 9 9 | 19 19 8 |
| 1900. .. | 523,078,163 | 354,373,754 | 877,448,917 | 1900 | 12 14 3 | 7 1 8 | 21 6 1 |
| 1901. .. | 522,990,198 | 347,, 866,208 | 869,, 854,406 | 1901 | 12 11 4 | 6 14 10 | 19 6 2 |
| 1902. .. | 528,381,274 | 349,038,,779 | 877,,630,053 | 1902 | 12 11 3 | 6 15 4 | 19 7 7 |
| 1903. .. | 542,600,289 | 360,373,672 | 902,973,961 | 1903 | 12 16 11 | 6 17 8 | 19 14 7 |
| 1904. .. | 551,038,628 | 371,015,312 | 922,053,940 | 1904 | 12 18 8 | 7 1 1 | 19 19 10 |
| 1905. .. | 568,029,027 | 407,596,527 | 975,,626,444 | 1905 | 13 3 11 | 7 13 6 | 20 16 5 |
| 1906. .. | 607,888,500 | 460,677,018 | 1,068,,566,518 | 1906 | 14 0 5 | 8 13 3 | 22 13 8 |
| 1907. .. | 645,807,042 | 517,077,167 | 1,162,,884,209 | 1907 | 14 15 4 | 9 14 10 | 24 9 2 |
| 1908. .. | 592,852,467 | 456,727,621 | 1,049,,580,008 | 1908 | 13 8 10 | 8 11 0 | 21 19 10 |
| 1909. .. | 614,704,437 | 469,843,186 | 1,084,,838,123 | 1909 | 14 0 9 | 8 9 11 | 22 10 6 |
| 1910. .. .. | 678,257,014 | 534,444,827 | 1,212,,401,841 | 1910 | 15 2 1 | 9 11 8 | 24 13 9 |
| 1911. .. .. | 680,257,307 | 556,874,430 | 1,237,,031,988 | 1911 | 15 0 7 | 10 0 7 | 25 0 2 |
| 1912. .. .. | 744,661,631 | 598,468,130 | 1,343,,021,761 | 1912 | 16 6 8 | 10 13 5 | 26 19 1 |
| 1913. .. | 768,734,739 | 634,600,326 | 1,403,,335,065 | 1913 | 16 14 0 | 11 15 10 | 28 9 10 |
| 1914. .. | 696,825,113 | 525,,185,,982 | 1,222,,011,,095 | 1914 | 15 2 3½ | 11 8 4 | 26 10 7½ |
| 1915. .. .. | 851,893,250 | 483,330,,689 | 1,335,,223,,939 | 1915 | 18 9 8 | 10 9 11½ | 28 19 7½ |
| 1916. .. .. | 948,,908,,490 | 603,,845,,889 | 1,,552,,754,,379 | 1916 | 20 11 7 | 13 2 0½ | 33 13 7½ |

## EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1916.
### NATIONS EXCHANGING

| British Dominions. | Merchandise Imported from. | Merchandise Exported to. | Other Countries. | Merchandise Imported from. | Merchandise Exported to. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| **Europe :—** | | | Abyssinia | 3,230 | 3,817 |
| Channel Islands | 2,468,429 | 2,099,181 | Afghanistan | — | 775 |
| Malta and Gozo | 45,922 | 1,706,631 | Argentina | 51,593,304 | 14,584,884 |
| Gibraltar | 20,523 | 1,424,803 | Austria-Hungary | 8,862 | — |
| **Asia :—** | | | Belgium | 1,290,972 | 265,718 |
| Cyprus | 283,846 | 246,336 | Congo | 3,188,728 | 900,287 |
| Empire of India | 72,368,284 | 54,365,284 | Bolivia | 1,129,751 | 386,095 |
| Aden, Perim, &c | 520,056 | 429,629 | Brazil | 9,036,742 | 7,121,978 |
| Ceylon | 10,729,532 | 2,896,203 | Bulgaria | 800 | — |
| Straits Settlements | 16,074,366 | 5,484,472 | Chile | 12,408,613 | 4,374,667 |
| Federated Malay States | 6,284,428 | 829,837 | China | 8,338,120 | 16,864,992 |
| Hong Kong | 1,038,040 | 4,744,005 | Colombia | 187,575 | 1,675,430 |
| Borneo | 286,586 | 13,775 | Costa Rica | 1,478,926 | 145,363 |
| Sarawak | 15,345 | 20,018 | Cuba | 13,052,877 | 2,838,279 |
| **Africa :—** | | | Denmark | 22,842,337 | 14,223,513 |
| Egypt | 26,605,965 | 11,843,059 | Colonies | 1,011,484 | 467,494 |
| Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian) | 850,810 | 435,038 | Ecuador | 1,028,829 | 464,302 |
| Cape Province | 7,752,332 | 10,850,326 | France | 26,584,343 | 107,527,431 |
| ,, ,, Diamonds | 5,879,666 | — | Algeria | 2,490,897 | 2,167,384 |
| Natal | 3,870,432 | 6,462,404 | Colonies | 3,537,361 | 3,420,601 |
| Transvaal | 406,969 | 7,571,011 | Morocco | 830,214 | 2,114,748 |
| Orange Free State | 2,008 | 502,445 | Tunis | 1,309,437 | 794,004 |
| Basutoland | — | 46,247 | German Empire | 223,163 | — |
| Bechuanaland | — | 5,366 | Colonies | 857,286 | 468,783 |
| Swaziland | — | 2,690 | Greece | 4,086,668 | 1,326,822 |
| Rhodesia | 291,028 | 1,040,462 | Guatemala | 42,165 | 213,488 |
| Gambia | 293,806 | 230,986 | Haiti and San Domingo | 137,770 | 294,876 |
| Gold Coast | 3,308,695 | 3,302,647 | Honduras | 1,287 | 52,920 |
| Sierra Leone | 528,709 | 736,032 | Italy | 11,243,873 | 28,991,824 |
| Nigeria | 7,442,902 | 3,665,274 | Colonies | — | 7,920 |
| Somaliland | 134 | 3,151 | Tripoli | 280 | 30,980 |
| E. Africa Protectorate | 476,802 | 1,342,299 | Japan | 12,493,867 | 7,638,129 |
| Uganda | 221,304 | 71,096 | Liberia | 194,116 | 173,949 |
| Zanzibar | 333,420 | 205,907 | Mexico | 2,872,292 | 254,257 |
| Nyasaland | 271,728 | 299,689 | Montenegro | — | — |
| Mauritius | 2,724,800 | 946,721 | Netherlands | 22,158,834 | 30,580,328 |
| Seychelles | 28,032 | 24,266 | Colonies | 19,082,289 | 8,677,894 |
| Ascension | 277 | 9,020 | Nicaragua | 17,686 | 136,208 |
| St. Helena | 18,379 | 20,748 | Norway | 16,659,060 | 12,257,640 |
| **North and South America :—** | | | Panama | 34,346 | 279,349 |
| Canada | 34,899,194 | 21,383,208 | Paraguay | 18,617 | 127,261 |
| Newfoundland | 1,942,792 | 514,253 | Persia | 485,283 | 277,241 |
| West Indies | 5,017,377 | 2,679,304 | Peru | 4,788,808 | 1,284,452 |
| Bahamas | 44,376 | 42,743 | Portugal | 3,290,639 | 3,832,304 |
| Bermuda | 2,777 | 132,647 | Colonies | 1,592,207 | 2,225,630 |
| British Guiana | 1,110,253 | 790,072 | Rumania | — | 48,128 |
| British Honduras | 83,223 | 79,268 | Russia | 18,491,838 | 34,130,988 |
| Falkland Islands | 1,780,682 | 258,744 | Salvador | 176,371 | 342,363 |
| **Oceania :—** | | | Serbia | 5,170 | 1,273 |
| New South Wales | 26,868,308 | 13,479,589 | Siam | 1,128,947 | 1,321,484 |
| Victoria | 7,966,394 | 14,180,398 | Spain | 25,083,788 | 20,186,908 |
| South Australia | 2,764,668 | 2,902,722 | Colonies | 2,452,241 | 2,303,568 |
| Queensland | 6,009,962 | 3,871,459 | Sweden | 20,609,822 | 8,908,977 |
| Tasmania | 760,586 | 580,898 | Switzerland | 15,510,483 | 5,622,909 |
| Western Australia | 1,808,039 | 2,136,099 | Turkey in Europe | 76,068 | 91,372 |
| Papua | 2,076 | 25,424 | Turkey in Asia | 781,148 | 289,890 |
| New Zealand | 37,626,747 | 12,922,809 | Crete | 40,304 | 7,227 |
| Fiji | 5,188 | 80,624 | United States | 291,836,348 | 64,542,254 |
| Pacific Islands | 232 | 12,344 | Philippines, &c. | 4,012,432 | 387,286 |
| | | | Uruguay | 2,996,648 | 1,598,737 |
| Total British Dominions | 320,670,650 | 220,729,444 | Venezuela | 171,743 | 229,760 |
| | | | Total Other Countries | 641,823,842 | 472,136,241 |
| | | | Total Trade | 962,494,492 | 692,865,685 |

## PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1915 AND 1916.

| CLASSIFICATION. | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO | 380,874,561 | 419,266,604 |
| *Non-dutiable* | 290,637,076 | 322,284,183 |
| Grain and Flour | 122,357,568 | 133,253,130 |
| Wheat | 53,306,409 | 70,222,944 |
| Barley | 8,099,866 | 10,411,228 |
| Oats | 3,488,580 | 6,545,442 |
| Maize | 18,301,805 | 12,841,208 |
| Wheatmeal and Flour | 8,370,853 | 8,388,429 |
| Rice | 5,991,057 | 6,629,873 |
| Meat | 86,830,068 | 94,050,999 |
| Bacon | 28,442,460 | 34,381,717 |
| Hams | 5,280,328 | 6,841,430 |
| Beef, fresh & frozen | 26,839,544 | 23,346,612 |
| Mutton, fresh & frozen | 14,208,141 | 13,407,890 |
| Pork | 1,020,264 | 1,189,694 |
| Butter | 27,188,748 | 28,964,008 |
| Cheese | 12,107,100 | 12,945,789 |
| Eggs | 6,123,396 | 4,742,133 |
| Fish | 7,760,948 | 20,608,362 |
| Fruit | 12,145,801 | 13,000,287 |
| Lard | 5,763,160 | 6,582,985 |
| Margarine | 3,751,253 | 3,583,007 |
| Vegetables | 5,572,128 | 6,368,129 |
| *Dutiable* | 82,867,856 | 90,828,121 |
| Cocoa | 3,449,832 | 2,908,804 |
| Coffee | 4,436,643 | 4,707,804 |
| Dried Fruit | 1,234,542 | 1,130,123 |
| Condensed Milk | 2,097,867 | 2,284,968 |
| Spirits | 2,719,816 | 4,230,945 |
| Refined Sugar | 12,719,677 | 12,489,132 |
| Unrefined Sugar | 19,091,483 | 24,908,544 |
| Tea | 19,876,992 | 17,743,377 |
| Wine | 2,917,276 | 3,511,820 |
| Tobacco | 8,549,629 | 7,364,308 |
| RAW MATERIALS AND MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED | 286,369,551 | 336,791,749 |
| Iron Ore | 7,544,601 | 12,736,026 |
| Other Metallic Ores | 11,374,185 | 13,679,870 |
| Wood and Timber | 32,788,324 | 40,263,904 |
| Raw Cotton | 64,571,603 | 84,709,877 |
| Wool | 44,146,538 | 39,730,603 |
| Other Textile Materials | 27,422,749 | 25,849,128 |
| Oilseeds, &c. | 49,669,393 | 62,356,708 |
| Hides and Skins | 13,296,367 | 13,784,320 |
| Paper making Materials | 6,151,847 | 8,134,408 |
| Miscellaneous | 28,930,889 | 37,227,276 |
| WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED | 182,450,208 | 189,194,348 |
| Iron and Steel | 10,809,828 | 12,214,057 |
| Other Metals | 42,215,978 | 39,048,339 |
| Cutlery, Hardware, &c. | 4,969,231 | 5,320,884 |
| Electrical Goods | 1,096,203 | 1,690,813 |
| Machinery | 9,847,910 | 7,988,039 |
| Wood and Timber | 2,304,824 | 1,997,237 |
| Cotton Yarn & Manufs. | 7,388,060 | 8,309,363 |
| Woollen Yarn & Manufs. | 1,704,585 | 900,701 |
| Silk | 14,837,943 | 13,148,586 |
| Other Textiles | 9,042,768 | 11,202,498 |
| Apparel | 2,986,150 | 2,730,367 |
| Chemicals, Dyes, &c. | 19,309,000 | 18,800,492 |
| Leather and Manufs. | 17,094,389 | 16,188,502 |
| Earthenware and Glass | 2,775,990 | 3,082,008 |
| Paper | 6,847,068 | 8,307,494 |
| Motor Cars | 9,144,748 | 8,668,880 |
| Miscellaneous Manufs. | 20,895,347 | 23,746,498 |
| Parcel Post | 2,900,000 | 2,863,500 |
| Total Imports | £851,893,250 | £948,906,491 |

## PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1915 AND 1916.

| CLASSIFICATION | 1915 | 1916. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| FOOD, DRINK & TOBACCO | 28,087,669 | 29,496,168 |
| Grain and Flour | 3,858,907 | 2,774,894 |
| Meat | 1,342,673 | 1,241,827 |
| Beer and Ale | 1,987,314 | 1,734,480 |
| Biscuits and Cakes | 1,174,038 | 1,730,388 |
| Herrings | 915,046 | 1,275,859 |
| Spirits | 3,704,168 | 3,139,990 |
| Tobacco | 3,791,879 | 4,706,777 |
| RAW MATERIALS | 52,364,040 | 64,342,098 |
| Coal, &c. | 38,844,203 | 50,572,604 |
| Wool | 3,846,442 | 3,680,037 |
| Oilseeds | 5,301,728 | 4,600,120 |
| Hides | 890,918 | 1,398,470 |
| WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED | 292,926,715 | 393,327,731 |
| Iron and Steel | 40,406,196 | 56,673,705 |
| Other Metals | 9,722,763 | 12,720,218 |
| Cutlery and Hardware | 5,089,388 | 6,446,820 |
| Electrical Goods | 3,168,890 | 4,284,213 |
| Machinery | 19,194,837 | 22,917,398 |
| Ships (New) | 1,692,861 | 1,890,381 |
| Wood Manufactures | 1,241,446 | 1,998,870 |
| Cotton Yarn | 10,314,903 | 13,428,827 |
| Cotton Piece Goods | 64,491,818 | 88,367,870 |
| Other Cottons | 12,075,625 | 14,881,023 |
| Wool Yarn and Manufs. | 32,830,615 | 42,619,498 |
| Silk | 1,720,093 | 2,400,108 |
| Other Textiles | 11,373,713 | 13,207,843 |
| Apparel | 11,892,878 | 13,491,098 |
| Chemicals, Drugs, &c. | 20,068,367 | 27,585,287 |
| Leather | 3,358,234 | 4,807,873 |
| Earthenware and Glass | 3,498,898 | 5,617,398 |
| Paper | 6,488,127 | 8,221,187 |
| Carriages, Carts, &c. | 6,378,023 | 8,221,233 |
| Miscellaneous Manufs. | 30,176,964 | 40,300,380 |
| Parcel Post | 14,905,884 | 16,200,366 |
| Total Domestic Exports | £384,888,648 | £506,670,907 |

* According to a Return issued by the Board of Trade, the total output of coal in the United Kingdom during the first half of 1915 is estimated to have been 109,816,000 tons, as against 120,299,000 in the first half of 1914; the diminution in 1915 was 10,483,000 tons, or 8½ per cent. As compared with the first half of 1913 the reduction is 17,940,000 tons, or 14½ per cent.

**Bullion Movements.**

| Year | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| 1910 | 71,422,077 | 64,724,213 |
| 1911 | 62,987,300 | 57,001,077 |
| 1912 | 69,467,185 | 64,871,488 |
| 1913 | 74,021,858 | 62,742,038 |
| 1914 | 70,595,001 | 41,488,125 |
| 1915 | 21,366,547 | 45,578,689 |

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—On Dec. 31, 1914, there were 23,701 miles of railway open for traffic, the capital of the various companies being £1,421,848,000. The total receipts were £139,098,000 and working expenses £88,173,000, leaving net receipts at £50,925,000. The total number of passengers carried (exclusive of season ticket holders) was 1,484,761,000, and the total weight of goods conveyed 368,201,000 tons, as against 390,379,126 in 1913. (The returns for 1915 and 1916 are incomplete.)

*Tramways.*—The total tramway mileage was 2,703 on Dec. 31, 1914. The total receipts were £13,767,877, the working expenses £10,139,956, and the net receipts £3,588,121, the total paid up capital being £76,858,990. During 1914 3,426,473,150 passengers were carried. (The information for 1915 is not available.)

*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, 1916, this fund amounted to £694,395.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—In the year ending March 31, 1915, 3,409,000,000 letters (74 per head of the population) were delivered in the United Kingdom, in addition to 880,000,000 post-cards, and 1,302,000,000 halfpenny packets. There were in 1914–15, 87,000 miles of telegraph and telephone lines (3,271,867 miles of wire), transmitting 82,798,000 inland and 14,580,000 foreign messages, and 796,347 telephones, giving 40,699,877 trunk calls in 1914–15.

*Navigation.*—In 1915 there were 4,673 miles of canals, carrying 43,161 gay tons of merchandise, the revenue being £2,880,720 and expenditure £1,832,213. Of the total mileage 1,383 miles were owned or controlled by railway companies. The total paid-up capital was £47,550,768. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool.

*Shipping.*—In 1914 the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom consisted of 12,802 steamers (20,122,240 gross tons) and 8,223 sailing vessels (864,679 gross tons), a total of 21,025 vessels (20,986,819 tons). In 1914 282 sailing vessels (28,107 net tons) and 898 steam vessels (1,008,064 net tons) were built in the United Kingdom. In 1915 there were 286,802 seamen employed in British vessels (exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and inland navigation, but inclusive of fishing vessels), of this total, 208,698 were British, 32,960 foreigners, and 47,211 were Lascars and Asiatics. Germans (4,000), Swedes (3,600), Norwegians (8,130), and Russians (2,000) 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 1915 (exclusive of vessels engaged in coasting trade or in connexion with the war) is shown below —

| Port. | Entered. | Cleared. |
|---|---|---|
| (1915.) | Tons. | Tons. |
| ENGLAND & WALES— | | |
| Barrow .. | 182,311 | 83,986 |
| Blyth .. .. | 838,837 | 1,167,499 |
| Bristol | 1,847,332 | 847,360 |
| Cardiff | 5,278,783 | 7,104,923 |
| Dover .. | 9,049 | 2,760 |
| Fleetwood | 45,769 | 26,111 |
| Folkestone | 998,594 | 935,651 |
| Gloucester | 162,169 | 44,008 |
| Goole | 353,569 | 354,850 |
| Grimsby | 838,760 | 719,760 |
| Hartlepool | 600,811 | 559,280 |
| Harwich .. | 108,428 | 134,924 |
| Hull .. | 2,640,921 | 2,126,736 |
| King's Lynn | 57,151 | 18,788 |
| Liverpool | 7,073,803 | 6,805,807 |
| London .. | 9,373,591 | 6,369,280 |
| Manchester | 1,263,367 | 1,093,219 |
| Maryport | 57,065 | 25,830 |
| Middlesbrough | 959,364 | 1,062,731 |
| Newcastle & Shields | 4,172,021 | 5,488,338 |
| Newhaven | 2,399 | 2,313 |
| Newport .. | 1,823,563 | 2,077,245 |
| Plymouth | 1,361,491 | 128,859 |
| Port Talbot | 903,797 | 1,160,757 |
| Southampton | 613,073 | 512,762 |
| Sunderland | 912,699 | 1,230,825 |
| Swansea .. | 1,708,670 | 2,076,472 |
| Weymouth | 150,021 | 149,493 |
| SCOTLAND— | | |
| Aberdeen .. | 104,877 | 29,140 |
| Alloa .. | 12,980 | — |
| Ardrossan | 453,349 | 474,828 |
| Borrowstouness | — | — |
| Burntisland | 392,139 | 477,944 |
| Dundee .. .. | 720,337 | 46,292 |
| Glasgow | 1,747,288 | 3,207,128 |
| Grangemouth | 4,545 | 1,399 |
| Granton | 152,595 | 108,288 |
| Greenock | 271,170 | 99,422 |
| Kirkcaldy | 37,179 | 46,326 |
| Leith | 1,078,623 | 998,772 |
| Methil .. | 309,652 | 686,805 |
| IRELAND— | | |
| Belfast.. .. | 370,841 | 67,804 |
| Cork .. | 141,945 | 73,402 |
| Dublin .. | 223,068 | 72,903 |
| ALL PORTS.. | 53,353,901 | 51,142,319 |

*Civil List and other Pensions.*—The amounts paid to 1915–16 were :—For Naval and Military Services, £18,720 ; for Political Services, £7,850 (Lord G Hamilton £2,000, Rt. Hon. Viscount Chaplin £500, Lord Balfour of Burleigh £1,200, Rt. Hon. J A. Pease £1,200), for Civil Services, Countess of Mayo £1,000, Sir C. L. Ryan £1,333, for Judicial Services, £26,833. Civil List Pensions (the grants being limited to £1,200 in any one year) amounted to £25,332 in 1915–16. (*See also page 465*).

## FOOD IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION PER HEAD (U.K.), 1908-1913.

| Articles. (Taxed Articles in Italics.) | Quantities per Head in each Year. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| Wheat ... ... ... lb | 209·36 | 145·65 | 261·86 | 241·38 | 267·26 | 256·36 | 250·89 | Omitted be stated. |
| Wheatmeal & Flour* ,, | 32·69 | 27·67 | 24·51 | 24·89 | 24·65 | 28·55 | 23·92 | |
| Maize .. .. ,, | 85·30 | 97·37 | 90·39 | 93·97 | 106·42 | 127·55 | 91·13 | |
| Rice, &c. ,, | 13·67 | 14·07 | 20·36 | 13·08 | 14·84 | 15·1 | 14·38 | |
| Beef (Fresh and Refrigerated) .. ,, | 14·21 | 15·42 | 17·43 | 18·09 | 19·49 | 21·78 | 19·38 | |
| Beef (on hoof) .. .. ,, | 6·83 | 5·05 | 5·26 | 3·04 | ·72 | ·19 | 1·00 | |
| Mutton (Fresh and Refrigerated) ,, | 11·18 | 11·96 | 13·46 | 13·16 | 12·89 | 12·94 | 12·42 | |
| Mutton (on hoof) ,, | ·11 | ·01 | Nil | ·06 | ·08 | ·10 | ·10 | |
| Pork ... ... .. ,, | 1·45 | 1·08 | 1·2 | 1·12 | ·77 | 1·09 | 2·09 | |
| Rabbits (dead) .. ,, | 1·38 | 1·44 | 1·62 | 1·85 | 1·93 | 1·84 | 1·82 | |
| Bacon and Hams .. ,, | 17·84 | 14·22 | 12·2 | 14·05 | 13·26 | 13·56 | 14·18 | |
| Potatoes .. ,, | 17·54 | 10·48 | 8·07 | 7·58 | 14·06 | 22·74 | 8·08 | |
| *Sugar* .. ,, | 80·73 | 86·73 | 83·48 | 90·05 | 80·18 | 94·48 | 96·30 | |
| Butter .. .. ,, | 10·55 | 10·04 | 10·82 | 10·32 | 9·82 | 9·81 | 9·46 | |
| Margarine .. .. ,, | 2·05 | 2·17 | 2·18 | 2·32 | 2·3 | 2·67 | 3·69 | |
| Cheese ,, | 8·71 | 8·87 | 8·56 | 8·88 | 8·49 | 4·43 | 8·78 | |
| Eggs .. *Number* | 42·72 | 47·47 | 48·20 | 50·03 | 49·73 | 52·79 | 50·30 | |
| *Currants, &c.* lb | 4·62 | 4·68 | 4·64 | 4·89 | 4·86 | 4·89 | 4·49 | |
| Tea .. .. ,, | 6·24 | 6·37 | 6·39 | 6·48 | 6·47 | 6·64 | 6·89 | |
| Cocoa (raw) ,, | 1·05 | 1·2 | 1·28 | 1·23 | 1·21 | 1·23 | 1·22 | |
| *Cocoa, &c* (prepared) ,, | ·23 | ·26 | ·26 | ·26 | ·28 | ·27 | ·27 | |
| *Coffee* .. ,, | ·66 | ·67 | ·68 | ·62 | ·61 | ·61 | ·62 | |
| *Wine.* .. *Gallons* | ·26 | ·26 | ·28 | ·25 | ·28 | ·25 | ·23 | |
| *Tobacco and Snuff* lb | ·08 | ·04 | ·04 | ·04 | ·04 | ·04 | ·03 | |
| *Do.* (unmanufactured) | 1·99 | 1·92 | 1·96 | 2·01 | 2·01 | 2·04 | 2·10 | |
| *Spirits* (Home made & net Imports) *Proof gallons* | ·85 | ·7 | ·63 | ·68 | ·67 | ·69 | ·69 | |
| *Beer* (Home-made) *Gallo* | 26·88 | 26·12 | 26·30 | 27·22 | 26·74 | 27·31 | 27·60 | |
| *Glucose* (Home-made & Imported) .. .. | 5·08 | 5·21 | 5·89 | 6·31 | 5·8 | 3·46 | 5·88 | |

* 1 lb. of Wheatmeal and Flour = 2¼ lb. of Grain (approximately).

## U.K. COTTON IMPORTS, 1908-1913.

| Year | Total Imports. (1,000 lb.) | From U.S. (1,000 lb.) | From Egypt. (1,000 lb.) | From India. (1,000 lb.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 2,060,627 | 1,568,503 | 249,910 | 70,373 |
| 1909 | 2,188,761 | 1,640,485 | 411,344 | 75,770 |
| 1910 | 1,972,741 | 1,470,129 | 389,441 | 108,041 |
| 1911 | 2,207,088 | 1,682,369 | 364,942 | 79,373 |
| 1912 | 2,805,817 | 2,164,872 | 492,284 | 98,824 |
| 1913 | 2,791,200 | 2,384,667 | 402,669 | 50,324 |
| 1914 | 1,884,133 | 1,484,434 | 236,102 | 104,290 |
| 1915 | 2,647,628 | 2,202,385 | 448,490 | 93,982 |

The total imports in 1913 amounted to 26,496,261 centals of 100 lb., of which 20,806,967 centals were from Foreign Countries, and 5,689,294 centals from British Dominions. Of the total imports 23,039,781 centals were retained for home consumption and 3,456,480 centals were re-exported. The sources of the British cotton supply in 1913 were the U.S., 20,203,899 centals, Egypt, 4,484,208 centals, Indian Empire, 998,608 centals, Peru, 384,120, Brazil, 86,792, British East Africa, 120,453, British West Africa, 20,891, British West Indies, 20,243, and Chile, 4,908 centals. The total value of the raw cotton imported in 1913 was £64,871,823.

## STREET ACCIDENTS IN U.K., 1916.

In addition to the accidents on the various railways of the U.K. there were no fewer than 54,978 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1916. Of this number 2,837 were fatal and 52,141 non-fatal, compared with 3,024 fatal and 60,189 non-fatal accidents in 1913.

| Cause. | Fatal. | Non-fatal. |
|---|---|---|
| Electric tramcars .. | 353 | 9,135 |
| Horse-drawn Vehicles .. | 894 | 19,925 |
| Motor omnibuses ... .. | 197 | 2,873 |
| Other motor vehicles | 1,427 | 21,049 |
| Pedal cycles. .. ... .. | 186 | 8,251 |
| Totals.. .. | 2,837 | 52,141 |

| Division. | Fatal. | Non-fatal. |
|---|---|---|
| *England* .. .. | 2,303 | 45,983 |
| London ... .. .. .. .. | 345 | 20,880 |
| Liverpool ... ... ... ... | 49 | 2,149 |
| Manchester .. .. .. .. | 47 | 900 |
| Birmingham. .. .. .. | 67 | 1,460 |
| *Wales* .... ... .. .. .. .. | 84 | 1,497 |
| *Scotland* ... .. .... .. .. | 185 | 3,890 |
| Glasgow ... .... ... .. | 49 | 1,080 |
| Edinburgh .... .. .... .... | 28 | 1,026 |
| *Ireland* ..... ..... ..... | 239 | 1,881 |
| Dublin ..... ..... ..... | 91 | 489 |

## 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 1891–1900. | Average 1901–1910. | Increase (+) or Decrease (−). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Per cent. |
| Crops and Grass | 32,890,990 | 32,580,402 | −310,508 | − 0 95 |
| Arable Land | 16,039,038 | 15,716,918 | −322,120 | − 2 01 |
| Permanent Grass | 16,851,892 | 17,173,484 | +321,592 | + 1 91 |
| Wheat | 1,830,143 | 1,682,253 | −147,890 | − 12 85 |
| All corn Crops | 7,368,017 | 7,042,408 | −325,609 | − 4 42 |
| Potatoes | 533,394 | 568,600 | + 35,206 | + 6 60 |
| Small Fruit | 69,040 | 81,201 | + 12,161 | + 16 17 |
| Orchards | 229,539 | 244,850 | + 15,311 | + 11 33 |
| | Number. | Number. | | |
| Horses | 1,821,897 | 1,945,593 | + 123,696 | + 7 85 |
| Cows and Heifers | 2,573,168 | 2,695,993 | + 122,825 | + 4 78 |
| All Cattle | 6,641,706 | 6,975,623 | +333,917 | + 5 50 |
| Sheep | 27,222,123 | 26,182,399 | −839,724 | − 3 11 |
| Pigs | 2,509,306 | 2,496,716 | − 12,590 | − 0 50 |

## U.K. WHEAT (GRAIN) IMPORTS, 1900–1910.

| Year. | Total Imports | From Canada. | From India. | From Australia. | From U.S. | From Russia | From Argentina. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. |
| 1900 | 81,008,227 | 9,807,475 | 8,841,386 | 4,174,753 | 43,318,561 | 6,540,457 | 4,318,165 |
| 1903 | 88,131,032 | 10,802,127 | 17,067,857 | 26 | 24,197,895 | 17,176,300 | 14,120,454 |
| 1904 | 97,762,300 | 6,508,600 | 25,491,800 | 10,285,900 | 6,736,300 | 23,905,400 | 21,441,800 |
| 1905 | 97,822,752 | 8,617,830 | 22,807,622 | 10,054,702 | 6,535,120 | 25,562,800 | 23,298,900 |
| 1906 | 90,967,200 | 11,246,200 | 12,636,200 | 7,765,100 | 22,554,400 | 16,037,800 | 19,176,300 |
| 1907 | 97,108,000 | 13,220,900 | 18,309,600 | 8,324,200 | 19,946,100 | 11,430,200 | 21,900,600 |
| 1908 | 92,132,205 | 15,936,695 | 2,968,900 | 5,318,200 | 25,768,500 | 5,147,100 | 31,691,400 |
| 1909 | 97,854,495 | 16,613,745 | 14,633,200 | 9,700,100 | 18,594,200 | 17,844,840 | 20,057,800 |
| 1910 | 105,122,638 | 16,449,200 | 17,930,738 | 13,117,900 | 20,948,900 | 18,961,600 | 23,132,800 |
| 1911 | 98,087,767 | 14,573,700 | 20,161,528 | 13,910,720 | 12,230,289 | 16,116,120 | 14,748,600 |
| 1912 | 109,372,539 | 22,551,120 | 23,308,400 | 17,908,300 | 19,872,994 | 9,005,000 | 18,783,300 |
| 1913 | 105,678,128 | 21,767,900 | 18,768,100 | 20,126,698 | 34,087,944 | 5,081,120 | 14,736,800 |
| 1914 | 108,928,743 | 31,427,090 | 20,708,900 | 12,113,400 | 32,220,168 | 7,234,807 | 6,497,760 |
| 1915 | 88,557,900 | 29,725,300 | 13,968,900 | 280,300 | 21,649,000 | 796,300 | 44,186,400 |
| 1916 | 100,070,320 | 21,551,000 | 5,621,500 | 3,699,600 | 64,344,100 | 12,300 | 4,456,700 |

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN CORN, 1900–1916.

| Year. | Wheat Imports—Grain. | | Wheat Imports—Meal and Flour. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From British Empire. | From Foreign Countries. | From British Empire. | From Foreign Countries. |
| | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. |
| 1900 | 22,702,290 | 58,302,637 | 1,677,148 | 17,421,193 |
| 1903 | 27,894,585 | 60,236,045 | 2,898,490 | 17,962,998 |
| 1904 | 42,703,600 | 55,058,600 | 2,734,707 | 22,548,186 |
| 1905 | 39,630,450 | 57,792,302 | 2,029,350 | 9,995,373 |
| 1906 | 31,747,200 | 61,220,200 | 2,009,020 | 12,181,300 |
| 1907 | 39,833,800 | 57,324,200 | 1,870,420 | 11,926,946 |
| 1908 | 24,570,085 | 66,861,110 | 1,760,792 | 11,205,173 |
| 1909 | 41,690,445 | 56,209,980 | 2,385,300 | 8,467,240 |
| 1910 | 48,126,138 | 57,126,300 | 3,204,201 | 6,736,350 |
| 1911 | 49,176,418 | 48,891,349 | 3,762,268 | 6,303,084 |
| 1912 | 55,129,900 | 54,242,639 | 4,772,727 | 5,476,948 |
| 1913 | 50,738,878 | 55,341,244 | 4,529,638 | 7,448,818 |
| 1914 | 54,288,090 | 54,640,653 | 3,477,733 | 6,580,390 |
| 1915 | 53,884,200 | 34,673,700 | 2,827,380 | 3,120,820 |
| 1916 | 59,900,320 | 40,169,000 | 4,737,174 | 5,224,454 |

## GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS.

With the average price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts. of Wheat and of Wheat-Flour imported in the United Kingdom to supply Deficiencies, and the Marriage Rate

| Year | England and Wales. Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 10 years, 1888–1917 | Average Price of Wheat per Qr | United Kingdom. Imports of Wheat. | Imports of Wheat-Flour | Marriage Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | s. d. | cwts. | cwts. | |
| 1888 | Very bad | 31 10 | 57,461,693 | 16,910,442 | 13 5 |
| 1889 | Deficient | 29 9 | 58,541,827 | 14,672,082 | 14 1 |
| 1890 | Average | 31 11 | 60,474,180 | 15,773,336 | 14 3 |
| 1891 | Decidedly above average | 37 9 | 66,322,962 | 16,723,003 | 14 6 |
| 1892 | Extremely bad | 30 3 | 64,901,799 | 22,106,209 | 14 5 |
| 1893 | Extremely bad | 26 4 | 65,461,588 | 20,408,188 | 13 9 |
| 1894 | Average | 22 10 | 70,126,232 | 20,134,605 | 14 2 |
| 1895 | Extremely bad | 23 1 | 81,749,953 | 18,368,420 | 14 3 |
| 1896 | Very good | 26 2 | 70,225,980 | 21,390,200 | 13 0 |
| 1897 | Bad | 30 2 | 62,740,180 | 18,680,669 | 13 2 |
| 1898 | Extremely good | 34 0 | 63,207,530 | 21,027,129 | 13 4 |
| 1899 | Good | 29 8 | 66,636,098 | 22,943,308 | 13 6 |
| 1900 | Bad | 26 11 | 68,669,490 | 21,548,132 | 13 1 |
| 1901 | Slightly above average | 26 9 | 69,708,530 | 20,576,430 | 13 1 |
| 1902 | Good | 28 1 | 81,008,227 | 19,386,341 | 13 1 |
| 1903 | Deficient | 26 9 | 88,131,030 | 20,601,448 | 13 0 |
| 1904 | Extremely bad | 28 4 | 97,782,300 | 14,722,893 | 14 7 |
| 1905 | Good | 29 8 | 97,602,732 | 12,954,763 | 14 7 |
| 1906 | Very good | 28 3 | 92,967,200 | 14,190,300 | 13 0 |
| 1907 | Very good | 30 7 | 97,168,200 | 13,257,386 | 13 2 |
| 1908 | Good | 32 0 | 91,131,205 | 12,969,835 | 14 5 |
| 1909 | Very good | 36 11 | 97,854,425 | 11,052,540 | 14 1 |
| 1910 | Slightly below average | 32 8 | 105,102,638 | 9,960,492 | 14 3 |
| 1911 | Good | 32 8 | 98,067,787 | 10,054,732 | 14 0 |
| 1912 | Bad | 34 9 | 109,872,830 | 10,189,476 | 14 9 |
| 1913 | Decidedly above average | 32 8 | 125,878,108 | 11,976,253 | 13 0 |
| 1914 | Good | 34 11 | 109,926,743 | 12,060,223 | 13 3 |
| 1915 | Decidedly above average | 52 10 | 88,667,900 | 10,482,170 | 12 3 |
| 1916 | Bad | 58 5 | 100,068,580 | 9,950,333 | 14 6 |
| 1917 | Deficient | | | | |

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1888–1917 by less than one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as Average. When the difference was between 0·1 and 0·9 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above (or below) Average", when between 0·9 and 1·5 bushels, as "Decidedly above Average" or "Deficient", when between 1·5 and 2·5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad", when between 2·5 and 3·5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad", and when above 3·5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad."

## THE DECREASE OF CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1865–1915.

(CRIMINAL OFFENDERS CONVICTED AT SUPERIOR COURTS.)

| Year | England and Wales. Population. | Convictions. | Scotland. Population. | Convictions. | Ireland. Population. | Convictions. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 20,090,946 | 14,740 | 3,136,067 | 2,395 | 5,641,086 | 2,662 | 1865 |
| 1870 | 22,090,263 | 12,963 | 3,360,837 | 2,400 | 5,885,210 | 3,048 | 1870 |
| 1875 | 24,045,383 | 10,954 | 3,674,744 | 2,209 | 5,276,629 | 2,484 | 1875 |
| 1880 | 25,734,288 | 11,214 | 3,706,994 | 2,048 | 5,202,648 | 2,363 | 1880 |
| 1885 | 27,486,041 | 10,300 | 3,909,736 | 1,966 | 4,984,348 | 1,873 | 1885 |
| 1890 | 28,763,677 | 9,942 | 4,021,132 | 1,825 | 4,727,850 | 1,193 | 1890 |
| 1895 | 30,394,078 | 9,129 | 4,184,624 | 1,652 | 4,564,424 | 1,094 | 1895 |
| 1900 | 32,249,187 | 8,137 | 4,436,246 | 1,838 | 4,468,801 | 1,287 | 1900 |
| 1905 | 33,990,764 | 10,483 | 4,560,036 | 2,324 | 4,392,565 | 1,567 | 1905 |
| 1910 | 35,756,289 | 11,587 | 4,737,268 | 2,225 | 4,368,579 | 1,373 | 1910 |
| 1911 | 36,162,823 | 11,338 | 4,749,673 | 2,122 | 4,374,468 | 1,436 | 1911 |
| 1912 | 36,539,630 | 11,684 | 4,758,300 | 1,990 | 4,384,710 | 1,443 | 1912 |
| 1913 | 36,912,330 | 10,977 | 4,768,300 | 1,956 | 4,378,884 | 1,483 | 1913 |
| 1914 | 36,960,684 | 9,277 | 4,747,259 | 1,822 | 4,381,398 | 1,430 | 1914 |
| 1915 | *37,398,856 | 5,966 | 4,763,898 | 958 | †4,337,000 | 1,084 | 1915 |

* Civil population only † Taking into account the movements of the Military

## U.K. RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1910-11—1915-16.

| Year ended March 31. | From Beer. | From Spirits. | From Railway Duty. | From Patent Medicines. | From Licenses. | | Total Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Liquor Licenses. | Other Licenses. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1910 | 22,537,628 | 14,564,270 | 300,170 | 313,114 | 2,122,956 | 340,611 | 30,342,477 |
| 1911 | 23,767,217 | 16,732,206 | 313,186 | 325,646 | †6,888,447 | †2,224,961 | †50,176,663 |
| 1912 | 23,328,273 | 16,511,390 | 315,195 | 327,837 | 4,670,302 | 368,132 | 35,249,330 |
| 1913 | 23,200,343 | 16,432,492 | 283,329 | 328,329 | 4,595,203 | 1,068,300 | 36,267,189 |
| 1914 | 23,622,877 | 15,832,977 | 288,368 | 360,377 | 4,526,879 | 2,200,603 | 36,832,997 |
| 1915 | 13,856,412 | 20,320,300 | 259,491 | 333,777 | 4,305,856 | 1,173,889 | 40,429,267 |
| 1916 | 33,747,289 | 22,375,024 | 238,124 | 627,454 | 3,522,372 | 1,224,256 | 62,207,683 |

† Including arrears from 1909-1910.

## U.K. RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1910-11—1915-16.

| Year ended March 31. | Tea. | Sugar | Tobacco and Snuff. | Spirits. | Wine. | Cocoa and Coffee. | Motor Spirits. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1910 | 5,677,790 | 2,960,202 | 23,680,906 | 3,903,100 | 1,183,132 | 630,457 | 312,881 | 30,220,983 |
| 1911 | 5,930,026 | 2,960,841 | 17,269,863 | 4,298,484 | 1,252,876 | 564,419 | 427,142 | 33,108,206 |
| 1912 | 6,138,077 | 3,028,455 | 17,342,360 | 4,214,748 | 1,088,346 | 602,603 | 627,743 | 33,392,645 |
| 1913 | 6,156,879 | 3,051,766 | 17,354,125 | 4,168,398 | 1,109,857 | 548,235 | 722,951 | 33,511,485 |
| 1914 | 6,498,822 | 3,272,044 | 18,863,479 | 4,438,300 | 1,138,291 | 561,841 | 823,823 | 35,596,581 |
| 1915 | 8,207,858 | 3,604,137 | 13,970,007 | 4,972,005 | 1,004,333 | 602,420 | 944,648 | 33,150,490 |
| 1916 | 13,961,210 | 8,848,244 | 26,742,749 | 5,323,760 | 1,077,870 | 1,052,905 | 1,780,965 | 59,575,670 |

## U.K. RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY AND STAMPS, 1910-11—1915-16.

| Year ended March 31. | Estate, &c., Duties. | | | | Stamps. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Probate Duty | Estate Duty | Legacy and Succession Duty | Total. | Deeds, &c. | Receipts and other ad. Stamps. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1910 | 60,337 | 17,469,358 | 4,825,138 | 22,354,833 | 4,781,218 | 1,776,832 | 8,554,905 |
| 1911 | 38,265 | 20,700,326 | 4,969,903 | 25,708,494 | 5,634,490 | 1,858,214 | 9,892,618 |
| 1912 | 43,777 | 19,859,704 | 5,278,902 | 25,182,383 | 5,698,200 | 1,886,682 | 9,984,899 |
| 1913 | 36,629 | 20,046,347 | 5,322,403 | 25,405,379 | 5,899,138 | 1,902,265 | 10,075,405 |
| 1914 | 67,046 | 21,648,593 | 5,449,480 | 27,165,119 | 5,603,578 | 2,026,830 | 9,980,383 |
| 1915 | 17,886 | 22,367,871 | 6,246,705 | 28,632,471 | 5,718,673 | 1,946,696 | 7,434,733 |
| 1916 | 23,067 | 24,852,178 | 6,250,617 | 30,937,862 | 5,016,617 | 1,994,573 | 8,779,898 |

## PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1908-9—1914-15.

The following table gives the amount assessed to Property and Income Tax in the seven years 1908-9 to 1914-15. "Land and Houses" represent Schedules A (Ownership of Lands and Houses) and B (Occupation of Land); "Businesses" represent Schedule D (Businesses, Concerns, Professions and Employments); "Investments" are Schedule C (British, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities); and "Salaries" are those included under Schedule E (Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials).

| Year. | Land and Houses. | Businesses. | Foreign Investments. | Salaries. | Total. | Rate in £. | Produce of 1d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | d. | £ |
| 1908-9 | 163,025,314 | 407,463,879 | 42,129,488 | 62,611,243 | 675,229,080 | 12* | 2,364,269 |
| 1909-10 | 163,320,732 | 418,392,046 | 43,736,629 | 62,780,629 | 688,230,204 | 14* | 2,407,900 |
| 1910-11 | 164,604,432 | 423,781,908 | 43,814,398 | 62,873,276 | 697,074,014 | 14* | 2,438,900 |
| 1911-12 | 164,040,379 | 445,506,736 | 43,902,643 | 63,160,629 | 720,640,387 | 14* | 2,520,800 |
| 1912-13 | 164,844,961 | 470,889,976 | 44,378,988 | 71,680,282 | 751,877,347 | 14* | 2,629,500 |
| 1913-14 | 164,987,729 | 501,427,788 | 44,409,488 | 76,000,320 | 791,324,865 | 14* | 2,768,800 |
| 1914-15 | 168,308,080 | 520,888,404 | 47,369,820 | 80,298,073 | 814,844,304 | 20* | 2,169,694 |

* The rates of the tax in force with the Finance Acts will be found on p. 49.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS.

*By the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, every man or woman who has attained the age of 70 years,* who has been a British subject and has had his residence in the United Kingdom for 20 years, and whose means do not exceed £31 10s., is entitled to receive a pension of an amount which varies according to his or her means (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 £21, the rate of pension per week is 5s.; exceed £21, but do not exceed £23 12s. 6d., the rate is 4s. exceed £23 12s. 6d. but do not exceed £26 5s., the rate is 3s., exceed £26 5s., but do not exceed £28 17s. 6d., the rate is 2s., exceed £28 17s. 6d., but do not exceed £31 10s., the rate is 1s., exceed £31 10s., no pension is payable. To meet economic conditions arising from the war, such as high food prices an additional grant not exceeding 2s. 6d. was made to pensioners who proved the necessity, in Sept., 1916. The following table shows the number of Claims received, Pensions payable, revoked, lapsed, &c., during the year ended 31st March, 1918 —

| | England. | Wales (including Monmouth) | Scotland. | Ireland. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Number of Claims received | 95,642 | 6,118 | 13,592 | 26,298 | 141,606 |
| (2) rejected* | 22,831 | 1,305 | 2,428 | 3,261 | 29,825* |
| *By "Pension" Committees or on appeal by the Local Government Board on account of—* | | | | | |
| (a) *Age* .. | 6,583 | 403 | 1,634 | 5,714 | 14,334 |
| (b) *Poor Relief* .. | 9,312 | 466 | 770 | 1,467 | 12,015 |
| (c) *Means* .. | 9,038 | 632 | 1,133 | 2,495 | 13,298 |
| (d) *Other causes* | 903 | 60 | 175 | 317 | 1,455 |
| (3) Pensions in force on 31st March 1916 | 647 109 | 42,001 | 95,277 | 103,725 | 978,1211 |
| *At 5s.* | 608,148 | 39,797 | 91,249 | 183,981 | 923,175 |
| ,, 4s. | 14,139 | 758 | 1,388 | 3,300 | 19,625 |
| ,, 3s. .. | 13,490 | 814 | 1,317 | 4,484 | 20,105 |
| ,, 2s. | 7 127 | 402 | 803 | 1,504 | 9,925 |
| ,, 1s. .. | 4,025 | 231 | 480 | 456 | 5,182 |
| (4) Number of Pensioners of whose death information has reached the Officer since 31st March, 1915 | 72,925 | 5,213 | 11,784 | 20,157 | 110,079 |

* These figures include 17,420 pensions revoked on appeal on raised during the year

† Of this number 628,677 pensions were payable to women.

The number of Old Age Pensions payable on the 31st March in each of the years stated was as follows —

| | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| England .. | 602,442 | 626,753 | 642,161 | 648,868 |
| Wales .. .. | 40,083 | 42,893 | 43,474 | 43,537 |
| Scotland .. | 94,329 | 96,839 | 97,294 | 96,895 |
| Ireland .. .. | 205,317 | 203,636 | 204,802 | 198,938 |
| Total .. | 942,160 | 967,921 | 984,732 | 987,278 |

### PAUPERS OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

| | Indoor | Outdoor | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31st March, 1906 .. | 61,378 .. | 168,096 .. | 229,474 |
| 1st January, 1916 | 45,747 .. | 8,792 .. | 54,539 |

## PAUPERS AND POOR RELIEF, U. K., 1880–1916.

The number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief for a series of years, with the amount expended out of the Poor Rates (including Receipts-in Aid) in Actual Relief of the Poor, except that the expenses of management for Scotland and Ireland (but not for England and Wales) are included —

| Year. | England and Wales (on 1st January). | | Scotland (on 15th January) | | Ireland (at close of 1st week in January). | | United Kingdom. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indoor. | Outdoor | Paupers. | Dependants. | Indoor | Outdoor | Total Number | Amount of Relief. |
| | | | | | | | | £ |
| 1880 | 219,026 | 731,984 | 77,306 | 36,903 | 43,218 | 1,511 | 1,020,158 | 6,428,867 |
| 1890 | 166,304 | 504,087 | 70,290 | 46,897 | 53,687 | 19,729 | 1,276,994 | 9,362,798 |
| 1880 | 189,304 | 648,636 | 63,009 | 38,599 | 57,458 | 42,725 | 1,039,808 | 10,087,383 |
| 1890 | 195,048 | 592,497 | 61,577 | 33,463 | 44,653 | 62,213 | 989,451 | 10,338,442 |
| 1900 | 220,647 | 508,527 | 65,909 | 34,003 | 43,800 | 58,834 | 933,480 | 13,800,378 |
| 1905 | 265,949 | 578,673 | 73,363 | 37,897 | 42,511 | 57,909 | 1,083,840 | 16,307,690 |
| 1910 | 290,208 | 544,490 | 75,800 | 40,968 | 41,866 | 55,496 | 1,057,609 | 17,732,891 |
| 1913 | 285,603 | 412,905 | 67,757 | 40,528 | 37,017 | 40,129 | 880,966 | 17,784,579 |
| 1914 | 271,463 | 389,314 | 66,830 | 38,413 | 35,886 | 37,837 | 839,214 | 17,800,496 |
| 1915 | 238,960 | 304,843 | 67,830 | 33,194 | 32,070 | 36,070 | 720,908 | 17,725,179 |
| 1916 | 226,466 | 264,326 | 63,703 | 30,849 | 28,930 | 35,932 | 710,206 | — |

N B.—The figures include casual paupers, and no deductions are made for persons counted twice, such as persons who received indoor and outdoor relief on the days mentioned.

## THE INCOME TAX.

THE old Land Tax was levied on personalty, including Salaries, Pensions, and Profits from the occupation of land, but the beginning of the modern Income Tax dates back to 1799, when, to meet the expenses of the French War, Pitt imposed a tax on Property and Employments. He allowed an abatement for children, a lower rate of tax on incomes below £200, and exempted incomes below £60. At the conclusion of peace in 1802 the tax was abolished, but was revived in 1803, divided into Schedules A, B, C, D and E, as at present, the rate being 1s. in the £, incomes under £60 were exempt, and an abatement was allowed to incomes below £150. In 1806 the exemption limit was lowered to £50 and restricted to Earned Income. On the restoration of peace the Income Tax ceased for 26 years, and was re-imposed by Sir Robert Peel in 1842, when the rate was fixed at 7d. in the £, incomes below £150 were exempted, but no abatement was allowed.

In 1853 *Mr Gladstone extended the tax to* Ireland, and the limit of exemption was lowered to £100, with a lower rate of tax for incomes between £100 and £150. In 1853 the differential rate was abolished, and in lieu thereof an abatement of £60 granted to incomes between £100 and £200. In 1870 the abatement was increased to £80 and extended to incomes of £300. During the Crimean War (1854-1856) the Income Tax stood at 1s. 4d. (its highest point prior to 1914), but in 1857 it was 7d., and in subsequent years was gradually lessened till in 1874 it fell to 2d. in the £, and at the preceding General Election Mr Gladstone proposed to abolish it. In 1876 the exemption limit was again raised to £150, with an abatement of £120 for incomes up to £400. In 1894 exemption was allowed to incomes not exceeding £160, and abatements of £180 and £100 to incomes of £400 and £500 *respectively, and an allowance made under* Schedule A to landlords for repairs. In 1898 the scale of abatements was revised and extended to incomes not exceeding £700. In 1907 a distinction was made between Earned and Unearned Income the rate for the former being fixed at 9d. and for other income 1s., but the relief was restricted to incomes not exceeding £2,000.

Mr Lloyd George further developed the principle of graduation by his famous Finance Act for the year 1909-10, which did not become law till April 29, 1910. The relief for Earned Income was extended to incomes not exceeding £2,000, the allowance to landlords for repairs was increased to one-fourth of the Schedule A value in place of the expenditure, and an allowance for children was made to incomes not exceeding £500. The right to exemption and abatement was *withdrawn from persons residing abroad* (see p. 382), except in regard to Foreign and Colonial Income.

An additional tax (named Super Tax) was imposed on incomes exceeding £5,000. This was fixed at 6d. in the £ on excess income over £5,000.

From 1909 to 1913 the rate of tax had been 1s. 2d. in the £, but in 1914, after the outbreak of war, the tax was increased to 1s. 6d., but important modifications were introduced. The limit of relief for Earned Income was lowered to £2,500, the rates were graduated according to the total income, and in addition a rebate was granted to Unearned incomes not exceeding £500. This year the Super-Tax was extended to incomes exceeding £3,000, the tax being graduated and an abatement of £2,500 allowed. The restriction as to the amount to be allowed under Schedule A for landlords' repairs was removed. In 1915 the Income Tax was raised to 3s., the Super Tax rates increased (see p. 382), and the assessment under *Schedule B for farm* profits raised from one-third of the rental to the full annual value. At the same time the exemption was lowered to £130, and the scale of abatements revised (see p. 382), provision being made for the assessment of weekly wage-earners on their actual receipts for each quarter.

The Finance Act, 1916, raised the Income Tax to 3s., extended the rebate on Unearned Income to incomes not exceeding £2,000 (see p. 382), and in addition granted relief for Colonial Income Tax. This relief, however, is restricted to 1s. 6d. in the £, and only benefits incomes exceeding £1,000.

By the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915, Mr McKenna imposed a new tax called the Excess Profits Duty (see p. 399). This was fixed at 50 per cent. for the first year, and the Finance Act, 1916, increased the rate to 60 per cent. for the *subsequent period up to* Dec. 31, 1916. From Jan. 1, 1917 the duty is 80 per cent. The Finance Act, 1917, makes no change in the rates of tax, but extends the children's allowance to incomes not exceeding £700 (see p. 382), and in order to work the principle of graduation fairly it provides that incomes exceeding the limit by a small margin may get the benefit of the lower scale. In addition, during the war, various concessions are made to taxpayers suffering a loss of income. In 1914 the Income Tax yielded £35,000,000, or £100,000 for each 1d. In 1915 it yielded £72,000,000, or considerably over £100,000 for each 1d. (see p. 497). In its first year (1916) the Super-Tax receipts were less than £3,000,000 from 21,300 persons, and in 1917 they were £17,000,000 from 44,000 persons. In 1916-17 the persons returned an income exceeding £100,000. The Excess Profits Duty up to March 31, 1917, yielded £140,000,000.

### INCOME TAX RATES. (*See also* pp. 381-2.)

| Year | Aggregate Income. | | Earned Portion. | | Unearned Portion. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1914-15 | Not exceeding | 500 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| | ,, ,, | 600 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6½ |
| | ,, ,, | 1,000 | 1 | 0 | | |
| | ,, ,, | 1,500 | 1 | 0 | | |
| | ,, ,, | 2,000 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| | ,, ,, | 2,500 | 1 | 6½ | | |
| | Exceeding | 2,500 | 1 | 6 | | |
| 1915-16 | Not exceeding | 500 | 1 | 9½ | 2 | 4½ |
| | ,, ,, | 600 | 1 | 9½ | 2 | 9½ |
| | ,, ,, | 1,000 | 2 | 0 | | |

| Year | Aggregate Income. | | Earned Portion. | | Unearned Portion. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1915-16 | Not exceeding | 1,500 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| | ,, ,, | 2,000 | 2 | 4½ | | |
| | ,, ,, | 2,500 | 2 | 7½ | | |
| | Exceeding | 2,500 | 3 | 0 | | |
| 1916-17 and 1917-18 | Not exceeding | 500 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| | ,, ,, | 1,000 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| | ,, ,, | 1,500 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| | ,, ,, | 2,000 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| | ,, ,, | 2,500 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| | Exceeding | 2,500 | 4 | 6 | | |

## THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. (No later figures available.)

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £2,600,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £36,000,000, 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 £20,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £120,000,000, 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, £620,900,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised:—

| Year. | £ | Year. | £ | Year | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1793... | 4,877,998 | 1801 | 27,396,272 | 1809... | 12,056,375 |
| 1794... | 6,998,389 | 1802 | 14,458,234 | 1810. | 7,790,444 |
| 1795... | 30,464,891 | 1803. | 8,758,765 | 1811. | 19,143,963 |
| 1796... | 22,244,480 | 1804. | 14,990,763 | 1812. | 24,790,697 |
| 1797. | 30,366,873 | 1805. | 16,649,801 | 1813 | 39,649,280 |
| 1798... | 26,856,303 | 1806. | 13,035,344 | 1814. | 34,563,603 |
| 1799. | 41,714,863 | 1807. | 10,432,934 | 1815. | 20,241,607 |
| 1800. | 25,050,320 | 1808. | 12,035,244 | 1816... | 314,050 |

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £826,312,000, Unfunded, £44,707,000, Annuities, £29,327,000), the annual charge being nearly £32,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817–1837:—

| Year | £ | Year | £ | Year | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1817... | 1,826,824 | 1820. | 2,960,984 | 1827 | 2,023,228 |
| 1818. | 1,624,666 | 1823. | 5,261,785 | 1828. | 4,667,569 |
| 1819. | 3,163,130 | 1824. | 7,456,359 | 1829... | 2,760,003 |
| 1820. | 1,928,229 | 1825. | 9,600,794 | 1830... | 1,935,465 |
| 1821. | 4,204,457 | 1826... | 1,195,531 | 1831 .. | 2,673,898 |

| Year. | £ | Year | £ | Year | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1832... | 1,496 | 1834... | 1,776,398 | 1836... | 1,220,597 |
| 1833... | 1,203,784 | 1835... | 1,070,230 | 1837... | 1,185,869 |

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837–1854, when the Russian War added £32,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1888, the following being the actual amounts paid off:—

| Year | £ | Year | £ | Year | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1858. | 2,971,797 | 1870 | 3,443,023 | 1886. | *Nil.* |
| 1859. | 58,442 | 1871. | 5,830,300 | 1887 | 5,993,793 |
| 1860... | 2,988,254 | 1874 - | 15,022,807 | 1888... | 30,703,815 |
| 1861. | 381,892 | 1875 - | *Nil.* | 1889... | 7,408,822 |
| 1862... | 1,158,372 | 1876 | 7,994,138 | 1890... | 8,696,332 |
| 1863 | 968,099 | 1877 - | 1,106,831 | 1891... | 4,909,820 |
| 1864. | 9,236,915 | 1878... | *Nil.* | 1892... | 1,420,352 |
| 1865. | 4,554,490 | 1879. | *Nil.* | 1893... | 1,491,203 |
| 1866. | 2,789,090 | 1880... | 4,494,395 | 1894... | 4,843,840 |
| 1867... | 1,885,960 | 1881... | 5,350,843 | 1895... | 8,443,417 |
| 1868. | *Nil.* | 1882... | 23,647,738 | 1896... | 7,620,392 |
| 1869... | 1,091,700 | 1883 - | 6,665,422 | 1897... | 7,630,298 |
| 1870... | 4,073,603 | 1884... | 9,850,525 | 1898... | 8,643,376 |
| 1871... | 5,323,406 | 1885... | 6,033,263 | 1899... | 6,873,219 |

On 31 March, 1899, the *gross* total was £625,040,965, being a decrease since 1817 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £116,000,000 were raised, but since 1903 large reductions have been made.

The total gross Debt on 31 March, 1916, was £2,129,838,245, against which must be set the value of the Suez Canal Shares (£4,284,882), other assets (£3,428,851), and Exchequer balances (£93,575,006), a total of £53,873,877, leaving the *net* amount of the Debt at £2,075,964,368.

### STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1893–1916.

| Year | Dead weight Debt. | Old Sinking Fund and Exchequer Balances. | Gross amount Redeemed. | Debt Created. | | Net increase + or Decrease − | Year ended 31 Mar | Average Price of £100 Stock. | Yield at Mean Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | | £ | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1893–94 | 654,908,408 | 1,254,967 | 7,602,300 | *Nil* | — | 7,602,300 | 1894 | 96 6 8 | 2 17 1¾ |
| 1894–95 | 648,306,408 | 328,984 | 7,189,000 | *Nil* | — | 7,189,000 | 1895 | 95 15 0 | 2 17 2¾ |
| 1895–96 | 641,123,408 | 199,177 | 6,982,792 | *Nil* | — | 6,982,792 | 1896 | 112 15 0 | 2 9 7¾ |
| 1896–97 | 635,090,693 | 808,586 | 7,049,063 | *Nil* | — | 7,049,063 | 1897 | 112 8 1½ | 2 11 1¾ |
| 1897–98 | 628,041,272 | 827,394 | 7,090,979 | 8,000,000 | + | 909,021 | 1898 | 110 18 9 | 2 9 7¾ |
| 1898–99 | 628,930,693 | 944,603 | 1,460,700 | 62,000,000 | + | 60,539,300 | 1899 | 106 17 6 | 2 11 5¾ |
| 1899–00 | 689,469,993 | 3,314,208 | 4,454,309 | 60,000,000 | + | 55,545,691 | 1900 | 99 12 6 | 2 15 2¾ |
| 1900–01 | 745,023,690 | 258,722 | 6,936,888 | 32,000,000 | + | 25,063,111 | 1901 | 94 5 0 | 2 17 0¾ |
| 1901–02 | 770,778,760 | 3,398,289 | 12,148,985 | 2,000,000 | — | 8,148,985 | 1902 | 94 7 6 | 2 16 11¾ |
| 1902–03 | 762,629,777 | 2,279,823 | 3,328,100 | 737,430 | — | 7,397,668 | 1903 | 92 15 0 | 2 18 1 |
| 1903–04 | 755,072,109 | 1,476,397 | 11,891,138 | *Nil* | — | 11,891,138 | 1904 | 88 5 0 | 3 5 7¾ |
| 1904–05 | 743,229,977 | 4,218,859 | 13,714,430 | *Nil* | — | 13,714,430 | 1905 | 89 16 2 | 3 5 6 |
| 1905–06 | 729,505,543 | 5,791,056 | 18,029,680 | *Nil* | — | 18,029,680 | 1906 | 88 6 0 | 3 6 7¾ |
| 1906–07 | 712,475,863 | 3,227,114 | 8,767,568 | *Nil* | — | 8,767,568 | 1907 | 84 1 8 | 3 13 2 |
| 1907–08 | 704,687,857 | 969,845 | 10,640,489 | 11,000,000 | + | 10,359,511 | 1908 | 88 1 2 | 3 16 1 |
| 1908–09 | 713,445,468 | 642,690 | 28,020,949 | *Nil* | — | 28,020,949 | 1909 | 83 17 6 | 3 19 7¾ |
| 1909–10 | 685,251,499 | 424,626 | 10,487,890 | *Nil* | — | 10,487,890 | 1910 | 81 1 10½ | 3 2 7¾ |
| 1910–11 | 674,344,987 | 444,787 | 13,870,726 | *Nil* | — | 13,870,726 | 1911 | 79 6 8 | 3 2 2 |
| 1911–12 | 660,473,749 | 891,792 | 12,209,475 | *Nil* | — | 12,209,475 | 1912 | 78 3 1½ | 3 5 5¾ |
| 1912–13 | 651,370,090 | 93,133 | 8,863,218 | 466,600,000 | + | 457,643,648 | 1913 | 72 19 4½ | 3 7 7 |
| 1913–14 | 2,108,899,076 | 1,187,190,886 | 1,299,108,139 | 1,632,309,907 | + | 1,021,201,768 | 1914 | 74 12 1 | 3 7 0 |
| 1914–15 | 2,140,098,844 | — | — | — | | — | 1915 | — | — |
| 1915–16 | 2,129,838,245 | — | — | — | | — | 1916 | — | — |

[1] The rate of interest on Consols was reduced from £3 per centum per annum to £2 10s. od. per centum in March, 1888; and from £2 10s. od. per centum to £2 5s. od. per centum in April, 1889.

[2] The average price in 1914, in the end of July was £74 3s. 4d. and the yield £3 0s. 6d.

[3] Excludes £170,112,203 funded under Section 1 (3) of the War Loan Act, 1914.

[4] Includes £277,251,899 cancelled under Section 1 (3) of the War Loan Act, 1914, and £200,901,429 cancelled on conversion into 4½ per cent. War Loan under Section 1 (2) of that Act, of which £18,000,000 was subsequently re-converted into Treasury Bonds.

[5] Includes £1,250,000,000 at 5 per cent. War Loan created in respect of conversions under the War Loan Act, 1915, of which £80,000,000 was in exchange for Bonds cancelled on account of Russian Bonds.

The Debt is of three descriptions —I. Funded (*a*) *Permanent*, (*β*) *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, 1916 —

| | 1914. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. *Consols* | £336,036,659 | £280,466,338 |
| 2½ per cent. *Consols* | 3,765,183 | 2,708,677 |
| 2½ per cent. (26 Vict.) | 29,812,408 | 21 639,392 |
| *Bank of England Debt* | 11,015,100 | 11,015,100 |
| Bank of Ireland do. .. | 2,630 769 | 2,630,769 |
| | £383,250,056 | £328,460,276 |

### (*β*) *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, 1915 —

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Annuities for Life and Terms of Years (£1,485,965, created 1830–1888) .. .. .. .. | £13,883,100 |
| (2) Annuities created by Finance Act 1899 — | |
| (*a*) Savings Banks Annuities (£745,213 expiring in 1924–1963) .. .. .. | 6,405,206 |
| (*b*) Book Debt Annuities £745,213 expiring in 1924) .. .. .. | 5,870,365 |
| (3) Sinking Fund Annuity (£13,547 created in 1884 and expiring in 1934) .. .. .. | — |
| Total Capital value. | £26 158,671 |

### 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.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pre-War Treasury Bills .. .. .. | £14,400,000 |
| Temporary Advances .. .. .. | 19,895,800 |
| Total Unfunded Debt, included in Fixed Annual Charge .. .. | £34,295,800 |
| Unfunded Debt on which interest is excluded from the Permanent or Fixed Annual Charge | |
| 3½ % War Stock and Bonds (repayable 1925–28) .. .. | £62,774,400 |
| 4½ % War Stock and Bonds (repayable 1925–45) .. .. .. | 899,697,072 |
| Exchequer Bonds | |
| 3 % repayable March 1920 | 21,658,700 |
| 5 % " " " | 265,371,198 |
| Treasury Bills .. .. .. .. | 352,306,000 |
| War Saving Certificates .. | £1,387,191 |
| Other Debt under War Loan Act, .. .. .. | 9,216,874 |
| American Loan .. .. | 51,369,857 |
| Total .. .. .. | £1,754,231,496 |

### III. Other Capital Liabilities.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge They stood as follows on 31 March, 1916 —

| | |
|---|---|
| Under Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1913 | £14,239,835 |
| " Uganda Railway, 1896 to 1900 | 2,737,009 |
| " Public Offices Act, 1898 .. | 360,623 |
| " (Whitehall Site) Act, 1897 | 399,889 |
| " Royal Niger Company Act, 1899 | 472,983 |
| " Naval Works Acts, 1895–1905 | 14,921,661 |
| " Military Works, 1897 to 1903 | 8,465,297 |
| " Land Registry Buildings, 1900 | 295,480 |
| " Pacific Cable Act, 1901 .. | 2,728,996 |
| " Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903 .. .. .. | 280,684 |
| " Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903 .. .. .. | 1,278,373 |
| " Cunard Agreement Act, 1904 | 1,560,000 |
| " Telephone Transfer Act, 1911 | 9,049,386 |
| " Housing Act, 1914 .. | 844,000 |
| Total .. .. | £56,890,621 |

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, 1916, these consisted of the following sums —

| | |
|---|---|
| Liability to Suitors (Chancery) .. | £1,836,136 |
| " " Bankrupts Estates .. | 1,124,575 |
| " " Suitors, &c. (Ireland) .. | 628,435 |
| Court of Bankruptcy .. .. | 49,542 |
| Unclaimed Dividends (Bank of England) | 43,813 |
| " South Sea Annuities, &c. " | 39,768 |
| " Dividends (Bank of Ireland) .. | 1,932 |
| " Prize Money .. .. | 2,217 |
| Life Annuities, &c. (Nat. Debt Office) | 20,000 |
| Unclaimed Dividends " | 362,008 |
| Deferred Annuity Fund .. .. | 94,856 |

### COST OF THE DEBT

The Cost of the National Debt for the last two years is detailed below —

| | 1914–1915 | 1915–1916 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| I. Annual Interest— | | |
| Perpetual Annuities | 14,390,861 | 12,534,406 |
| Government Debts | 341,146 | 341,146 |
| Terminable Annuities | 2,932,218 | 2,897,758 |
| Unfunded Debt .... | 1,771,644 | 4,339,772 |
| II. Cost of Management | 168,390 | 174,322 |
| Interest on War Debt, | — | 38,442,857 |
| Expenses under War Loan Acts, 1914 and 1915 .. | — | 1,465,227 |
| Total .. | £20,497,187 | £60,290,488 |

### 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.

# THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

## His Majesty's Household in Scotland

*Great Steward of Scotland*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. (Duke of Rothesay).

His Majesty's Honourers.

*Hereditary High Constable*, Earl of Erroll, K.T.
*Hereditary Master of Household*, Duke of Argyll.
*Hereditary Standard-Bearer*, H. Scrymgeour Wedderburn.
*Hereditary Armour-Bearer* (claimed by), Sir Douglas Archibald Seaton-Stewart, Bart.
*Hereditary Carver* (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther Bart.
*Hereditary Usher of the White Rod*, The Wauker Trustees.
*Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace*, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
*Do., Falkland and Rothesay* Marquess of Bute.
*Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick*, Duke of Argyll.
*Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle*, Very Rev Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D.
*Chaplains in Ordinary*, Very Rev A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; Rev R. J. Ramsay Gibbald, M.V.O., B.D.; Very Rev P. McAdam Muir, D.D.; Rev Robert H. Fisher, D.D.; Rev A. M. Maclean, B.D.; Rev Prof W. P. Paterson, D.D., and Rev Prof. Malcolm C. Taylor D.D. (extra).
*Historiographer* Prof. T. Hume Brown, LL.D. £284
*Limner*, Robert Gibb, R.S.A.
*Physicians in Ordinary* Sir T. R. Fraser, M.D. D. W. Finlay, M.D.
*Surgeons in Ordinary*, Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir William Macewen M.D.
*Pharmacist, Apothecary, Balmoral* A. Hendry, M.V.O., M.B.
*Do., Holyrood*, W. B. Alexander.
*Surgeon Dentist* (vacant).
*Surgeon, Cunlist*, Sir George A. Berry, M.D.
*Botanist*, Isaac B. Balfour, M.D.
*Lyon King of Arms*, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D. £[illegible]

*Heralds* (£64 each).

*Ross*, Andrew Ross, B.A.C.
*Rothesay*, F. J. Grant, W.S., F.S.A. Scot.
*Albany*, Wm. Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. Scot.

*Pursuivants* (£26 13s. 4d. each).

*March*, Capt. George Bidwell Campbell-Swinton, F.S.A. Scot.
*Unicorn*, John Horne Stevenson, F.S.A. Scot., Adv
*Carrick*, Sir D. A. D. Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

The King's Body Guard for Scotland, *Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh*.—Capt. General, Earl of Rosebery, K.G. K.T.
*Adjutant*, Col. E. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O. C.B., D.S.O.
*President of the Council*, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
*Vice-Pres.*, Duke of Buccleuch. K.T
*Secretary*, Sir Henry Cook, W.S. (*ex* Castle Street).
*Treasurer*, R. Scott-Moncrieff.
*Chaplain*, Rev Hon. Arthur Gordon, D.D.

## Departments of the Government.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Edinburgh

*Chairman*, Sir Robert P. Wright £1,200 to £1,500
*Private Sec.*, J. J. Fogarty £[illegible]
*Commissioners*, E. B. Greig, LL.D., J. D. Sutherland (*Small Holdings*) £1,200 to £1,500
*Secretary*, H. M. Conacher £900 to £1,200
*Asst. do. and Accountant*, C. Weatherill £450 to £700
*Supt. of Statistics*, J. M. Ramsay £450 to £700
*Head Inspector*, J. Wood £600 to £800
*Superintendent of Live Stock*, W. Barber £450 to £700
*Advisory Officer for Forestry*, A. W. Borthwick, D.SC.

*Sub-Commissioners, Small Holdings*, J. Dunlop, A. MacKintosh; A. M. Prain; T. Wilson £450 to £700
*Chief Surveyor* W. G. Orde £450 to £700
*Director of Seed Testing Station*, T. Anderson £600
*Agricultural Inspectors*, P. A. Francis W. H. Hoss; A. Main; J. D. Scott, £450 to £600, F. A. Thomson £450 to £600
*Asst. to Supt. of Statistics*, J. M. Cole £300 to £450
*Asst. Accountant*, J. J. W. Handford £300 to £450
*Senior Staff Clerks*, T. F. Maclean, £400 to £600; W. H. McWilliam £300 to £450
*Staff Clerks*, T. C. Gilbert, R. A. Hyslop; H. McDonald £300 to £500
*Solicitor*, A. D. Callander £300 to £500
*Senior Staff Clerks*, J. D. Grieve, A. Harper; W. Henderson; R. L. Morris; J. Morrison; W. Ross, F. L. Darley, J. T. Smith (£250 to £400) £300 to £500
*Asst. Sub-Commissioners*, J. Cameron; C. MacDonald; J. R. Scott; D. Stewart £300 to £400
*Land Clerk*, A. Campbell £300 to £500
*Surveyors*, R. Cunningham; A. G. Ingham, G. Low W. F. Lyonis £300 to £500
*Consulting Veterinary Officer*, J. R. C. Dewar, F.R.C.V.S.
*Chief Agricultural Analyst for Scotland*, Sir J. J. Dobbie, D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,
*29 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow*

*Chairman*, Wm. H. Raeburn.
*Clerk*, J. F. Anderson.
*Treasurer*, James Macfarlane.
*Engineers*, D. and C. Stevenson.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,
*16 Robertson Street, Glasgow.*

*Chairman*, Sir Thomas Mason.
*Deputy do.*, W. H. Raeburn.
*General Manager and Sec.*, T. B. Mackenzie.
*Asst. Sec.*, D. M. McIntyre.
*Treasurer*, James Macfarlane.
*Accountant*, Wm. Grracchie.
*Engineer* W. M. Alston.
*Harbour Master*, Capt. T. H. Morris.

EDUCATION

SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Dover House, Whitehall, London; and
14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

*Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland*, Sir J. Struthers, K.C.B., LL.D. £[illegible] to £[illegible]
*Private Secretary*, J. W. Parker
*Assistant Secretaries*, G. Macdonald, C.B., LL.D. (Edinburgh) G. W. Alexander £800 to £[illegible]
*Senior Examiner*, H. W. Cornish £600 to £800
*Counsel*, J. H. Millar £[illegible]
*Architect*, A. K. Robertson (*and Asst*) £[illegible]
*Inspector of Music*, A. Somervell, MUS.BOC.
*Accountant and Chief Clerk*, G. L. Apperson, B.A. £[illegible] to £[illegible]

*Senior Clerks*, P. H. Aitkin; F. J. Armstrong; H. J. Macartney, L. McQuibban (seconded); A. S. Lamb (acting) £[illegible] to £[illegible]
*Staff Clerks*, J. W. Parks, £[illegible] to £[illegible]; W. B. Fryer; F. Wray, H. W. Harris A. Ludlingham; J. L. Stewart, C. J. Hall, C. R. Down (acting) £[illegible] to £[illegible]
*Accountant, Edinburgh*, R. Gentle . . £[illegible]

*H.M. Inspectors of Schools.*

*Senior Chief Inspector*, J. L. Robertson, LL.D. £[illegible]
*Chief Inspectors*, D. M. Fraser; D. R. Jamieson; J. M. Waitie; J. C. Smith each £[illegible]
*Inspectors*, A. Lobban; D. S. Macnair, B.D.; A. D. Thomson, M.A.Litt.; F. W. Young; J. F. Brown; A. D. Millar; J. A. Macdonald; J. Clark; F. W. Philip; W. W. MacKechnie; G. Andrew; C. J. H. Fleming; W. G. Fraser, F. W. Mickie; W. Stewart, B.SC.; T. H. M. Lamb; W. Menzies, C. H. Rankine; A. C. Smith; D. H. Crawford; J. H. Murray; A. Lang; H. N. Patrick, M.B. £[illegible] to £[illegible]
*Junior Inspectors*, H. F. Maltby, M.B.A.; J. G. Fergus; W.A. Robertson, M.A.; A. King; J. Anderson; W. A. Munro, M.A.Litt.; G. Wilson; F. Bobb; F. K. A. Walker £[illegible] to £[illegible]

*Sub-Inspectors*, 1st Cl., J Crumbie; W M. Shanks; A. McDonald; J Wilson; R. Topping; J Craigie; T McVie; D. Macleod £300 to £350
*Medical Officer and Chief Inspector of Pyemia Training* L. D. Cruickshank, M.D., D.P.H. £300 to £350
*Inspectresses for Domestic Subjects*, Miss J G. Crawford (Principal); Miss J. M. S. Gladstone; Miss B. Liddle £180
*The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh*.—£12,385.
*Director*, A. C Curle, M.A., F.S.A. £700 to £750
*Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Departments*, E Ward £350
*Keeper Natural History Department*, W. E. Clarke, F.R.S.E.V. £500 to £550
*Keeper Technological Department*, Alexander Galt, D.Sc. £500 to £550
*Assistant Keepers*, P. H Grimshaw; † Rowatt; and 2 vacancy £300 to £350

*FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND*,
22 George Street, Edinburgh.
*Members*, Angus Sutherland, C.B., *Chairman* W Lyon Mackenzie, C.B. (Sheriff of Ayrshire), *Deputy Chairman*; Prof. D Arcy W Thompson, M.A., C.B.; The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.T., Provost Malcolm Smith, Ex Provost Archibald; Sir John Irvin, C.B., Staff-Paymaster David T Jones, R.N.R., *Chief Clerk*, Geo. Hogarth; *Insp. of Salmon Fisheries*, Wm Leadbetter Calderwood, F.R.S.E., *Scientific Supt.* F Wemyss Fulton, M.D., F.R.S.E.; *Gen. Insp. of Sea Fisheries*, William Jeffrey (Edinburgh); *Asst. Insps of do.*, Walter Duff (Aberdeen) *Marine Supt.*, (Ex-Com. J R. McEwan, R.N.R., *Consulting Engr*; R. Gordon Nicol, M.INST.C.E. (Aberdeen).

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND,
22 George Square, Edinburgh.
*Asst Director* J. S. Flett, D.Sc. F.R.S. £900 to £950
*District Geologist*, L. W Hinxman, B.A. £300 to £600
*Geologists*, E. B. Bailey, B.A. F. M Anderson, M.A.; R. G. Carruthers; G W Lee, B.Sc.; M Macgregor, B.Sc., C Dawker Dinham, B.A.; J. R. Richey, B.A.; G. V Wilson, B.Sc.; H. H Read, B.Sc. £300 to £450
*Superintendent of Maps*, R. Lunn.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
122 George Street, Edinburgh.
(Office hours 9 to 4, Saturdays 9 to 12.30.)
*Ex-officio Members*.—The Secretary for Scotland (*President*), the Under-Secretary for Scotland, and the Solicitor-General for Scotland.
*Appointed Members*.—*Vice-President*, Sir George McCrae, K.B.E., £1,200 to £1,500; *Legal Member* Ewan F Maclennan, B.A. (Advocate), £1,000 to £1,200; *Medical Member*, W Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., B.Sc., LL.D. £1,000 to £1,200

OFFICERS OF BOARD.
*Secretary*, John T Maxwell £700 to £800
*Assistant Secretaries*, David Brown, L.R.C. Arthur Grant £500 to £600
*General Superintendents of Poor and Inspecting Officers under Public Health Act*, Alexander Stuart; Alex. B. Miller; C. Cleveland Ellis; George A. Mauley £500 to £600
*Medical Inspectors*, Frederick Dittmar, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.; Thomas F Dewar, M.B., D.Sc.; Hamish Wink, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H. £300 to £500
*Veterinary Medical Inspector*, Gerald Leighton, M.D. £300 to £700
*Engineering Inspector*, J Walker Smith, M.Inst.C.E. £700 to £800
*Assistant do.*, David Ronald, C.E. £450 to £500
*Architectural do*, John Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. £300
*Assistant do.*, G. D Macniven, F.R.I.B.A. £300
*Lady Medical Inspector*, Mary J Menzies, M.B., D.P.H. £300 to £400
*Clerks in Charge of Departments* Archd. Jas. Main (*Housing and Town Planning*); Alex. MacKinnon (*Public Health*), Alex. Oliphant (*Statistical Accounting, & Audit*); Adam Small (*Poor Laws*); Wm. C. L. Brown (*Local Govt., Unemployed Workmen, and C.A.P.*) £350 to £450; Archibd. Stalker (*Registry*) £450 to £500

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL,
15 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.
*Commissioner*, Sir Thomas Hudson (*Chairman*) £1,500
*Commissioners*, J. Cowie, W.S.; Harold J Wilson, K.C. £1,000

*Medical Commissioners*, John Macpherson, M.D. (£1,200); Hamilton C. Marr, M.B. (£1,000); John Carswell, L.R.C.P.E. £1,000
*Deputy Commissioners*, Charles Macpherson, M.D. (£800), R. C. Brown, M.B.; J P Sharrock, M.B.; Kate Fraser, M.B. £600
*Secretary*, A. D Wood, S.S.C. £900
*Chief Clerk*, D. Forbes, L.R.C. £600
*Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, J. A. W Stone £600
*Senior Clerk*, J. A. MacGregor £500

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION
*The Scottish Commission*.—£5,750.
39 Princes Street, Edinburgh.
*Chairman*, Sir James Leishman £2,500
*Private Secretary*, J. R. Jackson
*Deputy Chairman*, J. G. McVail, M.D. £1,000
*Commissioners*, J McNeil Mac Pherson, C.B. £1,000
*The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies* (ex officio)
*Secretary*, J Jeffrey £700 to £1,000
*Medical Officers*, J. R. Currie, M.D.; G. M. Callan, M.D. £500 to £600
*Assistant Secretaries*, H. L. F Fraser; W Leitch £500 to £600
*Accountant* J Stewart Beggie £500 to £700
*Legal Adviser*, J. M Wallace £500 to £700
*First Class Clerks*, R. A. Pitt; A. Smith; J. Taylor; G W Wight £400 to £500
*Assistant Accountants*, S. H. C. Kerr; † A Morrat; W A. M Murray £400 to £500
*Superintendent of Registry*, E. D Ross £500 to £600
*Superintendent of Female Accounting Staff* M. H. H. Watson £400 to £500

*Outdoor Staff*
*Chief Inspector* J W York £500 to £1,000
*Deputy Chief Inspectors*, J. E. Highton; J. Rowlands £400 to £500
*Inspectors (Male)*, A Arnott, M Beaton, £300 to £400; (*Female*), D S. Allan £300 to £400

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,
Mound, Edinburgh.
*Director*, J L. Caw
*Keeper*, T Corson Morton.
SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.
*Director*, Jas. L. Caw
*Keeper*, T. Corson Morton.
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.
*Director* Alexander O. Curle, F.S.A. Scot.
COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT-HOUSES,
84 George Street, Edinburgh.
*Secretary*, C. Dick Peddie.
*Engineer*, *D A Stevenson*.
PRISON COMMISSION.—£7,470.
11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.
*Commissioners*, The Master of Polwarth (*Chairman*), £1,200; James Devon, M.B. £1,000
*Secretary and Inspector*, David Crumbie £500 to £600
*Chief Clerk*, William Harvey £350 to £400
*Supt. of Statistics and Registrar* L. A. van den Bergh £500 to £550

H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE,
Edinburgh.
*Lord Clerk Register*, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.
*Deputy Clerk Register, Keeper of the Records and Registrar-General for Scotland*, Sir J Patten MacDougall, K.C.B. £1,200
GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.
*Deputy Keeper*, G. A. J Lee, W.S. £600 to £700
*Chief Clerk*, William Angus £300 to £400
*First Class Clerk*, R. H. Lindsay £300 to £400
*Second Class Clerks*, John Duff; David Anderson; C. T. H. T Melinnes, and a vacancy £200 to £300
HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN DEPARTMENT.
*Curator*, R. K. Hannay, M.A. £400 to £450
*Assistant do.* (vacant).
General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
*Registrar-General*, Sir J Patten MacDougall, K.C.B.
*Secretary*, R. R. Gray
*Senior Clerk*, Andrew Fraser.
*Supt. Statistical Branch*, James C. Dunlop, M.A.
*Registration Superintendents*, Grant R. Gilbert, W. T. Bishop Smith; Peter MacFarlane; J. C. Hyde; J. L. Cowan;

# THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

## His Majesty's Household in Scotland.

*Great Steward of Scotland*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. (Duke of Rothesay).

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Hereditary High Constable*, Earl of Erroll, K.T.
*Hereditary Master of Household*, Duke of Argyll.
*Hereditary Standard-Bearer*, H. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.
*Hereditary Armour-Bearer* (claimed by), Sir Douglas Archibald Heston-Stewart, Bart.
*Hereditary Carver* (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
*Hereditary Usher of the White Rod*, The Walker Trustees.
*Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace*, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
*Do., Falkland and Rothesay*, Marquess of Bute.
*Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Duncon, and Carrick*, Duke of Argyll.
*Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle*, Very Rev Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D.
*Chaplains in Ordinary*, Very Rev A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; Rev G. J. Ramsay Gibbald, M.A., B.D.; Very Rev P. Maddan Muir, D.D.; Rev Robert H. Fisher, D.D.; Rev A. M. Mackeen, B.D.; Rev Prof W. P. Paterson, D.D. and Rev Prof Malcolm C. Taylor, D.D. (extra).
*Historiographer* Prof T. Hume Brown, LL.D. £184
*Limner* Robert Gibb, R.S.A.
*Physicians in Ordinary*, Sir T. R. Fraser, M.D., D. W. Finlay, M.D.
*Surgeons in Ordinary*, Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir William Macewen, M.D.
*Surgeon Apothecary, Balmoral*, A. Hendry, M.V.O., M.B., Lt., Hayhead, W. B. Alexander
*Surgeon Dentist* (vacant).
*Surgeon Oculist*, Sir George A. Berry, M.B.
*Botanist*, Isaac B. Balfour, M.D.
*Lyon King of Arms*, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D. £680

*Heralds* (£214 each).
Ross, Andrew Ross, F.S.A. Scot.
*Rothesay*, P. J. Grant, W.S., F.S.A. Scot.
*Albany*, Wm Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. Scot

*Pursuivants* (£126 2s. 4d. each).
*March*, Capt. George Stirrall Campbell-Swinton, F.S.A. Scot.
*Unicorn*, John Horne Stevenson, F.S.A. Scot., Adv
*Carrick*, Sir D. A. D. Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

THE KING'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND, *Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Meadowpark*.—Capt.-General, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
*Adjutant*, Col. R. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
*President of the Council*, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
*Vice-Pres.*, Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.
*Secretary*, Sir Henry Cook, W.S. (66 Castle Street).
*Treasurer*, R. Scott-Moncrieff.
*Chaplain*, Rev Hon. Arthur Gordon, D.D.

## Departments of the Government.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Edinburgh

*Chairman*, Sir Robert P. Wright £1,200 to £1,500
*Private Sec.*, J. J. Fogarty
*Commissioners*, R. E. Craig, LL.D., J. D. Sutherland (*Small Holdings*) £1,200 to £1,500
*Secretary*, H. M. Conacher £900 to £1,200
*Asst. do. and Accountant* C. Weatherill £400 to £700
*Supt. of Statistics*, J. M. Ramsay £400 to £700
*Head Inspector*, J. Wood £600 to £800
*Superintendent of Live Stock*, W. Barber £400 to £700
*Advisory Officer for Forestry*, A. W. Borthwick, B.Sc.

*Sub-Commissioners, Small Holdings*, J. Dunlop; A. MacKintosh; A. M. Prain, T. Wilson £400 to £700
*Chief Surveyor* W. G. Coles £400 to £700
*Director of Seed Testing Station*, T. Anderson £400
*Agricultural Inspectors*, P. A. Francis; W. H. Hogg, A. Main; J. D. Scott, £300 to £400; F. A. Thomson £400 to £600
*Asst. to Supt. of Statistics*, J. M. Cain £300 to £450
*Asst. Accountant*, J. W. Handford £300 to £400
*Senior Staff Clerks*, T. F. Maclean, £400 to £600; I. W. McWilliam £400 to £600
*Staff Clerks*, T. C. Gilbert; B. A. Hyslop; H. MacDonald £300 to £400
*Solicitor*, A. D. Callander £300 to £400
*Junior Staff Clerks*, J. D. Urbere; A. Harper; W. Henderson; R. L. Morris; J. Morrison, W. Ross; F. L. Barber; J. T. Smith (£300 to £400) £200 to £300
*Asst. Sub-Commissioners*, J. Cameron; C. MacDonald; F. R. Scott; D. Stewart £400 to £600
*Land Clerk*, A. Campbell £200 to £300
*Surveyors*, R. Cunningham; A. G. Ingham; G. Low, W. F. Lownie £200 to £300
*Committing Veterinary Officer*, J. H. U. Dewar, F.R.C.V.S.
*Chief Agricultural Analyst for Scotland*, Sir J. J. Dobbie, M.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,
229 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow

*Chairman*, Wm. H. Bastows.
*Clerk*, J. F. Anderson.
*Treasurer*, James Macfarlane.
*Engineers*, D. and C. Stevenson.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,
16 Robertson Street, Glasgow

*Chairman*, Sir Thomas Munro.
*Deputy do.*, W. H. Bastows.

*General Manager and Sec.* T. R. Mackenzie.
*Asst Sec.*, D. M. Machattie.
*Treasurer* James Macfarlane.
*Accountant*, Wm. Cuncobla.
*Engineer*, W. M. Alston.
*Harbour Master*, Capt. T. R. Morris.

EDUCATION
SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Dover House, Whitehall, London; and
14, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

*Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland*, Sir J. Struthers, K.C.B., LL.D. £2,000 to £2,500
*Private Secretary*, J. W. Parker
*Assistant Secretaries*, G. Macdonald, LL.D., LL.D. (Edinburgh), G. W. Alexander £800 to £1,200
*Senior Examiner*, H. W. Corrish £650 to £800
*Counsel*, J. H. Millar £450
*Architect*, A. K. Robertson (*acting fee*) £100
*Inspector of Music* A. Somervell, MUS.DOC.
*Accountant and Chief Clerk*, G. L. Apperson, LL.B. £600 to £750

*Senior Clerks*, P. H. Atkin; F. J. Armstrong; H. J. Macartney; L. MacQuibban (*seconded*), A. S. Lamb (*acting*) £500 to £600
*Staff Clerks*, J. W. Perks, £380 to £600; W. B. Fryer; F. Wray; H. W. Harris, A. Luttingham, J. L. Stewart; C. J. Hall, C. E. Down (*acting*) £250 to £450
*Accountant*, Edinburgh, R. Gentle £600

*H.M. Inspectors of Schools.*
*Senior Chief Inspector* J. L. Robertson, LL.D. £900
*Chief Inspectors*, D. M. Fraser; F. R. Jamieson; J. M. Wattie; J. G. Smith each £900
*Inspectors*, A. Lobban, D. S. Macnair, PH.D.; A. D. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc.; F. W. Young, J. F. Brown; A. D. Miller; J. A. Macdonald; J. Clark, W. M. Philip; W. W. McKechnie; G. Andrew; G. J. M. Fleming; W. G. Fraser; F. W. Mobie; W. Stewart, B.Sc.; T. R. M. Lamb; W. Menzies, C. H. Rankine; A. C. Smith, D. H. Crawford; J. H. Murray; A. Lang; H. M. Patrick, PH.D. £500 to £800
*Junior Inspectors*, R. F. Mackay, PH.D.; J. G. Fyfe; W. A. Robertson, B.Sc.; A. Ellis; J. Anderson; W. J. Munro, M.A., B.Sc.; G. Watson; W. Robb; R. R. S. Wallace £200 to £500

*Sub-Inspectors*, 1st Cl., J Crumble; W M Shanks; A. MacDonald; J Wilson; R Topping; J Cridge; T McVie; D Macleod £300 to £350
*Medical Officer and Chief Inspector of Pauper Lunatics*, L D Cruickshank, M.B., F.F.P.S. £300 to £350
*Inspectresses for Domestic Subjects*, Miss J G. Crawford (*Principal*); Miss J S. S. Gleister, Miss B. Littlejohn.
*The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh*.—£10,389.
*Director*, A. O Curle, M.A., F.S.A. £900 to £950
*Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department*, E. Ward £800
*Keeper Natural History Department*, W. E. Clarke, F.R.S.E. £700 to £800
*Keeper Technological Department*, Alexander Galt, M.D. £600 to £650
*Assistant Keepers*, P H Grimshaw; T Everett; and a vacancy £400 to £500

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,
22a George Street, Edinburgh.
*Members*, Angus Sutherland, C.B., Chairman; W Lyon Mackenzie, LL.D. (Sheriff of Ayrshire), *Deputy Chairman*, Prof. D'Arcy W Thompson, M.A., C.B.; The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.T.; Provost Malcolm Smith, Ex-Provost Archibald, Sir John Irvin, Bart.
Staff-Paymaster David T Jones, R.N.R.; *Chief Clerk*, Geo. Hogarth; *Insp. of Salmon Fisheries*, Wm. Leadbetter Calderwood, F.R.S.E., *Scientific Supt.*, T Wemyss Fulton, M.D., F.R.S.E.; *Gen. Insp. of Sea Fisheries*, William Jaffrey (Edinburgh), *Asst. Insp. of do.*, Walter Duff (Aberdeen), *Marine Supt.*, Lt.-Com. J B. McEwan, R.N.R. *Consulting Engr.*, B. Gordon Nicol, M.Inst.C.E. (Aberdeen).

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND,
13 George Square, Edinburgh.
*Asst. Director* J S. Flett, M.Sc. F.R.S. £650 to £700
*District Geologist*, L.W Hinxman, B.A. £300 to £600
*Geologists*, E. H. Baflor, B.A., E. M. Anderson, M.A.; B. G Carruthers; G W Lee, B.Sc.; M. Maugregor, B.Sc.; C. Hawker Dinham, B.A.; J K. Bickey B.A.; G V Wilson, B.Sc. H. H Read, B.Sc. £300 to £600
*Superintendent of Maps*, R. Lunn.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
12a George Street, Edinburgh.
(Office hours 9 to 4, Saturdays 9 to 12.30.)
*Ex-officio Members*.—The Secretary for Scotland (*President*), the Under-Secretary for Scotland, and the Solicitor-General for Scotland.
*Appointed Members*.—*Vice-President*, Sir George McCrae, D.L.O. £1,200 to £1,500; *Legal Member*, Ewan F Macpherson, M.A. (Advocate), £1,200 to £1,500; *Medical Member*, W Leslie Mackenzie M.A., M.D., D.P.H., LL.D. £1,200 to £1,500

OFFICERS OF BOARD.
*Secretary*, John T Maxwell £700 to £800
*Assistant Secretaries*, David Brown, M.B.E.; Arthur Grant £600 to £650
*General Superintendents of Poor and Inspecting Officers under Public Health Act*, Alexander Stuart, Alex. B. Millar, C. Cleveland Ellis, George A. Mackay £600 to £700
*Medical Inspectors*, Frederick Dickman, M.A., M.B., B.C. M.; Thomas F Dewar M.D., D.P.H.; Ernest Watt, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H. £600 to £650
*Veterinary Medical Inspector*, Gerald Leighton, M.D. £600 to £650
*Engineering Inspector* J Walker Smith £1,000 to £1,200 and C.B.
*Assistant do.*, David Rosald, C.E. £600 to £650
*Architectural do.*, John Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. £600
*Assistant do.*, G D. Macniven, F.R.I.B.A. £400
*Lady Medical Inspector*, Mary J Mannion, M.B. D.P.H. £400 to £450
*Clerks in Charge of Departments* Archd. Jos. Bain (*Housing and Town Planning*); Alex. McKinna (*Public Health*), Alex. Oliphant (*Statistical, Accounting, & Audit*), Adam Small (*Poor Law*), Wm. C. L. Brown (*Local Govt., Unemployed Workmen, and S.A.P.*) £350 to £500; Archibald Stalker (*Registry*) £350 to £500

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL,
19 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.
*Commissioner*, Sir Thomas Mackie (*Chairman*) [illegible]
*Legal Commissioners*, J. Orman, W.S.; Stuart J Wilson, K.C. [illegible]
*Medical Commissioners*, John Macpherson, M.D. (£1,200); Hamilton C. Marr, M.B. (£1,200); John Cantwell, L.R.C.P.E. [illegible]
*Deputy Commissioners*, Charles Macpherson, M.B. (*Chief*); R. G. Brown, M.B.; J F Sturrock, M.B.; Kate Fraser, M.B. [illegible]
*Secretary*, A. D. Wood, LL.B. [illegible]
*Chief Clerk*, D Forbes, LL.B. [illegible]
*Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, J A. W Stone [illegible]
*Senior Clerk*, J A. MacGregor [illegible]

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION
*The Scottish Commission*.—£15,488.
89 Princes Street, Edinburgh.
*Chairman*, Sir James Leishman £2,500
*Private Secretary*, J B. Jackson.
*Deputy Chairman*, J C. McVail, M.D. £1,200
*Commissioners*, J MacNeel, Miss Paterson, etc. £1,200
*The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies* resp.
*Secretary*, J Jaffray £700 to £1,200
*Medical Officers*, J R. Currie, M.B.; G M. Cullen, M.B. £700 to £800
*Assistant Secretaries*, H. L. F Fraser; W Leitch £600 to £650
*Accountant*, J Stewart Seggie £500 to £550
*Legal Adviser*, J M Vallance £500 to £550
*First Class Clerks*, R. A. Pitt, A. Smith; P Taylor; G. W Wight £450 to £500
*Assistant Accountants*, S. H. C. Kerr; T. A Mowat; W A. M. Murray £400 to £450
*Superintendent of Registry*, E. D Ross £500 to £550
*Superintendent of Female Accounting Staff* M. H. B. Watson £400 to £450

*Outdoor staff*
*Chief Inspector* J W Peck £600 to £1,000
*Deputy Chief Inspectors*, J E. Higham; A. Newlands. £500 to £600
*Inspectors* (*Male*), A Arnell, M Beaton, £400 to £500; (*Female*), D B. Allan £400 to £450

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,
Mound, Edinburgh.
*Director*, J L. Caw
*Keeper*, T Corson Morton.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.
*Director*, Jas. L. Caw

*Keeper*, T Corson Morton

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.
*Director*, Alexander O. Curle, F.S.A. F.S.A. Scot.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT HOUSES,
84 George Street, Edinburgh
*Secretary*, C. Dick Peddie.
*Engineer*, D. A. Stevenson.

PRISON COMMISSION.—£7,400.
22 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.
*Commissioners*, The Master of Polwarth (*Chairman*), £1,200 James Devon, M.B. £1,000
*Secretary and Inspector*, David Cramble £500 to £600
*Chief Clerk*, William Harvey £300 to £350
*Supt. of Statistics and Registrar* L. A. van den Bergh £300 to £400

H.M GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE,
Edinburgh.
*Lord Clerk Register*, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.
*Deputy Clerk Register, Keeper of the Records and Registrar-General for Scotland*, Sir J Patten MacDougall, K.C.B. £1,200
GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.
*Deputy Keeper*, G A. J Lee, W.S. £600 to £700
*Chief Clerk*, William Angus £300 to £400
*First Class Clerk*, R. H. Lindsay £300 to £350
*Second Class Clerks*, John Duff David Anderson, C. T. H. T Malinas; and a vacancy
HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN DEPARTMENT
*Curator*, R. K. Hannay, M.A. £500 to £550
*Assistant do.* (vacant).
General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.
*Registrar-General*, Sir J Patten MacDougall, K.C.B.
*Secretary*, R. R. Gray
*Senior Clerk*, Andrew Frood.
*Supt. Statistical Branch*, James C. Dunlop, M.B.
*Registration Examiners*, Grant R. Gillies; G. [illegible] Smith; Peter Macfarlane; J C. Fyfe; J. [illegible]

### H.M. Chancery

*Interim Director*, J. C. Stratiell Miller, W.S. £300
*Interim Deputy do.*, Colin J. Stalker, L.A. £300

### Great Seal Office.

*Keeper* Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P.
*Deputy Keeper*, James Macdonald, W.S.
*Substitute Keeper*, Wm. Crosbie.

### Privy Seal Office,

24 General Register House.
*Lord Keeper*, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.T.
*Sub-Keeper & Writer*, James Beattie

### Extractor's Office.

*Principal Extractor*, Edward P. Thomson, W.S. £750
*Assistant Extractor*, D. K. B. Whyte £400
*Clerk of the Records*, James Ritchie £280

### Court of the Lord Lyon

*Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records*, Fras. J. Grant, W.S. £450
*Procurator Fiscal*, David Scott-Moncrieff, W.S.
*Herald Painter* Graham Johnston
*Writer*, Alexander B. Thomson

### Bill Chamber,

New Register House.
*Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Appearances*, T. Carruthers Falconer, M.A.C. £800 to £900
*Assistant Clerk* David Alex. Duncan £300 to £475
*Ordinary Clerk*, R. G. Mackenzie £300 to £300

### Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,

24 New Register House, Edinburgh.
*Keeper* Sir Colin C. Thomas, W.S. (app. 1903) £300
*Deputy Keeper* Donald J. Macrae, W.S. (1902) £300

### Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

*Keepers of Inner House Rolls*, W. H. Ford James F. Blackstock each £450
*Keeper of the Seal of Court* W. H. Ford.
*Keeper of the Roll of Law Agents* W. H. Ford.

### The Sasine Office

*Keeper of the General Register of Sasines*, W. T. Ketchen, W.S. £1,000
*Chief Assistant Keeper*, J. Crenhart £600
*Assistant Keepers*, And. Robertson C. R. Gibson; R. Hunter; Wm. Mc Ulloch, A. M. Henderson each £675
*Accountant*, W. Wyatt £900
*Chief Clerks*, T. Murrie W. B. Mitchell C. J. Poole, J. M. Doss, R. W. Smart J. A. Masterton each £450
*1st Class Clerks*, J. R. Tyle W. A. L. Byars D. H. Cooper, H. W. D. Hodgkin J. Robertson, J. Burt, W. Smart S. Dalgleish R. Barks, C. M. Wurr, J. M. Milligan, J. A. Macqueen, G. Risbet each £400
*Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails*
*Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails*, W. T. Ketchen, W.S.

### Register of Deeds and Protests.

*Keeper*, Alex. Clark.
*Assistants*, Rebt. D. Gray, Adam Brownlee.
*Second Class Clerks*, G. R. M. Jeckel J. M. Robertson.

### Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy)

*Accountant*, J. Campbell Penney, C.A. £1,000
*Chief Clerk*, J. W. Inglis, C.A.
*Head Clerk Bankruptcy Dept.*, J. C. Anderson.
*" Factory Dept.* W. A. Alexander C.A.

### Registry of Friendly Societies,

95 Hope Street.
*Registrar*, R. Addison Smith, C.A.
*Clerk*, William Reid.

### Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office,

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
*Registrar*, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

### Edinburgh Gazette Office.

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
*Dept. and Keeper*, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

### Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,

New Register House, Edinburgh.
*Crown Receiver (Interim)*, John Paterson
*Bishopric of Orkney*, W. P. Drever, Kirkwall. £300

## REVENUE OFFICES.

### Inland Revenue,

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
*Solicitor of Inland Revenue*, Sir Philip J. H. Grierson, K.C. Advocate £1,000
*Chief Clerk*, A. L. Cordiner, M.A., C.B. £600 to £700
*Stamps, Taxes and Land Values.*
*Asst. Sec. and Comptroller*, J. K. Stewart £900 to £1,000
*Chancellor's Clerks*, J. A. Hearns; W. Carmichael
£600 to £800
*Staff Clerks*, D. A. Abernethy; G. Hanley W. C. Minor £400 to £500; J. R. Clark J. A. Weir, W. S. Imrie; W. T. Mackie; A. M. Duncan £300 to £400
*Minor Staff Clerks*, J. B. Scott; J. Lunn, P. McL. Milne £250 to £350 R. H. Fraser, J. Weir, A. Jarvis E. B. Henderson and a vacancy £200 to £250
*Estate Duty*
*Assistant Sec. and Inspector* F. Waugh £800 to £1,000
*Principal Clerks*, W. A. Wilson, J. Sime £600 to £800
*Assistant do.*, W. R. Morison; W. R. Redding; T. J. Boyd £450
*1st Class Clerks*, S. M. Findlay; J. McNiol, G. Finlay, J. H. Hastie; G. C. Cunningham; F. M. Gamble; D. M. Ovrine R. R. Leslie £300 to £350

### Land Valuation Department,

9 Waverley Place, Edinburgh.
*Chief Valuer for Scotland* Alexander Blair £800 to £1,000
*Assistant do.* James Mather £600 to £700
*1st Class Valuers*, T. S. Ronaldson; C. M. Wedderburn £400 to £500

24 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
*1st Class Valuers*, J. C. Hamilton, Alexander Buttar £400 to £500

### Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.

*Glasgow*, H. Scott, £1,000; F. Pollard, £800, Edinburgh, T. J. Bennett £800
*Collectors, 1st Class—Greenock*, J. Barry £700 to £800 *Assistant Collector*, H. Robson, £300 to £450;
*Leith*, W. H. Bignold £700 to £800
*Collectors, 2nd Class—Aberdeen*, A. Aslin; *Greenock*, J. A. Farquharson *Dumfries*, F. H. Mackillop; *Dundee*, T. F. Mitchell; *Elgin*, W. H. Webster; *Grangemouth*, J. Helby; *Inverness*, J. Russell *Perth*, J. Gibb *Stirling*, J. Kay £500 to £600
*Collectors and Surveyors—Aristomen*, A. Beard *Ayr* J. W. Slater; *Hawickstone* (vacant); *Irvine* (vacant); *Metlil* (vacant) £300 to £400
*Surveyor Burntisland* (vacant) £300 to £400

### General Post Office,

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
*Secretary*, W. C. Kirkwood £1,000 to £1,200
*Chief Clerk, Leal* Thompson £600 to £700
*Principal Clerks*, J. T. McCreadby; W. T. C. Ball; J. G. Allan £450 to £600
*1st Class Clerks*, H. J. Harrison, C. S. B. Higgin; H. McPake £325 to £425
*Solicitor*, J. S. Fleming, W.S. £900
*Medical Officer*, R. M. Douglas, M.D. £600
*Accountant*, J. McG. Thom £600 to £750
*Examiner*, J. Anderson £300 to £600
*Bookkeeper*, R. Finlay £300 to £450
*Cashier* A. P. Macmanus £400 to £500
*Principal Clerk*, J. Allan £400 to £500
*1st Class Clerks*, T. F. Brisbane; J. Dow; J. Aitken; W. R. Smith; W. Hyslop, J. Kerr £325 to £450
*Controller Edinburgh Postal District*, W. H. Henderson £300 to £700
*Do., Telegraph Office*, G. Dawkes £450 to £600

### THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND,

City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Instituted about 1295, and extended in 1357 and 1367; Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Commissioners meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; *Clerk, Agent, and Treas.*, John L. Officer, LL.B., W.S. (or Castle Street, Edinburgh); *Parly. Agent*, Andrew Beveridge (49 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.); *Convention Officer*, Jas. Russell.

### ROYAL OBSERVATORY.
Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.—Sir Geo. Airy, K.C.B., D.C.L.

*Astronomer Royal for Scotland*, R. A. Sampson, M.A., D.Sc. £400
*Head Assts. Astronomer*, J. Shorey, F.R.A.S. £300
*Asst. Astronomers*, E. W. Wright, B.A.; E. A. Hunter, M.B. £250 to £300

### SCOTTISH LAND COURT,
1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

*Members*, The Hon. Lord Kennedy, LL.D. (*Chairman*); Alex. Dewar; Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.; R. R. Morrison; Norman Reid.
*Principal Clerk*, William Mackenzie.
*Clerk of Court, Auditor, and Legal Assessor*, Arthur Morgan.
*Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors*, Walter Murray W. A. A. Cairns; G. R. Lamb.
*Keeper of the Rolls*, Peter Maclntyre.

### SCOTTISH OFFICE,
Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.; and 6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

*Secretary for Scotland*, Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P. £5,000
*Private Secs.*, C. C. Foster, £300; and Col. J. W. Greig, C.B., R.E., M.P., temp.
*Under-Secretary, Permanent*, Sir James M. Dodds, K.C.B. £1,500
*Private Sec.*, W. A. C. Goodchild £200
*Asst. Under-Secs.*, John Lamb, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
*Senior Clerks*, J. H. Gascoigne, M.V.O. P. J. G. Kerr; A. H. Smith £600 to £800
*Junior Clerks*, W. A. C. Goodchild; L. G. M. Glover; G. W. Milroy; P. R. Laird; W. Hogg £200 to £500
*Clerk Assistant to Charge of Accounts*, A. S. Cuthbert £250 to £450
*Supt. of Registry*, R. Penny £250 to £400

*Inspector of Local Loans and Audits, and Assist. to Accountant Officer*, P. R. Moodie £600 to £700
*Inspector of Roads, Works*, W. S. Curphey (*Capt., Lond.*); J. W. Young £600 to £900
*Do., Armagh*, Sir T. A. Bass, J.P. £800
*Do., Commissionery*, Lt.-Col. A. G. Ferguson £750 to £800
*Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland*, John Alex. Ring

### Legal Department.
*Lord Advocate*, Rt. Hon. J. Avon Clyde, K.C., M.P. £5,000
*Legal Secretary*, M. Millar Craig, LL.B. £700
*Solicitor-Gen.* T. B. Morman, K.C. £5,000

### H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS,
2 Parliament Square.

*Principal Architect for Scotland*, C. J. W. Simpson, C.B.E.
*Assistant Architects*, J. T. Galletly; H. Kyle, A.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Willis; A. H. Campbell; J. T. Shaloe; J. F. Milne.
*Staff Clerk*, G. W. Jupp.
*Statutory Assistant*, G. W. Tulley, M.C.M.G.
*District Engineer*, A. G. Ramsay, M.C.
*Solicitor*, T. Carmichael, M.B.E., 28 Duke Street.
*Assistant Accountant*, Harry F. Tuge, F.C.A. £250 to £400
*Do., Laboratory*, Matthew Y. Orr £250 to £400
*Do., Library*, James T. Johnstone £250 to £400
*Do., Herbarium*, John F. Jeffrey £250 to £400
*Do., Studio*, Robt. M. Adam £250 to £400
*Principal Gardener*, Robert L. Harrow £250 to £400
*Head Propagator*, Laurence B. Stewart £250 to £400

*Accountant Officer*, P. R. Moodie £600 to £700
*Inspector of Roads, Works*, W. S. Curphey (*Capt., Lond.*); J. W. Young £600 to £900
*Do., Armagh*, Sir T. A. Bass, J.P. £800
*Do., Commissionery*, Lt.-Col. A. G. Ferguson £750 to £800
*Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland*, John Alex. Ring

### Legal Department.
*Lord Advocate*, Rt. Hon. J. Avon Clyde, K.C., M.P. £5,000
*Legal Secretary*, M. Millar Craig, LL.B. £700
*Solicitor-Gen.* T. B. Morman, K.C. £5,000

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*District Engineer*, A. G. Ramsay, M.C.
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*Do., Laboratory*, Matthew Y. Orr £250 to £400
*Do., Library*, James T. Johnstone £250 to £400
*Do., Herbarium*, John F. Jeffrey £250 to £400
*Do., Studio*, Robt. M. Adam £250 to £400
*Principal Gardener*, Robert L. Harrow £250 to £400
*Head Propagator*, Laurence B. Stewart £250 to £400

### Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.
*Regius Keeper*, Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D., F.R.S. £1,000
*Assistant Keeper*, W. Wright Smith, M.A. £300 to £400
*Assistant, Museum*, Harry F. Tuge, F.C.A. £250 to £400
*Do., Laboratory*, Matthew Y. Orr £250 to £400
*Do., Library*, James T. Johnstone £250 to £400
*Do., Herbarium*, John F. Jeffrey £250 to £400
*Do., Studio*, Robt. M. Adam £250 to £400
*Principal Gardener*, Robert L. Harrow £250 to £400
*Head Propagator*, Laurence B. Stewart £250 to £400

## Scottish Law Courts and Offices

COURT OF SESSION (1929). Law Sittings, 23 Oct. to 20 March and 10 May to 20 July

*Lord President of the whole Court*, Right Hon. Alexander, Lord Strathclyde.

### Inner House.—*First Division.*
Rt. Hon. the Lord President (*Lord Justice General*)
The Rt. Hon. Lord Strathclyde £5,000
Lord Johnston, Henry Johnston £3,600
Lord Mackenzie, C. Kinnaird Mackenzie £3,600
Lord Sherriffmuir, William Campbell £3,600

*Second Division.*
Lord Scott Dickson (Rt. Hon. Charles Scott Dickson, K.C.), *Lord Justice Clerk* £5,000
Lord Dundas, David Dundas £3,600
Lord Salvesen, Edward Theodore Salvesen £3,600
Lord Guthrie, Charles John Guthrie. £3,600

### Outer House.
Lord Cullen, W. J. Cullen £3,600
Lord Ormidale, *George Lewis Mackintosh* £3,600
Lord Hunter, William Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson £3,600
Lord Fleming, Sir Charles Stephen Fleming £3,600

*Principal Clerk of Session*, Edwin Adam, K.C. £1,200
*Inner House Depute Clerks*, John Paton, S.S.C.; J. Antonio £600 and £900
*Inner House Ordinary Clerks*, W. D. H. Drummond, S.S.C.; R. A. Hannah £600 and £900
*Outer House Depute Clerks*, John Muir, John Cairns; Andrew Rose, S.S.C.; J. S. Saunders, John Stuart £600 and £800
*Outer House Assistant Clerks*, R. Maxwell Muir; Walter Stewart; R. A. Roxburgh; David D. McLaren; George Hume £300, £500 and £675

### High Court of Justiciary (1929).
*Lord Justice Gen.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Strathclyde.
*Lord Justice Clerk*, Rt. Hon. Lord Scott Dickson.
*Lords Comms. of Justiciary*, all the other Judges.
*Lord Advocate*, Rt. Hon. James Avon Clyde, K.C., M.P.
*Solicitor-General*, Thomas Bonar Morison, K.C., M.P.
*Clerk of Justiciary*, G. L. Orde, W.S., S.S.C., K.C.
*Advocate-Depute*, Hon. A. Elliot; Alex. Ross.
*Crown Agent*, Alex. Ross.

*Honorary Depute Clerk*, Harry H. Macbean W.S.
*Advocate Depute*, R. F. L. Blackburn, K.C., Wm. Mitchell; C. H. Brown; C. K. Lippe.
*Crown Agent*, W. J. Dundas, LL.B.

### Crown Office,
9 Parliament Square

*Crown Agent*, W. J. Dundas, LL.B. £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, W. D. Smart.
*Second Clerk*, J. K. Young.
*Other Clerks*, H. Weaver; R. L. Gauldie, V. S. M. Marshall; (one vacancy).

### Justiciary Office,
2 Parliament Square.

*Clerk of Justiciary*, G. L. Orde, W.S., LL.B., K.C. £700
*1st Assistant & Deputy Clerk*, George A. Elliot £600
*2nd Assistant & Deputy Clerk*, Alexander Rae £400

### Court of Lords Commissioners for Tithes.
The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Anderson, *Lord Ordinary on Trinds.*
*Clerk of Trinds & Extractor*, Asst. Murray £500

### Exchequer,
2 Parliament Square.

*Lord Ordinary*, Lord Cullen.
*King's Remembrancer*, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.
*Chief Clerk*, P. P. Healy, S.S.C.
*First Class Clerks*, R. Mackinlay; William Vickers; D. G. Mackie.

### Sheriff Court of Chancery,
2 Parliament Square.

*Sheriff of Chancery*, M. P. Fraser, Adv. £500
*Sheriff Clerk of Chancery*, James Marshall, S.S.C.
*Depute Sheriff Clerk*, Isobell Marshall.

### H.M. Commissionery Office,
2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

*Commissionery Clerk Ralph Richardson*, W.S.
*Deputy do.*, William Forbis.

## SCOTTISH COUNTIES AND CAPITALS, WITH POPULATION (1901) ACREAGE, CONVENERS, COUNTY CLERKS, AND CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

| Counties and Capitals. | Population. | Acres. | Lord Lieutenant. | Convener of County | County Clerks. | Clerk of the Peace. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen (Aberdeen) | 321,220 | 1,632,320 | Marq. of Aberdeen & Temair, K.T | J. A. Duff of Hatton | William Murison. | James Cormac, Aberdeen. |
| Argyll (Inveraray) | 73,220 | 1,930,240 | Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. | Maclachlan of Maclachlan | M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead | M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead. |
| Ayr (Ayr) | 226,730 | 724,480 | Earl of Mallaton and Winton | W. D. Russell of Montfode | James M. Shaw Ayr | J. W. Shaw Ayr |
| Banff (Banff) | 61,220 | 404,160 | Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G | William Forbes | James Grant | J. L. M. Naughton, Buckie. |
| Berwick (Duns) | 28,613 | 297,600 | Capt. Charles D. Balfour | Col. Charles Hope | Joseph Wilson, Duns | G. Rankin, Lauder. |
| Bute (Rothesay) | 18,220 | 129,600 | Marquess of Bute | Marquess of Bute | A. W. Herbert | T. W. Alexander, Rothesay |
| Caithness (Wick) | 37,018 | 438,833 | Duke of Portland, K.G | D. P. Henderson of Sibsster | James Young | D. L. Morrison, Wick. |
| Clackmannan (Alloa) | 31,122 | 34,207 | Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T. | The Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T | J. W. Moir, Alloa | James Cuthbert, Alloa. |
| Dumbarton (Dumbarton) | 139,831 | 247,421 | Lord Inverclyde | Francis C. Buchanan | W. Craig, Dumbarton | W. Craig Dumbarton. |
| Dumfries (Dumfries) | 72,844 | 664,320 | Duke of Buccleuch | H. Cuvan Irving of Burnfoot | John Robson, Dumfries | R. M'Dowall, Dumfries. |
| Elgin or Moray (Elgin) | 42,227 | 304,640 | Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G | George Ross MacKenzie | E. D. Jamieson | D. A. Edwards, Elgin. |
| Fife (Cupar) | 167,778 | 321,804 | Sir William Robertson | Sir Ralph W. Anstruther Bart. | W. D. Fairlie, Cupar | H. Osborne Pagan, w.s., Cupar |
| Forfar (Forfar) | 281,633 | 559,040 | Earl of Strathmore | Wm. Smith Ballingall | R. River Myles | L. Cowan, Dundee. |
| Haddington (Haddington) | 42,933 | 170,677 | | Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bart. | | J. H. Stevenson, Haddington. |
| Inverness (Inverness) | 87,270 | 2,663,040 | The Mackintosh of Mackintosh | The Mackintosh of Mackintosh | Duncan Shaw Inverness | D. Robb, Inverness. |
| Kincardine (Stonehaven) | 29,680 | 244,207 | Sir Alexander Baird of Urie Bt. | Mir Thomas Burnett, Bart. | John Falconer | J. R. Cunningham, Stonehaven. |
| Kinross (Kinross) | 7,921 | 82,422 | J. J. Mowbray | Hy Parves Russell Montgomery | W. K. Falconer, Kinross. | W. K. Falconer, Kinross. |
| Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudb.) | 34,563 | 572,800 | Col. R. F. Dudgeon, c.b. | W. J. Maxwell of Munches | Adam Brown | W. Nicholson, Kirkcudbright. |
| Lanark* (Lanark) | 1,447,113 | 584,800 | Lord Newlands | Col. R. E. Stewart | | James Annan, Lanark. |
| | | | | | | J. T. T. Brown, Hamilton. |
| Linlithgow (Linlithgow) | 72,426 | 76,800 | Earl of Rosebery K.G. K.T | Charles Chalmers of Longcroft | J. G. B. Henderson, | Thos. F. Wilson, Glasgow |
| Midlothian (Edinburgh) | 467,520 | 230,400 | Earl of Rosebery K.G., K.T | Lt. Col J. M. Trotter of Colinton | A. G. Gasher, w.s., Edinburgh | A. C. Simpson, w.s., Linlithgow |
| Nairn (Nairn) | 9,272 | 104,960 | Brodie of Brodie, D.L.C. | J. S. Robertson | H. T. Dopallison | Robert Handyside, Edinburgh. |
| Orkney (Kirkwall) | 25,856 | 240,640 | Capt. Malcolm Laing of Crook | Alfred Baikie | Duncan J. Robertson | H. G. Strachan, Nairn. |
| Peebles (Peebles) | 13,498 | 220,160 | Lord Glenconner | M. G. Thortburn of Glenormiston | J. Ramsay Smith | D. J. Robertson, Kirkwall. |
| Perth (Perth) | 128,220 | 1,023,360 | Duke of Atholl, K.T. | Earl of Mansfield | D. and T. B. Marshall | J. Guthrie, Peebles. |
| Renfrew (Greenock) | 254,494 | 153,600 | Sir T. Glen Coats, Bart, c.b. | Sir Charles H. Renshaw Bt. | | D. M'Kelvie, jun., Greenock. |
| Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall) | 77,354 | 2,277,120 | Sir Hector Munro, Bart. | Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, Bart | W. J. Duncan | W. S. Dewar Dingwall. |
| Roxburgh (Jedburgh) | 47,191 | 455,680 | Lord Ncay K.T | Duke of Roxburghe | J. Sharpenth Darling, Kelso | Adam Laing, Hawick. |
| Selkirk (Selkirk) | 21,620 | 179,200 | Lord Polwarth | C. H. Scott-Plummer | J. Strathearn Steedman | D. M. Mackintosh, Selkirk. |
| Shetland (Lerwick) | 27,927 | 352,320 | Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook | R. D. Hansen | A. Sutherland | A. Sutherland, Lerwick. |
| Stirling (Stirling) | 132,792 | 280,320 | Duke of Montrose, K.T. | A. Peddie Marshall of Balquhatston | James Learmonth | A. C. Buchanan, Stirling. |
| Sutherland (Dornoch) | 25,280 | 1,297,920 | Duke of Sutherland | Andrew Lindsay | Archibald Argo | J. M'Crone, Dornoch. |
| Wigtown (Wigtown) | 36,990 | 311,296 | Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt. | Hon. Hew H. Dalrymple M.P. | J. A. McLean | J. M. Adair, Stranraer. |

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant. † The Convener corresponds to the Chairman of County Council in England and Wales; the Sheriff Principal to the County Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, having criminal as well as civil jurisdiction. The Sheriff Principal of Lanark resides in Glasgow; all the others reside in Edinburgh.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.—LIST OF ALL PERSONS GRANTED PENSIONS FROM THE CIVIL LIST ADDED TO OR INCREASED SINCE 1837, AND PARTIES UNDER THE PROVISION OF SECTION 3 (3) OF THE CIVIL LIST ACT 1891.—Miss Rose Kingsley in consideration of the literary eminence of her late father the Rev Charles Kingsley and of her straitened circumstances, £100; Miss Hester Pater as an addition to her present pension of £50, in consideration of the literary eminence of her late brother Mr Walter Pater and of her straitened circumstances, £50; Lady Langdon, in consideration of the services to Naval History of her late husband, Professor Mr J. Knox Laughton, and of her straitened circumstances, £100; Mrs. Llewelyn Bebb, in consideration of the theological work and the services to Education in Wales performed by her late husband, Dr Llewelyn Bebb, Principal of St David's College, Lampeter and of her straitened circumstances, £100; Mrs. Charlton Bastian, in consideration of the services to Science of her late husband, Dr Charlton Bastian, and of her straitened circumstances, £100; Mrs. Arthur Hughes, in consideration of the merit as a painter of her late husband, Mr Arthur Hughes, and of her inadequate means of support, £50; the Misses Alsada, Cecilia, and Sophia Evelyn Lagros, in consideration of the artistic eminence of their late father, Professor Legros, and of their inadequate means of support, £75; Mrs. Minchin, in consideration of the scientific work of her late husband, Professor H. A. Minchin, and of her straitened circumstances, £75; Mrs. Albert Günther, in consideration of the scientific work of her late husband, Dr Albert Günther, and of his distinguished services to the British Museum as Keeper of Zoology, £75; Mr. Albert Mansbridge, in consideration of his services as founder and secretary of the Workers' Educational Association, of his state of health and inadequate means of support, £75; Mrs. Stephen Phillips, in consideration of the literary merits of her late husband Mr Stephen Phillips, £50; Mrs. Monearle, as an addition to her present pension of £50, in consideration of the merits of her late husband, the Rev Mr. Monearle, and of her inadequate means of support, £50; Lady Murray in recognition of her late husband's services as editor of the "New English Dictionary" in addition to her pension of £100 a year £50; Lady Munt, in consideration of the distinguished services of her late husband, Sir John H. Munt, c.s., as Consul-General at Salonica, and of her straitened circumstances, £100; Lady Russell, widow of the distinguished war correspondent, Sir Wm. Howard Russell, in consideration of her straitened circumstances, in addition to her present pension of £75, £50; Miss Chennells, Black, in recognition of her services to the amelioration of the condition of Industrial Employment for Women, and of her straitened circumstances, in addition to her present pension of £75, £50; Mrs. Roland Trimen, in consideration of the eminent services of her late husband in Biological Science, and of her straitened circumstances, £75.—Total, £1,250.

## LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

| Counties. | Sheriffs. | Sheriffs-Substitute. | Sheriff-Clerks. | Procurators-Fiscal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ABERDEEN | J. C. Lorimer, K.C. | A. J. Young<br>A. J. Lonsdale Laing. | David Littlejohn, LL.B. | Thos. Mackennay. |
| ARGYLL— | | | | |
| Dunoon | A. L. M'Clure, K.C. | Scott Moncrieff Pearney | James Stewart | A. R. Norman. |
| Campbeltown | | John M. Campbell | | Dan. Macquarrie. |
| Oban | | William Wallace | | D. M. Mackinnon. |
| Fort William | | H. C. Malcolm | | Dan. Macintyre. |
| AYR— | | | | |
| Ayr | W. L. Mackenzie, K.C. | J. C. C. Brown | Wm. S. H. Patrick | R. D. Macmillan. |
| Kilmarnock | | J. A. T. Robertson | | J. P. Stevenson. |
| BANFF | J. C. Lorimer, K.C. | Hallow Stuart | R. G. Shirreff | R. T. Morley |
| BERWICK | John (Fleshuis, K.C. | C. Macaulay Smith | Wm. Crawford | Sydney Wilson. |
| BUTE | David Anderson, K.C. | T. J. Martin | T. W. Alexander | J. B. Yeates. |
| CAITHNESS | A. H. B. Constable, K.C. | Thomas Trotter | Robert Bruce | D. J. Henry |
| CLACKMANNAN | J. R. N. Macphail, K.C. | J. Dean Leslie | J. W. Muir | J. B. Hair |
| DUMBARTON | J. R. N. Macphail, K.C. | D. S. Macfarlane | Daniel M. Bride | H. K. Yonlall. |
| DUMFRIES | George Morton | Geo. Campion | Fred. G. Watson | Vacant. |
| EDINBURGH | J. C. Macintosh, K.C. | John C. Guy<br>H. L. Orr, K.C. (Vacant.)<br>Hector Macleod | And. Harrison | H. H. Brown |
| ELGIN or MORAY | George Watt, K.C. | C. B. A. Howden | John Foster | R. B. Gordon. |
| FIFE— | | | | |
| Cupar | J. A. Fleming, K.C. | S. E. Armour Harvey | Robt. J. Davidson | Geo. Brander |
| Dunfermline | | W. A. Umpherston | | John S. Sinclair |
| FORFAR— | | | | |
| Forfar | John M. Lees, K.C. | C. T. Gordon | C. J. Blair | Thos. Hart |
| Dundee | | E. W. Keith | | W. F. Macintosh. |
| HADDINGTON | C. C. Macnaughtie, K.C. | Hector Macleod | G. H. Stevenson | Thos. W. Todrick. |
| INVERNESS— | | | | |
| Inverness | George Watt, K.C. | John P. Grant | Arch. A. Chisholm | Wm. Anderson. |
| Fort William | | R. C. Malcolm | | Dun. Macintyre. |
| Portree | | C. P. Boswell | | W. J. Robertson. |
| Lochmaddy | | C. P. Boswell | | A. M. Mirrish |
| KINCARDINE | J. C. Lorimer, K.C. | A. J. Young | John C. Gardner | M. A. Hamilton. |
| | | A. J. Lonsdale Laing. | | |
| KINROSS | J. A. Fleming, K.C. | W. A. Umpherston | W. K. Falconer | John S. Soutar. |
| KIRKCUDBRIGHT | George Morton, K.C. | Laurence T. Mayler | Patrick Gilford | John J. Maclean. |
| LANARK— | | | | |
| Glasgow | A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C. | John Boyd | Robert Guy | Peter F. MacKenna. |
| | | Thos. A. Fyfe. | | |
| | | John Craigie, K.C. | | |
| | | A. S. D. Thomson. | | |
| | | W. D. Lyall. | | |
| | | David J. Mackenzie. | | |
| Lanark | | William Harvey | | Thos. Tennant. |
| Hamilton | | Hay Shennan | | Wm. Thomson |
| Airdrie | | H. P. Lee | | A. D. Lindsay |
| LINLITHGOW | C. C. Macnaughtie, K.C. | Hector Macleod | A. F. Finnieston, W.S. | Geo. S. Macnight. |
| NAIRN | George Watt, K.C. | C. H. A. Howden | A. Rose Innes, K.C. | James Lamb |
| ORKNEY | A. H. B. Constable, K.C. | J. S. Mercer | Jas. White | James Reps. |
| PEEBLES | C. C. Macnaughtie, K.C. | (Vacant) | John Ogilvie | J. W. Dunbar. |
| PERTH | John Wilson, K.C. | John D. Ross | John Ritchie | Martin L. Newman. |
| RENFREW— | | | | |
| Paisley | David Anderson, K.C. | P. J. Blair | A. F. Lochhead | Donald Cameron. |
| Greenock | | J. A. Welsh | | William Auld. |
| ROSS AND CROMARTY | | | | |
| Dingwall | Jas. Mackintosh, K.C. | Hon. H. D. Gordon | Jas. Maclennan | Wm. Mackenzie |
| Stornoway | | William Dunbar | | D. G. Mackenzie. |
| ROXBURGH | J. Chisholm, K.C. | Ronald H. Ballie | John Maclean | Sydney Wilson. |
| SELKIRK | J. Chisholm, K.C. | Patrick Smith | D. M. Mackintosh | John Pollok. |
| STIRLING— | | | | |
| Stirling | J. R. N. Macphail, K.C. | J. Dean Leslie | John G. Carrer | James H. Archibald. |
| Falkirk | | Alex. Moffat | | W. E. Gray |
| SUTHERLAND | Jas. Mackintosh, K.C. | John Campbell | John McCrone | David Pearse. |
| WIGTOWN | George Morton | George Watson | John Smith | J. M. Hamilton. |
| | | | | Stranraer |
| | | | | Hughfield, Wigtown. |
| ZETLAND | H. B. Constable, K.C. | A. J. F. Mumbles | A. Sutherland | James K. Galloway |

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff is the chief judge, but the judge who usually sits is the Sheriff Substitute. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is practically unlimited, whatever be the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment; it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

The Procurator-Fiscal is peculiarly a Scottish official. Criminal prosecutions are in Scotland conducted by Crown officials at the public expense, the Lord Advocate and his deputies prosecute in the High Court, the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

# BURGH DIRECTORY OF SCOTLAND.

## ROLL OF THE CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS (203).

POPULATION—Burghal, 2,100,505; Rural, 1,880,400; Scotland, 4,180,905.
VALUATION— " £21,340,277; " £13,096,583; " £34,437,860.

## ROYAL BURGHS (66).

The order of the Royal Burghs on the Convention Roll is the same as in the Scots Parliament *prior to the Union in 1707*

| Counties of Cities and Royal Burghs. | Population. | Rate per 1,000. Births. | Deaths. | Rateable Value. £ | * Lord Provost or Provost. | Town Clerk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EDINBURGH, Midlothn. | 320,829 | 30·2 | 15·4 | 2,908,969 | *Sir Robert K. Inches. | Sir Thomas Hunter, LL.D., W.S. |
| PERTH, Perth | 28,854 | 29·0 | 14·1 | 239,800 | *Charles Scott. | John Begg. |
| DUNDEE, Forfar | 177,300 | 35·10 | 20·8 | 1,220,170 | *James Taggart. | W. H. E. Martin. |
| ABERDEEN, Aberdeen | 115,600 | 29·0 | 18·6 | 979,360 | John Rattan. | Wm. Gordon, LL.B. |
| STIRLING, Stirling | 22,200 | 30·94 | 16·82 | 226,941 | J. B. Thomas. | David B. Morris. |
| LINLITHGOW, Linlgw | 4,008 | 22·4 | 8·1 | 17,811 | Andrew Allanson. | James Russell. |
| ST. ANDREWS, Fife | 7,851 | 22·4 | 22·3 | 71,449 | *J. W. Stewart. | Hugh Thomson. |
| GLASGOW, Lanark | 1,095,171 | 29·0 | 15·4 | 7,703,078 | John Mitchell. | Sir John Lindsay |
| AYR, Ayr | 32,900 | 22·6 | 14·10 | 233,880 | George Young. | P. A. Thomson. |
| HADDINGTON, Hadngtn | 4,140 | 28·3 | 15·0 | 22,370 | James O Anderson. | G H. Stevenson. |
| DYSART, Fife | 4,239 | 26·7 | 14·5 | 26,120 | Sir Robert Lockhart. | James Reid. |
| KIRKCALDY, Fife | 39,850 | 29·8 | 22·6 | 210,213 | Alex. Thomson. | Wm. L. Mackdos. |
| MONTROSE, Forfar | 19,926 | 27·36 | 29·03 | 62,098 | James Stark. | James Cumming. |
| CUPAR, Fife | 4,380 | 26·28 | 14·72 | 27,708 | Wm. G Readdie. | J L. Anderson. |
| ANSTRUTHER EASTER, Fife. | 1,147 | 23 | 26 | 6,498 | | John Guthrie and Charles Henderson Maxwell. |
| DUMFRIES, Dumfries | 18,062 | 30 0 | 13·8 | 109,068 | T S. Macaulay | R. A. Grierson, John Grierson. |
| INVERNESS, Inverness | 22,226 | 22·8 | 23·1 | 137,142 | Donald McDonald. | K. MacDonald. |
| BURNTISLAND, Fife | 4,487 | 26·94 | 13·05 | 31,285 | D. J Balfour Kirke. | R. Brown, J P. Gilmour |
| INVERKEITHING, Fife | 3,291 | 32·6 | 12·3 | 28,512 | James D. Wyllie. | John R. Menzies. |
| KINGHORN, Fife | 1,549 | 29·7 | 17·3 | 9,896 | Thomas Hutton | James Inglis. |
| BRECHIN, Forfar | 6,439 | .. | .. | 37,439 | George Henderson. | T Manle Guthrie. |
| IRVINE, Ayr | 10,331 | .. | .. | 52,496 | Walter Muir | David Gillies. |
| JEDBURGH, Roxburgh | 3,732 | 21·2 | 26 4 | 25,427 | William Oliver | T C Halliburton, |
| KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Kirkc. | 2,366 | 20·1 | 14·8 | 11,084 | W A. Miller | John Gibson. |
| WIGTOWN, Wigtown | 1,368 | .. | .. | 6,404 | Ebenezer Shaw | John Black. |
| PITTENWEEM, Fife | 1,462 | .. | .. | 6,332 | John Smart. | A C Mackintosh. |
| DUNFERMLINE, Fife | 26,103 | 26·3 | 18·3 | 235,200 | David Harley | John L. Jack. |
| ANSTRUTHER WESTER, Fife. | 852 | 22·61 | 5·45 | 2,671 | John Porter | John Guthrie and Charles Henderson Maxwell. |
| SELKIRK, Selkirk | 5,246 | 22·6 | 17·6 | 37,326 | .. | John Pollok. |
| DUMBARTON, Dumbarton | 21,561 | 29·6 | 23·2 | 103,405 | John Buchanan. | Alex. Bolsover. |
| RENFREW, Renfrew | 12,830 | 29·2 | 22·2 | 62,999 | Robert Anderson. | Andrew R. Harper |
| DUNBAR, Haddington | 3,340 | .. | .. | 24,212 | Alex. Simpson | Robert White. |
| LANARK, Lanark | 5,900 | 22·2 | 22·62 | 32,630 | William Lamb. | James Annan. |
| ARBROATH, Forfar | 21,220 | .. | .. | 90,000 | G R. Thomson. | W K. Macdonald. |
| ELGIN, Elgin | 8,565 | 28·6 | 27·0 | 46,200 | *William Ramsay | A. G Cookburn. |
| PEEBLES, Peebles | 5,724 | 26·9 | 22·9 | 32,686 | James Forrester | James W Buchan, LL.B. |
| CRAIL, Fife | 1,096 | 29·2 | 23·6 | 6,251 | John Scott. | John Guthrie and Charles Henderson Maxwell. |
| TAIN, Ross & Cromarty | 2,600 | 23·7 | 21·2 | 7,296 | James Maitland. | J. S. Cormack. |
| CULROSS, Fife | 496 | .. | .. | 3,367 | J. A. B. Cunninghame. | Alfred J Ross. |
| BANFF, Banff | 7,321 | .. | .. | 25,268 | Adam Walker. | James Grant. |
| WHITHORN, Wigtown | 1,178 | 29·77 | 5·47 | 3,873 | J H. Douglas. | W C. Lawrie. |
| FORFAR, Forfar | 10,849 | 28·0 | 14·0 | 47,114 | James Mudie. | A. MacHardy. |
| ROTHESAY, Bute | 9,290 | 26·6 | 16·7 | 38,067 | James McMillan. | Robert D. Wylie. |
| NAIRN, Nairn | 6,881 | 28·1 | 29·2 | 25,441 | K. Macrae. | Alex. Shoss. |
| FORRES, Elgin | 4,401 | 23·8 | 23·1 | 22,149 | Robt. Jas. Douglas. | Robt. Urquhart, jun. |

| Counties of Cities and Royal Burghs. | Population. | Rate per 1,000. Births. | Deaths. | Rateable Value. £ | * Lord Provost or Provost. | Town Clerk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RUTHERGLEN, Lanark | 24,319 | 21'3 | 12'7 | 134,851 | Adam Keir Rodger | Geo. Gray |
| NTH. BERWICK, Hddngtn | 3,247 | 21'7 | 12'0 | 30,454 | John Macintyre. | A. D. Wallace. |
| CULLEN, Banff | 1,552 | 15'26 | 16'06 | 4,837 | John Forbes. | Wm. C. Paterson. |
| LAUDER, Berwick | 659 | 26'2 | 14'2 | 3,107 | R. H. Lindsay | George Rankin. |
| KILRENNY, Fife | 2,557 | 12'3 | 8'2 | 8,336 | Alexander Black. | J Guthrie and C. H Maxwell |
| ANNAN, Dumfries | 4,213 | 22'0 | 19'26 | 20,512 | Thomas Hy Foster | Murray Little. |
| LOCHMABEN, Dumfries | 2,036 | 21'0 | 19'0 | 3,851 | Wm. J Halliday | John B McNab. |
| SANQUHAR, Dumfries | 1,508 | 21 08 | 9 21 | 6,434 | F R. Tweddel | William Forsyth. |
| NEW GALLOWAY, Kirkc | 376 | 8'3 | 8'3 | 1,408 | Dr Cowan. | Alex Milroy |
| DINGWALL, Ross & Cr | 2,629 | 22'0 | 21 0 | 14,554 | John Grigor | J S. M. Dewar |
| DORNOCH Sutherland | 741 | 28'9 | 14 9 | 4,980 | Wm Gunn Moore. | H. M. Mackay |
| QUEENSFERRY, Lithgw | 2,858 | 34 | 14 | 12,800 | Alex. Morison. | Peter Miller |
| FORTROSE, Ross & Cr | 970 | 26'1 | 17 2 | 5,256 | Alexander Fraser. | John Henderson. |
| KINTORE, Aberdeen | 818 | 16'3 | 12'7 | 3,300 | John Smith. | W MacHain. |
| INVERURIE, Aberdeen | 3,960 | 20'3 | 16 25 | 18,534 | James Skinner. | John Kellas. |
| INVERARAY, Argyll | 533 | | -- | 2,530 | John Gilmour | R. S. Corrigall. |
| WICK, Caithness | 9,086 | 27'6 | 26'8 | 32,750 | *David Sandison* | *Alexander Bruce.* |
| KIRKWALL, Orkney | 3,809 | 25'38 | 28 37 | 20,000 | Wm B. Balkie. | W J Heddle. |
| INVERBERVIE, Kncrdn | 1,173 | 21'7 | 26 1 | 4,893 | D C. Boath. | John Falconer |
| STRANRAER, Wigtown. | 6,444 | 26'0 | 18'0 | 30,705 | R. B. Dyer | W G Belford. |
| CAMPBELTOWN, Argyll. | 7,067 | 24 5 | 26 3 | 37,772 | James Lothian | D.&J N Macnaggart. |

## ANCIENT ROYAL BURGHS (4).

Royal Burghs not on the Roll of the Scots Parliament at the Union in 1707, but admitted to the Roll of the Convention by agreement under Act of Parliament, 1833. Order alphabetical.

| Ancient Royal Burghs. | Population. | Rate per 1,000. Births. | Deaths. | Rateable Value. £ | Provost. | Town Clerk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AUCHTERMUCHTY, Fife | 1,383 | 24'3 | 17'2 | 5,250 | Alex Muir | A. E Grossat. |
| DUNFERMLINE, Fife | [illegible] | 31 | 19'3 | 56,670 | Robert Cumming. | T. D. Murray |
| FALKLAND, Fife | 830 | 22'0 | 15'0 | 3,256 | Charles Jackson. | Alex. Anderson. |
| NEWBURGH, Fife | 1,877 | 24'7 | 16'5 | 10,000 | Geo. Anderson | A. M. Sneddon |

Burghs of Barony and Regality, and other Burghs (133).

## PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS (15).

Admitted to the Roll of the Convention by Act of Parliament, 1879. Order alphabetical.

| Parliamentary Burghs. | Population. | Rate per 1,000. Births. | Deaths. | Rateable Value. £ | Provost. | Town Clerk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AIRDRIE, Lanark | 24,388 | 31'7 | 14 3 | 94,890 | Alex. Frew | Thomas Thomson. |
| COATBRIDGE, Lanark | 43,287 | 30'67 | 16'34 | 208,406 | Thomas Davis. | John Alston. |
| CROMARTY, Ross & Cr | 1,900 | | | 4,324 | James Ross. | D. M. Junor |
| FALKIRK, Stirling | 34,065 | 23 4 | 16'3 | 138,560 | James Cairns Bogie. | A. Balfour Gray |
| GALASHIELS, Selkirk | 14,589 | 23'37 | 13'0 | 76,869 | Robert Watson | J B. Lumsden |
| GREENOCK, Renfrew | 76,000 | 31'7 | 17'3 | 488,628 | Wm. B. McMillan. | Andrew Nimmo. |
| HAMILTON, Lanark | 36,644 | 28'0 | 14'6 | 168,615 | James Moffat. | P M. Kirkpatrick. |
| HAWICK, Roxburgh | 16,877 | 23'6 | 14'26 | 86,442 | John Melrose. | R. & J R. Purdom. |
| KILMARNOCK, Ayr | 34,729 | 28'7 | 23'0 | 177,328 | James Smith. | Wm. Middlemas. |
| LEITH, Midlothian | 80,488 | 23'1 | 14'0 | 483,700 | John Allan Lindsay | D Robertson, LL.B., S.S.C. |
| MUSSELBURGH, Mdlthn. | 15,994 | -- | -- | 75,163 | Wm. Constable. | John Richardson. |
| OBAN, Argyll | 5,557 | | | 48,393 | Archibald Black. | Alexander S. Black. |
| PAISLEY, Renfrew | 66,883 | 30'1 | 18 4 | 442,043 | John Robertson. | Francis Martin. |
| PETERHEAD, Aberdeen | 12,398 | 22'6 | 11'2 | 54,830 | Wm. H. Leask. | A. Clark Mearns. |
| PORT GLASGOW, Renfrw | 17,775 | 31'2 | 17'2 | 88,963 | P Macfarlane. | Andrew Falco. |

# Principal Scottish Institutions

## EDINBURGH.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY, Princes Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Sir James Guthrie, *Sec.*, W D. McKay, *Treas.*, G Washington Browne, *Librarian*, James Paterson, *Asst. Sec.*, Henry Hastings.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMICIANS. R.S.A.

1877 Adam, F W
1886 Alexander, Robt.
1906 Brown, A. K.
1901 Browne, G W
1924 Burnet, Sir J J
1879 Cameron, Hugh.
1880 Gibb, Robert.
1890 Guthrie, Sir James.
1911 Hutchison, *R. G*
1909 Kerr, Hy W
1909 Kinross, John
1900 Lorimer, J H
1920 MacGeorge, W S.
1901 Macgillivray, P
1889 McGregor, Robt.
1883 McKay, W D
1917 Mackie, Charles.
1901 Nisbet, R. B.
1910 Paterson, James.
1898 Reid, Geo. Ogilvy
1909 Rhind, W Birnie.
1900 Roche, Alex.
1920 Scott, *Thomas*
1898 Stevenson, W G.
1914 Walls, William.
1909 Walton, Edwd. A
1888 Wingate, J L.

NON RESIDENT ACADEMICIANS.
(1898) John Lavery, (1900) George Henry

ASSOCIATES. A.R.S.A.

Alexander, Edwin.
Allison, David.
Bell, R. P
Bowie, John.
Brown, T. Austen.
Brown, W Marshall.
Burns, Robert.
Cadenhead, James.
Cameron, D. Y
Duncan, John.
Fraser, W M.
Gunley, H. S.
Hamilton, J Whitelaw
Herdman, R. D.
Hope, Robert.
Monnon, George.
Hunter, Mason
Kay, Archibald.
Kelly, William.
Lintott, Henry
Lorimer, Sir R. S.
Macgregor, W Y
Mackenzie, A. Marshall.
Mickie, J Coutts.
Miller, James.
Mitchell, J Campbell.
Morris, James A.
Murray, David.
Nisbet, Pullar S.
Paterson, Alex N
Ptrie, Geo
Portsmouth, Percy
Reid, R. Payton.
Robertson, David.
Smith, George.
Steell, David G
Watt, G. Fiddes.

ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL LANDS VALUATION ASSESSORS FOR SCOTLAND.—*President*, Alexander Walker, Ayr, *Vice-President*, George Simpson, Leith, *Treasurer*, R. D Tannahill, F.S.I, Kilmarnock *Secretary*, James Smart, F.S.I., 29 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

EXAMINERS UNDER LAW AGENTS (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1873 and 1892.—*Chairman*, Prof. Rankine, K.C., LL.D., Edinburgh, *Registrar*, John Moir, D.C.S. New Register House, Edinburgh, *Sec.*, G S. Donaldson, B.A.C., 3 Albany Street, Edinburgh.

FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND.—*Hall and Library*, 14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, George M. Low, *Vice-Presidents*, Wm. Hutton, Gordon Douglas, J J McLauchlan, *Hon. Sec.*, A. E. Spragge, *Hon. Treas.*, Lewis P Orr, *Librarian and Asst. Sec.*, W McLachlan.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES, Parliament Square.—*Dean of Faculty*, Rt. Hon. J Avon Clyde, K.C., M.P (Lord Advocate), *Vice-Dean*, J A. Fleming, K.C., *Treas.*, John Cowan, *Deputy Treasurer*, J. S. Leadbetter, *Keeper of the Library and Clerk of Faculty*, W E. Dickson, LL.D., *Agent*, Sir G. M. Paul.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 3 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G.; *Treas.*, David Wilson, R.S.A., *Hon. Sec.*, Alexr Orpen; *Sec.*, John Hairton.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF LAW AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—*Pres.*, Robert Whyte, *Vice-Pres.*, Patrick Cooper, *Sec.*, A. B. Barty, LL.B., Dumblane. L.A.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND (1895), 62 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Arthur C. D Gairdner, *Vice-Pres.*, John S. Cockburn, Alexander Robb, and A. K. Wright, *Sec. and Treasurer*, William Baird, Clydesdale Bank, Portobello.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, SCOTTISH (1855), 122 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Prof. R. A. Sampson, D.Sc., F.R.S., *Hon. Sec.*, R. M. Wedderburn, D.Sc., W.S., F.R.S.E., *Hon. Treas.*, W B. Wilson, W.S., *Sec.*, Andrew Watt, M.A., F.R.S.E.

*ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH* (Founded by Royal Charter 1681). *Hall and Library*, 9 Queen Street.—*Pres.*, William Russell, M.D., *Vice-Pres.*, A. H. F Barbour, M.D., *Treas.*, Norman Walker, M.D., *Sec. & Regist.*, A. Dingwall Fordyce, M.D., *Librarian*, Barry Hart, M.D., *Sub. Libr and Supt.*, T H Graham. *Laboratory*, 2 Forrest Road.—*Curator*, J J Graham Brown, M.D., *Supt.*, James Ritchie, Secundus, M.D. F.R.C.P.E. and F.R.C.P.S.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH (1505).—*Pres.*, R. McKenzie Johnston, *Vice-Pres.*, James W B. Hodsdon, *Treas. and Sec.*, George Mackay, *Libr.*, H J Sulles, *Clerk*, D. L. Eadie, 50 George Square. F.R.C.S.E.

ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (founded 1771, incorporated by Royal Charter 1788).—*Pres.*, Prof. Arthur Robinson, M.D., *Treas.*, William Williamson, F.R.S.E., *Sec.*, Dr Marion Newbigin, *Library*, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ARBORICULTURAL SOCIETY (1854), 29 Castle Street.—*Pres.*, Sir A. N Agnew, Bart., *Sec.*, Robert Galloway

ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1884).—*Pres.*, The Hon. Lord Guthrie, LL.D., *Hon. Secs.*, Ralph Richardson, F.R.S.E., J G Bartholomew, LL.D., F.R.S.E., *Sec.*, George G. Chisholm, M.A., *Hon. Treasurers*, James Currie, M.A., Edinburgh, John Gunn, D.Sc., *Hon. Libr* (vacant), *Acting Editor*, M. I. Newbigin, D.Sc. *Chief Clerk*, G Walker

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783), 22 George Street.—*Pres.*, John Horne, LL.D., F.R.S., *General Sec.*, Cargill G Knott, D.Sc., LL.D., *Treas.*, James Currie, M.A., *Curator of Library and Museum*, A. Crichton Mitchell, D.Sc. *Secs. to Ordinary Meetings*, Prof. A. Robinson, M.D., Prof R T Whittaker, F.R.S. F.R.S.E.

SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH (Chartered in 1854), 27 Queen Street.—*Pres.*, Richard Brown, *Sec. and Treas.*, T. P Laird, *Assistor*, Edward Boyd, *Law Agent*, John L. Mounsey, W.S., *Libr*, C. T. E. Phillips. C.A.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, SCOTLAND (1780), Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Secs.*, R. Scott-Moncrieff, J Graham Callander, *Treas.*, John Notman. F.S.A., Scot.

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO THE SIGNET, Edinburgh, Parliament Square.—*Keeper of the Signet*, The Duke of Montrose, K.T., *Deputy-Keeper*, Sir George M. Paul, LL.D.; *Sub-keeper and Clerk*, James H. Notman, *Asst.-Clerk*, A. L. Dick-Peddie; *Treas.*, John Cowan, *Pleader*, W Stuart Fraser, *Professor of Conveyancing*, J. L. Mounsey, *Collector of Widows' Fund*, Charles Guthrie; *Librr.*, John Skinner, W.S.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES (Incorp. 1783).—*Pres.*, James W Murray; *Vice-Pres. & Hon. Treas.*, F C. Gardiner; *Sec. & Dep. Treas.*, Thos. Cameron.

CORPORATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES. — *City Librarian*, Septimus A. Pitt (Mitchell Reference Library, 293,000 vols.); *Assist. do.*, Robert Adams; *Supt. of District Libraries* (270,000 vols.), John Mcdonald. (Annual visitors, 7,000,000; use of books, 2,000,000.)

ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—*Pres.*, Dr. Ebenezer Duncan; *Visitor*, Dr A. Freeland Fergus, *Treas.*, Dr. W. G. Dun; *Clerk*, James A. McCallum; *Sec. & Lib.*, Alex. Dempsie, B.A., LL.B.; *Asst. Sec. & Lib.*, Walter Hurst (Faculty Hall, 242 St. Vincent Street). L.R.F.P.S.G

FACULTY OF PROCURATORS.—*Dean of Faculty*, John A. Spens; *Treas., Clerk and Fiscal*, J Guthrie Smith, 209 St. Vincent Street.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES (Incorporated 1853), 218 St. Vincent Street.—*Pres.*, Alex. Moore, C.A.; *Treas.*, T. A. Craig, C.A.; *Auditor*, John Wilson, C.A.; *Sec.*, D. Norman Sloan, B.L., C.A., 190 W George Street.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS IN SCOTLAND, Elmbank Crescent.—*Pres.*, Alexander Cleghorn; *Vice-Presidents*, James Brown, P N Cunninghame, Prof. A. L. Mellanby, B.Sc., T Blackwood Murray, B.Sc., Alexander Wilson; *Sec. and Editor*, R. H. Parker

ROYAL INFIRMARY, Castle Street (1794).—*Superintendent*, Dr J Marlone Thom; *Sec. and Cashier*, R. Morrison Smith, C.A., 194 Buchanan Street; *Matron*, Miss Melrose. R.R.C.

ROYAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW (Instd. 1802), 207 Bath Street.—*Pres.*, John Edwards, F.S.A.S.; *Vice-Presidents*, William Gillies, Hugh Reid, *Hon. Libr.*, Dr James Knight; *Hon. Treas.*, John Mann, C.A.; *Sec.*, Prof Peter Bennett.

VICTORIA INFIRMARY.—*Chairman*, Lord Rowallan; *Hon. Treas.*, D. McKechnie; *Hon. Sec.*, Wm. Grey; *Sec. and Treas.*, F Blaset, 26 Carlton Place, S.S.; *Supt.*, Dr D. O. MacGregor, M.B.; *Matron*, Miss Janet S. Hodger

WESTERN INFIRMARY OF GLASGOW (Incorporated).—*Chairman*, Sir Matthew Arthur, Bt., *Sec. and Treas.*, J Matheson Johnston, C.A. 89 Union Street; *Medical Supt.*, Col. Donald J Mackintosh, C.B., M.V.O., M.B., LL.B.

GLASGOW ATHENÆUM (Incorporated 1847), St. George's Place.—*Pres.*, The Marquis of Aliss, *Chairman of Governors*, John S. Galbraith, M.L., *Sec.*, Stuart S. Forsyth.

ST ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, 176 W Regent Street.—*Gen. Sec.*, Wellwood R. Fergusson, W S.

ST. MUNGO'S COLLEGE.—*Pres.*, James Macfarlane, *Vice-Pres.*, Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart., *Hon. Sec.*, J T. T Brown, LL.D., *Sec.*, Thomas B. Fergusson, 99 W Regent Street.

## PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

| Name of Club. | Established. | Club-House. | No. of Members. | Subscripts. Entr. | Subscripts. Ann. | Secretary | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Art.. | 1857 | 164, Bath St., Glasgow | 450 | 5 Gs. / 2 Gs. | 3 Gs. | Lawrence Scobie | Arts. |
| Australasian | 1867 | 72, Archibald Pl., Edinburgh | 200 | None | 2 Gs. | H. E. Kavanagh | Social. |
| Caledonian U.S. | 1869 | 4, Shandwick Pl., Edinburgh | 250 | 10 Gs. / 20 Gs. | 5 Gs. | Capt. J. R. Hay | The Service. |
| Conservative | 1880 | 39, Bothwell St., Glasgow | 1,000 | Abs. | 5, 4 & 3 Gs. | George H. Rose | Strictly Unionist. |
| County | 1870 | Sandgate Street, Ayr | 200 | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | D. W Shaw | Social. |
| Highland | — | High St., Inverness | 200 | 10 Gs. | 3 Gs. | T. G Henderson | Social. |
| Junior | 1868 | 222, Douglas St., Glasgow | 300 | None | 3 Gs. | Thomson Brodie | Social. |
| Kelvin | 1867 | 97 Buchanan St., Glasgow | 250 | 3 Gs. | 3 Gs. | Miss Stewart Wright | Ladies. Social. |
| Liberal | 1880 | 68, George's Pl., Glasgow | 2,250 | None | 10 Gs. and 5 Gs. | Matthew W White | Liberal. |
| New | 1787 | 85, Princes St., Edinburgh | 250 | 21 Gs. | 7 Gs. | James Falkner | Social. |
| New | 1869 | 128, W George St., Glasgow | 350 | 10 Gs. | 10 Gs. | William G Trance, C.A. | Social. |
| Northern | 1859 | 91, George St., Edinburgh | 300 | 10 Gs. | 5, 4 & 3 Gs. | Alexander Morrison, C.A. | Social. |
| Paisley | 1880 | 100, High Street, Paisley | 1,750 | 10 Gs. | 4 & 3 Gs. | Thomas MacRobert | Social. |
| Queen's | 1859 | 7, Frederick St., Edinburgh | 600 | 5 Gs. | 4 & 3 Gs. | Miss L. Middlejohn | Ladies. Social. |
| Roy Northern | 1824 | 120, Union St., Aberdeen | 400 | 5 Gs. | 3 Gs. | Alex. Sharp | Social. |
| Scot. Conservative | 1877 | 120, Princes St., Edinburgh | 2,500 | 5 Gs. | 5, 4 & 3 Gs. | J M. M. Halliday | Conservative. |
| Scot. Constitutional | 1892 | 96, Renfield St., Glasgow | 2,000 | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | A. J Fergusson | Unionist. |
| Scot. Liberal | 1882 | 109, Princes St., Edinburgh | 800 | 10 Gs. | 10 Gs. | W H. Hamilton | Liberal. |
| University | 1861 | 107, Princes St., Edinburgh | 250 | 10 Gs. | 5 Gs. | A. W Semmens | Graduates, &c. |
| University | 1887 | Park Place, Edinburgh | 1,600 | 5 Gs. | 3 Gs. | J A. Stirling, B.Sc. | (Students Only) |
| Western | 1865 | 207, Buchanan St., Glasgow | 600 | 10 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Maj. F A. Wilkinson | Social. |

# THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

## His Majesty's Household in Ireland

*Hereditary Chief Butler in Ireland*, Marquess of Ormonde, K.P., P.M.L.
*Hereditary Seneschal or Lord High Steward in Ireland*, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, K.C.V.O.
*Honorary Physicians* Sir John Moore, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., P.L. Sir Wm. Whitla M.D. (Q.U.B.).
*Honorary Surgeons*, Lt.-Col Sir T. Myles, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., C. V. Pearson, M.D. F.R.C.S. Eng.
*Honorary Surgeon Oculist*, J. B. Story, M.B., B.Ch.

OFFICE OF ARMS AND CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK,
Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle.
[*For List of Knights and other Officers of the Order of St. Patrick, see p. 142.*]
*Ulster King of Arms and Registrar of Order of St. Patrick*, Capt. N. R. Wilkinson, C.V.O., F.S.A. £600
*Athlone Pursuivant and Deputy Ulster*, G. D. Bortchaell, M.A., LL.B. ... ... £80 and £50
*Registrar of the Office of Arms*, T. U. Sadleir, M.A.

## The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

His Excellency the Right Honourable Ivor Churchill Guest, 2nd Baron Wimborne, G.M.P., born 26th January, 1873, *married* 1902, Hon. Alice Katharine Grosvenor, daughter of 2nd Lord Ebury. Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, sworn in August 24, 1915 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... £20,000

### THE VICE-REGAL HOUSEHOLD.

£3,104.

*Private Secretary*, S. M. Power ... £800
*Ulster King of Arms*, Major N. R. Wilkinson, C.V.O., F.S.A. ... 50
*Comptroller*, Major E. Hood 600
*Military Sec.* Capt. Sir George L. L. B. Prescott, Bart. ... ... 400
*Master of the Robes* (vacant).
*A.D.C.*, Capt. James W. Baird ... ... 250

*Physicians in Ordinary*, R. Macdowel Cosgrave, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., and James Craig, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
*Surgeons in Ordinary*, F. Conway Dwyer, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., and R. H. Taylor M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
*Surgeon to Household*, W. L. de Conrey-Wheeler, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. ... ... ... £100
*Surg. Oculist*, H. C. Mooney, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
*Surg. Dentist*, G. J. Goldie L.D.S. L.R.C.P.I.
*Dean of Chapel Royal*, Very Rev. C. W. O'H. Mease, M.A. ... ... ... ... £85

## The Lord Lieutenant and His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland

*His Excellency The Lord Lieutenant

*H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
The Lord Chancellor—Sir Ignatius J. O'Brien, Bart.
Marquess of Ormonde.
Earl of Westmeath.
Earl of Meath.
Earl of Pingall.
Earl of Arran.
Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl.
Earl of Bantry.
*Viscount Morley of Blackburn.
*Viscount Bryce.
Lord Castletown.
Lord Allerton.
Lord Barrymore.
Field Marshal Lord Grenfell.
*Lord Atkinson.
Lord Pirrie.
*Lord MacDonnell.
*The Chief Secretary—Henry Edward, Duke.
*Christopher Palles.
Sir Wm. Moore Johnson, Bart.
*Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Andrew Marshall Porter, Bart.
*Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
*Arthur James Balfour
John George Gibson *(Judge)*
Col. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway
Dodgson H. Maddon *(Judge)*.
*Gerald W. Balfour
*Sir Edward Henry Carson
Hon. Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett.
William Drennan Andrews.
Sir David Harrel.
William Kenny *(Judge)*.
Jonathan Hogg.
John Ross *(Judge)*.
Sir Henry Augustus Robinson.
Frederick Wrench.
*Walter Hume Long.
Sir James H. M. Campbell, Bart. *(Lord Chief Justice)*.
Richard R. Cherry
*Augustine Birrell.
Alexander M. Carlisle.
General the Hon. Sir Neville G. Lyttelton.
Sir Thomas W. Russell, Bart.
Sir James Brown Dougherty
James Owens Wylie *(Judge)*.
Sir Robert E. Matheson.
Thomas Shillington.
Michael Francis Cox.
Robert G. Glendinning.
Lawrence A. Waldron.
Chas. A. O'Connor *(Master of Rolls)*.
Thomas Lopdell O'Shaughnessy
Genl. Sir Arthur H. F. Paget.
William Huston Dodd *(Judge)*.
Thos. F. Moloney *(Lord Justice)*.
William Joseph Myles Starkie.
Jonathan Pim *(Judge)*.
Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan.
Stephen Ronan *(Lord Justice)*.
John Gordon *(Judge)*.
Major-Genl. Lovick B. Friend.
Walter MacMurrough Kavanagh.
Robert Thompson.
*Asquith, Herbert H.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John G. Maxwell.
Sir Robert Chalmers.
Sir Walter Boyd, Bart.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Bryan T. Mahon.
James O'Connor
Sir Wm. J. Goulding, Bart.

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

*Those marked (*) are members also of the Privy Council in England.*

# DIRECTORY OF IRISH COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS.

For further particulars relating to the County Boroughs see Municipal Directory of Ireland.

| Provinces, Counties (with Assize Towns), and County Boroughs. | Acreage. | Population, 1901. | Density of Population, per sq. mile. | *Emigrants, 1901. | H.M. Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum. | † Chairmen of County Councils. | Secretaries of G.C. Address, Assize Town (and, if different, where otherwise fixed). | Clerks of the Crown and Peace Address, County Courthouse; at Assize Town (and, if |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Leinster.** | | | | | | | | |
| Carlow (Carlow) | 220,480 | 34,690 | 154 | 98 | Lord Rathdonnell | Rt. Hon. W. MacM. Murrough, D.L. | Richard J. Keogh | J. D. MacCarthy |
| Dublin (Dublin) | 248,320 | 373,124 | 1,502 | 1,000 | Earl of Meath, K.P. | P. J. O'Neill | R. T. Blackburne, J.P. | Geo. Fottrell, Green St. Courthouse, Dublin |
| Dublin, County Borough | 4,869 | 290,638 | 59,700 | | | | | |
| Kildare (Naas) | 404,480 | 66,697 | 165 | 249 | (Vacant) | Matthew J. Minch | W. R. Cosby | J. W. Dane, B.L. |
| Kilkenny (Kilkenny) | 504,960 | 74,456 | 148 | 77 | Marquess of Ormonde, K.P. | John Butler | Thomas Drew | Crown—J. Lee. Peace—E. Langrishe. |
| King's (Tullamore) | 492,160 | 74,254 | 151 | 1,154 | Earl of Rosse | John Dooly | Charles E. Kingston | J. E. Fagan. |
| Longford (Longford) | 257,280 | 63,252 | 246 | 1,154 | Earl of Granard, K.P. | Hugh Farnham | Thomas W. Edgeworth, B.L. | J. Purdon O'Farrell. |
| Louth (Dundalk) | 202,240 | 62,436 | 309 | 1,154 | Sir N. Hall-Dalgleish, Bt. | Capt. William A. Doran | Charles MacAlister | A. F. Shanklin. |
| Meath (Trim) | 577,280 | 81,724 | 141 | 1,154 | Sir S. T. Hyndard, Bt. | Thomas Halligan | John J. Grennan, Navan | George Knight. |
| Queen's (Maryborough) | 394,240 | 61,973 | 157 | 1,154 | Sir Alan C. F. Coote, Bt. | John Byrne | James Carey | Robert T. Hingston, M. |
| Westmeath (Mullingar) | 422,400 | 61,973 | 147 | 1,154 | Lord Castlemaine | James J. Coen | John F. Hoche | P. H. Kelly. |
| Wexford (Wexford) | 542,080 | 81,973 | 151 | 1,154 | Earl of Courtown | John Boggs | M. J. Furlong | Henry L. Rhodes, M.A. |
| Wicklow (Wicklow) | 499,200 | 61,972 | 77 | 1,154 | Visct. Powerscourt, K.P. | Daniel Condron | Simon J. Doyle | William Dowsett, M.A., LL.B. |
| | 4,364,709 | 1,018,894 | 233 | 7,899 | | | | |
| **Munster.** | | | | | | | | |
| Clare (Ennis) | 758,400 | 112,579 | 148 | 2,000 | Sir Mahl. O'Loghlen, Bt. | Joseph M. Hall | Fredk. N. Studdert, B.L. | William Healy. |
| Cork (Cork) | 1,841,280 | 393,124 | 213 | 2,000 | Earl of Bandon, K.P. | Michael K. Barry | Eugene Callanan | W. B.—D. M. J. O'Connell, J.P. and Clk.—H. T. Wright, D.L. and Clk. |
| Cork, County Borough | 4,760 | 76,673 | 16,100 | | | | | |
| Kerry (Tralee) | 1,854,720 | 211,852 | 114 | 2,000 | Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O. | John McKenna | M. J. Grubins | D. M. Moriarty. |
| Limerick (Limerick) | 684,160 | 120,000 | 175 | 2,000 | Earl of Dunraven, K.P. | W. R. Gubbins | John J. Quaid | W. M. Beauchamp. |
| Limerick County Borough | 2,560 | 38,173 | | | | | | |
| Tipperary, N. Riding (Nenagh) | 1,024,000 | 106,000 | 97 | 2,000 | Lord Donalley | Thomas Deegan | R. E. Parry | Walter Nolan, Clonmel. |
| Tipperary, S. Riding (Clonmel) | 1,024,000 | 106,000 | | | | Michael Slattery | Michael O'Donnell, J.P. | |
| Waterford (Waterford) | 462,080 | 76,973 | 166 | 2,000 | Capt. J. W. De la Poer | Thomas Power | R.G. Paul, M.A., Dungarvan | William A. Dobbyn. |
| Waterford Co. Borough | 1,536 | 27,464 | 18,000 | | | | | |
| | 8,403,296 | 1,262,888 | 150 | 10,000 | | | | |
| **Ulster.** | | | | | | | | |
| Antrim (Belfast) | 760,960 | 348,734 | 458 | 7,000 | Visct. Massereene, D.S.O. | J. S. F. McCance, D.L. | A. H. Coates | Martin J. Burke. |
| Belfast County Borough | 14,080 | 349,180 | 24,800 | | | | | |
| Armagh (Armagh) | 324,720 | 127,000 | 391 | 2,000 | Lord Fitzwilliam, K.P. | — | — | Thomas J. Marron. |
| Cavan (Cavan) | 467,200 | 87,573 | 187 | 2,000 | Earl of Gosford, K.P. | H. B. Armstrong, D.L. | Thomas E. Reid | Hugh B. Moore. |
| Donegal (Lifford) | 1,265,920 | 168,000 | 132 | 2,000 | Rt. Hon. Thos. Lough, M.P. | Daniel Reilly | William Finlay | R. A. Wilson, LL.B. |
| Down (Downpatrick) | 611,200 | 301,000 | 492 | 2,000 | Earl of Arran, K.P. | James Denvir | Bernard McFadden | Daniel McGurkan. |
| | | | | | Marquess of Londonderry | Col. R. G. St. Fraun-ford, D.L., K.P. | Robert MacIlwaine | |
| Fermanagh (Enniskillen) | 457,600 | 61,000 | 132 | 2,000 | J. R. F. Cellum | John Mallagh | — | J. W. Hamilton. |
| Londonderry (Londonderry) | 520,960 | 81,000 | 156 | 2,000 | Col. J. J. Clark, C.B. | (Col. J. J. Clark, D.L.) | Thompson B. Adams | Alfred M. Lane. |
| Londonderry Co. Borough | 2,560 | 39,000 | 15,000 | | Earl of Leitrim | — | — | |
| Monaghan (Monaghan) | 318,080 | 77,000 | 242 | 2,000 | Lord Rossmore | Thomas Teal | Denis C. Rushe, B.A. | Wm. McWilliam. |
| Tyrone (Omagh) | 774,400 | 141,000 | 177 | 2,000 | Duke of Abercorn | C. C. Hamilton, Omagh | | James Tozer |
| | 5,500,160 | 1,581,487 | 284 | 21,000 | | | | |
| **Connaught.** | | | | | | | | |
| Galway Co. | 1,467,520 | 182,000 | 124 | 2,000 | James McDermott | Walter Gordon Seymour | | Gerald Doherty. |
| Galway (Derrick-on-Shannon's) | 324,000 | 43,000 | 133 | 2,000 | Lord Harlech | Thomas Fallon | Charles Dolan | Hedd. Allen. |
| Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shannon) | 1,024,000 | 76,000 | 74 | 2,000 | Marquess of Sligo | James McGarry | Joseph F. Kelly | M. V. Cochran. |
| Mayo (Castlebar) | 1,351,680 | 181,000 | 134 | 2,000 | Wm. John Talbot | John Fitzgibbon, K.C. | Michael J. Heverin, B.A. | William Early |
| Roscommon (Roscommon) | 1,000,000 | 84,000 | 84 | 2,000 | Maj. Charles H. O'Hara | John O'Dowd, M.P. | Michael Keane | W. H. Fenton. |
| Sligo (Sligo) | 1,000,000 | 71,000 | 71 | 2,000 | | | | |
| | 6,167,200 | 737,000 | 119 | 12,000 | | | | |
| **Total, Ireland** | 32,371,360 | 4,536,269 | 140 | 51,000 | | | | |

* Total Emigrants, Natives of Ireland, 1st May 1901, to 31st December 1901, 44,318 (est.); total of all Emigrants, 4,367,500.

† The figures in this column for the Co. Antrim and Down Districts Class for the parts of Belfast Co. Borough which heretofore were part of those respective Counties.

## THE IRISH EXECUTIVE AND SUBSIDIARY SERVICES.

### CHIEF SECRETARY AND PRIVY COUNCIL, Dublin Castle.—£24,500.

*Chief Secretary*, Rt. Hon. H. E. Duke, K.C., M.P. £4,500
*Private Secretary*, A. P. Magill, LL.B. £500
*Assist. do.*, W. T. Burden.
*Under-Secretary*, Sir William P. Byrne, K.C.V.O., C.B. £3,000
*Private Secretary*, H. M. Whitton. £500
*Assist. Under-Sec. and Clerk of Privy Council*, Sir E. O'Farrell, K.B. £2,500
*Principal Clerks*, W. P. J. Connolly, LL.B.; J. J. Taylor, M.C.B., LL.B. £700 to £800
*1st Class Clerks (1st Section)*, S. J. M. Power, C.M. Martin-Jones, £600 to £650 (*and Section*), J. Brennan £500 to £550
*Registrar*, R. H. Wright £550 to £600

### Irish Office in London, Old Queen Street, S.W.

*Chief Clerk*, C. M. Martin-Jones.
*Draftsman of Parl. Bills*, F. N. Greer, C.B. £700 to £900

### Law Officers.—£60,430.

*Attorney Gen.*, Rt. Hon. James O'Connor, K.C. £4,000
*Solicitor Gen.*, Arthur W. Samuels, LL.D., K.C. £3,000
*Chief Or Solicitor*, H. A. Wynne, LL.B. £1,000 to £2,000

### Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle.

*Inspectors*, T. I. Considine, F.R.C.P.I., W. R. Dawson, M.B. £1,000 to £1,200
*Staff Officer*, J. Smith £500 to £550

### General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle.—£11,750.

*Chairman*, Max. S. Green, £1,200
*Vice-Chairman*, Tho. MacDermot, D.L. £1,000
*Medical Member*, C. J. McCormack, L.R.C.P. & S.I. £800
*Inspector*, Maj. A. F. Owen-Lewis, D.S.O. £500 to £600
*Secretary*, G. H. Douglas, F.S.A. £500 to £600
*Comm'r of Industries*, E. Metcalfe, M.D. £500 to £600
*Clerk of Accounts*, J. J. Rafter £500 to £600
*Staff Clerk*, J. White £500 to £600

### Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Dublin Castle.—£11,250.

*Chief Insp.*, C. J. McCormack, L.R.C.P. & S.I. £500 to £600

### General Register Office, Charlemont House, Dublin.—£12,980.

*Registrar-Gen.*, Sir William J. Thompson £1,200
*Sec. and Asst Registr-Gen.*, J. S. Doyle, LL.B. £500 to £600
*Medical Supt. of Statistics*, R. M. Fallther, M.B. £500
*Supts.* G. A. Newsham; J. T. Dewar £500 to £600
*Insp. of Registration*, R. A. Cammock, B.A. £500 to £600

## UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, Custom House, Dublin.—£16,848.

*President*, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary
*Vice-President*, Rt. Hon. Sir H. A. Robinson, K.C.B. £2,500
*Private Secretary*, R. W. Leach £500
*Other Members*, Under-Secretary for Ireland; E. Cary Bagot, M.D. (*Medical*); R. Burrke £1,000 to £1,200
*Legal Adviser*, Sir G. W. R. Vanston, K.C., LL.D. £1,200
*Secretary*, A. R. Barlow, M.A. £1,200
*Assist. Secs.*, M. O'Sullivan; J. M. Devlin each £800
*Principal Clerks*, R. W. Leach, M. Greer, J. L. R. Smith £700 to £750
*Deputy Principals*, G. A. Mahon, LL.B.; W. H. Wilson; W. Corbett; S. Watt; H. Diamond; *A. D. Codling* £500 to £550
*Inspectors*, R. C. Lynch; E. A. Saunderson; C. H. O'Conor; R. P. FitzPatrick; J. F. MacCabe; J. P. Murphy; R. J. Pack Beresford; A. F. Delany; Alfred Tennyson £500 to £700
*Medical Inspectors*, T. J. Browne; Sir T. Ambrose MacCullagh; Brendan MacCarthy; E. F. Stephenson £500 to £700; Mrs. Florence Dillon (*temp.*) £500
*Chief Engineering Insp.*, P. C. Cowan, B.Sc., M.I.C.E. £500
*Engineering Inspectors*, A. D. Price, M.I.C.E. £500 to £600; L. E. H. Deane (*Senior Architect*), £500 to £600; C. L. Robinson (*Architect*) £500 to £600
*Inspector of Audits*, J. W. Drury, M.A. £500
*Auditors*, R. J. Newell, B.A.; D. B. Sheehan; L. D. Barry, B.A.; Capt. G. O. R. Wynne; Maj. G. M. Eccles; J. A. Baker; J. L. King; J. More O'Ferrall; Cyril E. Browne; A. A. Flynn; Sir. J. Considine; J. A. Ruddy; G. Bryan, LL.B.; R. J. Baker; R. Grubb, B.A.; Maurice Cosgrave, B.A.; R. P. McCarron, B.A.; A. C. Ellis, LL.B., B.A.; W. Boughey, LL.B. £500 to £600

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, 4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£148,777.

*President*, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary
*Vice-President*, Rt. Hon. Sir T. W. Russell, Bart., M.P. £2,500
*Secretary*, T. P. Gill ... ... ... £1,500
*Assist. Secs.*, John Rich Campbell, B.Sc. (*Agric.*); G. Fletcher, M.C.E. (*Tech. Inst.*) £1,000 to £1,200
*Dep. do. (Agric.)*, J. S. Gordon, B.Sc. ... £500
*Chief Clerk*, H. G. Smith, B.A., LL.B. £700 to £800
*Supt. of Seeds and Fumigan.*, J. Hooper, B.A. £500 to £700
*Senr Staff Officer*, J. V. Doyle, B.E. £500 to £700
*Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, J. P. Walsh £500 to £700
*Asst. to do.* M. Kilcoin £300 to £400
*Staff Officers*, E. Duncan; A. Kelly; F. J. Mayrick, B.A., £500 to £600; W. Dalton, B.A.; J. Hogan, B.A.; R. A. Morris, B.A.; P. F. Walsh, D. T. Hussey; W. H. Hillyard £500 to £600

### Inspectors, &c.

*Agriculture*, T. S. Porter £750; J. H. Hinchcliff, M.R.C.V.S.; E. Gallagher; J. Pimlott, F.R.A.S.; A. Poole Wilson; A. C. Forbes; A. R. Robertson, F.R.A.S.; F. C. Mahon, M.R.C.V.S.; H. Hunter, M.R.C.V.S.; G. H. Pethybridge, F.L.S.; £500 to £600; H. J. Cherry, M.R.C.V.S., £600; J. Johnston, A.R.S.M.I., R. Crosbie, A.R.C.Sc.I.; W. S. Irving, D. Twomey, A.R.C.Sc.I.; J. Getty, A.R.C.Sc.I.; W. F. Prondergast, A.R.C.Sc.I.; G. Robinson; J. Crozier £500 to £600
*Tech. Instr.*, W. V. Dixon, B.A., £500 to £600; E. Turnbull, B.Sc.; P. O'Sullivan, A.R.C.Sc.; H. Garrett, F.R.Ae.S.; J. McCaffery £500 to £600; W. T. Macaviney Pilgrim, £500 to £600; C. P. McGann, E. P. Barrett, B.Sc.; W. A. F. Lethbridge, B.A.; J. Ingram, B.Sc.; W. G. Pirie, B.Sc., R. H. Sheridan £500 to £600
*Fisheries*, R. W. L. Holt (*Chief*), £700 to £800; C. Green, B.A., R. H. Lee £500 to £600
*Vet. Ch. Insps.*, D. S. Preston, M.R.C.V.S. £500 to £600
*Superintending Vet. Insps.*, F. Kerr; J. H. Norris, J. Purdy; W. W. Malone £500 to £600
*Transit Insps.*, P. MacNulty, £400, H. J. O'Donnell; A. Reeves; E. A. Wyrtz £500 to £600
*Statistics*, J. Gibborn Hill, £500; M. T. Jamison, O. W. H. Rowland £500 to £600
*Economic Geologist*, E. St. J. Lyburn, A.R.C.Sc.I. £500
*Chief Agrl. Analyst*, D. S. Jardin, F.C.S. £400 to £500

### Institutions of Science and Art.

*Acting Director of Museum*, R. F. Scharff, Ph.D. £700
*Keepers of Museum*, R. F. Scharff, Ph.D. £600; J. J. Buckley; R. U. R. Armstrong, F.S.A. £400 to £500
*Libr'n, National Library*, T. W. Lyster, M.A. £450
*Headmaster, School of Art*, J. Ward, A.R.C.A. £500
*Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin*, Sir F. W. Moore, M.R.I.A. £600

### Royal College of Science.

*Professors*:—*Agriculture*, James Wilson, M.A., B.Sc.; *Botany*, T. Johnson, D.Sc., F.L.S., *Chemistry (acting)*, W. E. Adeney, D.Sc., F.C.S., *Engineering*, H. H. Jellett, B.A., M.A.I.; *Geology*, G. A. J. Cole, F.R.S.; *Mathematics*, W. McFadden Orr, M.A., F.R.S.; *Physics*, W. Brown, M.Sc. *Zoology*, G. H. Carpenter, B.Sc., £500 to £700; *Forestry*, A. Henry, M.A., F.L.S. £500 to £600
*Lecturers*:—*Organic Chemistry*, A. O'Farrelly, M.A.; *Agricultural Chemistry*, George Stephenson; *Agricultural Biology*, David Houston, F.L.S.; *Engineering*, John Taylor, M.A.; *Physics*, F. E. Hackett, M.A., Ph.D. £300 to £400
*Registrar*, P. A. H. Dowling, B.A. £300 to £400

### Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, Pembroke Road, Dublin.

*Principal*, A. E. Mettam, M.R.C., M.R.C.V.S. £600

### Geological Survey of Ireland.

*Director of Survey*, G. A. J. Cole, F.R.S. £500
*Senior Geologist*, W. B. Wright, B.A., F.G.S. £500 to £600
*Geologist*, T. Halliday, B.A. £300 to £500

## UNDER BOARDS WHOSE MEMBERS ARE, WITH EXCEPTIONS IN EACH CASE SPECIFIED, UNPAID.

### CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD,
48 Rutland Square, Dublin.

*Income* (1909-10)—(1) £111,250, being Interest on Grant (£51,250,000 from Irish Church Surplus; (2) £60,000 from Irish Development Grant, and (3) Parliamentary Grant making up the balance of £250,000.

*Permanent Members*, Sir Henry Dorin; W L. Micks, M.A. each £2,000
*Secretary*, J H. O'Brien £500
*Chief Clerk*, F. S. Sheridan, B.L. £600
*Solicitor*, J O'Connor £500

**Outdoor Staff**

*Chief Land Inspr.*, H. B. Vereker £500
*Senior Land Insprs.*, P G T Gahan C. F Kelly, A. H. McLean; L. Edmonds each £500
*Asst. Surveyor*, R. Fitzsimons £600
*Inspr. of Fisheries*, J G. Phelan £500

### PRIMARY EDUCATION
**National Education Board.**
Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin.

£1,348,018, of which £30,189 is for Administration

*Resident Commr.*, Rt. Hon. W J M. Starkie, LL.D., LL.D. £1,500
*Secretaries*, W J D'Arcy, M.A., £850 to £1,000; A. K Bonaparte Wyse, M.A £600
*Accountant*, D. Frizzell £600
*Chief Inspectors*, J McNeill, B.A.; T. P O'Connor, B.A. £750 to £800
*Examiners*, W J Purcell, D. Carroll, W Bright, LL.D. £500 to £600

### SECONDARY EDUCATION
**Intermediate Education Board,**
1 Hume Street, Dublin.

*Income*.—(1) Interest (in 1909, £30,250) on Securities £1,250,000 representing Grant of £1,000,000 from Irish Church Surplus and Savings; (2) Grant (in 1909, £40,250) from Local Taxation Account, (3) also distributes annual Parliamentary Grant of £40,000 towards salaries of secondary school teachers.

*Asst. Commissioners*, W F Butler, M.A., W A. Houston, M.A.

*Inspectors*, R. C. B. Kerin, B.A. Ernest Ensor, B.A.; J O'Neill, M.A., J. R. Magahy, M.A. Thos. Rea, M.A.; William Miller, M.D., John Bithrey, M.A.; George Nicholls, M.A.

*Chief Clerk*, S. A. O. FitzPatrick.

**Endowed Schools Commission,**
Dublin Castle.—£650.

*Secretary*, Stanislaus Murphy, LL.B., B.L.

### COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS,
2 Kildare Place, Dublin.—£2,250.

*Secretary*, Thos. Rodkin, B.A. ... £500 to £600
*Clerk and Book-keeper*, J E. Boyd £150 to £450

## BRANCHES OF UNITED KINGDOM SERVICES, OR CONTROLLED BY DEPARTMENTS IN LONDON

### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,
Custom House, Port of Dublin.

**Customs.**

*Collectors*, J H Morton (*Dublin*), £800; J W Crook (*Waterford*) and J Dawson (*Sligo*) £700 to £750
*Surveyors* (*Port of Dublin*), L. M. Dale, D T Jewell, £550; J Halligan £470
*Landing Surveyor*, J. Kelly £450

**Excise.**

*Collectors*, J Langan (*Dublin*), £800; J W Malcolm (*Dundalk*), A H Woods (*Kilkenny*) £650 to £750
*Surveyor* (*Dublin*), H Craig £450

**Customs and Excise.**

*Collectors*, G S. Storting (*Belfast*), £700 to £800; W R. Twisleton (*Limerick*), M. J Counahan (*Cork*), H. Murphy (*Londonderry*), E. Marrable (*Galway*) £600 to £650

### INLAND REVENUE, Custom House, Dublin.

**Solicitor's Office.**

*Solicitor and Special Commissioner of Income Tax*, Richard J Martin £1,000 to £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, B. Collins £600 to £700

**Stamps and Taxes.**

*Assistant Secretary, Comptroller, and Asst Regr of Jt.-Sth. Ons.*, Joseph Simpson, I.S.O. £800 to £1,000
*Committee Clerk*, Arthur W Beatty £600 to £800
*Senior Clerks*, T F Lynch, H Ecksersley, £450 to £550; W Abbott; P Hughes £400 to £450

**Estate Duty Office,**
Dublin.

*Asst. Sec. and Regr*, Arthur Whewell £800 to £1,000
*Principal Clerks*, T J Maguire; J Rooke £600 to £800
*Assistant do.* M. Kelly, £480; H. H. Grace £450
*1st Class Clerks*, J A. Carroll; A. F Pankhurst; J Brown; C. F Sweeny, T Jack; R. J Mackrell £300 to £400

### POST OFFICE,
General Post Office, Sackville Street, Dublin.

*Secretary*, J MacMahon £1,200 to £1,500
*Chief Clerk*, J J Coonan £600 to £800
*Principal Clerks*, T. R. MacDowell; J Callaghan; P J Kearns £450 to £500
*1st Class Clerks*, J Booth, J M. Stephenson; W H. Hennessy J J Rider J E Highton £300 to £400
*Telephone Superintendent*, F Cowley £400 to £600
*Solicitor* R. H. Hare £600 to £900
*Accountant*, E. M Browne £600 to £700
*Examiner*, P Mackey £600 to £900
*Book-keeper*, H N Bowerman £600 to £800
*Cashier*, J P O'Connor £400 to £600
*Principal Clerk*, R. B. Jones £400 to £600
*1st Class Clerks*, H. J Knowles; J S. Plaistad W G Woodman; E. Ellis; S J Harrison; E. A. Ingram £300 to £400
*Constr., Dublin Postal Distr.*, H J Tipping £400 to £700
*Do. Telegraph Office*, J J Kenny £470 to £550
*Superintendents Engr.*, E. Gouserrell £600 to £650
*Surveyors, Northern Dist.*, G A. Whiteman, Southern Dist., W Brown ... £650 to £900

### TREASURY REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE,
Dublin Castle.—£3,683.

*Treasury Remembrancer*, M. F Headlam £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, C Campbell ... £600 to £700
*Clerk*, E Filby, B.L. £450 to £500
*Examiners*, P J Walsh, B.A. (as senior £50 extra); J Mabor, A.B.A.A.; W Maguire, M.B., B.L. £400 to £450
*Clerk to Treasury Remembrancer*, A. Rayner

### National Teachers' Superannuation.
*Superintendent*, The Treasury Remembrancer
*First Clerk*, James Duncan £400 to £600

### VALUATION AND BOUNDARY SURVEY,
6 Ely Place, Dublin.—£27,680.

*Acting Commissioner* James Carroll £2,000
*Chief Valuer*, Charles J Dalzell, F.S.I. £600 to £700
*Head Valuer, Finance Act Branch*, William J Ward £400 to £500
*Chief Clerk*, Alfred Seabrooke £450

### BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
6 St. Stephen's Green East, Dublin.—£262,600 for Works, Buildings, &c.; £20,250 for Railways; and £20,400 for Administration.

*Chairman*, Sir G. A. Stevenson, K.C.B., C.V.O. ... £2,000
*Commissioners*, Philip Hanson; Thomas P Le Fanu, C.B. ... each £1,000

*Secretary*, J. J. Healy ... ... £900 to £950
*Assist. Secretary*, G. R. Shackleton ... £500 to £600
*Staff Officers*, J. D. Tew; J. Healy; T. F. Foley; George Price, LL.D.; H. P. Boland ... £500 to £600
*Accountant*, J. L. Collins ... £500 to £600
*Heads of Divisions*, A. M. Sichrell; J. Halligan ... £500 to £600
*Engineer*, T. M. Patchell, M.I.C.E. ... £900 to £950
*Assist. do.*, C. H. Olley, M.I.C.E. ... £500 to £600
*and Assist. do.*, J. C. Smith ... £500 to £600
*Solicitor to Treasury Sale in Ireland*, J. Donnelly ... £1,000 to £1,200
*Principal Surveyors of Buildings*, J. H. Pentland, R.E., F.R.I.B.A.; A. Robinson, M.V.O. ... £900 to £950
*Asst. Prin. Surveys.*, W. M. Paton, A.R.H.B.A.; A. E. Brown; E. Twist; H. Allbery, A.R.H.B.A. £500 to £600

### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Dublin Branch, Custom House.

*Superintendent*, H. E. Pitman ... £900 to £600
*Deputy do.*, E. H. Chapman ... £500 to £500
*Principal Officer*, J. E. H. Wilson ... £500 to £500
*Editor, Printer & Publishers of Dublin Gazette*, A. Thom & Co., Ltd., 87-89 Mid. Abbey Street, Dublin.

### NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Irish Commission.

Pembroke Ho., Up. Mount St., Dublin.—£989,870.
*Chairman, Sir Joseph A. Glynn* ... £1,500
*Friendly Secretary*, J. R. Sherrit ... £1,500
*Deputy Chairman*, Walter S. Kinnear ... £1,000
*Commrs.* Wm. J. Maguire, M.D., and Mrs. M. L. Dickie, M.A., LL.B., each £1,000; Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.
*Secretary*, John Houlihan ... £900 to £1,000
*Assistant Secretary*, Pierce Kent ... £500 to £500
*Accountant*, D. F. Gallagher ... £500 to £700
*Chief Clerks and Asst. Accts.*, J. A. Duffy; J. J. Fielding; J. S. Finn; W. H. Macaulay; J. A. McCarron; A. F. J. Mornn; C. J. Murphy ... £500 to £500
*Medl. Offrs.*, J. O'Donaghue; Chas. Dickson ... £500 to £500
*Assistant Medical Officer*, Seamus O'Beirn ... £500
*Legal Adviser*, Hugh Horan ... £500 to £500

*Outdoor Staff*
*Chief Inspector*, Cecil H. Darley ... £500 to £500
*Inspectors*, J. Connolly; S. Chandlion; T. Rooke; W. Walker ... £500 to £500

### Friendly Societies Registry,

28a, Frederick St., Dublin.
*Asst. Regr. for Ireland*, D. O'C. Miley ... £450

### BOARD OF TRADE,

47 Eden Quay, Dublin.
*Principal Officer*, Capt. William Tiller; *Ship Surveyor*, T. D. Taylor; *Engr. Surveyor*, J. Carruthers.
BELFAST.—*Ship Surveyors*, W. H. Chandler, T. Dickerson; *Engineer Surveyors*, W. C. Ward, J. S. Harriot, M.I.C.E. Cotsh.
LONDONDERRY.—*Engineer Surveyor*, T. Kendall.
CORK.—*Engr. Surveyor*, G. M. Gray; *Ship Surveyor*, R. Rake.
QUEENSTOWN.—*Nautical Surveyor*, Capt. E. J. Sharpe; *Medical Officer* W. McLean, M.D.

### Marine Department.

Metropolis Marine Office, at and sy Eden Quay, Dublin and Victoria Road, Cork.

*Royal Naval Reserve*, Dublin.
*Registrar*, Capt. Sir Alex. A. Walker Bart., R.N.R.
*Royal Naval Reserve*, Cork.
*Registrar*, John George Clamonts, R.N.R.

### Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance,

Lord Edward St., Dublin.
*Dist. Offr. for Ireland*, Major T. W. M. Fogg ... £500 to £600
*Asst. do.*, R. J. Gwynn ... £300 to £500

### Commissioners of Irish Lights,

D'Olier Street, Dublin.
*Naval Advr., Admiral Sir Howard Grubb*, F.R.S.
*Secretary*, Hubert G. Cook.
*Inspector of Lights*, E. Deane.
*Asst. do.*, H. H. Manders.
*Engineer & Supt.*, C. W. Scott, R.A.
*Asst. do.*, S. W. Nugent, R.A.
*Accountant*, C. P. R. James.

## AGRICULTURAL PRICES IN IRELAND, 1893 1913.

| Products. | Quinquennial Average Prices. | | | | | | Annual Prices. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1884–1888. | 1889–1893. | 1894–1898. | 1899–1903. | 1904–1908. | 1909–1913. | 1913. | 1914. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Wheat ... ...cwt. | 6 3½ | 6 6½ | 6 4½ | 6 5½ | 7 4½ | 7 8½ | 11 9 | 14 1 |
| Oats ... ... ... ,, | 5 2½ | 6 4 | 5 1¼ | 5 7½ | 8 10½ | 8 4 | 9 3 | 11 3 |
| Barley ... ... ... ,, | 5 2½ | 6 11½ | 6 6 | 7 0½ | 7 2½ | 7 5½ | 10 5 | 14 7 |
| Hay ... ... ... ... ,, | 2 1½ | 3 1½ | 3 0 | 3 0½ | 3 2½ | 4 8½ | 4 6½ | 4 9½ |
| Potatoes ... ... ,, | 2 8½ | 2 11½ | 2 8 | 3 2½ | 3 8½ | 4 0 | 5 5 | 5 5 |
| Cream Seeds ... ... ,, | | | 7 7½ | 11 10½ | 11 11½ | 11 4 | 13 11 | 14 9 |
| Butter ... ... ... ,, | 89 3 | 96 5 | 89 9 | 98 11 | 102 4 | 105 6 | 139 3 | 161 3 |
| Pork ... ... ... ,, | 42 10½ | 44 1½ | 39 2½ | 43 1½ | 50 9½ | 57 11 | 74 0 | 88 0 |
| Flax ... ... ... 14 lb. | 6 1½ | 6 7½ | 5 6½ | 6 7½ | 6 10½ | 8 4½ | 17 8 | 23 8 |
| Wool ... ... ...lb. | 0 9½ | 0 9¾ | 0 8½ | 0 10½ | 0 10½ | 0 11¼ | 1 3½ | ... |
| Eggs ... ... ... ...doz. | ... | ... | 0 6¼ | 0 6¾ | 0 9½ | 0 3½ | 0 4 | 0 5 |
| Beef ... ... ...cwt. | 53 6 | 58 10 | 53 0 | 56 1 | 58 3 | 60 10 | 84 6 | 75 4 |
| Mutton ... ... ,, | 60 5 | 60 5 | 60 0 | 60 11 | 64 11 | 65 8 | 82 9 | 97 6 |
| Store Cattle — | | | | | | | | |
| 1 to 2 years ...head | 110 9 | 115 6 | 124 11 | 138 7 | 140 11 | 169 8 | 220 0 | 196 3 |
| 2 to 3 years ... ,, | 173 3 | 177 10 | 177 1 | 194 3 | 197 1 | 228 0 | 284 3 | 254 3 |
| 3 and over ... ,, | | 204 6 | 211 0 | 220 3 | 221 1 | 263 5 | 337 6 | 316 3 |
| Springers ... ,, | | 163 5 | 163 6 | 170 6 | 174 11 | 200 7 | 258 1 | 229 0 |
| Store Sheep :— | | | | | | | | |
| Lambs ... ... ,, | 24 11 | 23 9 | 24 6 | 24 9 | 27 4 | 26 3 | 36 3 | 43 1 |
| 1 to 2 years ... ,, | | 33 10 | 33 5 | 36 3 | 40 1 | 34 6 | 46 6 | 43 1 |
| 2 and over... ,, | ... | 36 1 | 36 2 | 37 9 | 40 8 | 34 8 | 49 6 | 38 3 |

# The Irish Judiciary, Magistracy, and Police.

## APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

**House of Lords.**

[For Constitution see p. 296.]

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE IN IRELAND,

Four Courts, Dublin.—£120,563.

**Court of Appeal.**

*Ex-Officio Judges.*—Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, and Master of the Rolls.

*Lords Justices.*—Rt. Hon. Stephen Ronan (1914) and Rt. Hon. Thomas F Molony (1915) each £4,000

*Regr and Clk. of Errors*, R. C. de Vernon £1,200

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

**Chancery Division.**

*Lord Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Sir Ignatius J O'Brien, Bart. (1913) £8,000

*Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper and Permanent Secretary*, Gerald Howan, K.C. £900

*Private Secretary*, J Gerald Dougherty £300

*Chief Clerk*, Edwd. D MacLaughlin, LL.B. £1,000

*Master of the Rolls*, Rt. Hon. Chas. A. O'Connor, M.A. (1912) £4,000

*Chief Clerk*, Edward W Salmon £1,000

*Chancery Judge*, Hon. D P Barton (1904) £3,500

*Chief Clerk*, T W Ellerker £1,000

*Land Judge*, Rt. Hon. J Ross, LL.D. (1896) £3,500

*Registrar*, J M. Kennedy £1,000

**King's Bench Division.**

*Lord Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Sir James Henry Mussen Campbell, Bart., LL.D. (1916) £8,000

*Justices*, Rt. Hon. John G Gibson, M.A. (1888), Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden, LL.D. (1892), *Probate and Matrimonial*, Rt. Hon. William Kenny, M.A. (1897), Rt. Hon. Wm. Huston Dodd, M.A. (1907) Rt. Hon. Jonathan Pim, M.A. (1912), *Bankruptcy*, Rt. Hon John Gordon (1916), *Admiralty*, William Moore (1917) each £3,500

*Master*, Arthur H. Courtenay, C.B., D.L. £1,500

*Regr. and Clerk of the Crown*, Jas. O'Brien £900

*Registrar*, H. Vivian Yoo, B.A. £1,300

*Associate*, F C. Kennedy £700

*Assistant Registrar*, T O'Brien... £600 to £700

**Probate and Matrimonial Branch.**

*Chief Registrar*, Henry C. Warren £1,200

*Assistant Registrar*, J T Geoghegan, M.A. £800

**Admiralty**

*Registrar*, Charles T Waters £900

**Bankruptcy**

*Official Assignee*, Alfred G' Hollinshead £1,200

*Chief Registrar*, W H. Boyd £800

*Chief Clerk*, Hugh Doyle £600

*Court Registrar*, R. G Daniell £600

**Consolidated Offices of Supreme Court.**

*Taxing Masters*, Valentine Kilbride, James A. Denning, and John F Culhane each £1,000

*Accountant-General*, Luke A. Tesling £1,000

*Clerk of Judgments, &c.*, J M. Lowry £800 to £1,000

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION,

Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£774,859.

*Judicial Commissioners*, Rt. Hon. Sir Justice Wylie, LL.D. (1906) £3,500, Hon. Mr Justice FitzGerald (1913) £3,000

*Estates Commissioners*, Rt. Hon. F S. Wrench, D.L., £3,000, W. H. Stuart £2,000

*Secretary*, T Geo. H. Green £1,200

**Office of Public Trustee.**

32, Nassau Street, Dublin.

*Public Trustee*, A. McClintock £1,200

**Registry of Deeds,**

The Temple, Henrietta Street, Dublin.

*Registrar*, Richard Macdara, C.B., K.C. £2,400

**Public Record and State Papers Office,**

Four Courts, Dublin, and Record Tower, Dublin Castle.—£4,890.

*Keeper of the Records (ex-officio)*, Rt. Hon. the Master of the Rolls.

*Dep. Keeper*, M. L McEnery, M.R.I.A. £700 to £80

*Asst. Dep. Keeper*, H. Wood, B.A., M.R.I.A. £500 to £700

**Recorders and County Court Judges.**

*(With the Counties and Cities in which they exercise jurisdiction.)*

| | First Apptd. |
|---|---|
| RECORDER OF— | |
| *Dublin* (City and Co. of Dublin) (£2,250)—Rt. Hon. T L. O'Shaughnessy, K.C. | 1905 |
| *Cork* (City and Co. of Cork, E.R.) (£2,000) M. J Bourke, M.A., K.C. | 1908 |
| *Belfast* (Belfast City and Co. of Antrim) (£2,000)—J Walker Craig, M.A., K.C. | 1897 |
| *Londonderry* (City and Co. of Lon'derry) (£1,500)—Andrew Todd, LL.D., K.C. | 1909 |
| *Galway* (Town and Co. of Galway) (£1,500) —R. J Doyle, M.A. K.C. | 1913 |
| COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,400). | |
| *Co of Down*—James Orr, M.A., K.C. | 1892 |
| *Queen's Co, City and Co. of Kilkenny, City and Co. of Waterford*—Hon. David FitzGerald, B.A., K.C. | 1892 |
| *Co of Tipperary*—J H. Moore, M.A. | 1898 |
| *Cos. of Carlow, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford*—R. W Prereton Barry, B.A. K.C. | 1900 |
| *Co. of Donegal*—John F Cooke, LL.B., K.C. | 1902 |
| *Cos. of Roscommon and Sligo*—J Wakely, M.A., K.C. | 1904 |
| *King's Co, and Cos. Longford, Meath, and Westmeath*—M Drummond, M.A., K.C. | 1904 |
| *Cos. Clare*—M. McD. Bodkin, K.C. | 1907 |
| *City and Co of Limerick*—P H. Law Smith, LL.D K.C. | 1908 |
| *Cos. of Armagh and Louth*—G O Green, B.A., K.C. | 1909 |
| *Co. of Mayo*—Charles F Doyle, M.A., K.C. | 1910 |
| *Cos. of Fermanagh and Monaghan*—W J Johnston, M.A., LL.B., K.C. | 1911 |
| *Co of Tyrone*—John Linahan, K.C. | 1911 |
| *Co. of Kerry*—Chas. Dromgoole, LL.D., K.C. | 1913 |
| *Cos. of Cavan and Leitrim*—Wm. H. Brown, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., K.C. | 1914 |
| *Co. Cork, W.R.*—John W Hynes, M.A., K.C. | 1915 |

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE,

Lower Castle Yard, Dublin Castle.—£113,220.

*Chief Commissioner*, Lt.-Col. W Edgeworth-Johnstone £2,000

*Asst. Commissioner*, Fergus Quinn £500 to £600

*Sec. and Accnt.*, W A. Magill, B.A. £400 to £500

*Finance Clerk*, E. L. Cuthbert £500 to £560

**Police Force.**

1 *Chief Superintendent* £500 to £600

2 *Superintendent, Detective Branch*, £300 to £400

5 *Superintendents* £300 to £350

1 *Chief Inspector, Detective Branch*, £170 to £200

22, *Insprs.* (5 *Dates Br*) £128 to £168

*Authorised Strength.*

*Uniform Service*—22 Station Sergeants, 107 Sergeants, and 1,226 Constables. *Det. Br*—28 Sergeants, 78 Detective Officers, and 5 Constables.

**Divisional Magistrates.**

*Police Courts*—

Ian's Quay, Dublin, and Kingstown.

*Chief Magistrate*—E. G Swift, M.A., K.C. £1,200

*Magistrates*—T. C. Drury, M.A., LL.B., Edmond Leyden, (vacant) ... ... ... ... ... each £1,200
*Chief Clerk*—W. J. Hughes, M.B.(R.U.I.) .. £600

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY
Headquarters, Dublin Castle.—£1,467 Estp.

*Insp.-Gen.*, Brig.-Gen. J. A. Byrne £1,500 to £1,800
*Private Sec.*, G. H. Mercer ... ... ... .. £150
*Deputy-I.-G.*, W. M. Davies .. £1,200 to £1,500
*Asst. Inspts.-Genl.*, H. D. Tyacke, R. G. C. Flower £1,050 to £1,800
*Prin. Staff Officer* H. M. Metcalfe £600 to £800
*Accountant*, W. Campbell .. .. £600 to £800
*Asst. Accountant*, G. McConkey .. £350 to £450
*Staff Officers*, W. Kelly, J. Robb, W. J. Rundle, J. J. Moore .. .. .. .. £300 to £500

Depôt, Phœnix Park, Dublin.

*Asst.-Insp.-Genl Commdt.*, E. H. Pearson. £600
*Surgeon*, Pryce Peacock, L.R.C.P. and S.I. .. £400
Counties, &c.
*Commr. of Police (Belfast)*, T. J. Smith, J.P. £900
26 *County Inspectors* .. .. .. £350 to £500
10* *District Inspectors* .. .. £250 to £300

*Approximate Strength*, 1917–18.
231 Head Constables, 1,600 Sergeants, 295 Acting Sergeants, and 7,324 Constables, total, 9,450.†

Resident Magistrates and their Stations.
20 at £675, 32 at £450, and 9 at £405.
Alan Bell, Portsdown, P. S. Brady, Kilkee, Maj. W. F. H. Bredin, Birr, †Capt. R. G. Brett, R. G. Bull, Ballina, G. B. Butler, Tullamore, L. P. Byrne, LL.B., B.L., Athlone, W. E. Callan, B.L. (seconded), †Maj. G. H. P. Colley, †Capt. C. P. Crane, D.S.O., Maj. R. J. Deane, Nenagh, J. M. Dickson, B.L., Fermoy, W. G. Duff, Downpatrick, Fredk. Fitzpatrick, Sligo, J. G. W. Flanagan, M.A., B.L., Newry, J. D. Gerrard, B.L., Carrick, Capt. B. Gosselin, Omagh, John Gray, B.L., Belfast, G. Griffin, B.L., Waterford, J. A. Hardy, Mallow, W. J. M. Hardy, LL.B., B.L., Londonderry, A. G. W. Harrel, B.L., Bandon, †Capt. C. H. Harries-Crosbie, J. B. K. Hill, Oughterard, H. A. Hinkson, B.L., Claremorris, M. Horne brooke, M.A., Maryborough, Alex. Irwin, LL.B., Monaghan, C. D. H. Jephson, Longford, H. E. Jones, LL.B., B.L., Newcastle West, F. J. Kelly, B.L., Limerick, J. Kilbride, M.A., B.L., Galway, G. McElroy, Ennis, Sir A. Meldon, Killarney, †Maj. J. A. Meldon, John C. Milling, Westport, W. M. S. Moore, B.A., Mullingar, W. Gore Moriarty, Armagh, W. O. Murphy, B.L., Coleraine, G. Nagle, B.L., Belfast, G. R. O'Connor, B.L., Bantry, W. J. O'Hara, B.A., Magroom, W. J. O'Reilly, D.L., Killashandra, Wm. Orr, B.L., Dungarvan, †Capt. H. C. Owen, R. R. Purdon, Queenstown, W. H. Rice, Castlerea, C. H. Robinson, Donegal, Jas. Rocks, Ballymena, J. C. Ryan, LL.B., Carlow, Capt. J. R. St. George, Clonmel, G. H. Shannon, B.L., Drogheda, R. Sparrow, B.A., Letterkenny, R. F. Starkie, C.B., Cork, P. D. Sullivan, B.L., Kilkenny, Wm. Sullivan, B.L., Wicklow, Maj. M. Thackeray, Curragh, †Hy. Toppin, H. Walker, Enniskillen, J. T. White, B.L., Loughrea, Capt. H. M. P. Wynne, Tralee.

* 30 on Military Service. † 1,000 vacancies Oct. 31, 1918.

‡ Have been seconded for Military Service during the period of the War

## Principal Irish Institutions

NOTE.—Irish Branches of Institutions, Societies, &c., which have their headquarters outside Ireland are not included.

ACADEMY, ROYAL IRISH (1785), 19 Dawson Street, Dublin.—*Pres.*, Most Rev. Dr. Bernard, Archbishop of Dublin; *Sec.* J. A. M'Clelland, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Sec. of Council* H. F. Berry, LL.D., Litt.D.; *Res. Sec.* R. Macalister, LL.D.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION SOCIETY, IRISH, L'td. ( ), Plunkett House, 84 Merrion Square, Dublin.—*Sec.*, R. A. Anderson.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL ULSTER (1854), Balmoral, Belfast.—*Sec.*, Kenneth MacRae.

ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, 6 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. C. R. Armstrong, M.R.I.A.; Chas. M'Neill.

APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND (1791), Mary St., Dublin.—*Governor*, J. C. M'Walter, M.D., LL.D.; *Sec.*, H. W. Mason, L.R.C.S.I.

ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE (1839), 32 South Frederick St., Dublin.—*Pres.* (1916–17), W. Kaye-Parry, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; *Sec.*, F. Hayes, F.R.I.A.I.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY OF TRINITY COLLEGE (1783), Dunsink, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.—*Royal Astronomer of Ireland*, H. C. Plummer, M.A.

BANKERS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF (1898), 92 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.—*Sec.*, L. Christian

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF (1888), 4 College Green, Dublin.—*Pres.* (1916–17), David Telford; *Sec.*, J. Harold Finn.

CIVIL ENGINEERS OF IRELAND, INSTITUTION OF (1835), 35 Dawson St., Dublin.—*Pres.* (1916–17), Mark Ruddle, M.I.E.E.; *Sec.*, A. Haszard, M.A.I.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1770), Trinity College, Dublin.—*Auditor* (1917–18), I. Round tree, LL.B.; *Secs.*, T. O. K. Moore, L. M. Healey

COMMERCE, CHAMBERS OF:—
Belfast (1796), 7 Donegall Sq., W.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.
Dublin (1783), Dame St.—*Asst. Sec.*, R. King Irvine.
Limerick (1814).—*Sec.*, John F. Power
Waterford (1787).—*Sec.*, Austin A. Farrell.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING, CORK INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF (1820), Commercial Buildings, Cork.—*Deputy Sec.*, G. C. Tolerton.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION, IRISH (1886), Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.—*Pres.* (1918), J. M'Daniel; *Sec.*, J. M'Conville.

COUNTY COUNCILS, GENERAL COUNCIL OF IRISH (1899), 4 Cavendish Row, Dublin.—*Sec.*, A. Keogh Nolan.

DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF (1836), 42 Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, G. D. Williams.

DUBLIN SOCIETY, ROYAL (1731), Leinster House, Kildare St., Dublin.—*Pres.*, Lord Rathdonnell, H.M.L.; *Secs.*, Sir J. M'Grath, LL.D., R. J. Beaumont Nesbitt, D.L.; *Regr.*, R. J. Moss, R.C.S.

FLAX SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (1867), 7 Donegall Sq., W., Belfast.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.

FREEMASONS, IRISH GRAND LODGE OF, Masonic Hall, Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Grand Master*, Earl of Donoughmore; *Dep. Grd. Master*, Sir C. A. Cameron, M.D., C.B.; *Dep. Grd. Sec.*, H. M. Flavelle.

GOVERNESS ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND, Alexandra College, Dublin.—*Sec.*, Miss H. B. Lewis, M.A.; Wm. Lawson, LL.D.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS (*see also* Port and Docks Board) —
Belfast (1785), Corporation Sq.—*Sec.*, D. J Owen *Engr*, T. S. Gilbert, A.M.Inst.C.E.
Cork (1820), Custom Ho. St.—*Sec.*, Wm. Donegan, *Engr*, James Price, B.A.I., M.Inst.C.E.
Limerick (1867).—*Sec.*, John F Power, *Engr*, H. V. L. Murray, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.
Tralee and Fenit (1828).—*Sec.*, J Lawlor, *Engr*, G. A. B. Hickson, B.A.I.
Waterford (1826).—*Sec.*, Austin A. Farrell, *Engr*, W Frisl C.E.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Cork (1901).—*Sec.*, P G Lee, L.R.C.P & S.I

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1850), 5 Molesworth St., Dublin —*Sec.*, E. Knowlds, F.R.H.S.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND, DUBLIN (1874), 20 William St.—*Asst. Sec.*, G Wilkinson.

IVEAGH TRUST (1903), Bull Alley St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, James A. Bonner

LAW SOCIETY OF IRELAND, INCORPORATED (1841), Solicitors' Bldgs., Four Courts, Dublin.—*Sec.*, W G Wakely

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY (1830), King's Inns, Henrietta St., Dublin —*Secs.*, P G Kavanagh, M. J Flanagan, B.A.

LINEN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION (1871), 7 Donegall Sq., W., Belfast.—*Sec.*, W J P Wilson

MASONIC CHARITIES IN IRELAND (Offices Masonic Hall, Molesworth St., Dublin. *Asst. Sec.*, John Holdbrook) —
Female Orphan School (1792), Ballsbridge, Dublin —*Matron*, Miss V. M. Cochrane
Orphan Boys' School (1867), Richview Clonskeagh, Co. Dublin.—*Head Master*, James Moore, M.A.
Victoria Jubilee Annuity Fund (1887).

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, IRISH (1839).—*Sec.*, C. H. Glck, 98 Dame St., Dublin.

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, IRISH ASSOCIATION OF (1901), 35 Dawson St., Dublin —*Secs*, E. Finlay Haron, M.A., T F M'Gahon.

MUNICIPAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART, 17 Harcourt St., Dublin.

MUSIC, ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF (1856), 36 Westland Row, Dublin.—*Sec.*, C E. Grahame Harvey, *Lady Supt*, Miss Craig.

PAINTING, SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE, ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF (1823).—*Pres.*, Dermod O'Brien, R.A., *Keeper and Treasr.*, J M Kavanagh, R.H.A; *Sec.*, H. Blair Browne, R.H.A.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND (1875), 67 Le Mount St., Dublin.—*Regr*, Arthur F Ferral.

PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1667), Kildare St., Dublin.—*Regr*, T. E. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.

PORT AND DOCKS BOARD, DUBLIN (1867), Westmoreland St.—*Sec.*, T Proud, *Chief Engr*, J W Griffith, A.M.Inst.C.E.

PORT AND HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS, LONDONDERRY (1854).—*Sec.*, R. S. Cripps, *Engr*, A. M'C Stewart, B.A.I., M.Inst.C.E.

RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE, IRISH (1848), 5 Kildare St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, J Ingram.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL INQUIRY SOCIETY OF IRELAND (1847), 28 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.—*Secs.*, W Lawson, LL.B., H. Wood, M.R.I.A., F M. Falkiner, M.D.

STOCK EXCHANGES —
Belfast, 10 Lombard St.—*Sec.*, James Carson.
Dublin, Anglesea St.—*Sec.*, John Godfrey Place.

SURGEONS IN IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1784), 123 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.—*Sec.*, Sir C. A. Cameron, M.D., C.B., *Regr*, Alfred Miller

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1909), St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.—*Secs*, J J Mooney and H. G. M'Grath.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (1842), Trinity College, Dublin.—*Pres.* (1907–08), L. J D Richardson, B.A. *Secs.*, J C. Davis, B.A.

WATER COMMISSIONERS, BELFAST CITY AND DISTRICT (1840), 28 Royal Av., Belfast.—*Secs.*, R. Hamilton, *Engr*, F W M'Cullough, M.Inst.C.E.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND (1907), 9 Ely Pl., Dublin.—*Hon. Medical Sec.*, Dr Prudence Gamble, *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Miss M'Carthy

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1831), Phœnix Park, Dublin.—*Sec.*, Prof. G H. Carpenter, *Supt. of Gardens*, B. B. Ferrar, M.D.

## PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

| Name of Club. | Date established. | Club-House. | No. of Members. | Subscriptions. Entr. | Subscriptions. Ann. | Hon. Sec. or Secretary | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandra | 1840 | 139-142, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin | 300 | 5 G. | 5 G. | Miss Turing Kennedy | Social. |
| Automobile | 1901 | 31, Dawson Street, Dublin | 2,530 | 5 G. | 3 5s 0 G. | H. S. Chaytor | Motoring. |
| Catholic Cass. | — | 40, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin | 300 | 1 G. | 1 G | James J. MacDonough<br>Charles H. Herne | Social. |
| Cavan County | 1890 | Church Street, Cavan | 30 | 2 10 | 2 10 | Wm. Reid | Social. |
| Cork County | 1868 | South Mall, Cork | 250 | £10 | £5 | R. H. Leslie | Social. |
| Dawson Street | — | 40, Dawson Street, Dublin. | 200 | 5 G | 5 G. | Randolph R. Mayne | Social. |
| Dublin Univ | 1849 | 77, St. Stephen's Gn. Dublin | 300 | Subscription | 5 G | Chas. Rose-Todd | — |
| Friendly Bros. | — | 21, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin | — | — | — | Thos. F Crozier | Social. |
| Hibn. Catch | 1860 | 122, Grafton Street, Dublin | 80 | 10 G | 5 G. | Charles Kelly | Social. |
| Kildare Str. | 1852 | 6, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin | 800 | 20 G | 7 G. | C. MacDermott | The Services. |
| Kildare Street | 1782 | Kildare Street, Dublin | 300 | £30 | £20 | D. Henry Bailey | Social. |
| Kilkenny Co. | 1882 | Patrick Street, Kilkenny | 70 | £10 | £3 | C. Newman | Social. |
| Leinster | 1895 | 24, Clare Street, Dublin | 200 | 3 3 0 G | 6 6 0 G | R. Waymouth, M.D. | Social. |
| Limerick | 1862 | George Street, Limerick | 250 | £10 | £5 | G. E. Farmer | Social. |
| Northern Co. | 1860 | Bishop Street, Londonderry | 200 | 5 5 4 G. | 5 5 4 G. | G P Morris | Social. |
| Sackville St. | 1900 | 40, Upper Sackville St., Dublin | 250 | — | 10 G. | G. B. Clough | — |
| St. Stephen's Gn. | 1880 | 6, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin | 1200 | £21 | £7 | H. Harrison | Social. |
| Tyrone County | 1882 | Omagh | 200 | 5 G. | 3 G | Col. H. Irvine, C.B. | Social. |
| Ulster | 1867 | Castle Place, Belfast | 1200 | 21 G. | 7 G | R. W. D. Montgomery | Social. |
| Ulster Reform. | 1882 | Royal Avenue, Belfast | 200 | 5 5 0 G | 5 5 0 G | Samuel Ross | Political. |
| Union | 1867 | Donegall Place, Belfast | 200 | 10 G. | 5 G. | William Mallullan | Social. |
| Wicklow Athy | 1892 | Waterford | 70 | 5 G. | 5 G. | W Gaffney | Social. |

## MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF IRELAND,

Including County Boroughs, *Boroughs other than County Boroughs*, and *Urban Districts* having, according to the last Census (1911), a Population of 7,000 and upwards.

| County Boroughs, Boroughs other than County Boroughs, and Urban Districts. | Population, 1911. | Rate per £, 1926-27. Births | Rate per £, 1926-27. Deaths | Rateable Value, 1927. | Lord Mayor, Mayor, or Chairman, 1927-28. | Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ | | |
| Armagh | 7,356 | 16 9 | 13 6 | 21,489 | Thos. McLaughlin | James Lennon. |
| Athlone | 7,472 | 23 6 | 13 5 | 13,597 | John Burgess | P. V. C. Murtagh. |
| Ballymena | 11,882 | 20 9 | 14 8 | 35,805 | H. Lancashire | Henry O'Hara, C.B. |
| Bangor | 7,776 | 20 7 | 13 6 | 42,418 | John McMeekan | James Milliken. |
| Belfast | 386,947 | 24 1 | 16 7 | 1,899,603 | James Johnston | Robert Meyer. |
| Bray | 7,652 | 19 9 | 12 6 | 32,941 | James M. Magee | Denis Mullally |
| Clonmel | 10,209 | 17 2 | 15 4 | 19,580 | Palk. O'H. Fetherston | John F. O'Brien. |
| Coleraine | 7,785 | 18 4 | 15 2 | 23,248 | Wm. Woods Hill | William Henry |
| Cork | 76,673 | 20 6 | 16 2 | 190,061 | Thos. C Butterfield | Flor W McCarthy |
| Dublin | 304,820 | 17 4 | 21 9 | 1,136,569 | Rt. Hon. L. J. O'Neill | Henry Campbell. |
| Dublin Suburbs— | | | | | | |
| Blackrock | 9,080 | 14 2 | 11 5 | 48,026 | John F McCabe | John Mooney |
| Kingstown | 17,229 | 18 7 | 13 6 | 81,776 | James J Kennedy | J S.Vaughan, LL.D. |
| Pembroke | 29,294 | 21 0 | 13 7 | 138,419 | Charles P O'Neill | Joshua C. Manly |
| Rathmines | 37,840 | 16 5 | 10 0 | 184,426 | Geo. Metcalfe | Geaseoma Mason. |
| Broghera | 12,502 | 20 8 | 17 6 | 29,869 | Wm. T Shepherdson | J B. Connolly |
| Dundalk | 13,228 | 23 6 | 14 8 | 34,873 | Thos. F McGahon | Mathew Comberford. |
| Galway | 13,268 | 23 9 | 13 5 | 29,728 | Martin McDonagh | T N Redington |
| Kilkenny | 12,514 | 19 2 | 17 2 | 29,504 | John Slater | Edward O'Connell. |
| Larne | 8,038 | 30 6 | 15 3 | 26,090 | Saml. McMeekin | Wm. C Youngs. |
| Limerick | 38,518 | 22 1 | 18 6 | 76,280 | Stephen R. Quin, D.L. | Wm. M. Nolan. |
| Lisburn | 12,388 | 18 7 | 17 3 | 34,130 | James McNally | T. M. Wilson. |
| Londonderry | 40,780 | 25 4 | 18 2 | 118,085 | Robert N Anderson | Sir F. H. Miller |
| Lurgan | 12,583 | 20 0 | 13 6 | 29,340 | H. O MacGeagh, D.L. | F W Pollock. |
| Newry | 13,968 | 22 0 | 20 7 | 35,219 | H. J McConville | W M Cronin. |
| Newtownards | 9,587 | 24 0 | 17 3 | 18,990 | T R. Lavery | Hugh McCartney |
| Portadown | 11,727 | 19 0 | 13 9 | 31,873 | J. C. Fulton | M.A.W.McClatchey |
| Queenstown | 8,209 | 24 2 | 15 6 | 24,400 | Timothy McCarthy | James H. Campbell. |
| Sligo | 11,163 | 19 8 | 17 1 | 23,288 | D. M. Hanley | John Shea. |
| Tralee | 10,300 | 20 6 | 13 8 | 16,830 | Jeremiah M Slattery | Michael O'Connor |
| Waterford | 27,464 | 19 2 | 19 3 | 50,176 | John J O'Sullivan | (Vacant). |
| Wexford | 11,432 | 20 6 | 18 0 | 19,009 | James Sinnott | Wm. A. Browne. |

## Table of Income or Wages.

| Per Year. | Per Month. | Per Week. | Per Day | Per Year | Per Month. | Per Week. | Per Day | Per Year | Per Month. | Per Week. | Per Day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | £ s. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | £ s. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 2½ | 0 0½ | 5 0 | 0 8 | 0 1 | 0 0¼ | 10 0 | 0 16 | 0 3¾ | 0 0½ |
| 1 0 | 1 8 | 0 4½ | 0 0¾ | 6 0 | 0 10 | 0 1¼ | 0 0¼ | 12 0 | 1 0 | 0 4½ | 0 0¾ |
| 1 10 | 2 6 | 0 7 | 0 1 | 7 0 | 0 11 | 0 1½ | 0 0¼ | 14 0 | 1 3 | 0 5¼ | 0 0¾ |
| 2 0 | 3 4 | 0 9 | 0 1¼ | 7 10 | 0 13 | 0 1¾ | 0 0¼ | 15 0 | 1 5 | 0 5¾ | 0 1 |
| 2 10 | 4 2 | 0 11½ | 0 1½ | 8 0 | 0 13 | 0 1¾ | 0 0¼ | 16 0 | 1 6 | 0 6¼ | 0 1 |
| 3 0 | 5 0 | 1 1 | 0 2 | 8 10 | 0 14 | 0 2 | 0 0¼ | 17 0 | 1 7 | 0 6½ | 0 1¼ |
| 3 10 | 5 10 | 1 2½ | 0 2½ | 9 0 | 0 15 | 0 2¼ | 0 0½ | 18 0 | 1 9 | 0 6¾ | 0 1¼ |
| 4 0 | 6 8 | 1 4½ | 0 2¾ | 9 10 | 0 16 | 0 2½ | 0 0½ | 19 0 | 1 10 | 0 7¼ | 0 1½ |
| 4 10 | 7 6 | 1 6½ | 0 3 | 10 0 | 0 17 | 0 2½ | 0 0½ | 20 0 | 1 13 | 0 7¾ | 0 1½ |
| 5 0 | 8 4 | 1 8½ | 0 3¼ | 10 10 | 0 18 | 0 2¾ | 0 0¾ | 21 0 | 1 14 | 0 8¼ | 0 1¾ |
| 5 10 | 9 2 | 1 10½ | 0 3½ | 11 0 | 0 19 | 0 2¾ | 0 0¾ | 22 0 | 1 15 | 0 8½ | 0 1¾ |
| 6 0 | 10 0 | 1 12½ | 0 3¾ | 11 10 | 0 19 | 0 2¾ | 0 0¾ | 23 0 | 1 16 | 0 8¾ | 0 1¾ |
| 6 10 | 10 10 | 1 14½ | 0 4 | 12 0 | 0 20 | 0 3 | 0 0¾ | 24 0 | 1 17 | 0 9¼ | 0 1¾ |
| 7 0 | 11 8 | 1 16½ | 0 4¼ | 12 10 | 0 21 | 0 3¼ | 0 0¾ | 25 0 | 1 18 | 0 9½ | 0 1¾ |
| 7 10 | 12 6 | 1 18½ | 0 4½ | 13 0 | 0 22 | 0 3¼ | 0 0¾ | 26 0 | 1 19 | 0 9¾ | 0 1¾ |
| 8 0 | 13 4 | 1 20½ | 0 4¾ | 13 10 | 0 23 | 0 3½ | 0 0¾ | 27 0 | 1 19 | 0 10¼ | 0 1¾ |
| 8 10 | 14 2 | 1 22½ | 0 4¾ | 14 0 | 0 23 | 0 3½ | 0 0¾ | 28 0 | 1 20 | 0 10½ | 0 1¾ |
| 9 0 | 15 0 | 1 24½ | 0 5 | 14 10 | 0 24 | 0 3¾ | 0 0¾ | 29 0 | 1 21 | 0 10¾ | 0 1¾ |
| 9 10 | 15 10 | 1 26½ | 0 5¼ | 15 0 | 0 25 | 0 3¾ | 0 0¾ | 30 0 | 1 22 | 0 11¼ | 0 1¾ |
| 10 0 | 16 8 | 1 28½ | 0 5½ | 15 10 | 0 26 | 0 4 | 0 0¾ | 31 0 | 1 23 | 0 11½ | 0 1¾ |
| 10 10 | 17 6 | 1 30½ | 0 5¾ | 16 0 | 0 26 | 0 4 | 0 0¾ | 32 0 | 1 24 | 0 11¾ | 0 1¾ |
| 11 0 | 18 4 | 1 32½ | 0 5¾ | 16 10 | 0 27 | 0 4¼ | 0 0¾ | 33 0 | 1 25 | 0 12¼ | 0 1¾ |
| 11 10 | 19 2 | 1 34½ | 0 6 | 17 0 | 0 28 | 0 4¼ | 0 0¾ | 34 0 | 1 26 | 0 12½ | 0 1¾ |
| 12 0 | 20 0 | 1 36½ | 0 6¼ | 17 10 | 0 29 | 0 4½ | 0 0¾ | 35 0 | 1 27 | 0 12¾ | 0 1¾ |
| 12 10 | 20 10 | 1 38½ | 0 6½ | 18 0 | 0 30 | 0 4½ | 0 0¾ | 36 0 | 1 28 | 0 13¼ | 0 1¾ |
| 13 0 | 21 8 | 1 40½ | 0 6¾ | 18 10 | 0 31 | 0 4¾ | 0 0¾ | 37 0 | 1 29 | 0 13½ | 0 1¾ |
| 13 10 | 22 6 | 1 42½ | 0 6¾ | 19 0 | 0 31 | 0 4¾ | 0 0¾ | 38 0 | 1 30 | 0 13¾ | 0 1¾ |
| 14 0 | 23 4 | 1 44½ | 0 7 | 19 10 | 0 32 | 0 5 | 0 0¾ | 39 0 | 1 31 | 0 14¼ | 0 1¾ |
| 14 10 | 24 2 | 1 46½ | 0 7¼ | 20 0 | 0 33 | 0 5 | 0 0¾ | 40 0 | 1 32 | 0 14½ | 0 1¾ |
| 15 0 | 25 0 | 1 48½ | 0 7½ | 20 10 | 0 34 | 0 5¼ | 0 0¾ | 41 0 | 1 33 | 0 14¾ | 0 1¾ |
| 15 10 | 25 10 | 1 50½ | 0 7¾ | 21 0 | 0 34 | 0 5¼ | 0 0¾ | 42 0 | 1 34 | 0 15¼ | 0 1¾ |
| 16 0 | 26 8 | 1 52½ | 0 7¾ | 21 10 | 0 35 | 0 5½ | 0 0¾ | 43 0 | 1 35 | 0 15½ | 0 1¾ |
| 16 10 | 27 6 | 1 54½ | 0 8 | 22 0 | 0 36 | 0 5½ | 0 0¾ | 44 0 | 1 36 | 0 15¾ | 0 1¾ |
| 17 0 | 28 4 | 1 56½ | 0 8¼ | 22 10 | 0 37 | 0 5¾ | 0 0¾ | 45 0 | 1 37 | 0 16¼ | 0 1¾ |
| 17 10 | 29 2 | 1 58½ | 0 8½ | 23 0 | 0 38 | 0 5¾ | 0 0¾ | 46 0 | 1 38 | 0 16½ | 0 1¾ |
| 18 0 | 30 0 | 1 60½ | 0 8¾ | 23 10 | 0 39 | 0 6 | 0 0¾ | 47 0 | 1 39 | 0 16¾ | 0 1¾ |
| 18 10 | 30 10 | 1 62½ | 0 8¾ | 24 0 | 0 39 | 0 6 | 0 0¾ | 48 0 | 1 40 | 0 17¼ | 0 1¾ |
| 19 0 | 31 8 | 1 64½ | 0 9 | 24 10 | 0 40 | 0 6¼ | 0 0¾ | 49 0 | 1 41 | 0 17½ | 0 1¾ |
| 19 10 | 32 6 | 1 66½ | 0 9¼ | 25 0 | 0 41 | 0 6¼ | 0 0¾ | 50 0 | 1 42 | 0 17¾ | 0 1¾ |
| 20 0 | 33 4 | 1 68½ | 0 9½ | 25 10 | 0 42 | 0 6½ | 0 0¾ | 51 0 | 1 43 | 0 18¼ | 0 1¾ |
| 20 10 | 34 2 | 1 70½ | 0 9¾ | 26 0 | 0 43 | 0 6¾ | 0 0¾ | 52 0 | 1 44 | 0 18½ | 0 1¾ |
| 21 0 | 35 0 | 1 72½ | 0 9¾ | 26 10 | 0 44 | 0 6¾ | 0 0¾ | 53 0 | 1 45 | 0 18¾ | 0 1¾ |
| 21 10 | 35 10 | 1 74½ | 0 10 | 27 0 | 0 45 | 0 6¾ | 0 0¾ | 54 0 | 1 46 | 0 19¼ | 0 1¾ |
| 22 0 | 36 8 | 1 76½ | 0 10¼ | 27 10 | 0 45 | 0 6¾ | 0 0¾ | 55 0 | 1 47 | 0 19½ | 0 1¾ |

### THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′–54° 29′ N and long. 4° 18′ – 4° 49′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 141,267 (see sq miles) acres, with a population (1911) of 52,022. The cultivated area (1919) was 92,109 acres, and the live stock included 5,826 horses, 21,388 cattle, 76,628 sheep, and 3,814 pigs. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western Isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1829 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144. The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Fifty miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1911), 21, 150 (Castletown is the ancient capital), the other towns are Peel and Ramsey

| | 1912–13. | 1919–20. | 1920–21. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue .. | £171,124 | £226,233 | £228,583 |
| Public expenditure | 172,242 | 88,043 | 92,373 |
| Public debt .. .. | 273,630 | 263,769 | 260,969 |

*Lieutenant-Governor*, the Lord Raglan, C.B. (*with house*) .. .. .. .. .. £1,800
*Govt. Sec. & Treasurer*, R. B. Sargeaunt. 500
*Clerk of the Rolls* (vacant) .. .. .. 1,000
*First Deemster*, R. Stevenson Moore .. 1,000
*Second Deemster*, Charles T. C. Gallow .. 1,000
*Attorney-General*, George Alfred Ring .. 1,000
*Receiver-General*, J. T. Cowell .. .. 230
*Speaker, House of Keys*, D. Maitland .. 1919.

### THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest.

The land under cultivation in 1918 was 49,678 vergées (4¼ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes (of which, in 1918, the crop amounted to 92,700 tons), valued at £3,268,980), tomatoes, and wheat, all of Guernsey grows crops and oats, fruits and potatoes. There were 2,118 horses, 10,850 cattle, 1,113 sheep, and 1,492 pigs in Jersey; and in Guernsey, &c., 2,104 horses, 7,468 cattle, 289 sheep, and 2,989 pigs in 1919. 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 Courts, and the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The 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. | Acreage. | Population. 1901. | Population. 1921. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey .. .. .. | 28,727 | 52,236 | 52,898 |
| Guernsey .. .. | 15,654 | 40,446 | 41,829 |
| Alderney .. .. | 1,962 | 2,262 | 1,862 |
| Brechou .. | 74 | 2 | — |
| Great Sark .. | 1,078 | 463 | 594 |
| *Little Sark* .. | 239 | 41 | 43 |
| Herm .. | 320 | 85 | 33 |
| Jethou .. | 44 | 3 | 2 |
| Lihou .. | 38 | — | 3 |
| Total .. .. | 47,083 | 93,628 | 96,899 |

47,083 acres = 73.4 square miles.

| | 1913. | 1921. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports from U.K. | £2,063,604 | £2,498,430 |
| Exports to U.K. .. | 1,801,485 | 2,099,182 |

JERSEY

Revenue, 1921, £126,198; Expenditure, £130,213
Public debt, 1918 .. .. .. .. .. 424,500
*Lieutenant-Governor*, Major-General Sir Alexander Wilson, K.C.B. .. .. .. .. £1,700
*Govt. Sec.* W. Whitaker *Maitland*.
*Bailiff*, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, Kt.
*Dean*, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.
*Attorney-General*, Henry E. Le V. dit Durell.
*Viscount*, Edwin Toulmin Nicolle.
*Solicitor-General*, (. E. Malet de Carteret.
*Receiver-General*, Percy A. Ashby.
*States Treasurer*, Henry M. de Veulle.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).

Revenue, 1921, £51,029; Expenditure, £51,029
Public debt, 1921 .. .. .. .. .. 214,364
*Lieutenant-Governor*, Gen. Sir Reginald Clare Hart, G.C.B., K.C.V.O. .. £1,700
*Government Sec.*, Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B.
*Bailiff*, E. Chepmell Ozanne.
*Dean*, Very Rev. John Penfold, B.D.
*Attorney-General*, Arthur W. Bell.
*Solicitor-General*, William Foote.
*Receiver-General*, Victor G. Carey .. .. £200
*Supt. of Education*, Lionel Carey

*Judge* (Alderney), Maj. R. W. Mellish.
*Attorney-General*, W. J. Pleod.
*Clerk* (*Greffier*), Charles R. Le Cocq.
*Receiver*, Maj. L. Langlois.

SARK.

*Seigneur*, Wm. Collings.
*Seneschal*, Thomas Godfrey.

# THE CITY OF LONDON

## The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.

*Lord Mayor*, 1917–18. £10,000.

| | | | Ald. | Sh'f | Mayor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rt. Hon. Charles Augustus Hanson | | *Broad Street* | 1909 | 1911 | 1917 |
| *Private Sec.* Sir Wm. Jameson Soulsby, Kt. C.B. C.I.E. | | Mansion House, E.C. | | | |

| *Aldermen.* | *Ward.* | *Address.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sir Joseph Savory, Bart. | *Bridge Without* | 31 Lombard Street, E.C. | 1887 | 1888 | 1890 |
| Sir Walter Wilkin, K.C.M.G. | *Lime Street* | 43 Gloucester Square, W | 1888 | 1892 | 1895 |
| Sir Alfred James Newton, Bart. | *Dowgate* | 27 Cumberland Terrace, N.W | 1890 | 1898 | 1899 |
| Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart. | *Portsoken* | 25 Bishopsgate Street, E.C. | 1891 | 1894 | 1901 |
| Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bt. | *Farringdon Without* | 8 & 30 Ludgate Hill, E.C. | 1892 | 1899 | 1906 |
| Sir John Charles Ball, Bart. | *Coleman Street* | 59 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. | 1894 | 1902 | 1907 |
| Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt. | *Dowgate* | 3 Suffolk Lane, E.C. | 1895 | 1901 | 1908 |
| Sir John Knill, Bart. | *Bridge* | Fresh Wharf, London Bridge | 1897 | 1903 | 1909 |
| Rt. Hon. Sir T Vezey Strong, K.C.V.O., P.C. | *Queenhithe* | 196 Upper Thames St., E.C. | 1897 | 1904 | 1910 |
| Sir David Burnett, Bart. | *Candlewick* | 15 Nicholas Lane, E.C. | 1900 | 1907 | 1911 |
| Sir T Vansittart Bowater, Bart. | *Castle Baynard* | 139 Queen Victoria St., E.C. | 1901 | 1905 | 1913 |
| Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. | *Aldersgate* | 17 Aldersgate Street, E.C. | 1902 | 1910 | 1914 |
| Sir Charles C Wakefield, Bart. | *Broad Street* | 27 Cannon Street, E.C. | 1908 | 1907 | 1915 |
| Sir William Henry Dunn, Bart. | *Cheap* | 21 St. Helen's Place, E.C. | 1909 | 1906 | 1916 |

*All the above have passed the Civic Chair*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sir Horace B. Marshall, Kt. | *Vintry* | Temple House, E.C. | 1909 | 1921 | ..... |
| Sir Edward Ernest Cooper, Kt. | *Cornhill* | Cowper's Court, E.C. | 1909 | 1922 | ..... |
| James Roll | *Billingsgate* | 3 Adelaide Place, E.C. | 1910 | 1909 | ... |
| Sir John James Baddeley, Kt. | *Farringdon Wn.* | Moor Lane, E.C. | 1911 | 1908 | .. |
| Lieut.-Col. Sir John Humphery, Kt. | *Tower* | 8 Great Tower Street, E.C. | 1911 | 1913 | .. .. |
| Edward Cecil Moore | *Bishopsgate* | 3 Crosby Square, E.C. | 1912 | 1914 | ... |
| Sir Geo. Alex. Touche, Kt., M.P. | *Walbrook* | Basildon Ho., Moorgate, E.C. | 1913 | 1923 | .. .. |
| Sir L. Lulham Pound, Bart. | *Aldgate* | 84 Leadenhall Street, E.C. | 1915 | | .. |
| James Wm. Domoney | *Langbourne* | 155 Fenchurch Street, E.C. | 1916 | .. | .. .. |
| Major Lewis A. Newton | *Cordwainer* | 25 College Hill E.C. | 1916 | 1916 | .. .. |
| (Vacant) | *Cripplegate* | | .. | ..... | .. .. |

## THE SHRIEVALTY.

*Sheriffs of London*, George Rowland Blades, 23 Abchurch Lane, E.C., and Harry Frankland Hepburn, 7 Pancras Lane, E.C.

*Under-Sheriffs*, J. D. Langdon, 2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C., T. Howard Deighton, 50 Cannon Street, E.C.

## OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

| | *Elect.* |
|---|---|
| *Recorder*, Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C. | £4,000 1900 |
| *Chamberlain*, Adrian D. W. Pollock | £2,000 1912 |
| *Town Clerk*, Sir James Bell | £2,000 1908 |
| *Common Serjeant*, H. F. Dickens, K.C. | £2,000 1917 |
| *Judge of City of London Court (and other offices)*, L. A. Atherley Jones, K.C. | £2,500 1914 |
| J. A. Remnant, LL.D., K.C. | £2,000 1901 |
| *Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court*, Frank Stabler Jackson | £1,500 1900 |
| *Commissioner of Police*, Capt. Sir J. W. Nott Bower, C.V.O. | £1,500 1901 |
| *Remembrancer*, Herbt. Stuart Sankey | £1,500 1913 |
| *Solicitor*, Sir Homewood Crawford | £2,500 1885 |
| *Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark*, William Hayes, D.A. | £1,500 1905 |
| *Medical Officer, City of London*, William J. Howarth, M.D., B.Ch. | £1,250 1912 |
| *Coroner for London (£1,250) and South wark (£126 13s. 4d.)*, F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A., J.P. [Golden Lane, E.C.] | £1,376 13 4 1901 |
| *Steward of Southwark*, The Recorder | £79 7 0 1900 |
| *Clerk of the Peace*, Alfred Rand | £1,500 1895 |
| *Surveyor*, Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A. | £1,250 1905 |
| *Engineer*, H. B. Finch, M.I.C.E. | £800 1915 |
| *Head Master of City of London School*, Rev. Arthur Clifton, D.D. | £1,250 1905 |
| *and Master* F. W. Hill, M.A. | £800 1890 |

| | *Elect.* |
|---|---|
| *Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School*, W. W. Parkinson, M.A. | £850 1914 |
| *Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls*, Miss Ethel Stradwick, M.A. | £400 1913 |
| *Reg. of Mayor's Court*, David Harrison | £1,200 1900 |
| *Sword-Bearer*, Lt.-Col. John G. Kerr-Fox, M.A. | £400 1907 |
| *Common Crier and Serjeant-at-Arms*, Lt.-Col. J. T. Kearns, C.B. | £350 1907 |
| *Librarian*, Bernard Kettle | £700 1909 |
| *Director, Art Gallery*, A. G. Temple, R.B.A. (acting). | |
| *Medical Officer Port of London*, W. M. Willoughby, M.D. | £800 1916 |
| *Clerk to the Lord Mayor*, C. G. Douglas | £1,250 1887 |
| *Assistant*, J. G. Trotter | £650 1887 |
| *Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall)*, Herbert George Savill | £1,200 1887 |
| *Assistant*, S. Richards | £600 1888 |
| *Registrar City of London Court*, James Anstey Wild | £1,700 1889 |
| *Asst. to do.*, E. B. Tattersall | £850 1896 |
| *High Bailiff of do.*, E. Goodwin | £1,365 1911 |
| *Keeper of the Guildhall*, W. T. Hodges | £1,250 1914 |
| *Marshal*, Capt. Alfred E. Wood | £1,200 1907 |
| *Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain*, G. H. Payne | £650 1913 |
| *Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office*, Arthur Saunders | £750 1913 |
| *Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept.*, W. F. Bicknell | £700 1914 |

## *The City's Estate, 1916

### Net Receipts.

| | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Estates revenue | | 155,897 |
| Markets, viz. — | | |
| London Central | 37,303 | |
| Leadenhall | 2,362 | |
| Billingsgate | 3,889 | |
| | £43,444 | |
| *Less* Metropolitan Cattle £4,389 | | |
| ,, Spitalfields 4,464 | 8,853 | 35,201 |
| Office of Chamberlain (Excess of *Income*) | | 398 |
| | | £191,496 |

### Net Expenditure.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| To Magistracy | 30,800 |
| Criminal Justice | 12,800 |
| Civil Government | 42,968 |
| Port of London Sanitary Act | 13,753 |
| Open Spaces | 11,873 |
| Guildhall Library, Museum, &c. | 7,880 |
| Guildhall School of Music | 4,205 |
| City of London School | 6,679 |
| City of London School for Girls | 1,750 |
| Freeman's Orphan School | 5,283 |
| Sundries | 2,971 |
| Committees' Allowances | 1,115 |
| To Officers' Establishments | 14,393 |
| Expenses of Bond and Debenture Issues | 2,455 |
| Pensions not allocated to Departments | 1,978 |
| Charitable Donations | 2,800 |
| Contributions to War Relief Funds | 3,267 |
| Other Public Donations | 700 |
| Grant to City and Guilds Institute | 500 |
| Expenses of Honours conferred | 50 |
| Presentation of Freedom to the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, K.C., Prime Minister of Commonwealth of Australia | 422 |
| Ditto to Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey Prime Minister of the Dominion of New Zealand | 211 |
| To London Almshouses | 1,000 |
| Debenture Stock Redemption | 15,000 |
| Interest on Asylum Loan | 250 |
| Total | £200,097 |
| Less reimbursement expenses of Bills in Parliament, 1915 | 170 |
| | £200,727 |

* The above is abstracted from the 685th "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—i.e. 1916 to 1908. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1629 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London 1666 two years' Accounts, 1509, Queen Elizabeth, have been recently discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exemptions to this belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The extract is from the 1916 Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1916 to 1916. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 9th June, 1910, and the 19th December, 1912, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 76th standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

### London within various Boundaries.

| | Area in Statute Acres. | Population. 1911. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality | 74,826 | 4,536,267 | 4,521,885 |
| Within the Limits of the County of London | | | |
| City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits | 675 | 26,923 | 19,697 |
| Central Criminal Court District | 668,356 | 6,079,215 | 6,620,032 |
| Metropolitan Police District (not including City) | 442,749 | 6,354,449 | 7,031,701 |
| Metropolitan and City Police Districts | 443,424 | 6,381,372 | 7,051,398 |

*Parliamentary Boundaries.*—In consequence of changes of boundaries under the London Government Act, 1899, 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 1915-1917 of £87,311,307, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1916 is 600,059, with 190 in course of erection, the new mileage since 1879 being 1,658.

### Felonies in London.

Felonies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, &c. in the Metropolitan Police District in eleven years 1906-1916.

| 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 | 17,297 | 12,295 | £147,983 | £42,035 | £105,948 | 7,251,018 | 2·391 |
| 1907 | 19,600 | 12,678 | 200,821 | 62,981 | 140,030 | 7,296,404 | 2·689 |
| 1908 | 19,079 | 13,811 | 198,601 | 36,538 | 187,063 | 7,402,827 | 2·577 |
| 1909 | 17,981 | 13,301 | 176,805 | 42,984 | 133,821 | 7,510,273 | 2·394 |
| 1910 | 16,179 | 13,136 | 164,989 | 57 645 | 107,344 | 7,580,277 | 2·133 |
| 1911 | 15,690 | 12,041 | 190,079 | 45,606 | 144,473 | 7,321,404 | 2·142 |
| 1912 | 14,981 | 13,071 | 182,905 | 44,672 | 138,233 | 7,393,989 | 2·027 |
| 1913 | 15,160 | 12,179 | 392,735 | 264,060 | 227,675 | 7,467,397 | 2·030 |
| 1914 | 13,798 | 10,830 | 190,490 | 80,295 | 132,715 | 7,467,397 | 1·723 |
| 1915 | 10,435 | 9,902 | 147,826 | 34,988 | 113,088 | 7 467,397 | 1·397 |
| 1916 | 11,480 | 11,362 | 222,174 | 62,980 | 159,194 | 7,128,495 | 1·611 |

*Offices*, County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.—*Education Offices*, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Saturday 9.30 to 1).—Meets on Tuesday (fortnightly during the War) at 2.30 p.m.

*The triennial election was due in March, 1916, but was postponed by the Elections and Registration Acts, 1915 and 1916.*

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c. and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 19 aldermen, and 118 councillors, together 138, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 137. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years and 10 or 9 retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, but the present term of office was extended by one year by the Elections and Registration Act, 1915, and was again extended by the Act of 1916. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multifarious duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken.

The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £49,187,800 (of which £11,978,790 represents debt incurred for revenue-producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure (in normal times) of about fourteen millions, of which about seven millions are expended on education. The Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has 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 total capital outlay on the erection of working-class dwellings up to 31st March, 1917, was £3,005,830. 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 1916-17, showing a total net surplus of £12,000 on a total rent-roll of about £296,000.

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 streets between Holborn and the Strand, now known as Kingsway and Aldwych, tunnels under the Thames at Rotherhithe and Woolwich, and an extensive improvement at Westminster, including a new embankment of the Thames between the Houses of Parliament and Lambeth Bridge.

The metropolitan main drainage system covers about 149 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 300 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 is upwards of £12,700,000.

The Council is the tramway authority for London. On 31st March, 1917, the system extended over 130 street miles, of which 144 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 is now maintained, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on 31st March last, to £13,370,119, and the net debt outstanding to £9,141,828. The report presented to the Council on the results of the year 1916-17 showed gross receipts of £2,492,884, a surplus on working of £734,910, and a net surplus, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, of £11,349, which was transferred to the Renewals Fund. The Renewals Fund amounted to £282,978, and the General Reserve Fund to £72,300. 49,476,273 car miles were run and 276,127,976 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 540,000 children in elementary schools, and has done much to improve the facilities for higher education and technical education. Much anxious thought is being given to the problem of widening educational facilities of all kinds and the perfecting of a programme to meet the *after-war demands and needs*. The estimates of expenditure on rate account for education for the year 1917-18 amount to £6,492,026, of which £5,433,384 is for elementary and £1,058,642 is for higher education.

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

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, collection of duties on dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences, and registration of War charities. A motor ambulance service has recently been installed, with six stations spread 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 or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. Owing to the war, expenditure on capital account has been reduced to very small proportions for the time being, and large sums available from the sinking fund and other sources have been invested in War Loan. An idea of the nature and amount of the expenditure on rate account will be gathered from the statement given below. Some particulars of the revenue-producing undertakings have already been given.

No issues of London County Consolidated Stock has been made by the Council since May, 1909. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure within a period of 60 years. The total Stock now outstanding amounts to £71,862,472, out of total issues of £77,898,012.

The rating for the year 1917–18 amounts to 2s. 11·75d. in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 4·44d. in the pound, together 3s. 8d., the same rate as for the previous year, but a reduction of 3d. in the pound on the rate of the year 1915–16, effected chiefly by war-time economies. The rate includes 2s. 9d. for education. The assessable value of the County of London on 6th April 1917 was £48,307,322—a 1d. rate over the whole county producing £188,864.

## Estimated Receipts.

| | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Estimated Balances on 1 April 1917 | | 1,877,113 |
| 2. Government Grants— | | |
| Exchequer Contributions | 824,370 | |
| Education Grants | 1,728,180 | |
| Industrial Schools | 17,675 | |
| Fire Brigade | 10,000 | |
| Treatment of Tuberculosis | 13,500 | |
| Mental Deficiency Service | 8,265 | |
| Venereal Diseases, diagnosis and treatment | 33,000 | |
| Agricultural Rates Acts | 1,853 | |
| Other | 2,361 | |
| | | 2,580,858 |
| 3. Receipts in aid of services— | | |
| Consolidated Loans Fund (— | | |
| Interest | £681,547 | |
| Rents | 203,200 | |
| Improvement Charges | 1,348 | |
| Other receipts | 22,273 | |
| Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c. | 396,716 | |
| | | 1,304,984 |
| 4. Transfers from Revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates— | | |
| Working Class Dwellings | £7,500 | |
| Parks Dealing | 1,997 | |
| | | 9,497 |
| 5. COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS required to be raised— | | |
| General County— | | |
| For purposes other than Education, rate of 1s. 2¼d. | £2,765,742 | |
| For Education, rate of 2s. 9d. | 3,965,140 | |
| | 6,731,882 | |
| Special County, rate of 2¼d. | 370,276 | |
| | 7,102,158 | |
| [Total rate, 3s. 8d.] | | |
| | £12,073,130 | |

## Estimated Expenditure.

| | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Debt—Redemption | £1,772,362 | |
| Dividends on Stock, &c. | 2,499,580 | |
| Interest on sundry loans, &c. | 30,130 | |
| Rent drawbacks, &c. | 27,792 | |
| | 4,329,864 | |
| Charged to Revenue-producing undertakings and Shore A/c | 841,790 | |
| | | 3,487,574 |
| 2. Grants—To Guardians and others | | 637,847 |
| 3. Pensions and Superannuation and Provident Funds | 393,705 | |
| Less included in cost of services | 91,870 | |
| | | 301,835 |
| 4. Establishment Charges | £74,580 | |
| Less included in cost of services | 3,840 | |
| | | 70,740 |
| 5. Judicial Expenses | | 37,600 |
| 6. Main Services (including Establishment charges)— | | |
| Main Drainage | £1,396,880 | |
| Fire Brigade | 284,780 | |
| Parks and Open Spaces | 220,995 | |
| Bridges, Tunnels, and Ferry | 44,038 | |
| Timber Pavements | 6,800 | |
| Pauper Lunatics | 64,290 | |
| Coroners | 30,295 | |
| Public Control Services | 17,100 | |
| Public Health Services | 9,545 | |
| Tuberculosis Treatment | 25,190 | |
| Venereal Diseases | 14,000 | |
| Building Acts | 22,185 | |
| Ambulance Service | 11,000 | |
| Mental Deficiency Service | 26,870 | |
| Others | 24,510 | |
| Education— | £ 1,113,500 | |
| Elementary | 5,253,364 | |
| Higher | 1,258,140 | |
| | 6,511,504 | |
| Less included in Head 1 | 876,308 | |
| | 5,635,196 | |
| 7. Parliamentary Expenses | | 5,999,578 |
| 8. War Service Allowances | £58,600 | 2,705 |
| Less included in cost of services | 24,880 | |
| | | 33,720 |
| 9. Miscellaneous | | 48,955 |
| 10. Provisional Sums and Contingencies | | 34,600 |
| Total Estimated Expenditure | | 10,666,980 |
| 11. Estimated Balances on 31 March 1917 | | 1,406,184 |
| | | £12,073,130 |

*Elected 9th March, 1903, for three years, but extended by the Elections and Registration Acts, 1915 and 1918.*

*Chairman* ... Marquess of Crewe, K.G.
*Vice-Chairman* ... John W Gilbert.
*Deputy Chairman* ... T F Hobson.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

| *Name.* | *Electoral Division.* |
|---|---|
| *‡Adler, Miss Henrietta (*P*) | *Hackney Central.* |
| †Anderton, F B (*MR*) | *Hammersmith.* |
| Baber, F H J (*MR*) | *Bow and Bromley.* |
| *Barnard, Maj. H. B. Lewis-(*MR*) | *South Paddington.* |
| Ball, Capt. E. W Morrison-(*ME*) | *West Marylebone.* |
| *Bates, Sir John, Bt. (*P*) | *Kensington.* |
| Bevan, W G | *Bow and Bromley* |
| *Blakeley, D. (*P*) | *Haggerston.* |
| *‡Bray, Reginald (*P*) | *North Camberwell.* |
| *Briant, F (*P*) | *North Lambeth.* |
| Burton, A F | *Aldermen till 1928.* |
| *Carter, F H. (*MR*) | *Lewisham.* |
| *Cavaye, Br.-Gen W F (*MR*) | *South Kensington.* |
| *Chapman, T (*P*) | *South Hackney* |
| *Cheylesmore, Maj.-General Lord, K.C.V.O. (*MR*) | *St. George's, Han. Sq* |
| ‡Clegg, W L (*P*) | *East Islington.* |
| *Claremont, A. W (*P*) | *East St. Pancras.* |
| *‡Cobb, C. H., M.V.O. (*MR*) | *Fulham.* |
| Colvile, Capt. A. G (*MR*). | *South Kensington.* |
| *Cooper, Br.-Gen. R. J ,C.V.O (*MR*) | *North Islington.* |
| *‡Cotton, H. R. A. (*P*) | *East Finsbury* |
| Courtauld, L (*MR*) | *North Lambeth.* |
| Davies, D. (*MR*) | *South St. Pancras.* |
| *‡Davis, D. (*MR*) | *North Kensington* |
| *Davies, J A., M.P (*P*) | *Walworth.* |
| *Debdaham, E. B. (*MR*) | *East Marylebone* |
| *‡Dew, G (*P*) | *South Islington* |
| *Domoney, J W (*MR*) | *City of London.* |
| *Dove, F L. (*MR*) | *North Islington.* |
| Drage, Geoffrey | *Aldermen till 1928.* |
| *Forsyth, W. H. (*P*) | *Bermondsey* |
| *‡Edmonds, G (*P*) | *N.E Bethnal Green* |
| ‡Evans, E. (*MR*) | *Wandsworth.* |
| *‡Fisher, C. V (*MR*) | *Norwood* |
| *Gates, Percy (*MR*) | *Westminster* |
| *‡Gautrey, T (*P*) | *Peckham* |
| Gibson, W H P (*MR*) | *Clapham,* |
| *Gilbert, J D., M.P (*P*) | *West Newington.* |
| ‡Gilbert, John W | *Aldermen till 1928.* |
| *‡Gillett, G M (*P*) | *East Finsbury* |
| Goldie, Sir George, K.C.M.G | *Aldermen till 1928* |
| ‡Goosh, H. C | *Aldermen till 1928.* |
| *Goodrich, A. G. (*MR*) | *Stepney* |
| *Gordon, H. H (*P*) | *Whitechapel.* |
| *Gosling, H (*P*) | *St. George's-in-the-E.* |
| Grantham, W W (*MR*) | *City of London.* |
| *‡Gray, Major Ernest (*MR*) | *Brixton.* |
| *Greenwood, H. J (*MR*) | *St George's, Han. Sq* |
| *‡Haddo, Lord (*P*) | *Peckham.* |
| Hanson, C. A , M P (*MR*) | *City of London.* |
| Hardy, G A | *Aldermen till 1928.* |
| *‡Harris, P A., M.P (*P*) | *S W Bethnal Green* |
| Harrison, F C., C.B.E | *Aldermen till 1928.* |
| *‡Haydon, W (*MR*) | *Brixton* |
| Hazel, D. (*MR*) | *Stepney* |
| *‡Headlam, Rev Stewart (*P*) | *S.W Bethnal Green.* |
| *Hill, Viscount (*MR*) | *Greenwich* |
| *‡Hobson, T F (*P*) | *North St. Pancras.* |
| ‡Holland, Bernard, C.B. | *Aldermen till 1928.* |
| *‡Holmes, J S. (*P*) | *Hoxton.* |
| *‡Dune, G. M. (*ME*) | *Greenwich.* |
| ‡Hunt, William | *Aldermen till 1928.* |
| *‡Hunter, J. M. (*MR*) | *North Paddington.* |
| *‡Hunter, Thomas (*P*) | *West Southwark.* |
| ‡Hutchinson, St. John (*P*) | *Poplar* |

| *Name.* | *Electoral Division.* |
|---|---|
| ‡Jackson, Robt. (*MR*) | *Lewisham* |
| *Jesson, C (*P*) | *Walworth* |
| *Johnson, W. C. (*P*) | *Whitechapel.* |
| *Jones, G W H (*ME*) | *North Hackney* |
| *Karslake, Lt.-Col. J B.P.(*MR*) | *South Paddington.* |
| Kennard, Lt.-Col. A. C. H (*ME*) | *West St. Pancras.* |
| Lawrence, Miss S. (*Lab.*) | *Poplar* |
| *Leon, A. L. (*P*) | *North St. Pancras.* |
| *‡Levita, Lt.-Col. C., M.V.O (*ME*) | *North Kensington.* |
| Lewis, O. (*P*) | *Hoxton.* |
| *‡Lidgett Rev. J Scott, D.D. (*P*) | *Rotherhithe.* |
| Liddard, H. (*MR*) | *North Paddington.* |
| *‡Little, James (*MR*) | *Central Finsbury.* |
| ‡Liveredge, H W , M.A. | *Aldermen till 1928.* |
| *‡Logan, Hon. H. (*MR*) | *Holborn.* |
| Markt, Henry (*P*) | *Lewisham.* |
| Massereene and Ferrard, Viscount, D.S.O. (*MR*) | *Dulwich.* |
| *Mathew, C. J , K.C. (*P*) | *St. George's-in-the-E* |
| *Meinertzhagen, K. L. (*MR*) | *Chelsea* |
| Mills, H. (*P*) | *West Islington.* |
| *Morrow, J St. John (*MR*) | *Norwood.* |
| ‡Nicholls, W A. (*P*) | *West Islington.* |
| *Norman, R. C. (*MR*) | *Chelsea.* |
| ‡Norris, Capt H. G (*MR*). | *Fulham.* |
| Parsons, H. E. S. (*MR*) | *Clapham.* |
| Parsons, Sir Herbert | *Aldermen till 1922.* |
| Partington, Hon. Oswald, M P | *Aldermen till 1922* |
| *Pender J. C. Denison , M P (*MR*) | *South St. Pancras* |
| Peel, Viscount (*MR*) | *Kensington.* |
| Phillimore, R. C (*P*) | *Deptford.* |
| ‡Phipps, Mrs. Wilton | *Aldermen till 1922* |
| ‡Piggott, G B. | *Mile End* |
| *Pilditch, P. E (*MR*) | *Strand.* |
| Prestige, Capt. T (*MR*) | *Deptford.* |
| *Probyn, Lt.-Col. C. (*MR*) | *Strand.* |
| Rawson, A. C (*MR*) | *Wandsworth* |
| Ray, W (*MR*) | *Central Hackney.* |
| *‡Reynolds, W (*MR*) | *Hampstead.* |
| Roberts, John | *City of London.* |
| ‡Rowe, H. V | *Aldermen till 1928.* |
| ‡St. Helier, The Rt. Hon. Lady | *Aldermen till 1928.* |
| *Salmon, J (*MR*) | *Hammersmith.* |
| Sanger, Ernest (*MR*) | *West Marylebone.* |
| Scott, A H. | *Aldermen till 1922.* |
| Shaarman, M. (*P*) | *Bermondsey* |
| ‡Simmons, Percy C. | *Aldermen till 1928.* |
| *‡Smallwood, E., M P (*P*) | *East Islington.* |
| *Smith, Sir Edward (*P*) | *N E. Bethnal Grn.* |
| *‡Smith, R. W Granville-(*MR*) | *Westminster* |
| *Spicer, Sir Evan (*P*) | *West Newington.* |
| *Squires, W J (*MR*) | *Woolwich.* |
| ‡Stephen, Sir Harry | *Aldermen till 1922.* |
| *Stuart, R. L. (*P*) | *Rotherhithe.* |
| ‡Tasker, Lt.-Col. H H. (*MR*) | *Holborn.* |
| *‡Taylor, A. T (*M R.*) | *Hampstead.* |
| *Taylor H R. (*P*) | *North Camberwell.* |
| Thomas, S. J. (*MR*) | *Central Finsbury.* |
| *Thynne, Lord A., M P (*MR*) | *East Marylebone.* |
| Walker, H. de R. (*P*) | *East St. Pancras.* |
| ‡Wallas, Miss K. | *Aldermen till 1928.* |
| *‡Warburg, O. R., M.A. (*MR*) | *North Hackney* |
| †Ward, Henry (*P*) | *Haggerston.* |
| *‡Warren, W. R. (*P*) | *Battersea.* |
| Weal, W J (*P*) | *Battersea.* |

| Name. | Electoral Division. | Name. | Electoral Division. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wickham, T. W (*P*) ... .. | *Mile End.* | Windsor, Viscount (*MR*) ... | *West St. Pancras.* |
| Wilkinson, G. (*MR*) .. .. | *Dulwich.* | ᵉWinkley, Chas. (*MR*) .. .. | *South Hackney.* |
| ᵉWilliams, H. J (*P*). ... .... | *South Islington.* | ᵉWood, H. Kingsley (*MR*).. | *Westbank.* |
| ᵉWilson, A. (*P*) .. ..... .. | *West Southwark.* | ᵉYeo, A. W , M.P (*P*) ..... .. | *Limehouse.* |

NOTE.—The letters (*P*), (*MR*), (*I*), (*Lab.*) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (*P*) Progressive, (*MR*) Municipal Reform, (*I*) Independent, (*Lab.*) Labour

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked ᵉ form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—Miss Mary Beeton, M.A., G. L. Bruce, Miss C. S. Bulcraig, Dr M. I. Finucane, Miss M Frere, Harold Hodge, Dr Sophia Jevons, M.A., T. B. Napier, LL.D., Sir Lalkaka Pound, Bt., Rev W J Sommerville, Rev Canon E. D. Swallow, M.A., Miss A. Tones.

## CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

*Clerk of the Council*, James Bird .. £1,800
*Deputy Clerk*, M. H. Cox.
*Comptroller*, Sir Harry R. Haward ... .. £2,500
*Deputy Comptroller*, C. D. Johnson.
*Chief Engineer*, G W Humphreys .. £2,000
*Chief Asst. Engineer*, W C. Copperthwaite
*Superintending Architect*, W E. Riley £2,000
*Chief Asst. Architect*, J Briggs.
*Solicitor*, R. Tanner.. .. .. .. .. £1,500
*Deputy Solicitor*, D. P Andrews.
*Valuer*, F W Hunt .. .. .. .. £1,600
*Senior Asst. Valuer*, F W Cook.
*Education Officer*, Sir Robert Blair ... £2,500
*Deputy Educ. Officer*, R. M. Allen.
*Ch. Insp. Educ.*, Dr. C. W Kimmins.
*Med. Officer of Health*, Dr W H Hamer £2,250
*Med. Officer (General Purposes)*, Dr W Butler
*Medical Research Officer*, Dr J Kerr
*Public Control Dep.*, J Ollis ..... ..... £1,200
*Parliamentary Officer*, W Browne ... ..... £1,200
*Parks Dep.*, Lt.-Col. F Mand, C.M.G ... ... £800
*Chief of Fire Brigade*, Lt.-Com. S. Sladen, R.N ... ... ... ... ... £1,200
*Tramways Gen. Manager*, A. L. C. Fell .. £2,200
*Traffic Manager*, J K. Bruce.
*Housing Manager*, S. G Burgess ... ... £800
*Horse Chief Officer*, F W Mackinney ... £1,200
*Asylums Officer*, H F Keene .. .. .. £1,200
*Pathologist*, Dr F W Mott ... ... £1,200
*Asylums Engineer*, W C. C. Smith ... £1,200

## LONDON FIRE BRIGADE. *Headquarters* 94 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

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 1st January, 1866, under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities. On 12th 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 £62,092 on capital account and £300,672 (including pensions) on maintenance. Towards the latter amount the Treasury and the various insurance companies contributed £49,770, while £4,836 was received from miscellaneous sources.

On 31st March, 1913, the complement of the Brigade consisted of —1 chief officer, 2 divisional officers, 2 assistant divisional officers, and 2,340 officers, firemen, coachmen, and pilots, a technical and clerical staff of 128, and an ambulance service staff of 98. There were the land fire-stations, 6 ambulance stations, 3 river stations, and the appliances included 42 horsed fire-engines, 28 horsed fire-escapes, 73 motor fire-engines, 77 motor fire-escapes, 3 motor hose-tenders, 4 electrically driven turntable long ladders, 22 long ladders, 28 smoke helmets, 20 hose-carts, 4 fire-floats and 4 steam fire-engines on rafts, 4 oil-tank wagons, 23 motor-cars, and 9 motor ambulances. There were 44 horses and 98 miles of hose in use by the Brigade. The fire-alarms distributed over London numbered 1,872. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended 31st December, 1912, totalled 2,373, and the fires numbered 3,014, of which 54 were classed as "serious," including calls and fires due to air raids.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

*Chief Officer*, Lieut.-Commdr Sampson Slader, R.N ..... ...(with certain allowances) £1,200
*Divisional Officers*, Sidney G Gamble, C.B., Arthur R. Dyer
*Assistant Divisional Officers*, Major Cyril C. B. Morris, M.C., Commdr H. Spencer, R.N.

## LONDON POLICE.

THE CITY POLICE district comprises an area of 673 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. 491*). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 19,697 night residents.

The Force comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 6 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 54 Sergeants, and 1,025 Constables, also 1 Sergeant and 46 Constables on private service duty. The amount required out of City Rates in 1913 was £ 235,250.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE district embraces an area of 447,626 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, Tower Bridge, Westminster, West London, Greenwich and Woolwich, South Western, and West Ham (*see p. 492*).

The Force on Oct. 14, 1913, consisted of 318 Superintendents, 692 Inspectors, 2,004 Sergeants, and 18,311 Constables, making a total of 21,325, with 837 horses.

*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 LECTURERS are now in attendance at several of the Museums and Galleries, who give free demonstrations, at stated hours and days. (*Mostly suspended during the war*)

## PICTURES.

NATIONAL GALLERY Trafalgar Square (founded in 1824). -National collection of pictures. Students' days, Thursday and Friday Admission after 12 a.m. on Students' days, 6d Open free on Monday Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 12 to 4, 5, or 6, Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day

In 1916, 293,849 persons were admitted on free days, 91,256 on Sundays, and 13,268 on Students days. The number of Students' attendances was 7,308.

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 buildings in 1896). Series of 1,800 historical portraits. The exhibition galleries are closed for the duration of the war, but inquiries on the subject of portraiture can be made personally at the offices or by letter addressed to the Director

WALLACE COLLECTION —Hertford House, Manchester Square, W (opened in 1900).—Pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous objets d'art. Closed for the duration of the war

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.—*Director and Secretary*, Alfred C. Temple, F.S.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 30 to 10 30, admission, 6d., catalogue 6d Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 5, admission, 1s., catalogue, 1s. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 195 Piccadilly, W —Exhibitions open to all artists, March 18 to May 30, admission 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly, W —Open from Oct. 12 to Dec. 12, admission 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W —Exhibitions of Members works, March to May, and Oct. to Nov, admission 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 224 Pall Mall East, S.W (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in April and November, admission 1s.

GROSVENOR GALLERY, 224 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., Mrs. Anna Blackmore.

## MUSEUMS.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury (opened in 1759).—Fine collections of ancient sculpture &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings of Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek and Roman, Oriental, British and mediæval and other antiquities, coins, gold ornaments, gems, shells, &c. (Galleries closed until further notice.) *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. throughout the year Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. Tickets of admission to the reading room, for purposes of research and reference, are granted on written application to the Director The applicant must state abode, business or profession and purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, branch of THE BRITISH MUSEUM (removed to present buildings in 1880-1).—Open free daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, at 12 Sundays, from May to Aug. inclusive, from 2.30 to 7, other months, 4 p.m. to week-day closing thus. The hours of closing are —Jan., Feb. 1 to 14, 4.30, 15 to end, and Oct, 5, Nov and Dec 4, Mar and Sept., 5.30, April to Aug. (inclusive), 6. 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 Admission to the study collections during the war is restricted to research work.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, South Kensington (founded in 1852).—Museum of decorative and industrial Art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrance in Cromwell Road. The Museums 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 Closed at 6 during summer months, Oct. to Mar at dusk. Admission free. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road, open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2 p.m. till 6 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, food, entomology, boots and shoes. Closed for the duration of the war

BRADMORE HOUSE, 14 Queen Street, Hammersmith.—Early 18th century panelled room. Open, first Monday of each month from 10 to noon.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea.—Opened as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1s. (6d. Saturdays). Sec., G. A. Tumsden.

CHEYNE 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 12 to dusk, according to season,* Sundays included. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays). *Curator*, Ernest Hawking.

GUILDHALL MUSEUM.—Maintained by the Corporation of London. Closed for the duration of the war

HOGARTH'S HOUSE, Chiswick.—Open Mon., Wed., Sat. Summer, 11 to 5. Winter, 11 to 4.

LORD LEIGHTON'S HOUSE, 12a Holland Park Road, Kensington.—Pictures, famous Arab Hall. Open on week-days, admission 1s., Saturday free.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill (L.C.C.).—Anthropology and Zoology Admission free. Week-days—11 a.m. to 8 p.m. April to Sept., and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Oct. to March. Sundays throughout the year from 2 to 9 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. (Subject to alteration during the war.)

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C.—Open daily from 10.30 to 4.30, free. Not open on Sundays.

LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster (late Stafford) House, St. James's, S.W. Instituted on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. Opened April 1912 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1913 to Lancaster House (the lease of which was presented to the nation by Lord Leverhulme), where the collection was re-arranged and opened in 1914. Closed to the public for duration of the war

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE South Kensington. The National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.—(I.) *Exhibition Galleries*, open to public, free, from 10 to 5 from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 10 to 4. Entered from Imperial Institute Road. The collections illustrate the raw materials obtainable from the various countries of the British Empire. Royal Presents and Addresses from India and the Colonies, lent by His Majesty the King, are displayed in each Court. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with inquiries. Special arrangements made for conducted visits of schools and institutions. (II.) *Scientific and Technical Department*, equipped with extensive laboratories and sample rooms, for conducting investigations. (III.) *Technical Information Bureau* for the supply of information regarding new or little known natural products and the commercial utilisation of standard products of the Dominions, India, and the Colonies. (IV.) *Reference Library and Reading Rooms*, and *Map Room*, containing collection of works on tropical agriculture, official publications and maps, and the principal newspapers of the British Empire. (V.) *Offices* (Mezzanine Floor) of the 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.)

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.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.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly (R.S. 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* 5; *on* Sundays, *from* 2 *till* 7 in summer—rest of year from 2 till dusk. *Curator* J. Allen Howe.

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17 Fleet Street, E.C.—A 17th century timber constructed house. Jacobean ceiling. Closed to the public for the present. Available for private letting day and evening.

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. Open on week days except Good Friday and Christmas Day, to students only, from 11 to 5. Sat., 11 to 8.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fds. —Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the secretary or Conservator, first four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28. (Closed during the war.)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

*ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM*, Whitehall. —Rubens celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics, models of ancient and modern war vessels, collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 6d., daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform free. 10 to 5.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—An interesting house, containing museum and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Turner, &c., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. B.C. 1370, 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, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. *Curator*, Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

WALLACE COLLECTION *See Pictures.*

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 54a Wigmore Street, W.—Daily, 10 to 6, Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists and nurses, on presentation of card, others on application to Curator

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road.—Open daily from 10 to 4, 3d.

## EXHIBITIONS, &c.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Fri. Admission 6d. Tu. and Fri. (Students' days), 6d. Week-days, 12 to sunset (May 15 to Oct. 29, 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, 2s., 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.—(In occupation by Government.)

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W.—(In the occupation of the War Office till close of the war.)

EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION.—(In occupation of the Government.)

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 TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 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.).

During 1913, there were 1,282,299 visitors to the Gardens, a number which has only once been exceeded.

## CONCERTS.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W.—Promenade Concerts by the New 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, Exhibitions, &c. Private performances in Theatre. Royal Albert Hall Orchestra and vocal and instrumental concert every Sunday at 3.30. *Manager*, Hilton Carter.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Great Portland Street.

AEOLIAN HALL, 135, Bond Street, W.

BECHSTEIN HALL, Wigmore Street, W.

STEINWAY HALL, 15 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, 300 acres, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace (300 acres), containing the Albert Memorial and "Physical Energy" (G. F. Watts), and the Round Pond. It also includes a sunk garden with pleached alleys, near the Palace.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace, including *Horse Guards' Parade*, where the colour is trooped on the King's birthday. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

GREEN PARK.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park (53 acres) with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner. The arch at the western entrance is surmounted by a quadriga, by Capt. Adrian Jones.

REGENT'S PARK.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill (472 acres) surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* (fine flower beds and shrubs) leading to the Zoological Gardens.

BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. (200 acres) with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake.

VICTORIA PARK, E. (257 acres), a great boon to the poor of East London. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the British Museum) is close by (closed for duration of war).

RIVERSIDE GARDENS.—On the north side of the Thames are the Temple Gardens and the Embankment Gardens, the latter containing the *Watergate* of York House (Inigo 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 reredos. Nave and transepts free. Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery and stone gallery, 6d., golden gallery, 1s., crypt, 6d., ball, 1s. total, 2s. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *7. Week days at 8, *10, 11.15, *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, 2d. Services on Sundays: Holy Communion at 8, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 4. Daily.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m., School Service 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.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL.—Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrewes, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

free. *Sunday services*, 8, 8.45, 10.15, and 11 a.m. (choral), and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral).

TEMPLE, south side of Fleet Street.—The Norman church and Elizabethan Middle Temple Hall are very interesting. The church is open to the public on week-days, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. The gardens are closed for the duration of the war. Church service (famous music) on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders, orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple, E.C. 4. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master*, Rev E. W Barnes, SC.D., F.R.S.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, the oldest church in London (1123).—*Rector*, Rev W F G. 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, 1902. Services daily 11 a.m., Wed. 7 p.m., and Th 1.15, Sunday, 8.15, 11, 11.30, and 7, 3 p.m. during winter months. Open free daily (Sundays for service only), 12 to 4.30.

ST ALBAN'S, Brooke Street, Holborn (Ritual high).—*Vicar*, Rev H. C Frith. Services on Sundays Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8 choral at 9.15, solemn, with sermon, at 11, matins, 10.30, litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15, children's service and catechising, 3.15, evensong at 6, Mission service at 7 p.m. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

*Congregational*

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Sunday morning at 11, evening at 7, Thursday at 12 noon. —Dr. J Fort Newton. *Pulpit Assistant*, Miss Maud Royden.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.—Rev F B. Meyer, B.A., D.D

*UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Rev C J Barry*, B.A. Sunday morning at 11 evening, 7, musical service, 6.30. Wednesday evening, 8.

*Baptist.*

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. (Mr Spurgeon's, 1854 1892).—(Built 1861, re-opened, after destruction by fire in 1898, free of debt, Sept., 1902, cost of re-building, £44,276.) Sunday, 11 and 6.30, Monday and Thursday, 7.30. Rev A. C Dixon, D.D.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater —Rev S. W Hughes. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

*Wesleyan*

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road.—Sunday morning at 11, evening at 6. *John Wesley's tomb* in graveyard behind chapel. *Ministers*, Revs. J Alfred Sharp, W J Gregory Bestall.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street. Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7

*Roman Catholic.*

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster (close to Victoria Station).—*Sundays* Low Masses, 5.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon), Capitular High Mass, 10.30, Low Mass with Sermon, 12, Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Complins, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, Capitular High Mass, 10.30 Vespers, Complins 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, Capitular High Mass, 10.30, Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Complins and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. (Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt.

THE ORATORY, Brompton.—Sundays Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10, High Mass, 11, Low Mass and Sermon, 12, Vespers, 3.30, Evening Service and Benediction, 7 Week days Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 12. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays High Mass, 11, Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11, Solemn Vespers, 4.30, Benediction, 8.

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

BREWERIES.—The great breweries of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins in the Borough, of Messrs. Whitbread in Chiswell Street, of Messrs. Hanbury 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), *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831 and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument and Fishmongers' Hall, *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, 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 1908), *Waterloo Bridge* (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London, *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only), *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and reopened in 1862) with Thornycroft's Boadicea 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 Bethlehem Hospital; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval, *Victoria Bridge* (1858) and *Albert Bridge* (1873), *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park, *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1890), *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873), *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake, *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887), *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only), and *Kew Bridge* (rebuilt in 1903) leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

BUCKINGHAM PALACE (refronted with stone in 1913).—Not open to the public. The Mall and Queen Victoria Memorial.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly — British Academy, Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical, Geological Societies, Royal Academy Exhibition.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C.—Newly built by Corporation of London. Fine mural paintings by Sir W B. Richmond and General Mains 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 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (93). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon., Wed., and Fridays, admission 1s, at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., and on week-days at 9.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded 1682), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Grounds. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 476 In-Pensioners. *Governor, Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, 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 Custom House.

DOCKS.—*St Katharine'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 *Indian* Offices, *Admiralty, Horse Guards, Treasury* and *War Offices*, Whitehall, St. James's 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. Admission free. *Librarian*, Bernard Kettle.

HOSPITALS. (*See* pp. 306–310.)

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 3.30 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 Benchers, under whose superintendence is 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:—*Clement's Inn*, Strand; *Clifford's Inn*, 189 Fleet Street, now the Headquarters of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor; *Staple Inn*, and *Barnard's Inn*, Holborn.

KENSINGTON PALACE.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1689), and continued a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Closed to the public.

LAMBETH PALACE.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, Lambeth.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—Open [illegible] Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fri. 2, 10 to 4; summer, 10 to 5, and forenoon of Tuesday. Modern works lent under *special* conditions to clergy and residents in Lambeth, Southwark, and Westminster. A large collection of Scottish 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 2s. 6d. Tennis Courts 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 *Cumberland Hay Market*, Regent's Park.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in Mall, where also are memorials to Royal Artillery and Royal Marines; ALBERT, South Kensington. LONDON, to commemorate Great Fire, near London Bridge, fine views of the City, admission, 2d. DUKE OF YORK'S, St. James's Park. BEACONSFIELD'S, Parliament Square, S.W. GLADSTONE'S, Strand, W.C. NELSON'S, Trafalgar Square. WELLINGTON'S, Hyde Park Corner. GUARDS', Waterloo Place. CRIMEAN, 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 1.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E.—Recreation Room and Winter Gardens, Concerts, &c.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane.—Contains a collection of the National Records since 1200. Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30, Saturdays, 10 to 2. Museum, containing monuments from the old Rolls Chapel, Domesday Book, autograph letters and historical MSS., Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m. Museum closed during the War

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Free. Statues of Queen Victoria, Wellington, Peabody, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others; frescoes by Leighton, Brangwyn and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 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. *Levées* held here during the season.

SMITHFIELD.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Church, London Central Meat Market.

TOWER OF LONDON.—Admission to Jewel House, 6d., Vaults of the White Tower, 6d., White Tower and Armouries, 3d., to Bloody Tower, 6d. Free on Saturdays by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable*, Field Marshal Sir H. Evelyn Wood, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Lieutenant*, Gen. Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Major and Resi-*

*dant Somerset*, Major-Gen. H. Pipon, C.B., *Keeper of Regalia*, Gen. Sir George J. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., *Curator of the Armouries*, Charles Fitzallan, 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 banqueting-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* (411 Strand), *Alexandra* (Stoke Newington), *Ambassadors* (West St., Cambridge Circus, W.C.), *Apollo* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Borough* (Stratford, E.), *Britannia* (Hoxton), *Bruton*, *Broadway* (New Cross), *Comedy* (Panton St., S.W.), *Covent* (Notting Hill Gate), *Court* (Sloane Sq., S.W.), *Covent Garden* (Bow Street), *Criterion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Crown* (Peckham, S.E.), *Daly's* (Leicester Square), *Drury Lane* (Catherine Street, W.C.), *Duchess* (Balham, S.W.), *Duke of York's* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Fulham* (Fulham Road, S.W.), *Gaiety* (Strand), *Garrick* (Charing Cross Rd.), *Globe* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Haymarket*, *His Majesty's* (Haymarket, S.W.), *Kennington Royal's* (Hammersmith), *Kingsway* (Gt. Queen St.), *Little Theatre* (John St., Adelphi), *Lyceum* (Wellington St., Strand), *Lyric* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Lyric* (Hammersmith), *Marlborough* (Holloway, N.), *Metropole* (Camberwell Green), *New* (St. Martin's Lane), *Playhouse* (Northumberland Avenue), *Prince of Wales's* (Coventry Street, W.), *Queen's* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Royalty* (Dean Street, Soho), *Sadler's Wells*, *St. James's* (King Street, S.W.), *Savoy* (Victoria Embankment), *Scala* (Fitzroy Square, W.C.), *Shaftesbury* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Shakespeare* (Clapham Junction), *Standard* (Bishopsgate, E.), *Strand* (Aldwych), *Terry's* (105 Strand), *Vaudeville* (404 Strand), *Whitney* (Aldwych), *Wyndham's* (Cranbourne St., W.C.).

## VARIETY THEATRES.

MUSIC HALLS.—*Alhambra* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *Canterbury* (136 Commercial Street, E.), *Canterbury* (143 Westminster Bridge Road), *Coliseum* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Collins's* (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.), *Palladium* (Argyll St., W.), *Paragon* (Mile End Road, E.), *Pavilion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Royal* (252 High Holborn, W.C.), *Shepherd's Bush Empire*, *South London* (London Road, S.E.), *Surrey* (Blackfriars Road, S.E.), *Willesden Green Empire*, N.W.

## ENVIRONS OF LONDON

AVIATION GROUNDS.—*Hendon Aerodrome* by motor omnibus, tram or train. Flying on Sundays and other days. Suspended during war. *Brooklands Motor Course and Flying Ground*, *Weybridge*, by tram from Waterloo (20 miles), admission 1s. or 2s.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle. Memorial Pillar to Earl of Warwick. Hadley Woods.

BURNHAM BEECHES. — 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 Slough, and cheap through tickets are issued from London and Suburban Stations by G.W.R.

CHESHUNT. — Temple Bar (at entrance to Theobald's Park). Cheshunt Great House, Cromwellian relics, &c.

DULWICH.—By S.E. and Brighton Railways. Large Public School. Fine Gallery of paintings, daily, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season, free. On Sunday afternoon during summer months.

HATFIELD LODGE.—By G.E. Railway. Royal Small Arms Factory. Visiting days, Monday and Thursday, by order, 9 to noon and 1 to 4 p.m. Children under 14 not admitted.

EPPING FOREST, LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway.—Fare, 1s. Beautiful forest scenery. A favourite resort for picnic parties, beanfeasts, &c.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering close on 1,000. Buildings date from 1523.

GRAVESEND. — Access from London during summer by steamboat (24 miles), and throughout year by three lines of railway. Windmill Hill, Springhead Gardens, Cobham Park Promenade, fine views of the Thames (here a mile wide), shipping, &c. Near are *Rosherville Gardens*, open daily (including Sundays, from April 1 to Oct. Opposite are *Tilbury Docks and Fort*.

GREENWICH. — Royal Naval College. The Painted Hall, Nelson's Relics &c., free on week-days (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 5, according to time of year. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 5. *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.)

The estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for 1916-17 was £344,000, the expenditure during 1915-16 being £203,960.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH (240 acres), with *Golder's Hill* (36 acres) and *Parliament Hill* (265 acres), open to the public.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and enlarged by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary. 13 miles from London. Fine view of river. Trams from Shepherd's Bush. Beautifully kept gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Open every week-day (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec., 10 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4; Mar., Apr., Oct., 10 to 5, Sun. 2 to 5; May, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 10 to 6, Sun. 2 to 6. Admission, Mon., Wed. and Thur., 6d., Tues., 1s. (children half price), Sat. and Sun. free. *Bushey Park* adjoins the 14th Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—22 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (600 to 700 scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1572. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

HIGHGATE HILL AND HIGHGATE WOODS, the scene of the Dick Whittington legends, with *Waterlow Park* (30 acres) and Lauderdale House, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

OFFICIAL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR PRIME MINISTER.—The beautiful and historic Chequers estate in the Chilterns, with the house and its contents, has been presented to the Nation by Sir Arthur and Lady Lee, to be used after their deaths as an official country residence for future Prime Ministers. This munificent and patriotic gift includes an endowment sufficient to maintain the estate and a staff of servants, with a residential allowance for the occupant.

RICHMOND.—The *Park*, and adjacent villages, &c., as Twickenham. *Pope's Villa*, Sheen, Mortlake, Teddington, Thames Ditton, boating, fishing, &c.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels, Queen Elizabeth's bed, the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST ALBANS.—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 (11th 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 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5, 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4, Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5, Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m. S.E.R. Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c.

# Laws Relating to Cabs in London.

THE Secretary of State has, by Order dated Oct. 29, 1917, authorised that in addition to the fares specified below there shall be payable the sum of sixpence for every hiring of a motor cab fitted with a taximeter recording the fare by a combination of time and distance, provided that a notice to this effect, in a form approved by the Commissioner of Police, is kept conspicuously displayed inside the cab in such a position as the Commissioner may direct. The Order came into force on Nov 2, 1917, and will remain in force until the termination of the present war.

## HORSE VEHICLES.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter) If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles .. .. .. s. d. 2 0

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 0 6

If hired *outside* the Four Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile .. .. 2 0

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1s., exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6d., and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside .. .. .. .. 2 0

FARES BY TIME *Inside* the Four Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2s., two-wheeled Cabs.. .. .. 2 6

If above one hour, for every quarter hour or part of a quarter of the whole time, four-wheeled Cab, 6d., if a two-wheeled Cab" 0 3

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less .. .. 2 6

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour or part of quarter of the whole time.. 0 3

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME.

LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6d., for each package carried outside the carriage .. 0 2 s. d.

EXTRA PERSONS For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person).. .. .. .. .. 0 6

WAITING —By distance for every 15 minutes completed—If hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6d., 2 wheels .. 0 3

If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels .. 0 3

## MOTOR CABS.

The fare payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab fitted with a Taximeter* 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. 0 6

(b) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes —

(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time, or a journey, not exceeding two and a half minutes .. 0 2

(2) For any less period or distance. .. 0 2

In addition to the above the driver may be entitled to charge the following extra payments —

(1) Luggage —Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6d., for each package carried outside .. .. 0 2 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.

(2) Extra persons —When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey .. .. .. .. 0 6

Provided that two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*, if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance, but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time, further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate

not exceeding four miles an hour, if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by these, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40*s*.

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorised Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing fares, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40*s*., if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation, or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare, or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare, or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40*s*.

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner, such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of 5*s*.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard, but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

## HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1916 there were licensed public carriages—Hansoms, &c., clarences—animal power 687, mechanical power 2,458; omnibuses—animal power 20, mechanical power 2,236; tramway cars—mechanical power 2,683; total, 13,464. Drivers and conductors—Cab drivers—animal power 1,038, mechanical power 6,485; stage drivers—animal power 13, mechanical power 7 626; composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal power 20, mechanical power 1,807; conductors, 11,683; total, 28,923.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1916, of 229 men examined, 224 were successful. The proportion of drivers to hackney carriages is 10·8 drivers to 10 carriages.

## LOST PROPERTY

Of lost property, 70,298 articles were deposited, of which 32,408 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 32,052.

# Principal Newspaper Offices in London.

Academy—8 St. James' Market, S.W.
Aeroplane, Free Press—29 Fleet St., E.C.
Advertising Advertiser—69 Fleet St., E.C.
Adelphi Observer—82 Fleet St., E.C.
Advocate of India—Reading House, Basinghall Street, E.C.
Agricultural Gazette—6 Queen Bldgs, E.C.
Ambulance Gazette—108 Aldersgate St.
Architect—Imp. Bldgs., Ludgate Cir.
Army & Navy Gaz.—26 Essex St., W.C.
Athenæum—22 Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Australasian—38 King William St., E.C.
Autocar—20 Tudor Street, E.C.
Auxiliary Weekly News—81 Fleet St.
Bayliss Times and Freeman—4 Southampton Row W.C.
Bazaar, Exchange and Mart—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Belfast News Letter—109 Fleet St., E.C.
Bland, Daily Mail—22 Fleet St.
Boys' Own Paper—27 Bouverie St., E.C.
Brabrooks Advertising Press—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Brighton Post—28 Fleet St., E.C.
Bristol Observer—82 Fleet Street, E.C.
Bristol Times and Mirror—169 Fleet St.
Bristol Western Daily Pr.—29 Fleet St.
British Journal of Dentistry, 8 Hanover Sq., W.C.
British Medical Journal—429 Strand.
British Weekly—85, Paul's House, Warwick Square, E.C.
Builder—4 Catherine St., Strand, W.C.
Building News—Eldon House, Arundel Street, W.C.
Bystander—Tallis Ho., Tallis St., E.C.
Canada—Kingsway House, W.C.
Canadian Gazette—La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Cape Times—21 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Carlisle Journal—4 New Bridge St.
Catholic Herald—8 Bouverie St. E.C.
Ceylon Times—27 Mincing Lane, E.C.
Chemical News—26 Bouverie St., E.C.
Chemist & Druggist—30 Cannon St., E.C.
Christian World—23 Fleet Street, E.C.
Church Family N.—29 Tavistock Street, W.C.
Church Times—7 Portugal St. W.C.
Citizen—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.
City Press—148 and 149 Aldersgate St.
City Review—7 Hooker Lane, E.C.
Civil Service Gazette—21 Gough Sq., E.C.
Civilian—28 Martin's Lane, E.C.
Cleaning and Fumigator—Imperial House, S.W.
Coal Trades Journal—St. Stephen's House, S.W.
Colliery Guardian—Salisbury House, E.C.
Commercial Motor—7-23 Rosebery Av.
Country Life—20 Tavistock Street, W.C.
Court Journal—Dudley Ho., Southampton Street, W.
Crisis—5 Macclesfield, E.C.
Cyclist—7-23 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
Daily Chronicle—22 Fleet Street, E.C.
Daily Express—23 Bride Street, E.C.
Daily Graphic—Tallis Street, E.C.
Daily Mail—Carmelite House, E.C.
Daily Mirror—Bouverie St. E.C.
*Daily News & Leader*—Bouverie St., E.C.
Daily Sketch—26 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Daily Telegraph—135 Fleet St., E.C.
Draper—42 Aldermanbury Street, E.C.
Draper's Record—Orange Chancellor.
Dublin Evening Mail—85 Fleet St.
Dublin Evening Telegraph—108 Fleet St., E.C.
Dublin Irish Times—29 Fleet St., E.C.
East Anglian Dy Times—139 Fleet St.
Edinburgh Daily Free—109 Fleet Street.
Economist—2 Arundel Street, W.C.
Edinburgh Evg. Dispatch—22 Fleet St.
Educational Times—34 Farringdon St.
Egyptian Gazette—Egypt House, 36 New Broad Street, E.C.
Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Electrical Times—Bardinia House, Kingsway W.C.
Electrician—2 & 3 Salisbury Court, E.C.
Electricity—26 Maiden Lane, Strand.
Engineer—33 Norfolk St., Strand W.C.
Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford St., W.C.
English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.
English Mechanic—Bilingham Ho., Arundel Street, W.C.
Era (The)—32 Wellington St., W.C.
Evening News—Carmelite House, E.C.
Evening Standard & St. James's Gaz.—26 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Family Doctor—29 Essex Street, W.C.

Farm and Home—23 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Farm, Field and Fireside—3 Wellington St., Strand, W.C.
Financial and Shareholders'—4 Bream St. Field—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Finance—Bread Street House, New Bread Street, E.C.
Financial News—xxx Qu. Victoria St.
Financial Standard—Bread St. Hill.
Financial Times—30 Coleman St., E.C.
Flannelette and Blanketet—49 Wood Street, E.C.
Fishing Gazette—24 Adam St., W.C.2
Foreman's Journal—228 Fleet St., E.C.
Freemason—4 Whitefriars St., E.C.
Gardeners' Chronicle—41 Wellington St, Covent Garden, W.C.
Gardener's Magazine—248 Aldersgate Street.
Gardening Illustrated—63 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Gentlewoman, The—30 Long Acre, W.C.
Glasgow Daily Record—84 Fleet St.
Glasgow Herald—220 Fleet Street, E.C.
Glasgow Weekly Mail—84 Fleet St.
Globe—285 Strand, W.C.
Graphic—Tallis Street, E.C.
Groom—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.
Guardian—49 King Street, W.C.
Hearth—248 Strand, W.C.
Homeopathic World—22 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Hospital—28 Southampton St., W.C.
Hull Daily Mail—20 Fleet St., E.C
Hull Eastern Mag. News—285 Fleet St
Illust. London News—172 Strand, W.C.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News—272 Strand, W.C.
Indiaman—Devonshire Square, E.C.
Indian Daily News—Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C
Insurance, Banking, and Financial Review—4 Newman St. W
Iron and Coal Trades Review—284 Strand, W.C.
Jewish Chronicle—2 Finsbury Square, E.C.
Johannesburg Star—83 Fleet St., E.C.
John Bull—30 Long Acre, W.C.
Journal of Education—3 Broadway Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Kinematograph & Lantern Weekly—2-22 Tottenham St. W.C.
Knowledge & Illus. Scientific News—20 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.
Lady's Newspaper—20 Tavistock Avenue, Ludgate Field—Northampton St. W.C.
Lady—23 & 24 Bedford Street, Strand.
Lady's Pictorial—270 Strand, W.C.
Lancet—423 Strand, W.C
Land & Water—Old Serjeants' Inn, W.C.
Law Journal—27 & 28 Essex St., W.C.
Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Leeds Mercury—89 Fleet Street, E.C.
Le Journal—220 Fleet Street, E.C.
Le Monde—20a Queen Victoria St., E.C.
Literary World—9 Ogle St., W.1.
Live Stock Journal—3 Bream's Bldgs.
Liverpool Courier—289 Fleet St., E.C.
Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury—Liverpool Echo—Liverpool Weekly Mercury and Liverpool Weekly Post—236 Fleet St., E.C.
Liverty Life—Bond Buildings, E.C.
Lloyd's Weekly News—3 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.
London Gazette—Privy Gdns, S.W.
London Mail—24 Whitefriars Street, E.C.
London Opinion—67 Chandos Street, W.C.
Manchester Daily Dispatch—Sunday Chronicle—Daily Sketch—Evening Chronicle—Umpire—Athletic News —Shoe Lane, E.C.
Manchester Evening News—24 Fleet Street.
Manchester Weekly Times—22 Fleet Street, E.C.
Manchester Guardian—43 Fleet St.
Mark Lane Express—3 Wellington St.
Medical Press & Circular—3 Hamilton Street, Covent Garden.
Medical Times—Bentley House, Basing hall St., E.C.
Melbourne Age—280 Fleet St., E.C.
Melbourne Argus—22 Salisbury Sq., E.C.
Melbourne Herald, 22 Fleet St., E.C.
Melbourne Leader—280 Fleet St., E.C.
Methodist Recorder—276 Fleet Street.
Midland Times—224 Fleet St., E.C.
Midland Daily Telegraph—224 Fleet St. E.C.
Mining Journal—23 George St., Mansion House E.C.
Mining World—Dresham House, E.C.
Money—22 Queen Victoria St. E.C.
Money Market Review—St. Stephen's Chambs. Telegraph St., E.C.
Montreal Gazette, Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.
Morning Advertiser—224 Fleet St.
Morning Post—326 Strand, W.C.
Motor—7-23 Rosebery Av., E.C.
Municipal Journal—Sardinia House, Kingsway W.C.
Musical Times—280 Wardour St., W
Nation—22 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
National Temperance Quarterly—24 Paternoster Row
Nature—St. Martin's Street, W.C.
Naval & Military Record—27 Fleet Street, E.C.
Near East—Hampshire Sq., E.C.
Newcastle Chronicle—84 Fleet Street, E.C.
Newcastle North Mail & Northern Weekly Leader—23 Fleet St., E.C.
News of the World—20 Bouverie St., E.C.
New Statesman—22 St. Quentin St., W.C.
New Witness—22 Essex St. Strand.
New York Herald—220 Fleet St., E.C.
New Zealand Herald—84 Fleet St. E.C.
Notes and Queries—22 Bream's Bldgs.
Nursing Mirror—28 Southampton St., Strand, W.C.
Nursing Times—34 Martin's Street, W.C.
Observer—22 Tudor Street, E.C.
Outlook—Clerk Street Square, E.C.
Pall Mall Gazette—22 Tudor St., E.C
Passing Show—22 Long Acre, W.C.
Peerie—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
Photography—22 Tudor Street, E.C.
Poultry World—232 Fleet St. E.C.
Primitive Methodist Leader—23 Farringdon Street, E.C.
Progress (Braille type)—102 Great Portland Street, W.
Public Opinion—224 Fleet Street, E.C.
Publishers' Circular—24 Ampton St., W.C.
Punch—22 Bouverie Street, E.C.
Quarry—22 & 23, Furnival Street, E.C.
Queen—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Railway News—22 Temple Chmbrs, E.C.
Record—2 Red Lion Court, E.C.
Referee—Victoria House, Tudor St.
Regimental—24 Bembury Avenue, E.C.
Reynolds's Newspaper—2 Temple Av
Saturday Review—22 King St. Covent Garden.
School Government Chron.—2 and 4 Tudor Street, E.C.
Scotsman—22 Fleet Street, E.C.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph—Sheffield Weekly News—Weekly Telegraph —Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—280 Fleet St., E.C.
Sketch—220 Strand, W.C.
South Africa—22 Billiter Bldgs, E.C.
South Wales Argus—82 Fleet St., E.C.
South Wales Dly Post—22 Fleet St.
South Wales Dly News—22 Fleet St.
Spectator—2 Wellington Street, W.C.
Sphere—2 Great Turnstile, W.C.
Sporting Life—28 Fleet Street.
Sporting Times—28 Rappit St., S.W
Sports Argus—2 Mercerie St., E.C.
Sportsman—22 and 22a Fleet St., E.C.
Stage—28 York Street, W.C.
Star—Bouverie Street, E.C.
Stationery Trades Journal—22 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Statist—22 Cannon Street, E.C.
Stock Exchange Gazette—Grahame Hs., Old Broad St., E.C.
Sunday School Chronicle & Christian Outlook—2 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Sunday Times — Windsor House, Kingsway
Surveyor—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street.
Sydney Mail—20 King St., Cheapside.
Sydney Bulletin—24 St. Bride St., E.C.
Sydney Morning Herald—20 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Sydney Telegraph—280 Fleet St., E.C.
Syren & Shipping—2 Leadenhall St.
Tablet—20 Hamilton Street, W.C.
Tailor—4 Great New Street, E.C.
Territorial Service Gazette—22 Gough Square, E.C.
Times (and Times Weekly Edition)—Printing House Square, E.C.
Times of India—23 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Toronto Daily Star—2 Tophlgston Pl., W.C.
Truth—20 Carteret Street, S.W
Vanity Fair—24 Fleet St. E.C.
War Cry—Judd St., King's Cross, W.C.
Weekly Dispatch—Carmelite St., E.C.
Western Daily Mercury—82 Fleet St.
Western Mail—282 Fleet Street.
Western Morning News—27 Fleet St
Westminster Gaz.—Tudor House, Tudor Street, E.C.
Whitaker's Review—22a Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
World—22 Long Acre, W.C.
Yorkshire Daily Observer—282 Fleet Street, E.C.
Yorkshire Post—Yorkshire Evening Post—Yorkshire Weekly Post—282 Fleet Street, E.C.

*Newspapers.*—It has been stated that over 60,000 newspapers are now appearing at daily or weekly intervals in the various quarters of the globe. Of these considerably over one-half are in the English language, there being 23,000 in the United States, and over 13,000 in the British Empire. The most justly celebrated newspaper in the world is *The Times*, founded in London in 1788. The greatest circulation ever yet reached by any daily morning newspaper in any country is that of the *Daily Mail*, founded in London on May 4, 1896.

*Royal Society Medals.*—Awards in November were as follows: Royal Medal to Dr John Aitkin for his researches on cloudy condensations; Royal Medal to Dr. Arthur Smith Woodward for his researches in vertebrate palæontology. The Copley Medal to M. Emile Roux for his services to bacteriology and as a pioneer in serum therapy; the Davy Medal to M. Albin Haller for his researches in the domain of organic chemistry; the Buchanan Medal to Sir Almroth Wright for his contributions to preventive medicine; and the Hughes Medal to Professor C. G. Barkla for his researches in connection with X-ray radiation.

| Name of Club. | Year Estab'd. | Club-House. | No. of Members. | Subscription: Entr. | Subscription: Ann. | Secretary | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aero Club (Royal) | 1901 | 3, Clifford St., W. | 1,500 | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | Harold H. Perris | Aviation. |
| Alfriston | 1883 | 37 Dover Street, W | 2,250 | 6 Gs. | 6 Gs. | Miss Alice M. Smith | Ladies and gentlemen. |
| Almack's | 1828 | 51, Berkeley St. W | 300 | | 8 & 6s | Mrs. Urquhart | Social and bridge. |
| Alpine | 1857 | 23, Savile Row W | No limit | 4 Gs. | 3 Gs. | C. H. E. Wolfenden (Hon.) | Interested in mountain exploration U.K. Universities. |
| American U.S. | 1900 | 34, St. James's St., S.W | 300 | 10 Gs. | 5 Gs. | N. Savage | |
| Argonaut | 1902 | 5, Hamilton Place, W. | 1,000 | Supp. | make up | P. Moore | |
| Army and Navy | 1837 | 36, Pall Mall | 2,500 | £50 | 10 Gs. | H. Montgomery Miller | Officers of Army and Navy |
| Arthur's | 1765 | 69, St. James's Street | 600 | 20 Gs. | 12 Gs. | Col. C. Rawnsley, C.B., R | Social. |
| Arts | 1863 | 38, Dover St. W | 600 | £5 | 7 Gs. | Major Raymond | Art, literature, and science. |
| Athenæum | 1824 | 107, Pall Mall | 2,500 | 30 Gs. | 6 Gs. | H. R. Tedder | Literary, scientific, artistic. |
| Authors' | 1891 | 6, Whitehall Court | 1,250 | 1 Gn. & 1 Gs. | 5 Gs. | Algernon Rose | Literary |
| Bachelors' | 1881 | 111, 113, Hamilton Pl., W | 1,000 | 20 Gs. | 10 Gs. | R. A. Smith | Social. Ladies admitted. |
| Badminton | 1898 | 105, Piccadilly W | 1,000 | None | 5 Gs. | E. H. Mazes | Sporting & coaching club. |
| Baldwin | 1827 | 191, Pall Mall | 1,000 | 10 Gs. | 5 Gs. | Austin Moody | Social, whist and bridge. |
| Bath | 1894 | 34, Dover Street, W | 2,000 | 20 Gs. | 10 Gs. | J. Wilson Taylor | Social, swimming, &c. |
| Beefsteak | 1876 | 9, Green Street, W.C | 300 | 25 Gs. | 6 Gs. | Alfred Aspinall | Social. |
| Bentley's | 1903 | 28, St. James's Street | 600 | 10 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Chester Wylie | Social. |
| British Empire | 1902 | 32, St. James's Sq. S.W | 1,000 | None | 5 & 3 Gs. | C. Freeman Murray | Imperialist. |
| Brooks's | 1764 | 60, James's Street | 650 | 30 Gs. | 10 Gs. | William Loveless | Liberal, social. |
| Burlington Fine Arts | 1868 | 17, Savile Row | 300 | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | Bowen | Amateurs, artists, and collectors of art. |
| Caledonian | 1858 | 68, James's St., S.W. | 1,200 | 10 Gs. | 3 & 2 Gs. | Frank E. Stanley | Society for Scottish. |
| Camera | 1900 | 17, John St., Adelphi | No limit | £1 | 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 Gs. | R. Lawrence | Photographic and Social. |
| Carlton | 1832 | 94, Pall Mall | 2,000 | £50 | 20 Gs. or G | Walter H. Matthews | Conservative and Unionist. |
| Cavalry | 1890 | 127, Piccadilly, W | 1,800 | 30 Gs. | none | Maj. H. R. Darley, R.S.O. | Mounted Forces. |
| Cavendish | 1900 | 119, Piccadilly | 1,400 | 5 Gs. | 3 & 2 Gs. | F Arrytage, R.V.O. (Hon.) | Social and Social Service. |
| Church Pastoral Aid | 1833 | 72, Victoria St., S.W | No limit | 1 Gn. | 1 & 2 Gs. | R. M. Gill | Church of England. |
| City Carlton | 1868 | 34, St. Swithin's Lane | 250 | 10 Gs. | 10 Gs. | T. J. Woodrow | Conservative and Unionist. |
| City of London | 1832 | 19, Old Broad St. E.C. | 800 | 10 Gs. | 10 Gs. | M. Lascombe-Browne | Merchants, bankers, &c. |
| Cobden | 1866 | 3, Broadway Court, Westminster | 700 | None | 1 G | F J Shaw | Free trade, peace, &c. |
| Coeur True Conservative | 1846 | 64 St. James's St. S.W | 1,000 | 20 Gs. | 6 & 4 G | Walter Kean | Social. |
| Constitutional | 1883 | 3, Northumberland, W.C. | 6,000 | 20 Gs. 10 Gs. 5 Gs. | 12 Gs. 7 Gs. 4 Gs. | F M. Remnant | Political, Constitutional. |
| Devonshire | 1875 | 50, St. James's Street | 1,000 | 25 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Maj. C. Fairbanks Smith | Social. |
| East India United Service | 1849 | 16, St. James's Square | 2,000 | £50 | 10 Gs. 5 Gs. | F White | Officers of Indian Mil. & Civ Serv and of A. & M. |
| Eccentrics | 1880 | Ryder St., St. James's | 900 | 5 Gs. | 3 & 2 Gs. | J. A. Harrison (Hon.) | Social, Drama, Arts. |
| Eldon | 1877 | 3, Cavendish Sq. W.1. | 1,000 | | 5 Gs. | Walter H. Goodman | Legal and social. |
| Farmers' | 1842 | Whitehall Ct. S.W. | 1,000 | 1 Gn. | 2 & 1 G | W A Haviland | Agricultural and social. |
| Fly Fishers' | 1884 | 26, Piccadilly | 900 | 3 Gs. | 2 Gs. | G. M. Bloxam (secty.) | Fly fishers only |
| Garrick | 1831 | 15, Garrick St. Cov. Gar | 900 | 20 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Charles J. Wyatt | Theatrical, literary &c. |
| Golfers' | 1893 | 19, Whitehall Ct., S.W. | 2,000 | 5 Gs. | 3 & 2 Gs. | Leonard R. Gullick | Social, for golfers. |
| Green Room | 1877 | 48, Leicester Square | 900 | 6 Gs. | 3 Gs. | Miss E. K. Huggins | Dramatic, fly & artistic. |
| Grosham | 1843 | 76, Lombard St. and 7, Adelaide Lane, E.C. | 900 | 20 Gs. | 10 Gs. | H. B. Cole | Merchants, bankers, &c. |
| Guards | 1813 | 70, Pall Mall | 800 | £5 or £3 | £2 or £3 | F C. Evans | Officers Past & Present of 3 Regiments of Guards. |
| Hurlingham | 1868 | Fulham, S.W | 2,700 | 10 Gs. & £5 | 5 Gs. & £3 | Maj. F Egerton Green | Polo and social. |
| Imperial | 1866 | 202, Piccadilly W. | 2,000 | make up | 10 Gs. | Herbert London | Ex-Colonists. Army Nvy |
| Jr Army & Navy | 1900 | Rue Gds. Arms, S.W | 2,000 | Supp. | 4 & 2 G | Lt.-Col. C. Newcck, R.S | Officers past and present. |
| Jnr Athenæum | 1864 | 116, Piccadilly | 2,000 | None | 10 Gs. | Henry de Carteret | Social and non-political. |
| Junior Carlton | 1864 | Pall Mall. | 2,000 | 20 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Francis R. Pike | Strictly Conservative. |
| Jr Conservative | 1864 | 74, Grafton St. W | 2,000 | | 3, 2 & 1 G | H. St. John Oliver | Conservative and social. |
| Jr. Constitutional | 1883 | 101, Piccadilly | 4,000 | Supp. | 4 & 2 Gs. | Walter Wakefield | Unionist. |
| Jnr. Nav. & Mil. | 1918 | 96, Piccadilly | 2,000 | None | 10 & 5 G | Lt.-Col. W. H. Amerstey R.A.C. | Com. Officers of H.M. Forces. |
| Jnr Unit. Serv Camrgd | 1827 | Charles St, St. James's Sq., Piccadilly | 2,000 | £50 | 5 Gs. | A. White | Officers of Army & Navy For improving breed of dogs. |
| Knightsbridge Barracks | 1885 | 100 Strand, W.C. | 800 | None | 5 Gs. | E. W Jaquet | Social. |
| M.C.C. Lord's | 1787 | 20, John's Wood Rd. | 5,000 | 5 Gs. | 1 G | Ernest Kicks (Hon.) | Social. |
| Marlborough | 1822 | 59, Pall Mall, S.W | 600 | £5 | £3 | F E. Lacey | Headqrs. of Cricket. |
| Motor | 1907 | Cavendish Sq., W | 2,000 | 20 Gs. | 10 Gs. | J. Leonard Holmes | Social. |
| Municipal & County | 1900 | 2, Whitehall Court, S.W | 700 | None | 5 Gs. | W Jenks (Hon.) | Social, and motor lorrents. |
| National | 1845 | 70, Queen Anne's Gate | 600 | None | 3 Gs. & 2 Gs. | D W Martineau | Social, municipal officers. |
| National Liberal | 1882 | Victoria Street, S.W | 4,500 | Supp. | make up | Lt.-Col. C. Russell, R.A. | Protestant. |
| Nat. Maritime | 1906 | New London St., E.C. | | | | John Henderson | Liberal. |
| Naval & Military | 1862 | 94, King Street, W.C. | 2,000 | | | K. Wickery | Mercantile Marine. |
| Navy & Military | 1866 | 94, Piccadilly | 2,000 | | | R. Vale | Social and club life. |
| New City | | 2, Walbrook, E.C. | 300 | None | | Capt. E. S. Bailey | Army Navy and Marines. |
| New Cnr. & Gen. | 1883 | 68, Pall Mall, S.W | 1,000 | | | H. Bewer-Clark | Social. |
| New University | 1864 | 69, St. James's Street | 1,000 | 10 Gs. | 5 Gs. | Basil A. Slade | Oxford & Cambridge. |
| Northern Counties | 1892 | 2, Whitehall Court | No limit | None | 5 Gs. | R. P. P. Rowe | Univ. & Public Schools. Members of Oxford Univ. |
| O.P | 1900 | Adelphi Hotel, W.C. | 800 | £1 | 2 Gs. | F Challoner (Chairman) | Social. |
| Oriental | 1824 | 18, Hanover Sq., W | 800 | 10 Gs. | 5 Gs. | J Evans (Hon.) | Regular theatre-goers and others con. with Drama. |
| Orleans | 1880 | 71, St. James's | 1,000 | £50 | 5 Gs. | Col. S. G. Bird, R.A.C. | Social. |
| Oxford & Camb. | 1824 | 71, Pall Mall | 1,000 | 20 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Col. Shipmeadow | Social. Ladies as guests. |
| | | | | 10 Gs. | 5 Gs. | W Woodcock | Members of Oxford Univ. |

| Name of Club. | Estab-lished. | Club-House. | No. of Members. | Subscription. Entr. | Subscription. Ann. | Secretary | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oxf. & Camb. Undergrad. | 1829 | 4, Bedford Sq., W.C. | No limit | 5 Gs. | 2 Gs. / 7 Gs. | H. M. Abel (Hon.) | Cultivation of chamber music; social. |
| Phyllis Court | 1853 | Henley-on-Thames | 1,000 | 10 Gs. | 5 Gs. | R. G. Finlay (Hon.) | River headquarters, social. |
| Playgoers' .. | 1883 | 10a Cranbourn St., W.C. | 1,000 | 2 Gs. | 2 Gs. | C. E. P. Kibblewhite (Hon.) | Interested in theatre. |
| Polyglot | 1825 | 4, Southampton Row, W.C. | 250 | 5 Gs. | 4to G. | George Young | Linguistic attainments. |
| Portland | 1816 | 9 St. James's Sq., S.W. | 300 | 10 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Maj. J. H. Morrison | Non-political. |
| Pratt's | 1832 | 14, Park Place, S.W. | 600 | | 5 Gs. | Capt. Hon. W. Walsh, M.V.O. | Social. |
| Press | 1882 | 85, Bride's Ho. Salisbury Sq., E.C. | 750 | 2 Gs. | 2 Gs. | Arth. Moreland (Hon.) | Strictly journalistic. |
| Primrose | 1886 | 4 & 5, Park Pl., St. Jas's | 2,000 | | 4to G. | R. G. Hall | Conservative. |
| Prince's Tennis & Rac. | 1853 | 227, Knightsbridge | 800 | | 5 Gs. | H. R. Haskney | Social and fog practice of these games. |
| Prince's Skating | 1848 | 223, Knightsbridge | 500 | | 2 Gs. | (Vacant) | Ice skating, &c. & tennis. |
| Public Schools | 1869 | 25, Berkeley St., W. | 2,000 | 5 Gs. | 4, 3, 2 G. | W. E. Williams | Old Public School Boys. |
| Queen's | 1886 | West Kensington | 1,000 | Var. | 5 Gs. / 3 Gs. / 2 Gs. | Evan B. Noel | Sports, athletics, roadside, tennis, lawn tennis, &c. |
| Ramblers | 1869 | 223, Knightsbridge | 800 | | 5 Gs. | Hugh Robinson | Social. Ladies admissible. |
| Ranelagh | 1869 | Barnes, S.W. | 2,250 | 20 Gs. / 20 Gs. / 5 Gs. | 20 / 10 / 5 Gs. | John H. Kent, Capt. / Berkeley Levett | Polo, golf, croquet, tennis, &c. |
| Reform | 1836 | 104, Pall Mall, S.W. | 1,450 | £20 | 20 Gs. | R. R. Cholmley | Liberal. |
| Roehampton | 1901 | Roehampton Lane, S.W. | 1,000 | 70 | 70 | H. G. Arnold | Polo, golf, croquet, tennis. |
| Royal Automobile | 1897 | Pall Mall | 25,000 | Susp. 44 G. | 5 Gs. | Julian W. Orde | Interest in motor locomotion. |
| R. Flying Corps | | Bruton Street, W. | | | | Maj. W. Morley | Members of R.F.C. |
| Royal Societies | 1834 | St. James's Sq., S.W. | 2,000 | 5 G. | 5, 3, 2 G. | R. H. Humphreys | Meets of learned societies. |
| R. Watercolour | 1881 | 24, Pall Mall East | 250 | 5 G. | 5 G. | H. Philp | Art conversational, &c. |
| St. James's | 1857 | 106, Piccadilly | 500 | 20 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Maj. W. R. S. Tyler | Diplomatic. |
| St. Stephen's | 1870 | 7, Bridge St. West | 2,150 | Susp. | 10 Gs. | C. R. Kennedy | Conservative. |
| Savage | 1857 | Adelphi Terr. W.C. | 650 | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | Dd. Urquhart (Hon.) | Literature, art, music, drama, & science. |
| Savile | 1868 | 107, Piccadilly, W. | 650 | 10 Gs. | 7 Gs. | Maj. W. B. C. Hood | Social. |
| Seamen | 1833 | 36, 37, Dover St., W. | 950 | 4 Gs. | 6 Gs. | Miss E. Leff | Ladies and gentlemen. |
| Smithfield | 1798 | 25, Hanover Square | 1,200 | None | 1 G. | R. J. Powell / A. Elliot Young | Nat. cattle, table poultry and implement show. |
| Sports | 1893 | 2, St. James's Sq., S.W. | 2,000 | £20 / £10 | 5, 4, 3 G. / 2 G. | | Social. |
| Thatched Hse. | 1865 | 86, St. James's Street | 1,000 | 10 Gs. | 10 Gs. | P. W. Hume | Non-political. |
| Travellers' | 1819 | 106, Pall Mall. | 800 | 20 Gs. | 10 Gs. | H. R. Bridgman | Travellers. |
| Turf | 1868 | 24, Piccadilly | 950 | 20 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Dr. Gen. A. G. Balfour | Social. |
| Union | 1822 | 1, Trafalgar Square | 1,250 | 10 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Arthur Leslie | Social. Non-political. |
| United Service | 1815 | 116 to 119, Pall Mall | 2,000 | £30 | £20 to 5 G. | R. Bennett | Coast-defence officers. |
| United Sports | 1901 | 4, Whitehall Ct., S.W. | 800 | | 10 Gs. | D. B. Walker | Social and all sports. |
| Univ. Univrsy | 1886 | 2, Suffolk Street | 2,000 | 20 Gs. | 5 Gs. | R. O. Pope | Members of Oxf. & Cam. Univ. |
| Univ. of London | | 21, Gower Street, W.C. | 800 | | 3 G. | T. H. Bromberg-Cone | Graduates L.U. |
| Wellington | 1856 | 2, Grosvenor Place | 1,400 | 20 Gs. | 20 Gs. | Col. G. F. Pasha, R.A. | Social. Ladies as visitors. |
| West Indian | 1888 | 4, Whitehall Ct., S.W. | 600 | 1 G. | 1, 2, 3 G. | A. M. Goode | Social. West Indians. |
| Westminster | 1901 | Whitehall Ct. S.W. | 1,000 | None | 5 Gs. | C. H. Kennedy | Social. |
| White's | 1697 | 37, St. James's Street | 800 | 30 Gs. | 25 Gs. | R. H. Giraud Wright | Social. Non-political. |
| Whitehall | 1869 | Princess St., Westminster S.W. | 600 | | 10 G. / 5 G. | John Hodgkin | Social. Non-political. |
| Windham | 1868 | 13, St. James's Square. | 700 | £5 / £5 | 5 Gs. / 3 Gs. | Lt.-Col. C. Hope Willis | Social. |
| Yorick | 1889 | 94, 95, Bedford St. W.C. | 300 | 5 Gs. | 3 Gs. | A. C. R. Carter (Hon.) | Literature, drama, arts. |

## Ladies' Clubs in London.

| Name of Club. | Estab-lished. | Club-House. | No. of Members. | Subscription. Entr. | Subscription. Ann. | Secretary | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albemarle | 1874 | 199, Dover Street, W. | 2,250 | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | Miss Alice M. Smith | Ladies and gentlemen. |
| Alexandra | 1883 | 222, Grosvenor St., W. | 800 | 5 Gs. | 4to G. | Miss A. M. Cornelius | Ladies of position only. |
| Automobile | 1899 | Claridge's Hotel | 500 | 10 Gs. | 5 Gs. | Miss d'Maurez Hughes | Social. Motor locomotion. |
| Empress | 1897 | 28, Dover Street, W. | 2,000 | 1 G. | 4to G. | H. Bower Clark | Ladies of social position. |
| Halcyon | 1901 | 13 & 14, Clark St., W. | 800 | 1 G. | 3to G. | Mrs. R. J. Vosper | Professional Women. |
| Ladies' A & N | 1900 | Buckingham Gdns., W. | 2,000 | 3 Gs. | 3to G. | Miss Vera Leigh | Connected with A. or N. |
| " Athenæum | 1904 | 32 & 33, Dover St., W. | 500 | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | Mrs. FitzGerald .. | Literary and social. |
| " Empire | 1904 | 24a, Grosvenor St., W. | 1,000 | 10 Gs. | 5 Gs. | Miss Beatrice Bowman | Ladies, social. |
| " Imperial | 1903 | 27, Dover St., W. | 2,500 | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | Mrs. Middleton | Social & Political (C. & U.). |
| " Park | 1903 | Parkside, Knightsbridge, S.W. | 1,000 | | 4to G. | Lady Walmsley (Hon.) | Ladies, social. |
| Ipswich | 1901 | 203, Piccadilly W. | 1,000 | 5 Gs. | 4to G. | Miss E. B. Kirkbride | Arts and Literature. |
| New Century | 1899 | Bay Hill Buckley Square, W. | 2,000 | 5 Gs. | 3 G. | Mrs. Rice | Social. |
| New Victorian | 1898 | 32a, Blackville St., W. | 500 | 5 Gs. | 4to G. | Miss A. K. Taylor | Ladies, social. |
| Pioneer | 1891 | 2, Park Place, S.W. | 650 | 3to G. | 3to G. | Miss C. B. Spink | Temperance. Gentlemen as visitors. |
| Seamen | 1893 | 36, 37, Dover St., W. | 950 | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | Miss B. Leff | Ladies and gentlemen. |
| Three Arts | 1901 | 72a, Marylebone Rd. | 1,000 | 1 G. | 2to G. | Miss C. de C. Parrish (Hon.) | Music, art, drama. |
| University | 1887 | 4, George Street, Hanover Sq., W. | No limit | 2 G. | £5 | Miss Rebmoll | University and medical. |
| Victoria | 1894 | 229, Victoria Street | 450 | | 4to G. | Miss K. Bossing | Town House for Ladies. |
| Writers' | 1891 | 22, Norfolk St., Strand | No limit | 1 G. | 2to G. | Miss L. B. Mitchell | Literary; journalistic, and social. |

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The Indian Empire extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s 18) There are tracts of tribal territory on the N W and N E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government, 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 Hariud, then with the Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab, thence along the Oxus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Povalo Schvelkovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir, where three empires—the British, Russian, and Chinese—meet. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Muztagh (Karakoram) range and the Himalayas, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long

*Area and Population.*—The total area of India proper is about 1,803,000 square miles, with a population of over 315 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire) The British Provinces, as distinguished from the 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 Agency | Area in square miles (1901). | Persons. | | | | Difference since 1891 (+ or −) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1901. | | | 1891. | |
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | Total. | |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 2,711 | 268,298 | 259,747 | 528,045 | 476,422 | + 51 |
| Andamans and Nicobars | 3,143 | 13,870 | 6,889 | 20,759 | 19,687 | + 72 |
| Assam | 49,158 | 2,667,621 | 2,496,624 | 5,164,245 | 4,679,892 | + 10 |
| Baluchistan | 54,228 | 230,181 | 179,252 | 409,433 | 388,748 | + 5 |
| Bengal | 189,520 | 42,734,888 | 38,132,890 | 80,867,778 | 74,393,093 | + 8 |
| Bihar and Orissa | 111,885 | 17,891,128 | 17,552,196 | 35,443,324 | 33,005,636 | + 7 |
| Bombay (Presidency) | 188,088 | 19,262,877 | 9,966,722 | 29,229,599 | 26,995,132 | + 8 |
| Bombay | 75,663 | 8,215,433 | 7,437,209 | 15,652,642 | 14,864,626 | + 5 |
| Sind | 46,613 | 1,620,324 | 1,574,777 | 3,195,101 | 3,100,760 | + 3 |
| Aden | 80 | 21,300 | 14,877 | 36,177 | 34,464 | + 5 |
| Burma | 230,839 | 6,346,491 | 5,232,303 | 11,578,794 | 10,490,166 | + 10 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 86,813 | 6,998,201 | 6,796,918 | 13,795,119 | 12,076,196 | + 14 |
| Coorg | 1,582 | 92,276 | 77,267 | 169,543 | 169,867 | − 1 |
| Delhi | 593 | † | † | 232,837 | † | † |
| Madras | 142,330 | 19,389,228 | 19,997,749 | 39,386,977 | 36,999,890 | + 6 |
| North-West Frontier Province | 13,418 | 1,194,122 | 1,022,251 | 2,216,373 | 2,061,215 | + 7 |
| Punjab | 99,896 | 10,290,289 | 8,961,885 | 19,252,174 | 18,870,915 | + 2 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh | 107,267 | 24,547,290 | 20,990,273 | 45,537,563 | 47,005,063 | − 3 |
| Total Provinces | 1,093,275 | 156,573,607 | 139,905,651 | 296,479,258 | 287,693,295 | + 3 |
| Assam States (Manipur) | 8,456 | 279,588 | 276,748 | 556,336 | 504,178 | + 10 |
| Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) | 82,000 | 189,978 | 139,022 | 329,000 | 330,000 | − 0 |
| Bengal States | 36,018 | 1,618,118 | 1,578,181 | 3,196,299 | 2,838,000 | + 12 |
| Bihar and Orissa States | 28,124 | 1,284,118 | 1,251,111 | 2,535,229 | 2,268,000 | + 11 |
| Bombay States | 64,364 | 2,748,000 | 2,704,374 | 5,452,374 | 4,194,000 | + 30 |
| Central India Agency | 77,457 | 3,600,000 | 3,488,000 | 7,088,000 | 6,144,000 | + 15 |
| Central Provinces States | 29,474 | 1,088,000 | 1,033,000 | 2,121,000 | 1,992,000 | + 6 |
| Hyderabad State | 82,698 | 6,997,000 | 6,857,000 | 13,854,000 | 11,311,000 | + 22 |
| Kashmir State | 84,432 | 1,780,000 | 1,680,000 | 3,460,000 | 3,300,000 | + 5 |
| Madras States | 10,023 | 2,412,000 | 2,400,000 | 4,812,000 | 4,800,000 | + 0 |
| Mysore State | 29,475 | 1,824,000 | 1,774,000 | 3,598,000 | 3,488,000 | + 3 |
| North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas) | 24,000 | 350,000 | 327,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | — |
| Punjab States | 36,982 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | — |
| Rajputana Agency | 130,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,800,000 | 3,800,000 | 3,600,000 | + 5 |
| Sikkim | 2,818 | 43,000 | 40,000 | 83,000 | 80,000 | + 3 |
| United Provinces States | 5,939 | 650,000 | 600,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,200,000 | + 4 |
| Total, States and Agencies | 712,015 | 28,000,000 | 27,000,000 | 55,000,000 | 53,000,000 | + 4 |
| Total, India | 1,805,290 | 184,573,607 | 166,905,651 | 351,479,258 | 340,693,295 | + 3 |

* Districts and Administered Territories. † Includes an estimated population of 1,800,000. ‡ 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 southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N W to S E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kanchanjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range, and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S W of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

*The Great Plain*.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W and S W for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S, then to the W, and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal, it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea, while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India 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 N W form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Narbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N W, south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Narbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanaddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavary (900 m.), the

Kistna (600 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India *has shaped its history*: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern table-land has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

*Burma.*—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the 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, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

*Climate.*—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

*Population.*—The fourth general census of India was taken on the 10th March, 1911. The enumeration embraced the whole of the Indian Empire, but only estimates could be made for a few outlying tracts and tribal areas on the frontier. The census returns gave a population of 315,156,396, as compared with 294,361,056 in 1901 (for details *see* p. 499), an increase in the ten years of about 7 per cent. The returns were in some parts much affected by severe malarial fever and plague, which caused a large temporary decrease in certain towns, particularly Cawnpore and Nagpur. The census total of 1911 is divisible into 244,267,542 (or 78 per cent.) for British India, and 70,888,854 (or 22 per cent.) for Native States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1911 29 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

*Caste.*—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet.

*Religions.*—The population by religions, so far as ascertained, includes 217,586,892 Hindus (69 per cent. of the total), 66,647,299 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 10,721,483 Buddhists (3 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 3,876,203 Christians (three-fifths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,014,466 Sikhs (a large increase), 1,248,182 Jains (a decline, ascribed to plague), 100,096 Parsis, and 10,295,168 described as Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly 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

...

Languages.—India has over 'fourscore' languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 322,912,624 persons in 1901 are grouped in four families; and all languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons. The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 80,629,835 persons), Bengali (44,856,764), Telugu (20,541,861), Marathi (19,806,636), Tamil (16,148,365), Panjabi (13,515,752), Gujarati (9,063,339), Kanarese (10,604,346), Burmese (7,722,000), Malayalam (6,955,400), Oriya (14,067,550), Western Hindi (14,037,882), other which some (Gujarati, Kanarese, Burmese, and Malayalam Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100,000 (*including Cantonments*).

| | In 1901. | In 1891. | | In 1901. | In 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, including Suburbs | | | Poona | 153,320 | 106,848 |
| and Howrah | 1,026,758 | 1,026,313 | Amritsar | 152,756 | 151,756 |
| Bombay City and Island | 776,006* | 821,764 | Karachi | 116,663 | 105,199 |
| Madras City | 509,346 | 452,518 | Mandalay | 183,551 | 188,773 |
| Hyderabad | 448,466 | 500,183 | Jaipur | 160,167 | 142,035 |
| Rangoon | 234,881 | 180,848 | Patna | 134,785 | 134,785 |
| Lucknow | 256,049 | 259,798 | Madura | 134,630 | 134,630 |
| Delhi | 208,575 | 192,579 | Bareilly | 129,167 | 129,167 |
| Cawnpore | 202,734 | 185,867 | Srinagar | 126,648 | 128,326 |
| Ahmadabad | 185,889 | 216,777 | Trichinopoly | 124,301 | 123,512 |
| Benares | 213,079 | 209,802 | Meerut | 118,199 | 118,199 |
| Bangalore | 180,048 | 189,478 | Surat | 119,306 | 119,306 |
| Agra | 188,000 | 185,449 | Dacca | 89,732 | 108,551 |
| Jeypore | 160,797 | 154,197 | Nagpur | 127,734 | 120,248 |
| Allahabad | 172,032 | 171,697 | Jubbulpore | 90,488 | 108,630 |

* In 1901.

## India under the Crown.

*For a brief sketch of Indian History from 326 B.C., the date of Alexander's invasion of India, to 1858, see* WHITAKER'S ALMANACK *for 1901, page 368 et seq.*

The 1857, during Earl Canning's administration, a military of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the better Government of India," established the Imperial Council, and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

*Sir John (Lord) Lawrence* (1864-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864), and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

*Lord Mayo* (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales) visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. By reforms in taxation, reductions in expenditure, and improvements in methods of collection, he was enabled to remit taxation to the amount of £3,000,000 sterling.

*Lord Lytton's* administration (1876-80) was clouded over chiefly by a terrible famine in Southern India, and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The principal publications relating to India presented to Parliament in the past year were:—Statistical Abstract, 1892-3 to 1901-2; Moral and Material Progress Report, 1902-3; Tables of Trade of India, 1901-2 to 1902-3; Review of the Trade of India in 1902-3; Statement of Revenue and Charges, 1902-3; Indian Financial Statement for 1903-4; Home Accounts, 1902-3; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Finances of the year; Return of Net Income and Expenditure, 1901-2 to 1903-4; Report of the Municipal Administration, Income and Expenditure Returns of Bodies of the Public Services Commission, 1901-2; Returns of Imports and Exports, 1902-3; Statistics of British Commerce, 1902-3; Statistical Abstract relating to British India, 1892-3 to 1901-2; Report on the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India, 1902-3; Report on the Administration of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce in

[illegible] by the institution of [illegible] [illegible] and by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] railways.

The succeeding years saw the *Marquess of Dufferin* in office. In 1885–6 occupied with Third Burmese War, for which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N W frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888–94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in India by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894–99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896–7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 30,000,000, 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 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

*Lord Curzon* (1899–1905, and 1905–) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899–1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, exotas, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan Boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1903 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a convention treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Ampthill* presided. His post of Viceroy, *Lord Minto* was appointed in Dec., 1905. In 1904 a treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy initiated the dismemberment of Bengal, and the creation of a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, with a population of 31 millions, and a capital at Dacca. Chief in importance among the [illegible] measures made [illegible] was that he initiated the enactment of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII. c. 4).

Lord Minto continued in Nov., 1906, the policy of Lord Curzon in the matter of the partition of Bengal, and sanctioned (April, 1907) the creation of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, with a population of 31 millions, a revenue of £2,200,000, and a capital at Dacca. The Viceroy also sanctioned the creation of a Board of Examiners for the Indian Civil Service, and the appointment of Indians to the Executive Councils of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors. He also sanctioned the appointment of Indians to the Secretariat of the Government of India, and to the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

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 chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government, and large forces of Indian troops were despatched for service in Europe Asia, and Africa.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Several tribal risings on the North West Frontier were promptly and vigorously suppressed. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1917, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India.

*Lord Chelmsford* succeeded in April, 1916. A strong Commission was appointed to examine and report on the possibilities of further industrial development in India. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India," formulated by Mrs. Besant and her party. Restrictions, afterwards removed, were placed on Mrs. Besant, in consequence of her methods. The Secretary of State for India is now in India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress, for some time under consideration by the Home and Indian Governments, directed towards the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.

The Mesopotamia Commission strongly criticised the administration from India of the early stages of the campaign, and its conclusions are expected to have an important bearing on the organisation of the Indian Army. The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported, and its recommendations are under consideration. Three Indian leaders attended the Imperial War Cabinet. As regards indentured Indian labour in the Colonies, the Dominions' representatives have accepted the principle of reciprocity of treatment, and have commended to the favourable consideration of their Governments three general principles that the facilities for settlement accorded to Indians should not be less advantageous than those allowed to other Oriental nations, that facilities should be accorded to educated Indians visiting the Colonies for travel and study, and that Indians who have been permitted to settle should receive sympathetic treatment. Action was taken against the Mahsuds and Mohmands on the North West Frontier. The Lahore and Burma conspiracy trials were concluded and the leaders sentenced. During the year the Viceroy made the following important announcements:—The grant of King's Commissions to Indians, a contribution of £100,000,000 towards the cost of the war, further grants towards the improvement of education. The Industrial Commission appointed in 1916 continued its activities. The special conditions arising from the war induced the Government of India to anticipate the findings of the Commission by organising at once, as far as is possible, the resources of the country, with a view to making India more self contained. It also devoted itself to the supply of essential stores for the armies in the field. A Munitions Board was created for the purpose of mobilising the resources of India for the war.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), which still regulates Indian affairs, all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1869 and 1907, at least 9 members of Council must have resided in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 14. Their term of office is now 7 years, with power of extension. There are now three Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the Imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1915) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 13 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India, (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law, (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

# The Government of India.

## EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. GEORGE V

*Secretary of State*—The Rt. Hon. EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU, P.C., M.P.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. 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 overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office (*see* pp. 109-10).

The King Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of the Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Judges of the High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governor are made by the Governor-General, subject to the Secretary of State's approval. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 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 contains six ordinary members (of whom three must have served in India ten years), as well as himself and the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. All Acts of the SUPREME 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-Governor of Bihar and Orissa have each an Executive Council of three members, including one Indian. The Governor-General's Legislative Council, in accordance with the Indian Councils Act, 1909, consists of 68 official and 28 non-official members (including 27 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 98, and for the last four 50, 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 the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the 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 and Political Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with Afghanistan, Kapal, and other conterminous countries, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various native States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf, Muscat, and Turkish Arabia look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connection with the *Legislative Department*. The most important subjects that come before the *Revenue and Agriculture Department* are land revenue and surveys, forests, agricultural development, famine, and meteorology. The *Public Works Department* deals with irrigation, roads, buildings, &c. The department of *Commerce 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 the charge of the Commerce and Industry Member of Council, and controlled by a Railway Board.

British India is divided into 19 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still 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, Ajmer Merwara, Coorg, 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 1912. 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 a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are about 270 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and in the North Western Provinces. 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 SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem*.]

*Viceroy and Governor-General*, His Excellency the Right Hon. Frederick John Napier, Baron Chelmsford, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1868 (assumed charge 4th April, 1916) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... *per mensem* Rs. 80,000

*Private Secretary*, J. L. Maffey C.I.E. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 2,250

*Military Secretary*, Lt.-Col. R. Verney, Rifle Brigade ... ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 1,500

*Aides-de-Camp*, Capt. C. A. V. Sykes, Captain Holland Hibbert, Capt. Lord C. A. Carnegie, Capt. E. B. Baring.

*Indian Aide-de-Camp*, Risaldar Maj. Karm Singh, 19th Lancers; Risaldar-Maj. Muhi-ud-din Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 31st Lancers.

*Surgeon*, Lt.-Col. H. Austen Smith, I.M.S. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Extraordinary Member*, General Sir C. C. Monro, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India (1916) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 8,333

*Ordinary Members* (6), Hons. Sir W. S. Meyer, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Finance*), Sir C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Revenue*), Sir C. S. Nair, C.I.E. (*Education*); Sir G. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I. (*Commerce and Industry and Railways*), G. R. Lowndes *Law*), Sir W. H. B. Vincent (*Home*) ... each Rs. 6,667

*Sec. to Council*, A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E.

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

*Finance Sec.* H. F. Howard, C.I.E. ... Rs. 4,000

*Deputy Sect.*, G. Rainy, C. W. E. Cotton (*offg.*) ... Rs. 2,250

*Financial Adviser (Military)*, G. B. H. Foll, C.I.E. ... Rs. 3,000

*Deputy do.*, W. C. Ashmore, C.I.E. ... Rs. 1,700

*Political Sec.*, J. E. Wood, C.S.I., C.I.E. ... Rs. 4,000

*Foreign Sec.*, A. H. Grant, C.S.I., C.I.E. ... Rs. 4,000

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" D. Bray, C.I.E. ... ... Rs. 2,000

*Home Sec.*, Sir J. H. De Boulay, K.C.I.E. ... Rs. 4,000

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*Legislative Sec.*, A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E. ... Rs. 2,500

*Deputy do.*, H. M. Smith ... ... ... Rs. 2,000

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*Sec. (sub. pro tem.)*, Maj.-Gen. A. H. Bingley, C.B., C.I.E. ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 3,500

*Deputy do. (sub pro tem.)*, Lt.-Col. A. H. O. Spence, C.I.E. ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 2,000

**Revenue & Agriculture Sec.*, R. A. Mant ... Rs. 4,000

*Under do.*, A. E. Gilliat ... ... ... ... Rs. 1,500

**Insp.-Gen. of Forests*, G. S. Hart, C.I.E. ... Rs. 2,650

**Public Works Sec.*, F. C. Rose ... ... Rs. 3,500

*Deputy do.*, A. J. R. Hope ... ... ... Rs. 2,000

*Insp.-Gen. of Irrigation*, T. R. J. Ward, C.I.E., M.V.O. ... ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 3,500

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*Com. & Ind., Sec.*, C. E. Low, C.I.E. ... Rs. 4,000

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*Secretary*, F. A. Hallow ... ... ... Rs. 2,250

*Advocate-Gen.*, T. C. P. Gibbons ... ... Rs. 4,000

*Solicitor to Government*, C. H. Kesteven Rs. 2,000

*Comptr. and Auditor-Gen.*, Sir R. A. Gamble ... Rs. 4,500

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*Mint Master, Calcutta*, Lt.-Col. A. L. C. McCormick, R.E. ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 3,000

*Mint Master, Bombay*, Maj. G. H. Willis, M.V.O., R.E. ... ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 2,000

*Munitions Board, President*, Sir T. Holland, K.C.I.E., *Secretary*, T. Ryan.

**Surveyor-Gen. of India*, Col. Sir S. G. Burrard, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., R.E. ... ... ... ... Rs. 3,000

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*Dir.-Gen. of Arch.*, Sir J. H. Marshall, C.I.E. Rs. 1,500

*Chief Inspector of Explosives*, Lt.-Col. C. A. Msprratt-Williams, C.I.E., R.A. ... Rs. 2,000

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**Dir.-Gen. of Observatories*, G. T. Walker, C.S.I., Sc.D., F.R.S. ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 2,000

*Chief Insp. of Mines*, G. F. Adams ... Rs. 2,000

*Actuary*, H. G. W. Meikle ... Rs. 1,750 to Rs. 2,000

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*Residents Hyderabad*, Hon. S. M. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000), *Mysore*, Hon. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000), *Kashmir*, Lt.-Col. J. Manners Smith, C.V.O., C.I.E., V.C. (Rs. 2,750), *Baroda*, Lt.-Col. F. W. F. Macdonald (Rs. 2,750), *Nepal*, Lt.-Col. S. F. Bayley (Rs. 2,750), *Gwalior*, W. E. Jardine, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,500), *Jaipur*, Lt.-Col. R. A. H. Benn, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,500), *Mewar (Udaipur)*, A. T. Holme (Rs. 2,500), *Western Rajputana States*, Sir J. B. Donald, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs. 2,750

*Political Residents Persian Gulf (Bushire)*, Maj.-Gen. Sir P. Z. Cox, K.C.S.I., C.C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000), *Aden*, Brig.-Gen. C. H. U. Price, C.B., D.S.O. (Rs. 3,000), *Turkish Arabia (Baghdad)* (vacant).

*Inspector-Gen. Imp. Service Troops*, Brig.-Gen. J. L. Rose (*offg.*) ... ... ... ... Rs. 2,000

*Imperial Cadet Corps Commandant* (vacant).

* These officers are members of the Board of Scientific Advice.

## THE KING-EMPEROR.

Aide-de-Camp-General to H.M.
Nixon, Gen. Sir J , K.C.B.

Aides-de-Camp to H.M.
Goodwin, Col. F , C.I.E., V.D.
Ewart, Maj.-Gen. B. H., C.B., C.I.E., R.E.
Dunsterville, Brig.-Gen. L. C.
Gwalior, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O. (hon.).
Partab Singh, Hon. Lt.-Gen. H.H. Sir, G.C.S.I. (hon.)
Bikaner, Hon. Col. H. H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I. (hon.).
Ramper, Hon. Col. H.H., Nawab of, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (hon.).

Hon. Physicians to H.M.
McLeod, Col. K., M.D.
Corbet, Surg.-Gen. T M., C.B., M.D
Bannerman, Surg.-Gen. W B., C.B.I., M.D.
Lyons, Surg.-Gen. R. W. G. M.D

Smyth, Col. J , M.D.
Fitz Clarence, Col. J , C.B., C.I.E.

Hon. Surgeons to H.M
Cleghorn, Surg.-Gen. J., C.B.I., M.D.
Turnbull, Surg. Maj.-Gen. P S., M.D
Hooper, Col. Sir W. R., K.C.S.I.
Lukis, Surg.-Gen. Sir C. P., K.C.S.I M.D.
Grainger Surg.-Gen. R., C.B., M.D.
Hendley, Col. H., M.D.

## HEAD QUARTERS STAFF OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

*Commander-in-Chief*, H.E. General Sir C. C Monro, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
*Military Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., R.E.C.
*Asst. Mil. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. D. Deane.

### General Staff Branch.

*Chief of the Staff*, Lt.-Gen. Sir G M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B.I., C.B.
*Dir of Military Operations*, Brig.-Gen. A. Skoon.

### Adjutant-General's Branch.

*Adjutant-General*,
*Deputy-Adjutant-General*, Brig.-Gen. C. W G. Richardson.
*Judge Advocate-General*, Lieut.-Col. A. J Carnegie.

### Quartermaster-General's Branch.

*Quartermaster-General*, Brig.-Gen. W B. James, C.I.E., M.V.O.

### Medical Branch.

*Director Med. Services*, Surg.-Gen. T J O'Donnell, C.B., K.C.I.E.
*Dep. Dir., Med. Services*, Brevet-Col. H F Cleveland.

### Ordnance Branch.

*Dir.-Gen. of Ordnance*, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. C. O. Stuart, K.C.S.I.

### Military Works Branch.

*Dir.-Gen. of M.W. Works*, Maj.-Gen. G Williams, C.B.

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Northern Army *Head Quarters*, Murree.
Southern Army *Head Quarters*, Ootacamund.

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## INDIAN ARMY

### Cavalry

Governor-General's Body Guard, *Bellapauyeh.*
Governor's Body Guard *Madras.*
Governor's Body Guard *Bombay.*
Governor's Body Guard, Bengal, *Calcutta*
1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), *Peshawar*
*Col.-in-Chief*, The King.
*Hon. Col.*, H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior G.C.S.I., A.D.C., Hon. M.S.
2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse) *Ganges*
2nd Queen's Horse *Meerut.*
4th Cavalry *Jhansi.*
5th Cavalry *Rawal Pindi.*
6th King Edward's Own Cavalry *Sialkot.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, The King.
*Col.*, Sir R. H Jennings K.C.B., C.
7th Hariana Lancers *Ferozepore.*
*Col.*, J C Stewart, C.B., M.S.
8th Cavalry *Jhansi.*
*Col.*, H. Chapman, M.S.
9th Hodson's Horse *Ambala.*
*Col.*, F W P Argyle, M.S.
10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), *Lucknow.*
*Col.*, J M. Cowper, C.B., C.I.E., M.S.
11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), *Delhi.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, The King.
*Col.*, Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, V.C. G.C.B., S.
12th Cavalry *Fyzabad*
13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), *Rawal Pindi*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
*Col.*, Sir J Watson, V.C. G.C.B. S.
14th Murray's Jat Lancers, *Risalpur*
15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), *Jullundur*
*Col.*, G. A. Treacher, M.S.
16th Cavalry *Lucknow.*
*Col.* G. T. Halliday, I.S.
17th Cavalry *Allahabad.*
*Col.*, W. A. Lawrence, M.S.
18th King Georges's Own Lancers, *Meerut.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, The King.
*Col.*, Brev. Lt. F. Maxwell, C.B.I.S.
19th Lancers (Fane's Horse) *Shalkot*
*Col.*, W W Fitzroy, C.B., I.S.
20th Deccan Horse *Jhansi.*
*Hon. Col.* H.H. Sir Osman Ali Khan, G.C.S.I.
21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force), (Daly's Horse), *Jhansi.*
*Col.*, C. S. Maddox, C.B. C.I.E., M.S.
22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force), *Jacobabad.*
*Col.*, R. C. R. Clifford, C.B., M.S.
23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force), *Lahore.*
*Col.* Sir C. C. Egerton, K.C.B. *f.m.*
24th Cavalry (Frontier Force), *Bannu*
25th King George's Own Light Cavalry *Bangalore.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, The King.
*Hon. Col.* H.H. Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I.
27th Light Cavalry *Newmash.*
*Col.*, J. M. C. Galloway M.S.
28th Light Cavalry *Quetta*
*Col.*, Sir D. S. McLeod, K.C.B., S.
29th Lancers (Deccan Horse) *Poona.*
*Col.*, G. A. Cookson, C.B. M.S.
30th Lancers (Gardner's Horse), *Ambala.*
*Col* H. M. Mason, M.S.
31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, *Mhow.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
*Col.* Sir R. L. Elliot, K.C.B., *f.g.*
32nd Lancers *Jubbulpore.*
33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry *Aurungabad.*
*Col.*, J. F Willoughby, M.S.
34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, *Secunderabad.*
*Hon. Col.*, H H Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., A.D.C., Hon. I.S.
*Col.*, A. C. Bond, C.B., M.S.
35th Scinde Horse, *Dera Ismail Khan.*
36th Jacob's Horse *Cawnpore.*
37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), *Mhow.*
38th King George's Own Central India Horse, *Gwalior.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, The King.
39th King George's Own Central India Horse, *Ajmer*
*Col.-in-Chief* The King.
40th Pathans *Khar Mohar*
Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's), *Mardan.*
*Col.*, G. Stewart, C.B., M.S.

### Artillery.

1st Koh.at Mountain Battery (Frontier Force), *Dera Ism.*
2nd Derajat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force) *Mooltan.*
3rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (Frontier Force) *Abbottabad.*
4th Hazara Mountain Battery (Frontier Force), *Hong Kong.*
5th Mountain Battery *Rawalpindi.*
6th Jacob's Mountain Battery, *Dera Ism.*
7th Mountain Battery *Abbottabad.*
8th Mountain Battery *Abbottabad.*
9th Mountain Battery *Bannu.*
10th Mountain Battery, *Abbottabad.*
11th Mountain Battery *Kohat.*
30th Mounted Battery *Dera Ismail Khan.*
The Frontier Garrison Artillery, Kohat.

### Sappers and Miners.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners, Bengal.
*Col.-in-Chief*, The King.
2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, *Bangalore.*
3rd Sappers and Miners *Kirkee.*
No. 1st (Railway) Company *Sialkot.*
No. 2d (Railway) Company *Quetta.*
No. 31 (Divisional Signal) Company, *Sialkot.*
No. 32 (Divisional Signal) Company, *Ambala.*
No. 33 (Divisional Signal) Company, *Quetta.*
No. 34 (Divisional Signal) Company, *Ahmednagar.*
Wireless Signal Detachment, *Sangor.*

### Infantry

1st Brahmans *Belgaum.*

2ND QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN RAJPUT LIGHT INFANTRY *Bombay*
2ND BRAHMANS *Mooltan.*
6TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RAJPUTS, *Multan.*
Col. H. C. ANDERSON, C.B. *g.*
9TH LOUIS INFANTRY *Shwegyeen.*
6TH JAT LIGHT INFANTRY, *Secunderabad.*
Col., A. G. Hazlecock, C.B. *Lg.*
7TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN RAJPUTS *Ahmednabad.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *Fm.*
Col., Sir E. G. BARROW G.C.B. *g.*
8TH RAJPUTS *Jubbulpore*
9TH BHOPAL INFANTRY *Fyzabad.*
10TH JATS *Meerut.*
11TH RAJPUTS *Deesa.*
12TH PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN (THE MULAN-A-GHILZAI) REGT.), *Quetta*
13TH RAJPUTS (THE SHEKHAWATI REGT.), *Agra*
Hon. Col. H.H. the Maharajah of Jaipore, G.C.S.I., Hon. *Maj.g.*
14TH KING GEORGE'S OWN FEROZEPORE SIKHS, *Ferozepore*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
15TH LUDHIANA SIKHS *Loralai*
Col., H. A. Abbott, C.B. *Lg.*
16TH RAJPUTS (THE LUCKNOW REGT.), *Fort William.*
17TH INFANTRY (THE LOYAL REGT.) *Lucknow.*
Col., L. J. E. Bradshaw C.B., *Maj.g.*
18TH INFANTRY *Jowai Jowai Khasia.*
19TH PUNJABIS *Quetta.*
Col., J. Ruggles, *Maj.g.*
20TH DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN INFANTRY (BROWNLOW'S PUNJABIS) *Peona*
21ST PUNJABIS *Peshawar*
22ND PUNJABIS *Dacca.*
23RD SIKH PIONEERS *Lahore.*
24TH PUNJABIS *Nowshera.*
Col., Sir J. G. Haldane, K.C.B. *Maj.g.*
25TH PUNJABIS *Hong Kong*
26TH PUNJABIS *Hong Kong.*
27TH PUNJABIS *Taiz.*
Col., A. Wallace, C.B., *Maj.g.*
28TH PUNJABIS *Colombo.*
Col., G. L. Prendergast, *Maj.g.*
29TH PUNJABIS *Hyderabad.*
30TH PUNJABIS *Delhi.*
Col., R. D. Campbell, *Maj.g.*
31ST PUNJABIS *Fort Sandeman.*
Col., Sir H. B. R. Watkis, K.C.B., *Maj.g.*
32ND SIKH PIONEERS *Sialkot.*
Col., Sir H. De Brath, K.C.B., *Lg.*
33RD PUNJABIS *Bannu.*
34TH SIKH PIONEERS *Ambala*
35TH SIKHS *Rawal Pindi.*
36TH SIKHS *Ferozepore.*
Col., J. Cook, C.B. *Maj.g.*
37TH DOGRAS *Mooltan.*
Hon. Col., H.H. Sir Partab Singh, of Kashmir G.C.S.I., Hon. *Lg.*
38TH DOGRAS *Mhow.*
39TH GARHWAL RIFLES.
1st Batt. *Lansdowne.*
2nd Batt. *Lansdowne.*
40TH PATHANS *Hong Kong*
Col., Sir F. Campbell, K.C.B., *Lg.*
41ST DOGRAS *Bareilly.*
42ND DEOLI REGT *Deoli.*
Col., Sir J. A. Bell, K.C.V.O., *Maj.g.*
43RD RATTRAY'S SIKHS *Fort William.*
44TH MERWARA INFANTRY *Ajmir.*
45TH RATTRAY'S SIKHS, *Dera Ismail Khan.*
Col., C. B. Gardiner, *Maj.g.*
46TH PUNJABIS *Nowshera.*
47TH SIKHS *Jullundur*
48TH PIONEERS *Kirkee.*
49TH SIKHS (FRONTIER FORCE), *Jagraon.*
Col., J. A. H. Pollock, C.B., *Maj.g.*
50TH SIKHS (FRONTIER FORCE), *Bannu.*
Col., C. G. M. Jenkins, C.B., *Maj.g.*
51ST SIKHS (FRONTIER FORCE) ... *Kohat.*
52ND SIKHS (FRONTIER FORCE) *Kohat.*
Col., Sir A. Gaselee, K.C.B. *g.*
53RD LOWER'S RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE) *Bannu.*
Col. W. du G. (Hay) C.B. *Maj.g.*
54TH PUNJABI RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE) *Hangu.*
55TH WILDE'S RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE) *Peshawar.*
56TH VAUGHAN'S RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE) *Quetta.*
57TH SCINDE RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE) *Jullundur*
58TH (KING GEORGE'S OWN) PIONEERS, *Bangalore.*
Col.-in-Chief The King.
Col. E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy C.B. *Maj.g.*
59TH PUNJABIS *Cannanore.*
60TH PALAMCOTTAH LIGHT INFANTRY *Asseerghur.*
Col. A. W. L. Anderson, *Maj.g.*
61ST PIONEERS *Mandalay*
62ND PUNJABIS *Rangoon*
Col. Sir H. V. Cox, K.C.M.G., *Lg.*
63RD PUNJABIS *Lucknow*
64TH PUNJABIS *Shalimar.*
65TH PUNJABIS *Peshawar.*
66TH PUNJABIS *Trichinopoly*
67TH PUNJABIS *Hong Kong.*
Col. F. H. Tyrrell, *Lg.*
68TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, (DERAMPORE).
69TH PUNJABIS *Multan.*
Col., H. S. Rich, *Maj.g.*
70TH CARNATIC INFANTRY *Rangoon.*
71ST CARNATIC INFANTRY *Bhamo.*
72ND CARNATIC INFANTRY *Belgaum.*
73RD PUNJABIS *Coonoor.*
74TH WALLAJAHBAD LIGHT INFANTRY *Secunderabad.*
75TH PUNJABIS *Kasauli Pendi*
76TH CARNATIC INFANTRY *St Thomas's Mount.*
Col. R. K. Holland *Lg.*
77TH PUNJABIS *Shalimar.*
78TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, *Secunderabad.*
79TH PUNJABIS *Dinapore*
80TH PUNJABIS *Amherstad.*
81ST PUNJABIS (LIGHT INFANTRY) *Mandalay.*
Col. Sir H. D. U. Rolt K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E. *Maj.g.*
82ND PUNJABIS *Bombay.*
Col. H. H. Hastings, C.B., *Maj.g.*
83RD BURMA INFANTRY *Thermopylae*
84TH BUCKELL'S INFANTRY *Bolarum.*
85TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY *Seaforth Owen, Bombay*
86TH BENGAL INFANTRY *Mhow*
87TH DECCAN INFANTRY *Jubbulpore*
88TH INFANTRY *Sangor*
89TH DECCAN INFANTRY *Sahore.*
90TH GRENADIERS *Bangalore.*
Col., W. O. Black, *Maj.g.*
91ST KING EDWARD'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES, *Aurungabad.*
Col.-in-Chief The King.
Col., Sir R. de D. Edwardes, K.C.B., *g.*
92ND MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY *Ahmednagar*
Col. F. D. Maunder *Maj.g.*
93RD WELLESLEY'S RIFLES *Bareilly.*
Col. M. W. Willoughby C.B., *Lg.*
94TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, *Poona.*
Col., R. A. C. Hunt, *Maj.g.*
95TH MADRAS PIONEERS *Quetta*
Col., Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B. *Lg.*
96TH PIONEERS *Meerut*
97TH INFANTRY *Bangalore.*
98TH INFANTRY *Aden.*
99TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY *Belgaum.*
100TH INFANTRY *Secunderabad*
101ST INFANTRY ... *Ootacamund.*
102ND MAHRATTAS *Allygurh (Calcutta).*
Col., F. S. Irvine, *Lg.*
103RD MAHRATTAS ... ... *Meerut.*
104TH MAHRATTAS *Poona*
105TH INFANTRY (THE MOGALAI REGT.), *Ahmednagar*
106TH BAHAWALPUR INFANTRY, *Belgaum.*
Col. W. S. Hare, *Maj.g.*
107TH PIONEERS ... ... ... *Meerut.*
108TH MAHRATTAS *Kohat.*
109TH QUEEN VICTORIA'S RIFLES, *Manipur*
Col. Sir J. Gaisford K.C.S.I., *Maj.g.*
110TH (DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN) BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY *Quetta*
Col., Sir A. A. Pearson K.C.B. *g.*
111TH NAPIER'S RIFLES ... *Ithon.*
112TH BAHAWALPUR INFANTRY *Chemnis.*
Col., Sir A. W. L. Hayly K.C.B. *Maj.g.*
113TH QUEEN MARY'S OWN BALUCH LIGHT INFANTRY *Karachi.*
Col. C. A. Cunningham, *Maj.g.*
114TH PIONEERS ... *Allygurh*
Col. Sir R. Westmacott K.C.B. *Maj.g.*
115TH (DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN) BALUCHIS, *Jerusalem*
Col.-in-Chief H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G. *f m.*
Col. Sir O'M Creagh V.C. C.B., *g*
116TH KING GEORGE'S OWN RAJPUTS (JACOB'S RIFLES), *Aurungabad.*
Col.-in-Chief The King.

## Gurkha Regiments.

1ST KING GEORGE'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES (THE MALAUN REGIMENT)
Col.-in-Chief The King
1st Batt. *Dharmsala*
2nd Batt. *Chitral.*
2ND KING EDWARD'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES (THE SIRMOOR RIFLES)
Col.-in-Chief The King.
1st Batt. ... *Dehra Dun*
2nd Batt. *Dehra Dun.*
3RD QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES.
Col. H. D. Hutchinson C.B.I. *Lg*
1st Batt *Abwora*
2nd Batt. *Landowne.*
4TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col. Sir A. G. F. Browne, K.C.B., *Lg*
Hon. Col. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung, G.C.B. *Hon* *m.g.*
1st Batt. *Jutlah*
2nd Batt. *Subtah.*
5TH GURKHA RIFLES, (Frontier Force).
Col. Sir J. M. Ryan, K.C.B. *m.g*
1st Batt. ... *Abbottabad.*
2nd Batt. *Abbottabad.*
6TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., H. O'Donnell, C.B. *m.g.*
1st Batt. *Abbottabad.*
2nd Batt. *Abbottabad.*
7TH GURKHA RIFLES.
1st Batt. *Quetta*
2nd Batt. *Quetta.*
8TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col. Sir H. M. Evans, K.C.B. *g.*
1st Batt. *Shillong.*
2nd Batt. *Lansdowne*
9TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., Sir R. Duff, C.B.M., *g.*
1st Batt. ... ... *Dehra Dun.*
2nd Batt. ... ... *Dehra Dun.*
10TH GURKHA RIFLES
1st Batt. ... ... *Margui*
2nd Batt. ... ... *Darjeeling*

## PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

(1) MADRAS (area, 142,330 sq. miles; pop. 41,405,204) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 90 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are about 1,200,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are *Tamil* and *Telugu*. The Governor of Madras is assisted by an Executive Council of three members. The Legislative Council consists of 48 members, 21 nominated (including not more than 16 officials) and 21 elected according to regulations made under the Indian Councils Act, 1909, in addition to 4 *ex-officio* and 2 extra members. Madura (134,130) and Trichinopoly (123,512), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 518,660.

*Governor*, H R. the Rt. Hon. Baron Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E. (Oct., 1912) .. .. ...Rs. 10,000
*Private Sec.*, T. E. Moir, C.I.E. .Rs. 1,500
*Military Sec.*, Capt. W S. R. Money ...Rs. 1,000
*Indian Aide-de-Camp*, Risaldar Major Malik Sher Bahadur, 28th K.G.O. Light Cavalry
*Medical Officer*, Maj. F F Elwes, C.I.E., I.M.S. Rs. 1,650

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir A. G. Cardew, K.C.S.I., H. F. W. Gillman, C.S.I., Diwan Bahadur Perungavur Rajagopala Acharlyar Avargal.. each Rs. 2,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

*Chief Sec.*, A. Butterworth, C.S.I. .. ..Rs. 3,750
*Revenue Dept. Sec.*, L. Davidson, C.S.I. .Rs. 3,000
*Local, Municipal, &c. Sec.*, E. A. Graham Rs. 2,500
*Home Sec.*, Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, C.I.E. ... .. .. .. .. .Rs. 1,600
*Public Works Sec.*, Col. W. M. Ellis, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750), S. B. Murray .. .. .. .Rs. 2,500
*Board of Revenue*, Sir H. B. Clogg (Rs. 3,750), L. E. Buckley (Rs. 3,000), J. P. Betford (Rs. 3,000).

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

*Chief Justice*, The Hon. Sir J. E. P. Wallis Rs. 5,000
*Judges*, Hons. Abdur Rahim, Sir W. B. Ayling, F. De Fre Oldfield, T. S. Ayyar, C. G. Spencer, V. M. C. Trotter, T. V. S. Ayyar, J. H. Bakewell, W. W. Phillips ..... ...each Rs. 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1661), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The 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 provinces (including *Sind*, but not *Aden* and *Perim*, which are also attached to it) contains 122,279 square miles (nearly equal in size to Prussia), with a population of 19,826,477. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 78 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards, south-eastwards in the Madras and Southern Mahratta system, *while Karachi (Sind) 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, 21 nominated (including not more than 14 officials) and 21 elected, in addition to 4 *ex-officio* and 2 extra members. Ahmedabad (216,777), Poona (158,898), Surat (114,868), and Karachi (151,903), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim, *see* p. 513.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 979,445.

*Governor*, H R. the Rt. Hon. Baron Willingdon, G.C.I.E. (April, 1913) .. .. .... ...Rs. 12,000
*Private Sec.*, J. Orerar, C.I.E. .. .. Rs. 1,500
*Military Sec.*, Maj. J. G. Greig, C.I.E., 122nd Pioneers.
*Aide-de-Camp*, Capt. K. O. Goldie, 10th Lancers, Lt. the Hon. L. Freemasn Thomas, L.A.R.O.
*Indian A.D.C.*, Subadar Major Sher Muhammad Khan, 122nd Pioneers.
*Medical Officer*, Capt. C. M. Rigby, R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir M. B. Chanbal, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., G. Carmichael, C.S.I., G. S. Curtis, C.S.I. each Rs. 5,833

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

*Chief Sec., Revenue, Financial, and Separate Depts.*, P. R. Cadell, C.I.E. .. .. *Rs. 5,750*
*Political, Judicial, &c., Sec.*, L. Robertson, C.S.I. Rs. 3,125
*General, Marine, &c., Sec.* G. A. Thomas Rs. 2,500
*Public Works Sec.*, F. St. John Gebbie (acting) (Rs. 2,750) R. J. Kent .. .. .. Rs. 2,500
*Comptr. in Simd*, H. S. Lawrence .....Rs. 2,750
*Receiver General*, S. R. Arthur, Sir J. H. De Bonlay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E. each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

*Ch. Justice*, The Hon. Sir Basil Scott .. Rs. 5,000
*Judges*, Hons. Sir S. L. Batchelor, Sir F. C. O. Beaman, Sir J. J. Heaton; N. C. McLeod, L. A. Shah, A. A. B. Marten ...each Rs. 4,000
*Judicial Comptr. in Sind (Karachi)*, H. M. Pratt Rs. 3,500
*Additional ditto*, H. N. Crouch ..... Rs. 3,000
" " M. H. W. Hayward Rs. 3,000

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the Census of 1911.

(1) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province, 76,699 sq. miles, with population of 42,482,977) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 53 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 45 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. The recently created Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of three members, created in 1912. There is a Legislative Council of 53 members, as nominated (including not more than 26 officials) and 46 elected, besides 2 ex-officio and 2 extra members. Important cities are Dacca (108,551), now the second capital, and Howrah (179,206), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,222,313.

*Governor*, H.R. the Rt. Hon Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E. (March, 1917) ... ... ... ...Rs. 10,000
*Private Secy.*, W. R. Gourlay, C.I.E. ..Rs. 1,500
*Military Sec.*, Capt. H. G. Vans..... ..Rs. 1,000
*Aide-de-Camp*, Capt. the Hon. C. D. Finch-Knightley, Rifle Brigade, Lieut. E. M. Stephenson, Coldstream Guards.
*Factors A.D.C.*, Risaldar Faiz Muhammad Khan, I.O.M.
*Med. Officer*, Capt. W. L. Harnett, I.M.S. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

*N. D. B. Bell*, C.S.I., C.I.E., *Sir H. Wheeler*, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Sir S. P. Sinha* ...each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

*Chief Sec.*, J. H. Kerr .. ... ... ... .. Rs. 3,750
*Rev. Sec.*, L. Birley ... ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 2,750
*Gen. Sec.*, L. S. S. O'Malley ... ... ... Rs. 2,750
*Fin. Sec.*, J. Donald ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 2,750
*Legislative Sec.*, C. Tindall .. .. ...Rs. 2,000
*Public Works Sect.*, (*Bldgs., &c.*) H. H. Green (Rs. 2,750), (*Irriga., &c.*) F. A. A. Cowley Rs. 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

*Chief Justice*, The Hon. Sir L. Sanderson Rs. 4,000
*Judges*, Hons. Sir J. G. Woodroffe, Sir A. Muk herji, C.S.I., Sir C. W. Chitty, R. E. Fletcher, N. R. Chatarji, W. Teunon, F. W. Richardson, Sir A. Chaudhuri, Kt., C. P. Beachcroft, H. Walmsley, W. H. Greaves, B. B. Newbould, Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda, K.C.I.E. each Rs. 4,000

(2) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 107,267 sq. miles; pop. 47,182,044), forms the upper part of the great Gangetic plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1833 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. Oudh was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Western Hindi are the chief tongues. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. In 1887 a Legislative Council was established. Under the Indian Councils Act it consists of 49 members, 28 nominated (including not more than 20 officials) and 21 elected, besides 2 extra members. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (185,449), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (209,804), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (178,569), Bareilly (129,482), and Meerut (118,207).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 172,892.
" (Oudh), Lucknow Pop. 259,798.
*Lieutenant-Governor*, The Hon. Sir P. H. Butler, K.C.S.I. (Nov., 1917) ... ... ... ... ...Rs. 8,333
*Priv. Sec.*, J. F. Dale (*ask. pro tem.*) ... ..Rs. 833
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*, R. Burn, C.S.I. .. ... ..Rs. 3,000
*Financial Sec.*, A. W. Pim ... ... .....Rs. 2,250
*Judicial Sec.*, S. P. O'Donnell .... .. .. Rs. 2,177
*Public Works Sect.*, (*Bldgs., &c.*) H. M. Willmott, C.S.I., (*Irriga.*) G. T. Barlow, C.I.E. each Rs. 2,500
*Board of Revenue*, J. M. Holms, C.S.I., and J. S. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E. .. .... ..each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Chief Justice*, The Hon. Sir H. G. Richards Rs. 4,000
*Judges*, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox, Sir Pramada Charan Banarji, W. Tudball, Muhammad Rafiq, T. C. Piggott, C. H. Walsh, A. E. Ryves each Rs. 4,000
*Judicial Comr. of Oudh*, B. Lindsay .Rs. 3,500
*1st Add. do.*, L. Stuart .. .. .. .. ..Rs. 3,333
*2nd Add. do.*, Rai Kanhaiya Lal Bahadur Rs. 3,333

(3) The PUNJAB (area, 99,209 sq. miles, pop. 19,974,718) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1859 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. Of the former, the Pathans are found chiefly in the north-western hill districts. The Sikhs number about 2,880,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern

Punjab Railways serve the province. In 1897 a Legislative Council was constituted, which now consists of 30 members, 17 nominated (including not more than 11 officials) and 12 elected, besides 2 extra members. After the close of the war the Punjab Chief Court is to be converted into a High Court. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 152,756 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 228,687

*Lieutenant-Governor*, The Hon. Sir Michael F O'Dwyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (May, 1913) Rs. 8,333
*Private Sec.*, Lt.-Col. E. C. Bayley, C.I.E. Rs. 1,178
*(Chief Sec. to Govt.*, J P Thompson ..Rs. 3,000
*Revenue Sec.*, H. D. Craik.. .. .. .. Rs. 1,500
*Financial Sec.*, O. F Lumsden .. ...Rs. 1,500
*Additl. Sec.*, L. French, C.I.E. .. .. Rs. 1,800
*Public Works Sec., (Irriga.)* W F Holmes, F W Woods (Rs. 2,500), and (*Bldgs. and Roads*) D. A. Aikman, C.I.E. .. .. .. .. .. Rs. 2,750
*Financial Coumsrs.*, H. J Maynard P J Fagan, C.S.I. .. ..... .. .. .. .each Rs. 3,500

CHIEF COURT

*Chief Judge*, H. A. B. Rattigan .. Rs. 4,000
*Judges*, Hons. Mian Muhammad Shah Din (Rs. 4,000), W Chevis, H. S. Smith, Shadi Lal each Rs. 3,500

(6) BURMA is bounded by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, by Bengal and Assam on the north, and by the Bay of Bengal. It is the largest province, having a total area of 230,839 sq miles, with a population of 12,115,209. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbwas, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled, but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased over 25 per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants—of the common Indo-Chinese stock—belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Karen are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, is the religion of 89 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkina, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has a Legislative Council consisting of 30 members, 13 nominated (including not more than 7 officials) and 4 elected, besides 2 extra members.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon. Pop. 293,316.

,, ,, UPPER BURMA, Mandalay Pop. 183,649.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, The Hon. Sir Reginald HY Craddock, K.C.S.I. (Nov., 1914) Rs. 8,333
*Private Sec.*, T. Lister .. .. .. .. Rs. 800
*Aide-de-Camp*, C. J Heath .. .. .. Rs. 500
*Chief Sec.*, W F Rice, C.S.I. .. .. Rs. 2,000
*Revenue Sec.*, W J Keith, C.I.E. .... Rs. 1,800
*Secretary*, C. M. Webb .. .. .. Rs. 1,800
*Public Works Secs.*, C H. Wollaston, H. E. Martindell (*off Jt. Sec.*) .. .. .. Rs. 2,500
*Financial Counsr*, H. Thompson, C.S.I. Rs. 2,500
*Settlement Counsr*, R. E. V Arbuthnot Rs. 2,750

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

*Chief Judge* The Hon Sir C. B. Fox, K.C.S.I. Rs. 4,000
*Judges*, Hons. R. W Ormond, Sir D. H. R. Twomey, S. M. Robinson, A. E. Ring each Rs. 3,500

*Judicial Commissioner (Upper Burma)*, L. H. Saunders .. .. .. .. .. ..Rs. 3,500

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,181 sq miles with pop. of 34,490,084). This province, which came into existence on 1 April, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard. The highlands of Chota Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Lieutenant-Governor has an Executive Council of 2 members, created in 1912. There is a Legislative Council of 44 members, 22 elected and 19 nominated (including not more than 12 officials), besides 3 *ex-officio* and 1 extra member. A new High Court for the province has been established at Patna. The Court finally came into existence on 1 March, 1916. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. The bulk of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 136,153.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir E. A. Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Nov., 1915)..... .....*Rs. 8,333*
*Private Sec.*, J C. H. Drake ..... ... ...Rs. 900

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir R. V Levinge, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., The Maharaja of Darbhanga, C.I.E., Saiyid Shamsul-din .. .. .. .. .. .. ..each Rs. 5,000
*Chief Sec.*, H. McPherson .. .. .. .. ...Rs. 3,000
*Fin. and Munic Sec.*, B. L. L. Hammond Rs. 2,800
*Revenue and Judl. Sec.*, H. Copland Rs. 2,500
*Public Works Secs., (Irriga.)* F Clayton, (*Bldgs. and Bldgs.*) E. G Stanley .. .. each Rs. 2,500
*Board of Revenue*, E. H. C. Walsh, C.S.I. Rs. 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. T. F D Miller ... Rs. 4,000
*Judges*, Hons. E. P Chapman, R. K. Mullick, F. E. Roe, C. Atkinson, Jwala Prasad, Sir Ali Imam, K.C.S.I. ..... ..... ...each Rs. 4,000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 84,037 sq. miles; pop. 12,839,126). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1903, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,766 sq. miles; pop. 3,027,169), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £163,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds &c. The chief language is Marathi and most of the people are Hindus.

In 1913 a Legislative Council was established. It consists of 25 members, 17 nominated (including (a) not more than 10 officials and (b) 3 non-official persons resident in Berar) and 8 elected, besides 1 extra member.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 101,415.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

*Chief Commissioner*, The Hon. Sir B. Robertson K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Aug., 1912). Rs. 8,167
*Chief Sec.*, F. S. A. Woodcock, C.I.E. Rs. 2,250
*Second Sec.* J. Hullah . . . Rs. 1,800
*Public Works Secs.*, (*Irrign.*) A. J. Wadley, and (*Bldgs. & Roads*) Lt.-Col. S. G. Rivett-Carnac each Rs. 2,500
*Judl. Comr.* Sir H. V. Drake-Brockman Rs. 3,500
*Do* (*1st addl.*), J. A. Batten . . . Rs. 3,000
*Do* (*and addl.*), Sir H. J. Stanyon, Kt., C.I.E. . . Rs. 3,000
*Do.* (*3rd addl.*), H. F. Hallifax . . . Rs. 3,000
*Financial Comnr.*, H. A. Crump, C.S.I. . . Rs. 3,500

BERAR.

*Comnr.*, B. P. Standen, C.I.E. . . . Rs. 2,750

(9) ASSAM (area, 53,015 sq. miles; pop. 6,713,532), was constituted a separate administration in 1874 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 1912. 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 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. In 1912 a Legislative Council was established. It consists of 25 members, 13 nominated (including not more than 9 officials) and 12 elected, besides 1 extra member. Chief of Government, Shillong. Population of the [illegible]

[illegible] Hon. Sir Archdale Earle, [illegible] Rs. 4,667

*Chief Secretary*, J. E. Webster, C.I.E. . . Rs. 2,250
*Second Sec.*, A. W. Botham . . . . . Rs. 1,800
*Public Works Sec.*, F. O. Lochmaere-Oertel Rs. 2,500

(10) The NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (area, 13,418 sq. miles; pop. 2,196,933, partly estimated) was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, with the addition of Kurram, Malakand (Dir, Swat, and Chitral), Khaibar, Tochi, Gomal, and Shirani. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY Peshawar. *Population*, 97,993.

*Agent to the Gov. and Chief Comnr.*, The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
*Judicial Comnr.* W. P. Barton, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
*Revenue Comnr.* Lt.-Col. D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E. . . . . Rs. 2,750

(11) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 501,395), ceded in 1818, 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.S.I. . . . . Rs. 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 174,976), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

*Chief Com.*, The Hon. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq. ms. pop. 414,412) was constituted a separate administration in 1887, under the Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gandamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans. The Afghan Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896–7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *viâ* Quetta. A new trade-route between India and Seistan, in Persia, *viâ* Nushki, was opened in 1896. A railway runs from Quetta to Nushki. The Khan of *Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives* about £18,000 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
*Rev. and Judl. Comnr.*, H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . . Rs. 2,750

(14) DELHI.—This province (area, 592 sq. miles; pop. 232,837) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.

*Chief Commissioner*, W. M. Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

(13) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. miles, pop. 26,459) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port *Blair*, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.

*Chief Commissioner and Superintendent* (Port Blair), Lt.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,620.)

*Aden, Perim*, and Protected Chiefships.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small uninhabited island serving as a coaling station at the northern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 46,265 (1921). Aden is a free port. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total trade in 1914-15 was £6,940,000. In 1914-15, 2,204 vessels called at Aden, and 355 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 Fartr.

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Oman, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1854 the East India Company occupied *Socotra* (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. *The Sheikh* receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

*Aden* *Political Resident*, Maj. Gen. James Marshall Stewart, C.B. *per annum* Rs. 3,000

## 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.

*The Civil Service of India.*—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London Aug. 1. Candidates must be over 22 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 1, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission London, W. 1. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one year, and generally receive an allowance of £150 if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary, conduct themselves well, and comply with *all the rules* laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 4,800 (£320) a year. No person will be eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service who has made before any tribunal established under the Military Service Acts, 1916, an application for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption from the provisions of those Acts on the ground of a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service.

The annual Competitive Examination will continue to be held under normal conditions, but a greatly reduced number of places will be offered for competition while the war lasts. Any person not engaged in military or naval services, otherwise eligible, may enter for the Open Competition. Concessions as to the age limits, in the case of candidates who have served in the Army or Navy, are made, and full particulars can be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners. Under the special powers conferred by the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1919, a proportion of the vacancies are now filled by nomination.

*The Indian Army.*—Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners three times a year. Candidates must be between 17½ and 18½ years of age (or in the case of candidates already serving in the Army). Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India and by the War Office the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst (at present 12 months), cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. Cadets are also selected at the Army Entrance Examination or nominated by the Army Council for training at Quetta or Wellington in India. Officers holding commissions in the British Service, who were under 28 years of age at the time they were called to Army Service as officers (or, in the case of regular officers, at the date of their nomination), may apply through their commanding officers for transfer to the Indian Army. On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's minimum initial pay is Rs. 4,860 (£324 a year). Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office.

Further information regarding these appointments—*e.g.*, Civil Service of India, the Indian Army, the Public Works Dept. the Imperial Forest Service of India, the Indian Police, the Indian Medical Service, the Indian Ecclesiastical Service, the Educational Service, &c., &c.—is contained in "The India Office List" (published by Harrison & Sons, 45, Pall Mall, S.W.), or can be obtained on application from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, of which a summary also appears in the "India Office List."

## NET FINANCES OF INDIA, FOR THE THREE YEARS 1914, 1915, AND 1916

*The figures below are given in £, rupees being converted at 1s. 4d. the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £.*

### GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

| | 1914-15. | 1915-16. Revised Estimate. | 1916-17. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Principal Heads of Revenue* (not enlisted.) | | | |
| Land Revenue | £21,200 | £21,246 | £20,033 |
| Opium | 7,870 | 1,914 | 3,133 |
| Salt | 3,511 | 3,047 | 4,788 |
| Stamps | 3,080 | 3,434 | 3,801 |
| Excise | 8,837 | 8,830 | 9,149 |
| Provincial Rates | 39 | 41 | 51 |
| Customs | 3,397 | 3,874 | 3,866 |
| Income Tax | 2,038 | 2,090 | 3,601 |
| Forest | 1,981 | 1,974 | 2,315 |
| Registration | 485 | 519 | 542 |
| Tributes (Native States) | 610 | 609 | 604 |
| Total | £52,141 | £52,866 | £60,631 |
| *Interest* | £1,203 | £1,097 | £1,112 |
| *Posts and Telegraphs* | £2,837 | £3,788 | £4,177 |
| *Mint* | £70 | £108 | £629 |
| *Receipts by Civil Departments:* | | | |
| Law and Justice | £701 | £713 | £747 |
| Police | 141 | 143 | 134 |
| Ports and Pilotage | 240 | 225 | 220 |
| Education | 266 | 296 | 299 |
| Medical | 83 | 77 | 80 |
| Minor Departments | 170 | 227 | 190 |
| Total | £1,501 | £1,680 | £1,674 |
| *Miscellaneous* | | | |
| Superannuation | £113 | £114 | £119 |
| Stationery & Printing | 98 | 89 | 92 |
| Exchange and Miscellaneous | 367 | 376 | 496 |
| Total | £578 | £579 | £707 |
| *Railways* | | | |
| State Railways (Net Traffic Receipts) | £15,728 | £17,888 | £20,883 |
| Subsidised Cos. (Interest, &c.) | 71 | 91 | 99 |
| Total | £15,799 | £17,977 | £20,982 |
| *Irrigation* | | | |
| Direct Receipts | £3,013 | £3,205 | £3,204 |
| Interest of Land Rev. due to Irrigation | 1,868 | 1,774 | 1,942 |
| Total | £4,881 | £4,779 | £5,146 |
| *Other Civil Public Works* | £188 | £204 | £213 |
| *Receipts by Civil Departments* | £1,323 | £1,140 | £1,177 |
| Total Revenue | £80,131 | £84,474 | £91,273 |

### EXPENDITURE (CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE).

| | 1914-15. | 1915-16. Revised Estimate. | 1916-17. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Direct Demands on the Revenue* (not enlisted.) | | | |
| Refunds and Drawbacks | £408 | £395 | £473 |
| Assignments & Compens. | 1,990 | 1,982 | 1,978 |
| Collection Charges, viz. | | | |
| Land Revenue | 2,074 | 2,004 | 2,851 |
| Opium | 634 | 1,144 | 1,021 |
| Salt | 362 | 377 | 400 |
| Excise | 460 | 471 | 496 |
| Customs | 284 | 280 | 271 |
| Forest | 1,218 | 1,243 | 1,280 |
| Other Heads | 430 | 1441 | 672 |
| Total | £8,230 | £8,497 | £9,492 |
| *Interest* | | | |
| On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways & Irrigation) | £430 | £500 | £481 |
| On other Obligations | 741 | 678 | 708 |
| Total | £1,191 | £1,190 | £1,190 |
| *Posts and Telegraphs* | £3,837 | £3,190 | £3,326 |
| *Mint* | £140 | £89 | £172 |
| *Civil Departments* | | | |
| Gen. Administration | £2,048 | £2,269 | £2,281 |
| Law and Justice | 4,311 | 4,398 | 4,404 |
| Police | 5,427 | 5,351 | 5,409 |
| Ports and Pilotage | 209 | 211 | 222 |
| Education | 3,399 | 3,111 | 3,170 |
| Ecclesiastical | 127 | 131 | 131 |
| Medical and Sanitation | 1,514 | 1,488 | 1,414 |
| Political | 1,123 | 1,183 | 1,161 |
| Minor Departments | 1,098 | 1,089 | 1,111 |
| Total | £18,300 | £18,388 | £19,430 |
| *Miscellaneous Civil Charges* | | | |
| Territrl. & Pol. Pensions | £209 | £219 | £220 |
| Civ Furlough Allowances | 361 | 278 | 282 |
| Superannuation | 3,480 | 3,472 | 3,488 |
| Stationery and Printing | 730 | 731 | 750 |
| Miscellaneous | 230 | 270 | 850 |
| Total | £5,310 | £5,109 | £5,590 |
| *Famine Relief and Insurance* | £1,000 | £1,000 | £1,000 |
| *Railway Revenue Account* | | | |
| State Railways (Interest, Annuities, &c.) | £13,498 | £13,500 | £13,498 |
| Other Railway Exp. | 185 | 181 | 215 |
| Total | £13,642 | £13,681 | £13,713 |
| *Irrigation* | £3,784 | £3,902 | £4,070 |
| *Other Civil Public Works* | £7,577 | £8,150 | £8,885 |
| *Army & Marine Services* | £27,800 | £29,400 | £28,800 |
| Total Expenditure | £82,113 | £89,491 | £92,175 |
| Net excess (+) on Provincial Allotments | −2,190 | +1,131 | +1,691 |
| Total Expenditure from Revenue | £80,023 | £90,622 | £93,866 |

Gross and Net Receipts 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 1904-05 there was a deficit of Revenue as compared with expenditure of £1,788,000, in 1905-06 a deficit of £1,288,682, and in 1906-07 (revised estimate) a surplus of £3,988,700.

**Net Revenue.**

| | 1904-05. | 1905-06 (accounts). | Revised Estimate, 1906-07. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Land Revenue* | £20,435 | £21,260 | £21,203 |
| *Opium (Import)* | 913 | 766 | 1,138 |
| *Taxation* | | | |
| Salt | 3,641 | 3,373 | 4,520 |
| Stamps | 5,000 | 5,377 | 5,744 |
| Excise | 8,748 | 8,498 | 9,036 |
| Provincial Rates | 37 | 41 | 31 |
| Customs | 6,137 | 5,720 | 8,363 |
| Income Tax | 2,000 | 2,074 | 3,988 |
| Registration | 484 | 398 | 541 |
| Total, Taxation | £26,107 | £25,600 | £31,803 |
| *Commercial Undertakings* | | | |
| Forests | £1,077 | £2,083 | £2,396 |
| Posts & Telegraphs | 340 | 638 | 620 |
| Railways | 2,238 | 4,273 | 6,796 |
| Irrigation | 327 | 1,038 | 1,288 |
| Total, Commercial Undertakings | £3,982 | £7,894 | £11,011 |
| *Tributes from Native States* | £403 | £404 | £396 |
| *Mint and Bankings* | −70 | 67 | 100 |
| | £51,184 | £55,882 | £57,176 |

**Net Expenditure.**

| | | (accounts). | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Collection of Revenue* | £3,629 | £3,698 | £3,732 |
| *Debt Services* | 108 | 94 | −340 |
| *Military Services* | | | |
| Army and Marine | 29,306 | 21,475 | 29,668 |
| Military Works | 909 | 788 | 1,467 |
| Total, Military Services | £30,195 | £30,251 | £31,125 |
| *Civil Services* | | | |
| Civil Depts. | £17,464 | £17,288 | £17,436 |
| Misc. Civil Charges | 4,182 | 4,267 | 4,727 |
| Civil Works | 4,849 | 3,148 | 4,370 |
| Total, Civil Services | £26,509 | £24,699 | £27,033 |
| *Famine Relief and Insurance* | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| *Provincial Balances* | | | |
| Increased by Unspent Grants | −2,750 | 232 | 1,607 |
| | £58,503 | £60,170 | £62,172 |
| Surplus or Deficit | £7,319 | £4,288 | £5,004 |

Capital Expenditure.—In addition to the expenditure from revenue there was a capital outlay in 1905-06 of £4,278,000 on State Railways, £837,000 on Irrigation Works, and £392,000 in connection with the new capital at Delhi.

Burden of Taxation.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Native States, the burden in 1906-07 was 1s. 6d. per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, 3s. 2d. per head. The Budget for 1907-08 introduced a super-tax on large incomes, enhanced the export duties on raw jute, increased the import duties on cotton manufactures, and imposed, as a war measure, a surcharge on railway goods and traffic.

Debt and Assets.—On 31 March, 1907, the debt of India amounted to £284,300,000, viz., Sterling Debt, £174,140,000, and Rupee Debt (converted into sterling at 1s. 4d. the rupee), £111,168,000. Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted to about £13,600,000, besides a charge of £994,000 for various railway annuities. Up to the same date the *Indian Government had devoted* £178,492,000 to the construction of railways and £43,878,000 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, £108,090,000 had been spent; its advances to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., stood at £12,130,000, and to railway companies £300,000. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £20,500,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £8,191,000 and £23,259,000 respectively. In 1906 a 4 per cent. rupee loan was issued, and realised £4,487,000. The Budget for 1907-08 provided for the issue of a 3½ per cent. rupee War Loan and of 5½ per cent. War Bonds, the latter being free of income tax.

Land Revenue.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the ryotwari or fairer prevails, and each cultivator or peasant-proprietor holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled *zamindari* districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled ryotwari districts the revenue varies from [illegible] per cent. of the gross produce down to much lower proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Improvements are exempt from assessment.

[illegible] gross land revenue paid for the [illegible] amounted to £20,600,000, of which [illegible] was remitted or suspended, and [illegible] that on account of the [illegible]

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengal opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly In 1909–10 10,000 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 £7,923,514. The expenses of production, &c., were £1,144,332. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China, but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from 31 March, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded in recent years, and amounted to £8,468,000 net in 1909–10. Reforms in excise administration are in progress.

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was £4,720,000 in 1913–14. (For tariff see page 514.) The export duty on rice yielded £508,800, and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods £308,000 in 1909–10. New and enhanced duties were brought into effect on 1 March, 1916.

INCOME TAX on incomes of Rs. 2,000 (£133) a year and over is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates —

| *Annual Income* | *Rate of Tax. Per Rupee = per £* |
|---|---|
| Rs. 2,000 and over ... ... | 4 pies 5d. |
| ,, 3,000 ,, ... | 6 ,, 7½d. |
| ,, 5,000 ,, ... | 9 ,, 11¼d. |
| ,, 10,000 ,, ... | 12 ,, 1s. 3d. |
| ,, 25,000 ,, ... | 15 ,, 1s. 6d. |

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes above Rs. 50,000 at rates equal to 1s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. in the £.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded £3,377,000 (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 (82⅔ lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. 1¼ with effect from 1 March, 1916.

FORESTS.—About 96,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 130,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1913–14 conveyed 2,091 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued over 32 millions of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on 31 March, 1916, was 338,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1913–14 was 18,130,000. Their capital cost to the end of 1913–14 was £8,483,000. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on 1 April, 1914. The combined services yielded for the year 1913–14 a net income of £698,000. The Indo-European Telegraph Department yielded a profit of 7·72 per cent. on its capital expenditure of £1,008,000.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on 31 March, 1916, was 36,872, while the mileage under construction was 2,194. Of the mileage open about 31 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5¼ ft.), and about 42 per cent on the metre gauge. On the 31st March, 1916, the total capital at charge was £360,389,000. The net earnings of the railways in 1913–14 amounted to £17,826,000. The number of passengers increased to 478 millions, and the goods traffic to 89 million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average over five miles for a penny The net working profit from State railways was £4,076,000 in 1913–14. The total capital expenditure on railways in 1913–14 was about £8,436,000.

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to 31st March, 1916, was £48,859,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £2,899,000. The area irrigated was over 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 £19,404,000. Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £9,304,000, Interest on Irrigation Debt, £127,900, Interest on Ordinary Debt and Management of Debt, £2,176,000; Stores, £1,355,000, of which £874,000 was for Marine and Military Stores, payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £1,322,000, Army non-effective charges, £2,230,000, Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £1,496,000 Furlough payments, civil and military, £435,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1872 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1906, was practically stable at 1s. 4d. This rate has now a legal sanction, since an Act of 1899 makes the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount. In 1907–8 and 1908–9 half the profit on silver coinage was applied to capital expenditure on railways. With this exception the whole of the net profit on silver coinage since 1 April, 1900, has been held as a special reserve, now called the Gold Standard Reserve, which is partly invested in England in sterling securities, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On 31 March, 1917, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £21,026,000 (estimated value), while £20,000,000 was held in India in

gold and £8,000,000 in cash in England. In June, 1920, 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 £40,000,000. 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 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. It is proposed to issue 1 rupee notes. The exchange rate varied considerably in 1919.

ARMY.—In peace time, the Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 76,000; and, secondly, of Indian troops (largely Muhammadans), about 160,000. In addition, the native Army Reserves number nearly 40,000 men, and the Imperial Service Troops furnished by native States contribute 21,000, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 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 (1914–9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organization and training of the Army. On 1 June, 1909, there was a redistribution 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 Risalpur. 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 cadets selected in the United Kingdom. The net military expenditure (including marine) in 1919–20 was £52,262,000. During the war the Army of India has been engaged in operations of war in France and Belgium, East and West Africa, Egypt, Somaliland, Aden, Mesopotamia, Persia, China, and on the North West frontier of India. In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed, the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved, compulsory military training for Europeans was introduced, Indians were invited to volunteer for service, and special Indian units were enrolled for general service within the confines of India for the duration of the War. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of ten sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches for harbour and river navigation, surveying, and submarine mining. The principal officers are as follows:—

*Director R.I.M., Bombay*, Rear Adm W Lumsden, C.I.E., C.V.O., R.N. (retd.), A.D.C. Rs.2,500
*Deputy ditto*, Capt. H J F Wilson.
*Asst. ditto*, Capt. R J C. Hordern.

A great part of the Royal Indian Marine fleet has been lent to the Admiralty.

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 Aligarh, and for Universities at Dacca, Patna, Rangoon, Nagpur, and Mysore. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1919–20 numbered 189,000 and the scholars 7,632,000, including 1,288,000 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 1919–20, £7,408,000, £2,027,000 came from fees, and £4,154,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1911 showed that only 108 males and 10 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 1919–20 numbered 713, controlling a total population of 27 millions, and receiving an income of £3,849,000 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £2,899,000 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 9,799 members of municipal bodies 8,822 were Indians, and 7,963 were non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Over one-half of their total expenditure of about £5,335,000 in 1919–20 was devoted to civil works, over one-fourth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are nearly 10,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1919 2,297,000 civil suits were instituted, while in 1914 2,120,000 persons were tried, and 929,000 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 618 were sentenced to death, 2,168 to transportation, and 170,484 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1919 was 14,000 officers and 189,660 men. There were 764 prisons, with a daily average of 117,000 prisoners, in 1919. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 12,400 prisoners on 31 March, 1916.

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 between 36·22 per 1,000 in 1906 and 28·72 in 1913. It was 29·34 per 1,000 in 1918. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death. Cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, small-pox, and (since 1896) plague, being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1918 were about 9,258,000 in India as a whole. About 22,000 people are annually killed by snakes. In 1,908 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 23,091,000 patients were treated in 1919. The number of persons vaccinated was 9,370,683. According to the census of 1911 there were 110,000 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department supervises trans-frontier and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special

explorations, and many productions. Marine, geological, botanical, and archæological 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 alone in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. During the five years ending 1913-14 both imports and exports were, on the average, twice as great as they were 20 years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise 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. | 1912-13. £ (000 omitted.) | 1913-14. £ (000 omitted.) | 1914-15. £ (000 omitted.) | 1915-16. £ (000 omitted.) | 1916-17. £ (000 omitted.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imports of Private Merchandise | 307,330 | 122,265 | 92,963 | 87,992 | 99,748 |
| Government Stores | 3,754 | 5,273 | 4,556 | 4,120 | 7,070 |
| Total Merchandise | 311,086 | 127,538 | 97,520 | 92,113 | 106,820 |
| Treasure—Private | 34,730 | 24,424 | 14,324 | 7,903 | 9,633 |
| Government | 7,087 | 4,648 | 85 | 61 | 24,720 |
| Total Treasure | 41,817 | 28,972 | 14,409 | 7,964 | 34,353 |
| Total Imports | 152,903 | 156,498 | 111,929 | 100,077 | 141,173 |
| Exports of Private Merchandise | 160,899 | 169,811 | 118,303 | 128,396 | 126,438 |
| Indian Produce, &c. | | | | | |
| Foreign Goods (re-exports) | 3,280 | 3,118 | 2,773 | 2,851 | 3,156 |
| Government Stores | 86 | 86 | 390 | 1,400 | 1,440 |
| Total Merchandise | 164,244 | 168,014 | 121,467 | 132,647 | 130,034 |
| Treasure—Private | 4,657 | 4,701 | 2,208 | 4,631 | 2,313 |
| Government | 2,951 | 21 | 1,324 | 331 | 367 |
| Total Treasure | 7,608 | 4,722 | 3,532 | 4,964 | 4,680 |
| Total Exports | 171,852 | 172,737 | 124,977 | 137,611 | 134,714 |
| Total Sea-borne Trade | 323,540 | 327,235 | 236,136 | 237,688 | 275,887 |
| Net Imports of Treasure | 34,232 | 24,250 | 11,877 | 3,000 | 29,673 |
| Net Imports of Merchandise | 32,839 | 38,657 | 24,831 | 40,874 | 24,412 |
| Excess of Imports | 18,926 | 14,229 | 13,218 | 36,324 | 53,846 |

In 1913-14 both imports and exports of merchandise were of unprecedented magnitude, but the outbreak of war during the course of the year 1914-15 brought the figures for the year down to the level at which they stood five or six years earlier. There was, however, a recovery in 1916-17. The rise in prices has been a very potent factor in the increase in values, in all the main classes there was an increase on account of a higher level of prices, while there was a decrease in the volume of trade. In imports all principal articles showed considerable increases on 1913-16, with the exception of railway materials (£2,786,000 decrease), sugar (decrease £779,000), iron and steel (decrease £208,000), and matches (decrease £191,000). Cotton goods were better by £8,276,000, mainly imports from the United Kingdom and Japan. The latter country appears to be rapidly finding an increasing market in India for twist and yarn, hosiery, and grey unbleached piece goods. The increased imports from the United Kingdom were mainly comprised of sewing thread, white, bleached, and coloured, &c., piece goods. The imports of grey unbleached piece goods from the United Kingdom further declined.

In the export trade raw cotton increased by £8,267,000, seeds by £1,211,000 hides and skins by £2,277,000, leather and cowhides by £1,834,000, and jute goods by £1,491,000. There were smaller increases in the case of barley, lac, opium, hemp and rubber. The chief falling off was in tea (£2,124,000).

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two-thirds of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1916-17:—

IMPORTS.

| | (000 omitted.) | | (000 omitted.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Goods | £31,677 | Chemicals | £1,631 |
| ,, Yarn | 2,699 | Instruments, &c. | 1,307 |
| Sugar | 10,390 | Apparel | 1,288 |
| Iron and Steel | 5,929 | Railway Material | 1,248 |
| Machinery, &c. | 3,620 | Glass | 1,202 |
| Mineral Oils | 2,950 | Drugs & Medicines | 929 |
| Hardware, &c. | 2,272 | Haberdashery, &c. | 850 |
| Silk Goods | 1,894 | Fruits and Vegetables | 779 |
| Provisions | 1,873 | Matches | 772 |
| Paper, &c. | 1,524 | Paints | 749 |
| Liquors | 1,353 | Dyes | 705 |
| Motor Cars and Cycles | 1,430 | Silk (raw) | 723 |
| Woollen Goods | 1,314 | Government Stores | |
| Spices | 1,298 | Metals | £1,402 |
| Salt | 1,277 | Railway Material | 263 |

EXPORTS.

| | (000 omitted.) | | (000 omitted.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jute Manufacts | £27,770 | Lac | £1,889 |
| Cotton (raw) | 22,750 | Opium | 1,358 |
| Rice | 12,498 | Rubber | 1,298 |
| Tea | 12,180 | Hemp | 1,223 |
| Seeds | 12,462 | Oils | 1,027 |
| Jute (raw) | 12,839 | Manganese Ore | 1,000 |
| Hides and Skins, Raw | 9,806 | Chemicals | 746 |
| Cotton Yarn and Manufactures | 8,926 | Spices | 722 |
| Wheat & Flour | 6,822 | Coffee | 677 |
| Leather & Cow hides | 4,994 | Paraffin Wax | 678 |
| Barley, Pulse, Millets, &c. | 3,989 | Oilcake | 582 |
| Wool (raw) | 2,900 | Re-Exports. | |
| Dyes, &c. | 2,897 | Cotton Yarn and Cloth | £2,946 |
| | | Wool (raw) | 1,842 |
| | | Sugar | 1,000 |

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1926–27 :—

| Countries. | Private Merchandise only. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Imports. | Exports. |
| Total Value (not omitted) .. | £560,748 | £780,492 |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| United Kingdom .. .. .. | 36 7 | 22 3 |
| France .. .. .. .. .. | 1 4 | 5·9 |
| Italy .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1·7 | 4·0 |
| Russia .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0 2 | 2 3 |
| Java .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 4 | 1 2 |
| Ceylon .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0 8 | 4 4 |
| China (excluding Hong Kong) | 1 1 | 0 4 |
| Hong Kong .. .. .. .. .. | 0 7 | 1 8 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8 9 | 18 0 |
| Straits Settlements .. .. .. | 2 8 | 2·6 |
| Egypt .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0 4 | 1 3 |
| Mauritius .. .. .. .. .. | 0 2 | 0 7 |
| United States .. .. .. .. | 7 5 | 12 9 |
| All other countries .. .. .. | 31·7 | 26 2 |

In imports, the United Kingdom comes easily first with 36 per cent. of the total, but is much less prominent in exports from India, on account of the wide demand for India's raw produce for food and manufactures. England re-exports a large quantity of her imports from India. In 1913–14, the last pre-war year, India's imports from Germany, Austria Hungary, and Belgium represented 6 p, 2 p, and 2 per cent. respectively of her total imports, while her exports to those countries were 10 p, 3 p, and 4 p per cent. respectively of the total.

Customs Duties.—The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Acts, 1926 and 1927, introduced new and enhanced Customs duties which effect from 1 March, 1926, and 1 March, 1927, respectively. The general import tariff, which has stood at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* since 1894, was raised to 7½ per cent. The principal exceptions to the general rate are as follows :—Cotton yarn and thread are exempt, but the duty on other cotton goods is 9½ per cent., an Excise duty of 3½ per cent. being levied on those woven in Indian mills. Arms and ammunition pay 20 per cent., sugar 10 per cent., cigars and cigarettes 50 per cent., spirits generally Rs. 12½ a gallon, salt Rs. 2½ a maund (2s 1b.), silver coin or bullion An. 4 an ounce, silver plate, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures 10 per cent., refined petroleum An. 2½ a gallon (with an additional 6 as. per gallon on motor spirit, an excise duty of 6 as. per gallon is levied on motor spirit produced in India), coal An. 8 a ton. Iron and steel goods, grain, tea-chests, printing materials, machinery other than cotton machinery, railway materials, and a few other articles pay 2½ per cent. Gold, living animals, raw hides, skins, cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, cotton machinery, quinine, and a few other articles are free. There are export duties of An. 3 a maund on rice, Rs. 2½ per 100 lb. on tea, Rs. 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, in the case of which the rate is Rs. 2½ per bale, Rs. 20 per ton on jute matting, and Rs. 30 per ton on hessians.

Shipping.—In 1926–27 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India was 20,388, with a tonnage of 21,442,000. Of this tonnage, 72 per cent. 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 the Shan States. The total imports of merchandise and treasure in 1926–27 were £8,879,000, and the total exports £7,092,000.

Agriculture is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1924–25, 262 million acres were cropped, of which about 22 per cent. was under wheat, 30 per cent. under rice, and 38 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, implements, cattle-breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. There is also a civil veterinary department.

Banks and Co-operative Credit Societies.—Besides the three Presidency Banks, closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co-operative credit societies. In 1913–14 there were 584 central, 17,108 agricultural and 880 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 842,000 and a capital of £6,200,000.

Minerals.—The output of coal in India in 1926 was 17,494,000 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 29 million gallons in 1896 to 297 millions in 1926. The production of salt is about 1,360,000 tons. The production of manganese ore in 1926 was about 644,000 tons, and of saltpetre 25,000 tons. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 398,000 oz. in 1926. There is a considerable output of mica and a fascinating 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 1926 was 1,290 tons, and of the latter 3,760 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 269 cotton mills at work in India in 1924–25, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,896,000 spindles and 208,000 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1925–26 was 700 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 320 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns, and to pay more attention to weaving. The 70 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 820,000 spindles and nearly 40,000 looms. There were, in 1924, 6 woollen mills, 11 paper mills, 28 breweries, and 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 succession. | Area in sq. miles. | Population in 1901. | Prevailing Religion. | Revenue for last year recorded or agreed upon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | £ |
| **Salutes of 21 Guns.** | | | | | |
| Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of | 1873 | 8,226 | 2,032,798 | Hindus | 1,220,000 |
| Hyderabad, The Nizam of | 1911 | 82,698 | 13,374,676 | Hindus and Muhammadans | 2,800,000 |
| Mysore, The Maharaja of | 1895 | 29,475 | 5,806,193 | Hindus | 1,600,000 |
| **Salutes of 19 Guns.** | | | | | |
| *Bhopal, The Begam (or Nawab) of | 1901 | 6,902 | 730,383 | Hindus | 220,000 |
| *†Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of | 1886 | 25,107 | 3,093,080 | " | 905,000 |
| *Indore, the Maharaja (Holkar) of | 1903 | 9,829 | 1,084,382 | " | 420,000 |
| *Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of | 1885 | 84,432 | 3,158,126 | Muhammadans | 750,000 |
| Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of | 1893 | 71,896 | 470,336 | " | 31,000 |
| †Kolhapur, The Maharaja of | 1884 | 3,217 | 809,441 | Hindus | 380,000 |
| †Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of | 1884 | 12,753 | 1,093,776 | " | 276,000 |
| †Travancore, The Maharaja of | 1885 | 7,129 | 2,401,975 | Hindus and Christians | 761,000 |
| **Salutes of 17 Guns.** | | | | | |
| Bahawalpur, The Nawab of | 1907 | 15,000 | 780,641 | Muhammadans | 182,000 |
| Bharatpur, The Maharaja of | 1900 | 1,982 | 598,785 | Hindus | 220,000 |
| Bikaner, The Maharaja of | 1887 | 23,343 | 700,982 | " | 220,000 |
| Bundi, The Maharao Raja of | 1889 | 2,220 | 218,730 | " | 46,000 |
| Cochin, The Raja of | 1914 | 1,361 | 918,110 | Hindus and Christians | 254,000 |
| †Jaipur, The Maharaja of | 1880 | 15,579 | 2,636,647 | Hindus | 833,000 |
| Karauli, The Maharaja of | 1886 | 1,242 | 146,387 | " | 40,000 |
| Kotah, The Maharao of | 1889 | 5,684 | 633,689 | " | 224,000 |
| Kutch, The Rao of | 1876 | 7,616 | 512,189 | " | 167,000 |
| Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of | 1911 | 34,963 | 2,057,553 | " | 440,000 |
| Patiala, The Maharaja of | 1900 | 5,412 | 2,407,629 | Hindus and Sikhs | 488,000 |
| Rewa, The Maharaja of | 1880 | 13,000 | 1,624,843 | Hindus | 187,000 |
| Tonk, The Nawab of | 1867 | 2,553 | 303,181 | " | 130,000 |
| **Salutes of 15 Guns.** | | | | | |
| Alwar, The Maharaja of | 1892 | 3,141 | 791,688 | Hindus | 250,000 |
| Banswara, The Maharawal of | 1913 | 1,946 | 255,463 | Animists | 75,000 |
| Datia, The Maharaja of | 1907 | 911 | 254,603 | Hindus | 13,000 |
| Dewas (Senior Branch), The Raja of | 1899 | 441 | 74,290 | " | 25,000 |
| Dewas (Junior Branch), The Raja of | 1892 | 477 | 63,085 | " | 24,000 |
| Dhar, The Raja of | 1898 | 1,783 | 234,070 | " | 58,000 |
| Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of | 1911 | 1,155 | 269,188 | " | 80,000 |
| Dungarpur, The Maharawal of | 1898 | 1,447 | 189,190 | " | 28,000 |
| Idar, The Maharaja of | 1911 | 1,669 | 222,811 | " | 44,000 |
| Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of | 1914 | 16,062 | 86,311 | " | 14,000 |
| Khairpur, The Mir of | 1909 | 6,050 | 227,988 | Muhammadans | 108,000 |
| Kishangarh, The Maharaja of | 1900 | 858 | 87,191 | Hindus | 36,000 |
| †Orchha, The Maharaja of | 1874 | 2,079 | 330,231 | " | 80,000 |
| Partabgarh, The Maharawal of | 1890 | 888 | 88,724 | " | 18,000 |
| Sikkim, The Maharaja of | 1914 | 2,818 | 87,920 | Buddhists and Hindus | 13,000 |
| †Sirohi, The Maharajadhiraja of | 1875 | 1,964 | 189,127 | Hindus | 34,000 |
| **Salutes of 13 Guns.** | | | | | |
| Benares, The Maharaja of | 1889 | 861 | 346,636 | Hindus | 112,000 |
| Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of | 1913 | 1,307 | 592,050 | Hindus and Muhammadans | 164,000 |
| Jaora, The Nawab of | 1895 | 568 | 75,951 | Hindus | 20,000 |
| Rampur, The Nawab of | 1889 | 899 | 532,207 | Hindus and Muhammadans | 240,000 |
| Tippera, The Raja of | 1909 | 4,086 | 239,613 | Hindus | 212,000 |

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns, *i.e.* in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns.

| STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF | Date of succession | Area in sq. miles. | Population in 1911. | Principal Religion. | Revenue for last year recorded of appropriation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | £ |
| Salutes of 11 Guns. | | | | | |
| Alwar, The Maharaja of | 1892 | 3,141 | 877,063 | Hindus | 13,000 |
| Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of | 1896 | 2,860 | 441,367 | Hindus and Muhammadans | 287,000 |
| Chamba, The Raja of | 1904 | 3,216 | 133,873 | Hindus | 34,000 |
| Charkhari, The Maharaja of | 1924 | 880 | 132,830 | " | 12,000 |
| Chhatarpur, The Maharaja of | 1867 | 1,118 | 265,685 | " | 30,000 |
| Dharangadra, The Raj Sahib of | 1911 | 1,156 | 78,142 | " | 40,000 |
| Faridkhot, The Raja of | 1906 | 642 | 130,894 | Sikhs and Hindus | 74,000 |
| Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of | 1869 | 1,024 | 161,916 | Hindus and Muhammadans | 94,000 |
| Janjira, The Nawab of | 1879 | 324 | 88,747 | " " | 13,000 |
| Jhalawar, The Raj Rana of | 1898 | 810 | 96,971 | " " | 32,000 |
| Jind, The Maharaja of | 1887 | 1,259 | 271,728 | Hindus and Sikhs | 87,000 |
| Junagarh, The Nawab of | 1911 | 3,284 | 434,000 | Hindus and Muhammadans | 190,000 |
| Kapurthala, The Maharaja of | 1877 | 630 | 268,723 | Muhammadans and Hindus | 267,000 |
| Maadi, The Raja of | 1913 | 1,200 | 181,210 | Hindus | 35,000 |
| Manipur, The Raja of | 1891 | 8,456 | 346,222 | " | 30,000 |
| Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of | 1870 | 822 | 50,230 | " | 78,000 |
| Nabha, The Maharaja of | 1911 | 928 | 242,827 | Hindus and Sikhs | 103,000 |
| Navanagar, The Jam of | 1907 | 3,791 | 340,400 | Hindus and Muhammadans | 151,000 |
| *Palanpur, The Diwan of | 1877 | 1,766 | 206,230 | " " | 25,000 |
| Panna, The Maharaja of | 1902 | 2,396 | 208,880 | Hindus | 22,000 |
| Pudukota, The Raja of | 1886 | 1,178 | 411,886 | " | 201,000 |
| Rajgarh, The Raja of | 1920 | 1,486 | 218,860 | " | 12,000 |
| Rajpipla, The Raja of | 1915 | 1,517 | 262,268 | " | 67,000 |
| Rajkot, The Raja of | 1893 | 282 | 75,251 | " | 60,000 |
| Sailana, The Raja of | 1893 | 270 | 26,865 | " | 26,000 |
| Sirmur (Nahan), The Raja of | 1913 | 1,141 | 138,420 | " | 57,000 |
| Tehri-Garhwal, The Raja of | 1913 | 4,180 | 300,819 | " | 44,000 |

N.B.—There are also 11 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns.

## NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

*Two 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-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military forces they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the *Supreme Government can* dethrone the *chief or* temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tributes, most do not. Tributes aggregating £700,000 (£350,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1923–24. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. *A common characteristic of all* 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), Kolat (Quetta and Pishin), and Berar are still technically Native States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the native States have a combined area of 709,583 square miles, and a population of 70,886,844. *They maintain in the aggregate* a considerable body of troops of inferior military organization in addition to their Imperial Service troops. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of 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 Kathiawar 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 estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over 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 Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the native States, large and small, number 693, only about 100 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 1901, 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. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 520–1 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.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., are not ruling chiefs.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 278 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. 500,627—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 1713, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor Tirhaqu. Urdu, Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and much interlaced with British districts. The ruling Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 128,344) was granted to Ghulab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar, while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. The Sikh States, in the divided plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. Rajputana, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 12,292,434) extends some 480 miles from north to south, and is 290 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 Kaitwa and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. The *States of Central India*, lying to the north of the Narbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 21 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. 9. The Malayalim States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, lying together in S.W India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur. 11. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 13. The Southern Mahratta States. 14. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Sulaiman range, a distance of 600 miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizianagram) Agency. 16. 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 Dhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikrama Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, *succ.* 1911. Salute to British territory, 21 guns.

*Prime Min.*, H.E. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., D.C.L.

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. 5,639,250) 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 1906-7 its exports to British India were £2,646,000, while its imports amounted to £1,362,000. The chief trade route is that between Katmandu and the Bengal frontier (96 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, ghi, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister, who paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The British Political Resident does not interfere in internal affairs, but the Indian Government controls foreign relations. The army numbers about 46,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

CAPITAL, Katmandu (pop. 30,000).—*British Res.*, Lt.-Col. S. F. Bayley ..... .....Rs.2,750

## BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 250,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S. slopes 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 1910 this allowance was fixed at £50,000, 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 Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharajah in 1907. He has a salute of 21 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is 1,675,000 rupees. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1909-10 was 2,000,000 rupees. There is a British Resident.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

## AFGHANISTAN.

*Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies*, His Majesty Siraj-al millat-wad-din Amir Habibullah Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., b. 1872, *succ.* October 7, 1901. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghanistan (called Khorassan by the natives) lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 250,000 sq. miles, and pop. 4,600,000. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1905), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1893-7), on the E. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1893). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1905. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, *who are much influenced by mullahs*.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Afghans (or Durranis) have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar, next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu.

Afghanistan is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, Farrah, and Badakshan (with Kafiristan and Wakhan), which are under governors, with subordinate police and judges, police, and revenue officers. The late Amir (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lapis-lazuli, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by yaks,

animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaibar Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (192 miles), along which a motor service has been established by the Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (224 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway terminates at Chaman, on the frontier, 64 miles from Kandahar, from which a fine road of 328 miles runs to Kabul. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1917–18 was over £8,254,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghi*, while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £500,000, including the subsidy of £1,200,000 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 1880, when Abdurrahman, the late Amir, was recognised as ruler. As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904–5 the engagements which had existed with the late Amir since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of 21 March, 1905. 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 take or encourage measures that might threaten Russia. After reciting the treaty with the Amir in 1905 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.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 180,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (80,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (60,000) and Tashkurgan (17,000). *British Agent*, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Saifulla Khan, Ra. 2,000.

## 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 inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous, at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. On 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 Mesopotamia, extending from Basra at the head of the Gulf to Baghdad and beyond.

*Bahrein* (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Isa bin Ali and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (26 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 1914–15 the value of the exports was £960,000, and of the imports £758,000. The people (about 120,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1880 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Oman* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court.

The Independent tribes on the *Persian* (Arab) Coast from Ras-el Khetma to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, stationed at Bushire, is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *viâ* Lingah and Bahrein.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

*Pol. Resident, Persian Gulf* (*Bushire*), Maj.-Gen. Sir P. Z. Cox, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..... *per annum* Rs. 4,000

*Do., Turkish Arabia* (*Baghdad*) (vacant).

*Pol. Agent, Muscat*, Major L. B. Haworth ..... Rs. 1,750

*Do., Bahrein*, Capt. P. G. Loch ..... ..... Rs. 800

*Do., Koweit*, Lt.-Col. R. E. A. Hamilton ..... Rs. 1,500

PERSIA borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1870 and 1895, was completed in 1905. A railway was opened in 1905 from Quetta to Nushki, and now extends to Dalbandin, whence there is a caravan route (208 miles), with wells, rest-houses, telegraph, &c., to Persian Seistan, 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, viâ Gasik, Birjand, Kerman, and Bunder 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, 1915, with the consent of the Persian Government. The occupation terminated in October, 1917, 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 contermінous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway runs, viâ Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 490 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 900 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 dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

*Chinese Turkestan* is surrounded by the mountains of Transhan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. Russia has *special treaty rights in the dependency*. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar (Sir G. Macartney, K.C.I.E.). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,600 feet) viâ Ladakh, in Kashmir

*Tibet*, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. The total trade in 1916-17 was about £2,918,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung, but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on 3 August, 1904. A new Convention was signed (7 Sept.), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet, for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents, for unrestricted traffic by existing routes, and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions, but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 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, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initialled by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have refused to ratify it.

*Yunnan* is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, *and arrangements were made* regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £897,000 in 1913-16. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Têng-yuêh and Sanmao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Têng-yuêh and Yunnan-fu.

FRENCH LAOS.—Through the cession of a portion of Laos by China in 1894, 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 (*q.v.*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiengmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. In 1915-16 the value of the total trade was £4,631,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892-3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the 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). | Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Census, 1911. | Census, 1921. |
| Alberta (Edmonton) .. | 255,285 | 73,022 | 374,663 |
| British Columbia (Victoria) .. | 355,855 | 178,657 | 392,480 |
| Manitoba (Winnipeg) | 251,832 | 455,211 | 455,614 |
| New Brunswick (Fredericton) | 27,985 | 331,120 | 357,889 |
| Nova Scotia (Halifax) | 21,428 | 459,574 | 492,338 |
| Ontario (Toronto) | 407,262 | 2,182,947 | 2,523,274 |
| Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown) .. | 2,184 | 103,259 | 93,728 |
| Quebec (Quebec) .. | 706,834 | 1,648,898 | 2,003,232 |
| Saskatchewan (Regina) .... .. .... | 251,700 | 91,279 | 492,432 |
| Yukon (Dawson) | 207,076 | 27,219 | 8,512 |
| North-West Territories (*Ottawa*) | 1,242,224 | 20,129 | 18,481 |
| Total .. .. | 3,729,665 | 5,371,315 | 7,806,643 |

Land Area, 3,603,910 square miles, Water Area, 125,755 square miles. Included in the areas are the areas transferred from K W T in 1912. The rural population, in 1911, was 3,925,679, and the urban population, 3,280,964. Of the immigrants in 1915-16, 5,857 were from England, 102 from Wales, 1,887 from Scotland, and 818 from Ireland, total 8,664, and 36,937 came from the U S.A and 2,936 from other countries. In 1915-16 the immigrants numbered 48,537

### Increase of the People.

| Census Year | Population. | | | Decennial Increase. | Immigrants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | | |
| 1881 .. .. | .. | .. | 3,090,561 | .. | .. |
| 1891 .. | 1,764,311 | 1,702,450 | 3,466,761 | 544,463 | 87,000 |
| 1901 .. | 2,128,654 | 2,138,996 | 4,324,810 | 776,883 | 48,000 |
| 1911 .. | 2,460,491 | 2,372,788 | 4,833,439 | 898,429 | 80,165 |
| 1921 .. | 2,732,708 | 2,819,607 | 5,372,315 | 538,876 | 49,149 |
| 1921 .. .. | 3,821,995 | 3,984,648 | 7,806,643 | 1,833,603 | 311,084 |

### Races and Religions.

| Races (Birth-places). | 1901 | 1921 | Religions. | 1901 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada .. .. .. .. | 4,671,815 | 5,619,681 | Roman Catholics. .. .. | 2,229,600 | 2,833,491 |
| United Kingdom .. .. .. | 350,029 | 784,396 | Methodists .. .. .. | 916,886 | 1,079,892 |
| England .. .. .. .. | 221,281 | 570,614 | Presbyterians .. .. .. | 842,442 | 1,118,191 |
| Wales .. .. .. .. | 2,318 | 8,727 | Church of England .. | 680,464 | 1,043,207 |
| Scotland .. .. .. | 83,631 | 189,321 | Baptists .. .. .. .. | 338,225 | 382,628 |
| Ireland .. .. .. .. | 122,699 | 98,874 | Lutherans .. .. .. .. | 92,324 | 229,824 |
| Lesser Isles .. .. | 900 | 2,860 | Congregationalists .. .. | 28,233 | 34,284 |
| Other British .. .. | 30,693 | 48,856 | Unknown .. .. .. | 43,222 | 32,470 |
| United States. .. .. | 127,899 | 303,680 | Mennonites .. .. .. | 31,727 | 44,671 |
| Germany .. .. .. .. | 17,320 | 30,277 | Jews .. .. .. .. | 16,401 | 23,364 |
| Russia .. .. .. .. | 31,231 | 120,371 | Greek Catholics .. | 13,632 | 48,327 |
| Norway and Sweden .. .. | 10,256 | 49,194 | Pagans .. .. .. .. | 13,127 | 22,830 |
| France .. .. .. .. | 7,914 | 17,603 | Disciples .. .. .. .. | 14,900 | 21,329 |
| Italy .. .. .. .. .. | 5,854 | 34,732 | Brethren .. .. .. .. | 6,414 | 9,258 |
| Austria-Hungary .. .. | 26,407 | 122,430 | Buddhists .. .. .. .. | 10,277 | 23,021 |
| China .. .. .. .. | 17,043 | 27,084 | Salvation Army .. .. | 22,348 | 18,870 |
| Elsewhere .. .. .. | 23,824 | 59,048 | Doukhobors .. .. .. | 8,772 | 19,102 |

The Indian Population was 127,941 in 1901, 105,611 in 1911, and 122,582 in 1921. The Eskimos numbered 3,149 in 1916.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), *from* 49° North latitude to the Arctic seas, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. The boundaries between the Ungava district of the Labrador peninsula (*transferred to Quebec in 1912*) and the Labrador coast region of Newfoundland are expected to be settled shortly by a Judicial Commission.

*Relief.*—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, *forming the* separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, *from* Belle Isle to Quebec, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet) and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded.

*Climate.*—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

### GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

| Name. | Date of Appointment. | Date of Assumption of Office. |
|---|---|---|
| Viscount Monck | June 1, 1867 | July 1, 1867 |
| Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar) | Dec. 29, 1868 | Feb. 8, 1869 |
| Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava) | May 22, 1872 | June 25, 1872 |
| Marquess of Lorne | Oct. 5, 1878 | Nov 25, 1878 |
| Marquess of Lansdowne | Aug. 18, 1883 | Oct. 23, 1883 |
| Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby) | May 1, 1888 | June 11, 1888 |
| Earl of Aberdeen | May 22, 1893 | Sept. 18, 1893 |
| Earl of Minto | July 30, 1898 | Nov. 10, 1898 |
| Earl Grey | Sept. 26, 1904 | Dec. 10, 1904 |
| Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn | Mar 21, 1911 | Oct. 13, 1911 |
| Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. | Aug 8, 1916 | Nov 11, 1916 |

## GOVERNMENT

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the *British North America Act of 1867*, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

### Governor-General.

*Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief*, The Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. .. .. .. .. £10,000

*Military Secretary and Secretary*, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. G. Henderson.

*Equerry and Comptroller of the Household*, Lord Richard Nevill, C.V.O., C.M.G.

*Aides-de-Camp*, Capt. R. O. R. Kenyon-Slaney, Grenadier Guards; Capt. F. Balfour-Johnson, Rifle Brigade; Capt. Angus A. Mackintosh, Royal Horse Guards.

*Honorary Aides-de-Camp*, Lt.-Col. H. R. Smith, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir A. P. Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., Maj.-Gen. S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.; Col. J. P. Landry; Maj.-Gen. R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., Brig.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams, Col. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, C.V.O., Maj.-Gen. H. E. Burstall, C.B., Col. S. J. Denison, C.M.G.

*Private Secretary*, A. F. Sladen, C.V.O., 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.

#### War Cabinet

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., M.P.
Hon. Sir William Thomas White, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P.
Hon. Sir James Alexander Lougheed, K.C.
Major-General Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G.
Hon. J. A. Calder, M.P.
Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, K.C., M.P.

#### Union Government

*Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs*, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., M.P. .. .. *$12,000

*President of Privy Council*, Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, K.C., M.P. .. .. 7,000

*Minister of Militia and Defence in Canada*, Major-General Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., M.P. .. .. .. .. 7,000

*Minister of Overseas Military Forces in London*, Hon. Sir Albert Edward Kemp, K.C.M.G., M.P. .. .. .. .. .. 7,000

*Minister of Railways and Canals*, Hon. John Dowsley Reid, M.D., M.P. .. 7,000

*Minister of the Interior*, Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P. .. .. .. 7,000

*Minister of Customs*, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, K.C., M.P. .. .. .. .. 7,000

*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P. .. .. .. .. 7,000

*Minister of Immigration and Colonization*, Hon. J. A. Calder, M.P. .. .. .. 7,000

*Secretary of State*, Hon. Martin Burrell, M.P. .. .. .. .. .. .. 7,000

*Minister of Trade and Commerce*, Rt. Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P. 7,000

*Minister of Finance*, Hon. Sir William Thomas White, K.C.M.G., M.P. .. .. 7,000

*Solicitor-General*, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, M.P. 7,000

*Minister of Justice*, Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, K.C., LL.B., M.P. .. .. .. 7,000

*Postmaster-General*, Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin, M.P. .. .. .. .. .. 7,000

*Minister of Inland Revenue*, Hon. Albert Sévigny, M.P. .. .. .. .. .. $7,000

*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. F. B. Carvell, M.P. .. .. .. .. .. 7,000

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries*, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne .. .. .. .. .. 7,000

*Minister of Labour*, Hon. Gideon Decker Robertson .. .. .. .. .. .. 7,000

*Ministers without Portfolio*, Hon. Frank Cochrane, M.P., Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed, K.C., Hon. Alexander K. Maclean, M.P.

* Note.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—the thousand five hundred dollars is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

### GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

#### Privy Council Office.

*Clerk of the Privy Council*, Rodolphe Boudreau .. .. .. .. .. $5,000

*Assistant do.*, F. K. Bennetts .. .. 3,500

*Secretary, Imperial and Foreign Correspondence*, William Mackenzie .. .. .. .. 3,600

#### Trade and Commerce.

*Minister of Trade and Commerce*, Rt. Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L. .. .. .. .. .. 7,000

*Deputy Minister*, F. C. T. O'Hara, F.S.S. 5,000

*Dominion Statistician and Controller of Census*, R. H. Coats .. .. .. .. 3,700

*Chief Asst. to Dep. and Accountant*, T. J. Code .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 3,200

*Chief Trade Statistician*, W. A. Warne .. 2,800

*Grain Statistician*, J. Byrnes .. .. .. 2,400

*Secretary, Census Branch*, E. H. St. Denis 3,100

*Supt. of Compilation*, E. S. MacPhail .. 2,900

*Editor*, E. H. Godfrey, F.S.S. .. .. .. 2,300

#### Department of State.

*Secretary of State*, Hon. Martin Burrell 7,000

*Private Sec.*, J. L. K. Lafleur .. .. .. 3,000

*Under Secretary*, Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C. .. .. .. .. .. .. 5,000

*Asst. do.*, P. Pelletier .. .. .. .. .. 3,850

*Accountant*, F. Coleon .. .. .. .. 3,200

*Asst. Dep. Registrar General*, L. W. Shorr 2,200

*Chief Clerk, Naturalization Branch*, A. Brophy .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 2,800

*Dominion Archivist*, A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D. .. .. .. .. .. .. 4,000

#### Department of External Affairs.

*Deputy Head (Under Secretary of State for External Affairs)*, Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., LL.D. .. .. .. .. 5,000

*Asst. Under-Sec.*, W. H. Walker, I.S.O. .. $3,400
*Accountant*, F. M. Baker .. .. .. .. 2,500

*Department of Public Printing and Stationery.*
*King's Printer and Comptroller of Stationery*, J. de L. Taché .. .. .. .. $5,000
*Asst. King's Printer*, Fred Cook .. .. .. 4,000
*Supt. of Printing*, F. R. Boardman .. .. 3,500
*Supt. of Stationery*, J. O. Patenaude .. 3,500
*Accountant*, J. A. Frigon .. .. .. .. 2,200

*Department of Mines.*
*Minister of Mines*, The Secretary of State.
*Deputy Minister*, R. G. McConnell, M.A., F.G.S.A. .. .. .. .. .. .. 5,000
*Director of Mines Branch*, Eugene Haanel, Ph.D. .. .. .. .. .. .. 3,850
*Asst. Director, Geological Survey*, John Macoun, F.L.S., F.R.S.C. .. .. .. 3,500
*Secretary*, Percy H. Selwyn .. .. .. .. 2,100
*Accountant*, John Marshall .. .. .. .. 2,200

JUSTICE.

*Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada*, Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, D.C.L. .. .. .. .. .. .. 7,000
*Private Sec.*, P. T. Ahern, M.A. .. .. 2,800
*Solicitor-General of Canada*, Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., B.A. .. .. .. .. .. 6,000
*Deputy Minister*, E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., M.A., LL.B. .. .. .. .. .. 10,000
*Inspectors of Penitentiaries*, Douglas Stewart, $3,500, W. St. P. Hughes .. 3,850
*Chief Commissioner, Dominion Police*, Col. Sir A. P. Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. 5,000

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of Naval Service*, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne .. 7,000
*Deputy Minister*, Alexander Johnston .. 5,000
*Asst. do.*, Cameron Stanton .. .. .. .. 4,000
*Chief Accountant*, A. Boyle .. .. .. 3,250
*Chief, Records Branch*, J. E. McGlenaghan 2,700
*Chief Engineer*, Lt.-Col. W. P. Anderson, C.M.G. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 4,000
*Asst. do.*, B. H. Fraser .. .. .. .. .. 3,000
*Purchasing Agent*, George H. Flood .. .. 3,300
*Commissioner of Lights*, J. G. Macphail, B.Sc. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 3,300
*Commander of Marine Service*, Comm. H. Thompson, R.N. .. .. .. .. .. .. 3,500
*Gen. Supt., St. Lawrence Pilotage*, H. St. George Lindsay .. .. .. .. .. .. 3,000
*Chief Wreck Commissioner*, Capt. L. A. Demers .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 3,200
*Chairman, Lighthouse Board*, A. Johnston (Deputy Minister) .. .. .. .. .. ..
*Director, Meteorological Service* (Toronto), Sir R. F. Stupart .. .. .. .. .. 4,000
*Chairman, Board of Steamboat Inspection*, T. R. Ferguson .. .. .. .. .. .. 2,000

*Department of Naval Service.*
*Deputy Minister*, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., C.B. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 6,000
*Director*, Vice-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill 5,000
*Secy., Actg. Paymaster* H. G. Pinsent, R.N.
*Commander and Chief of Staff*, Comm. R. M. T. Stephens, C.M.G., R.C.N. .. ..
*Consulting Naval Engineer*, Eng.-Comm. A. M. Darley, R.N. .. .. .. .. .. ..
*Commissioner of Fisheries and International Commissioner*, E. E. Prince, LL.D 4,000
*Supt. of Fisheries*, W. A. Found. .. .. 3,500

POST OFFICE.

*Postmaster-General*, Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 7,000
*Deputy P.M.G.*, E. M. Conlier, C.M.G., M.D. 5,000

*Asst. Ministers*, Hector B. Verret, Robert Towlie .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. $4,000
*Financial Supt.*, W. J. Johnstone .. .. .. 3,000
*Secretary*, A. W. Throop .. .. .. .. .. 3,000
*Accountant*, W. J. Glover .. .. .. .. .. 3,000
*Supt., Money Order Branch*, F. E. S. Grout 3,000
*Supt., Savings Bank*, W. R. Harrington 3,000
*Comptr., Stores Branch*, Sidney Smith, I.S.O 3,000
*Supt., Dead Letter Office*, G. J. Binks .. 3,000
*Supt., Mail Service*, G. C. Anderson .. .. 2,700
*Supt., Postage Stamp Branch*, E. J. Lemaire 3,000
*Comptroller, Railway Mails*, R. M. Armstrong .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 3,000
*Supt., Staff Branch*, R. M. Northrop .. 3,000
*Supt., Annuities Branch*, E. T. Bartedo .. 4,000
*Supt., Rural Mail Delivery Branch*, A. Bolduc .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 2,500
*Supt. French Correspondence*, P. E. Bernier 2,500

AGRICULTURE.

*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. T. A. Crerar
*Private Sec.*, William Ide, B.A. .. .. 2,500
*Deputy Minister*, G. F. O'Halloran, B.C.L. 6,000
*Assist. do. and Secretary*, Lt.-Col. A. L. F. Jarvis, I.S.O. .. .. .. .. .. .. 3,600
*Registrar, Copyrights and Trade Marks*, P. B. Ritchie, B.C.L. .. .. .. .. .. 3,600
*Chief, Patents Branch*, W. J. Lynch, I.S.O. 3,500
*Director-General of Public Health*, F. Montizambert, C.M.G., I.S.O., M.D. .. 5,000
*Veterinary Director General*, Frederick Torrance, B.A. .. .. .. .. .. .. 5,000
*Bathologist*, Charles H. Higgins, D.V.S. .. 3,500
*Live Stock Commissioner*, John Wright .. 3,500
*Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner*, J. A. Ruddick .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 4,000
*Director of Experimental Farms*, J. H. Grisdale, B.Agr .. .. .. .. .. .. 3,500
*Dominion Botanist*, H. T. Gussow .. .. .. 3,700
*Dominion Entomologist*, C. G. Hewitt, D.Sc. 3,000
*Dominion Chemist*, F. T. Shutt, M.A. .. .. 3,000
*Dominion Horticulturist*, William T. Macoun .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 3,000
*Dominion Animal Husbandman*, R. S. Archibald .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 3,400
*Dominion Cerealist*, C. E. Saunders, Ph.D. 2,800
*Dominion Agrostologist*, J. O. Malte, Ph.D. 2,400
*Dominion Poultry Husbandman*, F. C. Elford .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 2,400
*Seed Commissioner*, George H. Clark .. 2,400
*Canadian Commissioner for International Agricultural Institute*, T. K. Doherty, B.C.L. 3,400

PUBLIC WORKS.

*Min. of Public Works*, Hon. F. B. Carvell 7,000
*Deputy Minister*, James D. Hunter, B.A. 5,000
*Asst. do.*, Arthur St. Laurent, C.E. .. .. 4,000
*Secretary*, E. C. Desrochers .. .. .. .. 2,400
*Asst. do.*, L. H. Colman .. .. .. .. .. 2,000
*Chief Engineer*, R. D. Lafleur, C.E. .. .. 4,000
*Asst. do.*, A. R. Dufresne, C.E. .. .. .. 4,000
*Chief Architect*, E. L. Horwood .. .. .. 7,000
*Gen. Supt. Govt. Telegraphs*, D. H. Keeley 3,000
*Chief Accountant*, A. G. Kingston .. .. 3,600
*Chief Clerk, Estimates*, S. E. O'Brien .. 3,200
*Collector, P. W. Revenue*, E. T. Smith .. .. 3,000

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

*Minister of Finance*, Hon. Sir William Thomas White, K.C.M.G .. .. .. .. .. 7,000
*Deputy do. and Sec., Treasury Board*, T. C. Boville, C.M.G. .. .. .. .. .. .. 4,000
*Asst. Deputy do.*, Henry T. Ross, K.C. .. 4,000
*Chief Accountant and Dominion Bookkeeper*, J. C. Saunders .. .. .. .. .. 3,400
*Comptroller of Dominion Currency*, J. R. Boyce .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 3,500

*Insurance Department.*

*Superintendent*, G. B. Finlayson, A.I.A. ... $3,000
*Chief Clerks*, A. O'Reilly, $2,800, A. N. MacDavish, W. H. Gilfillan ... ...each 2,400

*Auditor-General's Office.*

*Auditor-General*, John Fraser, LL.C. ... 3,000
*Chief Clerks*, R.D. Sutherland, LL.C., $2,750; J. Gorman, $2,400, F. Hayter, B.A. ... 2,400

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

*Minister of Railways and Canals*, Hon. John Downey Reid, M.D. ... ... ... ... 7,460
*Deputy Minister* A.W. Campbell, C.E. ... 5,000
*Asst. do. and Secretary*, Louis Kossuth Jones, LL.C. ... ... ... ... ... ... 4,000
*Chief Engineer*, W. A. Bowden, C.E. ... 5,000
*General Manager Govt. Railways*, F. P. Gutelius ... ... ... ... ... ... 10,000

*Board of Railway Commissioners.*

*Chief Commissioner*, Sir Henry L. Drayton, K.C. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 12,500
*Asst. do.*, D'Arcy Scott ... ... ... ... ... 9,000
*Deputy do.*, Hon. W. B. Nantel, K.C., LL.D. 8,000
*Secretary*, A. D. Cartwright. ... ... ... ... 4,000

INTERIOR.

*Minister of Interior*, Hon. A. Meighen, K.C. 7,000
*Private Sec.*, J. C. Mitchell ... ... ... 1,400
*Deputy Minister*, Wm. Wallace Cory, C.M.G. 5,000
*Asst. Dep. do.*, J. A. Côté ... ... ... ... ... 4,000
*Secretary*, L. C. Pereira ... ... ... ... ... 2,800
*Superintending Accountant*, C. H. Beddoe 3,600
*Commissioner, Dominion Lands*, J. W. Greenway ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 4,000
*Comm., Dominion Parks*, J. B. Harkin 3,300
*Controller of Land Patents Branch*, N. O. Côté, LL.C. ... ... ... ... ... ... 2,600
*Controller of School Lands Branch*, F. S. Checkley, LL.C. ... ... ... ... ... ... 3,500
*Surveyor-General*, E. Deville, LL.C. LL.D. 4,000
*Chief Astronomer* (vacant) ... ... ... ... 3,800
*Director of Forestry Branch*, R. H. Campbell. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3,800
*Controller of Timber and Grazing*, B. L. York ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3,300
*Controller of Mining Lands*, H. H. Rowatt 3,200
*Supt., Railway and Swamp Lands*, F. C. C. Lynch ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3,200
*Supt., Water Powers Branch*, J. B. Challies 3,600
*Chief Geographer*, J. E. Challiour ... ... 3,800
*Supt. of Immigration*, W. D. Scott ... ... 4,000

*Department of Indian Affairs.*

*Supt.-General*, The Minister of Interior (no extra salary).
*Dep. do.*, Duncan C. Scott ... ... ... ... 5,000
*Asst. Dep. do. and Sec.*, J. D. McLean ... ... 3,640

CUSTOMS.

*Minister of Customs*, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, K.C. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 7,000
*Commissioner*, John McDougald, C.M.G. 5,000
*Asst. do.* R. R. Farrow ... ... ... ... ... 4,000
*Chief and General Inspector*, S. W. McMichael, LL.C. ... ... ... ... ... ... 4,000
*Chief Dominion Appraiser*, J. A. Watson 3,200
*Law Clerk*, C. P. Blair ... ... ... ... ... 3,200

INLAND REVENUE.

*Minister of Inland Revenue*, Hon. Albert Sévigny ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 7,000
*Private Sec.*, M. F. Gallagher ... ... ... 2,500
*Deputy Minister*, Jos. U. Vincent, K.C. ... 5,000
*Asst. do. and Secretary*, George W. Taylor 3,400
*Chief Accountant*, J. E. Vallée ... ... ... 3,200
*Chief Analyst*, Anthony McGill ... ... ... 3,500
*Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures*, R. O. Way ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3,000
*Chief Electrical Engineer*, Osmond Higman 3,200

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

*Minister of Labour*, Hon. Gideon Decker Robertson ... ... ... ... ... ... ... $7,000
*Deputy do. and Editor Labour Gazette*, F. A. Acland ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 5,000
*Asst. Dep. do.*, Gerald H. Brown ... ... ... 3,200
*Accountant*, H. A. Thomas ... ... ... ... 2,800

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA (*Offices*, 19 Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. 1). Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley, K.C.M.G.
*Permanent Secretary*, W. L. Griffith. ... $6,000

*Chief Trade Commissioner in U.K.*, Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.
*Immigration Agent in London*, J. Obed Smith, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

*Commissaire-Général, Paris*, Philippe Roy

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, Ottawa.

This Commission has final jurisdiction over all questions involving the use of boundary waters between Canada and the United States.

COMMISSIONERS

UNITED STATES.

*Chairman*, James A. Tawney ... ... ... ...$7,500
*Commissioners*, George Turner, Obadiah Gardner, E. B. Glenn ... ... ...each 7,500
*Sec.*, Whitehead Kluttz, Washington, D.C. 4,000

CANADA.

*Chairman*, Charles A. Magrath ... ... 7,500
*Commissioners*, Henry A. Powell, K.C. Pierre B. Mignault, K.C. ... ... ...each 7,500
*Secretary*, Lawrence J. Burpee, Hope Chambers, Ottawa ... ... ... ... 4,000

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The *Senate* consists of 87 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for *Ontario*, 24 for Quebec, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*; 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 6 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Manitoba*, 4 for *Alberta*, and 4 for *Saskatchewan*, each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The *House of Commons* is chosen every five years at longest, and the 1921–26 Parliament consists of 245 members, future Houses will contain 234 members, elected as follows: 82 for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 16 for *Nova Scotia*, 11 for *New Brunswick*, 15 for *Manitoba*, 13 for *British Columbia*, 3 for *Prince Edward Island*, 12 for *Alberta*, 16 for *Saskatchewan*, and 1 for *Yukon*. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire in 1916, the new buildings being started the following year.

*Speaker of the Senate*, Hon. Joseph Bolduc $4,000
*Clerk of the Senate*, Austin Blount ... ... 5,000
*Law Clerk*, J. G. A. Creighton, C.M.G., K.C. 4,000
*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, Ernest J. Chambers ... ... ... ... ... ... 1,460

| | |
|---|---|
| *Serjt.-at-Arms*, J. D. Rs, K.C. | Included |
| *Speaker of the Senate of Canada*, | 4,000 |
| *Clerk of the House*, T. B. Flint, D.C.L. | 5,000 |
| *Asst. Do.*, J. B. E. Lapierre | 4,000 |
| *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Col. Henry E. Smith, C.M.G., A.D.C. | 4,000 |
| *Parliamentary Counsel*, Francis H. Gisborne, LL.D., K.C. | 5,000 |
| *Clerk of the Crown*, James G. Foley | 1,500 |

## THE JUDICATURE.

*The Judicature.*—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by a separate judge, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Chief Justice of Canada*, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D. | $10,000 |
| *Puisne Judges*, Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G., Hon. J. Idington, Hon. Lyman Poore Duff, Hon. F. A. Anglin, Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur | each 9,000 |
| *Judge of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion*, Hon. Walter Cassels | 8,000 |
| *Assistant Judge of the Exchequer Court*, Hon. Louis A. Audette, LL.D. | 6,000 |
| *Registrar of the Supreme Court*, E. R. Cameron, K.C. | 5,000 |
| *Registrar of the Exchequer Court*, C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L. | 3,500 |

## DEFENCE.

Service in the Militia is universal and compulsory *on all male citizens from 18 to 60*. Service in the *Active Militia* is for 3 years with 8–16 days' annual training. The *Peace Effective* consists of a Permanent Staff of 3,447 officers and men, and 78,300 undergoing service. The *War Effective* consists of four classes: the unmarried men 18 to 30, the unmarried men 30 to 40, the married men 18 to 45, and, finally, the remaining male citizens of all to 60, a total of 2,153,000.

*Expeditionary Force.*—Up to 1 Sept. 1916, there had been sent overseas for active service 210,304 officers and men. Training in camps, 122,376.

### Militia Council.

*President*, The Hon. Albert Edward Kemp, M.P.
*Vice-President*, Surg.-Gen. E. Fiset, C.M.G., D.S.O.
*Chief of the Gen. Staff*, Maj.-Gen. W. G. Gwatkin, C.B.
*Adjutant-Gen.*, Br.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams, A.D.C.
*Quartermaster-General*, Maj. Gen. D. A. Macdonald, C.M.G., I.S.O.
*Master-Gen. of the Ordnance*, B.-Gen. H. M. Elliot.
*Finance Member*, J. W. Borden.
*Secretary*, E. F. Jarvis.

*Inspector-General Eastern Canada*, Maj.-Gen. F. L. Lessard, C.B.
*Inspector-General Western Canada*, Maj.-Gen. S. M. 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. *Niobe* and H.M.C.S. *Rainbow*, 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 26,000 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory), with over 1,281,248 pupils, and 60 universities and university colleges with 40,000 students. The 20 universities had about 10,000 students in 1914.

## FINANCE.

($4·867 = £1 sterling.)

| Year ended March 31. | Consolidated Fund. Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| 1911 | 117,780,420 | 97,774,258 |
| 1912 | 136 108,217 | 98 162,441 |
| 1913 | 168 689,903 | 112 490,537 |
| 1914 | 163,174,304 | 127,364,473 |
| 1915 | 133,073,482 | 135,598,208 |
| 1916 | 172 147,838 | 130,350,707 |

Particulars of the Revenue and Expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for the years 1913–1916 and 1914–1915 are stated below —

Receipts.

| Head. | 1914–1915. | 1915–1916. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| From Taxes— | | |
| Customs | 75,941,220 | 98,849,409 |
| Excise | 21,479,731 | 29,468,832 |
| From various sources | 35,652,531 | 51,269,937 |
| Total Receipts. | 133,073,482 | 179,147,898 |
| *Surplus* | 12,449,785 | |

Expenditure.

| Head. | 1914–1915. | 1915–1916. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Debt Charges | 26,188,267 | 27,857 122 |
| Sinking Fund | 1,645,812 | 1,773,021 |
| Provincial Subsidies | 11,451,673 | 11,451,673 |
| Cost of Collection | 4,172,563 | 4,772,302 |
| Other Expenditure | 64,404,701 | 84,496,179 |
| Total Expenditure. | 125,523,016 | 164,968,294 |

DEBT

| *Year ended March 31. | Gross Public Debt. | Net Public Debt. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| 1911 | 474,941,487 | 340,042,492 |
| 1912 | 508,338,830 | 339,929,487 |
| 1913 | 563,230,888 | 354,302 699 |
| 1914 | 644,302 369 | 395,696,892 |
| 1915 | 720,478,217 | 440,376,289 |
| 1916 | 942,880,434 | 648,196,171 |

* Since the year and the financial year ends on March 31, previous to 1916-7 on June 30.
† Debit.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—For the whole of Canada the area estimated to be sown to field crops in 1913 was 37,089,495 acres, as compared with 36,120,175 in 1914—wheat 12,386,400 acres, oats 11,384,000, barley 1,500,300, other grain crops 2,000,300, potatoes and other roots 629,300, hay and clover 7,875,000, fodder corn 343,400, and alfalfa 50,275 acres. The live stock (1913) included 4,996,039 horses, 6,066,091 cattle, 2,078,682 sheep, and 3,111,900 pigs. According to the Census of 1911 there were 3,629 butter and cheese factories and 5 factories for preserved milk and cream, the *total value of all dairy products being* $39,243,089 in 1911.

| Crops. | | Produce. 1913. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | (bushels) | 53,572,368 | 376,393,600 |
| Barley | " | 22,224,366 | 33,331,300 |
| Oats | " | 731,497,407 | 520,103,000 |
| Rye | " | 6,316,793 | 6,895,100 |
| Corn (Maize) | " | 23,873,929 | 14,368,080 |
| Buckwheat | " | 4,547,152 | 7,681,900 |
| Peas | " | 12,208,943 | 3,476,850 |
| Flax | " | 172,222 | 10,026,000 |
| Mixed Grains | " | — | 27,593,120 |
| Beans | " | 861,347 | 723,400 |
| Potatoes | " | 55,362,252 | 60,824,200 |
| Turnips, mangels, &c. | " | 76,073,642 | 64,281,000 |
| Hay and Clover | (tons) | 7,852,731 | 10,953,000 |
| Hops | (lb.) | 1,004,216 | 12,208,200 |
| Tobacco | " | 11,268,732 | †17,604,897 |
| Fodder Corn | (tons) | — | 5,429,870 |
| Sugar Beet | " | — | 141,000 |
| Alfalfa | " | — | 261,985 |

The total value of farm property in Canada was $4,231,840,696 in 1911 the total value of the principal field crops was $797,869,300 in 1913.

*Fisheries.*—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters, the total value of the catch in 1913-18 being $35,880,708.

*Forestry.*—The lumber, lath and shingles produced in Canada in 1913 had a total value of $69,730,000. The value of cross ties, and telegraph and telephone poles purchased by Railway and Electric Companies in 1913 was $3,779,877. Wood used in the pulp industry in 1913 was valued at $9,426,217, the forests have a total estimated area of nearly 988,300,000 acres. The area of commercial timber is estimated at 225,000,000 acres.

*Manufactures.*—The industrial establishments of all kinds numbered 29,218 in 1911, with a total capital of $2,247,783,609, the value of the products being $1,165,879,639, 515,209 persons were employed, the salaries and wages amounting to $242,028,476.

*Minerals.*—The metals produced in 1913 were valued as follows:—Gold, $28,936,071, silver, $14,688,227; copper, $19,228,307, nickel, $22,423,348; lead, $2,841,228, and pig iron (from Canadian and foreign ores), $23,392,829; the non-metallic minerals included coal, $23,987,787, Portland cement, $6,977,094; asbestos and asbestic, $3,872,289, petroleum, 3,241,292 gallons, natural gas, $2,392,829, clay products, $3,351,202, and stone, $4,894,999.

* Short tons of 2,000 lb. † Census figures for 1911.

## EXTERNAL TRADE

The total trade of Canada for certain years since 1908 is stated as follows, in dollars ($4.867 = £1 sterling). (Includes imports and exports of coin and bullion.)

| Year | Imports. | Exports. | Total Trade. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ |
| 1908-9 | 303,796,608 | 281,512,159 | 585,308,767 |
| 1909-10 | 351,870,630 | 331,356,809 | 683,227,439 |
| 1910-11 | 472,247,542 | 297,196,364 | 769,443,906 |
| 1911-12 | 559,320,544 | 315,327,290 | 874,647,834 |
| 1912-13 | 692,032,392 | 393,252,092 | 1,085,284,484 |
| 1913-14 | 630,746,797 | 476,197,908 | 1,106,944,705 |
| 1914-15 | 620,444,894 | 490,808,877 | 1,111,253,771 |
| 1915-16 | 861,305,776 | 886,870,300 | 1,447,176,076 |

| Special Trade | Exports 1914-15.* | Imports 1914-15.* |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Agricultural Produce | 249,681,194 | 52,449,384 |
| Animals and Produce | 108,882,276 | 27,873,571 |
| Fisheries and Produce | 22,377,277 | 1,896,298 |
| Forest Produce | 31,272,400 | 9,613,891 |
| Manufactures | 242,054,098 | 288,224,321 |
| Mineral Produce | 66,389,821 | 54,272,200 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,796,252 | 27,917,445 |
| Total | 741,810,638 | 495,446,310 |

The external trade of 1913-1916 was shared as under:—

| Countries. | Imports from. | Exports to. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| *British Empire.* | | |
| United Kingdom | 79,080,830 | 463,082,241 |
| Australia | 3,407,373 | 7,773,209 |
| British Africa | 188,262 | 1,714,300 |
| India, &c. | 6,894,973 | 1,412,265 |
| West Indies | 6,333,785 | 4,134,901 |
| British Guiana | 5,888,290 | 1,211,304 |
| Newfoundland | 1,981,207 | 5,072,038 |
| New Zealand | 4,289,415 | 2,367,990 |
| Other British Poss. | 3,097,693 | 2,263,300 |
| Total British | 111,181,848 | 494,824,197 |
| *Foreign Countries.* | | |
| United States | 422,111,708 | 320,202,280 |
| Argentina | 3,971,276 | 2,332,693 |
| Austria | 1,884 | — |
| Belgium | 43,923 | 324,762 |
| Brazil | 887,427 | 1,240,124 |
| China | 926,984 | 256,482 |
| Cuba | 1,353,494 | 1,491,290 |
| Dutch Guiana | 302,430 | 92,875 |
| France | 2,714,738 | 36,363,813 |
| Germany | 8,843 | — |
| Greece | 335,830 | 222,130 |
| Italy | 966,346 | 20,733,288 |
| Japan | 4,079,773 | 238,240 |
| Mexico | 745,448 | 87,263 |
| Netherlands | 878,788 | 1,263,628 |
| Norway | 244,840 | 438,542 |
| Peru | 1,490,539 | 47,280 |
| Russia | 130,467 | 6,727,130 |
| San Domingo | 1,288,829 | 12,472 |
| Spain | 580,589 | 634,898 |
| Switzerland | 3,436,344 | 278,103 |
| Dutch East Indies | 124,032 | 272,720 |
| Uruguay | 289,439 | 23,222 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 1,368,380 | 2,333,829 |
| Total Foreign | 452,521,248 | 437,598,870 |
| Grand Total | 564,562,796 | 932,423,067 |

* Exclusive of coin and bullion.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—The total length of railways in operation on June 30, 1913, was 35,580 miles, the total capital involved being $2,875,820,882, the earnings being $199,843,072, and the working expenses $147,732,096. In 1914-15, there were also 1,390 miles of electric railways with a capital of $130,585,342, earning $26,922,900 in 1914-15, with working expenses $18,131,842. During the year ended 30 June, 1913, $66,090,127 was added to the capital liability of steam railways, an increase of $2,977,422 in consolidated debenture stock, an increase of $60,322,267 in the funded debt, and a decrease of $4,300,252 in stocks.

| Name. | Miles operated. | Capital. |
|---|---|---|
| Government Lines owned and operated | | |
| Intercolonial and branch | 1,491 | $109,221,080 |
| P.E.I. | 273 | 9,496,567 |
| National Transcontinental | 1,994 | *152,802,746 |
| Canada Southern | 380 | 37,630,000 |
| Canadian Northern System | 7,980 | 415,921,374 |
| Canadian Pacific | 12,823 | 536,145,983 |
| Grand Trunk Pacific | 2,229 | 193,341,300 |
| Grand Trunk | 3,562 | 445,248,851 |
| Other Lines | 4,888 | 604,990,495 |
| Total, 1913 | 35,580 | †2,875,820,882 |

*Navigations.*—During the navigation season of 1913 Canadian vessels of 9,398,207 tons, and United States vessels of 7,389,102 tons passed over the canal systems, and 290,836 passengers, and 15,198,803 tons of merchandise chiefly grain, lumber and minerals, were carried in 1913.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—There were 13,348 post offices in 1914-15, carrying 684,901,000 letters and 65,934,000 post-cards. The total value of money orders issued from 4,409 offices was $89,937,907, and the net postal revenue $13,046,692, expenditure $12,962,191. At the end of the calendar year 1913 there were 3,450 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 134,183 boxes, the corresponding figures for the calendar year 1914 were 8,727 routes and 126,883 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1913 was 11,343 miles (including 362 miles of cables), and the number of offices was 870, from which 377,849 messages were sent and received. The chartered telegraph companies have a line mileage of 38,808, carrying 284,602 miles of wire (including 968 miles of cables), and 3,342 offices, from which 12,348,293 messages were sent and received. In 1913 there were 37 radio-telegraph stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 730 nautical miles, or an average of about 297 nautical miles. There are also long distance stations at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, with a range of 3,000 nautical miles, and one at New castle, N.B., with a range of 2,500 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 174,297. Twenty-three Government steamers are equipped with wireless, having a range of 226 to 400 miles, or an average of 270 miles.

On June 30, 1913, there were 533,090 telephones and 2,452,360 miles of telephone wire in use, of the latter, 1,009,249 miles were urban and 443,213 rural. The earnings amounted to $27,602,673, and the expenses to $22,856,713.

*Shipping.*—The sea-going and lake mercantile marine of Canada on Dec. 31, 1913, consisted of 4,622 sailing vessels and 4,132 steamers (total net tonnage 999,322 tons). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1913 numbered 37,762 (Canadian 12,386, British 6,847, Foreign 18,529), tonnage 24,827,630. The principal ports are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Ottawa.

## CITIES.

CAPITAL, OTTAWA. Population (1911), 87,062. The following table shows the rapid growth of certain Canadian cities—

| Cities. | Census Population. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Ottawa | 24,241 | 59,928 | 87,062 |
| *Montreal, Que.* | 225,000 | 267,730 | 470,480 |
| Toronto, *Ont* | 59,000 | 208,040 | 376,538 |
| Winnipeg, *Man.* | 241 | 42,340 | 136,035 |
| Vancouver, *B C* | | 27,010 | 100,401 |
| Hamilton, *Ont.* | 26,880 | 52,634 | 81,969 |
| Quebec, *Que.* | 59,699 | 68,840 | 78,710 |
| Halifax, *N S.* | 29,582 | 40,832 | 46,619 |
| London, *Ont.* | 18,000 | 37,976 | 46,300 |
| Calgary, *Alta* | | 4,392 | 43,704 |
| St. John, *N B.* | 41,396 | 40,711 | 40,511 |
| Victoria, *B C* | 3,270 | 20,919 | 31,660 |
| Regina, *Sask.* | | 2,249 | 30,213 |
| Edmonton, *Alta* | | 2,626 | 24,900 |
| Brantford, *Ont* | 8,107 | 16,619 | 23,131 |
| Kingston, *Ont.* | 12,407 | 17,961 | 18,874 |
| Maisonneuve, *Que.* | | 1,858 | 18,264 |
| Peterborough, *Ont.* | 4,611 | 11,239 | 18,360 |
| Hull, *Que.* | 3,800 | 13,993 | 18,222 |
| Windsor, *Ont.* | 4,253 | 12,162 | 17,829 |
| Sydney, *N S.* | — | 9,098 | 17,723 |
| Glace Bay, *N S.* | — | 6,442 | 16,460 |
| Port William, *Ont.* | — | 3,633 | 16,249 |
| Sherbrooke, *Que.* | 4,432 | 11,765 | 16,405 |
| Kitchener, *Ont.* | 2,743 | 9,747 | 15,196 |
| Guelph, *Ont.* | 6,878 | 11,496 | 15,175 |
| Westmount, *Que.* | 200 | 8,856 | 14,879 |
| St. Thomas, *Ont.* | 6,197 | 11,485 | 14,654 |
| Brandon, *Man.* | — | 5,620 | 13,839 |
| Moosejaw, *Sask.* | — | 1,558 | 13,823 |
| Three Rivers, *Que.* | 7,570 | 9,981 | 13,691 |
| New Westminster, *B C* | | 6,499 | 13,199 |
| Stratford, *Ont.* | 4,313 | 9,828 | 12,946 |
| Owen Sound, *Ont.* | 3,669 | 6,772 | 12,140 |
| St. Catharine's, *Ont.* | 7,864 | 9,096 | 12,484 |
| Saskatoon, *Sask.* | — | 113 | 12,004 |
| Verdun, *Que.* | — | 1,898 | 11,629 |
| Moncton, *N B.* | — | 9,026 | 11,343 |
| Port Arthur, *Ont.* | — | 3,214 | 11,220 |
| Charlottetown, *P E I* | 9,207 | 11,080 | 11,198 |
| Sault Ste Marie, *Ont.* | 879 | 7,169 | 10,944 |
| Chatham, *Ont.* | 9,873 | 9,068 | 10,770 |
| Lachine, *Que.* | 1,696 | 5,962 | 10,699 |
| Galt, *Ont.* | 9,807 | 7,866 | 10,499 |

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *System of Weights and Measures* is that of the United Kingdom, except that the cwt. = 100 lb. and the ton 2,000 lb., as in the U.S. The *Unit of Currency* is the dollar of 100 cents. $1 = 19 3/8 pence, English, i.e., $4.867 = £1 sterling. All British coins are legal tender, and there is a branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa.

*Banking.*—There were 20 incorporate banks of issue in 1913, with liabilities $2,323,629,129 and average assets $2,396,424,643. The liabilities of undrawn deposits in Post Office and Government savings banks on March 31, 1916, amounted to $93,528,426, the depositors numbering 283,889.

* Capital cost of equipment not included.

† Not including capital expenditure on Intercolonial, P.E.I., and National Transcontinental Railways.

# Provinces of the Dominion

## ONTARIO

*Area and Population.*—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,262 sq. miles, with a population (1921) of 2,933,662 (1,459,623 males and 1,474,039 females), an increase since the last census of 440,262 persons. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by about 146,500 sq. miles by the addition of a part of the Northern Territory, which has been named *Patricia*. Access was also 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 nine members, eight of whom act as the Ministry of the Province, and one is without portfolio; the Legislature meets every year at Toronto.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Col. Sir J. S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1914) ..... $20,000
*Official Sec.*, Maj. Clyde Caldwell, R.C.E. ..... 1,400

*Executive.*

*Premier and President of the Council*, Hon. W. H. Hearst, K.C. ..... $8,000
*Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. Isaac Benson Lucas ..... 4,000
*Deputy*, J. R. Cartwright, M.A., K.C. ..... 4,000
*Treasurer*, Hon. T. W. McGarry ..... 6,000
*Asst. Treas.*, C. H. Sproule ..... 3,250
*Education*, Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D. ..... 6,000
*Deputy*, A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D. ..... 3,500
*Agriculture*, Hon. James S. Duff ..... 6,000
*Deputy*, W. B. Roadhouse ..... 2,250
*Lands, Forests & Mines*, Hon. G. H. Ferguson ..... 6,000
*Deputy, Lands*, Albert Grigg ..... 4,000
*Deputy, Mines*, T. W. Gibson ..... 3,500
*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. J. Hanna ..... 6,000
*Assistant*, S. A. Armstrong ..... 3,500
*Public Works*, Hon. F. G. MacDiarmid ..... 6,000
*Assistant*, R. P. Fairbairn ..... 2,250
*Without Portfolio*, Hon. R. F. Preston.
*Clerk, Executive Council*, J. Lonsdale Capreol, K.C. ..... 2,800

*Speaker, Legislative Assembly*, Hon. D. Jamieson ..... 2,500

*Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles.* Lieut.-Col. Richard Reid, 164, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

*The Judicature.*

*Chief Justice of Ontario and President of Supreme Court*, Hon. Sir William Meredith, *born* 1840 (1914). ..... $8,000

APPELLATE DIVISION.

*First Divisional Court*, Hons. James Magee, J. J. MacLaren, F. E. Hodgins. each $7,000
*Second Divisional Court, Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, Hons. W. R. Riddell, F. E. Latchford, H. T. Kelly, J. Lailey.

HIGH COURT DIVISION.

*Chancellor and President*, Hon. Sir John Alexander Boyd, K.C.M.G.
*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Wm. Mulock, K.C.M.G., Hon. Richard M. Meredith.
*Justices*, Hons. B. M. Britton, R. C. Clute, E. F. Sutherland, W. R. Middleton, H. J. S. Lennox.
*Master in Ordinary*, G. O. Alcorn, K.C. ..... $4,000
*Registrar Supreme Ct., Ct. of Appeal*, E. F. Paterson, K.C. ..... 3,300
*Master in Chambers*, J. A. C. Cameron ..... 3,600

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—The total area is 241,219,200 acres, and in 1915 the total area of cleared land was 14,600,739 acres, of which 3,760,231 acres were under crops, the total value of the land being $794,323,364. The total area under pasture in 1915 was 3,230,420 acres, with 320,544 acres of orchards, small fruits, and vineyards. Average production in bushels per acre: Fall wheat, 30·5, spring wheat, 21·2, barley, 36·1, oats, 41·9, rye, 18·3, peas, 26·1, corn, 70·2, buckwheat, 22·1, beans, 14·1, potatoes, 76 turnips, 476, hay (tons), 1·32. 996 cheese factories produced 124,492,268 lb. of cheese, valued at $18,864,386, and 326 creameries made 28,088,748 lb. of butter ($9,368,653) in 1915. There were 779,131 horses, 2,674,742 cattle, 908,223 sheep, 1,769,293 pigs, and 14,273,291 poultry in 1915. Fruit is grown on an extensive scale, there are vineyards and peach orchards of 30 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 by labouring* on the experimental farm, the annual balance of cost for board, washing, and tuition being from £15 to £20 for natives and from £30 to £40 for students from other parts. Free grants of land are obtainable in this Province, and improved farms can also be bought at advantageous rates.

*Minerals.*—In 1915, 421,988 ounces of gold, valued at £1,720,276, were produced, as compared with 268,942 ounces in 1914, an increase of 53 per cent. There are seventeen profitable mines.

*Manufactures.*—The total value of manufactured products in 1910 was $570,800,203 (1920, $941,839,560), the principal manufacturing centres being (1921) Toronto ($154,304,948), Hamilton ($93,194,946), Ottawa ($60,921,332), London ($28,877,099), Brantford ($13,824,209), Windsor and Walkerville ($22,113,299), Berlin and Waterloo ($22,078,763), Peterborough ($20,879,121), Sault Ste. Marie and Kiealton ($17,840,384), Guelph ($17,301,178), St. Catharines's ($16,004,217), Galt ($16,291,600), Stratford ($8,171,840), and Chatham ($8,091,960).

*Principal Cities.*—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1921) 470,244, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (101,344), Ottawa, the Federal capital (101,789), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories; London (46,300), Brantford (26,582), Kingston (21,261), Peterborough (20,822), Windsor (20,242); Port William (27,276), Berlin (19,256), Guelph (16,799), St. Thomas (16,754), Stratford (17,696), Owen Sound (12,584), St. Catharine's (17,196), Port Arthur (18,322), Sault Ste. Marie (15,252), Chatham (12,312); and Galt (12,262).

## QUEBEC.

*Area and Population.*—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 706,834 square miles, with a population (1915-16) of 2,326,427, an increase since the last Census of 353,874. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by about 394,000 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 83 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir Pierre Evariste Le Blanc, K.C.M.G., born 18—
(1916) .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. $10,000
*Aide-de-Camp*, Maj. Victor Pelletier .. Non.
*Private Sec.*, L. Arthur Giroux .. .. .. 1,250

*Executive.*

*Prime Minister and Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G. .. .. ..... $7,000
*Lands and Forests*, Hon. Jules Allard.. 6,000
*Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. W G Mitchell 6,000
*Agriculture*, Hon. J B. Caron. ..... ... 6,000
*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. J L. Décarie 6,000
*Public Works and Labour*, Hon. L. A. Taschereau .. .. .. .. .. .. 6,000
*Colonization, Mines, and Fisheries*, Hon. H. Mercier .. .. .. .. .. .. 6,000
*Roads*, Hon. J A. Tessier .. .. .. .. 6,000
*Without Portfolio*, Hon. John C. Kaine and Hon F Pérodeau.

*The Legislature.*

*President, Legislative Council*, A. Turgeon $4,000
*President, Legislative Assembly*, A Galipault.. .. .. .. ..... .. .. .. 4,000

*The Judicature.*

*King's Bench* —
*Chief Justice*, K B., Hon. Sir H. Archambeault, *born* 1857 .. .. ..... .. .. $8,000
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. N. W Trenholme, H J Carroll, LL.B., J Lavergne, A. G Cross, Louis P Pelletier
each $6,000 to 7,000

*Superior Court* :—
*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir F X. Lemieux, LL.D., *born* 18—.. .. .. .. .. .. $8,000
*Do. (acting)*, Hon. J S. Archibald.. .. .. 8,000
*Puisne Judges*, J N Belleau, M Drouin, LL.B., M. F Hackett, J E. Robidoux, H. C. St. Pierre, Thomas Fortin, H John Dunlop, M. Hutchinson, A. Malouin, L. J Cannon, J C. McCorkill, A. A. Bruneau, D. Monet, P Demers, Ed. Guerin, P G Martineau, W Marcier, A. Tessier, E. Lafontaine, Victor Allard, J M. Tellier, J. Déay, P G. Pagne, L. E. Roy, C. Archer, W A. Weir, G. Fouilot, B. Lefebvre, D. E. E. Dorion, L. A. Panneton, G Globensky, C. Lane .. .. .. .. .. each $6,000 to $7,000

*Representative of Quebec in London*, Lt.-Col. J P Pelletier, 78 Kingsway, W C. 2.

*Production and Industry.*—The total value of manufactured products in 1910 was $392,491,698 (1900, $238,185,991), the principal manufacturing centres being (1910) Montreal ($168,256,970), Maisonneuve ($20,870,714), Quebec ($17,149,282), Hull ($11,092,201), and Lachine ($8,022,716). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organize an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 250,000,000 acres, of which 44,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood pulp industry is assuming great importance, several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only $800,000 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 £8 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing, while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1916, was 6,278,239 acres. In 1916 there were 2,392 cheese factories, 697 butter factories, and 736 butter and cheese factories combined

*Education.*—The Superintendent of Instruction, assisted by a Council of 44 members, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1914-15, 7,196 schools with 490,689 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 14 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Commercial and Classical Schools, and three Universities—two Protestant, McGill College, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and Laval University, Roman Catholic.

*Principal Cities.*—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 112,000), with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada, and Montreal (population, 640,000, or with suburbs 770,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Maisonneuve (24,884), Hull (20,297), Eberbrooks (19,324), Westmount (14,579), Trois Rivières (20,000), Verdun (19,000), St. Hyacinthe (9,727), Sorel (8,729), and Levis (7,894).

## NOVA SCOTIA.

*Area and Population.*—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 50'-47° N lat. and 60°-66° 28' 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 1911, of 492,338 (251,209 males and 241,129 females), an increase since the last census of 32,964 persons.

*Government.*—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, MacCallum Grant $5,000

*Executive.*

*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. G. H. Murray, LL.B., K.C. (*Premier*) .. .. .. .. .. $6,000
*Deputy Sec. and Clerk of the Executive Council*, F. F. Mathers, LL.B., K.C. .. $1,600

*Commissioner, Public Works and Mines*, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, K.C. ..... $5,000
*Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c.*, Hiram Donkin, C.E. ..... 6,000
*Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. C. T. Daniels, K.C. .. 5,000
*Deputy Attorney-General*, Stuart Jenks, LL.B., K.C. ..... 3,000
*Without Office*, Hons. J. M. Mack, G. E. Faulkner, J. W. Comeau, and R. M. MacGregor
*Secretary of Industries and Immigration, and Dep. Registrar Gen.*, Arthur S. Barnstead, LL.B. ..... 3,000

*The Legislature*

*President, Legislative Council*, Hon. M. H. Goudge.

*Speaker, House of Assembly*, Hon. Robert Irwin.

*The Judicature.*

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Wallace Graham ..... $7,000
*Judge in Equity*, Hon. J. J. Ritchie ..... 6,000
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. Benjamin Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drysdale, E. E. Harris, J. A. Chisholm ..... each 6,000
*Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court*, Hon. Arthur Drysdale ..... 600

*Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London*, John Howard, 57a Pall Mall, S.W. .. 3,000

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—About 20,000,000 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 1901 there were 3,264,988 acres of land occupied (2,229,873 improved), of which 738,894 acres were under crop, 1,280,090 acres in pasture, and about 100,000 acres in gardens and orchards, the remainder being woodland. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying one-fourth of all the improved land, and yielding over 1,200,000 tons in 1901. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world. The yield has ranged in recent years from 600,000 to 1,500,000 barrels, the principal district being the Annapolis Valley. The total returns from the agricultural industry in 1901 were $22,886,960. Improved farms of 100 to 200 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer unsurveyed Crown lands at $80 per 100 acres, and 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act, the Government gives practical assistance to skilled farmers. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax.

*Minerals.*—The coal deposits are extensive and of good quality. 6,496,472 gross tons were produced in 1902, 314,504 tons limestone, and 270,000 tons of gypsum; iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney, Cape Breton; gold mines are being profitably worked.

*Manufactures.*—In 1901 there were 1,480 industrial establishments with a capital of $75,296,342 paying wages amounting to $10,808,992. The value of the total output in 1901 was $83,460,000 (1900, $69,290,972).

*Fisheries.*—In 1902 the sum of $9,120,000 represented the amount invested in the fisheries, the total value of the fish marketed being $8,190,000, and the number of persons employed being 29,000.

*Principal Cities.*—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 46,619), one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. Other towns are Sydney (17,627), Glace Bay (26,569); Amherst (9,200), Sydney Mines (7,470), Truro (6,107), Yarmouth (5,800), New Glasgow (5,583), Spring Hill (5,573), North Sydney (5,428), and Dartmouth (5,098).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

*Cape Breton Island*, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,272 square miles, with a population of 100,084 inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 17,627), 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 $4,500,000. The Intercolonial Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Area and Population.*—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47′—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 331,120 (170,267 males and 170,853 females), an increase since the last census of 20,769 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1762, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

*Government.*—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 46 members elected by the people.

*Lieutenant-Governor* (vacant) ..... $5,000

*Executive.*

*Premier and Minister of Lands and Mines*, Hon. Walter E. Foster ..... $5,000
*Provincial Secretary and Treasurer*, Hon. Robert Murray ..... 2,100
*Public Works*, Hon. Peter J. Venlot ..... 2,100
*Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. James P. Byrne ..... 2,100
*Agriculture*, Hon. J. Fletcher Tweeddale ..... 2,100

*Deputy Provincial Secretary and King's Printer*, R. W. L. Tibbits.
*Deputy Provincial Treasurer*, Wm. Cruikshank.
*Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines*, T. C. Loggie.
*Secretary, Board of Works* (vacant).
*Deputy Minister of Agriculture*, William Rask.
*Clerk, Executive Council* (vacant).

*Speaker, Legislative Assembly*, William Curris.

*Representative in London*, Frederick W. Sumner, 39 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

*The Judicature.*

*Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.*
*Chief Justice*, Hon. E. McLeod ..... $7,000
*Judges*, A. R. White, W. C. H. Grimmer ..... each 6,000

*King's Bench Division.*
*Chief Justice*, Harrison A. McKeown ..... 7,000
*Judges* J. H. Barry, G. S. Crockett, William P. Chandler ..... each 6,000

*Court of Vice-Admiralty.*
*Judge*, Hon. E. McLeod ..... 1,000

*Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.*
*Judge* (vacant) ..... 300

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—In 1918 14,677 acres were under wheat, 294,321 under oats, and 45,211 under buckwheat, with 1,300 acres under barley. The produce in 1918 was 284,984 bushels of wheat, 8,883,965 bushels of oats, and 1,282,183 bushels of buckwheat. 44,583 acres of potatoes produced 8,148,827 bushels, and 9,135 acres of turnips 4,189,229 bushels. The live stock (1918) included 237,211 cattle, 136,233 sheep, 88,338 pigs, and 64,488 horses. The value of agricultural produce in 1921 was $28,959,200. 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 1918 there were 29 cheese factories in operation, producing 1,189,884 lb., value $211,692, and from 21 cream eries, 709,932 lb. of butter realised $295,194.

*Manufactures.*—The value of the total output of manufactured goods in 1920 was $731,401,302 (1920, $601,972,272), the principal manufacturing centre being St. John ($20,082,867). 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), 7,208. St. John (pop. 52,000) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P. R. and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal. Moncton (12,260) Chatham (4,688).

## MANITOBA.

*Area and Population.*—Manitoba, formerly the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°–60° N lat. and 92°—102° W long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1916) of 553,860 (291,604 males and 259,256 females), an increase since the last census of 100,209.

*Government.*—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members and a Legislative Assembly of 49 members.

*Lieut.-Governor*, Hon. Sir J. A. Malkins (£ Aug., 1916) ... ... ... ... ... ... $9,000

*Executive.*

*President of Council and Commissioner of Provincial Lands*, Hon. T. C. Norris ... $6,000
*Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner*, Hon. J. W. Armstrong, M.D. ... 3,000
*Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. Edward Brown ... 5,000
*Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. A. B. Hudson ... ... 5,000
*Minister of Education*, Hon. D. S. Thornton, M.D. ... ... ... ... ... 5,000
*Public Works*, Hon. Thomas H. Johnson ... 5,000
*Agriculture*, Hon. Valentine Winkler ... 5,000
*Public Utilities Commissioner*, Hon. P. A. McDonald ... ... ... ... ... ... 6,000

*Speaker, Legislative Assembly*, Hon. J. B. Baird ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1,500

*The Judicature.*

*Court of Appeal*—
*Chief Justice*, Hon. H. M. Howell ... ... $8,000
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. C. P. Fullerton, W. H. Perdue, J. D. Cameron, Alexr. Haggart ... ... ... ... ... ... each 7,000
*King's Bench*—
*Chief Justice*, Hon. T. G. Mathers ... ... 7,000
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. D. A. Macdonald, T. L. Metcalfe, J. A. P. Prendergast, A. C. Galt, J. P. Curran, E. Meyers ... ... ... ... ... ... 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 1915 4,731,321 acres were cultivated, of which 3,364,281 acres were under wheat, and the crops were 96,682,921 bushels of wheat, 121,077,991 oats from 2,221,845 acres, 1,029,849 acres under barley produced 35,423,668 bushels, 85,389 acres under flax, rye, and peas yielded 1,289,336 bushels, and potatoes (67,343 acres) produced 7,736,368 bushels. *Dairy Products* 12,316,895 lb. butter, value $2,960,658, cheese, 1,533,192 lb., value $197,176, total value, including milk and cream, $5,845,184. In 1918 there were 329,594 horses, 631,029 cattle, 76,577 sheep, 286,433 pigs, and 1,320,240 turkeys, geese and chickens. The production of honey was 204,695 lb.

*Manufactures.*—The value of the total output in 1920 was $633,673,629 (1920, $322,997,432), the principal manufacturing centres being Winnipeg and St. Boniface ($39,290,608).

*Principal Cities.*—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population (1921), 179,432—the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (11,839), St. Boniface (7,282), Portage La Prairie (5,850).

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

*Area and Population.*—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 372,630 to 395,600 square miles, with an estimated population in 1917 of 496,600, about 45,000 having gone to the Front, the Census of 1921 gave 524,482 (271,629 males and 252,853 females), an increase since the former census of 123,823.

*Government.*—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 47 members.

*Lieut.-Governor*, His Honour Frank S. Barnard ... ... ... ... ... ... $10,000
*Private Sec.*, H. J. S. Muskett ... ... ... 1,120

*Executive.*

*Premier & President of Council*, Hon. H. H. Brewster ... ... ... ... ... $9,000
*Provincial Sec. & Minister of Education*, Hon. J. D. MacLean ... ... ... ... 6,000
*Minister of Finance*, Hon. John Hart ... 6,000
*Minister of Agriculture & Railways*, Hon. John Oliver ... ... ... ... ... 6,000
*Minister of Lands & Labour*, Hon. T. D. Pattullo ... ... ... ... ... ... 6,000
*Attorney-General*, J. W. de B. Farris ... 6,000
*Minister of Public Works*, T. H. King ... 6,000
*Minister of Mines*, Hon. William Sloan ... 6,000

*Speaker, Legislative Assembly*, ...

*The Judicature.*

*Supreme Court—Chief Justice*, Hon. Gordon Hunter ... ... ... ... ... ... $7,000
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, W. F. P. Clement, Aulay Morrison, W. A. Macdonald ... ...each 6,000
*Court of Appeal—Chief Justice*, Hon. J. A. Macdonald ... ... ... ... ... 6,000
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. A. Martin, W. A. Gallagher, Albert E. McPhillips, D. M. Eberts ... ... ... ... ... ... each 5,000
*Local Judge in Admiralty*, Hon. Archer Martin ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2,000

*Agent-General in London*, J. H. Turner (1917),

*Production and Industry.*—The total value of the output of manufactures in 1918 (estimated) was $[illegible].000.000 (1920, $[illegible].447.772), the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver and Victoria. The yield of the other industries in 1918 was minerals, $40,290,480; lumber, $[illegible].918.000; fisheries, $[illegible].438.320; fruit and farm products, $30,259,137. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber, the mines have produced over $[illegible].362.723, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals, and timber

Revenue, 1918 (Budget), £1,200,000. Expenditure, 1918 (Budget), £2,200,000.

*Principal Cities.*—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population 1918 (estimated), 50,000. Other centres are Vancouver (93,000), New Westminster (17,000), Nanaimo (8,000), North Vancouver (8,000), Nelson (7,000), Prince Rupert (8,000), Kamloops (6,000), and Fernie (5,000).

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*Area and Population.*—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St Lawrence, between 46°-47° N lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth, its area is 2,000 square miles (about equal to that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census 1911) 93,728 (47,069 males and 46,659 females), a decrease since the last census of 2,543 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 1745, but afterwards restored it, they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

*Government.*—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.

*Lieut.-Governor*, Hon. Augustine Colin Macdonald (1918).. ... ... ... ... ... ... $7,000

*Executive.*

*Premier and Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. John A. Mathieson ... ... ... ... ... ... ... $[illegible],500

*Provincial Sec. and Treas. and Commiss. of Agriculture*, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon ... 2,500

*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. J. A. McNeill ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2,500

*Without Portfolio*, Hons. A. E. Arsenault, Stephen R. Jenkins, Murdock Kennedy, Harvey D. McEwen, Leonard Wood, Charles Dalton.

*Speaker, Legislative Assembly*, Hon. John S. Martin.

*Departmental Officers.*

*Provincial Auditor*, John Anderson ... ...$[illegible],500

*Sup. of Education*, Herbert H. Shaw, B.Sc. (acting) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2,500

*Asst. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council*, Arthur Newbery, B.A.O. ... ... 2,500

*Sec. Public Works*, L. R. McMillan ... ... 2,500

*Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands* (vacant) ... ... ... ... 2,000

*The Judicature.*

*Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court*, Hon. Sir W. W. Sullivan ... ... $[illegible],000

*Assistant Judge of Supreme Court and Master of the Rolls*, Hon. Francis L. Haszard 2,500

*Asst. Judge and V.-C.*, E. R. Fitzgerald ... 2,500

*Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown*, W. A. O. Morson ... ... ... ... ... ... 1,250

*Agriculture and Live-Stock.*—There were (1914) [illegible],298 acres of improved land, of which 277,698 acres are under crops, 284,923 acres of pasture land, and 3,632 acres of gardens and orchards.

*Production and Industry.*—The value of the field crops in 1919 was estimated at $20,592,700, including oats (6,800,000 bushels), $9,274,000, wheat (633,600 bushels), $709,800, potatoes (3,498,000 bushels), $2,697,000, roots (3,921,000 bushels), $923,000. The value of the fisheries was estimated at $1,267,682.

The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from $20 to $60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity, after passing through an experimental stage for over twenty years, has now become an established and profitable industry. There are about 370 fox ranches, conducted by about 300 incorporated companies and also a number of private partnerships or individuals. The assessed value of the young foxes born in the spring of 1918 totals about $[illegible],000,000. Shareholders in fox ranches for the three years 1911–13 received from 20 per cent. to 200 per cent. on their investments. The valuation is at present greatly reduced owing to the war and the closing of the great fur markets.

*Manufactures.*—The total value of the manufactures in 1920 was $3,278,470, against $[illegible],[illegible],708 in 1910.

*Principal Cities.*—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Georgetown, Summerside, Souris, Kensington, and Alberton.

## ALBERTA.

*Area and Population.*—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of about 253,540 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, with a population (1918) of 496,127, compared with 374,663 in 1911.

*Government.*—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 56 members, elected for five years, representing 56 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. R. G. Brett, LL.D. (1919).. ... ... ... ... $9,000

*Executive.*

*Premier and President of the Council, and Minister of Railways and Telegraphs*, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton ... ... ... ... $[illegible],500

*Attorney-General*, Hon. C. W. Cross ... ... 6,000

*Provincial Secretary*, A. J. McLean ... ... 6,000

*Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. C. R. Mitchell 6,000

*Public Works*, Hon. Charles Stewart ... ... 6,000

*Municipal Affairs*, Hon. W. Carlsty ... ... 6,000

*Education*, Hon. J. R. Boyle ... ... ... ... 6,000

*Agriculture*, Hon. R. L. Marshall ... ... ... 6,000

*Clerk of the Executive Council*, J. D. Hugh 4,000

*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*, C. W Fisher ..... $2,500

*The Judicature.*

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Horace Harvey ..... $7,000
*Puisné Judges*, Hons. D. L. Scott, C. A. Stuart, N. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, W. L. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, M. S. McCarthy ..... each 6,000

*Agent-General in London*, John A. Reid, 1 Charing Cross, W. C. 2.

*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, 1918, was 3,419,800 acres. Total yield of grain, 122,429,500 bushels. Wheat, 1,479,800 acres, yielding 41,500,000 bushels; oats, 1,500,000 acres, yielding 72,000,000 bushels; barley, 297,000 acres, yielding 8,000,000 bushels; flax, 45,000 acres, yielding 584,000 bushels. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government has established seven Demonstration Farms at different points, and on three of these are free schools of agriculture. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities. Animals slaughtered and sold, $33,000,000; dairy products, $12,500,000; wool clip (1,750,000 lb.), $250,000; game and furs, $2,000,000; poultry, $3,000,000. There were, in 1918, 621,000 horses, 440,500 swine, 139,200 sheep, 394,433 cows, 609,613 beef cattle, and 596,176 other cattle.

*Manufactures.*—The total value of the output in 1919 was $12,788,826, against $1,913,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary ($7,751,021) and Edmonton ($4,498,304).

*Principal Cities.*—CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population (Census of 1916, 53,846). Calgary (56,514), Medicine Hat (9,670), Lethbridge (9,436), Wetaskiwin (2,048), and Red Deer (2,203).

## SASKATCHEWAN

*Area and Population.*—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between 101° - 110° West and 49°-60° North, and has an estimated area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1916 being 647,835, an increase of 436,396 persons since the Census of 1901. The estimated rural population for 1918 is 471,673.

*Government.*—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of eight members. The Province is divided into 79 electoral districts, each of which is represented in the Legislative Assembly by one member.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Richard S. Lake (1915) ..... $9,000

*Executive.*

*Premier and Minister of Education*, Hon. W. M. Martin ..... $6,000
*Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Alphonse Turgeon ..... 5,000
*President of Council, Railways and Highways*, Hon. J. A. Calder ..... 5,000
*Agriculture*, Hon. W. R. Motherwell ..... 5,000
*Public Works*, Hon. A. P. McNab ..... 5,000
*Municipal Affairs*, Hon. George Langley 5,000
*Minister of Telephones*, Hon. G. A. Bell
*Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. C. A. Dunning 5,000
*Clerk of the Executive Council*, J. W McLeod ..... 3,000

*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*, Hon. Dr. E. M. Mitchell (acting).
*Clerk of the Legislative Assembly*, A. S. Page.

*The Judicature.*

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain born 1857 (1912) ..... $7,496
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. H. W. Newlands, C. Johnstone, J. H. Lamont, and J. T. Brown ..... each 4,496

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Of the total area, 191,340,320 acres are land, and of the total area surveyed, 78,361,297 acres are land, 1,825,496 are water, and 1,455,337 roads. Forest reserves and parks extend to 6,139,200 acres, and the Indian reserves amount to 1,131,949 acres, while 307,730 acres of Indian reserves have been surrendered. The area under homesteads, &c., was 26,320,000 acres in 1916, while 15,277,083 acres had been granted to railway companies, 2,202,800 to Hudson's Bay Company, 3,951,800 acres were school land endowment, and 76,921 had been sold under irrigation system. The area under grain crops in 1917 was 21,695,066 acres, including 7,862,307 acres under wheat.

The principal products are grain and cattle, and Government encouragement is being given to the dairy industry (In 1898 there were but 276,253 acres under wheat, whilst in 1921 there were 5,384,192. In 1898 4,780,440 bushels were produced, in 1916, 221,814,454 bushels.) The estimated crop area for 1921 was wheat, 7,862,307 acres, oats, 3,808,218, barley, 968,329, and flax, 596,112 acres.

*Principal Cities.*—CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1919), 30,000. Moose Jaw, 24,000, Saskatoon (1919), 25,000, Prince Albert, 12,000, 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 8,512 (5,518 males and 2,024 females). It is bounded on the west by Alaska, on the south 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 12 members. The *capital, Dawson, Yukon River, has a population* of 3,013 persons.

*Commissioner*, George N. Williams (1919) $6,000
*Gold Commissioner and Crown Timber and Land Agent*, George P. Mackenzie ..... 4,000
*Assistant do. (White Horse)*, R. C. Miller 4,000
*Comptroller*, G. A. Jeckell ..... 2,700
*Registrar*, A. E. Lamb ..... 2,800
*Judge*, Hon. C. D. Macaulay
*Territorial Secretary and Treasurer*, J. A. M. H. Malthy

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES of Canada comprise the present unorganised 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 1,242,734 square miles, a reduction of nearly 200,000 square miles since the Census of 1911, owing to the transfer of Ungava to the Province of Quebec in 1912 and by rearrangements of boundaries with Manitoba and Ontario in the same year. The population in 1921 was ascertained to be 23,296 (8,673 males and 8,303 females), a decrease since 1911 of 2,231 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, 1891–1915.

| Heading. | | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| POPULATION | | 4,833,239 | 5,371,315 | 7,206,643 | 7,758,000 | 8,075,000 | — |
| IMMIGRATION | | 82,165 | 49,149 | 331,284 | 400,432 | 144,789 | 48,537 |
| AGRICULTURE — | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | acres | 2,701,296 | 4,924,542 | 8,867,191 | 11,015,000 | 10,893,900 | 12,586,400 |
| | bushels | 42,212,811 | 55,572,368 | 132,048,780 | 231,717,000 | 161,280,000 | 306,303,600 |
| Oats | acres | 3,061,368 | 5,307,655 | 8,632,025 | 10,434,000 | 10,961,500 | 12,395,000 |
| | bushels | 83,448,200 | 232,497,407 | 413,866,890 | 404,689,000 | 363,978,000 | 360,103,000 |
| Barley | acres | 868,464 | 871,800 | 1,286,621 | 1,613,000 | 1,495,600 | 1,809,350 |
| | bushels | 17,109,989 | 22,201,368 | 28,846,405 | 48,329,000 | 36,991,000 | 53,331,300 |
| Potatoes | acres | 430,190 | 448,743 | 565,903 | 473,600 | 475,900 | 498,600 |
| | bushels | 53,490,857 | 85,361,638 | 111,829,863 | 84,544,000 | 85,672,000 | 80,604,000 |
| Hay and Clover | acres | 3,832,548 | 6,543,483 | 8,281,930 | 8,129,000 | 7,997,000 | 7,875,000 |
| | tons | 7,693,743 | 7,859,731 | 11,303,609 | 10,899,000 | 10,259,000 | 10,953,000 |
| LIVE STOCK — | | | | | | | |
| Horses | number | 1,370,370 | 1,527,493 | 2,559,511 | 2,866,048 | 2,947,738 | 2,996,099 |
| Milch Cows | number | 1,837,112 | 2,408,877 | 2,594,179 | 2,740,434 | 2,873,080 | 2,886,648 |
| Other cattle | number | 2,263,474 | 3,167,774 | 3,839,987 | 3,975,667 | 3,963,531 | 3,899,181 |
| Sheep | number | 2,583,782 | 2,310,239 | 2,376,322 | 2,128,532 | 2,098,045 | 2,078,680 |
| Swine | number | 1,733,890 | 2,363,808 | 3,810,426 | 3,448,326 | 3,434,262 | 3,172,900 |
| FISHERIES | dollars | 28,977,878 | 25,737,184 | 29,965,432 | 32,380,464 | 33,207,748 | 31,264,832 |
| MINERALS | dollars | 18,976,816 | 65,197,911 | 103,880,994 | 145,674,872 | 128,863,273 | 138,513,739 |
| Gold | dollars | 950,614 | 24,126,503 | 8,781,077 | 16,398,903 | 15,983,027 | 18,396,972 |
| Silver | dollars | 479,549 | 3,064,384 | 17,881,077 | 19,096,924 | 18,893,631 | 14,068,207 |
| Copper | dollars | 1,008,703 | 8,056,581 | 8,886,998 | 12,382,800 | 10,322,626 | 17,706,307 |
| Lead | dollars | 2,847 | 2,249,387 | 807,777 | 1,784,308 | 1,807,468 | 2,841,216 |
| Nickel | dollars | 2,921,208 | 4,894,883 | 10,899,603 | 14,903,090 | 13,655,382 | 20,493,348 |
| Pig Iron | dollars | 337,500 | 3,372,893 | 12,877,129 | 16,540,012 | 10,000,896 | 11,898,819 |
| Coal | dollars | 7,003,496 | 12,899,243 | 26,487,698 | 37,334,940 | 33,471,801 | 31,667,757 |
| Cement | dollars | 108,961 | 680,030 | 7,644,537 | 11,019,418 | 9,187,894 | 6,977,084 |
| MANUFACTURES — | | | | | | | |
| Capital | dollars | 353,213,000 | 446,526,487 | 1,247,583,609 | — | — | — |
| Employés | number | 370,038 | 339,173 | 515,203 | — | — | — |
| Salaries, &c. | dollars | 79,284,311 | 113,249,330 | 241,008,415 | — | — | — |
| Products | dollars | 368,696,703 | 481,053,372 | 1,165,978,630 | — | — | — |
| TRADE — | | | | | | | |
| Total Value | dollars | 228,384,834 | 386,302,257 | 769,443,905 | 1,087,284,449 | 1,129,744,[illegible] | 1,120,253,772 |
| Exports | dollars | 98,437,296 | 256,487,632 | 297,278,365 | 382,832,057 | 474,997,908 | 490,808,877 |
| Imports | dollars | 129,967,538 | 190,414,625 | 472,247,540 | 698,032,392 | 650,746,797 | 629,444,894 |
| STEAM RAILWAYS — | | | | | | | |
| Mileage | | 13,838 | 18,140 | 28,400 | 29,561 | 30,735 | 31,582 |
| Capital | dollars | 632,061,440 | 926,110,827 | 1,528,689,201 | 1,431,830,692 | 1,808,800,761 | 1,875,810,889 |
| Passengers | number | 23,222,968 | 28,369,720 | 37,077,918 | 46,230,764 | 48,720,280 | 48,320,236 |
| Freight | tons | 21,752,021 | 36,999,371 | 79,884,282 | 126,930,720 | 111,383,989 | 87,204,838 |
| Earnings | dollars | 46,152,099 | 72,858,949 | 128,732,494 | 256,502,703 | 243,083,538 | 190,843,072 |
| Expenses | dollars | 34,960,449 | 50,388,726 | 132,024,765 | 188,021,690 | 178,675,259 | 147,732,089 |
| ELECTRIC RAILWAYS — | | | | | | | |
| Mileage | | — | 853 | 2,824 | 2,937 | 2,961 | 2,990 |
| Passengers | number | — | 122,934,695 | 426,256,792 | 597,863,801 | 614,709,819 | 562,302,373 |
| Freight | tons | — | 287,926 | 1,098,389 | 1,587,930 | 1,845,983 | 1,433,602 |
| CANALS — | | | | | | | |
| Passengers | number | 146,336 | 190,428 | 304,904 | 328,799 | 287,326 | 252,836 |
| Freight | tons | 2,902,326 | 5,865,459 | 38,030,353 | 50,263,923 | 37,203,237 | 25,198,803 |
| OCEAN SHIPPING — | | | | | | | |
| Entered | tons | 5,273,038 | 7,514,732 | 11,919,330 | 13,375,195 | 14,980,102 | 13,732,844 |
| Cleared | tons | 5,422,201 | 7,008,130 | 10,377,847 | 12,665,908 | 14,586,092 | 12,269,842 |
| TELEGRAPHS — | | | | | | | |
| Government | miles | 1,699 | 5,744 | 6,446 | 9,789 | 10,336 | 11,645 |
| Other | miles | 27,886 | 30,194 | 33,905 | 36,804 | 38,903 | — |
| LETTERS SENT | number | 97,973,000 | 191,690,000 | 304,233,000 | 633,475,000 | 673,148,000 | 684,901,000 |
| FINANCE — | | | | | | | |
| Revenue | dollars | 38,579,311 | 52,414,701 | 117,989,430 | 168,689,903 | 189,174,393 | 132,073,462 |
| Expenditure | dollars | 36,342,568 | 46,801,368 | 87,774,398 | 118,089,537 | 129,384,473 | 135,583,207 |
| Gross Debt | dollars | 286,870,229 | 334,738,433 | 434,941,467 | 483,178,888 | 544,371,369 | 708,477,814 |
| Net Debt | dollars | 237,809,230 | 268,480,004 | 340,044,092 | 324,391,620 | 335,996,850 | 462,274,083 |
| SAVINGS BANKS — | | | | | | | |
| Deposits, P O | dollars | 21,738,648 | 39,689,813 | 43,339,579 | 42,708,940 | 41,892,089 | 39,993,496 |
| Deposits, Govt. | dollars | 17,622,398 | 16,098,144 | 14,763,892 | 14,421,341 | 13,976,317 | 14,006,318 |
| Deposits, Other | dollars | 10,982,232 | 14,125,097 | 34,770,380 | 40,138,887 | 39,120,430 | 37,827,484 |

NOTE.—The mineral figures for 1915 are subject to revision

# Newfoundland

## AREA AND POPULATION

| | Area (English Sq. Miles). | Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Census of 1901. | Census of 1911. |
| Newfoundland ..... | 42,750 | 217,037 | 238,670 |
| Labrador Coast ..... | 120,000 | 3,947 | 3,949 |
| Total .. .. .. | 162,750 | 220,984 | 242,619 |

### Increase of the People.

| Year. | Increase. | | | Decrease. | | | Marriages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Births. | Immigrants. | Total. | Deaths. | Emigrants. | Total. | |
| 1909–10 | 9,199 | 10,366 | 19,565 | 3,673 | 12,899 | 16,572 | 1,818 |
| 1911 | 6,920 | 13,037 | 19,967 | 3,892 | 13,023 | 16,915 | 1,781 |
| 1912 | 7,629 | 12,766 | 20,151 | 4,217 | 13,744 | 17,961 | 1,849 |
| 1913 | 7,408 | 13,786 | 20,194 | 4,427 | 14,258 | 18,670 | 1,871 |
| 1914 | 7,768 | 8,169 | 15,924 | 3,663 | 9,247 | 12,910 | 1,738 |

## PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37′–57° 39′ N latitude and 52° 35′–59° 24′ 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 317 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 east 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 tolts (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 Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Corterecal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 24 members, the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

### GOVERNOR.

*Governor*, His Excellency Sir Chas. Alexander Harris, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. ..... £12,500
*Private Sec.*, Hon. R. Watson .. .. .. 500

### THE MINISTRY

*Premier*, *Rt. Hon. Sir Edward P. Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G., LL.D .. .. .. .. .. .. $4,000
*Colonial Secretary*, *Hon. J. R. Bennett.... 2,000
*Minister of Justice*, *Hon. W. F. Lloyd... 2,000
*Minister of Finance and Customs*, *Hon. M. P. Cashin .. .. .. .. .. .. 2,000
*Minister of Agriculture and Mines*, *Hon. E. D. Blandford .. .. .. .. .. 2,000
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries*, A. W. Piccott .. .. .. .. .. .. 2,000
*Auditor-General*, F. C. Berteau, I.S.O. .. 2,000
*Minister of Public Works*, Wm. Woodford 2,000
*Postmaster-General* (vacant) .. .. .. .. 2,000

(The Ministry in July, 1917, was enlarged from 9 to 12 members.)

### LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 24 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

*Pres. of the Legislative Council*, Hon. John Harris.
*Speaker of the House of Assembly*, Hon. John R. Goodison. .. .. .. .. .. .. $900

* The Ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with the Hons. C. H. Emerson, K.C., E. E. Bishop, M. P. Gibbs, K.C., and J. C. Crosbie, form the Executive Council.

## JUDICATURE.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood .. $6,000
*Assist. Judges*, Hon. G. M. Johnson, Hon. J. M. Kent ... ... .. ... ... ...each 4,000

## DEFENCE.

Expeditionary Force, 3,000; Naval Reserve, 1,600.

## EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary schools were attended in 1913 by 36,307 pupils, and Secondary schools by 1,339 students. The Government grants in 1913 amounted to $366,923.

## RELIGION.

At the Census of 1901 and 1911 the following statistics were obtained —

| Religion. | 1901. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|
| Roman Catholics ... .. | 75,989 | 81,177 |
| Church of England .. .. | 73,658 | 78,610 |
| Methodists .. ... .. | 61,388 | 68,045 |
| Presbyterians .. | 1,457 | 1,876 |
| Salvation Army ... ... | 6,504 | 10,141 |
| Various .. ... .. | 2,305 | 2,767 |

## FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the six years ended June 30, 1910-1915, are stated as under ($1 = 4*s.* 2*d.* or $4 2 = £1 sterling):—

| Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Public Debt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ |
| 1909-10 | 2,447,089 | 2,737,775 | 22,943,197 |
| 1910-11 | 2,597,126 | 2,384,747 | 27,176,280 |
| 1911-12 | 2,736,496 | 2,994,653 | 27,429,937 |
| 1912-13 | 2,923,240 | 3,803,587 | 29,470,060 |
| 1913-14 | 2,820,178 | 3,090,178 | 30,450,765 |
| 1914-15 | 2,960,790 | 4,008,823 | 31,494,678 |

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the five years ending June 30, 1915, is stated as follows :—

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ |
| 1910-11 | 13,583,920 | 11,978,747 | 25,562,667 |
| 1911-12 ... | 14,733,490 | 13,739,284 | 28,472,774 |
| 1912-13 ... | 16,012,363 | 14,672,687 | 30,685,050 |
| 1913-14 ... | 15,191,726 | 13,134,452 | 30,326,178 |
| 1914-15 ... | 12,390,726 | 13,136,880 | 25,527,606 |

The trade was distributed in 1914-15 as under :—

| Country. | Imports from. | Exports to. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom ..... .. | $8,311,946 | $3,196,393 |
| United States ... ..... | 4,043,730 | 1,277,389 |
| Canada ..... ... ... | 4,890,327 | 1,394,869 |
| Portugal ..... ... | 9,966 | 1,023,746 |
| Brazil ..... ... ... ..... | 397 | 2,829,611 |

The principal imports in 1914-15 were flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal exports were codfish, value $7,192,087; cod, whale, and seal oil, value $826,368; seal-skins, $396,293; tinned lobsters, $90,228; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites, and other minerals, $868,824; total value of the fishery products in 1914-15, $9,630,789.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 20,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, a large proportion of which is exported to South America, and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. During 1914-15 there was exported from Grand Falls and Bishop Falls 69,296 tons of paper, valued at $2,897,253, and 98,451 tons of pulp, valued at $939,222, most of which was consigned to the United Kingdom. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St. John's, assays running as high as 29½ per cent.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—There were 899 miles of railway open in 1915. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux Basques, old Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Branch lines are under construction.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—There were 738 post-offices in 1915, dealing with 3,750,000 letters and post-cards, 3,400,000 newspapers and books, and 130,950 parcels. There are 4,995 miles of telegraph line and 899 of telephone wire.

*Shipping.*—On Dec. 31, 1913, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 2,339 sailing vessels of 133,726 tons, and 98 steam vessels of 20,852 tons. In 1914-15 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 1,962,342 tons, of which 1,446,297 tons were British.

## TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST JOHN'S (population 32,292), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (4,979), Carbonear (3,540), Twillingate (3,348), and Bonavista (3,921).

## LABRADOR.

*Labrador*, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chudleigh, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north, the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the universe is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 800 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Maggovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet, to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

# Australia.

(The Commonwealth of Australia.)

## AREA AND POPULATION

| States and Capitals.[1] | Area (English Sq. Miles). | Population † | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Census of 1901. | Census of 1911. | Dec. 31, 1918. |
| New South Wales (Sydney) | 309,460 | 1,354,846 | 1,646,734 | 1,858,544 |
| Victoria (Melbourne) | 87,884 | 1,201,070 | 1,315,551 | 1,399,779 |
| South Australia (Adelaide) | 380,070 | 358 346 | 408,558 | 431,814 |
| Queensland (Brisbane) | 670,500 | 498,129 | 605,813 | 669,467 |
| Tasmania (Hobart) | 26,215 | 172,475 | 191,211 | 199,925 |
| Western Australia (Perth) | 975,920 | 184,124 | 282,114 | 308,806 |
| Northern Territory (Darwin) | 523,620 | 4,811 | 3,310 | 4,767 |
| Papua (Port Moresby) | | * | | |
| Federal District (Canberra) | 912 | * | 1,714 | 2,223 |
| Total‡ | 2,974,581 | 3,773,801 | 4,455,005 | 4,873,325 |

### Increase of the People.

| Year | Increase. | | | Decrease. | | | Marriages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Births. | Overseas Arrivals. | Total. | Deaths. | Overseas Departures. | Total. | |
| 1912 | 228,273 | 141,909 | 364,101 | 47,869 | 72,609 | 120,478 | 39,482 |
| 1913 | 233,068 | 166,958 | 300,026 | 52,127 | 83,127 | 135,254 | 42,189 |
| 1914 | 236,714 | 141,906 | 372,620 | 51 789 | 87,132 | 138,920 | 41,384 |
| 1914 | 237,983 | 111,086 | 349,069 | 51,720 | 128,436 | 180,175 | 43,311 |
| 1915 | 234,871 | 70,962 | 305,833 | 52,762 | 162,014 | 214,776 | 45,264 |
| 1916 | 231,426 | 63,495 | 294,831 | 54,197 | 197,297 | 251,494 | 40,289 |

### Inter-censal Increases, 1861-1911.
(Exclusive of Aborigines and of Papua.)

| Year of Census. | Result of Census. | | | Decennial Increase. | Immigration during Period. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | |
| 1861 | 668 377 | 482,844 | 1,151,191 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1871 | 900 511 | 762,528 | 1,663,039 | 804 224 | 1861–1871 .. | 188,158 |
| 1881 | 1,824 913 | 1,435,281 | 3 250,194 | 552 155 | 1871–1881 .. | 303,300 |
| 1891 | 1 704,099 | 1,470,353 | 3,174,452 | 924,158 | 1881–1891 .. | 374,097 |
| 1901 | 1,977,308 | 1,795,873 | 3,773,801 | 599,409 | 1891–1901 .. | 8,177 |
| 1911 | 2 313,938 | 2,141,970 | 4,455,005 | 681 204 | 1901–1911 .. | 42,197 |

### Race and Religion.

| Races. | 1901. | 1911. | Religions | 1901. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australians | 3,773,801 | 4,455,005 | Church of England | 1,497,876 | 1,720,443 |
| Chinese | 33,125 | 25,772 | Presbyterians | 422 225 | 558 396 |
| Japanese | 3,254 | 3,876 | Methodists | 594,202 | 817,898 |
| Hindus and Cingalese | 4,861 | 4,106 | Other Protestants | 319,731 | 436,379 |
| Aborigines (estimated) | ... | 180,000 | Roman Catholics | 830,620 | 951,492 |
| Do. half-caste | | 20,213 | Jews | 15 239 | 27,467 |

* 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 unsettled districts.

‡ Exclusive of Papua, or British New Guinea, a dependency of the Commonwealth. Its capital is Port Moresby, and its area 90,540 square miles. White inhabitants numbered 1,250 in 1911, 1,219 in 1913, 1,208 in 1914, and 1,219 in 1915. The United population is estimated at 350,000.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY

The territory of the Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia, the Island of Tasmania, Norfolk Island, and part of the island of New Guinea (Papua)

Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest of the Continents, being surrounded by the following waters —*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean, *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean, and *West*, Indian Ocean The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent as between 10° 41'–39° 8' *South latitude* and 113° 9'–153° 39' *East longitude*; the greatest distance East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 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 spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity, the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N to S, and the tertiary formation to be found in the N, S, and W develops in the S E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the *Darling* and the *Murray* Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S F point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin, on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy, on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly, and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt, the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

*Climate* — The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer) The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

## GOVERNMENT

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of seven Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto *The Constitution* rests on the fundamental law of March 16, 1898, ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900, and the Commonwealth was inaugurated on Jan 1, 1901 Under the Constitution the Federal Government possesses limited and enumerated powers as surrendered by the federating States, the residuum of legislative power being in the Governments of the various States. Briefly stated, the enumerated powers include authority over commerce and navigation, finance, defence, posts and telegraphs, census and statistics, and conciliation and arbitration in extra-State industrial disputes, with authority to assume the control of railways and lighthouses, marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration, currency and banking, and weights and measures.

*Gov.-Gen.*, **His Excellency** the Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Crauford *Munro-Ferguson*, P C, G.C M.G. .. .. .. £10,000

*Military Secretary*, Major B. A. T Kerr-Pearse.

*Aides-de-Camp*, Captain E. A. Haskett-Smith, Captain C. P L. Firth.

*Official Secretary*, Maj George Steward, C.M.G

**Executive Council (September, 1917).**

*Prime Minister and Attorney-General*, Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C.
*Minister for the Navy*, Rt. Hon. Joseph Cook, P.C.
*Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.
*Minister of Defence*, G. F. Pearce.
*Vice-President, Executive Council and Minister for Repatriation*, E. D. Millen.
*Minister for Works and Railways*, W. A. Watt.
*Minister of State for Home and Territories*, P. McM. Glynn, K.C.
*Minister of State for Trade and Customs*, J. A. Jensen.
*Postmaster-General*, W. Webster.
*Honorary Ministers*, E. J. Russell, L. E. Groom.

The sum of £12,330 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 Service Comm.*, W. B. Edwards (*acting*).
*Sec. Public Service Comm.*, H. McTaggart (*acting*).
*Auditor-General*, John William Israel, F.I.A.
*Sec. to Auditor-General*, G. H. Gatehouse.

*Treasury* —
*Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances*, James Richard Collins.
*Asst. Sec.*, C. J. Cerutty.
*Accountant*, J. T. Heathershaw.
*Commissioner of Land Tax*, R. Ewing (*acting*).
*Governor, Commonwealth Bank*, D. R. Miller.

*Attorney-General's Department* —
*Secretary and Solicitor-General*, Sir Robert L. Garran, Kt.
*Chief Clerk*, G. S. Knowles.
*Crown Solicitor*, Gordon Hagwood Castle.
*Comptr. of Patents*, G. Townsend.

*Home and Territories* —
*Sec. to Dept.*, Atlee A. Hunt, C.M.G.
*Chief Clerk*, F. J. Quinlan.
*Commonwealth Statistician*, G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G.
*Chief Electoral Officer*, R. C. Oldham.
*Chief Surveyor and Estates Officer*, T. J. H. Goodwin.
*Administrator, Northern Territory*, Dr. J. A. Gilruth.
*Lieut.-Gov., Papua*, Hon. J. H. Murray, C.M.G.

*Postmaster-General* —
*Sec. to Dept.*, Justinian Oxenham.
*Chief Clerk*, J. C. T. Vardon.
*Chief Electrical Engineer* (vacant).
*Chief Accountant*, G. G. Haldane.
*Commonwealth Meteorologist*, H. A. Hunt.

*Defence* —
*Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. Sir G. A. Pethebridge, K.C.M.G.
*Acting Secretary*, T. Trumble.
*Acting Asst. Secretary*, M. Maguire.
*Chief Accountant*, Col. T. J. Thomas.
*Chemical Adviser*, Marcus Bell.

*Trade and Customs* —
*Comptroller-General*, S. Mills.
*Director of Quarantine*, J. H. L. Cumpston.
*Analyst*, W. P. Wilkinson.
*Director of Fisheries* (vacant).
*Director of Lighthouses*, J. F. Ramsbotham.

*Works and Railways* —
*Acting Secretary*, W. D. Ringle.
*Director-Gen. of Works*, Col. P. T. Owen.
*Engineer-in-Chief for Commonwealth Railways*, E. 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, 1917, is made up of 25 for New South Wales, 22 for 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. W. E. Johnson.

THE JUDICATURE.

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., G.C.M.G.
*Judges*, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G. Hon. L. A. Isaacs, Hon. H. B. Higgins, Hon. F. G. Duffy, Hon. C. Powers, Hon. G. B. Rich.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

The Inter-State Commission was constituted in 1913, its members being A. R. Piddington, K.C., *Hon. O. Swinburne, and N. C. Lockyer*, L.S.O. *Secretary*, A. G. Brown, LL.B.

DEFENCE.

In 1916 there was a total membership of the Defence Forces of 275,867, of whom 564 officers and 8,859 men were serving in the Navy and 258,444 others in the Army. The latter figure includes 104,184 riflemen and 85,099 cadets. The expenditure on Defence (excluding War expenditure) in 1916-17 was £3,072,000.

Navy.

An agreement was entered into (1909) by the Commonwealth and Imperial Governments under which a naval force was to be maintained (for ten years, 1909-13) in Australasian waters by the British Board of Admiralty, in return for annual contributions from Australia (£200,000) and *New Zealand (£40,000), 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.A.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 *Emden* at Cocos Island 9th Nov. 9, 1914.

*Board of Naval Administration* :—
*President*, The Minister of State for the Navy
*First Naval Member*, Rear Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G.
*Second do.*, Capt. H. L. Cochrane, R.N.
*Third do.*, Engr.-Capt. W Clarkson, C.M.G
*Finance and Civil Do* (vacant).
*Secretary*, Hon. Fleet Paymaster G L. Macmillan.

### Army.

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12–18, and *Citizen Soldiers* 20–26, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 80,000 of all ranks, the *War Establishment* about 120,000 upwards. The Commonwealth had, up to the end of September, 1915, enlisted no fewer than 308,267 men, fully equipped for service in the war New South Wales, 111,970 Victoria, 83,648 Queensland, 42,955, South Australia, 28,039 West Australia, 26,342, Tasmania, 10,873. The Australian forces, who are unrivalled as mounted infantry, have behaved with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged with the enemy (in Gallipoli, 139 decorations were won by Australians, including 7 V.C., 21 C.B., 13 C.M.G., 10 M.C., and 80 D.C.M.)

*Board of Military Administration* :—
*President*, The Minister of State for Defence.
*1st Mil. Member*, Brig.-Gen. H Foster (*acting*).
*2nd do.* V C M. Sellheim, C.B., C.M.G
*3rd do.* Col. J Stanley C.M.G. (*acting*).
*4th do.* Col. H. W Dangar (*acting*).
*Finance Member*, Col. T J Thomas.
*Secretary* A. J Murphy (*acting*).
*Chief of General Staff*, Brig.-Gen H. Foster, C.B., *p.s.c* (*acting*).
*Inspector-General*, Maj.-Gen. J G Legge, C.B., C.M.G

### FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Commonwealth for the years 1911–12 to 1925–26 are stated as follows :—

| Years. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Balances repayable to States. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1911–12 | 20,428,520 | 14,724,497 | 5,804,423 |
| 1912–13 | 21,870,413 | 15,779,483 | 6,119,930 |
| 1913–14 | 21,741,775 | 15,458,776 | 6,282,999 |
| 1914–15 | 22,429,798 | 16,066,823 | 6,363,775 |
| 1915–16 | 30,760,216 | 24,413,221 | 6,346,995 |

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of 25s. per head of the population.

### DEBT

The Commonwealth has now undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Coodnadatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts were £4,674,208 at June 30, 1916. 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, 1916, was £399,802,772 (N.S.W £132,314,208; Victoria £67,778,492; South Australia £17,222,283, Queensland £58,792,843; Tasmania £13,928,923; and Western Australia £9,829,670).

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1914 and 1915 was :—

| | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| Agricultural .. | £36,490,000 | £72,769,000 |
| Pastoral .. .. .. | 60,263,000 | 63,807,000 |
| Dairying, &c. .. .. | 21,360,000 | 21,298,000 |
| Forests and Fisheries | 6,419,000 | 5,777,000 |
| Mining .. .. | 22,265,000 | 22,397,000 |
| Manufacturing .. | 62,921,000 | 62,821,000 |
| | £209,718,000 | £251,869,000 |

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—The total land area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 1,903,732,840 acres, of which 28,968,934 were under cultivation in 1915–16. The following table shows the areas and crops of 1915–16 :—

| Crop. | Acreage. | Produce. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat.... .. .. .. .. | 12,684,511 | 179,084,703 |
| Oats .. .. .. .. | 721,844 | 16,356,079 |
| Maize .. .. | 327,837 | 6,732,209 |
| Hay .. .. .. | 3,227,771 | Tons. (5,633,368 (1,310,264 |
| Sugar Cane .. .. .. | 264,289 | |

*Live Stock.*

| | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|
| Sheep .. .. .. | 63,267,189 | 71,849,208 |
| Cattle .. .. .. .. | 9,231,416 | 9,979,126 |
| Horses .. .. .. | 2,377,320 | 2,440,234 |
| Pigs .. .. .. | 753,783 | 879,510 |

In 1916 the Commonwealth produced 590,604,873 lb of wool (as in the grease), against 642,734,399 lb. in 1915, 137,872,313 lb. of butter in 1915, against 293,870,412 lb. in 1914, 25,850,206 lb. of cheese in 1915, against 21,240,411 lb. in 1914, and 43,130,889 lb. of bacon and hams in 1915, against 32,374,205 lb. in 1914.

*Mines and Minerals.*—In 1916 the value of gold produced was £7,274,673, silver and lead, £3,832,078, copper, £4,805,363, tin, £800,806, coal, £4,218,221, the value of all minerals produced in 1916 being £23,367,874.

*Manufactures.*—In 1915 there were in the Commonwealth 18,092 industrial establishments, employing 321,072 hands, wages paid amounted to £23,210,834, the value of plant and machinery £42,277,000, of materials used £102,776,084, value added by manufacture £66,320,828, and total value of final output £169,086,702.

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of the Commonwealth for the seven and a half years 1909–1915–16 are as follows, the value of gold and silver coin and bullion being included in the totals :—

| Year | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 .. | £41,171,896 | £65,318,836 | £106,490,732 |
| 1910 .. | 60,014,351 | 74,491,150 | 134,505,501 |
| 1911 .. .. | 66,867,488 | 79,482,258 | 146,449,746 |
| 1912 .. | 76,156,600 | 79,096,290 | 155,254,890 |
| 1913 .. .. | 79,740,833 | 78,332,789 | 158,073,622 |
| *1914 .. | 39,777,407 | 37,230,089 | 77,707,584 |
| 1915–16 | 64,431,827 | 60,872,976 | 125,304,803 |
| 1915–16 | 77,420,142 | 74,776,302 | 152,196,659 |

The total trade of 1912 amounted to £23 17s. 2d. per head, of 1913 to £23 19s. 2d. per head, of 1914–15 to £19 6s. 7d., and of 1915–16 to £30 17s. 8d. per head.

* First six months only.

The share of the various States in the external trade of the Commonwealth in 1913–26 was as under :—

| State. | Imports. | Exports.* |
|---|---|---|
| New South Wales..... | £13,370,617 | £10,398,326 |
| Victoria ..... | 28,561,490 | 14,768,732 |
| Queensland* ..... | 7,002,831 | 8,103,370 |
| South Australia ..... | 5,130,220 | 6,136,283 |
| Western Australia ..... | 4,189,109 | 4,136,128 |
| Tasmania* ..... | 980,849 | 622,119 |
| Northern Territory ... | 74,024 | 20,353 |

The exchange of trade was with the principal countries as under in 1924–25 and 1925–26 (in £ sterling, 000 omitted) :—

| Country | Imports from | | Exports to | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1924–5. | 1925–6. | 1924–5. | 1925–6. |
| United Kingdom ... ... | 37,857 | 35,145 | 36,546 | 33,208 |
| Germany ... ... | 1,227 | 117 | 436 | — |
| United States ... | 9,886 | 15,863 | 4,947 | 17,647 |
| Belgium ... ... | 524 | 81 | 849 | — |
| France ... ... | 938 | 1,792 | 1,280 | 2,469 |
| New Zealand ... | 2,098 | 2,701 | 2,899 | 3,634 |
| India ... ... ... | 2,748 | 3,080 | 1,425 | 1,748 |
| Ceylon ... ... | 977 | 1,245 | 435 | 837 |
| Japan ... ... | 1,320 | 2,310 | 1,907 | 2,433 |
| South Africa ... | 117 | 821 | 2,023 | 1,679 |
| Canada ... ... | — | 1,827 | — | 721 |
| Argentine ... ... | — | 1,138 | — | 5 |
| Java ... ... ... | — | 1,325 | — | 803 |
| Switzerland ... | — | 1,499 | — | 1 |
| Italy ... ... ... | — | 920 | — | 2,361 |

The principal articles of merchandise exchanged in 1924–25 and 1925–26 were as follows (in £ sterling, 000 omitted) :—

| Imports. | 1924–5. | 1925–6. |
|---|---|---|
| Apparel and Textiles. ... | 15,781 | 18,999 |
| Metals and Machinery ... | 13,200 | 14,584 |
| Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers ... ... ... ... | 2,426 | 3,021 |
| Timber ... ... ... ... ... | 2,365 | 2,129 |
| Paper and Stationery ... | 2,546 | 2,961 |
| Bags and Sacks ... ... ... | 1,542 | 1,963 |
| Oils (in bulk). ... ... ... | 2,100 | 2,215 |
| Sugar ... ... ... ... ... | 208 | 1,894 |
| Tea ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,326 | 1,540 |
| Spirits ... ... ... ... ... | 1,291 | 1,149 |
| Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives ... ... ... ... | 636 | 797 |
| Tobacco ... ... ... ... | 922 | 969 |

| Exports. | 1924–5. | 1925–6. |
|---|---|---|
| Wool ... ... ... ... ... | 22,102 | 26,854 |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... ... | 830 | 7,598 |
| Skins and Hides ... ... ... | 3,901 | 2,429 |
| Butter ... ... ... ... ... | 2,650 | 1,126 |
| Copper Matte, Ingots and Ore | 2,320 | 3,320 |
| Zinc Concentrates ... ... ... | 613 | 1,311 |
| Tallow ... ... ... ... ... | 1,377 | 444 |
| Mutton and Lamb ... ... | 3,424 | 770 |
| Flour ... ... ... ... ... | 309 | 1,729 |
| Timber ... ... ... ... ... | 722 | 388 |
| Coal ... ... ... ... ... ... | 722 | 598 |
| Lead (Pig and Matte) ... ... | 2,209 | 3,194 |
| Beef ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,990 | 2,176 |
| Tin (Ingots) ... ... ... ... | 226 | 577 |

* Goods transferred from one State to another for manufacturing in 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 credited to New South Wales and Victoria.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—The total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1926, is stated as follows, the private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses :—

| State. | Miles open. | |
|---|---|---|
| New South Wales ... ... | 4,497 | (304) |
| Victoria ... ... ... ... | 4,152 | (78) |
| Queensland ..... ... | 6,453 | (2,488) |
| South Australia ... ... | 2,060 | (36) |
| Western Australia ... | 4,707 | (265) |
| Tasmania ... ... ... ... | 736 | (156) |
| Northern Territory ... ... | 196 | — |
| Total... ... | 23,794 | (3,328) |

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1925–26 were £21,249,176, working expenses £15,249,389, and net earnings £5,979,787, being at the rate of 2·1 per train mile, and representing a *return on the total cost* (£204,267,000) of 2·92 per cent., as against 2·88 per cent. in 1924–25.

The great trans-continental railway from West to East, linking up Kalgoorlie in Western Australia with Port Augusta in Spencer's Gulf, was completed in 1917, and the first mail train made a successful run through on 22 October of that year.

*Shipping.*—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in the six years 1920–1925–26 were as follows (tonnage in brackets) :—

| Year | Entered. | Cleared. |
|---|---|---|
| 1920 ... ... ... | 2,000 (4,361,194) | 1,910 (4,188,837) |
| 1921. ... ... | 2,388 (4,607,820) | 2,060 (4,708,396) |
| 1922..... ... | 2,081 (4,953,220) | 2,093 (4,991,582) |
| 1923... ... ... | 2,035 (5,163,357) | 2,027 (5,111,287) |
| 1924... ... | 2,014 (5,377,532) | 1,977 (5,230,417) |
| 1924–25 ..... | 1,868 (4,774,668) | 1,843 (4,424,303) |
| 1925–26 ... ... | 1,654 (4,269,484) | 1,670 (4,268,838) |

*Of the vessels entered (1925–26), 1,402 were under the British flag (Australia, 337, of 922,780 tons, U.K., 691, of 2,661,046 tons, N.Z., 167, of 267,389 tons), and 444 under foreign flags (Dutch, 96, of 240,169 tons, French, 87, of 89,160 tons, Norwegian, 32, of 81,945, United States, 27, of 198,600 tons, other foreign, 172, of 250,966 tons).*

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—In year ended June 30, 1926, there were 8,365 posts and receiving offices, dealing with 736,000,000 letters, &c., there were 6,129 telegraph stations, with 139,000 miles of wire, transmitting and receiving 18,000,000 cable and telegrams in 1925–26. *Telephones* are highly organised and generally used.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL.—CANBERRA, in the Federal District, transferred to the Commonwealth by the State of New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1911, is to be laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile the seat of Government is MELBOURNE.

There were 26 cities and towns with a population exceeding 20,000 at the Census of 1921, viz. —

| | |
|---|---|
| SYDNEY (N.S.W.) ... ... ... ... | 760,690* |
| MELBOURNE (Vic.) ... ... ... ... | 695,640* |
| ADELAIDE (S.A.) ... ... ... ... | 202,899 |
| BRISBANE (Q.) ... ... ... ... | 188,498* |
| PERTH (W.A.) ... ... ... ... | 112,918* |
| Newcastle (N.S.W.) ... ... ... ... | 62,290 |
| Ballarat (Vic.) ... ... ... ... | 44,000* |
| Bendigo (Vic.) ... ... ... ... | 40,000 |
| HOBART (Tas.) ... ... ... ... | 35,000* |

* Estimated July, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broken Hill (N.S.W.) | 31,000 |
| Geelong (Vic.) | 28,880 |
| Charters Towers (Q.) | 25,000 |
| Launceston (Tas.) | 24,536 |
| Ipswich (Q.) | 23,000 |
| Rockhampton (Q.) | 21,633 |
| Fremantle (W.A.) | 20,000 |

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY

*The Weights and Measures* in general use are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The *Coinage* is of the same denomination as that of the U.K., and the gold coins are identical in appearance, *silver* 4*d*., 2*s*., 6*d*., and 3*d*. pieces and *bronze* 1*d*. and ½*d*., of the same weights and composition as those of the U.K., but of special design. The coinage of the U.K of all denominations is legal tender

*Banking.*—On June 30, 1916, the liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £178,891,111, and the assets to £229,251,222. At the close of the financial year 1915–16 there were 2,420,477 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of the deposits being £96,998,845.

### COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

*High Commissioner*, Rt. Hon Andrew Fisher .. .. .. .. .. £3,000
*Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia*, Col. Frank Savage (*acting*) .. .. .. .. 1,000
*Chief Clerk*, Maj A. W. Arkill .. .. 650
*Military Adviser*, Col. P. N. Buckley, R.A.E. 950
*Naval Representative*, Rear Adm. Haworth Booth, R.N., C.M.G. .. .. 950
*Director, Publicity Dept.*, Lt. H. C. Smart

# States of the Commonwealth

## I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated between the 28th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long. and comprises an area of 310,367 square miles—i.e., more than six times the area of England, and nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland.

### POPULATION

| Census. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | 412,211 | 339,614 | 749,825 |
| 1891 | 628,009 | 515,951 | 1,143,960 |
| 1901 | 720,092 | 634,841 | 1,354,933 |
| 1911 | 897,898 | 789,036 | 1,686,934 |

The estimated population on June 30, 1917, was 1,887,496, viz., 991,916 males and 945,879 females.

### Increase of the People.

| Year | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 | 43,769 | 18,890 | 13,048 |
| 1910 | 45,333 | 18,251 | 14,894 |
| 1911 | 47,077 | 17,179 | 15,267 |
| 1912 | 51,993 | 18,886 | 16,664 |
| 1913 | 52,134 | 19,730 | 16,311 |
| 1914 | 53,615 | 18,777 | 17,233 |
| 1915 | 52,885 | 19,610 | 18,129 |
| 1916 | 52,078 | 19,854 | 16,320 |

### 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 422,013, Presbyterians 282,921, and Methodists 151,874.

Payments to ministers ceased in 1862, and since that year they have been restricted to those then in receipt of the subvention. In 1916–7 the amount paid was only £200 to 1 recipient.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY

*Relief.*—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range, which is called locally the *Australian Alps* (or Monlong Range) in the south—the highest point being Mount Townsend or Koschiusko (7,328 feet)—in the centre the *Blue Mountains*, and in the North the *Liverpool Range* and *New England Range*, the last-named continuing across the Queensland border

*Rivers.*—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and many artesian bores have been laid down. The Darling and the Murrum bidgee, 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 64°, the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 6·9°, Hunter and Manning district 64·8, south coast 59·8°, northern tableland 59·6°, central tableland 58·6°, northern tableland 54·2°, north-western slope 66·5°, central western slope 63·9°, south western slope 61·2°, north western plain 68·9°, central western plain 66·4°, Riverina district 62·2°, and western division 66·2°

### 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 Consolidating Act of 1902. 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 Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., *born* 1849 (1917) .. .. .. £5,000
*Private Secretary*, Brig.-Gen. H. Finn, C.B.
*Aide-D.C.*, Capt. A. W. M. d'Apice.
*Official Secretary*, H. S. C. Budge.
*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., *born* 1859.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Salaries of Ministers of the Crown, £11,250.
President, H.E. the Governor
*Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. W. A. Holman.
*Chief Secretary*, Hon. G. W. Fuller

*Attorney-General*, Hon. D. R. Hall.
*Vice-Pres. Executive Council, Public Health and Local Government*, Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald.
*Justice and Solicitor-General*, Hon. J. Garland.
*Works and Railways* Hon. E. T. Bell.
*Agriculture*, Hon. W. C. Grahame.
*Labour and Industry*, Hon. G. S. Beeby
*Mines and Asst. Treas.*, Hon. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.
*Public Instruction*, Hon. A. G. F. Jaques.
*Lands and Forests*, Hon. W. G. Ashford.
*Without Portfolio*, Hon. D. Storey.

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

*Public Service Board*, E. H. Wilshire, J. P. (*Chairman*), J. M. Taylor, M.A., LL.B., W. J. Hanna ..... each £1,000
*Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept., Department of Public Health and Chief Electoral Officer*, E. B. Harkness £800
*Treasury*, J. W. Holliman, I.S.O. ... 1,000
*Lands*, A. J. Hare ... ... 1,000
*Director-General of Public Works*, Joseph Davis, M.I.C.E. ... ... 1,500
*Acting Under Secretary for Public Works*, T. R. Cooper ... ... 750
*Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice*, J. L. Williams, C.M.G., B.A. ... 1,000
*Mines*, E. H. Cambage ... ... 850
*Agriculture*, George Valder ... ... 1,000
*Dept. of Labour & Industry*, J. D. Holme, LL.B. ... ... ... 900
*Education*, Peter Board, C.M.G., M.A. 1,000
*Local Government*, J. Garlick ... 1,000
*Secretary, Premier's Dept.*, C. H. Hay 650
*Government Statistician*, J. D. Trivett, F.R.A.S., F.S.S. ... ... 800
*Chief Railway Commissioner*, J. Fraser 3,000
*Deputy Commissioner* (vacant) ...
*Assistant Commissioners*, J. H. Cann H. Fox ... ... ... each 1,500
*Secretary* James S. Spurway ... 800
*Chief Accountant*, Richard Bourke 1,000
*Chief Mechanical Engr.*, Ernest E. Lacy 1,200
*Engineer-in Chief for Existing Lines*, Robert Kendall ... ... 1,200
*Supt. of the Lines*, Charles A. Hodgson 1,000
*Goods Manager*, F. Melkiejohn ... 750
*Comptroller of Stores*, Hugh Mortimore 850
*Solicitor*, John S. Cargill ... ... 1,200
*Medical Officer*, Dr. George H. Taylor 900
*Signal Engineer*, Cyril B. Byles ... 700
*Traffic Auditor*, William H. Donneen 700
*Traffic Supt. (Tramways)*, Edward Doran 1,000
*Electrical Engineer (Railways and Tramways)*, Orlando W. Brain ... 1,200
*Engineer (Tramways)*, Geo. R. Cowdery 800
*Registrar-General*, W. G. Hayes-Williams 1,000
*Auditor-General*, F. A. Coghlan ... 1,000
*Commissioner of Taxation*, W. H. Whiddon 900
*Commissioner Stamp Duties and Taxation*, W. H. Forrest ... ... ... 800
*Government Printer*, W. A. Gullick ... 1,020
*Director-General of Public Health*, R. T. Paton, M.D. ... ... ... 1,200
*Chairman, Metropolitan Meat Industry Board*, G. H. S. King ... ... ... 1,250
*Superintendent of Navigation*, Capt. Fergus Ommaney ... ... ... 850
*Inspector-Gen. of Police*, James Mitchell ... 1,000
*Inspector-Gen. of Insane*, Eric Sinclair, M.D. 1,000
*Comptr.-Gen. of Prisons*, S. McCauley 900
*Commissioners for Water Conservation and Irrigation*, Hon. W. C. Graham (*Chairman*), H. H. Dare, W. N. Randall each 1,250
*Acting Chief Engineer for National and Local Government Works*, Percy Allan £1,000
*Constructor of Buildings*, W. Bruce ... ... 1,000
*Government Architect*, C. McRae ... ... 950
*Government Astronomer*, W. E. Cooke, M.A., F.R.A.S. ... ... ... ... 800
*Valuer-General*, E. J. Stivers ... ... ... 1,250
*Chief Engineer for Metropolitan Railway Construction*, J. J. C. Bradfield ... 1,000
*Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway Construction*, W. Hutchinson ... ... 1,000
*Do., Water Supply and Sewerage*, E. M. de Burgh ... ... ... ... ... 1,000
*Chief Engineer, Harbours and Drainage*, T. E. Burrows ... ... ... ... 800
*Chief Electrical Engineer*, W. Corin ... 750
*Chief Engineer*, A. E. Cutler ... ... ... 1,000

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

*Agent-General in London*, Hon. C. G. Wade, K.C., 28 and 29 Cockspur Street, S.W. (and allowance, £500) ... ... £1,850
*Secretary*, Thomas George White ... ... 800
*Consulting and Inspecting Engineer*, W. Shellshear, M.I.C.E. ... ... ... 1,100
*Superintendent of Immigration for New South Wales and Victoria*, (vacant) ... 650

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The *Legislative Council* consists of not less than 21 members (as in August, 1917), appointed by the Crown for life. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members, representing 90 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £300 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 of 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904. At the last General Election in March, 1917, of 903,680 males on the roll in contested electorates, 728,898, or 80·9 per cent., voted, and, similarly, of 487,585 females on the roll, 293,426, or 60·2 per cent., voted.

*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. F. Flowers ... ... ... ... £750
*Chairman of Committees*, Hon. R. B. O'Connor, LL.B. ... ... ... ... 450
*Clerk of the Parliaments*, W. L. S. Cooper ... ... ... ... ... ... 740
*Speaker Legislative Assembly*, Hon. John Jacob Cohen ... ... ... ... 1,000
*Chairman of Committees*, D. Levy ... 740
*Clerk of Assembly*, W. S. Mowle (*acting*) 900
*Librarian*, Francis Walsh ... ... ... 800

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes Magistrates' Courts and Quarter Sessions, Industrial Court, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and 9 Puisne Judges. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D. ... ... ... ... £3,500
*Puisne Judges*, His Honour Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson (*Ch. Judge in Equity*), ...

His Honour Mr Justice P W Street (*in Bankruptcy and Probate*), His Honour Mr Justice Robert D. Pring, His Honour Mr. Justice R. M. Sly, His Honour Mr Justice Alexander Gordon (*Divorce*), His Honour Mr Justice D. G Ferguson, His Honour Mr Justice J M. Harvey, His Honour Mr Justice C. S Heydon, His Honour Mr Justice W Edmunds, each £2,500, His Honour Judge F Rolin, His Honour Judge H B. Curlewis ... ... ... each £2,500
*Crown Solicitor*, J V Tillett ... ... ... 2,850

### Education

*Education.*—Education is non-sectarian, compulsory, and free, school fees in State, primary, and superior schools having been abolished in October, 1906. The total enrolment in 1906 in 3,462 State schools was 497,089, and the average daily attendance 420,695. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £1,905,380. 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 701 private colleges and schools, with 67,704 scholars, exclusive of many business colleges and shorthand schools.

### Finance.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30 1906, are stated as under:—

| Year. | Revenue, including Advances repaid. | Expenditure, including Transfers and Advances. | Public Debt |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1901 | 15,797,136 | 16,137,279 | 120,050,635 |
| 1903 | 18,260,456 | 17,488,856 | 126,170,747 |
| 1904 | 18,438,209 | 18,065,190 | 126,659,091 |
| 1905 | 18,946,227 | 18,316,179 | 127,735,483 |
| 1906 | 19,703,512 | 19,253,407 | 130,514,202 |

*Banking, &c.*—There were (June 30, 1907) 28 banks within N S W, with total assets £21,264,902, and liabilities £21,775,586. The savings bank deposits on March 31, 1907, amounted to £38,339,482, representing 295,040 depositors.

### Production and Industry

*Agriculture* is one of the principal industries of the State, 3,794,839 acres are under cultivation, producing during the year ended June 30, 1906, 26,364,021 bushels of wheat, 3,772,602 bushels of maize, 1,316,638 bushels of oats, besides other *kinds of grain, with 44,007 tons of potatoes and* 2,389 cwt. of tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 239,743 tons was produced, and 371,200 gallons of wine, and 1,360,898 bushels of oranges, lemons, &c. (all citrus fruit), almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The area sown for wheat for the year 1904–05 was 4,186,865 acres, which yielded 67,303,390 bushels. The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1906, was 32,467,476 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 117,870,422 acres.

*Live Stock.*—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced in 1803. On June 30, 1906, there were 372,542 horses, 1,334,403 dairy cows, 2,370,031 all other cattle, 32,870,299 sheep, and 81,048 pigs. In 1905–06, 282,201,200 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, in addition to 274,000 cwt. of tallow, 32,631,443 lb. butter, 5,079,696 lb. cheese, and 13,376,641 lb. bacon and hams.

*Minerals.*—The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, *wolfram scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt,* and kerosene shale, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones are also found. The total value of minerals raised during 1906 was £20,513,856, coal accounting for £3,136,429, silver, silver lead and ore £3,284,991 and gold £430,270.

*Manufactories and Works.*—In 1905–06 there were 5,210 manufactories and works 118,402 hands were employed, 87,724 being males and 28,677 females, the amount of £13,413,845 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 harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains 13½ miles of streets, and a population of 128,200 (Dec., 1906), or, including suburbs, 2,172 miles of streets, and a population (Dec., 1906) of 764,600. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public libraries, observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,714 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 22,747 acres and Ku-ring-gai Chase 35,200 acres. Other towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 48,750, Broken Hill, 26,200, Bathurst, 8,450, Goulburn, 9,200, Granville, 11,200, Parramatta, 12,200, Lismore, 8,000, Maitland, E. and W., 11,600, Grafton and South Grafton, 6,350, Albury, 6,300, Tamworth, 7,750, Lithgow, 9,600, Wagga Wagga, 6,908, and Orange, 7,000.

Approximate time in transmission of mails, 31 days.

### Dependency

LORD HOWE ISLAND (490 miles north-east of Sydney). Pop. (Census 1901), males 98, females 49, total 107. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia Palm Seed Industry are vested in a Board of Control.

## II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes, it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

### Population.

| Year | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 629,700 | 597,250 | 1,226,950 |
| 1901 | 635,250 | 630,600 | 1,265,850 |
| 1902 | 639,850 | 635,750 | 1,275,600 |
| 1903 | 708,450 | 692,170 | 1,400,620 |
| 1904 | 720,850 | 712,073 | 1,432,923 |
| 1905 | 730,775 | 724,892 | 1,455,667 |
| 1906 | 746,450 | 730,848 | 1,477,298 |

### Increase of the People.

| Year. | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | 21,044 | 15,257 | 11,488 |
| 1912 | 21,817 | 14,221 | 12,738 |
| 1913 | 21,970 | 14,474 | 12,324 |
| 1914 | 21,224 | 16,913 | 11,830 |
| 1915 | 21,209 | 15,813 | 12,832 |
| 1916 | 21,238 | 16,489 | 12,342 |

### Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1879. Members of the Church of England in 1911 numbered 452,087; "Protestants" 24,126, Presbyterians 294,352, Methodists 197,682, Baptists 32,244, Church of Christ 18,911, Independents 16,484, and Roman Catholics 286,419.

### Physiography.

*Relief.*—The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the state, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys.

*Rivers.*—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

*Climate.*—The mean temperature over a period of 60 years was 57·4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for three nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fall was 138, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·38 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 Lyulph Stanley K.C.M.G £5,000
*Private Sec.*, Hon. Albert F Hood, C.M.G
*Aide-de-Camp*, Capt. H. C. P Conant
*Lt.-Gov.*, Hon. Sir J Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

### The Ministry (28 November, 1917).

*Premier and Chief Secretary*, John Bevan Mackay and *Minister of Rail ways*, Agar Wynne
*Treasurer*, W. M MePherson
*Mines, Forests, and Public Health*, Alfred Downward
*Agriculture*, D. S. Oman
*Crown Lands and Water Supply*, — Clarke
*Public Works*, John McWhae
*Education*, M. Baird
*Honorary Ministers*, W Kendall, H. F Richardson, H. Angus, J J Carlisle
*Secretary to the Cabinet*, A. A. Worthing

### Heads of Departments.

*Public Service Commissioner*, G C. Morrison £1,200
*Auditor-General*, F. H. Bruford £1,200
*Secretary to the Premier*, M. T. Short £96
*Chief Parliamentary Counsel*, J. W Mahood £96
*Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary*, W. A. Calaway £1,600
*Under Treasurer*, M. A. Minogue £1,200
*Director of Education*, F Tate, LL.D £1,200
*Law Department*, W. E. Anderson £800
*Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles and Master in Equity and Lunacy*, H. A. Templeton £1,000
*Secretary Lands*, J M. Read £900
*Secretary Mines*, W Dickson £900
*Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply Commission*, W Cattanach £1,200
*Director Agriculture*, S. S. Cameron £900
*Secretary Public Works*, E. T Drake £900
*Pub. Health, Chairman*, Dr E. Robertson £800
*Secretary Labour*, H. M. Murphy £800
*Hospitals for Insane—Inspector-General*, Dr W. M. Jones £1,200
*Victorian Railway Commissioners*, R. O Norman (*chairman*), £2,500, and C. E. Jones £1,750
*Chief Engineer for Railway Construction*, M R. Kernot £1,000
*Secretary*, G H Sutton £800
*Govt. Statist*, A. M Laughton £650
*Penal and Gaols Inspector General*, J W K. Freeman £700
*Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector*, J Molloy £176
*Chief Commr. of Police*, A. G. Salmsbury £900
*Public Librarian*, R. La Touche Armstrong £725
*Astronomer*, J M. Baldwin (*acting*) £400
*Botanist*, Professor A J Ewart, D.Sc. £425
*Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons*, W B. House £750
*Parliamentary Draftsmen*, J T Collins, M.A. 1,100

### Agent-General in London.

*Agent-General in London*, Hon. Sir Peter McBride, Melbourne Place, Strand, W C.
*Secretary*, H G W Neale, J P £1,250

Melbourne, distant 12,267 miles, transit, 30 to 37 days.

### The Legislature.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 328,339, and those for the Assembly 618,881.

*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. J M. Davies £750
*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*, Hon., Sir Frank Madden 1,200

### The Judicature.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. £4,000
*Puisne Judges*, Their Honours H. E. A. Hodges, Joseph H. Hood ..... each £3,500
L. F H. Cussen ..... £3,500
*County Court Judges*, W R. Johnston, J G. Eagleson, W H. Moule, J S. Wesley, and H. G. Winneke ..... each £1,200
*Inspector Tax Commissioner*, R. M. Weldon £800

*Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax*, M. Murphy ..... £624
*Crown Prosecutors*, C. J. L. Wolfhardt, £2,000; J. A. Gurner, £700; S. Leon ... 700
*Crown Solicitor*, E. J. B. Guinness. ... ... 1,200

### Education

*Primary Education* is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 297,726 children on the registers in 1926, the average attendance being about 69 per cent. *Secondary Education* is principally under private control, 57,422 pupils being in attendance at the 498 schools in 1926. 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, 1922–1926, are given as follows —

| Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Debt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1922 | 19,381,840 | 20,171,386 | 69,712,226 |
| 1923 | 20,398,945 | 19,479,741 | 69,776,724 |
| 1924 | 19,958,937 | 19,944,718 | 68,130,726 |
| 1925 | 20,589,017 | 17,906,968 | 70,183,927 |
| 1926 | 17,470,875 | 17,889,361 | 73,304,562 |

*Banking, &c.*—There were (Dec. 31, 1926) 17 banks, with total assets £63,435,125, within the State and liabilities £40,195,672. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1927, amounted to £28,139,417.

### 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 6,750,894 acres under cultivation in 1926–27, 3,129,692 were wheat crops and 442,998 oats, and 897,286 acres were cut for hay. In 1926–27, 2,300,660 gallons of wine were produced.

*Live Stock.*—There were in 1926, 488,086 milch cows producing 99,129,092 lb. of butter and 5,796,994 lb. of cheese, and 689,201 other cattle, 12,376,387 sheep, 254,436 pigs, and 914,409 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 1926, the quantity raised—74,587,075 oz.—accounted in value to £317,734,257, the amount produced in 1926 being 276,188 oz. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1926, consisting principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £20,271,068 (including building stone, *&c.*, £4,076,988).

*Trade and Industry.*—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State, and the manufactures (5,413 factories, *&c.*, employing 113,634 hands in 1925) are mainly for home consumption. In 1926–27 the chief exports overseas were Wool, £8,129,222, lead, £302,773, butter, £2,189,693, wheat, flour and biscuit, £2,470,292, leather, £439,706, skins and hides, £2,548,736, tallow, £246,091; live stock, £84,761, jams and jellies, £321,723, and milk and cream, £311,213. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of the exports (excluding bacon and hams) being £696,209 in 1926–27. The principal overseas imports of the State in 1926–27 were —Iron and steel, £801,245; machines and machinery, £2,190,048; metals and metal manufactures, £956,771; silks, velvets, *&c.*, £1,178,988; apparel and attire £1,222,945; bags and sacks, £736,624; tea, £617,483; cottons and linens, £2,272,070; woollens, £1,232,790; and timber, £360,487

### Towns.

Melbourne, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its University, museums, Mint, public gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained on December 31, 1926, a population of 695,620 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 40,631, Bendigo (Sandhurst), 35,790, Geelong, 34,324, Castlemaine, 7,422, Warrnambool, 7,400, Maryborough, 5,000, Hamilton, 4,700, Mildura, 5,200, and Stawell, 4,420.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days.

## III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

### Population

| Year | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 | 180,483 | 177,861 | 358,345 |
| 1921 | 207,360 | 201,200 | 408,560 |
| 1923 | 219,971 | 213,747 | 433,718 |
| 1924 | 219,547 | 218,626 | 438,173 |
| 1925 | 219,454 | 222,209 | 441,663 |

### Increase of the People.

| Year | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 | 11,037 | 4,496 | 4,036 |
| 1922 | 12,070 | 4,336 | 4,096 |
| 1923 | 12,607 | 4,653 | 4,294 |
| 1924 | 12,903 | 4,723 | 4,009 |

### 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, 113,781; Methodists, 100,402, Congregationalists, 13,357; Baptists, 11,863; Lutherans, 26,681; Roman Catholics, 80,964; Presbyterians, 22,567; and Church of Christ, 9,324.

### Physiography

*Relief.*—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in

comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

*Rivers.*—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

*Climate.*—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July-August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November-March) 72.6° 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 areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland.

In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

## Government.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor

### Governor.

*Governor of South Australia*, His Excellency Lieut.-Col Sir Henry Lionel Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *born* 1859 (1914) – £4,000
*Private Sec.*, Legh Winter
*A.D.C.'s*, Capt. H. W Brown, Maj B S. Connor
*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. John Robert Murray, LL.M., *born* 18— (1918) ... ...

### Coalition Ministry (28 Aug. 1917).

*Premier, Chief Secretary, and Attorney General*, Hon. — Peake ... ... ... £2,000
*Treasurer and Minister of Railways*, Hon. — Butler ... ... ... ... 2,000
*Minister of Public Works and Mines*, Hon — Rice..... ... ... ... ... 2,000
*Commr of Crown Lands and Immigration*, Hon. Harry Jackson ... ... ... 2,000
*Minister of Repatriation, Agriculture and Industry*, Hon. E. P Blundell, M P. .. 2,000
*Minister of Education*, Hon. — Styles...

### Under-Secretaries, &c.

*Under-Secretary, Govt. Statist, and Clerk to the Executive Council*, L. E Sholl, C.M.G., I.S.O. ... ... ... ... £650
*Secretary to Attorney-General*, G. G Martin..... ... ... ... ... 600
*Under-Treasurer*, T Gill, I.S.O. ... ... 600
*Secy. Public Works and Chairman Supply and Tender Board*, C. H. Dewhirst .. 550
*Surveyor-General*, E. M. Smith ... ... .. 1,000
*Deputy do.*, H. B. Jones. ... ... ... ... 600
*Engineer-in-Chief*, G Stewart ... ... .. 800
*Sheriff*, O H. Schomburgk ... ... ... 650
*Secy Commissioner of Lands*, T Duffield 600
*Comptr of Inschemes*, J G Russell, I.S.O. 1,300
*Comptr of Audit*, E. W Giles ... ... .. 800
*Do. of Railways*, A.B. Moncrieff, C.M.G. 1,250
*Do. of Public*, W. H. Raymond ... .. 700
*Master of Supreme Court, &c.*, W L Stuart £1,250
*Clerk Legis. Council*, F Halcomb, M.A. ... 600
*Do. House of Assembly*, J C. Murphett 600
*Police Magistrate*, T Gepp, £700, J H. Sinclair ... ... ... ... ... 600
*Dir of Education*, M. M Maughan, B.A 800
*Secy Minister of Education*, L. W Stanton, I.S.O. ... ... ... ... ... ... 600
*Chief Mech. Engr Rlys.*, B. F Rushton .. 900
*Chief Engineer*, J C. B. Moncrieff ..... 850
*Chief Asst do.*, F W Stephen .. ..... 673
*Inspector Genl. of Hospitals*, B. H. Morris, M.B., B.S. ... ... ... ... ... ... 800
*Supt. Public Bldgs.*, C. E. Owen Smyth, I.S.O 800
*Crown Solicitor, &c*, C. J Dashwood .. .. 1,150
*Hydraulic Engineer*, C. A. Bayer ..... 800
*Director of Agriculture*, A. J Perkins.... 1,000
*Princ. Agricultural College*, W J Colebatch, B.Sc. ... ... ... ... ... 600
*Government Astronomer*, C. P Dodwell, B.A., F.R.A.S. ... ... ... ..... 400

### Agent-General in London.

*Agent-General in London*, F W Young, LL.B., 122 Strand, W.C. 2 ... ... ... £1,200
*Sec. and Registrar of Stock*, J B. Whiting 325
*Trade Commissioner*, C F. G McCleer .. 800
Adelaide, 11,200 miles, transit, 29 days.

### The Legislature.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female, there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 88,249 (41,625 women) in 1914, those for the Assembly numbering 237,845 (116,863 women).

*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. Sir J L. Stirling, K.C.M.G. ... ... ... £600
*Speaker of the House of Assembly*, Hon. F W Coneybeer .. ... ..... ... 600

### The Judicature.

*Law and Justice.*—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 30 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 8,000 of the population.

*Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty*, ... ... £2,600
*Second Judge*, Hon. Sir J Hannah Gordon 1,700
*Third Judge*, Hon. 1,700
*Temporary Judge*, Hon. A. Buchanan.... 1,700

### Education.

*Primary education* is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister. It is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 839 State schools, with 1,879 teachers and 62,719 scholars, the expenditure in 1914 was £298,330. Private schools number 168 (1913), with 898 teachers and 11,202 scholars. *Secondary education* is under private control. There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 609 undergraduates, and 603 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been estab-

tilled with branches at 4 country centres. The public library, museums, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1911–1915, are stated below:—

| Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Debt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1911 | 4,181,478 | 3,964,411 | 28,364,866 |
| 1912 | 4,430,739 | 4,175,589 | 29,497,413 |
| 1913 | 4,906,658 | 4,330,282 | 30,193,308 |
| 1914 | 4,820,706 | 4,624,129 | 33,964,338 |
| 1915 | 3,873,310 | 4,682,422 | 35,108,123 |

*Banking.*—There are 8 banking institutions in Adelaide, with 284 branches and agencies, having a total liability of £12,033,603 (including £3,237,432 Perpetual Inscribed Stock) and assets £13,377,696 in 1914. The Government Savings Bank on June 30, 1915, had 297 branches and agencies, with 269,296 depositors (£9,091,824, bearing interest at 3½ per cent.).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture.*—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grassed, and 4,622,274 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,922,630 acres, hay 444,870, oats 140,367, barley 66,315, and potatoes 7,639 acres, with 1,324,936 acres lying fallow. During the last ten seasons the quantity of wheat produced has averaged 18,798,547 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 26,854 acres of vines, with an average annual production of about 3,000,000 gallons of wine, 40,000 cwt. of currants, and 35 cwt. of raisins; the export of wine to overseas countries being 357,021 gallons in 1914, of which 320,481 gallons (value £37,236) 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.

*Live Stock.*—There were 4,208,462 sheep in 1914, and 28,980,429 lb. of wool (valued at £1,109,903) were exported in 1914; cattle number 300,579, horses 267,877, pigs 69,893, and goats 5,962.

*Minerals.*—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, and coal are found, the total mineral output being valued at £891,443 in 1914.

*Manufactures.*—In 1914 there were 1,323 factories, employing 26,874 hands, the gross value of the output in 1914 being £13,273,970, and the wages paid £3,946,296. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £6,303,370.

TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, stands on the east coast of the St. Vincent Gulf; population (1911) 209,436, inclusive of suburbs. Other towns are Mocatta, Kadina, Wallaroo, and Port Pirie (9,829) on the east, and Port Augusta on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda, Gawler, and Petersburg on the line from Adelaide to the north, Strathalbyn in the south, and Mt. Gambier in the south-east.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 19 days.

## IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 30′—29° S. and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland proper possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 3¼ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.

| Census. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | 125,325 | 88,200 | 213,525 |
| 1891 | 253,779 | 169,939 | 423,718 |
| 1901 | 277,003 | 222,126 | 498,129 |
| 1911 | 359,300 | 276,367 | 635,823 |

The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1916, was 689,467.

Increase of the People.

| Year. | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | 16,991 | 6,544 | 5,169 |
| 1912 | 18,758 | 6,921 | 5,628 |
| 1913 | 19,747 | 6,983 | 5,661 |
| 1914 | 19,663 | 6,732 | 5,895 |
| 1915 | 20,185 | 7,260 | 6,142 |
| 1916 | 18,240 | 7,324 | 5,208 |

Religion.

Since 1881 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1911 there were 212,720 Church of England, 137,086 Roman Catholics, 75,360 Presbyterians, 39,220 Methodists, 24,236 Lutherans, 13,715 Baptists, and 47,394 other Christians, with 5,512 Mohammedans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite, "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Relief.*—The *Great Dividing Range* on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Warrego Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed.

*Rivers.*—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

*Climate.*—At Brisbane the average temperature for 1916 was 68·1°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 96·8° and 39·3°, mean barometer, 29·958. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1916 was 32·78 inches, and there were 131 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 9 members.

GOVERNOR.

*Governor of Queensland*, His Excellency Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B., born 1858 (1911) ..... £5,000
*Private Sec.*, T. B. A. Thatcher ..... 300
*Aide-de-Camp*, Capt. W. F. U. Cowan ... 300
*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir Pope A. Cooper, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., b.n. 1846 (1911).
*President of Legislative Council*, Hon. W. Hamilton ..... 1,200

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
(H.E. the Governor presides.)

*Premier, Chief Sec., and Vice-President*, Hon. T. J Ryan ..... £1,500
*Attorney-General*, Hon. T. J Ryan.
*Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works*, Hon. R. G. Theodore ..... 1,000
*Home Secretary*, Hon. John Huxham ... 1,000
*Secretary for Railways*, Hon. J H. Coyne 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 Lennon ..... 1,000
*Secretary for Mines*, Hon. A. J Jones, M.L.C. ..... 1,000
*Asst. Minister for Justice*, Hon. J A Nihill ..... ...
*Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk, Chief Secretary's Dept.*, E. H. Abell ..... 900

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

*Chief Secretary's Dept.*, P J McDermott, I.S.O. ..... £800
*House Sec.'s Dept.*, W J Gall, F.F.I.A. ... 800
*Public Works*, A. B. Brady, M.Inst.C.E. ... 900
*Dept. of Justice*, G A Carter ..... 800
*Treasury*, G L. Real ..... 800
*Public Lands*, W G Graham ..... 800
*Agriculture*, R. G. B. Scriven ..... 800
*Public Instruction*, J D. Story ..... 800
*Mines*, H. Marshall ..... 800
*Parliamentary Draftsman*, J L. Wool cock, B.A. ..... 650
*Auditor-General*, M. H. Robertson, F.F.I.A. 1,000
*Crown Solicitor*, W F Webb ..... 900
*Commiss. of Police*, J C. Urquhart ... 750
*Commissioner of Income Tax*, J Hughes 800
*Comm. for Railways*, C. Evans, C.M.G. ... 2,250
*Dep. Comm. for Railways, Townsville*, W Pagan ..... 1,500
*Dep. Comm., Rockhampton*, C. F Pemberton ..... 950
*Police Magistrates at Brisbane*, H. J. Archdall, £900, Wm. Harris, £900, A. Dean ..... 900
*Registrar, Supreme Court*, C. S. Norris 850
*Registrar, District Court, and Sheriff*, W H. Carroose ..... 440
*Public Curator*, H. D. Brennan ..... 800
*Government Statistician and Registrar-General*, N J Macleod ..... 900
*Savings Bank Commr.*, W. L. Fowles ... 1,000
*Commissioner of Public Health*, J I. Moore, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Irel.), D.P.H. ... 800
*Portmaster*, W F B. Forrester ..... 850
*General Manager of Central Sugar Mills*, A. J Gibson, Ph.D. ..... 1,000
*Inspector of Asylums*, H. B. Kilerton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ..... 1,000
*Chief Inspector of Schools*, A. S. Kennedy 975
*Government Printer*, A. J Cumming ... 850
*Chief Censor of Stamps*, F J Bradfield 900
*Registrar of Titles*, J. Mitchell ..... 850
*Immigration Agent*, J O'N Brennan ..... 975
*Director of Museum* (vacant) ..... 900
*Registrar of Industrial Court*, J J McGee 900
*Superintendent of Technical Education*, L. C. Morris, B.A. ..... 800
*Pathologist, Agricultural College*, Cuthbert Pobjie, B.A. ..... 900
*Fisheries Commissioner*, J. Goodwyn, R.I.A. 1,000
*Chief Inspector of Machinery and Scaffolding*, F. Hendemann, M.I.M.E. ..... 900
*Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops, and Director of Labour*, F E. Walsh ..... 1,000
*Engineer for Harbours and Rivers*, E. A. E. Cullen, M.Inst.C.E. ..... 1,000
*Hydraulic Engineer*, John Hargreaves, M.S.M. ..... 800
*Surveyor-General*, A. A. Spowers ..... 750
*Government Geologist*, B. Dunstan ..... 650
*Registrar of Friendly Societies*, E. Rendle 800
*Medical Supt., Benevolent Asylum*, J. H. Macarthur, M.B., M.R. ..... 650
*Director, State Children*, G A. Ferguson. 450
*Chief Protector of Aborigines*, J W Bleakley 350
*Comptroller-General of Prisons*, C. R. de F Pennefather ..... 650
*Govt. Analyst*, J B. Henderson, F.I.C. ... 650
*Government Shorthand Writer*, G G McLennan 500
*Secretary, Public Service Board*, V H. B. Madsen, A.C.I.S., A.S.A.A., &c. ..... 150

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

*Agent-General in London*, Major Sir T B. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Marble Hall, 409, 410 Strand, London, W.C. ..... £1,250
*Secretary*, P J Dillon ..... 500

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses a *Legislative Council* of 35 members, nominated for life by the Crown, and a *Legislative* Assembly of 72 members, elected by universal adult suffrage.

*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. W Hamilton ..... £1,250
*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, M.A., K.C.M.G. ..... £2,500
*Pres., Industrial Court*, T W McCawley 2,000
*Senior Puisne Judge*, Hon. Patrick Real 2,000
*Puisne Judges*, C. H. Chubb, K.C. (Southern), L. O. Lukin (Central), W A. B. Shand, M.A. (Northern) ...each 2,000
*District Court Judges*, Allan W Macnaughton (also £300 as *Industrial Court Judge*), Charles Jameson, Thomas O'Sullivan, K.C. ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....each 1,000

EDUCATION

*Primary Education* is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1916 there were 1,512 State schools, and six High Schools in operation, with 4,207 teachers and an average daily attendance of 84,988 children, and 134 private and grammar schools, with an average attendance of 16,629. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the six years ended June 30, 1912-17, are stated as follows:—

| Year | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Debt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1912 ... | 5,989,307 | 5,963,632 | 41,823,695 |
| 1913 ..... | 6,358,213 | 6,390,007 | 42,390,728 |
| 1914 ..... | 6,673,239 | 6,560,316 | 42,504,492 |
| 1915 ..... | 7,200,698 | 7,199,399 | 42,504,492 |
| 1916 ..... | 7,726,384 | 7,671,873 | 42,493,892 |
| 1917 ..... | 7,880,892 | 8,136,987 | Not available |

* Including net amount received from Commonwealth on a per capita basis.

*Banking.*—The banking deposits on Dec. 31, 1916, were £27,527,331, apart from the £11,240,730 (equal to an average of £44 18s. 8d. to each depositor) in the hands of the State Government Savings Bank, and Commonwealth Savings Bank £1,892,725.

### Production and Industry

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 28,370,390 acres under a system of deferred payment, 20,966,829 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 213,950,840 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 64,772,600 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 44,679,240 acres are held under occupation licence, 238,311 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 173,120 for special purposes, and 231,355 acres perpetual lease, and scrub selections 208,235 acres, leaving 75,703,870 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 22 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine-apples, grapes, bananas, cocoa-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1916, 276,972 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1916 included 4,764,637 cattle, 13,824,493 sheep, 697,317 horses, and 129,732 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

*Forestry.*—There are many varieties of fancy timber which are much utilised by cabinet-makers, &c., among them may be mentioned "silky oak," largely used in furniture and office fittings; maple, a timber with a handsome grain and capable of taking a very high polish; "bean" is also much in demand for furniture; black walnut, penda, beech, crows' ash, quandong, bally gum, as well as many varieties of the eucalypt, pine, cedar, and sandalwood, the latter being mainly exported to China.

*Minerals.*—The total mineral output in 1916 was £4,422,207. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, freestone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1916 was valued at £2,213,651, in 1913 at £1,128,568, and in 1912 at £2,477,979.

*Commerce.*—The chief articles of export overseas, the produce of the State, in 1913–6 were: Wool, £3,422,230 gold, £31,742; silver, £6,364; tin, £105,229; copper, £368,146 pearl and tortoise-shell, £26,815; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £2,768,394; green and preserved fruit, £6,033; sugar, £1211; hides and skins, £443,982; marsupial skins, £30,133; tallow, £160,862; live stock, £120,292; and bordarwise £995,992 butter, obesse, and milk, £141,118; timber, £11,315.

### Towns.

Capital, Brisbane. Population (1916), 268,323. The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast.—Brisbane, Rockhampton (20,513), Maryborough (12,990), Townsville (17,220), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg (22,139). Other places of importance are Ipswich (28,324), Toowoomba (24,220), Charters Towers (17,258), Gympie (12,419), and Cairns, Mt. Morgan (12,220).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

## V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 35′–43° 39′ S. lat. and 144° 39′–148° 23′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

### Population.

| Year | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 .. .. | 77,580 | 69,107 | 146,687 |
| 1901 .. .. .. | 89,604 | 80,891 | 170,475 |
| 1911 .. .. .. | 97,192 | 98,620 | 195,812 |
| 1914 .. .. .. | 103,330 | 97,806 | 201,136 |
| 1915 .. .. .. | 101,761 | 99,284 | 201,045 |

### Increase of the People.

| Year | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 .. .. | 5,386 | 2,126 | 1,494 |
| 1911 .. .. .. | 5,444 | 1,994 | 1,477 |
| 1912 .. .. .. | 5,613 | 2,057 | 1,508 |
| 1913 .. .. .. | 5,888 | 2,132 | 1,600 |
| 1914 .. .. .. | 5,617 | 1,968 | 1,543 |
| 1915 .. .. | 5,845 | 2,025 | 1,600 |

### Religion.

All religions are free. In 1911 there were 88,000 members of the Church of England, 29,000 Roman Catholics, 25,000 Methodists, 16,000 Presbyterians, and 11,000 Independents and Baptists.

### Physiography

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and wide expanses of level, open plains. 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 1913 the mean annual temperature was 54·2°, the mean summer temperature being 62·7°, and that of winter 46·7°. 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, 1913, was 20·72 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 1851 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 Francis Alexander Newdigate-Newdegate, *K.C.M.G., born 1860 (1917)* £2,750
*Private Sec.*, Major B. Kett-Pearse ...
*Lieut.-Governor* (vacant).

### Executive Council.

*Premier, Chief Sec., and Education*, Hon. W. H. Lee ..... £800
*Treasurer and Minister of Mines*, Hon. Sir Neil Elliott Lewis, K.C.M.G. ..... 700
*Att.-Gen. & Railways*, Hon. W. B. Propsting 700
*Lands, Works, &c.*, Hon. J. B. Hayes ... 700

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

*Under-Secretary, D'Arcy Addison* ..... £450
*Under-Treasurer*, R. Presbyterian .. .. ..... 500
*Auditor-General*, J. R. Beaumont .. ..... 550
*Registrar-General*, R. M. Johnston, I.S.O. 600
*Commissioner of Taxes*, H. E. Downie 550
*Do., Railways*, G. W. *Smith* ... ... ..... 1,200
*Director of Education*, W. T. McCoy .. .. 600
*Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands*, E. A. Counsel. .. .. ... .. 550
*Commissioner of Police*, J. E. O. Lord .. 475
*Chief Health Officer*, A. H. Clarke (*acty.*) 600
*Government Printer*, J. Vail ..... .. .. 500
*Director of Agriculture* A. H. Benson. .. 500
*Engineer-in-Chief*, T. W. Fowler, M.I.C.E. 600
*Govt. Statistician*, R. M. Johnston, I.S.O.
*Secretary for Mines*, W. H. Wallace. .... 475

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

*Agent-General in London*, Hon. Sir John McCall, M.D., 56 Victoria Street, S.W. .. £1,000
*Secretary*, Herbert W. Ely .. ..... ..... 360

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years, and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 12 months, the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. Fetley Gant .. .. .. .. .. £350
*Speaker of House of Assembly*, Hon. J. W. Evans .. .. .. .. .. .. 350

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls .. £1,500
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. A. K. Ewing, H. Crisp .. .. .. .. .. .. each 1,200
*Solicitor-General*, L. E. Chambers. .. .. 600
*Registrar Supreme Court*, P. S. Seager .. 550
*Recorder of Titles*, J. W. Whyte. .. .. .. 600

EDUCATION.

*Primary* education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 496 State schools in 1924, with 23,320 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, 1921–1925, are stated as follows —

| Year | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Debt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 .. .. | £970,092 | £1,016,969 | £11,077,790 |
| 1922 .. | 1,084,663 | 1,084,763 | 11,300,411 |
| 1923 .. .. .. | 1,238,085 | 1,168,514 | 12,265,062 |
| 1924 .. .. | 1,181,096 | 1,319,149 | — |
| 1925 .. .. | 1,324,972 | — | 13,133,248 |

*Banking.*—In 1924 the banks of issue had total assets £4,943,289, and total liabilities £4,320,769. The savings bank deposits on 30 June, 1924, were £2,302,398.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Of the total area of 16,378,000 acres, on March 1, 1925, 239,194 acres were under crops and 672,222 under artificially sown grasses, wheat, 48,840 acres, while 1,822,498 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. 8d. in 24 yearly instalments. The live stock on March 31, 1926, included 269,878 cattle, 1,824,480 sheep, 37,776 pigs, and 42,488 horses. The wool clip in 1923 was estimated at 8,407,232 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 1923 about 47,089,992 super ft., estimated at about £407,566, were cut by the saw mills.

*Minerals.*—There are gold, silver, tin, lead, and copper fields on the west coast, over 44,000 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 1923 was £290,306, of silver, £91,689 and of copper, £275,664, iron ore exists, and the value of gold produced in 1923 was £78,784. Coal of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1925), 39,998.

Other towns are Launceston (pop. 24,703), Zeehan, Ulverstone, E. Devonport, Latrobe, Waratah, Westbury, Longford, Burnie, and Queenstown.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

## VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 9′ E. long., and from 13° 50′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is, from north-east to south-west, 1,980 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

POPULATION.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 1921 .. .. | 164,565 | 150,549 | 315 114 |
| 1922 .. .. .. | 174,096 | 132,072 | 306,169 |
| 1923 .. .. | 180,747 | 139,937 | 320,684 |
| 1924 .. .. | 179,218 | 145,830 | 325 018 |
| 1925 .. .. | 171,304 | 146,722 | 318,026 |

Increase of the People.

| Year | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 .. .. | 8,091 | 2 923 | 2,421 |
| 1922 .. .. | 8 669 | 3·135 | 2,324 |
| 1923 .. .. .. | 9,218 | 2,994 | 2,472 |
| 1924 .. .. | 9,204 | 3·043 | 2 660 |
| 1925 .. .. | 9 017 | 2 992 | 2,561 |

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1921 there were 109 435 Church of England, 56,626 Roman Catholics, 34,348 Methodists, and 26,687 Presbyterians.

PHYTOGRAPHY.

The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the central desert of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison,

Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

*Climate.*—The average temperature of Perth (lat. 31° S.) for the past 29 years was 64°, while the mean for the barometer for 30 years was 30·01 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1910 was 39 09, during 1911 29 38, during 1912 27 85, during 1913 36 28, during 1914 20·21, and during 1915 41·81, the average for the past 40 years being 33 28.

### Government

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1890, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911, 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 Rt. Hon. Sir William Grey Ellison Macartney, P.C., K.C.M.G., *born* 1840 (1917) ... ... ... ... ... £4,000
*Private Sec.*, E. B. Chase.
*Lieut. Governor*, Hon. Sir Edward A. Stone, K.C.M.G., *born* 1844 (1906).

### Executive Council (June, 1917).

*Premier, Lands and Agriculture*, Hon. H. B. Lefroy, C.M.G. ... ... ... ... £1,500
*Railways and Mines*, Hon. J. Hodson ... 1,200
*Col. Secretary & Minister for Education*, Hon. H. P. Colebatch ... ... ... 1,200
*Works & Trading Concerns*, Hon. W. J. George ... ... ... ... ... ... 1,200
*Justice & Forests*, Hon. R. T. Robinson, K.C. 1,200
*Treasurer*, Hon. H. Gardiner ... ... ...
*Without Portfolio*, Hons. Baxter, Hudson, Wilmott, and W. L. Thomas.

### Permanent Staff

*Public Service Commissioner*, M. E. Jull .. £850
*Comm. of Railways*, John T. Short ... .. 2,000
*Engineer-in-Chief*, J. Thompson, M.I.C.E. 1,200
*Under-Secretary*, P. D. North, C.M.G. ... 800
*Under Treas. and Cont.-Gen. of Accounts*, E. A. Black ... ... ... ... ... 708
*Under-Sec. for Lands*, R. C. Clifton, L.S. 700
,, *Works*, C. A. Mant ... ... .. 800
,, *Mines*, H. S. King ... ... .. 850
,, *Law Dept.*, H. G. Hampton 800
,, *Agriculture & Industries*, T. S. McNulty ... ... 800
,, *Water Supply*, H. C. Trethowan ... ... ... ... 850
*Solicitor-General*, W. F. Sayer ... ... ... 850
*Registrar, Supreme Court*, F. A. Moseley 850
*Chief Harbour-Master*, Capt. C. J. Irvine 850
*Governor of Fokis*, R. Connell ... ... 800
*Chief Protector of Aborigines*, A. O. Neville 800
*Auditor-General*, C. S. Toppin. ... ... 800
*Commissioner of Public Health*, E. Atkinson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. ... ... 1,000
*Govt. Printer*, F. W. Simpson ... ... ... 800
*Registrar-General and Govt. Statistician*, Malcolm A. C. Fraser ... ... ... ... 800
*Director of Education*, C. E. P. Andrews 750
*Chief Mech. Engr.*, R. B. Hosse, M.I.M.E. 1,000
*Deputy Master Royal Mint*, Capt. J. Campbell ... ... ... ... ... 1,000
*Commissioner of Taxation*, R. T. Owen ... 850
*Surveyor-General*, E. S. Brockman ... £800
*State Mining Engineer*, A. Montgomery... 800
*Agricultural Commissioner (& W.)*, J. M. B. Connor ... ... ... ... ... ... 750
*Do. (Wheat Belt)*, G. L. Sutton ... ... 750
*Do. (Fruit Industries)*, J. T. Moody 750
*Govt. Geologist*, A. Gibb Maitland ... ... 800
*Govt. Astronomer*, H.B. Curlewis, B.A., F.R.A.S. 800

### Agent-General in London.

*Agent-General in London*, Hon. J. D. Connolly *Office*, Savoy House, Strand, W.C. ... ... ... ... ... ... £1,500
*Secretary (acting) & Inspecting Engineer*, Ernest E. Salter ... ... ... ... 500

### The Legislature.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage, the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.
*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. Sir H. Briggs ... ... ... ... ... £700
*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*, Hon. E. B. Johnston ..... ... ... ... ... 700

### The Judicature.

There are magistrates courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.
*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir E. F. Macmillan £2,000
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. E. E. Burnside, J. Roeth, and J. A. Northmore. .. each 1,500

### 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, 1916, was £260,804 (including the University, £13,500).

### Finance.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1911–1915, are stated as under —

| Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Debt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1911 | 3,966,674 | 4,101,082 | 26,289,503 |
| 1913 | 4,356,699 | 4,767,063 | 30,078,432 |
| 1914 | 5,104,343 | 5,340,734 | 34,420,211 |
| 1915 | 5,140,709 | 4,908,240 | 37,000,600 |
| 1916 | 5,236,976 | 5,705,200 | 39,139,676 |

*Banking.*—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 6 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on March 31, 1916, with total assets £12,856,494 and liabilities £8,640,313. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1916, was £4,327,446, and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1916, was £600,491.

### Production and Industry.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Of the total area (624,488,600 acres) 2,130,091 acres were under crops in 1915–1916, wheat accounting for 1,772,317 acres; large areas of good wheat-growing soil exist in the southern districts. The live stock included 820,048 cattle, 4,809,630 sheep, 38,492 pigs, 18,492 goats, and 284,228 horses. There were about 2,500 acres of vineyards.

*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 oppositifolium*) has long been an article of export, the tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees, the bark of the mallet tree is exported for tanning purposes.

*Minerals.*—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 129th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 1,210,112 oz. in 1902, and 709,498 oz. in the first eight months of 1903. 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 August 31, 1903, is 30,197,685 fine oz., of this amount the greater portion was received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities, as also coal.

*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 the year ended June 30, 1902, was:—Wool, £1,273,289; timber, £442,214; sandalwood, £62,382; shell, £138,497 gold, £844,329; gold specie, £2,229,049; hides and skins, £491,082; wheat, £1,089,362; flour, £274,186.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1901) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 126,292.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 22,849), Albany (3,886), Coolgardie (8,000), Kalgoorlie (8,362), Boulder (10,824), Broome, Bunbury (3,065), Claremont (4,000), Geraldton (3,776), Midland Junction (3,484), and Northam (3,362).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 25 days.

## Territories

### NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between 129° 129° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911. From 1863 to Dec. 31, 1910, it was part of the State of "South" Australia.

POPULATION

| Census. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 | 4,350 | 398 | 4,748 |
| 1901 | 4,228 | 593 | 4,821 |
| 1911 | 2,734 | 377 | 3,111 |
| 1921 | 3,189 | 998 | 4,187 |

The population of the Northern Territory on January 1, 1924, was as follows:—Europeans, 1,229; Coloured (principally all Asiatics), 1,498; Aboriginals (estimated), 10,000.

The only railway is from Darwin to Katherine (194 miles). A further extension to the Mataranka (Roper River (82 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 21 years, whichever is longer. The Darwin Botanical Gardens, where experiments in tropical agriculture are carried out, are situate 2½ 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 are 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. Extensive meat freezing works have been erected near Darwin which will greatly enhance the value of locally bred cattle, which hitherto have been driven to other states for disposal.

The average rainfall for Darwin and neighbourhood is 63 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 waste is capable of use. The chief grasses are Mitchell and Flinders. The staple industry of the Territory is undoubtedly pastoral. There are thousands of square miles of first-class pasturage which will one day carry millions of sheep. Immense freezing works have been erected at Darwin. 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, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Wildfowl are plentiful; crocodile are numerous in the rivers. Buffalo and wild cattle abound in parts and kangaroo and other marsupials are very plentiful. The best months to arrive for sport would be May to August. The Territory has hitherto been little known in connexion 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 is the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin, one of the finest harbours in Australia, and contains the offices of the Administrator and officials of the Territory. The cable owned by the Eastern Extension Company lands at Darwin from Singapore. The town is healthy and free from malaria.

*Administrator*, J. A. Gilruth.
*Private Sec.* (vacant).
*Judge, Supreme Court*, His Honour Mr Justice J D J Bevan.
*Director of Mines*, T G. Oliver
*Director of Lands*, T J Worgan (*acting*).
*Government Secretary*, H B. Carey
*Supt. of Railways*, R. J Evans.
*Supt. of Public Works*, W O. Kellaway.
*Superintendent, State Hotels*, J Callan.

## PAPUA.

The total area of Papua is about 90,600 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 280,000. 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 across 8 miles to the north of Queensland, between 0° 0′ and 12° 0′ S. lat. and between 130° 30′ and 154° 30′ E. long. Its greatest length is 1,490 miles, with a maximum breadth of 430 miles. The islands lying near Papua, some 100 in number, form part of the Territory Papua was discovered in 1511, and was first claimed by the Dutch. The British portion was annexed by Queensland to the Empire in 1888, but it was not then ratified by the Imperial Government. A Protectorate was, however, proclaimed in 1884, on the Australasian Governments guaranteeing £15,000 annually, to cover the cost of administration. The Territory was annexed by the Crown in 1888. The Imperial Government has contributed some £80,000 towards the founding of the Possession. In 1901 the Commonwealth Government took it over as a Territory of the Commonwealth The two largest rivers are the Fly and the Purari. It is mountainous generally, the highest point reaching 13,120 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 William s Land) in the north on September 24, 1914. 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 £43,249 was exported in 1916, and copper ore to the value of £20,000. The imports were valued at £218,303 in 1912–13, and the exports at £208,008. The ports of entry are PORT MORESBY, Samarai, Daru, and Bomgai.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

There is an Executive Council of 6 members, who, with 3 non-official members, form also the Legislative Council.

*Lieutenant Governor of Papua*, His Excellency John Hubert Plunkett Murray, C.M.G., *born* 1861 (with allowance £450) £2,250
*Govt. Sec.*, Hon. H. W Champion ... ... 800
*Treasurer for Lands*, Hon. M. S. C. Smith ... 800
*Chief Med. Officer*, D. Buchanan, M.D., F.R. 950
*Treasurer for Native Affairs*, Hon. B. W Brunell 800

### THE JUDICATURE.

*Chief Judicial Officer*, H.E. the Lt.-Governor
*Deputy do.*, Hon. C E. Herbert ... ... ... £1,000

### FINANCE.

The revenue, imports and exports, and shipping of Papua for the six years ended June 30, 1918, are as follows :—

| Year | Revenue. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1912–13 | 45,672 | 208,900 | 217,410 |
| 1913–14 | 51,734 | 233,369 | 99,699 |
| 1914–15 | 50,135 | 218,382 | 128,016 |
| 1915–16 | 54,704 | 272,734 | 125,140 |
| 1916–17 | 51,561 | 200,055 | 99,154 |
| 1917–18 | 70,511 | 243,040 | 134,488 |

## NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 22 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in December, 1915, was 899.

*Administrator*, M V Murphy
*President, Executive Council*, C C R. Nobbs.

## 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, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. For appointments in North Borneo, application should be made to the British North Borneo Company, 32 Threadneedle Street, E.C. Appointments in Sarawak are in the hands of His Highness the Rajah. 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 well acquainted with the applicant 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 chances 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. | Census of 1916. |
| North Island and Islets | 44,130 | 476,732 | 563,729 | 651,072 |
| South Island and Islets | 58,120 | 411,340 | 444,190 | 447,809 |
| Stewart Island and Islets | 662 | 304 | 357 | 349 |
| Chatham Islands | 372 | 197 | 258 | 219 |
| Auckland Islands | 224 | | | |
| Campbell Island | 44 | | | |
| Antipodes Islands | 13 | | | |
| Bounty Islands | 1 | | | |
| Snares Islands | 1 | | | |
| Kermadec Islands | 13 | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Cook Islands | 150 | 12,940 | 12,596 | 12,797 |
| Other Islands annexed in 1901 | 130 | | | |
| *Maori Population* | | 47,731 | 49,844 | 49,776 |
| Total | 103,860 | 948,649 | 1,070,910 | 1,162,022 |

NOTE.—The North Island figures for 1916 include all troops in camp, no military camps being in the South Island.

### Increase of the People.

| Year. | Increase. | | | Decrease. | | | Marriages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Births. | Immigrants. | Total. | Deaths. | Emigrants. | Total. | |
| 1912 | 27,898 | 44,660 | 72,268 | 9,824 | 35,733 | 44,847 | 9,249 |
| 1913 | 27,835 | 44,588 | 72,523 | 10,119 | 30,389 | 40,488 | 8,817 |
| 1914 | 28,138 | 37,646 | 65,984 | 10,148 | *30,506 | 40,654 | 9,280 |
| 1915 | 27,880 | *25,581 | 53,433 | 9,966 | *20,476 | 30,442 | 10,008 |
| 1916 | 28,309 | *21,779 | 50,308 | 10,556 | *21,163 | 31,719 | 8,213 |

* Excluding troops of Expeditionary Forces.

### Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

| Year. | Results of Census. | | | Quinquennial Increase. | Immigration during five corresponding calendar years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | | |
| 1881 | 269,635 | 220,308 | 489,939 | ... | ... |
| 1886 | 312,221 | 266,261 | 578,482 | 88,543 | 74,488 |
| 1891 | 320,877 | 293,761 | 614,638 | 36,156 | 72,800 |
| 1896 | 377,475 | 331,925 | 709,400 | 94,762 | 105,767 |
| 1901 | 404,990 | 366,727 | 771,717 | 62,317 | 91,263 |
| 1906 | 477,008 | 471,670 | 948,678 | 176,961 | 191,589 |
| 1911 | 537,910 | 532,998 | 1,070,908 | 122,230 | 194,730 |
| 1916 | 587,775 | 574,247 | 1,162,022 | 91,114 | 158,891 |

### Races and Religions.

| Races. | 1906. | 1911. | Religions. | 1906. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europeans | 886,208 | 1,019,898 | Church of England | 41·82 | 41·24 |
| Maoris | 43,824 | 48,633 | Presbyterians | 20·36 | 19·30 |
| ,, Half-caste | 3,827 | 4,361 | Methodists | 10·08 | 8·69 |
| Chinese | 2,490 | 2,590 | Roman Catholics | 14·32 | 13·87 |

NOTE.—Figures for 1916 not available yet.

## 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° – 53° 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 Mounts Ruapehu (9,700 feet), Tongariro (7,000 feet), and 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 Rotomahana, 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 scarcity 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 *Waiau* and *Waimakariri* in the north and the *Wanaka, Taieri, Clutha*, and *Waiau* in the south, all five rising in the eastern slopes of the mountains, and the *Buller* and *Grey* in the 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 Janson 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 *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on 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 (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Governor-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand*, His Excellency *The Earl* of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. ... £7,000
*Private Sec.*, Gavin M. Hamilton
*A.D.C.s*, Capt. J. Gage Williams (19th Hussars), Hon. Lieut. H. G. Helmore, and Col. J. H. Roseveare (extra).
*Hon. A.D.C.'s*, Col. Sir A. H. Russell, K.C.M.G. (temp. *Maj.-Gen.*), Col. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O., V.D., Col. G. F. C. Campbell, V.D., Col. R. Logan, C.B., Col. V. S. Smyth, Col. J. C. Nichols, V.D.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1907.
(Formed 19th August, 1856).

The Executive Council now consists of :—

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Prime Minister, Minister of Lands, Labour, Industries and Commerce, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in Charge of Land for Settlements, Valuation, Scenery Preservation, and Electoral Departments*, Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C. £1,800
*Minister of Finance, Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax, State Advances, Public Trust, and Government Life Insurance Departments*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, Bt., P.C., K.C.M.G. £2,000
*Minister of Defence*, Hon. Sir J. Allen, K.C.B. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1,800
*Minister of Railways and Native Minister*, Hon. W. H. Herries. ... ... ... ..... 1,300
*Attorney-General, Minister in Charge of Police and Crown Law Departments, and the Discharged Soldiers' Information Department*, Hon. A. L. Hardman. .... 1,800
*Minister of Public Works, and Minister in Charge of Roads Dept.*, Hon. W. Fraser 1,000
*Minister of Internal Affairs, Public Health Marine, Stamp Duties, Minister in Charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, Mental Hospitals, Printing and Stationery, High Commissioner's, Audit, Museum, Registrar General's, and Laboratory Departments*, Hon. G. W. Russell ... 1,800
*Minister of Customs, Minister in Charge of Munitions and Supplies, Pensions, Advertising, and National Provident Fund Departments*, Hon. A. M. Myers 1,800
*Minister of Immigration and Leader of the Legislative Council*, Hon. Sir F. H. D. Bell, K.C.M.G., K.C. .....

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £2 10s. per diem when so employed, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly.

*Minister of Agriculture, Mines, Minister in Charge of Legislation, Public Buildings, Inspection of Machinery, State Fire and Accident Insurance, and Tourist and Health Resorts Departments*, Hon. W D S. MacDonald ..... £1,000
*Minister of Justice, Education, and Minister in Charge of Friendly Societies*, Hon. J. A. Hanan ..... ..... .....
*Representing the Native Race, Minister of the Cook Islands, and in Charge of Maori Councils*, Hon. Dr Pomare .. 400
*Clerk of the Executive Council*, James Frank Andrews, I.S.O. ..... 625

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

*Public Service Commissioner*, D. Robertson, I.S.O. ..... £1,300
*Asst. Public Service Commissioners*, R. Triggs and A. D. Thomson ..... each 1,000
*Solicitor-General*, J W Salmond, LL.B. .. 1,250
*Controller & Auditor-Gen.*, Col.R.J Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O. ..... 1,000
*Commissioner Govt. Life Insurance Dept.*, J H. Richardson, F.I.A., F.F.A., F.A.S. 1,000
*Public Trustee*, F Fitchett, C.M.G., LL.D 1,000
*Inspector-General Mental Hospitals*, F Hay, M.B., C.M. ..... 1,000
*Inspector-General of Hospitals and Chief Health Officer*, T. H. A. Valintine, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. ..... 950

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

*Internal Affairs*, James Bishop ..... £750
*Treasury*, G F C. Campbell ..... 1,200
*Customs*, W B. Montgomery ..... 900
*Education*, W J Anderson, M.A., LL.D. .. 900
*Justice (Native, and Cook Islands)*, G C. B. Jordan ..... 850
*Commissioner of Police*, J O'Donovan .. 600
*Public Works*, W S. Short ..... 900
*Mines*, P G Morgan, M.A. ..... 700
*Lands*, T N Brodrick ..... 650
*Registrar-General*, W W Cook ..... 500
*Govt. Statistician*, M. Fraser ..... 525
*Govt. Printer*, Marcus F Marks ..... 650
*Tutor*, D. G Clark ..... 650
*Valuer-General*, F W Flanagan ..... 700
*Ethnologist*, E. H Hiley ..... 1,000
*Gen. Post Office*, W R. Morris, I.S.O. .. 1,000
*Stamps, Land & Deeds*, P C. Cortiss. .. 800
*Director Museum*, J A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc. ..... 600
*Govt. Astronomer*, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.A.S. ..... .....
*Surveyor-General*, E. H. Wilmot ..... 700
*Agriculture*, F S. Pope ..... 700
*Tourist Dept.*, R. M Wilson ..... 650
*Labour*, F W T. Rowley ..... 600
*Marine*, G Allport ..... 750

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

*High Commissioner in London*, Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., F.S.S., New Zealand Government Offices, 413 Strand, W.C. 2 2,000
*Secretary*, Capt. T R. Deane ..... 750

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 45 members, and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to 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. An Act providing for an elective Legislative Council has been passed.

*Speaker of the Legislative Council*, Hon. C. J Johnston
*Speaker of the House of Representatives*, Hon. Sir F W Lang, Kt.Bach.

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system is similar to that of England, with magistrates' courts and quarter sessions, and a supreme court with a Chief Justice and 7 puisne judges.
*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Robt. Stout, K.C.M.G. £4,000
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. F R. Chapman, J H. Hosking, W R. Edwards (*Wellington*), J M. Denniston, T. W Stringer (*Canterbury*), T. Cooper (*Auckland*) W A. Sim (*Otago*) ..... each 2,800

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

PASSPORTS.

After Oct. 1, 1916, no person over 15 years will be permitted to land, unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority

DEFENCE.

Army

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the N.Z. Staff Corps (Officers), the Permanent Staff (Warrant and N.-C. Officers), and the Royal New Zealand Artillery (Field and Garrison), the Territorial Forces consist of 12 regiments of Mounted Rifles, 3 batteries N.Z. Field Artillery, 3 companies N.Z. Garrison Artillery, 4 companies N.Z. Engineers, 2 battalions N.Z. Railway Corps, 17 battalions Infantry, 2 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 Clubs, and the Senior Cadets.

Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 25—in *Cadet Corps* 12–18, *Territorial* 18–25, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 30,000 of all ranks. The material from which the Australian and New Zealand Armies are being constructed is the finest in the world. The Dominion has contributed a considerable Expeditionary Force, completely equipped, and its services in the war have been most valuable.

Navy.

The 3rd-class cruiser *Philomel* has been handed over to the Dominion by the Imperial Government as the nucleus of a New Zealand owned navy, to be, however, placed at the disposal of the Home Government in time of war A number of small vessels, formerly belonging to the Australian Squadron, are located in N.Z. waters. In 1909 the Dominion presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* (18,200 tons) to the Imperial Government. The Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was submitted by the Imperial Government in 1916.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1923-1927, are stated as follows :—

| Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Debt |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1923 | £11,734,271 | £11,482,798 | £90,262,763 |
| 1924 | 12,289,682 | 11,893,824 | 99,730,427 |
| 1925 | 12,451,945 | 12,279,803 | 100,689,920 |
| 1926 | 14,307,130 | 13,433,107 | 109,637,357 |
| 1927 | 15,385,194 | 14,456,770 | 120,834,104 |

## EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1923) 2,398 public primary schools, with 5,404 teachers and 283,214 scholars; there are also 300 private schools, with 22,339 scholars, and, in addition, 129 village schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 33 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand (to which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 2,039 students in 1923) has power to confer degrees.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Forestry.*—The total area of the two main islands is 64,440,829 acres, and 42,282,139 acres of this were in occupation in 1926, this acreage representing 77,229 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. Preliminary figures show that the area under wheat in 1926-27 was 229,122 acres, giving a yield of 5,093,457 bushels. An area of 278,327 acres of oats was threshed, the yield total ling 8,430,409 bushels, while 932,628 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages were barley, 29,870; rye-grass, 79,422; and potatoes, 24,922. An area of 532,496 acres was sown in turnips. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

*Live Stock.*—The cattle in 1927 (preliminary figures) numbered 2,302,700, sheep, 25,270,398, pigs, 278,186, and horses, 387,167. 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 1926 being 2,257,139 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1926 being 44,092,171 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hæmatite at Parapara, near Nelson.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1922-26 :—

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1922 | £20,978,874 | £21,370,581 | £42,349,455 |
| 1923 | 22,868,300 | 22,988,020 | 45,856,320 |
| 1924 | 21,898,098 | 26,282,447 | 48,180,545 |
| 1925 | 21,708,634 | 31,508,972 | 53,217,606 |
| 1926 | 26,332,489 | 32,568,520 | 58,901,009 |

The principal articles of import and export in 1925 and 1926 were :—

| | Imports. 1925. | Imports. 1926. |
|---|---|---|
| Spirits and Alcoholic Liquors | £842,490 | £872,468 |
| Beverages (non-alcoholic) | 388,894 | 347,422 |
| Tobacco and preparations thereof | 833,856 | 727,820 |
| Foodstuffs (excluding Sugar) | 1,456,304 | 1,478,968 |
| Sugar | 1,089,096 | 982,968 |
| Apparel, Textiles, and Manufactured Fibres | 5,139,273 | 7,316,573 |
| Oils, Fats, and Waxes | 851,484 | 1,088,629 |
| Metal Manufactures (other than Machry & Machines) | 2,403,442 | 2,589,784 |
| Machinery and Machines | 1,690,109 | 2,186,503 |
| Paper and Stationery | 892,908 | 1,118,040 |
| Drugs, Chemicals, and Drug'gists' Wares | 680,482 | 850,980 |

| | Exports. 1925. | Exports. 1926. |
|---|---|---|
| Wool | £10,387,875 | £12,388,074 |
| Frozen Meat | 7,794,305 | 7,271,318 |
| Butter and Cheese | 5,430,476 | 6,146,603 |
| Skins, Hides and Pelts | 1,450,276 | 1,647,679 |
| Gold | 1,594,853 | 1,199,422 |

The external trade of 1926 was shared by the principal countries as under :—

| Country | Imports from. | Exports to. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | £13,869,455 | £16,849,988 |
| Australia | 4,202,171 | 2,732,543 |
| United States | 3,669,925 | 2,668,087 |
| Fiji | 1,052,754 | 136,496 |
| India and Ceylon | 930,022 | 82,123 |
| Canada | 737,285 | 602,988 |
| Japan | 580,574 | 110,044 |
| France | 124,198 | 303,288 |

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—In March, 1927, there were 4,960 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction, and 89 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system.

*Shipping.*—During 1926 the vessels entered inwards numbered 974 (tonnage, 1,448,527), and those entered outwards 990 (tonnage, 1,467,823), exclusive of coasting vessels.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—The annual postal circulation was (1926) 230,235,098 letters and postcards, 42,807,990 newspapers, 28,868,537 books and packets, and 6,085,109 parcels, and the work is effected by 2,313 post-offices. There are 13,896 miles of telegraph line, with 30,300 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The population of the chief cities and towns at the Census of 29 October, 1926, was as follows :—Wellington,* 98,226; Auckland,* 133,722; Dunedin,* 68,318; Christchurch,* 90,733; Invercargill,† 17,882; Napier,† 13,131; Gisborne,† 12,862; Palmerston North,† 14,026; Nelson,† 9,962; Timaru, 13,726; Wanganui,† 19,517; Greymouth,† 8,373; and New Plymouth,† 8,798.

For Dependencies of New Zealand, see p. 574.

* Metropolitan area. † Suburban area.

# 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) | 276,966 | 2,409,804 | 2,564,965 |
| Natal (Pietermaritzburg) | 35,290 | 1,108,754 | 1,194,043 |
| Transvaal (Pretoria) | 110,430 | 1,269,951 | 1,686,212 |
| Orange Free State (Bloemfontein) | 50,389 | 387,315 | 528,174 |
| Total | 473,075 | 5,175,824 | 5,973,394 |

Of the total 3,973,394 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 (491,078 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 567,062 (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* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwarte Bergen* and *Lange Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the southern province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuwbergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

*The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good* pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magaliesberg* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

*Rivers.*—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between 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 new ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal;

but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

*Natal* derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

## GOVERNMENT

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria, the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor-General* (*Pretoria*), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G. | £10,000 |
| *Secretary*, P. Hornfall (*acting*) | 800 |
| *Comptroller*, Capt. G. F. Lawrence, South Staffordshire Regt. | 450 |
| *Aide-de-Camp*, Capt. C. A. E. FitzRoy, Royal Welsh Fusiliers | 300 |
| *Chief Clerk*, G. E. Burch | 600 |

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*H.M. the Governor-General.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs*, General the Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, P.C. | £3,500 |
| *Minister of the Interior and of Public Works*, Hon. Sir Thomas Watt, K.C.M.G. | 2,500 |
| *Minister of Railways*, Hon. J. W. Sauer, K.C. | 2,500 |
| *Minister of Mines and Industries and of Education*, Hon. F. S. Malan | 2,500 |
| *Minister of Railways and Harbours and of Finance*, Hon. H. Burton, K.C. | £2,500 |
| *Minister of Justice*, Hon. R. J. de Wet, K.C. | 2,500 |
| *Minister of Posts and Telegraphs*, Senator the Hon. J. H. Meiring Beck | 2,500 |
| *Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. H. C. van Heerden | 2,500 |
| *Minister of Lands*, Hon. Col. H. Lukin Meriz | 2,500 |
| *Minister without Portfolio*, Senator Hon. J. A. C. Grimaldi | |

PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

*Prime Minister's Department* :—
*Secretary to the Prime Minister and Clerk of the Executive Council*, H. Gordon Watson ..... £800
*Private Secretary*, G. Brebner

*Controller and Auditor-General*, W. E. Gurney ..... £1,600
*Agriculture*, F. B. Smith ..... 1,500
*The Interior*, H. H. L. Gorges, M.V.O. ..... 1,500
*Mines*, H. W. Smythe ..... 1,500
*Finance*, J. R. Leisk, C.M.G. ..... 1,500
*Commissioner for Customs and Excise*, H. R. R. Eaton ..... 1,500
*Lands*, G. R. Hughes ..... 1,500
*Justice*, J. de V. Roos ..... 1,800
*Native Affairs*, E. E. Dower ..... 1,350
*Education*, G. Hofmeyr, C.M.G. ..... 940
*Postmaster-General*, Jeremiah Wilson ..... 1,400
*Mining Engineer*, R. N. Kotze ..... 1,000
*Defence*, H. R. M. Bourne ..... 1,200
*Public Works*, C. Murray ..... 1,500

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

Rt. Hon. William Philip Schreiner, P.C., G.M.G., K.C. *High Commissioner's Office*, 92 Victoria Street, S.W.

*Secretary*, T. S. Nightingale, C.M.G.
*Asst. do.*, R. A. Blankenberg.
*Trades Commissioner*, C. de P. Chiappini, 92 Cannon Street, E.C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate* consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 130 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 44 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. Sir J. T. Molteno, K.C. ..... £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. Rose-Innes, P.C., K.C.M.G. £4,000
*Judges of Appeal*, Hon. Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.M.G., K.C. £1,000, Hon. J. de Villiers ..... £3,250
*Additional Judges of Appeal*, Hon. J. de Villiers and Hon. Sir Henry Juta.
*Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian*, J. Emer ..... 800

*Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.*

*Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal*, Sir Henry H. Juta ..... £2,500
*Puisne Judges*, Hon. Sir R. J. Buchanan, Hon. J. G. Kotze, Hon. M. W. Searle, and Hon. F. G. Gardiner ..... each 2,250
*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 2,250
*Registrar*, R. G. Ramsbow ..... 900

*Griqualand West Local Division.*

*Puisne Judge*, Hon. J. H. Lange ..... £2,250
*Assistant Registrar*, C. E. Horne ..... 300

*Transvaal Provincial Division.*

*Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal*, Hon. J. de Villiers ..... £3,250
*Puisne Judges*, Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels, Hon. A. W. Mason, Hon. L. S. Bristowe, Hon. J. S. Curlewis, and Hon. C. G. Ward, each £2,500, Hon. E. Gregorowski ..... 2,250
*Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal*, Hon. F. L. C. B. Juta ..... 725

*Natal Provincial Division.*

*Judge President*, Hon. J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C. ..... £3,500
*Puisne Judges*, Hon. W. Broome, Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C., and Hon. K. H. Hathorn, K.C. ..... each 2,250
*Registrar*, K. W. McAlister ..... 900

*Native High Court, Natal.*

*Judge President*, Hon. H. G. Bosboff ..... £1,200
*Judges*, Hon. J. C. O. Chadwick, Hon. C. G. Jackson ..... each 1,000
*Registrar*, W. H. Acutt ..... 600

*Orange Free State Provincial Division.*

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir A. F. S. Maasdorp £2,250
*Puisne Judges*, Hon. D. Ward, Hon. A. J. McGregor ..... 2,250
*Registrars*, W. Monagaan ..... 600

*Masters of the Supreme Court.*

*Master (Transvaal Provincial Division)*, U. S. Barrett ..... £1,200
*Master (Cape Provincial Division)*, J. G. B. Heynemann ..... 1,200
*Master (Natal Provincial Division)*, R. J. Barry ..... 1,200
*Master (O. F. S. Provincial Division)*, M. L. Northling ..... 1,200

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

*Minister of Justice*, The Hon. E. J. de Wet, K.C. ..... £2,500
*Secretary for Justice and Director of Prisons*, J. de V. Roos, B.A., LL.B. ..... £1,800
*Under-Secretary for Justice*, C. D. Rudolf ..... £1,000
*Chief Clerk*, R. J. Gill, *Esqr.*, D. D. Kelly ..... 600

*Law Advisers*, E. L. Matthews, C.M.G., £1,500; L. C. Nightingale, £1,100; Dr W. E. Bok ... £1,000
*Attorney-General (Transvaal)*, C. W de Villiers ... 1,800
*Professional Assistant*, Dr A. A. Schoch 700
*Attorney-General (Cape)*, E. W. Douglas 1,500
*Professional Assistant*, C. W. H. Lansdown 800
*Attorney-General (Natal)*, J. Barclay Lloyd 1,000
*Attorney-Gen. (O. F State)*, S. J. de Jager 1,000
*Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Transvaal, Griqualand, and Bechuanaland)*, O. W. Stalen ... 800
*Inspecting Magistrate and Inspectors of Prisons (Cape Western)*, W. B. Magennis 800
*Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Cape Eastern and O. F State)*, R. C. Lloyd ... 700
*Inspecting Magistrate (Natal) & Inspector of Prisons (Natal and Native Territories, Cape)*, J. S. Ente ... 800

POLICE

*Chief Commissioner of Police for the Union and Commissioner of Police for Transvaal Province*, T. C. Truter ... £1,500
*Secretary (Deputy Commissioner)*, H. C. Dredell ... 1,000

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS (TRANSVAAL).

*Commissioner and Registrar of Companies and Trade Marks*, C. W. T. B. Juta ... £800
*Chief Clerk and Examiner* H. D. Wadlake 250

## DEFENCE.

At the commencement of the war, the S.A. Government undertook the defence of the Union, thus freeing the Imperial troops for service elsewhere.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA TROOPS.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 24, 1912. This Act provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising (1) a Permanent Force, (2) a Coast Garrison Force, (3) a Citizen Force, (4) a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and (5) Special Reserves.

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 21 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 30 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number. Citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a rifle association. Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Permanent Force—South African Mounted Riflemen—was established on the 1st April, 1913.

The Union has been divided into 25 Military Districts. To each Military District has been allotted various Units of different Arms, to which the citizens entered for Peace Training in their 20th and 21st years are posted. The first Training Camps began in September, 1915.

A Cadet organisation is also in existence, and Rifle Associations have been formed.

In October, 1914, a rebellion broke out, and the rebels attempted to join forces with the Germans of the neighbouring Colony. The Union forces, under the command of General Botha, met the outbreak successfully. An expedition to German South West Africa, which followed, resulted in the unconditional surrender of the German forces on the 9th July, 1915, and the taking over of the administration of that territory by the Government of the Union.

## EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils." For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with —

(a) The University of the Cape of Good Hope, Capetown, established 1873. It is empowered to grant degrees, but has no teaching institution. (b) The South African College, Capetown (1829). (c) Victoria College, Stellenbosch (1887). (d) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown (1904). (e) Huguenot College, Wellington (1907). (f) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1920). (g) Transvaal University College, Pretoria (1920). (h) South African School of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg (1920). (i) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909). The Department is further charged with the Teachers First Class Certificate examinations.

In the Session of 1916 three Acts were passed providing for the conversion of the South African College into the University of Cape Town, of the Victoria College into the University of Stellenbosch, and of the University of the Cape of Good Hope into a federal University, with the remainder of the University Colleges as constituent colleges. The last-named University to be styled the University of South Africa.

Provision is made on the Vote of the Department of a grant-in-aid to the South African Native College at Alice, Cape Province, an institution for the higher education of natives, which was formally opened in February, 1916, and has at present 23 students.

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1915 was 1,134. The State expenditure on higher education during 1914-15 was £28,300.

## UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of Railways and Harbour Administration) for the four years ended March 31, 1918, are stated as under —

| Year | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| 1911–1912 ... ... | 17,028,418 | 16,547,382 |
| 1912–1913 ... ... | 17,290,900 | 17,064,367 |
| 1913–1914 ... ... | 18,879,076 | 18,490,822 |
| 1914–1915 ... ... | 14,265,077 | 16,253,140 |

### Debt

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1913, was £138,220,778, composed as follows:—

| Rate | Funded Debt. | Floating Debt. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| 3% | 54,105,113 | ... |
| 3½% | 68,692,761 | 11,678,947 |
| 3¾% | 3,000,000 | ... |
| 4% | 31,020,639 | 4,160,000 |
| 4½% | 1,132,665 | 4,432,126 |
| 5% | 429,307 | ... |
| | £158,322,705 | £20,891,073 |

### PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Prior to the passing of the Provincial Relations Act the four Provincial Administrations (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State) received no revenues beyond the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to them. On the passing of the Act (April 1, 1913) certain revenues were transferred and assigned to the various provinces, and, in addition, subsidies were voted by Parliament equal to half the normal or recurrent expenditure. The Cape Province receives an additional amount equal to one-half the expenditure by local bodies, whilst the Natal and Orange Free State Provinces receive additional grants of £100,000 each.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the two years ended March 31, 1914, were as follows:—

| Financial Year. | Revenue (transferred or assigned | Subsidies. | Total Ordinary Revenue. | Total Ordinary Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1913–14 | 1,189,589 | 2,153,000 | 3,462,589 | 3,324,136 |
| 1914–15 | 1,058,088 | 2,283,431 | 3,341,519 | 3,338,567 |

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

*Agriculture.*—The exports in 1914 of the principal articles of agricultural production were:—

| Article. | Quantity | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Wool | 170,009,173 lb. | £8,380,091 |
| Mohair | 18,304,328 lb. | 897,659 |
| Hides | 25,304,911 lb. | 875,945 |
| Skins | 45,847,890 lb. | 1,099,629 |
| Ostrich Feathers | 968,993 lb. | 743,770 |
| Maslies | 1,403,826 muids | 631,846 |
| Fruit, fresh | 240,269 pkgs. | 63,967 |
| Wattle Bark | 89,881,464 lb. | 196,804 |

*Production of Crops, 1911.*

Provincial Statistics (in 1,000 muids (muid of wheat, maize, peas or beans = 200 lb., of oats and potatoes, 180 lb., of barley, 160 lb., of onions, 120 lb.).

| Crops. | Cape. | Natal. | Trans. | O.F.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 1,325 | 7 | 235 | 322 |
| Oats | 1,229 | 44 | 263 | 432 |
| Barley | 371 | 3 | 12 | 34 |
| Maize | 1,708 | 2,846 | 3,322 | 1,708 |
| Kafir Corn | 290 | 324 | 463 | 191 |
| Rye | 169 | 1 | 1 | 32 |
| Peas and Beans | 144 | 44 | 82 | 72 |
| Potatoes | 415 | 223 | 422 | 200 |
| Sweet do. | 190 | 288 | 93 | 1 |
| Onions | 106 | 5 | 38 | 1 |
| Tobacco 1,000 lb. | 3,367 | 2,685 | 7,702 | 807 |
| Tea 1,000 lb. | ... | 5,007 | ... | ... |
| Sugar ... tons | ... | 72,633 | ... | ... |

*Agricultural Statistics, 1911.*
Morgen (a 2·1654 acres).

| Provinces. | Cultivated. | Fallow | Grazing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cape | 974,266 | 376,873 | 56,098,867 |
| Natal | 481,807 | 106,470 | 4,893,498 |
| Transvaal | 964,803 | 223,094 | 24,927,851 |
| O.F.S. | 872,073 | 185,990 | 23,028,422 |

*Live Stock, 1911.*

| Stock. | Cape. | Natal. | Trans. | O.F.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 2,715,330 | 456,087 | 1,339,278 | 1,186,894 |
| Horses | 313,962 | 72,857 | 83,220 | 220,705 |
| Sheep | 18,499,226 | 2,344,147 | 4,276,992 | 8,552,803 |
| Goats | 5,964,268 | 1,288,482 | 1,258,736 | 429,984 |
| Pigs | 295,732 | 110,332 | 302,882 | 262,896 |
| Mules | 47,099 | 15,602 | 23,273 | 3,695 |
| Asses | 132,286 | 28,028 | 206,098 | 17,498 |
| Ostriches | 728,087 | 5,111 | 5,441 | 9,097 |

*Manufactures.*—The conditions brought about by the war have given a decided impetus to local manufactures. During the last two years the production of leather, for which this country is most suitable, has been more than doubled. The value of the output is estimated at half a million pounds sterling. A commencement has also been made with the manufacture of tanning extract from wattle bark. Two companies have started operations in Natal, and will shortly be handling a maximum of 100 tons of green bark per diem. In dairy products increasing activity is everywhere being shown. The two cement works in the Union are rapidly overtaking the demands of the country, and a new factory, capable of producing half a million casks per annum, is being erected near Mafeking, on the site of a remarkably fine loose deposit of lime. The Union already produces its own requirements in the matter of beer and molasses. The output of sugar from Natal in 1913–14 amounted to 120,000 tons, which is a record, whilst that to the amount of £2,800,000 was produced in the same province. The manufacture of jobbed satisfactorily maintains its position as one of the most important industries in this country, whilst considerable advances have been made in the production of dried fruits, jam, &c., for which the Western Provinces of the Cape

is more particularly adapted. Amongst other commodities which the Union is producing are dynamite, soap, rope, wine, spirits, furniture, vehicles, brooms and brushes, biscuits, earthenware pipes, fire bricks, &c.

*Mines and Minerals.*—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. For the seven months ended July 31, 1914, gold represented upwards of 60 per cent. of the total exports of the Union, and diamonds about 4 per cent. The total value of the mineral output of the Union in 1916 was £40,792,739, the main items being —

| | £ | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 39,490,990 | Lime | 110,360 |
| Diamonds | 1,726,302 | Silver | 106,145 |
| Coal | 2,739,669 | Salt | 82,289 |
| Copper | 1,159,360 | Asbestos | 35,859 |
| Tin | 330,572 | Soda | 20,949 |

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa for 1916 was as follows —

*Gold.*

1916 ... ... 9,256,563 fine oz. £39,490,990

The labour employed in the gold industry in January, 1916, was 22,921 whites and 221,861 coloured (21,839 whites and 181,988 coloured in January, 1915). Of these, 22,993 whites and 222,774 coloured were working in the Transvaal in January, 1916.

*Diamonds.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1911 | £3,746,724 |
| 1912 | 12,081,489 |
| 1913 | 11,360,807 |
| 1914 | 5,487,194 |
| 1915 | 299,810 |
| 1916 | 1,726,302 |

During the war period mines have been partially shut down. The U.S.A. purchases about 80 per cent. of the diamonds produced.

*Coal.*

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1915.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Transvaal | 5,202,809 tons | £2,145,060 |
| Cape | 46,830 ,, | 26,992 |
| O.F.S. | 727,253 ,, | 188,364 |
| Natal | 2,302,128 ,, | 380,464 |
| Totals | 8,281,324 ,, | £2,740,479 |

24 tons of coke, valued at £21, were produced in the Transvaal, and 7,296 tons, valued at £22,849, in Natal for 1915. 26,630 gallons of tar were also produced by Transvaal coal companies, valued at £882. The labour employed in coal mining in January, 1916, was Transvaal, 5,764 whites, 11,462 coloured. Cape, 60 whites, 280 coloured, O.F.S., 149 whites, 2,272 coloured, Natal, 486 whites, 10,389 coloured, a total of 7,463 whites and 24,899 coloured (7,226 whites and 23,881 coloured, January, 1915).

*Silver.*

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output of 988,277 fine ozs., valued at £106,245, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

*Copper.*

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

44,297 tons of concentrates, valued at £1,159,360, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 23,229 tons of matte and ore, valued at £429,208, from the Cape. The figures for 1914 are 24,027 tons (£1,200,350) and 14,369 tons (£372,208) respectively.

*Tin.*

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

3,250 tons of tin ore, valued at £327,288, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 40 tons, valued at £4,284, from the Cape. The figures for 1914 are 3,368 tons, valued at £307,284, including 43 tons for the Cape Province, valued at £4,109.

*Salt.*

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1915.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Transvaal | 4,369 tons | £6,190 |
| Cape | 16,931 ,, | 36,369 |
| O.F.S. | 21,704 ,, | 38,630 |
| Totals | 43,204 ,, | £81,089 |

*Other Minerals.*

The value of the Union's production for 1915 of other base minerals, such as asbestos, lime, graphite, magnesite, lead, flint, &c., was £277,224, and of miscellaneous products, such as bricks, cement, coke, tar, &c., £388,631, compared with £170,988 and £671,281 respectively for 1914.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1911–1915 (exclusive of specie) was as follows —

| Year | Imports. | Exports. | Total Trade. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1911 | 36,302,364 | 37,004,020 | 73,306,384 |
| 1912 | 38,836,060 | 62,274,219 | 101,110,279 |
| 1913 | 41,822,841 | 66,969,364 | 108,792,205 |
| 1914 | 36,364,472 | 39,993,622 | 76,358,094 |
| 1915 | 31,820,737 | 56,654,992 | 88,475,728 |

The principal articles imported and exported in 1914 and 1915 were —

IMPORTS.

| | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Apparel | 2,286,823 | 1,938,727 |
| Arms and Ammunition | 213,930 | 171,390 |
| Bags | 394,206 | 444,549 |
| Cotton Manufactures | 2,861,396 | 3,078,729 |
| Drugs and Chemicals | 886,129 | 1,270,257 |
| Electrical Wire and Fittings | 426,230 | 429,581 |
| Food and Drink | 5,273,963 | 5,112,237 |
| Furniture | 487,823 | 397,781 |
| Glycerine | 432,712 | 362,133 |
| Haberdashery | 2,076,820 | 990,881 |
| Hardware | 1,380,481 | 1,204,480 |
| Hats and Caps | 294,808 | 229,833 |
| Implements Agricultural | 584,900 | 399,804 |
| Iron and Steel | 2,047,343 | 898,820 |
| Leather Manufactures | 1,406,389 | 1,270,981 |
| Machinery | 2,511,261 | 1,888,623 |
| Oils | 874,880 | 806,460 |
| Tobacco | 268,988 | 229,208 |
| Wax (Candles) | 149,222 | 97,469 |
| Wood and Timber | 580,582 | 656,613 |
| Woollen Manufactures | 673,300 | 569,450 |

EXPORTS.

| | 1924. | 1925. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Asbestos | 230,829 | 44,488 |
| Bark Wattle | 886,329 | 796,544 |
| Boshu Leaves | 27,858 | 23,767 |
| Coal | 1,247,678 | 1,130,634 |
| Copper | 700,087 | 900,098 |
| Diamonds | 4,822,659 | 1,676,138 |
| Dynamite | 23,448 | 186,767 |
| Feathers, Ostrich | 1 342,727 | 743,772 |
| Fish | 118,320 | 130,290 |
| Fodder | 47,744 | 38,362 |
| Fruit | 98,374 | 84,805 |
| Gold | 20,543,986 | * |
| Hides and Skins | 1,870,317 | 1,678,467 |
| Mohair | 834,220 | 667,628 |
| Oil Whale | 103,763 | 82,293 |
| Sugar | 29,632 | 30,466 |
| Tin Ore | 487,995 | 365,802 |
| Tobacco | 80,795 | 81,157 |
| Wines | 14,411 | 29,744 |
| Wool | 4,298,205 | 3,380,281 |

*In a per cent. of the exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1925.

Imports of specie amounted to £1,120,111 in 1921, £1,006,990 in 1922, £968,636 in 1923, £1,096,890 in 1924, and £2,000,889 in 1925.

The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported, according to countries, in 1924 and 1925 —

| Imports from | 1924. | | 1925. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. |
| | £ | | £ | |
| United Kingdom | 18,603,263 | 36·3 | 27,888,780 | 38·3 |
| Australia | 1,873,670 | 4·6 | 456,939 | 1·3 |
| India | 1,686,180 | 3·2 | 1,302,478 | 4·3 |
| Canada | 893,587 | 2·4 | 1,009,180 | 2·3 |
| Other British Possessions | 397,219 | 1·7 | 384,300 | 1·2 |
| Total British Possessions | 3,956,876 | 12·1 | 3,149,459 | 10·4 |
| Total — British Empire | 22,560,141 | 69·0 | 30,838,239 | 68·7 |

| Imports from | 1924. | | 1925. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. |
| *Foreign Countries* | £ | | £ | |
| Germany | 2,288,362 | 6·9 | 129,829 | 0·4 |
| United States | 3,128,248 | 9·5 | 4,830,087 | 14·9 |
| Belgium | 482,973 | 1·4 | 31,128 | 0·1 |
| Sweden | 544,430 | 1·7 | 466,874 | 1·3 |
| Holland | 376,512 | 1·2 | 521,397 | 1·7 |
| Brazil | 484,346 | 1·3 | 492,257 | 1·6 |
| France | 498,799 | 1·3 | 404,183 | 1·4 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 2,226,382 | 6·7 | 2,811,700 | 9·1 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 10,160,490 | 31·0 | 9,407,417 | 31·3 |
| Total Imports | 32,720,631 | 100·0 | 30,245,656 | 100·0 |

* Enrichment of the exports of gold will not be available until the conclusion of hostilities.

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 1921 —

| City | Pop. 1904. | Pop. 1921. |
|---|---|---|
| Johannesburg (*T*) | 94,362 | 158,253 |
| Durban (*N*) | 31,300 | 31,787 |
| Cape Town (*C*) | 44,203 | 99,179 |
| Pretoria (*T*) | 22,224 | 29,611 |
| Port Elizabeth (*C*) | 21,567 | 28,190 |
| Woodstock (*C*) | 21,330 | 27,087 |
| Germiston (*T*) | 9,223 | 15,879 |
| Maritzburg (*N*) | 13,808 | 14,727 |
| Bloemfontein (*O F S*) | 13,502 | 14,760 |
| Kimberley (*C*) | 13,256 | 13,398 |
| Krugersdorp (*T*) | 6,946 | 13,730 |
| East London (*C*) | 14,886 | 12,679 |
| Boksburg (*T*) | 4,778 | 11,963 |

COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—The total open mileage at the end of 1925 was 8,924 *miles* (comprising Cape 3,262, Orange Free State 1,262, Transvaal 2,492, and Natal 1,202), of which 8,504 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 320 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to 31 December, 1925, amounted to £71,940,398, plus £13,240,641 in respect of rolling stock, or a total of £86,990,040, while £1,082,886 was spent in new construction. The gross earnings for 1925 were £22,197,870, and the net profit, after payment of interest, £1,320,386. Working expenditure (excluding renewals) amounted to £7,489,306, or 61·3 per cent, of the gross revenue, as compared with £7,445,358, or 64 3 per cent., of the gross revenue for the previous year.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—At the end of 1925 there were in the Union 2,456 post and telegraph offices open. 113,231,600 inland letters and cards, 66,692,997 newspapers, books, and circulars, and 3,169,588 telegrams were received and despatched in 1925. The number of money orders issued during the year was 394,683, and the value £9,420,267, while 230,608 orders of the value of £1,994,884 were paid. 3,467,200 postal orders amounting to £1,249,800 were issued, and 2,870,276, valued at £1,072,362, paid. The revenue of the post and telegraph department was £1,499,068, and the expenditure £1,623,498; the revenue of the telegraph and telephone services being £991,129, and the expenditure £687,220. 26,983 miles of telegraph line, carrying 91,295 miles of wire, were open. 1,682 wireless messages were dealt with. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank at the end of 1925 was 294,362, the amount to their credit being £6,298,879.

*Shipping.*—In 1925 the shipping entered and cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa was :—

Entered—2,322 vessels of 7,937,322 tons net.
Cleared—2,132 " " 7,768,872 "

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways

and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows:—

*Chairman*, Hon. Henry Burton, K.C., Minister of Railways and Harbours.

*Members*, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Hyslop,

*Secretary*, G. W. Pilkington.

*Chief Officers*

*General Manager, Johannesburg*, Sir W. W. Hoy, Kt.

*Assistant do., Johannesburg*, G. C. S. Clark, C.M.G.

*Assistant do., Bloemfontein*, W. H. Parrett.

*Assistant do., Cape Town*, B. Salmon.

*Engineer-in-Chief, Johannesburg*, A. M. Tippett, M.I.C.E.

*Chief Mech. Engineer, Pretoria*, D. A. Hendrie.

*Chief Accountant, Johannesburg*, G. A. Reid.

*Acting Chief Railway Storekeeper, Germiston*, R. B. Goldfinch.

*Catering Manager, Johannesburg*, A. H. Simmons.

**South West Africa.**

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA has approximately between 17° 18'–29° 10' S. lat. and 11° 42'–21° E. long., having an estimated area of 322,450 square miles, and a population of about 120,000. The inhabitants are principally Aninists. 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 1913 was 14,830. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries. The exports (valued at £4,485,840 in 1913) include live stock, guano, horns, hides, wool, meat, ostrich feathers, copper, ore, lead, marble, and diamonds; the imports (£3,232,330 in 1913) include foodstuffs, textiles, metal, and hardware. The railways, prior to occupation by the Union Forces, were divided as follows:—(1) The Otavi line, extending from Swakopmund to Tsumeb, with branches from Usakos to Karibib and Otavi to Grootfontein (422 miles). (2) The State (Northern) railways, extending from Swakopmund and Jakalswater to Karibib and Windhuk (240 miles). (3) The North and South Railway, extending from Windhuk to Keetmanshoop (327 miles). (4) The Southern Railway, extending from Lüderitzbuch to Keetmanshoop, with a branch from Seeheim to Kalkfontein (300¾ miles). These railways, together with the line from Prieska to Kalkfontein (324½ miles), connecting the S.W. African railways with the Union system, are now controlled and worked by the South African Railways Administration. The line from Prieska to Kalkfontein was constructed in connexion with the recent military operations.

## Provinces of the Union of South Africa

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50', and in E. long. from 16° 49' to 30°. Its extreme length from E. to W. is nearly 750 miles, and its breadth 290 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,200 miles.

*Area and Population.*

| | Sq. miles. | Pop., 1911. |
|---|---|---|
| The Colony | 206,879 | 1,582,630 |
| East Griqualand | 7,994 | 249,088 |
| Tembuland | 4,289 | 256,088 |
| Transkei | 2,384 | 182,894 |
| Walfisch Bay, &c. | 430 | 2,076 |
| Pondoland | 2,926 | 236,629 |
| Bechuanaland | 51,524 | 99,853 |
| Cape Province | 276,926 | 2,564,258 |

Of the coloured population (1,582,988 in 1911), 29,763 were Malays, and 419,284 a mixture of various races, the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechuanas. Of the white population (580,377 in 1911), 302,268 were males and 280,109 females. Of the coloured, 934,403 were males and 1,028,585 females. Of the European population in 1911, 64,245 were professional, 242,935 domestic, 37,756 commercial, 67,735 agricultural, 30,031 industrial, 230,730 were dependants, and 3,869 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

| Year. | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | 62,898 | 35,086 | 12,350 |
| 1911 | 58,767 | 39,330 | 12,133 |
| 1912 | 60,071 | 39,886 | 11,609 |
| 1913 | 59,364 | 37,962 | 11,069 |
| 1914 | 57,898 | 40,509 | 11,344 |

*Religion.*—In 1911 there were 2,437,688 Christians—278,629 Dutch Churches, 288,629 Anglican Communion (including Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Scotland and Episcopalian), 94,029 Presbyterians, 147,378 Independents or Congregationalists, 289,289 Wesleyans, 29,162 other Methodists, 21,906 Lutherans, 21,267 Moravians, 88,983 Rhenish Mission, 12,294 other Lutherans, 13,702 Baptists, 35,934 Roman Catholics, 21,209 other Christians, Muhammadans 24,289, Jews 26,944, "of no religion" 1,077,998, of whom 1,047,233 were natives.

*Education.*—The Province is divided into 122 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction. The necessary grants are provided from the general revenue to supplement local contributions, which, in the case of Public Schools controlled by School Boards, amount to about one-third of the total expenditure, and are derived from school fees and a local education rate of ½d. in the £ on the capital value of property.

Aided Schools, June 30, 1915, 1,892; enrolment 298,430, attendance 249,997. There are 113,629 European pupils and 140,808 non European pupils. There are 10,215 teachers. Government expenditure on education, exclusive of Higher Education (for which see Union of S.A.), for 1912–13, £784,714; 1913–14, £823,448; 1914–15, £929,485; 1915–16, £927,856; 1916–17, £976,894.

*Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Penitentiaries.*—In the hospitals 16,497 in- and 89,128 out-patients were treated in 1916. There is no recognised system of poor law relief, but 1,957 persons received indoor relief during the year.

*Harbours and Works.*—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are

electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

CAPITAL, CAPE TOWN Total population (1911), white and coloured, 69,170 (with suburbs, 149,461).

*Administration.*—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 31 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

*Local Government.*—There are 126 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 79 Village Management Boards.

*Administrator*, Hon. Sir H Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G. ..... £5,200

*Executive Committee*, C. R. Arnold, Daniel Retief, Hon. W. Ross, C. J Langenhoven

*Prov. Sec.*, L. W Mansergh, I.S.O. £1,100

Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton, transit, 16 days.

## NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 20,250 square miles, (including Zululand, 10,424 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles.

| Population. | Census, 1904. | Census, 1911. |
|---|---|---|
| Europeans .. .... | 97,109 | 98,124 |
| Indians and Asiatics .. | 100,918 | 133,430 |
| Natives .. .. .. .. | 910,727 | 962,490 |
| Total .. | 1,108,754 | 1,194,043 |

The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour The measures taken to control the movements and settlement of the Asiatic population led to serious disturbances in November, 1913.

In 1912 the European births registered numbered 2,775, the deaths 1,129, and the marriages 900. In 1911 there were 564,648 males and 629,395 females.

*Education.*—A University College has been founded at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 3 Government high schools, 2 preparatory schools, 73 primary schools, 2 art schools, 1 agricultural and trades school, 3 Indian schools, and 4 Government schools for coloured children, 108 Government-aided schools, and 267 Government-aided farmhouse schools for European children. There are also 2 Technical Institutes, 39 Indian schools, 329 native schools, and 18 coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 29,347.

In Durban (population, May 7, 1911, 69,187), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time, the average low-water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 22 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*, F. O. Hollander, J Dyson, J. McAnstin, J F Wilyts.

*Provincial Secretary*, G T. Plowman, C.M.G.

Natal, 6,800 miles, transit, 20 days.

## ZULULAND.

*Zululand*, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River, on the south-east by the Indian Ocean, on the north by the Portuguese possessions, and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vryheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amapondaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov 20, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

## THE TRANSVAAL.

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,426 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1911 showed a population of 1,686,252, of whom 971,295 were males and 714,957 females the population comprised 420,562 Europeans or whites, 1,102,849 natives, and 52,801 other coloured races. In 1912 there were 19,891 births (16,000 Europeans), 14,099 deaths (5,313 Europeans), and 6,844 marriages (4,447 Europeans).

*Religion.*—The religious statistics for 1911 are:—

| Churches. | Whites. | Others. |
|---|---|---|
| Dutch Churches .. ..... | 224,058 | 22,634 |
| Anglican .. .. .. | 89,805 | 51,388 |
| Presbyterian .. .. .. .. | 24,739 | 6,870 |
| Methodists .. .. .... | 27,930 | 32,569 |
| Roman Catholics .. .. | 22,322 | 6,439 |
| Lutherans .. .. .. .. | 6,618 | 101,871 |
| Other Christians .. .. | 13,801 | 24,263 |
| Jews .. .. .. .. .. | 25,850 | .. |
| Hindus, &c. .. .. .. .. | 89 | 13,671 |
| No Religion .. .. .. | 2,450 | 343,618 |

*Education.*—There were 892 schools (15 for coloured children) in 1912, with a total enrolment of 86,877 and an average attendance of 72,946, and 3 normal colleges. There were also 298 native schools, with 19,883 pupils.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1911, 48,822 (white 29,660, coloured 18,949), the principal town being JOHANNESBURG (the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields), population in 1911, 237,220 (white 120,421, coloured 116,809).

*Administration.*—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 36 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

*Administrator*, Hon. A. G Robertson.

*Executive Committee*, B. D. G Pienaar, C. T. E. van Veysten, G Hartog, D. Dingwall.

*Provincial Secretary*, A. B. Roberts.

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles, transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

## ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,389 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last three censuses was:—

| Year | White. | Coloured. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 .. .. | 77,776 | 125,767 | 207,543 |
| 1904 .. .. | 140,679 | 224,636 | 365,315 |
| 1911 .. .. | 175,189 | 352,685 | 528,874 |

In 1911, of the whites, 94,488 were males and 80,701 females, and of the coloured races, 168,430 were males and 184,255 females.

*Religion.*—In 1911 the adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church numbered 175,311; Wesleyans, 88,839; Anglicans, 91,491; Presbyterians, 7,549; Congregationalists, 5,268; Lutherans, 8,197; Roman Catholics, 3,898; Jews, 2,828; and "No Religion," 273,198 (272,190 natives).

*Education.*—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1918 there were 805 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of over 35,600 pupils, and, except where the parents object, both official languages are taught.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 26,929 (14,760 whites, 12,169 coloured) in 1911. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

*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. H. Wessels.

*Executive Committee*, D. J. de Villiers, General F J W J Hattingh, A. A. Cilliers, D. J. Malan.

*Provincial Secretary*, A. M. N de Villiers.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, 9d Capetown, 19 days.

Some of the principal urban centres in the Union with over 10,000 inhabitants in 1911, had a white population as follows —

| | CENSUS, 1911. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Johannesberg | 129,993 | Maritzburg | 14,737 |
| Durban | 31,783 | Bloemfontein | 14,760 |
| Cape Town | 29,865 | Kimberley | 13,898 |
| Pretoria | 24,628 | Krugersdorp | 13,130 |
| Port Elizabeth | 18,190 | East London | 12,679 |
| Woodstock | 17,257 | Boksburg | 11,929 |
| Germiston | 15,172 | | |

## DEPENDENCIES OF NEW ZEALAND.

*Antipodes Group* (49° 41′ 15″ S. lat., and 178° 43′ E. long.) are uninhabited.

*Auckland Islands* lie about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 30 S. lat., and 166° 15′ E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited.

*Bounty Islands* (47° 42′ S lat., 179° 0′ 30″ E. long.) are uninhabited.

*Campbell Island* is uninhabited.

*Chatham Islands*, between 43° 30′ S. lat. and 175° 40′-177° 15′ W. long., have a population of 267 Europeans and 229 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

*Cook Islands Administration.*—The Cook and other islands, annexed to the British Empire in October, 1900, and included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, The Herveys (Mauke and Atiu), and Takaroa. Outside the Cook group are Savage (or Niue), Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Humphrey (or Manahiki), Reirson (or Rakaanga), Danger (or Pukapuka), and Sawarrow Island, which are situated in the South Pacific, between 8° to 19° S. lat. and 158° to 176° W long. The population at the Census of 1906 numbered 12,799, all except 265 being natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The exports (1918) were valued at £67,235, and the imports at £67,290. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 2,839, and a European population of 212. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands, under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, legislates for all the islands except Niue, which has a Resident Commissioner and an Island Council of its own. The six Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Federal Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N S.W., and Wellington, N. Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

*Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga*, F W Platts ..... £500

*Resident Comm., Niue*, H. G Cornwall..... 365

*The Kermadec Group*, between 29° 20′ to 30° 30′ S. lat., and 177° 45′ to 179° W long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Esperance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

*The Three Kings* (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9′ S. lat. and 172° 8′ 8″ E. long., are uninhabited.

## BRITISH LOANS (TO OCT., 1918).

| Date of Issue. | Title. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| Aug., 1914 | 3 ½-6 % various Treasury Bills | £1,282,848,000 (outstanding) |
| Mar., 1915 | 2½ % War Loan | £592,778,000 (reduced to £582,774,320) |
| Mar., 1918 | 3 % Exchequer Bonds | £21,692,000 |
| June, 1918 | 4½ % War Loan | £582,830,000 (increased to £592,000,000 through conversions) |
| Dec., 1914 | 5 % (1920) Exchequer Bonds | £250,000,000 |
| Feb., 1916 | 5 % (5 years) War Savings Certificates | £30,000,000 |
| June, 1916 | 5 % (1922) Exchequer Bonds | £35,000,000 |
| June, 1916 | 5 & 5½ % (1921) War Expenditure Certificates | £50,000,000 |
| June, 1917 | 5 % (1922) Exchequer Bonds | £65,000,000 |
| Sept., 1918 | 6 % (1920) Exchequer Bonds | £80,000,000 |
| Divers. | | |
| Sept., 1917 | 5½ % (5 years) U.S.A. (jointly with France) | £50,000,000 (British portion) |
| Nov., 1918 | 5 % (5 years) U.S.A. | £60,000,000 |
| Dec., 1918 | 5½ % (5-10 years) U.S.A. | £60,000,000 |

# 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 (3,427 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,800 feet, situated 7° 56′ 22″ S. lat., and 14° 25′ 5″ W long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonso d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7¼ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with a circumference of 22 miles and an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom an officer is appointed as commandant. The inhabitants consist of officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen, a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island being about 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 N.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, 120 being "turned" during 1914, their weight being from 200 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 1915 there were about 12 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. C. Bassett, R.M., L.L.
*Surgeon,* F. J. D. Twigg, M.B., R.N.
*Paymaster-in-Charge,* A. H. Payne, R.N.
Transit from London, about 24 days. F

## BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between 21° 44′—27° 26′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 6′ W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1901 of 53,484, 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, Exuma Islands, Ragged Islands, Turks Islands, Inagua, Andros Islands, Watling Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island, and Biminis. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1912 being valued at £136,632. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, cocoa-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established, the land under the fibre plant being about 20,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1912, £124,262. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

| | 1914. | 1913. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue .. | £76,911 | £86,131 | £90,494 |
| Expenditure .. | 102,203 | 90,089 | 97,813 |
| Public debt .. | 58,246 | 53,526 | 58,209 |
| Total imports ... | 367,824 | 362,420 | 423,089 |
| Total exports .. | 223,492 | 243,432 | 230,679 |
| Imports from U.K. .... .. .. .. | | | 42,743 |
| Exports to U.K. .... .. .. .. .. | | | 44,276 |

*Governor,* Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G. £2,000
*Chief Justice,* Sir Daniel T. Tudor, K.C. .. 1,200
*Colonial Sec.,* W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G. .. 600
*Attorney-Gen.,* F. C. Wells Durrant, K.C. 450
*Receiver-Gen.,* P. W. D. Armbrister .. 400
*President, Legislative Council,* Sir James P. Sands .. 300
*Speaker, House of Assembly,* H. G. Malcolm, K.C. .. .. .. .. .. .. 600
*Postmaster,* C. O. Anderson .. .. .. .. 250
*Surveyor-Gen.,* William Miller .. .. .. 250
*Commandt. of Police,* Maj. R. E. Turner (acts.) 400
*Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates,* J. M. Rae, and a vacancy .. ..(each) £400 and 300
*Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses,* Comm. F. J. Lobb, R.N. .. .. .. .. .. .. 800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,200 miles, transit, 14 to 21 days, 968 New York.

## BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N., and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 166,222 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of April 2, 1911) was 171,893 (1,035 per square mile). The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports flour, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring Islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, the

which it was settled in 1629. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop. 1911, 20,648), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

| | 1901-02. | 1905-06. | 1906-07. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £193,872 | £212,484 | £211,213 |
| Expenditure | 178,798 | 207,009 | 240,805 |
| Public debt | 447,900 | 447,900 | 472,900 |
| Total imports | 1,300,573 | 1,370,154 | 1,631,654 |
| Total exports | 913,009 | 1,181,980 | 1,207,257 |
| Imports from U.K. | 496,098 | 441,449 | 576,920 |
| Exports to U.K. | 90,200 | 96,429 | 192,280 |

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1906, 3,008,321, of which 1,846,302 tons were British.

*Governor*, His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. .. .. .. .. £4,500
*Private Sec. & A.D.C.*, A. T. de M. Martin 200
*Colonial Secretary*, T. E. Fell .. .... 750
*Officer Commanding Local Forces*, M. D. Harrell .. ..
*Chief Judge*, Sir Wm. Herbert Greaves 1,200
*President of Legislative Council*, His Hon. Sir W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G. ..
*Clerk, do.*, H. W. Collymore.
*Speaker, House of Assembly*, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. .. .... 250
*Clerk, do.*, C. P. Bowen .. .. .. 400
*Attorney-General*, Hon. C. P. Clarke, K.C. 1,200
*Solicitor-Gen.*, H. W. Reece, K.C. *and fees* 250
*Treasurer*, W. L. C. Phillips .. .. .. .. 700
*Auditor-General*, E. T. Grannum, C.M.G. 600
*Controller of Customs*, S. T. Harrison, C.M.G. 600
*Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade*, M. D. Harrell .. .. .... .. 600
*Colonial Postmaster*, W. H. Bailey, L.R.C. 250
*Registrar*, W. L. H. Haynes .. .. .. 400
*Provost-Marshal*, C. J. Winter .. .. .. 250
*Health Officer*, J. F. R. Bridger, M.R. .. .. 300

Barbados, distant 3,632 miles; transit, 13 days.

## BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 13′ N. lat. and 64° 52′ W. long., comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing (Census 1901) a population of 18,994, of whom 6,692 are whites, exclusive of army and navy. The estimated population on Jan. 1, 1908, was 20,213 (9,280 whites, and 12,913 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1522, but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 4 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, comprised 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 1,302 electors, whose individual qualifications are the possession of freehold property of £10 less value than £60.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

CAPITAL, Hamilton. Population (1911), 2,627

| | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £80,304 | £106,467 | £107,053 |
| Public expenditure | 89,878 | 97,643 | 109,652 |
| Public debt, Dec. 31 | 43,300 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Total Imports | 563,621 | 579,828 | 734,799 |
| Total Exports | 206,661 | 207,666 | 239,823 |
| Imports from U.K. | 133,174 | 121,779 | 114,587 |
| Exports to U.K. | 6,721 | 6,426 | 12,182 |

*Governor & Commander-in-Chief*, His Excellency Gen. Sir James Willcocks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (1917) £3,200
*A.D.C.*, Capt. C. Leighton .. .. .. ..
*Colonial Secretary & Registrar-General*, Hon. W. E. Jackson .. .. *and fees* 300
*Attorney-General*, Hon. Reginald Gray, K.C. 300
*Receiver-General*, Hon. A. F. Smith, I.S.O. 300
*Chief Justice* (vacant) .. .. .. .. 800
*Assistant Judge*, Hon. C. V. Ingham and Hon. A. W. Blunt .. .. .. .. *fees.*
*Solicitor-General* (vacant) .. .. .. *fees*
*Postmaster*, C. H. Tucker .. .. .. £400

*Naval Officer in Charge*, Commander D. Tatton Brown, R.N.
*D.A.A., Q.M.G and General Staff Officer (2nd Grade)*, Capt. A. G. B. Alexander.
*C.R.A.*, Lt.-Col. St. L. M. Moore.
*Paymaster*, Maj. A. W. Hill.
*S.M.O.*, Maj. M. B. Ahern, R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,950 miles; transit, 13 days.

## BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 30′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 800 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 280,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papuas or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is 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 900 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 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, remodelled and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law

| | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Revenue | $2,782,377 | $2,992,067 | $3,730,203 |
| Expenditure | 2,222,132 | 2,235,974 | 2,685,332 |
| Exports | 6,260,482 | 7,413,094 | 8,691,644 |
| Imports | 4,782,283 | 4,479,847 | 4,992,722 |

The imports from the U.K. in 1915 amounted to £28,753, and the exports to the U.K. to £364,479.

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, sago, rice, gums, *gutta-percha*, *coco-nuts*, rattans, and all varieties of jungle produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found.

| | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|
| Exports of Leaf Tobacco | $2,342,736 | $1,579,155 |
| " Rubber | 2,348,734 | 4,377,198 |
| " Timber | 832,465 | 774,944 |

*Coal.*—Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 7,000 tons per month at Sebattik, in the south-eastern corner of the territory. 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 additional.

There are four wireless stations in the country. These are situated at Sandakan, Jesselton, Kudat, and Tawau.

There is a native military force of 800 men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton. There are numerous Chinese settlements.

*The British North Borneo Company*
*Court of Directors.*

Rt. Hon Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. (*Chairman*).
Edward Bent, Esq. (*Vice-Chairman*).
Vice-Admiral Sir Bouverie F. Clark, K.C.B.
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
Sir Montagu F. Dunmanway, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., L.S.O.
Major-General Sir A. E. Turner, K.C.B.
C. B. B. Broomley Martin, Esq.
*London Offices*, 37 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.
*Secretary*, Harington G. Forbes.

* Exclusive of land sales.

*Assistant Secretary and Accountant*, W. P. Flynn.
*Registrar*,
*Chief Clerk*, C. F. Collins.

*List of Officers (British North Borneo).*

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, His Excellency A. C. Pearson ... ... ... £2,800
*Government Sec.*, F. W. Fraser (*with allowance* $2,200) ... ... ... ... ... $6,200
*Asst. Govt. Sec.*, G. N. Owen ... ... ... ... 2,750
*Judicial Commr.*, S. Sawrey-Cookson ... ... 4,800
*Commandant*, Lt.-Col. C. H. Harington ... 3,200
*Finance Commissioner*, J. McDowall ... £1,000
*Residents*:—
*Sandakan*, A. B. C. Francis (*with allowance*), W. W. Smith (*acting*) ... ... $5,400
*West Coast*, E. H. Barnett (*ex leave with allowance*), A. B. C. Francis (*acting*). 4,800
*Kudat*, F. J. Mosgey (*acting*, *with allowance*) 3,960
*East Coast*, G. C. Irving (*with allowance*) 4,200
*Interior*, H. W. L. Bunbury (*with allowance*) 4,800
*Auditor*, C. F. Van Kinsbergen ... ... ... 4,800
*Principal Medical Officer*, Lt.-Col. B. Cobb £1,000
*Commissioner of Lands*, G. C. Woolley $4,400
*Supt. of Customs and Excise*, M. M. Clark (*with allowance* $1,800) ... ... ... 3,600
*Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs*, E. Scott-Atkinson (*on leave*), W. G. M. Weedon (*acting*) ... ... ... 3,400
*Genl. Manager of Railways*, J. W. Watson (*on leave*), C. F. A. Pryke (*acting*). ... ... £1,200
*Protector of Labour*, R. G. L. Horton (*acting*) $3,480

## BRUNEI.

*Sultan*, H.H. Mohamed Jamal-ul-alam, G.M.G., *succ.* May 11, 1906.

A native State on the north west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 4,000 square miles, the estimated population being 30,000 (1911). The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000, and is built entirely on the water, communication being possible only by boat.

*High Commissioner*, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.
*British Resident, Brunei*, G. E. Cator.

Brunei is 9 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 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1916, was estimated at 312,890, of whom 127,830 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 171,547 acres (of which acres 74,134 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 9,500 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River is the Kaieteur Falls, with a clear drop of

7oft feet and a total fall of 8oo 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 55° and 90° F. The birth-rate in 1906 was 26·7, and the death-rate 27·1 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 66 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports for the year 1906 were as follow:—Sugar, value £1,096,022, rum, £626,490, gold, 36,449 oz., valued at £135,254, diamonds, 18,280 carats, valued at £4,802, timber, £13,656, balata, £262,896, and rice, £133,852. There are about 12,000 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, 3 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 1,780 miles of post-office telephone wire and 396 of telegraph lines, with 72 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 54,723.

| | 1903-1904. | 1904-1905. | 1905-1906. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ... | £668,634 | £686,458 | £689,384 |
| Public expenditure | 592,532 | 620,094 | 642,283 |
| Total debt ... ... | 883,415 | 880,115 | 879,850 |
| | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
| Total imports ... | 1,766,294 | 1,830,441 | 2,427,944 |
| Domestic exports | 2,356,830 | 2,090,380 | 2,302,823 |
| Imports from U.K. | 802,969 | 980,860 | 951,894 |
| Exports to the U.K. | 1,136,340 | 1,189,208 | 1,218,541 |

*Governor*, His Excellency Sir Wilfred Collett, K.C.M.G. ... ... ... £5,000
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000, and Customs Duty Allowance, £250.)

*Government Sec.*, C. Clementi, C.M.G. £1,250 to £1,500

*Attorney-Gen.*, J. J. Nunan, K.C., LL.D. £1,350 to 1,500

*Auditor-Gen.*, W. J. Robson ... ... 800

*Immigration Agent-Gen.*, J. Hampden King 800

*Government Emigration Agent in India*, R. P. Gibbes ... ... ... ... ... 1,000

*Colonial Treasurer*, R. Clifton Grasmann ... 800

*Comptr. of Customs*, J. M. Reid ... ... ... 800

*Chief Commissary*, H. A. Cameron ... ... 650

*Commdg. Militia & Insp.-Gen. of Police*, Col. W. E. Clark ... ... ... ... 750

*Insp. of Prisons*, H. A. Frere ... ... ... 500

*Director of Public Works*, R. C. Brick ... 800

*Postmaster-General*, N. Farrar ... ... ... 700

*Electrical Engineer*, H. G. Spain ... ... 450

*Registrar-General & Registrar-General*, R. B. Wise, M.B. ... ... ... ... 1,000

*Chairman of Lands & Mines*, G. D. Bayley ... 800

*Harbour Master*, F. W. Kirby ... ... ... 500

*Solicitor-Gen.*, C. Rees Davies ... ... ... 750

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Charles Major ... 2,000

*Puisne Judges*, M. J. Berkeley, £1,250, J. K. B. Hill ... ... ... ... ... 1,000

Georgetown, 3,264 miles; transit, 14½ days by Royal Mail steamer on alternate Thursdays from Southampton.

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies between 15° 53′ 5″ to 18° 29′ 30″ N. latitude and 87° 9′ 20″ to 89° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively. It abuts on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the north by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is 8,598 square miles, with a population (Census 1901) of 40,426—20,574 males and 20,084 females. The climate is generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperatures ranges from 55° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland, after which hills from 300 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, 1906, 6,586,496 ft. Sugar is grown, and rubber and cacao plantations have been started. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes, grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage, and there are indications that gold and other minerals exist. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cocoa trees grow wild in the bush. Crown lands can be purchased at 5s. per acre, plus cost of survey, which averages about 5s. 7d. per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 25c. to 50c. per acre. There are 36 primary schools in the colony, and 5 schools with secondary departments in Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1911), 10,458.

| | 1903-04. | 1904-05. | 1905-06. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue... | $513,149 | $578,447 | $640,080 |
| Public expenditure | 596,878 | 585,593 | 643,788 |
| | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. |
| Public debt ... ... | 996,415 | 996,415 | 996,240 |
| Total imports ... | 2,582,400 | 2,746,998 | 2,890,305 |
| Total exports ... | 2,096,778 | 2,432,885 | 2,542,382 |
| Imports from U.K. | 920,871 | 962,720 | 990,348 |
| Exports to U.K. | 927,486 | 900,770 | 1,013,630 |

*Gov. and Com.-in-Chief* (vacant)... ... ... $8,748
*Private Sec.*, J. Craig ... ... ... ... ... 840
*Colonial Sec.*, Robert Walker ... and house 2,520
*Treasurer and Collector of Customs*, W. L. McKinstry ... ... ... ... ... ... 2,928
*Surveyor-General*, H. James Perkins, F.R.G.S. 3,432
*Director of Public Works*, J. P. Auld ... 1,848
*Executive and Electrical Engineer*, Morton Cuthbert ... ... ... ... 1,944
*Prin. Medical Officer*, T. W. F. Gann ... 2,520
*Supt. of Police*, R. Wyatt ... ... ... ... 1,200
*Colonial Postmaster*, L. R. Hulse... ... ... 2,040
*Chief Justice*, R. B. Roden ... ... ... 3,276
*Attorney-General*, L. H. Elphinstone ... 2,976
*Registrar-General*, R. H. Furness ... ... 1,440
*Clerk to Councils*, H. M. Phillips ... ... 1,800
*Auditor*, J. Craig ... ... ... ... ... ... 2,016

Belize is distant from London about 5,900 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 Usagara, and in the same year they

| Dominions and Capitals. | Area (Sq. Miles). | Estimated Population. |
|---|---|---|
| Somaliland (Berbera) .. | 68,000 | 300,000 |
| East Africa Protectorate (Nairobi) .. | 400,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Uganda (Kampala) .. .. | | 2,500,000 |
| Zanzibar (Zanzibar) .. .. | 1,000 | 200,000 |
| Nyasaland (Zomba) .. | 40,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Total | 509,000 | 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 Protectorate 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. From the boundary of Amatongaland northward to Cape Delgado is *Portuguese*; from Cape Delgado to the river Umba is *German East Africa*: the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, 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 | 146,000 |
| Gold Coast (Accra) | | 860,000 |
| Ashanti .. | 120,000 | 200,000 |
| Northern Territories. | | 360,000 |
| Sierra Leone (Freetown) | 4,000 | 80,000 |
| Protectorate .. .. .. | 30,000 | 1 000,000 |
| Southern Nigeria (Lagos) | 77,880 | 8,000,000 |
| Northern Nigeria (Zungeru) | 256,000 | 9,000,000 |
| Total | 491,880 | 19,736,000 |

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 British territories therein consist of the Colonies and Protectorates of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast (including Ashanti 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 entrusted 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 Cameroons 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° 30′ 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 *Hispaniola* (28,000 sq. miles), being Independent, Jamaica and its dependencies, British, and Puerto Rico, a dependency of the United States. II BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III LESSER 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*, 12,300 *British*, 3,750 *United States*, 1,350 *French*, 430 *Netherlands*, 140 *Danish*, and 90 *Venezuelan*. The

| Islands and Capitals. | Area (Sq. Miles). | Estimated Population. |
|---|---|---|
| **Greater Antilles —** | | |
| Jamaica (Kingston) | 4,450 | 855,600 |
| Cayman Islands (Georgetown) | 225 | 5,600 |
| **Bahamas —** | | |
| Bahamas (Nassau) | 4,400 | 56,000 |
| Turks and Caicos (Grand Turk) | 170 | 5,700 |
| **Lesser Antilles :—** | | |
| Barbados | 166 | 196,000 |
| *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 | 12,200 |
| Virgin Islands (Road Town) | 58 | 5,600 |
| *Windward Islands—* | | |
| Grenada (St. George's) | 134 | 67,000 |
| St. Lucia (Port Castries) | 233 | 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 1913 is shown below :—

Principal Domestic Imports from United Kingdom, 1913 (*Board of Trade*). Total, £2,138,231.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apparel &c. | £80,789 | Iron & Steel | |
| Beer and Ale | 92,988 | Manufs. | £88,890 |
| Cottons | 360,772 | Linen | 120,803 |
| Machinery | 208,396 | Woollens | 78,044 |

Total Exports to the United Kingdom, 1913 (*Board of Trade*). Total, £2,027,771.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bananas | £80,804 | Dye Stuffs | £322,294 |
| Cocoa, Raw | 288,400 | Oranges | 31,280 |
| Coffee | 34,232 | Rum | 120,908 |
| Cotton, Raw | 103,400 | Sugar | 1,268,892 |

## CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44 and 81° 26' W., parallels of 19° 15' and 19° 48' N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 269 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas."

The islands were originally a rendezvous for pirates, as is evidenced by the finding every now and again of "treasure" buried in the earth close to the sea coast.

There is very little sickness attributable to the climate and no malarial fever or other tropical or sub-tropical disease. The birth rate in 1913-16 was 34, the death rate 10 per 1,000. The population in June, 1911 was 5,964 (2,392 whites, 2,211 coloured, and 1,231 black). The inhabitants lead a seafaring life, the principal industries are coco-nut planting, turtle fishing, and cattle raising. A turtle canning factory has recently been established in Georgetown.

*The government* is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by the "Justices and Vestry," in the same manner as the government of the Turks Islands. The principal town is George town, in Grand Cayman, population (1911) 1,449.

*Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court*, A. C. Robinson, B.A. (and *fees* and allowances) £300

| | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £8,047 | £2,347 | £2,891 |
| Expenditure | 2,840 | 3,945 | 1,556 |
| Reserve Fund | 5,008 | 4,878 | 4,211 |

## CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 53½'—9° 52' N. lat. and 79° 48'—82° 52' E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,481 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles, and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district, but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January, the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1911) was 4,110,367, the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast, but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished, and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, coffee, and products of the coco-nut palm, cinchona, rubber, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1916, in acres, were:—Rice, 691,075; other grain, 139,849; tea, 398,064; coffee, 890; coco-nuts, 988,830; rubber, 222,892; cinnamon, 41,733; cocoa, 45,765; and tobacco, 13,254. The live stock in 1916 included 1,328,009 horned cattle, 84,269 sheep, 285,749 goats, 62,211 pigs, and 4,261 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially rubies, rubies, &c. and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island, yielded a revenue of Rs.2,405,645 in 1914. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 906 miles of railway open, 605 being 5 ft. 6 in gauge and 201 miles 2 ft. 6 in., and in 1916 the post and telegraph offices numbered 926, there being 6,823 miles of telegraph wire.

The Government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island. Four of the ten unofficial members are elected, the rest nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards, and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

| | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | Rs.50,248,000 | Rs 68,013,000 |
| Public expenditure | 50,141,021 | 56,304,524 |
| Public debt | 81,245,472 | 104,275,200 |
| Total imports | 168,446,078 | 185,820,937 |
| Total exports | 273,877,228 | 297,541,185 |
| Imports from U. K. | £2,669,830 | £2,896,303 |
| Exports to U. K. | 12,197,417 | 20,729,512 |

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 257,888).

*Governor*, Rt. J. Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. Rs.105,000
*A.D.C.*, Capt. A. H. Fraser £300
*Priv. Sec.*, R. H. Whitehorn 300
*Commdg. Forces*, Brig.-Gen. F. Hacket-Thompson, C.B. Rs.23,480
*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. H. E. Stubbs, C.M.G. £2,000
*Principal Assistant do.*, John Scott 300
*2nd do.*, A. G. Clayton 300
*3rd Assistant* (vacant) 200
*4th Assistant*, A. N. Hutt 250
*Controller of Revenue*, Hon. A. S. Pagden, C.M.G. Rs.20,250
*Colonial Auditor*, W. W. Woods £1,000
*Treasurer*, Hon. R. Senior, C.M.G., I.S.O. 1,250
*Government Agents*—
*Western Province*, Hon. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G. Rs.19,687
*Central*, Hon. C. S. Vaughan 20,687
*Northern*, H. Horsburgh 18,000
*North West*, B. Hill 18,000
*Southern*, Hon. E. B. Hastings 20,250
*Eastern*, R. A. G. Fearing £900
*North Central*, H. R. Freeman Rs.20,250
*Uva*, P. Bartlett 19,687
*Sabaragamuwa*, R. Constantine 27,437
*Surveyor-General*, W. C. B. Ingles £1,200
*Director Pub. Works*, Hon. T. H. Chapman 1,400
*Postmaster-General*, F. J. Smith Rs.17,437
*Prin. Collector of Customs*, Hon. F. Bowes, C.M.G. 18,000
*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Alexander Wood Renton, K.C. £5,000
*Sen. Puisne Judge*, Hon. C. F. M. Ennis 3,600

*Counsellor*, Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G.
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. J. E. Watson, C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
*and Secretary*, Hon. Mervyn Herbert.
*3rd Secretaries*, H. Lloyd Thomas; Hon. J. Cecil.
*Hon. Attaché*, J. Gordon.
*Oriental Secretary*, Ronald Storrs, C.M.G.
*Archivist*, Alex. R. Craig.

*Consul*, A. D. Alban.
*Vice-Consul*, M. C. Harris.
*Sirdar-as-Sah, Cons. Agent*, A. W. Murdoch
*Memphis, Cons. Agent*, G. Diacono.
*Alexandria, Cons. Gen.*, D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.
*Vice-Cons., Acting*, L. B. Grafftey Smith.
*Tanta, Cons. Agent*, R. Erlin.
*Port Said, Consul*, F. G. Freeman.
*Vice-Consul*, C. A. Were.

*Council of Ministers.*

*Interior*, Hussein Rushdi Pasha, G.C.M.G. (*President of the Council*).
*Finance*, Yûsuf Wahba Pasha.
*Public Works and War*, Isma'îl Sirri Pasha, K.C.M.G.
*Justice*, Abdul Khâliq Sarwat Pasha.
*Education*, Adli Yeghen Pasha.
*Agriculture*, Ahmad Hilmi Pasha.
*Waqfs (Pious foundations)*, Ibrahim Fathi Pasha.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

*Finance, Financial Adviser*, Lord Edward Cecil, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
*U.S. of State*, Hon. R. C. Lindsay, M.V.O.
*Interior, Adviser*, J. Haines.
*U.S. of State*, Ga'far Wali Pasha.
*Public Works and War, U.S. of State (Public Works)*, Sir M. Macdonald, K.C.M.G.
*Justice, Adviser*, Sir W. E. Brunyate, K.C.M.G.
*U.S. of State*, Muhammed Shukri Pasha.
*Education, Adviser*, D. Dunlop, LL.D.
*U.S. of State*, Isma'îl Hassanein Pasha.
*Agriculture, U.S. of State*, J. Langley
*Consulting Agriculturist*, G. C. Dudgeon.
*Foreign Affairs, U.S. of State*, Negib Ghâli Pasha.
*State Railways, General Manager*, Col. Sir George Macaulay, K.C.M.G.

*Area and Population.*—Egypt is a British Protectorate, by proclamation of December 18, 1914, and lies in the north-eastern corner of the African continent, between 22° 0′–32° 52′ N. lat. and 25° 0′–37° E. long. The total area is 363,210 square miles, with a population at the census of 1917 of 12,976,000, of whom 12,566,046 are Egyptians, 638,000 Bedouins, 69,169 Nubians, and 222,139 foreigners (69,324 Turks, 61,273 Greeks, 34,096 Italians, 10,653 British, 14,492 French and Tunisians, 7,504 Austro-Hungarians, 2,470 Russians, 1,849 Germans, 2,126 other Europeans, and 1,385 Persians). At the same date, Muhammadans numbered 12,466,286, Christians 680,850, Jews 36,639, and other religions 208.

*Government.*—By *firman* of 13 Feb., 1841, the office of *Vali*, or governor, was made hereditary in the person of Muhammed Ali (1805–1848) under the title of Khedive, subsequent rulers being Ibrahim (1848), Abbas I. (1848–1854), Said (1854–1863), Ismail (1863–1879), Tewfik (1879–1892), Abbas II. (1892–1914), Hussein Kamil, the first Sultan of Egypt (1914–1917), and the present ruler, Sultan Fuad I. There is a Council of Ministers appointed by the Sultan, with a President who acts as Prime Minister. The various Ministers prepare drafts of administrative decrees, which are submitted to the Council. When approved and signed by the Sultan these decrees become law. The British Financial Adviser attends the meetings of the Council, but has no vote. There is a Legislative Council consisting of (a) the Ministers, (b) 20 elected members, and (c) 23 nominated members. This body is mainly consultative, the legislative power resting with the Sultan and his Ministers.

*Local Government.*—For the purposes of Local Government, the chief towns (Alexandria, Cairo, Ismailia and Port Said, and Suez) constitute governorates (*muhâfzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudîrias*), subdivided into districts (*markaz*). 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) *Makhemehs*, or Courts of the Cadis, administering Muhammadan Law following the Hanafite Rite, (2) *Native Tribunals*, containing native and foreign judges, and dealing with criminal charges against natives and with civil charges in which both plaintiff and defendant are local subjects, (3) *Mixed Tribunals*, 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 23 Powers possessing rights to them by treaty), with criminal jurisdiction over foreigners, and judging 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 £60. The Commander-in-Chief is appointed by the Sultan with the consent of the British Government. The *British Force in Egypt*, 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 Gen. Sir E. H. H. Allenby, K.C.B.

*Education.*—Primary education is conducted in *maktabs*, 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 Azhar University at Cairo, the principal university of the Moslem world. There are also Government Secondary, Special and Technical Schools, and Professional Colleges of Law, Medicine, Education, and Engineering. A National University, under entirely Egyptian management, has been founded at Cairo.

*Production and Industry.*—The total area of Egypt is estimated at 230,400,000 statute acres, of which about 7,000,000 acres are formed 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 1914) 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 admitted during the flood season (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 ships

annals containing water all the year round and enabling two or more crops to be grown. For irrigation purposes barrages have been built at Esna and Assiût, and others in the Nile delta have been restored and improved, while a storage dam has been constructed at Aswan, 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 summer), and beans, while cotton of excellent quality is grown, the crop in 1914 being 6,452,392 *kantars* (99 lb.). The live stock in 1914 included 2,231,652 cattle, 838,209 buffaloes, 35,023 horses, 21,611 mules, and 246,727 donkeys.

*Minerals.*—Building stone, clays, gypsum, gold, lead and zinc ores, manganese ores, natron, nitrate of soda, petroleum, phosphate of lime, peridote, salt, and turquoise are produced on a commercial scale, and alum, copper ores, emeralds, granite, iron ores, nickel, ochres, 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 (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway), on 31 March, 1918, was 1,677 miles. 25,507,832 passengers and 4,144,000 tons of merchandise were carried during 1913–14, the net receipts being £E1,308,344. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are 826 miles of light railways exploited by public companies. The principal port is Alexandria, where 958 vessels (1,877,000 tons) entered and 989 vessels (1,889,000 tons) cleared in 1913. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1913 to vessels entered 2883, cleared 2911. There were, in 1913, 1,098 post offices and stations, dealing with inland correspondence, 48,437,130, foreign, despatched, 12,953,797, received, 16,442,497, and on March 31, 1913, 4,863 miles of telegraphs, with 11,980 miles of wire, over which 3,140,143 messages were transmitted.

| | 1913–14. | 1914–15. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue — | *£E17,762,292 | £E18,630,000 |
| Public expenditure | 16,594,686 | 16,630,000 |
| Annual debt charge | 3,933,571 | — |

(Budget, 1915–16, £E19,895,000.)

| | 1914. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports (Merchandise), | £E21,723,200 | £E19,368,603 |
| Exports " | 24,092,000 | 27,046,879 |

| | 1916. |
|---|---|
| Imports from U.K. | £11,843,088 |
| Exports to U.K. | 16,602,883 |

CAPITAL, Cairo. Population (1917), 783,000, Alexandria, chief port, pop. 332,246; Tantah, 44,427, Port Said, 49,884, Mehalla el Kubra, 37,888; Mansûra, 63,879, Damanhûr, 38,792, and Zagazig, 34,998. In Upper Egypt Assiût has 39,140 inhabitants and Medinet el Fayûm, 37,300.

Cairo is 2,220 miles from London; transit, 6 days, or by P. & O. mail 963 Suludial, 5 days.

* £E1 = £1 os. 6d. or £E1 = 25 = £1 sterling.

## (B)—THE SUDAN

### Central Administration.

*Acting Governor-General*, His Excellency Major-General L. O. F. Stack, C.M.G.
*Private Sec.*, Maj. M. J. Wheatley
*Mil. Sec.*, Maj. C. A. Barker
*Asst. Priv. Sec.*, A. B. B. Howell.
*A.D.C.*, Maj. J. H. Pattison.
*Sudan Agent* (Cairo) *and Director of Intelligence*, Brig.-Gen. G. F. Clayton, C.B., C.M.G.
*Legal Secretary*, W. Sterry
*Advocate-General*, F. G. Davidson.
*Chief Justice*, R. H. Dunn.
*Financial Secretary*, Col. R. E. Bernard, C.M.G.
*Director of Customs*, Capt. C. McKay
*Director of Education*, J. W. Crowfoot.
*Director of Medical Dept.*, E. S. Crispin, M.D. (*acting*).
*Gen. Manager of Railways*, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
*Director of Steamers* (vacant).
*Director of Surveys*, Lt.-Col. H. D. Pearson
*Director of Public Works*, Lt.-Col. M. E. Kennedy, C.M.G., D.S.O.
*Director of Posts and Telegraphs*, Maj. J. P. Moir, D.S.O.
*Director Veterinary Dept.* (vacant).

### Governors of Provinces.

*Berber* (*Dongola*), C. P. Browne.
*Dongola* (*Merowe*), Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.
*Halfa* (*Halfa*), S. A. Tippetts.
*Red Sea* (*Port Sudan*), Lt.-Col. C. E. Wilson, D.S.O.
*Blue Nile* (*Wad Medani*), G. E. Ilos.
*Khartoum* (*Khartoum*), R. H. More.
*White Nile* (*Duem*), K. C. P. Struvé.
*Kassala* (*Kassala*), K. C. Lyall.
*Sennar* (*Singa*), Maj. A. Cameron.
*Darfur* (*Fasher*), Lt.-Col. R. V. Savile.
*Kordofan* (*Obeid*), J. W. Sagar
*Bahr-el-Ghazal* (*Wau*), Maj. Viscount Hawarden.
*Mongalla* (*Mongalla*), Capt. R. C. E. Owen, C.M.G.
*Nuba Mountains* (*Talodi*), Capt. E. S. Wilson.
*Upper Nile* (*Malakal*), Maj. C. H. Stigand.

*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 2° 25′ N. lat. and reaches from the French Sahara (about 22° 15′ E. long.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (36° 30′ E. long.), being about 1,494 miles from north to south and 1,200 miles from east to west at its extreme limits, with a total area of 984,520 square miles. The estimated population is close on 3,000,000, composed of Arabs, Negroes, and Nubians (of mixed Arab-Negro blood), with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans.

*Government.*—The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided (since 1910) by a Council, nominated from amongst the officials of the Government. All ordinances and laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. The 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 Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is divided into 14 Provinces (*mudirias*) under governors, and is sub-divided into districts (*markazias*). The governors are all British, and are principally British officers of the Egyptian Army.

*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 (*Jehadia*) 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, Wad 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 2,500,000 acres were under cultivation in 1913, 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 province. The chief crop is durra (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 exports of cotton in 1913-14 amounted to about 6,500,000 lb. 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 Um Rabardit and Gebait have been reopened. Lignite, iron, and copper are known to exist, and the last two are worked by natives in the Bahr-el-Ghazal *wadiyas*.

*Communications.*—In 1913 about 1,200 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 5,000 miles in 1913. There are 78 post and telegraph offices.

| | 1912. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue ... ... ... ... | £E1,543,300 | £E1,495,000 |
| Expenditure ... ... ... | 1,533,300 | 1,495,300 |
| Imports ... ... ... ... | 1,892,300 | 1,701,300 |
| Exports ... ... ... ... | 1,020,300 | 1,378,000 |

CAPITAL, Khartoum, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. Population about 32,000. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile, is Khartoum North (22,000), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (62,000), the former Mahdist capital. The journey from Cairo to Khartoum by Egyptian State Railways takes 4¼ days. The mails leave Cairo twice weekly.

## (*C*)—THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive, in 1875, a total of 176,602 shares, the purchase price being £4,000,000, and their value on 31 March, 1914, £20,992,000.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 99 miles, with a width of 72 metres (192 ft. 9 in.), having cost £20,000,000 to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 9·754 metres (30 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 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government, and seven the shipowning interest).

The transit receipts in 1869 were £4,176, in 1911, £5,332,779, in 1912, £5,397,732, in 1913, £5,112,091, in 1914, £4,830,340, in 1915, £3,671,259, and in 1916, £3,244,794.

The present rate of transit dues is 15f. 50c. per ton, and 8f. 50c. for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1913 amounted to 120 fr. on the ordinary 500 fr. shares, and 97·915 fr. on the Actions de Jouissance. In 1916 these were respectively 92 fr. and 67·378 fr.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1870, with the percentage of British vessels:—

| Year | No. of Vessels. | Net Tons. | British Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | % |
| 1911 | 4,969 | 16,324,820 | 63 0 |
| 1912 | 5,373 | 20,275,120 | 62 4 |
| 1913 | 5,085 | 20,032,864 | 60 2 |
| 1914 | 4,800 | 19,420,000 | 66 5 |
| 1915 | 3,708 | 15,188,000 | 76 3 |
| 1916 | 3,120 | 12,324,247 | 73 6 |

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 19'—52° S. lat. and 57° 40'—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1911 of 2,491. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,313 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, 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 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-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 sealskin 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 1913 was 330,475. 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.

On Dec. 8, 1914, a brilliant naval action was fought off the Falklands between a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee, and a German squadron under Adm. von Spee, resulting in the sinking of four of the five German vessels engaged, without any loss on the part of the British.

SOUTH GEORGIA, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station), the Sandwich Group, and a part of the mainland of the Antarctic, known as Graham's Land.

| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue.... | £42,038 | £43,807 | — |
| Expenditure ... ... | 36,046 | 33,600 | — |
| Total imports .. | 293,279 | 328,072 | — |
| Total exports .. | 1,523,464 | 1,576,126 | — |
| Imports from U.K. | 229,229 | 266,392 | £268,744 |
| Exports to U.K. .. | 1,478,068 | 1,501,825 | 1,760,582 |

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.M.G. ... ... ... ... ... (*and fees*) £1,500
*Colonial Secretary, &c.*, Hon C. F. Cordell ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 600
*Colonial Treasurer, &c.*, Hon. W. A. Thompson ... ... ... ... ... ... £300 to 400
*Colonial Surgeon*, Hon. A. H. B. Pearce.. 425
*Chief Justice*, The Governor
*Postmaster, &c.*, M. Craigie Halkett ... 250

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley Population (1911), 949.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,250 miles; transit, 25 days, monthly from Liverpool. Telegraphs by cable and wireless telegraphy *vid* Monte Video.

## FIJI.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,200 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 30′—20° 30′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W long. The gross area of the group is about 7,068 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 70°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 90°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, bananas, plantains, pine-apple, pepper, dalo (taro), cocoa-nut, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trepang shell, molasses, rubber, maize, hides and pelts, and bêche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 22 nominated members (one specially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members, and a native members, appointed by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (Dec. 31, 1911) was estimated at 253,253 (94,249 native Fijians, 39,565 East Indian immigrants, 4,704 Europeans, and 2,044 Polynesians and others).

| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public income .. | £279,644 | £275,638 | £317,446 |
| Public expenditure | 301,350 | 280,851 | [illegible] |
| Public debt .. .. | 160,715 | 149,423 | 37,425 |
| Total imports ... | 927,258 | 880,308 | 978,300 |
| Total exports .. .. | 1,389,805 | 1,474,192 | 1,107,207 |
| Imports from U.K. .. | ... | ... | £0,604 |
| Exports to U.K. .. .. | ... | ... | 5,188 |

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1914), 6,222.

*Governor of Fiji*, His Excellency Sir Hick-Beach Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G (*and £1,200 as High Comm. of W. Pacific*) £3,000
*Chief Justice*, His Hon. Charles Simon Dawson, K.C., LL.B. (*and £300 as Chief Jud. Commr. W. P.*) ..... 1,200
*Colonial Sec.*, Hon. Eyre Hutson, C.M.G. ... 1,200
*Asst. Do.*, A. Montgomerie ... ... ... 600
*Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. A. K. Young, K.C .. 900
*Chief Medical Officer*, Hon. G. W. A. Lynch 800
*Commissioner for Lands*, Hon. Dyson Blair 600
*Sec. for Native Affairs*, Hon. K. J. Allardyce 650
*Agent-General of Immigration*, Hon. R. M. Booth ... ... ... ... ... ... 600
*Receiver-General*, Hon. R. S. D. Rankine .. 700
*Commissioner of Works*, Hon. W. A. Miller 1,200
*Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar-General*, R. Greene (*and £300 as Registrar, High Commissioners Court, and £25 as Public Trustee*) ... ... ... ... ... 475
*Inspector-General of Constabulary and Prisons and Sheriff* (vacant) ... ... ... ...
*Auditor*, R. H. Morris (*and £50 as Auditor, Western Pacific*) ... ... ... ... 600
*Colonial Postmaster*, Hon. H. P. St. Julian 900
*Chief Police Magistrate*, G. G. Alexander.. 600

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *vid* Vancouver, about 30 days, and *vid* Sydney, about 50 days.

## GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 200 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447, and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1588 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 1843, when it

† £60,224 Debts to Imperial Government; but £57,000 to be repaid.
‡ Not including expenditure on loan account.

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 Combo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, as the Census of April 2, 1921, was 7,702, and that of the Protectorate 178,402. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October, but during the rest of the year it is healthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form seventy per cent. of the total exports. They are sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides, and calabashes are also exported, and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (4 officers and 122 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 92 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 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

| | 1914. | 1919. | 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £66,070 | £92,852 | £103,073 |
| Public expenditure | 120,921 | 83,018 | 83,218 |
| Public debt | *nil* | *nil* | *nil* |
| Total imports | 688,207 | 502,131 | 884,554 |
| Total exports | 926,127 | 525,727 | 708,540 |
| | 1914. | | 1918. |
| Imports from U.K. | £160,775 | | £230,786 |
| Exports to U.K. | 167,344 | | 295,806 |

CAPE TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1911), 7,702.

*Governor*, Sir E. J. Cameron, K.C.M.G. ... £2,500
*Private Secretary and A.D.C.*, C. S. Mauser ... ... £90
*Colonial Secretary* (vacant) ... £*600 to 700
*Judge of Supreme Court*, F. A. Van der Meulen ... ... £750
*Receiver-General*, Cecil Gwyn ... £*400 to 600
*Legal Adviser*, H. St. J. Jackson ... £400 to 500
*Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools*, M. S. L. Wilbraham ... £300 to 350
*Senior Med. Officer*, H. C. Adams ... £600 to 750
*Commissioner of Police, &c.*, C. Greig £*400 to 500
*Travelling Commissioners*, H. L. Fryce, C.M.G., £600, B. Hopkinson, £600, J. K. McCallum, H. F. Sproston, each £400 to £500, Capt. E. B. Lees ... ... £300 to 450
*Colonial Engineer*, H. Hollis ... ... *£300

Transit from London, 14 days.

## GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 2¾ miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,439 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1918 4,876 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 7,805,083. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and dock-ing accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The civilian population (Census of April, 1911) was 20,120.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of govern-ment and legislation, there being no executive or legislative council.

| | 1918. | 1919. | 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £89,722 | £96,440 | £120,621 |
| Expenditure | 122,420 | 142,129 | 119,870 |
| Imports from U.K. | 872,209 | 2,259,241 | 1,424,305 |
| Exports to U.K. | 25,536 | 74,383 | 20,833 |

*Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief*, His Ex-cellency Lieut.-General Sir H. S. G. Miles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (and table allowance £300) ... ... £4,300
*Asst. Military Sec.*, Maj. O. H. Fadley 250
*Aide-de-Camp*, Capt. S. F. Carrington, Wiltshire Regt. ... ... 250
*Gen. Staff Officer*, Maj. R. Bright, "The Buffs" ... ... ... 400
*A.A. & Q.M.G.*, Col. F. W. N. Wegan-Browne ... ... ... 549
*D.A.A. & Q.M.G.* (vacant) ... ... 400
*Garrison Asst. & Qr. Mr.*, Maj. K. Bankes 400
*Commanding Royal Artillery*, Major-Gen. J. T. Johnston, C.B. ... ... 1,095
*Brigade Major R.A.*, Major W. T. Armitage, R.A. ... ... ... 356
*Chief Engineer*, Col. A. T. Moore, R.E. ... 748
*Deputy Director Medical Services*, Lt.-Col. G. Dansey Browning ... ... ... 548
*Officer Commanding A.S. Corps*, Lt.-Col. H. C. Wilder ... ... ... 330
*Assist. Director of Ordnance*, Lt.-Col. E. L. H. James ... ... ... 639
*Command Paymr.*, Col. E. W. Newland ... 639
*Admiral Superintendent, H.M. Dockyard*, Rear-Admiral Hawthorne S. Grant, C.B.

*Colonial Sec.*, Sir Frederick Evans, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O (acting) ... ... £1,260
*Asst. do.*, J. Porral ... ... ... 350
*Treasurer and Collector*, A. C. Greenwood £400 to 600
*Captain of the Port* (vacant) ... ... 300
*Police Magistrate*, W. P. Michelin ... £500 to 650
*Chief of Police*, J. Cochrane ... ... 300 to 400
*Postmaster-General*, C./W. Hill ... ... 400 to 500
*Surgeon, Colonial Hospital*, J. Lochhead, M.D. ... ... ... ... ... 450
*Chief Justice*, B. H. T. Frere, K.C., M.B. ... 1,000
*Attorney-Gen.*, C. J. Griffin, K.C. ... ... 800
*Registrar, Supreme Court*, J. Dinsmore £400 to 500

Distance, 1,099 miles; transit, 3 days.

* Inclusive of allowances.

## GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast Colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W to 1° 14′ E of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11th of N latitude, bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by the German colony of Togoland. The total area of the colony and its dependencies is estimated at 80,295 sq. miles. The population (Census of April 2, 1921) was *Gold Coast Colony*, 1,437,228; *Ashanti*, 281,824; *Northern Territories*, 287,252; total, 1,903,305, of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but the number of Mohammedans and Christians is steadily increasing. The Castle and settlement of Elmina was founded by the Portuguese and taken from them by the Dutch. In 1618, some English merchants built a fort at Kormantyne, and subsequently many forts and factories were established by the English and other nations. The first English Company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1662. This was succeeded in 1672 by the Royal African Company, which enlarged and strengthened Cape Coast Castle until it was the best on the coast, and also built forts at Dixcove, Sekondi, Komenda, Anamabo, Winnebah, and Accra. This was again succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa between 30° N and 32° S. lat. The settlements were in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the government of Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874 under the title of Gold Coast Colony. The Dutch and English forts were intermingled until 1867, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the west of the Sweet River to Holland and those on the east to Great Britain. In 1872 the Dutch transferred all their forts to Great Britain, which had previously, in 1850, bought the Danish forts. It was out of this transfer that the Ashanti war of 1873–4 arose, as the King of Ashanti, who had always been on good terms with the Dutch, feared that he would be cut off from the sea. In this war, as in those of 1806 and 1900–1, the British arms were completely victorious, and the Kingdom of Ashanti has now been added to the dominions of the British Crown.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities. The principal exports in 1919 were Cocoa, £3,692,342; gold, £1,760,512; lumber, £90,661; rubber, £85,267; palm kernels, £80,312; and kola nuts, £139,169. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist and very malarious, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1914 was 2,872,778 (British 1,865,227), in 1915, 1,628,698 (British 1,324,227). 2,673 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 292 miles are in Ashanti and 89 miles in the Northern Territories. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (268 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Mangoase (39 miles), and further developments are being surveyed.

The seat of government is Accra* (population 19,868). The other principal towns are Cape Coast (11,269), Ada (1,372), Elmina (5,079), Sekondi (9,120), Tarkwa (2,426), Kwitta (3,692), Axim (2,264), Kumasi (18,823), Saltpond (3,540), and Winnebah (5,840). The government is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 6 official and 4 unofficial members.

| | 1913. | 1920. | 1919. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total revenue | £1,301,366 | £1,321,773 | £1,496,130 |
| Expenditure | 1,353,091 | 1,778,830 | 1,807,475 |
| Total imports | 4,022,494 | 4,286,968 | 4,869,849 |
| Imports from U. K. | 2,462,352 | 2,705,772 | 3,069,109 |
| Total exports | 5,497 108 | 4,542,596 | 5,943,632 |
| Exports to U K. | 3,814,874 | 3,305,894 | 4,473,500 |

*Governor*, His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M G. (1912) .. .. .. £4,000 (and allowance, £1,000)

*Colonial Secretary*, A. R. Slater, C.M.G 1,200

*Chief Assist. Sec.*, U.H. Harper .. 700

*Senior Assistants*, A. C Finlay, A. Farrer each £500 to £600

*Assistant Secs*, C. W Walman, C W Challoner .. .. each £400 to 500

*Chief Clerk*, F J Ribeiro .. .. 350 to 400

*Chief Justice*, Sir P. C Smyly .. .. 1,500

*Attorney-General*, W. R. Townsend .. 1,000

*Solicitor-General*, R. W H. Wilkinson .. 600

*Treasurer*, E. B. Reece .. .. £800 to 1,000

*Chief Assistant Treasurer*, S. S. Davis £500 to 600

*Auditor*, W Bewerley .. .. .. 700

*Senior Assistant Treasurers*, H. M. Lewis P F Barton, R. E. Burns .. each £400 to 500

*Lt.-Col. Comdg G C. Regt.*, R. A de Rose .. .. .. 800

*Prin. Medical Officer*, T. R. Rice .. .. 1,200

*Director of Works*, F H. Longhurst .. 1,000

*Gen. Manager, Rlys.*, F H Waller .. 1,000

*Comptroller of Customs*, P. L. H. Archer £700 to 900

*Assistant Comptroller of Customs*, O. Mitchell .. .. .. £500 to 600

*Commissioners of Provinces*, J Maxwell, J T Furley, F W F Jackson, Col Colin Harding, .. .. .. each 700

*Secretary for Mines*, Frank Cogill .. 800

*Sec., Native Affairs*, F G Crowther .. 700

*Postmaster-General*, S. B. Gosling. £600 to 800

*Deputy do.*, W T M. Wallace .. .. 600 to 700

*Telegraph Engineer*, Maj J J F O'Shaughnessy .. .. .. £600 to 700

*Director of Surveys* (vacant) .. .. 800

*Chief Surveyor*, R. N Kilby .. .. 550

*Inspector-Gen. of Police*, R. V Collins £700 to 900

*Director of Education*, D J Oman .. 700

*Puisne Judges*, L. E. Hawtayne, C. E. Watson, U. S. King Farlow, W T Porter .. .. .. .. each 1,000

*Ashanti* —

*Chief Commissioner*, F C. Fuller, C.M G. 1,250

*Provincial Commissioners*, A J Philbrick, Maj C. E. D O Row .. each 700

*Northern Territories* —

*Chief Commissioner*, Capt. C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O. .. .. .. 1,250

* Pronounced A'krah.

*Protectorate Commissioners*, Capt. R. M. Rend, Capt. T. W Brocklesbridge, Capt. B H. Hebert ... ...each £800 to £900

Distant from Liverpool, 3,900 miles, transit, 14 to 30 days.

## HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10′—22° 34′ N lat. and 113° 52′—114° 30′ E. long., and of a portion of the mainland.

*Hong Kong* is an island about 12 miles long and from 2 to 6¼ miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles, it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyeemoon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842. *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860, and the *New Territories*, being the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with an estimated population (1911) of 502,160 of whom 445,840 were Chinese. The white residents, including naval and military, numbered about 5,000.

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 22 square miles. The port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry Shipping entered, (1911) 18,490,262 tons, (1912) 18,190,129 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton, the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north-east portion of the New Territories from Fanling to Sha-Tau-kok, a distance of 7 miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,800 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The hot season lasts from May to October During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 62° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 76° in July to 49° in February The average annual rainfall is 85 in., of which 70 less than 72 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, betel, sandalwood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, &c.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony In 1911 there were 48 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 11,119 pupils. The University (opened in 1911) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its administration is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria, population (1911), 283,990.

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ... ..... | $11,788,107 | $13,822,189 |
| Public expenditure ... | 12,149,268 | 11,779,619 |
| Public debt, 1 Jan. ... ... | £1,465,732 | £1,465,732 |
| Imports from U K. ..... | 2,093,479 | 4,144,284 |
| Exports to U K. ... ... | 921,822 | 1,138,040 |

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, His Excellency Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G., £5,000
*A.D.C.*, Capt. Llewellyn Edwards..... 300
*Private Sec.*, Richard Ponsonby Fane ... 300
*Commanding the Forces*, Maj.-Gen. Francis Ventris..... ..... ... ... ... ... ...
*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. Claud Severn, C.M.G. ..... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1,600
*Treasurer*, &c., Hon. A. M. Thomson ... $7,200
*Attorney-Gen.*, Hon J H. Kemp ... ... £1,500
*Director of Public Works*, Hon. W Chatham, C.M.G. ... ... ... ..... ... $7,800
*Sec. for Chinese Affairs*, Hon. E. R. Hallifax 1,000
*Chief Justice*, His Hon. Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C. ... ... ... ... ... ... £2,000
*Puisne Judge*, H. H. J Gompertz. ..... $8,200
*1st Police Magistrate*, E. H. C Wolfe ... £800
*Capt.-Supt. Police*, Hon C. McI. Messer 1,400
*Principal Civil Medical Officer*, J T C. Johnson ... ... ... ... ... ... £800
*Director of Education*, E. Irving ..... ... 1,000
*Crown Solicitor*, G H. Wakeman ..... 900
*Harbour-Master*, &c., Commr. C W Beckwith, R.N. (acting) ... ... ..... 900
*Postmaster-General*, S. B. C. Ross. ... .... 600

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *viâ* Suez Canal; transit, 29 days, or *viâ* Siberia, 28 to 29 days.

## JAMAICA.*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43′—18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 12′—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 4,440 square miles, and a population, in April, 1911, of 831,383; the whites numbered 15,615, coloured, 189,201, blacks, 630,181, East Indians, 17,380, and Chinese, 2,111.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains six

* The Government publishes annually a Handbook of Jamaica, full of information respecting the history and progress of the island.

lands up mountain 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 298 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the savings banks was 29,682 (1907). 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 fine 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 20, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 15 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1911) 87,299; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 7,129; Montego Bay, 4,826; and Port Antonio, 7,274. Chief exports (1906): Fruit, £1,594,340; coffee, £268,140; sugar, £736,943; dye-woods, £129,284; pimento, £44,234; rum, £122,063; cocoa, £122,022. Minor products, £498,122.

| | 1905-06. | 1906-07. |
|---|---|---|
| Public general revenue | £1,172,149 | £1,184,349 |
| Expenditure from income | 1,063,900 | 1,076,917 |
| Expenditure from loans | nil | nil |
| Public debt | 3,803,280 | 3,811,346 |
| Total imports | 2,327,478 | 2,107,204 |
| Total exports | 2,228,884 | 2,821,294 |

*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 Trefusis ...
*Canada Troops*, Brig.-General Hon. L. S. Blackden.
*Colonial Secretary*, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. Bryan, C.M.G. (serving with H.M. Forces) ... 1,200
*Assist. Colonial Secretary*, R. Johnstone, C.M.G., I.S.O. (*acting Col. Sec.*) ... £600 to 700
*Auditor-Gen.*, Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G. 900
*Director Public Works*, Hon. J. H. W. Parr ... £1,200 to 1,400
*Superintending Medical Officer*, Hon. J. R. Kerr, M.R.C.S. ... £800 to 1,000
*Solicitor-General*, Hon. A. H. Miles, C.M.G., I.S.O. ... £600 to 900
*Collector of Customs and Shipping Master*, Kingston, R. B. Nunes ... 600
*Director of Agriculture*, Hon. H. H. Cousins 850
*Inspector-General of Police and Prisons*, Lt.-Col. A. E. Kennedy ... 800
*Director Jam. Govt. Rly.*, S. Cooper ... £800 to 1,000
*Director of Education*, Hon. F. R. Reed, B.A. (*acting*) ... £600 to £700
*Treasurer*, C. C. Anderson ... 800
*Postmaster*, Ellis Webb ... 600
*Chief Justice and Keeper of Records*, His Hon. Sir A. M. Cox ... 1,600
*Puisne Judge*, His Honour C. H. Beard ... 1,000
*Judge of Kingston Court*, J. F. Cargill ... £600 to 900
*Registrar Supreme Court*, E. L. C. Brown, K.C. ... 600
*Atter.-Gen.*, Hon. R. St. John Branch, K.C. 1,000
*Crown Solicitor*, J. F. Milholland ... 800
*Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy*, John M. Nethersole *(and fees)* 400
*Registrar-Gen., Deputy Keeper of Records, and Registrar of Titles*, D. Balfour ... £300 to 600
*Government Printer*, J. C. Ford ... ... 300
*Protector of Immigrants*, °C. W. Doorly ... 350
*Emigration Agents in India*, A. Marsden ... 300
R. P. Gibbs ... ... *(and allowance)* 125

Kingston is distant from London 4,600 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, and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, all, except the latter, having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1911 was 127,283. The General Legislative Council consists of 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members, with the Governor as President.

*Governor*, His Excellency Sir Edward Marsh Merewether, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. ... £2,600
*Private Sec. & A.D.C.*, (vacant) ... ... 300
*Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records*, His Honour Sir F. M. Maxwell, K.C. ... 1,000
*First Puisne Judge* His Honour S. R. Pemberton ... ... 700
*Second Puisne Judge*, His Honour S. O. Rowan-Hamilton ... ... 600
*Colonial Sec.*, Hon. T. A. V. Best, C.M.G. ... 650
*Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. T. S. Sidney, K.C. 500
*Crown Attorney, St. Kitts*, R. G. Meggs ... 200
*" " Dominica*, M. J. Camacho 200
*Auditor-Gen.*, Hon. W. D. Auchinleck, I.S.O. 600
*Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture*, A. E. Collins *(acting)* ... £300 to 600
*Chief Inspector of Police*, Hon. Lt.-Col. E. Bell ... ... ... ... ... ... 400
*Inspector of Schools*, W. Skinner, M.A. ... £300 to 400

| | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £189,307 | £186,230 | £190,081 |
| Expenditure | 189,170 | 187,913 | 189,295 |
| Public debt | 261,430 | 261,430 | 259,830 |
| Imports | 613,372 | 581,508 | 675,405 |
| Exports | 611,484 | 670,201 | 1,121,888 |

Transit, 13 to 16 days.

### (1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 7′ N. lat. and 61° 49′ W. long., and is about 70 miles in dir.

* Seconded for duty in India at Asst. Emigration Agent.

circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,480 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1911 was 34,914, including 13,989 males and 18,976 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.

| | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £53,517 | £51,526 | £63,989 |
| Expenditure | 54,849 | 56,667 | 56,100 |
| Public debt | 118,100 | 117,900 | 116,300 |
| Total imports | 169,978 | 168,813 | 192,107 |
| Total exports | 166,222 | 216,640 | 326,854 |

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1911), 7,920.

*President & Island Sec.* (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands).
*Treasurer*, F. W. Griffith ... £350
*Magistrate*, W. H. Whytham, L.R.C. ... 500
*Supt. of Public Works*, C. K. Stretch ... 400
*Postmaster*, A. C. K. Tibbits ... 250

*Barbuda* is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 38' N., long. 61° 45' W. Area, 72 square miles. Population, 775. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

*Magistrate*, O. Nugent ... £80
*Manager*, G. Sutherland ... £136 to £60
*Redonda*, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population of about 20.

### (2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS (WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1911 of 43,135, and a total area of about 130 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 76° to 85°.

*St. Kitts*, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 18 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1911) 8,139, is a port of registry, and had 67 vessels of 2,213 tons in 1918.

*Nevis* (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 12,492. Sugar cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1911), 2,124.

*Anguilla* is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 2 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1911), 4,079. Cotton is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

| | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £50,337 | £44,301 | £60,086 |
| Expenditure | 60,109 | 56,693 | 54,093 |
| Public debt | 44,460 | 42,272 | 41,238 |
| Imports | 208,477 | 169,122 | 208,543 |
| Exports | 172,784 | 197,287 | 255,140 |

*Administrator*, Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. ... £750 to £900
*Clerk and Pris. Sec.*, G. C. Johnson ... £300 and fees
*Treasurer, Registrar of Shipping & Shipping Master*, Edward B. Jones ... £375 and fees
*Magistrate St. Kitts*, W. M. Whitley, £400, *Nevis*, C. C. Greaves, £300, *Anguilla*, W. E. Burton ... ... £180
*Supt. of Public Works*, E. D. Pougnet, A.M.I.C.E. ... ... 425

### (3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20'—15° 42' N. lat. and 61° 17'—61° 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 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 58° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coffee and fruit. The population numbered 33,681 at the Census of 1911, included in this total are 420 Caribs, of whom 170 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population about 5,500, and Portsmouth, population about 1,000.

| | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £48,896 | £50,696 | £48,120 |
| Expenditure | 53,486 | 56,908 | 55,923 |
| Public debt | 41,508 | 39,947 | 38,738 |
| | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
| Imports | 208,772 | 206,373 | 208,297 |
| Exports | 137,387 | 236,927 | 222,301 |

*Administrator*, Arthur William Mahaffy (with £200 allowance) ... £750 to £900
*Clerk, and Clerk of Councils*, Maj. H. Peebles, D.S.O. ... ... ... ... ... ... 300
*Treasurer* W. H. Porter, L.R.C. ... ... ... 400
*Colonial Engineer*, P. Noble, A.M.I.C.E. ..... 300
*Registrar*, J. C. Lartigue ... ... ... ... 300
*Postmaster*, V. P. Blanchard ... ... ... 250
*Magistrates*, A. W. Solomon, £350, R. F. Garraway, H. W. Steele ... ... each 300
*Medical Officers*, H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G., £400, R. H. Allport, S. Vassallo (on active service) ... ... ... ... each 300

### (4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 45' N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of

38¼ square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 22,256. 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 sulphur and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The chief exports during the year 1911 were cotton, £32,080; limes and its products £28,391; sugar, £7,807; papaine, £1,980; animals of all kinds, £1,808. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1911) of 1,534.

| | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £12,881 | £10,772 | £13,432 |
| Expenditure | 11,531 | 11,968 | 13,940 |
| Public debt | 11,200 | 11,100 | 11,100 |
| Total imports | 36,762 | 33,686 | 46,133 |
| Total exports | 27,409 | 43,141 | 71,248 |

*Commissioner & Treasurer*, Lt.-Col. W B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. £600
*Asst. Treasurer*, Hon. Jas. B. Bladen 250
*Senior Medical Officer*, J. C. McPherson 250
*Magistrate, &c.*, The Commissioner 200

### (2) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666, the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 29' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1911 was 5,262. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are grown in increasing quantity, fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola, population (1911), 410.

| | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £4,925 | £4,030 | £5,041 |
| Expenditure | 5,854 | 5,988 | 5,960 |
| Imports | 9,081 | 8,433 | 9,208 |
| Exports | 8,905 | 6,836 | 7,770 |

*Commissioner and Treasurer* (vacant) £300
*Medical Officer*, T. L. E. Clarke 250

## MALAYA.

### (1) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,566 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 1,226,292. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 46,172, Ipoh (Pk.), 19,998, Taiping (Pk.), 19,856, Kampar (Pk.), 12,824, Seremban (N.S.), 8,687, Klang (Sel.), 7,699, and Telok Anson (Pk.), 6,907.

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 878 miles of railway all constructed from revenue, including the Johore State Railway (22½ 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 Siamese Railways and afford free communication with Bangkok. The journey between Bangkok and Penang will then be saved 36 hours instead of, as at present, 5 days by sea. There are 2,468 miles of road, and 1,888 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, coco-nuts, 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 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 90°, and the minimum 70°.

The States maintain a regiment of Northern Indian troops (the Malay States Guides), and are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

| | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | $40,744,984 | $51,121,846 |
| Public expenditure | 44,878,831 | 47,966,582 |
| Public debt | nil. | 25,000,000 |
| Total imports | $61,343,089 | 72,479,998 |
| Total exports | 86,429,954 | 100,548,118 |
| Imports from U.K. | 8,931,414 | 8,760,037 |
| Exports to U.K. | 28,394,272 | 35,378,890 |

*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, C.M.G. £1,500
*Selangor*, R. G. Broadrick £1,500
*Negri Sembilan*, A. H. Lemon £1,500
*Pahang*, C. W. C. Parr £1,500
*Chief Judicial Commissioner*, J. R. Innes (*acting*) £1,500
*Judicial Commissioners*, J. R. Innes, L. P. Ebden, R. C. Edmonds, P. A. Farrer-Manby £1,000
*Secretary to High Commissioner*, W. G. Maxwell, C.M.G. £1,000
*Under Secretary to Government*, M. S. H. McArthur £1,050 to £1,200
*Legal Adviser*, F. Belfield £1,050 to £1,200
*Commdt., Malay States Guides*, Lt.-Col. C. H. B. Lee £1,000
*Director of Public Works*, H. C. N. Anderson £1,050 to £1,200
*General Manager Railways*, P. A. Anthony £1,050 to £1,200
*Treasurer*, H. A. Smallwood £1,050 to £1,200
*Comnr. of Police*, W. L. Conlay £1,050 to £1,200
*Director of Education*, H. W. Firmstone £1,050 to £1,200
*Surveyor-General*, Col. H. M. Jackson, R.E. £1,050 to £1,200
J. P. Harper (*acting*) £1,050 to £1,200
*Auditor-Gen.*, F. W. Talbot £800 to £1,000
*Director of External Audit*, G. P. Bradnay £800 to £1,000
*Director, Posts and Tel.*, C. H. Allin £800 to £1,000

* Exclusive of allowances.

*Conservator of Forests*, G. R. A. Offrlet ... *£1,250 to £1,500
*Sec. Works of Mines*, W. E. Kenny* £800 to 1,000
*Assist. Trade and Customs*, W. J. P. Hume, R. Burnside (*acting*)...* £1,250 to 1,500
*Controller of Labour*, J. R. O. Aldworth ... *£1,250 to 1,500
*Asst. Surveyor-General*, J. P. Harper* £750 to 900
*Principal Medical Officer*, C. L. Sansom, C.M.G. ... *£1,250 to 1,500
*Director Institute Med. Research* (*vacant*) ... *£800 to 1,000
*Director of Agriculture & Govt. Mycologist* L. Lewton Brain ... ... ... ...* £800 to 1,000
*Geologist*, J. B. Scrivenor ... ... ... *£950 to 800
*Director of Museums and Fisheries*, H. C. Robinson ... ... ... ... ... ...* £950 to 650
*Supt. Printing Dept.*, J. R. Wallace (*acting*) ... *£950 to 600

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,900 miles from London; transit, 22 days (*viâ* Penang).

## (2.) THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 11., 1885, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of March 10, 1909.

In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Mahammadism.

JOHORE, with an area of 9,000 square miles and a population (Census, 1911) of 280,422, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Capital, Johore Bahru, population, 9,189. The rubber estates are important.

| | 1916. |
|---|---|
| Revenue | $7,271,862 |
| Expenditure | 4,802,433 |
| Public Debt | 4,000,000 |
| Imports | 22,985,727 |
| Exports | 41,823,980 |

*Sultan*, H. H. Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., *born*, 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.
*General Adviser*, D. G. Campbell, C.M.G.
*Legal Adviser*, M. H. Whitley

KEDAH, between 5° 21′ – 6° 35′ N., lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1911 was 441,986, and the approximate area 9,860 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 10,000. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 38 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

| | 1916. |
|---|---|
| Revenue | $3,676,132 |
| Expenditure (including special services) | 3,221,877 |
| Public Debt | 1,718,918 |

* Exclusive of allowances.

*Sultan*, H.H. Abdulhamid, K.C.S.I.
*Regent*, H.H. Tunkalim.
*British Adviser*, G. A. Hall.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 300 sq. miles, and the population in 1911 was 51,840. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River. Rice is the principal crop.

| | 1916. |
|---|---|
| Revenue | $344,771 |
| Expenditure | 176,888 |
| Public Debt | 256,800 |

*Raja*, H.M. Syed Alwi.
*British Adviser*, H. C. Eckhardt (*acting*).

KELANTAN lies between 4° 38′ – 6° 12′ N. and 101° 28′ – 102° 45′ E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 90 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut, and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and barren. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 12,000.

| | 1916. |
|---|---|
| Revenue | $800,867 |
| Expenditure | 722,122 |
| Public Debt | 2,432,278 |

*Sultan*, H.H. Muhammed, K.C.M.G.
*British Adviser*, R. J. Farrer (*acting*).

TRENGGANU, between 4° 32′ – 5° 45′ N. and 102° 12′ – 103° 30′ E., lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 6,000 square miles. Population (1911), 154,000. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports in 1915 were dried fish ($621,670), tin ore ($478,200), wolfram ($396,276), and copra ($223,776). The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 13,500 inhabitants.

| | 1916. |
|---|---|
| Revenue | $438,708 |
| Expenditure | 234,887 |
| Public Debt | 153,128 |

*Sultan*, H.H. Sir Zainal Abdin, K.C.M.G.
*British Agent*, T. L. Humphreys.

## MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 95½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of GOZO, with an area of 24¾ square miles; COMINO—the site of the *Sultana* disaster in 1829 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The estimated civil population of the whole group, on April 1, 1917, was 223,911.

In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility, consisting of 25 families. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, cotton, melons, grapes, fungi, vegetable seed, cheese, and

potatoes, figs and honey are plentiful. It was estimated that in 1916-17 the area under cultivation in Malta and Gozo was about 40,687 acres. It is estimated that 6,000 females are employed in making lace. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping. On Census day 1911 there were 21,181 persons living in Valletta, but the total population of the Colony was 1,820 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. 12, 1892. There is also a hydraulic dock, originally constructed by private enterprise, which has been taken over by the Admiralty. Two new dry docks and both arms of the breakwater at the mouth of the principal harbour have now been completed. The military expenditure for 1916-17 amounted to £783,000. The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1916 (June, July, August and September) was 76·7°. In winter the range is from 49·6° to 56·6°. In 1916-17 the highest temperature in the shade was 98·4°, and the lowest 43·7°. Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 900, but its suburb, Rabato, had about 8,850 inhabitants in 1915-16. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. Malta possesses a University and Lyceum, 130 elementary and infant schools, a secondary schools, and 29 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £58,819 in 1916-17, in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 21 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. The government is administered by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of an official and a non-official members, and by a Legislative Council, called the Council of Government—9 official and 6 elected members. The Governor is President in both.

In 1916-17 the Port of Valletta was entered by 2,172 vessels (tonnage, 1,919,224).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1911), 24,248.

| | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue .. | £470,292 | £468,000 | £460,284 |
| Expenditure .. .. | 585,283 | 432,189 | 462,183 |
| Imports .. .. .. | 2,063,807 | 3,227,850 | 3,328,422 |
| Exports .. .. .. | 652,422 | 958,230 | 869,832 |
| Imports from U.K. | 891,326 | 1,944,807 | 1,970,449 |

There is no direct taxation and no Public Debt.

MALTA COMMAND.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, His Excellency Field Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.M.G. (table allowance £3,000) £4,500
*Lieutenant-Governor*, William Chrystal Robertson .. .. .. .. ..
*A.M.S.*, Capt. Hon. A. P. Methuen ..
*A.D.Cs.*, Lt. R. Ingham, and Lt. Hon. L. P. Methuen .. .. .. .. ..
*Colonial A.D.C.*, Capt. Comtino Teuma Castelletti, M.V.O., K.O. Malta Militia. 300
*Staff Officers A.A. & Q.M.G.*, Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Keyes; *G.S.O.*, Capt. B. Ritchie
*A.A. & Q.M.G.*, Lt.-Col. C. Howard-Vyse; W. S. W. Radcliffe .. .. .. .. ..
*Commg. R.A.*, Maj.-Gen. W. C. Hunter-Blair, C.B., C.M.G. .. .. .. .. 1,095
*Brig. Maj.*, do., Maj. H. G. Robertson .. 547
*Chief Engineer*, Brig.-Gen. A. C. Painter 1,278
*Asst. Dir. S. & T.*, Col. J. C. L. Black, C.M.G. 657
*Director of Medical Services*, Surg.-Gen. Sir M. T. Yarr, K.C.M.G., C.B. .. .. 821
*Asst. Dir. Ordn. Stores*, Col. C. Purchas .. 730
*Commg. Inf. Brig.* (vacant) .. .. .. 730
*Brigade-Major* (vacant) .. .. .. .. 547

*Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt.*, His Honour Sir Vincent F. Azopardi, G.M.G., LL.D. .. .. .. .. 150
*Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government*, Wm. C. Fleming Robertson (and duty allowance £300) 1,500
*Crown Advocate*, Hon. Prof. M. A. Refalo, LL.D. .. .. .. .. .. .. 600
*Public Works*, Hon. L. Gatt, C.M.G. .. .. 500
*Director of Public Instruction*, Hon. Prof. Henry Magro, M.D. .. .. .. .. 350
*Asst. Sec. to Govt.*, Hon. R. Bonavia, C.M.G. 450
*Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports*, Robt. J. Brifa .. .. .. .. .. 1091
*Comptroller of Charitable Institutions*, L. Benjaco .. .. .. .. .. .. 1091
*Treasurer & Director of Contracts*, Hon. J. Huber .. .. .. .. .. .. 600
*Auditor*, J. C. Fisher .. .. .. .. .. 450
*Supt. of Posts*, Lt.-Col. H. W. Engerer .. 450
*Superintendent of Police*, C. W. Dundas .. 500
*Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal*, His Honour Sir Vicenso F. Azopardi, G.M.G., LL.D. .. .. .. .. .. 2,500
*Judges*, Dr. G. Pullicino; Dr. A. Micallef, Dr. A. Parnis, Dr. S. Micallef, Dr. G. Agius .. .. .. .. .. each 600

Malta is 2,080 miles by sea, and *vid* Naples about 1,992, transit, 3 days.

## MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, between 19° 58′ and 20° 32′ N. long. and S. lat. 19° 50′—20° 32′, and

comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1911 was 370,202, of whom 259,887 were Indians, the majority born in the Colony, and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1518 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 220,768 acres, 170,425 are under sugar, 20,862 under fibre, and 19,491 under other crops, the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate but, except in Port Louis and some of the low lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1913, amounted to 769,272 tons, of which 564,540 were British. In 1913 there were 109½ miles of railway (119¼ of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 10 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 63 post offices, 56 telegraph and 42 Government telephone offices in the island, with 632 miles of telegraph and 1210 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, 3 being *ex-officio*, 9 nominated by the Governor, and 15 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has 8 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 1913 amounted to Rs. 988,287. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 59 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent. Church of England, 1 per cent. other Christian denominations, 11 per cent. Mahammadans, and 27 per cent. Hindus and others.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1911), 90,080.*

* Census figure (31 March, 1911). Estimated population on 31 December, 1913, 98,080.

| | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ..... | Rs. 17,249,611 | Rs. 19,112,870 |
| Public expenditure | 20,208,470 | 19,138,404 |
| Public debt .. .. | £1,279,230 | £1,274,330 |
| Paper circulation.... | Rs. 4,623,923 | Rs. 5,280,190 |
| | 1914. | 1913. |
| Total imports ..... | Rs. 19,999,939 | Rs. 46,262,629 |
| Total exports..... ..... | 20,963,707 | 36,000,000 |
| | 1913. | 1912. |
| Imports from U.K. | £773,872 | £948,321 |
| Exports to U.K. .. | 2,000,076 | 2,721,800 |

*Governor & Commander-in-Chief*, His Excellency Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. .. ..... Rs. 50,000
*Commanding Forces*, Maj. R. W. M. Walker, R.A. .. ..... ..
*Colonial Sec.*, John Middleton, C.M.G. .. 25,000
*Assistant do.*, H. Hesmiker Heaton .... 7,200
*Procureur & Advocate-General*, E. Koenig 13,500
*Receiver-General*, R. A. Grannum, C.M.G. 12,500
*Collector of Customs and Harbour Master*, Lieut. R. C. Scrogge, R.N. 10,000
*Registrar of Immigrants*, E. A. Francis 9,000
*Director of Public Works & Surveys*, P. Le Juge de Segrais, M.I.C.E. .. .. 9,000
(personal allowance, Rs. 1,000.)
*Registrar-General*, L. M. Keib .. .. 9,000
*Local Auditor*, A. G. Biden ..... 7,800
*Director, Medical & Health Dept.*, R. Denman, M.R.C.S. .. .. .. .. 12,000
*Director Public Instruction*, W. T. A. Ramage ..... .. .. 12,000
*Chief Judge*, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C. 18,000
*Puisne Judge*, Hon. H. W. Prichard ... 12,000

### Dependencies of Mauritius.

(1) RODRIGUEZ, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1911), 4,899. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

*Magistrate*, S. Fouqueresux .... ..... Rs. 3,000

(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 cocoa-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1911, 517), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which has on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1911) is 1,344.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 28 to 32 days.

## NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Right of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kamerons 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 18,500,000.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides and skins, and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. During the last few years a considerable industry has arisen in connexion with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal promises to be of excellent quality. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Ibadan, a distance of 130 miles, crossing the Niger at Jebba, and a junction between this railway and the railway from Baro to Kano, in the Northern Provinces, is effected by means of an extension to Minna, 38 miles east of Zungeru. There is thus direct rail communication between Lagos and Kano, over a total distance of 712 miles. Further railway extensions are in progress, the first train left Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coal fields at Udi (192 miles) in June, 1916. 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, Oshtaba, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

| | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £3,048,380 | £2,703,298 |
| Expenditure | 3,596,764 | 3,434,215 |
| Total imports | 6,902,076* | 5,218,952* |
| Total exports | 6,812,046* | 5,660,796* |
| Imports from U.K. | 5,145,603* | 4,284,089* |
| Exports to U.K. | 4,256,921* | 4,430,979* |

*Governor-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria*, His Excellency Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. £6,000

*Central Secretary*, D. C. Cameron £800 to £1,000

*Chief Justice*, Sir R. A. Speed £1,600

*Puisne Judges.*

*Attorney-General*, R. M. Combe £1,400

*Auditor*, C. A. Pickwood £700 to £900

*Treasurer*, D. S. Macgregor £1,000 to £1,200

*Comptroller of Customs*, T. F. Burrowes £900 to £1,100

*Director of Marine*, Lieut. Connor J. Percival, R.N.R. £1,000 to £1,200

*Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service*, T. Hood £1,400

*Surveyor-General*, £900 to £1,000

*Director of Railways and Works*, Sir John Hagbourne, K.C.M.G. £1,500 to £1,800

*General Manager Nigerian Railway*, A. S. Cooper, C.M.G. £1,100 to £1,300

*Postmaster-General*, J. Somerville £900 to £900

*Commandant Nigeria Regt.*, Brig.-Gen. F. M. G. Cunliffe, C.B., C.M.G. £1,100

*Colony (Lagos).*

*Administrator*, The Lieutenant Governor, Southern Provinces

*Commissioner of Lands*, C. W. Alexander £900 to £800

*Colonial Chaplain*, Rev. I. S. Kobie, M.A. £400 to £00

* Including specie.

*Northern Provinces (Nigeria).*

*Lieut.-Governor*, H. S. Goldsmith, C.M.G. £1,000

*Secretary*, G. B. Mathews £700 to £00

*1st Class Residents*, Capt. U. F. H. Burton, W. F. Gowers, F. H. Gall, E. J. Arnett £800 to £,200

*Inspector-General of Police and Sheriff*, Capt. A. E. Johnson, D.S.O. £600 to £00

*Director of Agriculture*, P. H. Lamb £800 to £00

*Principal Medical Officer*, T. A. Pickels £1,100

*Govt. Inspector of Mines*, B. A. Langslow Cook £800 to £00

*Director of Education*, H. Vischer £800 to £00

*Director of Public Works*, A. C. Ridsdale £800 to £,000

*Southern Provinces (Lagos).*

*Lieut.-Governor*, A. G. Boyle, C.M.G. £2,000

*Secretary*, Major H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O. £800 to £,000

*1st Class Commissioners*, H. Bedwell, C.M.G., R. A. Roberts, J. O. Maxwell, C.M.G. £800 to £,000

*Inspector-General of Police*, C. E. Johnstone £700 to £00

*Chief Conservator of Forests*, H. N. Thompson £1,000 to £,200

*Director of Prisons*, Maj. W. H. Beverley £800 to £00

*Director of Agriculture*, W. H. Johnson £800 to £00

*Principal Medical Officer*, Maj. W. H. G. H. Host £,000

*Director of Education*, H. J. Hyde-Johnson £800 to £00

*Director of Public Works*, H. F. Post £900 to £,000

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 18 days. Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. Inland telegraphs, Lagos, Zungaru, and majority of important places.

## NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

(*British Central Africa.*)

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. 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 1st of April, 1904. The remainder of the territory is administered by the British South Africa Company.

The population of the Protectorate is estimated at 1,178,936, including 789 Europeans and 279 Asiatics, and it has a total area of 39,073 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies, coffee, ground nuts, maize, wheat, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable, and there are prospects of a steady development of these industries. Ivory and rubber are also exported. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. There are also twenty five steamers on the Zambesi and Shiré rivers. At Chinde, situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth of the Zambesi, is a place of land leased from the Portuguese Government, where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of duty.

Chief towns.—Blantyre (population about 4,000 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 Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's line *viâ* Natal, and the British India Steam Navigation Co.

A railway, 223 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 *viâ* Zomba. A railway, 62 miles in length, connects the north bank of the Zambesi River with the existing line at Port Herald. Communication between the south bank of the Zambesi and Beira is also being undertaken, and when this line is completed Nyassaland will be linked to the South African railway system. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape *viâ* Fort Salisbury, and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

| | 1903-04. | 1904-05. | 1905-06. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £124,849 | £128,903 | £137,921 |
| Expenditure | 133,108 | 143,187 | 129,665 |
| Imports (excl. transit) | 169,822 | 177,635 | 182,284 |
| Exports (excl. transit) | 234,307 | 226,600 | 198,208 |

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, His Excellency Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G. (with duty allowance £200) ..... £2,000
*Private Sec. and A.D.C* (vacant) ..... 200
*Chief Secretary*, H. L. Duff, C.M.G. ..... £700 to 800
*Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.*-Col. M. C. P. Hawthorn, D.S.O. ..... 844
*Judge of High Court*, R. W. Lyall Grant ..... £700 to 800
*H.B.M. Consul and Agent, Chinde*, S. Hewitt-Fletcher ..... £400 to 600
*Asstt. Chief Sec.*, A. M. D. Turnbull £300 to 600
*Attorney-General*, A. Hogg ..... £300 to 600
*Treasurer*, W. Wheeler, C.M.G. ..... £300 to 700
*Principal Med. Officer*, H. Heaney ..... 600 to 700
*Director of Public Works*, T. I. Binnie, C.M.G. ..... £600 to 700
*Director of Agriculture*, J. S. J. McCall 300 to 700

## PACIFIC ISLANDS.

*High Commissioner*, Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. ..... £1,000 (In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji and allowance of £1,250 as Consul-General for Western Pacific.)
*Assistant to High Commissioner* (vacant) £800
*Chief Judicial Commissioner*, Sir C. S. Dawson, K.C. ..... 900 (In addition to £1,000 as C.J. of Fiji.)

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, and other islands situated in about 8° S. and 156° E., with a total area of about 11,000 nautical square miles. The Santa Cruz Group and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899, and in 1900 Choiseul Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1905-06 was £26,405, and the expenditure £20,000, exports, 1904-05, £87,630. Imports, £72,282. White pop., 180; native pop., 150,000. The seat of government is Tulagi.
*Resident Commissioner* (vacant), £800 to £1,000 (and £300 allowances).

* Mr. Hewitt-Fletcher.

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179 30° W longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Pleasant) in lat. 0° 50' S. and long. 169° 30' E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1911), 30,293 natives, 321 Asiatics, and 259 Europeans. Revenue (1909-10), £23,117; expenditure, £32,867; imports (1908), £60,000; exports (1911), £133,992.

The Union or Tokelau Group, Fakaofo, Nukunone and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, and annexed to H.M. Dominions in Feb. 1916 as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony.

*Fanning Island*, in lat. 3° 52' S. N., long. 159° 21' W., and Washington Island, 68 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop., 22 Europeans in connexion with Pacific cable station, and about 200 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The Islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of 27 Jan. 1916.

*Resident Commissioner*, R. C. Eliot £700 to £800 (and £300 allowance).

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands.*—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed 19 May, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the S.S.E. of Fiji, and 300 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population on Dec. 31, 1911, of 21,121 natives of Tonga. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S. and 173° and 177° W. Tongatabu is the seat of government, the king being Siositi Tubou II. Soil generally is fertile, the principal exports are copra, fungus, green fruit, kava, and candle-nuts. Revenue, 1913-16, £21,129; expenditure, £27,837; imports (1916), £87,700; exports, £72,998. The total shipping cleared in 1914 was 54,699 tons, all of which was British.

*Agent and Consul*, Islay McOwan ..... £350

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phœnix, and Sidney) between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3' 30" S., long. 130° 8' 30" W. Pop. (April, 1911), 144, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.
*Deputy Commissioner*, H. A. Richards (*H.M Consul for the Society Islands*).
*Chief Magistrate*, Gerard E. R. Christian.

(6) *The New Hebrides Group* lies between the 14th and 20th degrees of South latitude and the 166th and 171th 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 1906. Nat. pop. about 69,000, European 800. Principal exports, maize, copra, and coffee. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.
*French High Commissioner*, J. Repiquet (Governor of New Caledonia).
*British Resident Commissioner*, M. Ring ..... £800

*French Resident Commissioner*, M. Lippmann.
*President of Joint Court*, Count de Roma Riperosa ..... £500

(3) 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, 995 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, and 1,800 from the coast of S. America, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1901) of 3,520. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level, but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 70°, and the mean temperature ranges from 59° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day, the lowest temperature in winter is 52°, and the total rainfall (1901) 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 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it circ. 1633. The English East India Company seized it in 1651, but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for 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 prosperity received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by a few sailing ships homeward bound from the West Indies. The tonnage dues on sailing ships were abolished in 1882, 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 1903 was 60. The phormium industry and lace-making, both under Government control, were established during 1903. 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.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1901), 1,416.

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ..... | £21,271 | £18,599 |
| Expenditure ..... | 20,830 | 23,874 |
| Debt ..... | Nil. | Nil. |
| Total imports ..... | 18,393 | 20,650 |
| Total exports ..... | 3,988 | 4,064 |

| | 1905. |
|---|---|
| Imports from U.K. ..... | £24,[illegible] |
| Exports to U.K. ..... | 1,[illegible] |

*Governor*, His Excellency Major H. M. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. ..... £1,[illegible]
*A D C* (vacant) ..... [illegible]
*Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master*, Robert R. Bruce ..... [illegible]
*Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and Immigration Agent*, A. Hands ..... £300
*Police Magistrate*, &c., J. Homagee, L.R.C.P. ..... 270
*Colonial Surgeon*, W. J. J. Arnold, M.R.C.S. ..... 297
*Govt. Schoolmaster*, Leslie Tucker ..... 276
*Do. Schoolmistress*, Eleanor Short *and fees* ..... 95
*Manager, Govt. Flax Mill*, H. J. Broadway ..... 250
*Manageress, Govt. Lace Sch.*, Miss Girdwood ..... 120

Distance, 4,277 miles; transit, 17 days.

## SARAWAK

*Raja*, H.H. Charles Vyner Brooke, *born* Sept. 28, 1874; *succ.* his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917; *m.* 1911, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of 2nd Viscount Esher, b. 1884. (H.H. the Rance).
*Heir Presumptive*, Bertram Willes Brooke, (H.H. the Tuan Muda), b. Aug. 8, 1874.
*Treasurer*, Hon. G. L. Gifford ..... $6,000
*Resident, 1st Division*, Hon. A. B. Ward ..... 6,000
*Resident, 2nd Division*, Hon. J. Baring Gould ..... 6,000
*Resident, 4th Division*, Hon. R. S. Douglas ..... 6,000
*Resident, 5th Division*, Hon. H. S. B. Johnson ..... 3,760
*Commandant* (vacant).
*Postmaster-General*, Hon. C. C. Robison ..... 5,000
*Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys*, &c., Hon. E. L. Grove, A.M.I.C.E. ..... 6,000
*Prins. Medical Officer*, D. L. Greene, M.R. ..... 4,800

*Advisory Council in England.*

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).
C. A. Bampfylde (late Resident, 1st Division).
H. F. Deshon (late Resident, 2nd Division).
C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser).

*Offices*, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.
*Secretary*, J. F. Bowlatt.

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Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 450 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kalingkang, and Batang Lupar mountains, the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 200 miles), the Batang Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary Sovereign, and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates) with a Committee of Administration, and a general council of 30, 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 Sovereign. The

government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, 1890, and 1900, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was purchased from the British North Borneo Company in 1901. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds' 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 is now a valuable asset. Gold exports, (1909) $1,130,440; (1910) $921,119; (1911) $992,915; (1912) $1,070,200; (1913) $1,077,400; (1914) $1,298,500.

| | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | $1,076,600 | $1,536,762 |
| Expenditure | 1,410,727 | 1,287,428 |
| Imports | — | 8,432,848 |
| Exports | — | 10,287,306 |
| | 1915 | 1916. |
| Imports from U.K. | £69,234 | £20,028 |
| Exports to U.K. | 7,892 | 18,346 |

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1911), 24,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams *sent by wireless* from Singapore. There are three other wireless stations in the country: Sadong, Sibu, and Miri. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday, arriving on Thursdays.

## SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 148½ square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The population of all the islands (Census 1911) was 24,631 (Mahé 17,721, Praslin 2,018, La Digue 1,364, other islands 2,528), an increase since the Census of 1901 of 2,454. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour, it is an Admiralty coaling station, and depôt for patent fuel. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1916 being 16·59 per 1,000. There are 22 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, and a grant-in-aid of Rs.12,000 was voted for 1918; 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, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double cocoa-nut, *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 *viâ* Mauritius and Zanzibar. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

| | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | Rs.320,956 | Rs.387,250 | Rs.429,969 |
| Expenditure | 322,869 | 467,949 | 435,942 |
| Imports | 1,445,648 | 1,107,490 | 1,486,420 |
| Exports | 2,114,903 | 1,409,966 | 1,670,242 |
| Savings Bank Deposits | 57,188 | 64,791 | 78,324 |
| Debt | 189,888 | 180,088 | 170,288 |

CAPITAL, Victoria.

*Governor & Commander-in-Chief*, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Charles Richard Mackey O'Brien, C.M.G. ... ... Rs.18,000
*Clerk to Governor, Private Sec. and Clerk to Councils*, C. C. du Boulay ... Rs.2,300 to Rs.4,500
*Chief Justice*, E. E. Logan. ... Rs.9,000
*Crown Prosecutor, &c.*, P. B. Petrides Rs.7,200
*Treasurer and Collector*, L. C. Chitty ... Rs.5,000 to Rs.6,000
*Auditor*, W. F. Baldwin ... Rs.4,500 to Rs.5,250
*Chief Med. Of.*, J. R. Addison, M.R.C.S. Rs.4,500
*Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, and Chairman L.B.C.D.*, W. M. Vasdin ... ... ... ... Rs.3,000
*Inspector of Schools and Principal of King's College*, D. W. McLeod ... Rs.4,000
*Curator of Botanic Station*, R. Dupont Rs.4,400
*Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons*, G. Savy ... ... Rs.3,300 to Rs.3,800

Letters *from* London *viâ* Marseilles, 19 days; *to* London, 23–29 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 200 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1911 its population was 73,872, of whom 850 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes. A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 200 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth, from west to east, 12 miles, between 10° 40′ and 13° 21′ of W. long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq. miles, and its population about 1,227,360. For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 districts, under District Commissioners, the principal peoples being the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, and palm oil; but ginger, plantains, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1913 reached £1,344,272. 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 in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 24 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Bois to Kamabai. By the extension of the railway and the development of a system of roads in the Protectorate, it is estimated that the output of Sierra Leone products into the European market is capable of being more than doubled. There are 893 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

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.

| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £618,583 | £678,889 | £504,485 |
| Public expenditure | 620,139 | 680,246 | 546,772 |
| Total imports | 1,790,391 | 1,495,049 | 1,255,755 |
| Total exports | 1,731,298 | 1,250,476 | 1,254,621 |
| | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
| Imports from U.K. | £979,796 | £870,901 | £736,231 |
| Exports to U.K. | 367,961 | 637,257 | 918,729 |

*Governor*, His Excellency Richard James Wilkinson, C.M.G. .. .. .. .. .. *£2,500
*A.D.C. and Private Sec.* (vacant) .. .. 300
*Chief Justice*, Sir G. K. T. Purcell .. *1,200
*Colonial Secretary*, †A. C. Hollis, C.M.G. .. *1,000
*Attorney-Gen.*, †R. A. Maude .. *£700 to 900
*Treasurer*, †H. O. Johnson, I.S.O. *700 to 800
*Comptroller of Customs*, †O. Mitchell. *600 to 700
*Circuit Judge*, E. V. Parodi. .. .. .. *900
*P.M.O.*, †E. H. Twady .. .. .. .. *1,000
*Solicitor-Gen.* R. Greenwood .. .. *£500 to 700
*Registrar-General, and Police Magistrate*, E. J. Beatty .. .. .. .. .. .. *£500 to 700
*Director of Public Works*, C. A. Copland .. .. .. .. .. .. *£800 to 1,000
*General Manager (Railway)*, H. C. Maroom *1,000
*P.M.G. and Savings Bank*, H. T. March .. *£500 to 700
*Bishop of Sierra Leone*, Rt. Rev. J. Walmsley, D.D.

*Staff of Imperial Forces.*

*Major-General Commanding*, Maj.-Gen. G. W. Thompson, C.B., D.S.O. .. .. ....
*A.D.C.*, Lt. G. K. Brand (*extra*) .. ....
*General Staff Officer*, Capt. A. G. M. Hardingham .. .. .. .. ..
*D.A.A.* and *Q.M.G.*, Maj. C. H. B. Weston (*extra*) .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
*Commg. R.A.*, Lt.-Col. H. L. Kirke ....
*Commg. R.E.*, Lt.-Col. H. E. G. Clayton
*Commg. A.S.C.*, Maj. J. A. Harvey .. ....
*Senior M.O.*, Maj. C. A. J. A. Balok ..
*Chief Ordin. Officer*, Maj. V. M. Allen ..
*Command Paymaster*, Maj. A. C. Campbell

Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool, transit, 21 to 25 days.

## SOMALILAND.

(*The Somaliland Protectorate.*)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a country now subject (except where reserved by Great Britain and Italy) to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 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 11th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. In March, 1920, 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, 250 strong, under the command of the late Mr. R. C. Corfield, was raised at the end of 1920 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, 1923, the corps, 518 strength of 209 rank and file, encountered an Dulinadoba 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 Shaikh, 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 friendlies from dervish attack, and to main tain 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 Corps reconstructed with an establishment of 18 officers and 300 men.

The Protectorate was transferred in 1898 from the administration of the India Office to that of the Foreign Office, and on April 1, 1905, to that of the Colonial Office.

| | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|---|---|---|
| Total imports | £211,781 | £320,041 |
| Total exports | 190,396 | 241,639 |

*Commissioner and Comm.-in-Chief*, G. F. Archer, C.M.G. .. .. .. ..... *£3,600
*Deputy do. and Officer comdg. troops*, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Scrimgeour ..... *700
*Secretary to the Administration*, D. J. Jardine .. .. .. .. .. .. .. *£400 to 500
*District Commissioners*, Maj. A. S. Lawrance, *Capt. J. L. Barns, O.M.* Castle Smith .. .. .. .. each *£400 to 500
*Treasurer*, R. W. Taylor .. .. .. .. *300 to 400
*Medical Officers*, F. E. Whitehead; R. H. Miller, J. T. Watt .. .. .. *£400 to 500
*Chief of Customs*, H. M. O'Byrne. ..... 250 to 450
*Director of Posts and Telegraphs*, J. C. Hawkhead .. .. .. .. .. .. 400
*Comdt. Indian Contingent*, Maj. H. C. Dobbs .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 600
*Ditto, Camel Corps*, Maj. G. R. Breading, D.S.O. (*extra*) .. .. .. ..... 600

Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

## SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

*High Commissioner for South Africa*, His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa) £3,500
*Imperial Secretary and Accountant*, C. H. Rodwell, C.M.G. ..... 1,500
*Chief Clerk*, C. L. O'B. Dutton ..... 750
*Resident Commissioner, Southern and Northern Rhodesia*, H. J. Stanley, C.M.G. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 1,800
*Secretary*, C. D. Douglas-Jones ..... 500

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

* Exclusive of allowances.

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 1903 to Lord Selborne, by a similar Commission, dated March 30, 1910, to Lord Gladstone, and by another, dated May 24, 1914, to Lord Buxton, who is also Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland, and he exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, and the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1911, provide respectively for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation, important appointments, and Native Affairs in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, who is paid from Imperial funds and acts as the local representative of the High Commissioner and the Imperial Government.

## BASUTOLAND.

### (*The Territory of Basutoland.*)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, lying between 28° 45′ and 30° 40′ South latitude and 27° and 29° 30′ East longitude, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1911 showed 403,111 natives and 1,336 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 numerous herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, Post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, and Quthing. There are 288 schools, with 22,472 scholars, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. The amount spent on education in 1916–17 was £18,343. The chief articles of export are grain, wood, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

| | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | £151,611 | £176,000 | £177,811 |
| Expenditure ..... | 170,084 | 198,130 | 172,438 |

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 2,300 (286 whites).

| | |
|---|---|
| *Resident Commissioner*, Robert Thorne Coryndon, C.M.G. ..... | £1,500 |
| *Deputy Resident Commissioner*, James Comyn Macgregor ..... | 1,250 |
| *Government Secretary*, C. E. Boyer ..... | 600 |
| *Financial Secretary*, T. A. Williams ..... | 550 |
| *Assistant Commissioners*:— | |
| *Maseru*, J. P. Murray ..... | 725 |
| *Mohale's Hoek*, R. D'Urban Elyth ..... | 700 |
| *Leribe*, R. M. B. Smith ..... | £650 |
| *Berea*, R. H. Cole ..... | 550 |
| *Quthe's Nek*, A. T. Hodd ..... | 550 |
| *Maseru*, F. Poord ..... | 550 |
| *Quthing*, L. Griffith ..... | 550 |
| *Chief Veterinary Officer*, F. A. Vernay ... | 700 |
| *Director of Public Works*, H. W. Gibson ... | 650 |
| *Director of Education*, J. H. Dutton, M.A. | 500 |
| *Prin. Med. Officer*, Edward Charles Long | 800 |
| *Asst. of Stores*, Stephen Bernard Dutton | 450 |
| *Auditor*, Alexander Warren ..... | 425 |

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

## BECHUANALAND.

### (*The Bechuanaland Protectorate.*)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north by Rhodesia and the Zambesi, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 400 miles long and 490 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles. The population at the Census of May 7, 1911, was 125,320, of whom 1,691 were whites.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn and maize are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 323,921 at the Census of 1911. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakuthlu), of Sechele (Bakwena), of Kgosientsie (Bangwaketse), of Sebolai Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Colony through from Mafeking, *viâ* Gaberones and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved a few years ago from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

| | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | £56,414 | £70,223 | £69,340 |
| Expenditure ..... | 71,238 | 88,630 | 84,277 |

The annual deficiency was formerly made good by an Imperial grant-in-aid. The grant for 1911-12 amounted to £20,000. It has since been met from an accrued balance.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Resident Commissioner*, Lt.-Col. R. C. F Garraway, C.M.G. ..... | £1,500 |
| *Deputy Resident Commissioner*, Barry May, C.M.G. ..... | 1,250 |
| *Accountant*, Vernon Eason ..... | 500 |
| *Assist. Comm. and Magistrate in Southern Protectorate*, J. Ellenberger | 600 |
| *Assist. Com. and Magistrate for Northern Protectorate*, R. M. Daniel ..... | 700 |
| *Magistrate, Ngamiland*, A. G. Shigaud ... | 700 |

## RHODESIA.

### British South Africa Company.

*Board of Directors*:—
(*President*), Rochfort Maguire, P Lyttelton Gell, Hon. Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O., Sir Henry Birchenough, K.C.M.G., Major The Marquess of Winchester, Otto Beit, H. Wilson Fox, M.P., Baron H. R. d'Erlanger, D. O. Malcolm, Brig.-Gen. Hon. E. Baring, C.V.O., The Duke of Abercorn.

*Secretary*, , *Assistant Secretary*, A. P Miller, *Registrar*, R. C. Bolton.
*Chief Accountant*, F J Baird, A.C.A.
*Head Office*, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.
*Emigration and Information Office*, 166 Strand, W.C. 2.
*Capetown Agency*, F R. Philip, Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town.
*Commercial Representative in South Africa* (*Bulawayo*), W Olive (*acting*).
*Resident Mining Engineer in Rhodesia*, A. H. Ackermann, Bulawayo.
*Director of Land Settlement*, F W Inskipp, Salisbury (*acting*).
*Administrators*, *Southern Rhodesia* (Salisbury), Sir Drummond Chaplin, K.C.M.G., *Northern Rhodesia* (Livingstone), L. A. Wallace, C.M.G.

### Area and Population

| | Sq. m. | Pop. |
|---|---|---|
| Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury) | 149,000 | 796,300 |
| Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone) | 291,000 | 877,100 |

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles, the total population being estimated at 1,673,400 in 1926. The territory is named after *Cecil Rhodes*, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

### Communications.

*Railways*.—The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *viâ* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (300 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 394 miles. The section from Bulawayo *viâ* the Wankie coal fields to the Victoria Falls (280 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line crosses the Zambezi at the Victoria Falls, traverses Northern Rhodesia, and, crossing the border (307 miles), extends a further 326 miles *viâ* Kambove towards Bukama, in the Belgian Congo State. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (98 miles), and has been extended to Sinoia (35 miles). A standard-gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (72 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (34 miles), another runs from Bulawayo *viâ* Gwanda to West Nicholson (202 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east; another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hill, where the founder of Rhodesia is buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Enkeldoorn has been established to Victoria (103 miles).

*Telegraphs*.—The *African Transcontinental Telegraph Line* ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in East Africa, about 2,240 miles from the Cape.

### Southern Rhodesia.

*Area and Population*.—The total area is 149,000 square miles, and the estimated population (1926), 776,300, of whom 31,500 are Europeans. The native population is estimated at 740,000, with 4,000 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

*Constitution*.—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1889, amplified from time to time by Orders in Council. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not less than three members, appointed by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (*ex officio*), and 28 members, of whom six are nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State, and 22 are elected by the registered voters. A Supplemental Charter was issued on March 23, 1923, giving effect to the arrangement to which the Directors of the Company had agreed to render possible the establishment of Responsible Government in Southern Rhodesia, should the Legislative Council desire it, and should H.M. Government concur at some date other than that the Charter permits.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 20, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner and by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

*Industrial Progress*.—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco and the indigenous products of the country. The best breeds of cattle are constantly restocked by importation of pedigree stock.

The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1926, was of the value of £36,380,630. The output for the year ended December 31, 1926, was valued at £3,894,311. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities.

Administrative revenue, 1926-27 ..... £944,600
Administrative expenditure, 1926-27 ..... £881,496

Salisbury, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft. above sea-level (white population, census, 1921, 3,678). Bulawayo, the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,460 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of about 4,800 in 1926.

### 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 2,000,000 acres of land are [illegible]

settlement by white farmers, whose operations are chiefly stock-raising, over 30,000 head of cattle are being grazed by them. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous rubber is found in large areas. The country is well timbered, and well watered by the Rambesi and Kafue rivers and their affluents. There are large herds of native cattle. Game is also abundant.

The total area is about 291,000 sq. miles, and the population was estimated in 1926 at 877,100, of whom 2,100 are Europeans.

| | |
|---|---|
| Administrative revenue, 1925–26 | £129,168 |
| Administrative expenditure, 1925–26 | 129,921 |
| Imports from U.K., 1926 | 2,240,462 |
| Exports to U.K., 1926 | 291,208 |

## SWAZILAND

(*The Swaziland Protectorate.*)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwa Ngwane) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). By the Convention of 1894, Swaziland was placed under the administration of, but not incorporated with, the South African Republic, the British Government now controls the Territory. The total area is 6,678 square miles, and the population (1921) 99,930, of whom 1,089 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). 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, 1903, an Order in Council was issued conferring on the Governor of the Transvaal authority over Swaziland, and by Order in Council of December 1, 1906, this authority was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa. A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted jurisdiction, have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The Paramount Chief, Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu, is a minor about 19 years of age, and the regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Labotsibeni, widow of Mbandeni.

The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandeni, of which many of the latter carried exemption from Customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered satisfactory government difficult. A Commission was therefore appointed under Proclamation to inquire into these concessions and monopolies. Under this Proclamation the High Commissioner has exercised the power to expropriate monopolies conferring exclusive rights, compensation for which has been made out of loans raised for the purpose. The Commission also determined the validity and extent of all concessions. In order to avoid the exercise of conflicting interest by Europeans and natives over the same area, a Special Commissioner was appointed by Proclamation to demarcate certain areas for the sole and exclusive use of natives. Under this Proclamation the agricultural and grazing rights of the natives have been fully safeguarded. A general survey of the country took place in connexion with the work of the Concessions Commission and the Special Commissioner. The sum of £177,932 has been spent on the expropriation of monopolies and in connexion with the Swaziland Concessions Commission and the demarcation of native areas.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld, but pastoral pursuits are followed more than agricultural, though there are indications that more attention will be paid to the latter now that the certainty of land tenure has been determined. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were 238,000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of March, 1927.

In the winter season between 150,000 and 200,000 sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal. The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Most of the sub-tropical fruits can be grown with success. Large areas of land are suitable for growing cotton, coffee, and tea. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, and copper. During the year ended March 31, 1927, 4,633 ozs. fine gold, valued at £19,681, and 659 tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £46,732, were exported. In addition to any rentals payable on the concessions, gold is subject to a tax of 10 per cent. on profits, and base metals to a royalty of 2½ per cent. on output.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. This is the only town in the Territory. At each of the district headquarters—Hlatikulu, Stegi, and Pigg's Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station, likewise at Bremersdorp, the old headquarters of the Territory. There are nine schools for Europeans at various centres, and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombodze, the kraal of the Regent, at which, until recently, the young Paramount Chief attended. Sobhuza is now continuing his studies at the Lovedale Institute, in Cape Colony. There is also a school for coloured children. The total amount spent on education for the year ended March 31, 1927, which includes grants to native missions, was £2,179.

There is a bi-weekly communication by coach and motor-car between Mbabane and Breyten, on the Springs-Ermelo railway, a distance of 89 miles. Elsewhere the communication is by runners. There are ten post offices, and a telegraph office at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulwini.

| | 1925–26. | 1926–27. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £68,134 | £77,498 |
| Expenditure | 62,589 | 67,422 |

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

*Resident Commissioner*, D. Honey

*Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary*, B. Nicholson, D.S.O.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements* (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, Cocos Islands, and Christmas Island), the *Federated Malay States* (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang), the *Feudatory Malay States* (Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis or Palit, and Brunei), and the Protected *State of Johore*.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,800 square miles, with a population (1911) of 714,060.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 20 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang respectively. The Resident Councillor of Penang has a seat in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867 and since then by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1912 amounted in Singapore to 85·84 inches, in Penang to 89·34 inches, and in Malacca to 84·27 inches.

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 pineapples, &c.

The chief imports are rice, cotton piece goods, opium, petroleum, and coal.

| | 1913. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ... .. | $24,131,691 | $27,395,603 |
| Public expenditure .. | 20,256,560 | 21,046,353 |
| Public Debt (Dec 31) | £6,913,358 | {£6,913,358† / $34,566,790‡} |
| *Imports.. ... ... ... | $437,460,727 | $541,074,424 |
| *Exports ... ..... | 423,897,822 | 490,311,894 |
| Imports from U.K. .. | £2,870,756 | £3,713,765 |
| Exports to U.K. .... | 146,872 | 250,548 |

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, His Excellency Sir Arthur Henderson Young, G.C.M.G ... ..... ... ..... £5,000
*A.D.C.* (vacant) ... ... ... ... ... ... 480
*Crown Troops*, Maj.-Gen. D. H. Eidout, C.M.G., R.E. ... ... ... ... ... ..
*Colonial Secretary*, F. S. James, C.M.G ... 1,500
*Ext. Councillor of Penang*, W. Peel (*acting*) $9,600
Do. *Malacca*, L. E. P. Wolferstan £800 to £1,000
*Chief Justice*, Sir J. A. S. Buckmill ..... £3,000
*Attorney-General*, G. A. Goodman ..... 1,500
*Treasurer*, A. M. Pountney ..... ... ... 1,750
*Colonial Engineer*, Hon. F. J. Pigott ... £1,050 to 1,200
*Puisne Judges*, L. M. Woodward ..... ... 1,500
Do. L. P. Ebden ..... ... 1,500
Do. P. J. Sproule ... ... ... ... ... 1,500
Do. A. Earnshaw ... ... ... ... 1,500
*Auditor-General*, G. P. Bradley (*acting*) ... 600
*Solicitor-General*, A. B. Voules ... £800 to 1,000
*Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils*, E. C. H. Wolff (*acting*), P. A. F. David ... ... ... ... ... £800 to 1,000
*Insp.-Gen. of Police*, Capt. A. E. Chancellor ... ... ... ... ... ... 2,150
*District Judges* (*Singapore*), W. Langham Carter (*acting*), $6,000, E. L. Talbot, £800 to £1,000 (*Penang*), W. C. Michell ... $6,000
*Princ. Civil Med. Off.*, W. Gilmore Ellis, M.D. ... ... ... ... ... ... £1,200
*Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee*, C. J. Saunders ... ... £1,050 to 1,200
*Master Attendant*, Comm. R. A. Oxley, R.N. ... ... ... ... ... ... £750 to 900

All salaries are stated exclusive of allowances.

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width, its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles, it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 18′ N. and long. 103° 52′ 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 1913, exclusive of native craft, was 21,892, with a tonnage of 23,214,298. The total for the whole colony was 28,324, with a tonnage of 29,528,632. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 32,328 (tonnage, 2,321,862). 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 $20,000,000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest cast of Suez, being 950 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was $3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port, no duties are levied upon anything except opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The aggregate trade returns for 1912 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $880,283,000, the value of exported tin being $92,407,684.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 20′ N. lat. and 115° 20′ E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles; and its population in 6,345. It was ceded to Great

* Exclusive of coasting traffic.
† 4½ per cent. S.S. Unsettled Stock.
‡ 6 per cent. S.S. War Loan Bonds.

Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, cloths, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal place, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1906), $1,427,497; exports, $1,982,321.
Resident, F W Douglas.

*The Cocos-Keeling Islands* are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The population is about 700, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, about 1200 miles south-west of Java, and 700 miles east of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 96 square miles and a population of about 1,500. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1906 was 44,000 tons.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (population, 1911, 247,333), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1911, 128,976), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 26' N., long. 100° 20' E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India, now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. The aggregate trade for 1906 (including inter settlement trade) amounted to $260,288,547, the export of tin from the port being $46,303,407 in 1906.

*Province Wellesley* is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, sugar, spices, tapioca, and rubber plantations.

*The Dindings Territory* (area 185 square miles, population in 1911, 7,488) 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 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 100 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 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The population in 1901 was 124,082.

Aggregate trade, 1906..... ... ..... $56,623,077
(Including para rubber, $22,732,139, exported in 1906.)
Singapore, distant 8,700 miles, transit, 22 days.
Penang, 20 days, and Malacca, 23 days.

## TRINIDAD and TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 2' — 10° 50' N. lat. and 60° 56' — 61° 56' W long., and is about 63 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an area of 1,861 square miles (470,887 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1911 of 333,429 (including Tobago). The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1918, was 372,876. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 66,000), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, trams and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 9,988), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princestown (pop. 4,499), and Arima (pop. 4,000). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake near the village of La Brea, 115 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply, in 1913, 113,644 tons (£178,972) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, and cocoa-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1906) were sugar 37,784 tons, value £1,257,389, rum 554,080 gallons, value £90,842, molasses 926,800 gallons, value £27,180, bitters 82,712 gallons, value £22,712, cocoa 52,892,092 lb., value £1,637,208, *cocoanuts* 17,829,207, value £96,824, and copra 2,139,648 lb., value £42,792. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. The petroleum industry has made considerable advances, boring operations being carried on by 11 different companies. There are 124 miles of railway open, and waterworks and sewerage 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 oilfields is progressing satisfactorily. Six large and wealthy companies, besides smaller ones, are busily engaged in prospecting and boring for oil. 14,172,889 gallons of crude oil and 170,760 gallons of petrol spirit (gasoline) were exported in 1918. Six refineries are being operated, two of which are producing oil fuel to Admiralty specifications. Considerable quantities of petrol and kerosene are also manufactured both for the local market and for export. An oil bunkering trade is also being carried on.

| | 1914-15 | 1915 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £291,500 | £780,437 | £1,264,496 |
| Expenditure | 290,782 | 748,850 | 1,208,178 |
| Public debt | — | — | 1,654,853 |

| | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports | £4,289,497 | £4,419,823 | £4,470,708 |
| Exports | 4,221,342 | 5,276,573 | 5,457,774 |

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 9′ N. lat. and 60° 49′ W long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 220 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 20,749. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 80° to 86°.

There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 729) and Plymouth (pop. 532).

*Governor*, His Excellency Maj. Sir John Robt. Chancellor, K.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. £3,000
*Private Secretary*, G. D. Owen
*A.D.C.*, Capt. D. G. Davidson
*Colonial Secretary*, S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G. £1,250 to 1,500
*Assistant Do.*, W. M. Gordon £600 to 750
*Attorney-General*, H. C. Golbin, K.C. 1,300
*Deputy Col. Sec. & Insp.-G. of Constabulary*, Col. G. H. May 1,000
*Auditor-Gen.*, R. Gervase Beake, C.M.G. 800
*Chief Justice*, Sir A. van W. Lucie-Smith 1,600
*Director of Public Works*, Arch. G. Bell, C.M.G., M.I.C.E. 1,200
*Inspector of Mines*, Percival Stevens, A.M.I.C.E. 600
*Solicitor-General*, Robt. B. A. Warner, K.C. 400
*First Puisne Judge*, A. D. Russell, LL.D. £1,200 to 1,400
*Second Puisne Judge*, R. B. Wright, LL.D. 1,000
*Crown Solicitor*, A. D. O'Connor 600
*Collector of Customs*, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G. 800
*Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands*, H. F. Gamble £300 to 600
*Conservator of Forests*, C. S. Rogers 500 to 700
*Engineer in Charge of Barracks*, R. B. Smart 500
*Receiver-General*, Denis Slyne 600
*Protector of Immigrants*, A. H. W. de Boissiere 600
*Registrar-Gen.*, T. J. Potter 550
*Administrator-General*, W. L. J. Kernahan 500
*Postmaster-Gen.*, A. E. C. Ross 600
*Harbour Master* (vacant) 550
*Surgeon-General* (vacant) 1,200
*Schools Inspector*, H. H. Hancock £600 to 700
*Director of Agriculture* (vacant) £700 to 1,000
*General Manager of Railways and Chief Engineer*, E. R. Marwood £800 to 1,000
*Principal Queen's Royal College*, W. Brereton (personal £200) 700

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 66,000); transit, 24 days.

## TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W. discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers about 100, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length, the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ½ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,040 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20′ S. and 9° 44′ W., lies about 250 miles S.S.W. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

## TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 600 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1911 was 5,613, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,681. Salt is the principal industry of the islands, and Sisal hemp and sponges are exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and to also a Court of Appeal.

| | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £9,035 | £8,096 | £8,884 |
| Expenditure | 9,350 | 9,134 | 7,950 |
| Total imports | 28,792 | 27,622 | 27,029 |
| Total exports | 28,348 | 30,487 | 27,809 |

*Commissioner and Acting Judge*, G. Whitfield Smith £900
Grand Turk, 2nd U.S., 23 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 Bunyoro, Banyoro, Ankole, and Toro. This Protectorate has since been extended, and now includes Ankole, Toro, and Kigezi, which form the Western Province, Bunyoro the territories east of the latter to the south boundary of the Sudan and the land on the west bank of the river between this Nile, the Belgian Congo Frontier and the Sudan (south-

† For the time months, April-Dec., 1916. The financial year was changed to coincide with Calendar Year as from Jan. 1, 1916.

ing the *Northern Province*, the districts of Busoga, Bukedi, Teso, Lango, and Karamojo 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 600 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 S.W. The population in March, 1921, was estimated at a total of 2,954,861—809 Europeans, 3,548 Asiatics, and 2,950,504 natives. The total area is 109,119 miles (93,742 land and 15,377 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, 7¼ miles away, by a railway. The export trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton, £748,914; coffee, £172,830; shillies, £27,308; ghee, £18,320. The trade in ivory has decreased owing to the war. The principal imports in 1916–17 were:—yarns and textiles, £238,286; provisions, £140,873; cotton blankets, £30,984; bicycles, £17,022; apparel, £12,859; bags and sacks, £24,389; soap, £24,282; petroleum, £15,068; agricultural implements, £13,930; stationery, £11,332. Uganda is connected by telegraph with Mombasa (E. Africa Protectorate), and there are six Government steamers on Lake Victoria, including two of 600 and two of about 1,200 tons displacement. There are three stern-wheel steamers on Lake Kioga, and one paddle-steamer, a launch and several sailing craft on Lake Albert.

A railway 64 miles in length has been constructed between Jinja, in Busoga, and Namasagali, 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, Daudi Chwa, was declared King of Uganda, with a native council of regency. King Mwanga died in May, 1903. In Sept., 1897, a mutiny broke out among the Sudanese troops in the Protectorate, which was only suppressed after several months' fighting, in circumstances of great difficulty and danger, in which several British officers lost their lives (Parly Paper, Africa, No. 10, 1898). The military forces have since been completely 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 1892. In 1896 construction was commenced, and the last rails were laid at the terminus on Victoria Nyanza (582 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 this is linked to the Uganda system which connects all principal administrative posts by telegraph with the Government head quarters at Entebbe. A volunteer reserve has been organised which was called out for local defence purposes after the outbreak of war.

| | 1914–15. | 1915–16. | 1916–17. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue (local) .. | £680,830 | £687,203 | £814,436 |
| Grant-in-aid ... | 10,000 | .. | .. |
| Expenditure ... | 869,213 | 483,672 | 589,908 |
| Imports .. .. | 587,101 | 653,385 | 1,296,100 |
| Exports .. .. .. | 626,946 | 892,722 | 1,076,504 |

| | 1916. |
|---|---|
| Imports from U.K. ..... | £71,096 |
| Exports to U.K. .. ..... ... .. ..... | 222,354 |

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, His Excellency Sir Frederick John Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1911) (£3,000 *duty*) .. —£2,000

*Chief Secretary*, H. R. Wallis, C.M.G. (£800 *duty*) ..... ..... ..... £800 to 900

*Provincial Commrs.*, F. Spire, C.M.G., C. W. G. Eden, A. Browning, P. W. Cooper, C.M.G. (£500 *duty*) ..... £500 to 700

*Chief Justice*, W. M. Carter —(£900 *duty*) 900

*Puisne Judge*, (vacant). (£750 *duty*) 700

*Attorney-General*, D. Kingdon (£600 *duty*) £500 to 600

*Principal Medical Officer*, A. D. P. Hodges, C.M.G. ... ... ... ..... £750 to 850

*Asst. Chief Secretary*, R. B. Jarvis (£500 *duty*) £500 to 600

*Treasurer*, G. D. Smith, C.M.G. (£500 *duty*) 500 to 700

*Dir. of Public Works*, C. V. A. Rupert 600 to 750

*Director of Surveys and Land Officer*, R. C. Allen, C.M.G. ..... —(£700 *duty*) £700 to 800

*Director of Agriculture*, S. Simpson (£600 *duty*) £500 to 700

CAPITAL (Administrative Headquarters), Entebbe.

## WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37° 30 N., longitude 122° 20 E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1911 of 147,177, to which are included 1,200 resident on the islands of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 122° 40—an area of 1,500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The government is administered by a Commissioner. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the port of Shanghai.

*Commissioner*, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G.

*Judge of the High Court*, Hiram Parker Wilkin son.
*Crown Attorney*, Allan G. Mossup.
*Senior District Officer and Magistrate*, R. F Johnston.
*Junior District Officer and Magistrate*, R. A. Ely
*Financial Assistant*, P. D. Crawley
*Inspectors of Police*, A. Whittaker, F Forrey, G H. Jennings.
*Medical Officers*, W. M. Musi, M.B., H. W Bell, M.B.

### WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward, or Southern, group of the West Indian Islands includes Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, and Tobago. Of these, Barbados is a separate colony with its own governor, and Tobago is attached to Trinidad. The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 908 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 157,264. 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. R. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G. .. .. £2,500
*Private Secretary & A.D.C.*, C. H Rice 200
Transit, about 14 days.

### GRENADA
(AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30–12° 36' N lat. and 61° 20'–61° 36' W long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth., it is about 95 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres, population (including some of the Grenadines), 64,730 (1911). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Concepción. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour

| | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue .... | £91,298 | £82,799 | £89,097 |
| Expenditure ..... | 84,807 | 96,882 | 108,145 |
| Public debt ..... | 223,670 | 223,670 | 223,670 |
| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| Total imports ..... | £480,967 | £470,116 | £280,405 |
| Total exports .... | 367,149 | 333,874 | 486,318 |

*Colonial Sec.*, Herbert Ferguson .. £600 to £750
*Treasurer*, E. D Laborde, I.S.O. .. .. £450 to 600
*Chief Justice*, Hon. Thomas W Haycraft.. 1,200
*Attorney-General*, N J Paterson.. .. .. 650
*Magistrate, Southern District*, John Stuart Martin .. .. .. .. .. .. £450
*Magistrates*, T. M. Conliffe, *E Dist.*, £300, W C Ruggles, *W Dist.* £300 to £350, T. B. C. Musgrave, *N Dist. & District Coroner of Carriacou* .. .. .. 250
*Postmaster*, Gerald Smith .. .. .. .. 250
*Registrar, Sup. Court*, D. J Garraway .. 300

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,484 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1911), 6,886.

### ST LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50' N lat. and 60° 58' W long., at a distance of about 90 miles W N W of of Barbados, 21 miles N of St. Vincent, and 22 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (1916-17) of 53,013. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1916) are sugar (89,304 cwt.), rum (18,136 gals.), cocoa (14,875 cwt.) —which is now extensively cultivated—fuel, and sticks. Limes are being planted, and the industry promises to become important. In 1916, 18,123 gallons of lime juice were exported. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1911 6,268), and Soufrière (pop. 2,300).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depot. In 1916, 446 steamers (tonnage 1,181,294) entered Port Castries.

| | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue — | £57,795 | £71,913 | £78,189 |
| Expenditure ..... | 69,080 | 72,268 | 78,629 |
| Public debt .. .. | 138,630 | 135,880 | 132,968 |
| Total imports .. .. | 306,152 | 264,333 | 364,280 |
| Total exports .. .. | 241,402 | 402,908 | 428,800 |

*Administrator & Col. Sec.*, A Popham Lobb, C.M.G (*acting*) (and allowance £300) .. .. .. .. .. £1,200
*Chief Justice*, T H Coller .. .. .. 700
*Attorney-General*, G O'D. Walton .. .. 500
*Treasurer* G D. Mackie .. .. £350 to 400
*Colonial Engineer*, M. A. Murphy .. .. 500
*Registrar*, J. R. M. Salmon .. .. .. 500
*Magistrates*, T A. Drysdale, £400, A. F Palmer .. .. .. .. .. .. 350
*Chief of Police*, Maj G L. J Golding .. 400
*Postmaster*, S. Okell .. .. .. .. 300
*Inspector of Schools*, T. H. M. Moulder, M.A. 300

### ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N lat. and 61° 19' W long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (March 31, 1916) of 48,232. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1763 it was secured to Great Britain

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, copra, cloves, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1911), 4,300.

| | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £31,377 | £30,468 | £31,208 |
| Expenditure | 36,772 | 36,043 | 32,963 |
| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| Total imports | £122,882 | £109,323 | £90,892 |
| Total exports | 114,202 | 109,768 | 98,543 |

*Administrator and Colonial Sec.*, E. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. (and £100 allowance) £800
*Chief Justice and Vice-Chan., and Police Magistrate of 1st District*, Anthony De Freitas ... ... ... ... ... ... 800
*Attorney-General*, A. C. Vincent Prior ... 400

## ZANZIBAR.

*(The Zanzibar Protectorate.)*

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tungbi Bay and north as Warsheikh, but since the cession of the coast-line from Ravuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1894, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of 10 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the *administration of H.M. Government* through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the East Africa Protectorate (q.v.). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1867) 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 Elderman-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, and a three-weekly service to and from Bombay.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1912) was 278,814, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

Trade of the *Port of Zanzibar* in 1916 —

| Country | Imports from. | Exports to. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| British India | 908,804 | 221,473 |
| U.K. | 299,449 | 180,882 |
| France | 5,880 | 107,878 |
| South Africa | 20,402 | 40,758 |
| Netherlands | 49,907 | — |
| U.S.A. | 47,000 | 41,868 |
| E. Africa Protectorate | 68,714 | 67,208 |

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1916 was—British 75, French 24, Norwegian 4, Italian 2, others 4, the total tonnage being 434,738, and 3,859 dhows (49,302 tons) entered the port in 1916.

Imports, 1916, £1,499,800; exports, £1,038,267.

Imports from U.K., 1916 — ... ... ... £299,907
Exports to U.K., 1916 — ... ... ... £22,429

*Sultan*, H.H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, 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. ... ... ... ... ... ... £1,200
*Chief Secretary*, J H. Sinclair, C.M.G. £700 to £800
*Judge of H.B.M. Court*, J W Marison ... 1,000

Zanzibar is distant 6,890 miles; transit, 20 days.

## STATE CONTROL OF COAL.

THE Government has now full control of the coal mines of the United Kingdom. Following upon a threatened strike in the South Wales coalfield on a question of wages, an Order in Council was made operative as from 29 Nov., 1915, giving the Board of Trade possession of the coal mines in the affected area. From one coalfield to the control of all was only a step, and after some agitation amongst the miners a further Order in Council was made on 22 Feb., 1917, to apply to all coalfields in the country. Mr. Guy Gaisford was appointed Controller.

The terms of settlement, notwithstanding long negotiations between the Government and the Mining Association and Coal Owners, have not been arrived at satisfactorily. Conditions vary in the various coalfields so much that a flat rate is not considered fair. Parliament has (Oct., 1917) the arrangements under consideration, and basis of the compensation to the mine owners is to be put in the direction of the continuance of ordinary profits as before the war. In the case of excess, about 80 per cent. of the increased profit will be paid over to the State. It should be understood that the nation is not buying the coal mines—it is simply controlling them for the purpose of the war in the same manner as the railways.

# United States.

(The United States of America.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

| Divisions. | Gross Area, 1910 (sq. miles). | Population. Census 1910. | Population. Census 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States | *3,026,789 | 91,972,266 | 75,994,575 |
| Alaska | 590,884 | 64,356 | 63,592 |
| Guam | 210 | †11,635 | — |
| Hawaii | 6,449 | 191,909 | 154,001 |
| Panama Canal Zone | 436 | †56,481 | — |
| Philippines | 115,026 | †8,276,800 | †7,360,551 |
| Porto Rico | 3,435 | 1,118,012 | †962,019 |
| Samoa | 77 | †7,080 | †5,240 |
| Military, &c., abroad | — | 55,608 | 91,219 |

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,890.
† Estimated.

### Increase of the People.
(*Continental U.S. only*)

| Year of Census. | Total Population. White. | Coloured. | Total. | Increase over Preceding Census. | Decennial Increase per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 19,553,068 | 1,648,808 | 23,191,876 | 4,128,463 | 21.72 |
| 1900 | 55,900,557 | 8,500,784 | 31,443,321 | 8,251,445 | 35.58 |
| 1910 | 81,869,827 | 9,918,304 | 91,788,131 | 7,114,810 | 22.27 |
| 1880 | 43,402,970 | 6,580,793 | 50,155,783 | 12,367,652 | 32.56 |
| 1890 | 55,101,258 | 7,470,432 | 62,571,690 | 12,792,907 | 25.49 |
| 1900 | 66,809,196 | 9,185,279 | 75,994,575 | 13,422,885 | 21.47 |
| 1910 | 81,731,957 | 10,040,309 | 91,972,266 | 15,977,691 | 21.02 |

### IMMIGRATION

Statistics concerning the arrival of aliens are available for nearly a century, but the Government exhibits little interest in those who leave its shores. Since 1900 over 22,000,000 alien passengers have arrived in the U.S. The following figures (from the *Statistical Abstract*) show the number of arrivals at certain periods from 1820–1913 —

| Year. | Immigrants. | Year. | Immigrants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 8,385 | 1906 | 1,100,735 |
| 1840 | 84,066 | 1907 | 1,285,349 |
| 1850 | 369,980 | 1908 | 782,870 |
| 1860 | 153,640 | 1909 | 751,786 |
| 1870 | 387,203 | 1910 | 1,041,570 |
| 1880 | 457,257 | 1911 | 878,587 |
| 1890 | 455,302 | 1912 | 838,172 |
| 1900 | 448,572 | 1913 | 1,197,892 |
| 1905 | 1,026,499 | | |

### MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are grounding offences.

| Year. | Marriages. Total. | Divorces Granted. To Wife. | To Husband. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1887 | 483,069 | 18,250 | 9,720 | 27,970 |
| 1892 | 577,870 | 24,000 | 12,377 | 36,377 |
| 1897 | 602,350 | 29,934 | 14,765 | 44,699 |
| 1902 | 745,733 | 41,424 | 20,458 | 61,882 |
| 1903 | 786,130 | 43,604 | 21,302 | 64,906 |
| 1904 | 781,145 | 44,000 | 20,589 | 64,589 |
| 1905 | 801,567 | 45,736 | 20,000 | 65,736 |
| 1906 | 823,290 | 48,807 | 23,468 | 72,260 |

### 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 | 504,413 | 1908 | 600,000 |
| 1904 | 550,320 | 1909 | 596,256 |
| 1905 | 556,883 | 1910 | 614,000 |
| 1906 | 578,000 | 1911 | 620,000 |
| 1907 | 587,094 | 1912 | 638,492 |

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S.

(CENSUS OF 1910.)

| Country. | Number. | Country. | Number. | Country. | Number. | Country. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 2,174,673 | Denmark | 181,649 | Italy | 1,343,125 | Spain | 22,228 |
| Belgium | 49,490 | England | 877,729 | Japan | 67,744 | Sweden | 625,227 |
| Canada— | | France | 117,418 | Mexico | 221,915 | Switzerland | 122,898 |
| French | 383,083 | Germany | 2,501,331 | Norway | 403,877 | Turkey in Asia | 99,729 |
| Other | 649,554 | Greece | 101,288 | Portugal | 69,380 | Turkey in Europe | 39,230 |
| China | 56,756 | Holland | 120,263 | Russia and Finland | 1,732,462 | Wales | 24,288 |
| Cuba and other West Indies | 47,633 | Hungary | 495,609 | Scotland | 261,076 | Other Countries | 138,090 |
| | | Ireland | 1,352,251 | | | Total | 13,515,886 |

## PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°-49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30′ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small, among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows —Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877, and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads, west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut, and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminum, 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 180-ton *Mayflower*, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire, and other east coast English towns, and *New England* became rapidly prosperous. Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in *New Netherlands* (1621), and the Swedes in *New Sweden* (1638). Other English foundations were *Maryland* (1632), *Carolina* (1663), *New York* (1664), *New Jersey* (1665), and *Pennsylvania* (1681). From that date Continental enterprise may be said to have ceased for half a century, and *Georgia* (1732) was the last of the English settlements.

Eighteenth Century.—A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the *War of 1754–1763* little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns. The issue of this war decided the fate of America. It secured the possession of the Pacific coast for the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope, and roused the interests of the British Government in the possibilities of its American colonies. The Home Government endeavoured to recover from the colonies part of the cost of the war by which their existence had been secured, but "taxation without representation" was bitterly resented. In December, 1773, some English ships laden with tea arrived in the harbour of Boston, where a non-importation agreement was strictly enforced. A 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 resisted in arms, and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at *Lexington*, April 19, 1775, and continued until the *Capitulation of Yorktown*, October 19, 1781, when *Lord Cornwallis* surrendered with the whole of his forces to *General Washington*. When peace was concluded, Sept. 3, 1783, between America and Great Britain, no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule.

*The Declaration of Independence.*—On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence.* "*We, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States.*" This Declaration was at length acknowledged by Great Britain, and the United States of America from this beginning has become one of the greatest Powers of the world. The Declaration of Independence was followed by the framing of a *Constitution*, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the 13 *Original States* (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island). This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President; and on April 30, 1789, *George Washington* entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

Nineteenth Century.—The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connexion with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain, in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost invariably victorious on the sea. A land engagement at *Chateauguay* on October 26, 1813, gained lasting glory for the troops of Canada, and earlier in the same year—June 1, 1813—a duel at sea between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* did much to restore the prestige of the British Navy. Peace was concluded by the *Treaty of Ghent* on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war, which Canada alone has reason to remember with satisfaction.

* On April 30, 1819, 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, 1775, 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 connexion with the boundaries of *Texas*, recently (1845) admitted as a State of the Union, and after hostilities of several months the war ended in the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (1847). Under this treaty Mexico surrendered the disputed portions of Texas and New Mexico, part of Arizona, and *California*. In 1848 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 at 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 *Porto Rico* in the West Indies.

Twentieth Century.—On June 28, 1902, Congress appropriated the sum of $40,000,000 for the purchase of all outstanding rights in the work inaugurated on the *Panama Canal*, and on April 28, 1904, a further sum was granted for the purchase of a strip of territory on each side of the proposed waterway from the Republic of Panama. Operations were immediately undertaken, and the Canal was completed in 1913, and was opened to traffic with no inaugural ceremony on August 1, 1914.

*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 mutilated 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.

*War with Germany.*—On April 6, 1917, war was declared against Germany.

## 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 26 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 to fifteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, and March 30, 1870), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

The *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the second Monday of the January following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the second Wednesday of February by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of $75,000, with a travelling allowance of $25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the *consent* of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

### THE PRESIDENT

*President of the United States*, Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey (*born* at Staunton, Va., 28 Dec., 1856; *educated* at Princeton Univ. 1875–1879; President of Princeton Univ. 1902–1910; Governor of New Jersey 1911–1913), elected 5 Nov., 1912, and came into office 4 March, 1913, until 4 March, 1917, when he was re-elected for a further term. *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*, 9 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*, Newton D. Baker, of Ohio (*born* 1871, admitted to the Bar 1897), *appointed* 7 March, 1916.
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 1911–1912), *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 cognisance of all matters appertaining to Foreign Affairs, including correspondence with Representatives of the U.S., both diplomatic and consular, and with accredited Representatives of Foreign States in the U.S. The *Secretary of State* is the custodian of the Seal of the U.S., which is affixed by him to all proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants of extradition; he is also the Custodian of the Laws of the U.S and of Treaties made with Foreign Powers. He grants and issues Passports, and communicates to Congress reports made by Diplomatic and Consular officers of the U.S. He is the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the States of the Union.

*Secretary of State*, Robert Lansing, *N.Y.* $12,000
*Private Sec.*, Richard Crane, *Ill.* .... 2,500
*Counsellor* Frank L. Polk *N.Y.* .... 7,500
*Assistant Secretary*, William Phillips, *Mass.* .... 5,000
*Second do.*, A. A. Adee, *D.C.* .... 4,500
*Third do.*, Breckinridge Long, *Missouri* .... 4,500
*Director of Consular Service*, W. J. Carr, *N.Y.* .... 4,500
*Chief Clerk*, Ben G. Davis, *Neb.* .... 3,000
*Solicitor*, Lester H. Woolsey, *N.Y.* .... 5,000
*Foreign Trade Adviser*, William B. Fleming, *Ky.* .... 4,500
*Chief, Division of Latin American Affairs*, Herbert Stabler, *Maryland* .... 4,500
*Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs*, Leon J. Canova, *Flor.* .... 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*, S. 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*, David A. Salmon, *Conn.* .... 2,100
*Chief, Bureau of Accounts*, William MacNeir, *Mich.* .... 2,250
*Chief, Bureau of Rolls and Library*, John A. Tanner, *Ohio* .... 2,100

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

(15th Street, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Treasury* is charged by law with the management of the national finances. He prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit, superintends the collection of the revenue, and directs the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts and of making returns, grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury, and annually submits to Congress estimates of the probable revenues and disbursements of the Government. He controls the construction and maintenance of public buildings, the coinage and printing of money, the administration of the Coast Guard and the Public Health branches of the public service, and furnishes generally such information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing. He is *ex-officio* chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, created by Act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act, *ex-officio* chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board, created by Act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal Farm Loan Act, and president of the central executive council of the International High Commission, and chairman of the United States section of that Commission.

*Secretary of the Treasury*, William Gibbs McAdoo, *N.Y.* .... $12,000
*Assistants*, Oscar T. Crosby, *Va.*; Jr. S. Rowe, *Pa.*; James B. Moyle, *Utah* each 5,000
*Assistant to the Secretary*, George B. Cookman, *D.C.* .... 5,000
*Chief Clerk*, James L. Wilmeth, *Ark.* .... 4,000
*Supervising Architect* (vacant) .... 6,000
*Director of the Mint*, Ray T. Baker, *Ass.* 5,000
*Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing* (vacant) .... 6,000
*Chief, Appointments Division*, James E. Harper, *S.C.* .... 3,000
*Chief, Book-keeping and Warrants Division*, Charles H. Miller, *Mass.* .... 4,000
*Chief, Customs Division*, Frank M. Halstead, *Wash.* .... 4,500
*Chief, Loans and Currency*, William S. Broughton, *Ill.* .... 3,500
*Register*, Houston B. Teehee, *Okla.* .... 4,000
*Comptroller of the Treasury*, Walter W. Warwick, *Ohio* .... 6,000
*Assistant do.*, Charles M. Force, *Ken.* .... 4,500
*Treasurer of the U.S.*, John Burke, *N. Dak.* .... 6,000
*Comptroller of the Currency*, John Skelton Williams, *Va.* .... 5,000
*Commissioner of Internal Revenue*, Daniel C. Roper, *S.C.* .... 6,000
*Deputy do.* David A. Gates, *Ark.* $4,000, G. E. Fletcher, *La.*, $3,600, Luther F. Speer, *Pa.* .... 4,000
*Solicitor of Internal Revenue*, Ellis C. Johnson, *Wash.* .... 4,500
*Auditor of Treasury*, Samuel Patterson, *Neb.* .... 4,000
*Auditor of War Dept.*, James L. Baity, *Mo.* 3,000
*Auditor of Interior*, Oscar A. Price, *W.Va.* .... 4,000
*Auditor of Navy*, Edward Lucken, *Wis.* .. 4,000
*Auditor of State*, Edward D. Hearne, *Del.* 4,000
*Auditor of Post Office*, Charles A. Kram, *Pa.* 3,500
*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 Blue, *S.C.* .... 6,000

### *General Customs Appraisers.*

*Appraisers of Merchandise*, Byron S. Waite, *Mich.*; Israel F. Fischer, *N.Y.*; Sam B. Cooper, *Tex.*; Eugene G. Hay, *Minn.*; Charles P. McClelland, *N.Y.*; George Stewart Brown, *Md.*; Jerry B. Sullivan, *Iowa*; and William B. Howell, *N.J.* .... each $8,000

### Federal Reserve Board.

*Governor*, William P. G Harding, *Ala.*, term expires 1922; *Vice-Governor*, Paul M. Warburg, *N Y.*, term expires 1918; Frederick A. Delano, *Ill.*, term expires 1920; A. C. Miller *Col.*, term expires 1924; Charles S. Hamlin, *Mass.*, term expires 1916 ..... each $12,000

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, *ex officio*.

### DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

(17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of War* prepares estimates of *the expenses of the Department of War*, and supervises the expenditure of all appropriations made by Congress for that Department. He also supervises the Military Academy at West Point, the National Cemeteries, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the improvement of rivers and harbours, and matters appertaining to navigation. He 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*, Newton D. Baker, *Ohio* ..... $12,000
*Private Sec.*, Ralph A. Hayes, *Ohio* ..... 2,500
*Assistant Secretary*, William M. Ingraham, *Va.* ..... 5,000
*Assistant and Chief Clerk*, J. C. Scofield, *Ga.* ..... 4,000
*Chief of Staff*, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss ..... 10,000
*Adjutant-General*, Maj.-Gen. Henry P McCain ..... 8,000
*Inspector-General*, Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain ..... 8,000
*Judge-Advocate-General*, Maj.-Gen. E. H Crowder ..... 8,000
*Quartermaster-General*, Maj.-Gen. Henry G Sharp ..... 8,000
*Surgeon-General*, Maj.-Gen. William C. Gorgas ..... 8,000
*Chief of Engineers*, Maj.-Gen William M. Black ..... 8,000
*Chief of Ordnance*, Maj.-Gen. William Crozier ..... 8,000
*Chief Signal Officer*, Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier ..... 8,000
*Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs*, Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre ..... 8,000

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(K Street and Vt. Ave., N W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Attorney-General* is the chief law officer of the Government and head of the Department of Justice. He advises the President and the chief executive officers on legal questions arising out of their administration, and generally supervises the U.S. attorneys and marshals in judicial districts. He provides special counsel when required to do so by a department of the Government of the U.S.

*Attorney-General*, Thomas Watt Gregory, *Tex.* ..... $12,000
*Private Sec.*, John T. Suter, *D C* ..... 2,000
*Solicitor-General*, John W Davis, *W Va.* ..... 10,000
*Assistant to Attorney-General*, George Carroll Todd, *N Y* ..... 5,000
*Assistant Attorneys-General*, Samuel Huston Thompson, jr., *Col.*, Samuel J Graham, *Pa.*; Charles Warren, *Mass.*, Francis J Kearful, *D.C.*, Wm. C. Fitts, *Ala.*; Wm. L. Frierson, *Tenn.* ..... each 7,500
*Solicitor, State Department*, Lester H. Woolsey, *N Y* ..... $6,000
*Solicitor, Post Office Dept.*, William H. Lamar, *Md.* ..... 5,000
*Solicitor, Interior Dept.*, Charles D. Mahaffie, *Oregon* ..... 5,000
*Assistant A G, Court of Customs Appeals*, Bert Hanson, *N Y* ..... 5,000
*Solicitor of the Treasury*, Lawrence Becker, *Ind.* ..... 5,000
*Solicitor, Internal Revenue*, Ellis C. Johnson, *Wash.* ..... 5,000
*Solicitor, Dept. of Commerce*, Albert Lee Thurman, *Ohio* ..... 5,000
*Solicitor, Dept. of Labour*, John B. Densmore, *Mont.* ..... 5,000
*Chief Clerk*, Charles E. Stewart, *Ala.* ..... 3,500
*Attorney in charge of Titles*, Chas. S. Lawrence, *Tenn.* ..... 5,000
*Chief, Division of Accounts*, Calvin Sattertield, *Penn.* ..... 2,500
*Disbursing Clerk*, James H. Mackey, *Col* ..... 2,750
*Attorney in charge of Pardons*, James A. Finch, *N Y* ..... 3,000
*Supt. of Prisons and Prisoners*, Francis H. Dunlay, *D C* ..... 4,000
*Appointment Clerk*, C B. Bornborger, *Va.* ..... 2,000

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

#### Office of the Postmaster-General.

*Postmaster-General*, Albert S. Burleson, *Texas* ..... $12,000
*Private Sec.*, Robert E. Cowart, *Texas* ..... 2,500
*Chief Clerk*, Ruskin McArdle, *Texas* ..... 4,000
*Asst Chief Clerk*, William W Smith, *Tenn.* ..... 2,000
*Confidential Clerk to Postmaster-General*, Edwin B. Smith, *Maryland* ..... 2,000
*Purch. Agent*, James A. Edgerton, *N J* ..... 4,000
*Chief Clerk, Purch. Agent*, Frederick H. Austin, *Missouri* ..... 2,000
*Chief Insp.*, George M. Sutton, *Mo.* ..... 4,000
*Chief Clerk, Chief Insp.*, J R. Cox, *N C* ..... 2,000
*Appoint. Clerk*, George B. Paull *Ohio* ..... 2,000
*Disb Clerk*, William M. Mooney, *Ohio* ..... 2,250
*Asst. Attorneys*, J Julian Southerland, *N C*, $2,750 John A. Nash, *Pa.*, $2,500, Fleet W Cox, *Md.*, Walter E. Kelly, *Ohio*, Edwin A. Niem, *Pa.* ..... 2,000
*Bond Exam.*, Horace J Donnelly, *D C.* ..... 2,250
*Chairman Board of Inspection*, Michal K. Campbell, *Ill.* ..... 2,000

#### Office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

*First Assistant P M G.*, John C. Koons, *Md.* $5,000
*Chief Clerk*, John W Johnston, *N Y* ..... 2,500
*Superintendent, Division of Post Office Service*, Goodwin D Ellsworth, *N C.* ..... 4,000
*Asst. Superintendents*, William S. Ryan, *N J* Francis P Heartsill, *Texas*; Thomas Mallalieu, *Ariz* ..... each 2,000
*Superintendent, Division of Postmasters' Appointments* Charles B. Hodges, *Tenn* ..... 2,000
*Asst. Supts., Division of Postmasters' Appointments*, Lorel F Morgan, *W Va.*, Simon B. Sullivan, *Mass.* ..... each 2,000
*Chief, Division of Correspondence*, John P Miller ..... 2,000
*Superintendent, Division of Dead Letters*, Martin M. McLean, *Texas* ..... 2,250

#### Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

*Second Assistant P M G*, O. Praeger, *Tex.* $5,000
*Chief Clerk*, Eugene E. White, *N C* ..... 2,250
*General Superintendent, Railway Mail Service*, William J Denning, *Georgia* ..... 4,000

*Assist. General Supt., Railway Mail Service*, George F. Stone, *New York* ..... $3,500
*Chief Clerk, Railway Mail Service*, C. Gove, *Mass.* ..... 2,000
*Superintendent, Division of Railway Adjustments*, James B. Corridon, *D.C.* ..... 2,000
*Asst. Supt., Division of Railway Adjustments*, George B. Bendel, *Md.* ..... 2,250
*Superintendent, Division of Foreign Mails*, Robert L. Maddox, *Kentucky* ..... 2,000
*Asst. Supt., Division of Foreign Mails*, Stewart M. Weber, *Pa.* ..... 1,600
*Superintendent, Division of Miscellaneous Transportation*, John McVitz, Jr., *Mich.* ..... 2,000

**Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.**

*Third Asst. P.M.G.*, A. M. Bothwell, *Va.* ..... $4,000
*Chief Clerk*, William J. Harrows, *Mo.* ..... 2,500
*Superintendent, Division of Stamps*, Wm. C. Fitch, *New York* ..... 2,750
*Superintendent, Division of Finance*, Wm. B. Billington, *Pa.* ..... 2,250
*Superintendent, Division of Classification*, William C. Wood, *Kansas* ..... 2,750
*Superintendent, Division of Registered Mails*, Leighton V. B. Mansfield, *Ky.* ..... 2,500
*Superintendent, Division of Money Orders*, Charles E. Matthews, *Oklahoma* ..... 2,750
*Chief Clerk, Division of Money Orders*, Francis H. Rainey, *D.C.* ..... 2,250
*Director, Postal Savings System*, Carter B. Keene, *Maine* ..... 4,500
*Asst. Director, Postal Savings System*, Charles H. Fellaway, *Pa.* ..... 3,000
*Chief Clerk, Postal Savings System*, Harry H. Thompson, *Md.* ..... 2,500
*Clerk in Charge of Administration Section, Postal Savings System*, Claude W. Calvin, *Missouri* ..... 2,000
*Clerk in Charge of Audit Section, Postal Savings System*, Sherman S. Slick, *Ill.* ..... 2,000

**Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.**

*Fourth Assistant P.M.G.*, James I. Blakslee, *Pa.* ..... $5,000
*Chief Clerk*, J. King Pickett, *Alabama* ..... 2,500
*Superintendent, Division of Rural Mails*, George L. Wood, *Md.* ..... 2,000
*Asst. Supt., Division of Rural Mails*, Edgar E. Ryan, *Pa.* ..... 2,000
*Chief Clerk, Division of Rural Mails*, Lansing M. Dow, *N.H.* ..... 2,000
*Superintendent, Division of Equipment and Supplies*, Alfred B. Foster, *Calif.* ..... 2,750
*Asst. Supt., Division of Equipment and Supplies* ..... 2,250
*Chief Clerk, Division of Equipment and Supplies*, ..... 2,000

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

(N.Y. and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Navy* superintends the administration, manning, equipment, armament, and employment of all vessels of the U.S. Navy, and executes such duties as may be assigned to him by the President of the U.S.

*Secretary of the Navy*, Josephus Daniels, *N.C.* ..... $12,000
*Private Sec.*, R. H. Britton ..... 2,500
*Assistant Sec.*, Franklin D. Roosevelt ..... 5,000
*Chief Clerk*, Frank B. Curtis ..... 3,000
*Chief of Naval Operations*, Adm. W. S. Benson ..... 10,000
*Chief Bureau of Navigation*, Rear-Adm. Leigh C. Palmer ..... 6,000
*Chief of Steam Engineering*, Engineer-in-Chief (with rank of Rear-Admiral) R. S. Griffin ..... $6,000
*Chief of Med. and Surg.*, Wm. C. Braisted ..... 6,000
*Chief of Construction and Repair*, Chief Constructor David W. Taylor ..... 6,000
*Chief of Yards and Docks*, Civil Engineer Frederic R. Harris ..... 6,000
*Chief of Supplies and Accounts*, Paymaster-Gen. Samuel McGowan ..... 6,000
*Chief of Ordnance*, Rear-Adm. Ralph Earle 6,000
*Judge-Advocate-Gen.*, Capt. Wm. C. Watts 5,000
*Dir of Naval Intel.*, Capt. Roger Welles 5,000
*Commandant of Marine Corps*, Maj.-Gen. George Barnett ..... 5,000

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

(F 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.* ..... $12,000
*First Assistant Secretary*, Alexander T. Vogelsang, *Cal.* ..... 5,000
*Assistant Secretary*, S. G. Hopkins, *Wyo.* ... 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.* ... 3,000
*Pensions*, Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, *Ohio* 5,000
*Deputy do.*, Edward G. Tieman, *Mo.* ... 3,000
*Education*, Philander P. Claxton, *Tenn.* 5,000
*Indian Affairs*, Cato Sells, *Tex.* ... ... 5,000
*Asst. do.*, Edgar B. Meritt, ... 3,000
*Patents*, James T. Newton, *Ga.* ..... 5,000
*Asst. do.*, Robert F. Whitehead, *Va.* ... 3,000
*Director of Geological Survey*, George Otis Smith, *Me.* ... ... ... ... ... 6,000
*Reclamation Service, Director and Chief Engineer*, Arthur P. Davis, *Kans.* ... 7,500
*Do., Bureau of Mines*, Vanncy H. Manning, *Miss.* ... ... ... ... 6,000
*Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds*, Elliott Woods, *Ind.* ... ... 6,000

## 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 Secretaries 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 Forests.

*Sec. of Agricul.*, David F. Houston, *Mo.* $12,000
*Private Sec.*, Harrison F. Fitts, *N.Y.* ... 4,000
*Assistant Secretaries*, Carl Sebern Vrooman, *Ill.*; Clarence Ousley, *Tex.*; Raymond A. Pearson, *Iowa* ..... each $5,000
*Assistants to the Secretary*, Beverley T. Galloway, *Mo.*; Shaler Hoyt, *Mass.*; Harrison, *Va.*; Eugene Allonzo H. Taylor, *Col.*, [illegible]; Mark L. Wilcox, *Ga.* ... 3,000

*Solicitor*, William M. Williams, Ala. ... $5,000
*Chief, Office of Firm Management*, William J. Spillman, Wash. ... 4,000
*Chief Clerk*, Robert M. Rose, D.C. ... 3,500
*Chief, Office of Information*, George W. Wharton, N.Y. ... 3,000
*In Charge, Office of Inspection*, Alex. McC. Ashley, N.Y. ... 2,750
*In Charge, Forest Appeals*, Thomas G. Shearman, N.Y. ... 3,000
*Appointment Clerk*, R. W. Roberts, Ill. ... 2,000
*Expert on Exhibits*, F. Lamson-Scribner, Penn. ... 3,000
*Chief, Weather Bureau*, C. F. Marvin, Ohio 5,000
*Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry*, Alonzo D. Melvin, Ill. ... 4,000
*Chief, Bureau of Crop Estimates*, Leon M. Estabrook, Tex. ... 4,000
*Chemist and Chief*, Carl L. Alsberg, N.Y. 3,000
*Director, States Relations Service*, A. C. True, Conn. ... 4,500
*Entomologist and Chief*, L. O. Howard, N.Y. 4,500
*Biologist and Chief*, W. W. Nelson, Ariz. ... 3,500
*Forester*, Henry S. Graves, Conn. ... 5,000
*Associate do.*, A. F. Potter, Ariz. ... 4,000
*Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry*, William A. Taylor, Mich. ... 5,000
*Chief, Div. of Accounts*, A. Zappone, D.C. 4,000
*Editor & Chief, Division of Publications*, Joseph A. Arnold, Ind. ... 3,500
*Librarian*, Claribel R. Barnett, N.Y. ... 2,000
*Chief, Bureau of Soils*, M. Whitney, Md. ... 4,000
*Director, Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering*, L. W. Page, Mass. ... 4,500
*Chief, Office of Markets*, Chas. J. Brand, Ill. 4,500

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

(15th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Commerce* is charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States and its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, and transportation interests; the administration of the lighthouse service and the aid and protection to shipping thereby; the taking of the census, and the collection and publication of statistical information connected therewith; the making of coast and geodetic surveys; the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce; the inspection of steamboats, and the enforcement of laws relating thereto for the protection of life and property; the supervision of the fisheries as administered by the Federal Government; the supervision and control of the Alaskan fur-seal, salmon, and other fisheries; the jurisdiction over merchant vessels, their registry, licensing, measurement, entry, clearance, transfers, movement of their cargoes and passengers, and laws relating thereto, and to seamen of the United States; the regulation of the enforcement and execution of the Act of Congress relating to the equipment of steam 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 connection with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury) of regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 and the Immigration Act of 1907. The Secretary of Commerce is also a member of the Federal Board for vocational education.

*Sec. of Commerce*, Wm. C. Redfield, N.Y. $10,000
*Private Secretary*, U. Grant Smith, N.Y. 2,500
*Assistant Secretary*, Edwin F. Sweet, Mich. 5,000
*Private Sec.*, Robert L. Stansil, Mich. 2,250
*Ch. Clerk and Supt.*, Geo. O. Havenner, D.C. 3,000
*Disbursing Clerk*, George Johannes, Ohio 3,000
*Ch. of Appointment Div.*, C. Hastings, Wash. 2,500
*Ch., Div. of Publications*, D. C. Vaughan, Ga. 2,500
*Ch., Div. of Supplies*, Francis M. Shore, Ohio 2,000
*Director of the Census*, Sam. L. Rogers, N.C. 5,000
*Chief, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*, Burwell S. Cutler, N.Y. ... 5,000
*Dir. Bureau of Standards*, S. W. Stratton, Ill. 6,000
*Comm. of Fisheries*, Hugh M. Smith, D.C. 6,000
*Comm. of Lighthouses*, G. R. Putnam, Iowa 6,000
*Supt., Coast and Geodetic Survey*, E. Lester Jones, Virginia ... 5,000
*Comm. of Navigation*, R. T. Chamberlain, N.Y 4,000
*Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service*, George Uhler, Penn. 4,000

## BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

*Commercial Attachés.*

*London, England*—Philip B. Kennedy
*Paris, France*—C. W. A. Veditz.
*Berlin, Germany*—Erwin W. Thompson.
*Petrograd, Russia*—William C. Huntington.
*Peking, China, and Manchuria*—Julean H. Arnold.
*Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*—William C. Downes.
*Melbourne, Australia*—
*Japan*—Frank R. Ritter
*Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador*—William T. Montavon.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

(1713 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Labour* is appointed to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the U.S.; to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment; to administer the immigration and 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*, Louis F. Post, Ill. ... 5,000
*Solicitor*, John R. Dennmore, Mont. ... 4,000
*Chief Clerk*, Robert Watson, Mass. ... 3,000
*Disbursing Clerk*, George G. Box, N.Y. ... 3,000
*Comm.-Gen. of Immigration*, A. Caminetti, Cal. 5,000
*Comm. of Naturalization*, R. K. Campbell, Va. 4,000
*Do., Labour Statistics*, Royal Meeker, N.J. 5,000
*Chief, Children's Bureau*, J. C. Lathrop, Ill. 3,000
*Chief of Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration*, T. V. Powderly, Penn. 3,000

## BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,

Washington, D.C.

The Board of Indian Commissioners is appointed by the President, and its members serve without salary. In 1906 the Indian population of the U.S., exclusive of Alaska, was 336,739 (Oklahoma containing 108,496, Arizona 44,632, New Mexico 32,634, S. Dakota 27,259, California 21,723, Washington 17,478, Montana 13,376, Minnesota 11,398, and the 40 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1906, for Indian service were $8,677,841. The total wealth of U.S. Indians on June 30, 1906, amounted to $109,418,462.

*Chairman*, George Vest, Jr., Pa.

*Members*, Merrill E. Gates, *D C*, Warren K. Moorehead, *Mass.*, Samuel A. Eliot, *Mass.*, Frank Knox, *N H*, Edward E. Ayer, *Ill.*, Daniel Smiley, *N Y*, Isidore B. Dockweiler, *Cal.*, Malcolm McDowell, *Ill.*
*Secretary*, Malcolm McDowell.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D C.

The Civil Service Commission holds frequent examinations for the general public service in various parts of the country for close on 60 per cent. of the 900,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service.

*President*, John A. McIlhenny, *La.* ..... $4,500
*Commissioners*, Charles M. Galloway, *S.C.*, Herman W Craven, *Wash.* each 4,000
*Chief Examiner*, George R. Wales, *Vt.* .. 3,500
*Secretary*, John T. Doyle, *N Y* ..... ... ... 2,500

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
1799, New York Avenue, N W, Washington, D C

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress 17 May, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding $20,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

*Chairman*, Charles Moore, *Detroit, Mich.*
*Vice-Chairman*, Frederick L. Olmsted, *Mass.*
*Members*, J Alden Weir, *N Y* Charles A. Platt, *N Y*, Wm. Mitchell Kendall, *N Y* John Russell Pope, *N Y*, Herbert Adams, *N Y*
*Secretary and Executive Officer*, Col. C. S. Ridley, U S. Army
*Assistant to the Secretary*, A. B. Cammeyer

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF THE U.S.,
Washington, D.C

The United States Geographic Board 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 Braid.
*Secretary*, Charles S. Sloane.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
North Capitol Street, Washington, D C.

The Government Printing Office was established in 1860, and represents an expenditure of close on $96,000,000, 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* .. $5,500
*Deputy do.*, Daniel V Chisholm ..... 4,500
*Chief Clerk*, John L. Alverson ..... ... ... 2,500
*Private Secretary*, Joseph P O'Lone..... .. 2,250
*Purchasing Agent*, Edward S. Moores ..... 3,000
*Superintendent of Work*, T Frank Morgan $3,000
*Foreman of Printing*, Fletcher Bowden ... 2,500
*Congressional Record Clerk*, Wm. A. Smith 2,500
*Supt. of Documents*, Josiah H. Brinkow ... 2,500

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. H. H. Haskell
*Secretary*, W. R. Wilson.

*Canadian Members.*

*Chairman*, Sir George C. Gibbons, Kt., K.C.
*Members*, Louis Coste, William J Stewart.
*Secretary*, Thomas Child, *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 railroad and partly by water, when both are used under common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment, including express, sleeping and parlor car companies, telephone, cable, telegraph and wireless companies, also pipe lines.

*Chairman*, Henry C. Hall ..... $10,000
*Commissioners*, Edgar E. Clark, James S. Harlan, Charles C. McChord, Balthasar H Meyer, Winthrop M. Daniels, Clyde B. Aitchison, Robert W. Woolley, George W Anderson ..... each 10,000
*Secretary*, George B. McGinty, Ga. ..... 5,000
*Assistant Secretary*, Alfred Holmead, *D.C.* 3,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Capitol Hill, Washington, D C

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and replenished in 1851–1854, and since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress ($58,000 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 2,677,000 printed books and pamphlets, the floor space of the building (erected at the cost of $6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) being 430,224 square feet, and the capacity of the book stacks 2,440,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers, the shelving extending to nearly 100 miles. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in 1918 being $696,765.

*Librarian of Congress*, Herbert Putnam, LL.D. ..... $6,000
*Chief Assistant Librarian*, Appleton P. C. Griffin ..... 4,000
*Chief Clerk*, Allen R. Boyd ..... .....
*Secretary*, Jessica L. Farnum.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N Y

The United States Military Academy for training cadets for commissions in the U S. Army was founded at West Point, on the west bank of the Hudson River, in 1802.
*Superintendent*, Col. Samuel E. Tillman, 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. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote, and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 173,901. The *Senate* consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 435 representatives and territorial delegates. The salary of a Representative is $7,500 per annum, with mileage as for Senators.

### THE SIXTY FIFTH CONGRESS.

*President of the Senate*, Thomas R. Marshall, *Ind* ..... $12,000
*President (pro tempore)*, James P Clarke, *Ark.* .....
*Speaker of the House of Representatives*, Champ Clark (re-elected, 1917) .. .. 12,000

### THE JUDICATURE.

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D C, consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The *Circuit Courts of Appeal*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The *District Courts*, eighty seven in number, served by a District Court Judge.

### THE SUPREME COURT.

(The Capitol, Washington, D C.)

*Chief Justice*, Edward D White, *La.*, *born 1845, appid. 1910* .. .. .. .. $15,000

*Associate Justices* (each $14,500.)

| Name. | Born. | Appid. |
|---|---|---|
| Joseph McKenna, *Cal.* | 1843 | 1898 |
| Oliver W Holmes, *Mass.* | 1841 | 1902 |
| William R. Day, *Ohio* | 1849 | 1903 |
| Willis Van Devanter, *Wyo.* | 1859 | 1910 |
| Mahlon Pitney, *N.J* | 1858 | 1912 |
| James C. McReynolds, *Tenn.* | 1862 | 1914 |
| Louis D. Brandeis, *Mass.* | 1856 | 1916 |
| John H. Clark, *Ohio* | 1857 | 1916 |

*Supreme Court Officers.*

Clerk, James D. Maher, *D C* .. .. .. $6,000
Marshal, Frank K. Green, *D.C.* .. .. 4,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, *Colo.* .. .. 4,500

### DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War

### PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

| Name of War. | Troops Employed. |
|---|---|
| War of Independence, 1775-1783 .. | 309,792 |
| North Western Indian, 1790-1795 .. | 8,983 |
| War with France, 1798-1800 .. .. .. | 4,593 |
| War with Tripoli, 1801-1805 .. .. | 3,330 |
| War with Britain, 1812-1815 .. .. | 527,600 |
| Creek Indian, 1813-1814 .. .. .. | 13,581 |
| Seminole Indian, 1817-1818 .. .. .. | 5,911 |
| Black Hawk Indian, 1832 .. .. .. | 6,464 |
| Cherokee Indian, 1833-1839 .. .. .. | 9,494 |
| Seminole Indian, 1835-1842 .. .. .. | 42,122 |
| Creek Indian, 1836-1837 .. .. .. | 13,348 |
| War with Mexico, 1846-1848 .. .. | 112,230 |
| Texas Indian, 1849-1856 .. .. .. | 6,464 |
| Oregon Indian, 1851-1856 .. .. .. | 7,340 |
| Civil War, 1861-1865 .. .. .. .. | 2,778,304 |
| Confederate Troops .. .. .. | 750,000 |
| Spanish American, 1898-1899 .. .. .. | 232,821 |
| Philippine Rebellion, 1899-1902 .. | 140,078 |
| Relief of Chinese Legations, 1900-1901 | 6,963 |
| War with Germany, 1917 .. .. .. | |

### THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

The total enlisted strength of the Army of the United States was, before the declaration of war, prohibited by law from exceeding 100,000 at any one time, and it was recruited by voluntary enlistment. The establishment consisted of 15 regiments of cavalry, 6 of field artillery, 170 companies of coast artillery, 3 battalions of engineers, 30 regiments of infantry, the Porto Rico Regiment, and various staff corps and detachments. The actual strength, June 30, 1915, was—(1) Regular Army and Porto Rico Regiment, 5,001 officers, 92,873 enlisted men; (2) Philippine Scouts, 282 officers, 5,733 others. There were also the Hospital Corps, 4,412, and the Quartermaster Corps, 6,000 enlisted men.

There were also State Militias, with an establishment of 9,109 officers and 129,109 enlisted men, and an effective strength in 1915 of 132,208.

The cost of the Army of the United States in 1915 was $101,673,000, which is exclusive of the States' expenditure on their militias and of the disbursements on account of pensions.

On the declaration of war the regular army was increased to 287,000 men and the Militia to 625,000.

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

On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war against Germany; since which date enormous preparations have been made for entering on hostilities. Conscription has been adopted (in the Senate by 81 votes to 8 against, and by the House of Representatives by 397 to 24 against), and 2,000,000 men have already joined the colours, to be increased to 10,000,000 if required. The Navy has been very largely increased and a war expenditure of £2,800,000,000 had been sanctioned up to Oct. 6. Loans to the Allies up to Oct. 13, 1917, amounted to £340,080,000.

## U.S. WAR PENSIONS, 1880–1915.

| Year. | Number of Pensioners on Roll. | | | Total Payments. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Invalids. | Widows, &c. | Total. | |
| | | | | $ |
| 1880 | 144,430 | 108,391 | 250,800 | 56,089,229 |
| 1890 | 415,644 | 320,290 | 737,944 | 106,082,890 |
| 1900 | 792,811 | 441,029 | 993,329 | 138,462,179 |
| 1905 | 777,761 | 480,680 | 998,441 | 141,141,881 |
| 1910 | 672,597 | 513,637 | 996,234 | 161,678,703 |
| 1911 | 670,196 | 520,298 | 990,494 | 159,974,098 |
| 1912 | 677,196 | 530,298 | 1,007,494 | 157,378,180 |
| 1913 | 678,511 | 547,992 | 1,026,503 | 159,568,434 |
| 1914 | 672,611 | 556,367 | 1,028,978 | 154,171,811 |
| 1915 | 670,332 | 574,918 | 1,045,250 | 170,417,396 |
| 1916 | 657,448 | 590,699 | 1,048,147 | 165,598,988 |

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is $4,892,472,637, of which $4,624,643,267 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and ex penses of administration in 1915 amounted to $2,779,880.

## THE NEW UNITED STATES PROGRAMME.

(The execution of the following programme may have been modified in consequence of the labour, space, and material required for carrying out the emergency destroyer and merchant ship programmes, estimated to cost respectively 30 and 300 millions sterling.)

After discussion extending over several months, the United States Government, in September, 1916, received the necessary authorisation to proceed with the largest and most costly naval programme ever sanctioned for any country. The Act as finally adopted covers the shipbuilding for the financial years (ending June 30) 1917, 1918, and 1919, and makes provision for laying down the following vessels:—

| | In 1917. | In 1918 and 1919. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Battleships ... ..... | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Battle-Cruisers ..... | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Scout Cruisers ..... .. | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Destroyers ... ..... | 20 | 30 | 50 |
| Fleet Submarines ... | 9 | — | 9 |
| Coast Submarines ..... | 25 | 30 | 55 |

In addition, there were to be begun in 1917 2 fast ships, 2 destroyer tenders, 2 ammunition ships, 2 gunboats, 1 repair ship, 1 hospital ship, and 1 transport. The authorised expenditure for the year 1917 is £65,625,000, as compared with a British vote of £47,250,000 in 1914–15, and, provided the whole of the ships are put in hand, there will necessarily be an increase in succeeding years. Of the vessels to be laid down in 1917, the battleships will be named *Colorado*, *Washington*, *Maryland*, and *West Virginia*, and they will be principally noteworthy for carrying a main armament of eight 16-in. guns, mounted on the same plan as the 14-in. of the *Queen Elizabeth*. It is interesting to note the development of the main battery in American Dreadnoughts:—

| Fleet of Type. | Date L'hed'd. | Tons. | Main Guns. | Broadside. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *N. Carolina* ... | 1908 | 16,000 | 8 12-in. | 6,800 lb. |
| *N. Dakota* ... | 1908 | 20,000 | 10 12-in. | 8,500 lb. |
| *Wyoming* ..... | 1911 | 26,000 | 12 12-in. | 10,200 lb. |
| *Pennsylvania* | 1915 | 32,000 | 12 14-in. | 14,400 lb. |
| *New Mexico* ... | — | 32,600 | 8 16-in. | 16,800 lb. |

The new ships will be some 3,000 tons heavier than our Queen Elizabeths, but will be 4 knots below their designed rate of 24, and as the difference in displacement can hardly be accounted for by the increased calibre of the guns, while both groups are of the "all oil" type, it is to be assumed that the American vessels will have superior protection. On that subject, however, nothing has been made public. Converting the dollar at 4s. 2d., the estimated cost of the new battleships complete is £3,250,000. The *Queen Elizabeth*, without her guns, was estimated to cost £2,324,760, while the *Iron Duke* was built outright for £2,080,948, which is equivalent to £83·24 per ton compared with an estimated £120·14 per ton for the Colorados. In the first bids tendered by contractors, the time required for construction varied from 30 to 48 months. The battleships following these will be of 42,600 tons, armed with twelve 16-in. guns.

The battle-cruisers will be very remarkable vessels, their design providing for a length of 890 feet (the *Lion* is only 660 feet), a tonnage of 35,000, and a speed of from 30 to 35 knots with turbine-cum-electric-drive machinery of 200,000 horse-power, working through four shafts. The main armour belt will be 8 in. thick, and the heavy armament will consist of ten 14-in. guns in centre-line turrets. The completed cost of these vessels is estimated at £4,256,384, of which the machinery alone will account for £1,266,666, which is more than the entire cost of the British battle-cruiser *Indefatigable*, or of the battleships *Lord Nelson* and *Agamemnon*. The reason for putting smaller guns into the battle-cruisers than in the battleships is that the former would not, save under very exceptional conditions, be called upon to fight vessels so heavily armoured as battleships, and therefore need not embody such a high degree of smashing power. The scout-cruisers, though displacing only 7,000 tons, will have a length of 600 feet (compare with the 555 feet of our 28,750-ton *Indefatigable*), and are intended for a speed of 35 knots, carrying eight 6-in. and a number of smaller guns. One of their unique features is that each will be equipped to house, launch, and recover four seaplanes—a detail that should add very considerably to their value as scouts. For the destroyers also a speed of 35 knots is intended, and, displacing 1,285 tons, they will be armed with four 4-in. guns and four triple torpedo-tubes. The programme is a very ambitious one, even if the first year's shipbuilding be viewed alone. It must be regarded as in some degree an attempt to make good the leeway of recent years, particularly as regards battle-cruisers and scouts, none of the former having been built at all, and none of the latter since 1908. During the year 1916 the principal additions to the fleet have been the *Pennsylvania* and *Arizona*, the first battleships to carry twelve 14-in. guns, while the degree of completion per cent. on Oct. 1, 1916, of other battleships under construction was as follows: *Idaho*, 64·8; *Mississippi*, 39·9; *New Mexico*, 48·6; *California*, 3·2; and *Tennessee*, 0·8. The number of American Dreadnoughts built, building, and to be laid down in 1917 was 29—one fewer than the corresponding German total at the outbreak of war.

## 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 coloured 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.* Ages 8–14 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, Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, the Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Yale.

### EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

| Year. | Public Schools (Average Attendance). | Colleges, Universities, and Schools of Technology. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| 1901 | 12,714,613 | 75,470 | 58,900 | 134,370 |
| 1902 | 12,964,164 | 78,728 | 49,569 | 128,300 |
| 1903 | 13,253,138 | 80,305 | 49,277 | 129,582 |
| 1904 | 13,515,256 | 86,202 | 49,037 | 135,239 |
| 1905 | 13,681,830 | 90,162 | 45,360 | 137,522 |
| 1906 | 13,884,837 | 119,856 | 64,005 | 183,861 |
| 1907 | 14,892,307 | 139,202 | 64,301 | 203,503 |
| 1908 | 15,456,000 | 137,848 | 68,776 | 206,624 |
| 1909 | 15,964,187 | 200,181 | 69,482 | 269,663 |
| 1910 | 15,810,643 | 190,307 | 72,197 | 262,504 |
| 1911 | 14,218,220 | 183,746 | 207,230 | 290,980 |

## FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure of the U.S. for the five years ended June 30, 1911, are stated below in dollars ($4·86 = £1 sterling).

| Year | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| 1907 | $1,561,276,464 | $1,504,653,563 |
| 1908 | 1,524,111,230 | 1,663,770,708 |
| 1909 | 1,312,343,720 | 1,100,339,016 |
| 1910 | 1,333,889,180 | 1,241,477,577 |
| 1911 | 1,314,044,430 | 1,192,604,190 |

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Details of the revenue and expenditure are as follows:—

| — | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| *Revenue*:— | | |
| Customs | 333,488,107 | 311,164,849 |
| Internal Revenue | 443,627,492 | 320,726,029 |
| Miscellaneous | 70,773,230 | 83,776,352 |
| Total | 847,889,130 | 715,667,230 |
| *Expenditure*:— | | |
| Legislative | 13,488,808 | 13,848,007 |
| Executive:— | | |
| Executive Office | 361,134 | 365,940 |
| Dept. of State | 5,253,210 | 6,444,894 |
| Treasury Dept. | 83,003,813 | 73,737,047 |
| War Dept. | 178,732,874 | 166,852,181 |
| Navy Dept. | 140,843,079 | 135,989,293 |
| Interior Dept. | 216,312,438 | 204,365,144 |
| Post Office Dept. | 1,236,200 | 7,270,700 |
| Dept. of Agriculture | 22,208,141 | 22,272,540 |
| Dept. of Commerce | 10,598,882 | 11,403,702 |
| Dept. of Labour | 2,768,904 | 2,537,244 |
| Dept. of Justice | 10,288,152 | 10,682,463 |
| Independent Bureaus | 3,232,280 | 7,221,803 |
| District of Columbia | 12,796,971 | 13,622,898 |
| Total Ordinary | 720,254,492 | 703,456,886 |
| Panama Canal | 34,824,941 | 17,373,708 |
| Public Debt | 28,361,397 | 24,868,973 |
| Postal | 283,338,107 | 306,208,460 |
| Total Disbursements | 1,048,600,861 | 1,051,894,023 |

## PUBLIC DEBT.

The Debt of the U.S. for the five years ended July 1, 1912, is as follows:—

| Year. | Capital (Net). | Interest Charge. |
|---|---|---|
| 1908 | $963,776,770 | $22,767,284 |
| 1909 | 963,706,620 | 22,672,132 |
| 1910 | 967,263,320 | 22,687,497 |
| 1911 | 965,780,090 | 22,502,895 |
| 1912 | 963,279,620 | — |

The Public Debt on July 1, 1913, was as follows:—

| Description. | 1912. |
|---|---|
| | $ |
| 2% bonds | 730,580,130 |
| 2½% bonds | 6,547,600 |
| 3% bonds | 118,996,660 |
| 4% bonds | 118,480,900 |
| Total interest bearing | 963,279,090 |
| On which interest has ceased since maturity | 1,907,260 |
| Bearing no interest (Paper Money) | 2,681,370,229 |
| Total | 3,647,556,579 |
| Cash in Treasury | 1,967,788,267 |
| Total Debt less Cash in Treasury | 1,679,768,312 |

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

*Agriculture.*—The total land surface, excluding Hawaii and Alaska, is 1,903,289,600 acres, of which in 1910 873,159,000 were farms (478,451,730 acres improved). The total number of farms is 6,340,387, of which about 2,300,000 are between 100 and 500 acres, about 1,500,000 between 50 and 100 acres, and about 1,300,000 between 10 and 50 acres. The total value of the farm produce of the United States in 1910 was estimated at $8,926,000,000—the greatest value ever yet reached, and an increase over 1909 of $304,000,000.

In 1914, 208,172,000 acres were under cereal crops (corn, 103,435,000; wheat, 53,541,000; oats, 38,448,000; rye, 2,542,000 barley, 7,356,000; flax, 1,889,000 buckwheat, 792,000; rice, 703,000), the produce being 2,446,588,000 bushels of corn (23·1 per acre), 763,380,000 bushels of wheat (14·3 per acre), 1,121,768,000 bushels of oats (29·3 per acre), 42,382,000 bushels of rye (16·2 per acre), 178,189,000 bushels of barley (23·8 per acre), 13,898,000 bushels of flax seed (8·3 per acre), 13,633,000 bushels of buckwheat (17·2 per acre), and 24,300,000 bushels of rice (33·9 per acre). There were also 3,798,000 acres under potatoes, the yield being 332,595,000 bushels (90·4 per acre). Nearly 90,000,000 acres were under hay in 1914, the crop being 64,116,000 tons, valued at $977,077,000. There were in 1914 6,000 in 1914 1,203,300 acres, the crop being 2,094,679,000 pounds, valued at $121,411,000.

*Cotton.*—In 1913 there were 31,535,000 acres under cotton, the product being 12,281,000 running bales of cotton. In 1914, 7,186,000 short tons of cotton seed were produced, valued at $128,250,000, and 26,134,000 running bales of cotton were produced. The total value of the cotton crop in 1914 was $720,060,000.

*Wool.*—The total number of fleeces in 1913 was 36,908,000, producing 418,777,000 lb., pulled wool, 40,000,000 lb., total, 458,777,000 lb.

The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1914 was $652,000,343 (pig iron, $208,777,429; copper $132,968,236; gold, $94,532,800), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was $1,493,305,681 (bituminous coal, $493,209,844; Pennsylvania anthracite, $228,281,399; petroleum, $224,125,215; clay products, $124,986,583; stone, $77,412,292; natural gas, $94,115,574; and cement, $80,832,891).

*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, foundry products and machinery, sugar, printing and publishing), Boston (boots and shoes, rubber, meat, printing and publishing), Pittsburg (iron and steel), St. Louis (meat, tobacco) Baltimore (clothing, copper), Cincinnati (liquors, foundry 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 1910 census are not yet available, but according to the census of 1900, 22·3 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, 1897, 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 220,000, 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, 1906, exclusive of those returned as idle owing to sickness, accident, or old age, or on account of labour disputes, in other words, the statistics represent approximately idleness due to business or trade conditions —

| Year. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April. | May | June. | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov | Dec. | Yearly Means |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 | 11·8 | 12·4 | 8·9 | 4·0 | 4·1 | 3·2 | 4·7 | 4·0 | 4·3 | 4·5 | 5·3 | 13·3 | 6·8 |
| 1907 | 29·0 | 27·4 | 23·5 | 8·5 | 7·7 | 8·2 | 5·4 | 7·7 | 9·6 | 20·1 | 22·0 | 30·5 | 15·6 |
| 1908 | 35·1 | 32·9 | 28·9 | 30·1 | 30·6 | 28·6 | 25·2 | 22·2 | 23·0 | 22·3 | 22·0 | 25·9 | 30·5 |
| 1909 | 28·4 | 25·6 | 22·2 | 23·1 | 22·7 | 23·1 | 20·0 | 8·2 | 11·0 | 9·6 | 9·5 | 17·7 | 14·9 |
| 1910 | 18·5 | 16·5 | 17·4 | 12·6 | 11·8 | 11·7 | 8·1 | 7·5 | 6·4 | 13·4 | 15·0 | 25·6 | 13·6 |
| 1911 | 24·3 | 22·9 | 24·1 | 19·6 | 24·0 | 17·7 | 23·1 | 9·5 | 8·9 | 7·8 | 27·6 | 21·9 | 18·7 |
| 1912 | 23·4 | 22·1 | 17·4 | 15·9 | 20·3 | 22·0 | 29·0 | 8·3 | 4·9 | 8·0 | 14·1 | 29·2 | 15·6 |
| 1913 | 29·5 | 23·2 | 22·7 | 22·4 | 21·7 | 22·3 | 29·7 | 28·6 | 25·0 | 22·1 | 28·2 | 37·8 | 24·9 |
| 1914 | 32·0 | 29·3 | 26·5 | 22·4 | 22·4 | 24·3 | 32·4 | 29·1 | 23·2 | 23·7 | 34·1 | 35·7 | 27·6 |
| 1915 | 36·4 | 30·8 | 26·2 | 25·2 | 30·3 | 24·0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

It will be noticed that the percentages in the foregoing table 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.

## FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Something like two years ago the Federal Government launched a comprehensive scheme for the purpose of bringing the jobless man and the manless job together. Authority for this undertaking was found in the Immigration Act of 1907, which created, as an adjunct to the Federal Bureau of Immigration, a Division of Information, the duty of which was to furnish information concerning opportunities for employment to aliens and other persons within the United States. With this as a nucleus, the Federal Department of Labour has established a nation-wide system of employment offices, which is achieving noteworthy success in its efforts towards effecting a solution of the problem of unemployment, as is attested by the following figures showing the activities of this service for the periods specified —

| Statistics for the six months ended | Number of applications for help. | Number of persons applied for. | Number of applications for places. | Number referred to employment. | Number actually employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 Oct., 1915 | 6,631 | 33,997 | 82,098 | 33,898 | 27,344 |
| 30 Apr., 1916 | 11,149 | 42,027 | 86,064 | 32,372 | 28,623 |
| 31 Oct., 1916 | 46,185 | 131,160 | 144,427 | 112,569 | 96,362 |

| State. | Number of Offices. | Date of Authorising Act. | Statistics for Year ended | Applications for Work. | Applications from Employers. | Positions Filled. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | 2 | 1913 | * | * | * | * |
| Colorado | 4 | 1907 | 31 October, 1914 | 68,346 | 52,346 | 46,281 |
| Connecticut | 2 | 1911 | 30 November, 1914 | 14,483 | 8,271 | 7,864 |
| Illinois | 6 | 1899 | 30 September, 1915 | 81,486 | 43,006 | 38,140 |
| Indiana | 5 | 1909 | 30 September, 1915 | 18,284 | 10,695 | 9,772 |
| Iowa | 1 | 1913 | * | * | * | * |
| Kansas | 1 | 1911 | 31 December, 1914 | 8,777 | 44,284 | 7,826 |
| Kentucky | 2 | 1914 | 30 November, 1915 | 3,125 | — | 714 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 1916 | * | — | — | — |
| Maryland | 1 | 1902 | * | — | — | — |
| Massachusetts | 4 | 1906 | 30 November, 1915 | — | 23,906 | 16,689 |
| Michigan | 8 | 1905 | 30 November, 1915 | — | — | 54,000 |
| Minnesota | 3 | 1905 | 30 June, 1914 | — | — | 55,738 |
| Missouri | 2 | 1899 | 30 September, 1914 | 31,513 | 22,486 | 17,807 |
| Nebraska | 1 | 1913 | * | * | * | * |
| New Jersey | 4 | 1916 | * | — | — | — |
| New York | 3 | 1913 | 31 March, 1916 | 47,396 | 36,389 | 28,963 |
| Ohio | 7 | 1890 | 30 June, 1916 | 122,749 | 105,538 | 142,283 |
| Oklahoma | 4 | 1908 | 30 June, 1916 | 12,016 | 12,273 | 10,118 |
| Pennsylvania | 5 | 1913 | 31 October, 1915 | 27,165 | 31,750 | 13,096 |
| Rhode Island | 2 | 1908 | 31 October, 1915 | 7,434 | 3,512 | 5,339 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 1913 | * | — | — | — |
| South Dakota | 1 | 1916 | * | — | — | — |
| Wisconsin | 4 | 1901 | 30 April, 1916 | 46,763 | 41,389 | 30,327 |

* Not available.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise in the 23 years ended June 30, 1916, are stated as follows :—

| Year | Imports of Merchandise. | | | Year | Exports of Merchandise. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Free. | Dutiable. | Total. | | Domestic. | Re-exports. | Total. |
| | $ | $ | $ | | $ | $ | $ |
| 1894 | 484,130,240 | 536,857,132 | 920,987,372 | 1904 | 1,435,279,017 | 25,648,254 | 1,460,827,271 |
| 1895 | 517,442,302 | 600,970,767 | 1,117,513,071 | 1905 | 1,491,744,641 | 26,827,092 | 1,518,571,686 |
| 1896 | 549,629,498 | 676,938,528 | 1,226,568,026 | 1906 | 1,717,983,382 | 25,911,228 | 1,743,894,610 |
| 1897 | 644,089,781 | 750,321,664 | 1,434,411,445 | 1907 | 1,853,728,034 | 27,179,044 | 1,880,851,078 |
| 1898 | 502,603,328 | 668,738,484 | 1,171,341,812 | 1908 | 1,834,786,287 | 24,988,589 | 1,860,774,876 |
| 1899 | 559,592,839 | 772,367,585 | 1,331,960,424 | 1909 | 1,638,185,687 | 24,685,511 | 1,662,871,198 |
| 1900 | 752,311,396 | 841,636,034 | 1,593,947,430 | 1910 | 1,710,284,996 | 31,260,720 | 1,741,545,716 |
| 1901 | 776,672,599 | 730,403,896 | 1,507,076,495 | 1911 | 2,013,949,005 | 25,771,174 | 2,039,720,179 |
| 1902 | 826,870,892 | 772 894,104 | 1,599,764,996 | 1912 | 2,170,319,841 | 24,000,561 | 2,194,320,402 |
| 1903 | 987,494,128 | 844,484,070 | 1,831,987,198 | 1913 | 2,428,308,398 | 27,377,791 | 2,455,684,189 |
| 1904 | 1,129,520,659 | 768,400,998 | 1,897,921,657 | 1914 | 2,329,684,225 | 24,892,213 | 2,354,576,438 |
| 1915 | 1,222,456,773 | 620,649,084 | 1,843,105,740 | 1915 | 2,768,178,465 | 30,420,875 | 2,798,599,340 |
| 1916 | 1,491,643,330 | 705,858,180 | 2,197,501,510 | 1916 | 4,272,172,270 | 61,302,326 | 4,333,474,596 |

The exchange of trade with the principal countries of the world in 1904 and 1905 is stated below in *dollars* (000 omitted) :—

| Country | Imports from. | | Exports to. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. |
| United Kgdm | 265,357 | 308,443 | 362,732 | 1,406,689 |
| British Empire | 91,372 | 13,940 | 28,885 | 289 |
| Canada | 188,870 | 224,218 | 320,887 | 488,765 |
| France | 77,129 | 222,076 | 362,357 | 418,830 |
| Netherlands | 30,529 | 36,528 | 142,267 | 87,476 |
| Mexico | 77,623 | 87,657 | 34,264 | 47,046 |
| Cuba | 128,707 | 228,076 | 75,830 | 127,199 |
| Italy | 54,573 | 67,430 | 264,800 | 269,248 |
| Belgium | 20,223 | 1,479 | 20,884 | 22,248 |
| Argentina | 73,777 | 112,512 | 32,880 | 68,398 |
| Australasia | 27,998 | 63,222 | 32,222 | 34,228 |
| Japan | 38,883 | 147,644 | 42,508 | 76,451 |
| Brazil | 59,179 | 130,884 | 25,880 | 40,370 |
| Spain | 28,028 | 27,884 | 38,113 | 39,837 |
| Russia | 2,324 | 3,614 | 60,808 | 278,622 |
| Chile | 27,890 | 64,128 | 25,960 | 24,040 |
| China | 40,136 | 72,888 | 1,838 | 88,111 |
| Aust.-Hungry | 9,732 | 1,431 | 32,804 | 1,96 |
| Sweden | 12,882 | 12,477 | 32,274 | 31,988 |
| Norway | 10,859 | 6,892 | 32,077 | 22,848 |
| Denmark | 3,261 | 3,422 | 2,778 | 23,870 |
| Switzerland | 19,838 | 22,778 | 24,758 | 8,089 |
| Philippines | 24,220 | 28,732 | 13,982 | 23,422 |
| British India | 87,777 | 777,493 | 22,880 | 24,897 |
| Brit. W Indies | 13,892 | 14,484 | 13,887 | 26,230 |

The value of the principal articles exchanged in 1905 and 1906 is stated below in *dollars* :—

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

| Articles. | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Coffee | 226,765,644 | 172,485,970 |
| Sugar | 173,090,603 | 208,769,209 |
| India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha, crude | 87,124,679 | 132,898,496 |
| Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins | 104,177,126 | 128,887,376 |
| Chemicals, Drugs, and Dyes | 89,808,227 | 109,129,070 |
| Silk, unmanufactured | 83,130,887 | 124,333,695 |
| Cotton, manufactures of | 46,209,123 | 47,811,870 |
| Fibres, Vegetable, &c., manufactures of | 51,567,669 | 68,445,132 |
| Wood, and manufactures of | 60,720,758 | 64,888,813 |
| Tin in Bars, Blocks, Pigs, &c. | 30,896,982 | 31,000,227 |
| Fruits and Nuts | 42,902,295 | 44,446,307 |
| Diamonds and other precious Stones | 15,390,891 | 25,844,977 |
| Tobacco, and manufactures of | 24,208,220 | 20,569,725 |
| Art Works | 18,472,277 | 20,892,132 |
| Copper, and manufctrs of | 20,432,882 | 30,607,432 |
| Straw, Vegetable, &c., unmanufactured | 40,400,017 | 29,460,062 |
| Wool, unmanufactured | 68,220,268 | 122,420,734 |
| Oils | 22,782,732 | 28,892,883 |
| Silk, manufactures of | 28,892,870 | 31,811,782 |
| Iron and Steel, and manufactures of | 22,720,704 | 23,229,240 |
| Furs, and manufactures of | 20,296,288 | 20,022,882 |
| Jewellery | 19,284,800 | 22,207,280 |
| Cotton, unmanufactured | 28,008,980 | 28,240,340 |

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

| Articles. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Cotton, unmanufactured | 276,207,677 | 274,188,287 |
| Iron and Steel, manufactures of | 224,882,367 | 262,263,491 |
| Meat and Dairy Products | 220,291,847 | 320,889,882 |
| Breadstuffs | 272,829,676 | 441,220,376 |
| Copper, and manufactures of | 92,298,020 | 116,692,209 |
| Mineral Oils | 128,362,842 | 128,208,412 |
| Wood, and manufactures of | 42,042,887 | 42,424,227 |
| Leather, and manufactures of | 25,498,048 | 32,273,887 |
| Coal | 25,206,140 | 65,282,709 |
| Cotton, manufactures of | 72,272,499 | 42,122,298 |
| Tobacco, manufactures of | 20,262,527 | 20,262,040 |
| Cars, Carriages, &c. | 24,108,342 | 267,878,243 |
| Agricultural Implements | 20,324,276 | 17,621,298 |
| Fruits and Nuts | 24,282,227 | 28,262,208 |
| Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal | 28,879,052 | 28,262,392 |
| Vegetable Oil | 22,892,742 | 26,238,229 |
| Naval Stores | 22,127,232 | 23,282,227 |
| Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines | 46,282,282 | 222,622,226 |

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

In 1904 the Capital Stock of all Railways in the U.S. amounted to $20,247,322,227, and the dividend-paying capital to $9,262,738,229, upon which $452,262,237 were paid in dividends in 1904, representing an average of 7·37 per cent. The gross earnings were $2,822,292,382, and the operating expenses $1,672,413,772. The passengers carried numbered 1,204,282,326, the freight weighed 1,844,277,272 tons (of 2,000 lb.), while the rolling-stock included 32,262 passenger and 2,382,647 freight and other cars.

| Year. | Miles Operated. | Year. | Miles Operated. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | 180,627 | 1900 | 198,782 |
| 1895 | 184,772 | 1901 | 204,563 |
| 1896 | 184,228 | 1902 | 209,282 |
| 1897 | 182,296 | 1903 | 220,842 |
| 1898 | 182,296 | 1904* | 224,284 |
| 1899 | 189,294 | 1905 | 244,284 |
| 1900 | 192,242 | 1906 | 249,282 |
| 1901 | 197,282 | 1907 | 252,732 |
| 1902 | 202,277 | 1908 | 258,282 |
| 1903 | 207,277 | 1909 | 264,422 |
| 1904 | 212,202 | 1910 | 269,292 |

* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded.

### NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

| Outflow of Streams. | Number. | Miles Navigable. |
|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 146 | 5,382 |
| Gulf | 53 | 3,220 |
| Mississippi | 24 | 13,922 |
| Canada | 1 | 372 |
| Pacific | 36 | 2,822 |
| | 262 | 25,420 |

### PUBLIC ROADS.

In 1904 the total length of public roads was 2,208,292 miles, the cost of which up to 1904

using 38·8 cent. as the par value of the rouble, or $1·79 per head of the inhabitants of the U.S.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1916 the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 10,713 sailing vessels of 2,445,829 gross tons and 15,498 steam vessels of 5,990,600 gross tons, a total of 26,211 vessels of 8,436,429 tons. In the year ended June 30, 1916, sailing and steam vessels of 91,549,897 net tons entered at the various ports of the U.S., of this total 17,907,691 tons were American and 32,622,207 tons Foreign. The numbers cleared from the various seaports were 3,098,871 tons sailing and 49,366,137 tons steam vessels, a total of 52,465,008 tons.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On June 30, 1915, there were 56,382 post offices in the U.S. dealing with 26,267,445,260 "pieces" of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, &c.). There were also 200,998 miles of telegraph line with 1,632,399 miles of wire

## LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

CENSUS OF 1910.

| City | Population 1910. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|
| WASHINGTON, D.C. | 331,069 | 278,718 |
| New York, N.Y. | 4,766,883 | 3,437,202 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2,185,283 | 1,698,575 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 1,549,008 | 1,293,697 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 687,029 | 575,238 |
| Boston, Mass. | 670,585 | 560,892 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 560,663 | 381,768 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 558,485 | 508,957 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | 533,905 | 451,512 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 465,766 | 285,704 |
| Buffalo, N.Y. | 423,715 | 352,387 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 416,912 | 342,782 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 373,857 | 285,315 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 364,463 | 325,902 |
| Newark, N.J. | 347,469 | 246,070 |
| New Orleans, La. | 339,075 | 287,104 |
| Los Angeles, Cal. | 319,198 | 102,479 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 301,408 | 202,718 |
| Jersey City, N.J. | 267,779 | 206,433 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 248,381 | 163,752 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 237,194 | 80,671 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 233,650 | 169,164 |
| Providence, R.I. | 224,326 | 175,597 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 223,928 | 204,731 |
| Rochester, N.Y. | 218,149 | 162,608 |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 214,744 | 163,065 |
| Denver, Col. | 213,381 | 133,859 |
| Portland, Ore. | 207,214 | 90,426 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 181,548 | 125,560 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 168,497 | 131,822 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 154,839 | 89,872 |
| Oakland, Cal. | 150,174 | 66,960 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 145,986 | 118,421 |
| Syracuse, N.Y. | 137,249 | 108,374 |
| New Haven, Ct. | 133,605 | 108,027 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 132,685 | 38,415 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 131,105 | 102,320 |
| Scranton, Pa. | 129,867 | 102,026 |
| Richmond, Va. | 127,628 | 85,050 |
| Paterson, N.J. | 125,600 | 105,171 |
| Omaha, Neb. | 124,096 | 102,555 |
| Fall River, Mass. | 119,295 | 104,863 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 116,577 | 85,333 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 112,571 | 87,565 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 110,364 | 80,865 |
| Lowell, Mass. | 106,294 | 94,969 |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 104,839 | 91,886 |
| Spokane, Wash. | 104,402 | 36,848 |
| Bridgeport, Ct. | 102,054 | 70,996 |
| Albany, N.Y. | 100,253 | 94,151 |

## 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* (231 British gallon) and the Winchester bushel (·969 British bushel) are retained. There is also a short ton of 2,000 lb., in addition to the long ton of 2,240 lb. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*

£1 = d. 49 32 | 25 francs = £1
$1 = £0·207 | 20 marks = £1

## Trade of U.S. with United Kingdom

| Year ended June 30. | Exports to U.K. Domestic. | Foreign | Total. | Imports from U.K. Free. | Dutiable. | Total. | Per cent free. | Amount of exports to U.K. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | | $ |
| 1901 | 342,021,728 | 6,527,349 | 348,548,977 | 53,730,250 | 109,984,320 | 163,346,580 | 32·87 | 382,822,477 |
| 1902 | 326,986,436 | 7,276,240 | 334,262,676 | 58,707,580 | 132,294,056 | 190,001,636 | 30·81 | 334,240,328 |
| 1903 | 332,649,224 | 6,481,375 | 337,130,599 | 57,109,321 | 108,673,847 | 165,783,168 | 34·45 | 371,535,251 |
| 1904 | 356,109,381 | 5,991,454 | 362,100,835 | 60,708,743 | 114,208,175 | 174,911,918 | 34·70 | 367,584,434 |
| 1905 | 378,023,329 | 5,008,808 | 383,032,137 | 77,073,281 | 130,956,978 | 208,029,259 | 37·05 | 374,160,888 |
| 1906 | 420,132,873 | 5,690,441 | 425,823,314 | 90,898,180 | 155,218,868 | 246,117,047 | 36·91 | 396,677,208 |
| 1907 | 474,488,708 | 6,889,728 | 480,688,436 | 85,609,494 | 124,748,201 | 190,357,695 | 34·47 | 390,308,998 |
| 1908 | 329,870,227 | 4,620,788 | 334,491,015 | 74,020,048 | 134,840,016 | 208,860,064 | 35·81 | 306,004,699 |
| 1909 | 458,277,708 | 5,573,145 | 463,850,853 | 108,833,179 | 154,496,682 | 263,329,861 | 41·32 | 434,253,914 |
| 1910 | 491,874,129 | 8,800,840 | 500,674,969 | 120,298,434 | 178,860,670 | 299,159,104 | 40·21 | 470,000,000 |
| 1911 | 446,844,830 | 5,407,394 | 452,252,224 | 137,730,868 | 152,807,884 | 290,538,752 | 47·40 | 390,000,000 |
| 1912 | 446,888,222 | 6,619,284 | 453,507,506 | 147,699,214 | 208,844,693 | 356,543,907 | 41·47 | 430,000,000 |
| 1913 | 446,888,222 | 6,619,284 | 453,507,506 | 147,699,214 | 208,844,693 | 356,543,907 | 41·47 | 430,000,000 |
| 1914 | 446,888,222 | 6,619,284 | 453,507,506 | 147,699,214 | 208,844,693 | 356,543,907 | 41·47 | 430,000,000 |
| 1915 | 446,888,222 | 6,619,284 | 453,507,506 | 147,699,214 | 208,844,693 | 356,543,907 | 41·47 | 430,000,000 |
| 1916 | 446,888,222 | 6,619,284 | 453,507,506 | 147,699,214 | 208,844,693 | 356,543,907 | 41·47 | 430,000,000 |

## AREA AND POPULATION

| States and Territories. | Date of Admission. | Area. | Population, 1900, White and Coloured. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | sq. m. | |
| ORIGINAL 13 STATES. | | | |
| New Hampshire (N.H.) | | 9,341 | 430,572 |
| Massachusetts (Mass.) | | 8,266 | 3,366,416 |
| Rhode Island (R.I.) | | 1,248 | 542,610 |
| Connecticut (Conn.) | | 4,924 | 1,114,756 |
| New York (N.Y.) | | 49,204 | 9,113,614 |
| New Jersey (N.J.) | | 8,224 | 2,537,167 |
| Pennsylvania (Pa.) | | 44,215 | 7,695,111 |
| Delaware (Del.) | | 2,050 | 208,322 |
| Maryland (Md.) | | 12,327 | 1,294,466 |
| Virginia (Va.) | | 42,627 | 2,061,612 |
| North Carolina (N.C.) | | 52,426 | 1,893,810 |
| South Carolina (S.C.) | | 30,989 | 1,340,316 |
| Georgia (Ga.) | | 59,265 | 2,216,331 |
| OTHER STATES. | | | |
| Kentucky (Ky.) | 1792 | 40,598 | 2,147,174 |
| Vermont (Vt.) | 1791 | 9,564 | 343,641 |
| Tennessee (Tenn.) | 1796 | 42,022 | 2,020,616 |
| Maine (Me.) | 1820 | 33,040 | 694,466 |
| Texas (Tex.) | 1845 | 265,896 | 3,048,710 |
| West Virginia (W.Va.) | 1863 | 24,170 | 958,800 |
| Ohio | 1802 | 41,040 | 4,157,545 |
| Louisiana (La.) | 1812 | 48,506 | 1,381,625 |
| Indiana (Ind.) | 1816 | 36,354 | 2,516,462 |
| Mississippi (Miss.) | 1817 | 46,865 | 1,551,270 |
| Illinois (Ill.) | 1818 | 56,650 | 4,821,550 |
| Alabama (Ala.) | 1819 | 52,250 | 1,828,697 |
| Missouri (Mo.) | 1821 | 69,420 | 3,106,665 |
| Arkansas (Ark.) | 1836 | 53,335 | 1,311,564 |
| Michigan (Mich.) | 1837 | 58,915 | 2,420,982 |
| Florida (Fla.) | 1845 | 58,666 | 528,542 |
| Iowa | 1846 | 56,025 | 2,231,853 |
| Wisconsin (Wis.) | 1848 | 56,040 | 2,069,042 |
| California (Cal.) | 1850 | 158,297 | 1,485,053 |
| Minnesota (Minn.) | 1858 | 84,682 | 1,751,394 |
| Oregon (Oreg.) | 1859 | 96,699 | 413,536 |
| Kansas (Kan.) | 1861 | 82,158 | 1,470,495 |
| Nevada (Nev.) | 1864 | 110,690 | 42,335 |
| Nebraska (Nebr.) | 1867 | 77,510 | 1,066,300 |
| Colorado (Colo.) | 1876 | 103,948 | 539,700 |
| North Dakota (N.Dak.) | 1889 | 70,837 | 319,146 |
| South Dakota (S.Dak.) | 1889 | 77,615 | 401,570 |
| Montana (Mont.) | 1889 | 146,997 | 243,329 |
| Washington (Wash.) | 1889 | 69,127 | 1,141,990 |
| Idaho | 1890 | 84,313 | 161,772 |
| Wyoming (Wyo.) | 1890 | 97,914 | 92,531 |
| Utah | 1896 | 84,990 | 276,749 |
| †Oklahoma (Okla.) | 1907 | 70,057 | 1,657,155 |
| TERRITORIES. | | | |
| New Mexico (N.Mex.) | 1850 | 122,634 | 195,310 |
| Arizona (Ariz.) | 1863 | 113,020 | 122,931 |
| Hawaii | 1898 | 6,449 | 154,001 |
| Alaska | 1867 | 590,884 | 63,592 |
| Dist. of Columbia (D.C.) | 1791 | 70 | 278,718 |
| Total | | *3,026,789 | 76,672,628 |
| OTHER JURISDICTION | | | |
| Porto Rico (P.R.) | 1898 | 3,606 | 1,118,012 |
| Philippine Is. (P.I.) | 1898 | 131,035 | 7,635,426 |
| Guam | 1898 | 207 | 14,142 |
| Tutuila, Samoan Is. | 1899 | 56 | 7,250 |
| Tiutuila Is., W.I. | 1917 | 132 | 27,086 |

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

† Includes 2,629 persons in the military and naval services of the United States, stationed abroad, not credited to any State or Territory.

‡ Oklahoma, created in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

## BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

EMBASSY

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington*, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil A. Spring Rice, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (appx.) ... £10,000
*Embassy*—Connecticut Avenue.
*Commercial Adviser*, Sir R. Crawford, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. ... ... ... ... ... 3,500
*Coun. of Embassy*, C. de B. Barclay, M.V.O., C.B.E. ... ... ... 900
" " T. B. Hohler, C.B., C.M.G.
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Guy R. A. Gaunt, R.N., C.M.G. ... ... ... ... ... ... 800
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Hon. Murrough O'Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O. ... ... ... 900
*1st Sec.*, A. Robertson, C.M.G. ... £900 to 950
*2nd Sec.*, Hon. T. A. Spring Rice ... 900 to 950
*3rd Sec.*, Francis G. Osborne, B.S. Hudson, N. W. Law, R. I. Campbell, H. J. Seymour (*acting*) ... ... ... ... 150
*Hon. Attaché*, Viscount Campden ...
*Secr. to H.M. Ambassador* Capt. R. F. Wigram, Capt. MacGregor ...
*Vice-Consul*, H. B. Rowland.
*Messenger*, William Radford.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

*Baltimore, Md.*—*Cons.-Gen.*, Gilbert Fraser £2,400
" *Cons.*, G. M. Loly £900 to 700
" *Cons.*, J. Guthrie
*Pro-Cons.*, Andrew Love
*Newport News*—*Cons.*, C. E. Kenworthy
*Norfolk, Va.*—*Consul*, Barton Myers ...
*Richmond, Va.*—*Vice-Cons.*, Arthur P. Wilmer ... ... ... ... ...
*Boston, Mass.*—*Cons.-Gen.*, F. P. Leay 1,400
" *Consul* (*acting*), Paul Wilkinson
" *Vice-Cons.*, J. P. Trant ... £900 to 700
" *Vice-Cons.* J. B. Mason ... ...
" " John T. Bourniphrey ... 500
" " (*temps.*), H. G. G. Westmore
*Portland, Me.*—*V.-Consul*, J. B. Keating
*Providence, R.I.*—*V.-Cons.*, H. J. Dubois
*Chicago, Ill.*—*C.-Gen.*, H. D. Nugent, C.M.G. 1,500
" *Vice-Cons.*, Lewis B. Barrage £900 to 700
*Detroit*—*Vice-Cons.*, H. G. Meredith ...
*Duluth*—*Vice-Cons.*, ... ...
*Minneapolis*—*V.-C.*, Edmund G. Walton
*Omaha*—*Vice-Cons.*, M. A. Hall ...
*St. Paul*—*Vice-Cons.*, ...
*Galveston, Tex.*—*Cons.*, A. J. Ogston £900 to 1,000
*Vice-Cons.*, S. W. Barnes ...
*El Paso, Tex.*—*Vice-Consul*, H. Myles
*Laredo, Tex.*—*V.-C.*, Thomas O'Connor
*Port Arthur, Sabine, Beaumont and Orange*—*V.-Cons.* (*acting*), Thomas Rice
*Honolulu (Hawaii)*—*Cons.*, E. L. S. Gordon 1,083
*Manila*—*Cons.-Gen.*, J. B. Reuters ... ... 1,667
" *Vice-Cons.*, W. M. Royds ... ... 800
*Cebu*—*Vice-Consul*, J. T. Knowles ...
*Iloilo*—*Vice-Consul*, T. H. W. Price ...
*Zamboanga*, *V.-Cons.*, Fredk. L. Laurance
*New Orleans, La.*—*C.-Gen.*, Tom F. Carlisle 1,250
" *V.-Cons.*, G. Goodall (*acting*) £900 to 700
" " Gerald D. Paul (*temp.*). 500
" " William E. Belton ... ...
*Birmingham (Ala.)*—Cyrus P. Orr ...
*Pensacola, Fla.*—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. A. J. H. Maddison ... ... ...
*Gulfport*—*Vice-Consul*, Walter H. Post
*Jacksonville, Fla.*—*V.-Cons.*, W. Monklow
*Key West, Fla.*—*V.-C.*, Wm. J. H. Taylor
*Mobile, Ala.*—*V. Cons.*, T. J. McSweeny—
*Pensacola, Fla.*—*V. Cons.*, W. D. Howe
*Tampa, Fla.*—*V.-C.*,

*New York, N.Y.*—*Con.-Gen.*, C. Clive Bayley £2,400
" *Cons.* (*asst.*), Godfrey R. F. Herriot 1,200
" *V.-Cons.* (*asst.*), Wm. A. Smart £800 to 900
" " (*asst.*) William A. Gardner 750 to 800
" " E. H. Gerald Shepherd..... 650 to 750
" " Claude K. Ledger ... ... 650 to 750
" " (*asst.*) Gerald Harrington 650 to 750
" " Mather M. Richardson
" " (*temp.*) C. Carlisle Taylor
" " E. J. Metcalfe ... ... ...
" *Pro-Consul*, Walter F. James
*Buffalo*—*Vice-Consul*, W. H. J. Cole.
*Philadelphia, Penn.*—*Cons.-G.*, T. P. Porter 1,400
" *Vice-Cons.*, Hugh A. Ford. £800 to 900
" " R. W. Wilson .. ..
" " Theodore H. Fox (*temp.*) 400
" *Pro-Consul*, Samuel R. Manley
*Cincinnati*—*Vice Consul*, ..
*Cleveland*—*Vice-Consul*, H. E. Gresham
*Pittsburg*—*Consul*, C. E. H. Childers
*Portland, Oregon*—*Cons.*, H. L. Sherwood 1,400
" *Vice-Consul*, A. E. B. Browne £800 to 900
*Astoria, Oregon*—*Vice-Cons.*, E. M. Cherry
*Grays Harbour*—*Vice-Consul*, T. M. Watt Copland .. .. ..
*Port Angeles*, *Vice-Cons.*—James B. Jackson (*acting*) .. ..
*Port Townsend, Washington*—*Vice-Con.*, Oscar Kliboker .. .. ..
*Seattle*—*Consul*, Barnard Pelly .. ..
" *Vice-Consul*, ..
*Tacoma, Washington*—*Vice-Con.*, Chas. E. L. Agassiz .. .. ..
*Porto Rico (San Juan)*—*Consul*, E. M. de Garston ... £950 to 1,050
" *Vice-Consul*, T. G. Waymouth
*Arecibo*—*Vice-Consul*, Lorenzo Olivar ...
*Arroyo de Guayama*—*Vice-Consul*, H. A. McCormick. .. .. .. ..
*Humacao, Naguabo and Fajardo*—*Vice-Consul*, Antonio Roig ... .. ..
*Mayagues*—*V.-Con.*, T. Boothby, jr.
*Ponce*—*Vice-Consul*, Fernando M. Toro
*St. Louis, Mo.*—*Cons.*, C. L. M. Pearson £1,000 to 1,100
" " *Vice-Cons.*, W. K. Small
*Denver (Colo.)*—*Vice-Consul*, A. Crabbin
*Kansas City, Mo.*—*Vice-Consul*, H. W. Mackirdy ... .. .. .....
*St. Thomas & Ste. Croix*—*Consul*, C. B. Stewart.
*Pro-Consul*, G. F. Rockl.
*Chaplain*, Rev. G. W. Foote.
*Christiansted*—*Vice-Consul*, D. S. Armstrong.
*Frederikstad*—*Vice-Consul*, Robert L. Merwin.
*San Francisco*, Cal.—*Cons.-Gen.*, A. C. Bliss, C.B. .. ..... £2,500.
" " —*Vice-Cons.*, Douglas Young .. .. .. .. £900 to 900
" *Vice-Cons.*, Donald C. C. Grant
*Douglas, Ariz.*, *Vice-Consul*, Alexander Baird ... ... ... ...
*Los Angeles*, Cal.—*V.-C.*, O. W. Mortimer
*San Diego*, Cal.—*V.-C.*, Major Halford D. Gerard ... .. .. .. ..
*Savannah, Ga.*—*C.*, Col. A. M. Brookfield £900 to 1,050
*Brunswick, Ga.*—*V.-C.*, Rosendo Torras
*Charleston, S.C.*—*V.-Cons.*, Alexander Harkness.. .. ... .. ..
" *Vice-Consul* (*temp.*) Comm. S. H. Way, R.N. ..... ... ... .....
*Darien*—*Vice-Consul*, R. Masson .. ..
*Wilmington (N.C.)*, *Vice-Consul*, Donald Mackie .. ... ... ... ... ...

## U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

### EMBASSY

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London*, His Excellency Hon. Walter Hines Page, 6 Grosvenor Square, W. £17,500
*Office of Embassy*, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
*Secretary of Embassy*, Irwin B. Laughlin £3,000
*1st Secretaries*, Edward Bell, Franklin Mott Gunther, Sheldon S. Crosby ... 2,625
*and Secretaries*, Richards R. Pennoyer, Robert B. Davis, Eugene C. Shoecraft; Stokeley W. Morgan ... ... .. .. 2,250
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. William D. MacDougall, U.S.N.
*Assistant Naval Attachés*, Pay Insp. Eugene C. Tobey, Surg. Francis L. Pleadwell, Naval Constr. Lewis B. McBride, Lieut. Garrett L. Schuyler
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. L. H. Slocum
*Assistant Military Attachés*, Lt.-Col. William J. L. Lyster, Capt. Barclay H. Warburton, Capt. Bronson Cutting.
*Attachés*, William H. Buckler, Leland H. Littlefield, Boylston A. Beal, Francis B. Brantingham
*Commercial Attaché*, Philip D. Kennedy
*Despatch Agent*, R. Newton Crane, 4 Trafalgar Square, S.W.

### CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

*England* —
*Birmingham*—*Consul*, R. H. Dunnion $4,500
*Bradford*—*Consul*, A. E. Ingram .. .. 4,000
*Bristol*—*Consul*, John S. Armstrong, jr. 2,500
*Huddersfield*—*Consul*, Franklin D. Hale 2,000
*Hull*—*Consul*, Samuel W. Honaker .... 2,000
*Leeds*—*Consul*, Percival Gassett .. .. 2,000
*Liverpool*—*Consul*, H. L. Washington .. 8,000
*London*—*Consul-Gen.*, Robert P. Skinner 12,000
" *Consul*, Clarence Carrigan.. .. 2,500
" do., Harry A. McBride .. .. 2,500
" *Vice* do., Richard Westacott.
" *Do.* do., Leslie R. Reed.
" *Do.* do., E. Harrison Yelverton.
" *Do* do., George W. Van Dyne.
" *Do.* do., Keith Merrill.
*Consular Office*, 42 New Broad St., E.C.
*Manchester*—*Consul*, Ross E. Holaday .. $4,000
*Newcastle-on-Tyne*—*Consul*, W. C. Hamm 2,000
*Nottingham*—*Consul*, Calvin M. Hitch.. 4,000
*Plymouth*—*Consul*, J. G. Stephens .. .. 2,500
*Sheffield*—*Consul*, John M. Savage. .. 2,000
*Southampton*—*Consul*, A. W. Swaim .. 4,000
*Stoke-on-Trent*—*Consul*, R. S. S. Bergh 2,000

*Wales* —
*Cardiff*—*Consul*, L. A. Lathrop .. .. 2,000
*Swansea*—*Consul*, Maxwell K. Moorhead. 2,000.

*Scotland* —
*Dundee*—*Consul*, Henry A. Johnson 2,000
*Dunfermline*—*Consul*, H. D. Van Sant 2,000
*Edinburgh*—*Consul*, R. Fleming .. .. 2,500
*Glasgow*—*Consul*, J. N. McCann ..... 4,500

*Ireland* —
*Belfast*—*Consul*, H. Sharp .. .. .. .. 2,000
*Cork*—*Consul*, Charles M. Hathaway 2,000
*Dublin*—*Consul*, R. L. Adams .. .. .. 4,000
*Queenstown*—see Cork.

*Europe* —
*Gibraltar*—*Consul*, R. L. Sprague .. .. 2,500
*Malta*—*Consul*, Wilbur Keblinger.. .... 2,500

*Asia* —
*Aden*—*Consul*, Addison E. Southard, .. 2,000
*Bombay*—*Consul*, Stuart K. Layton .... 3,000
*Calcutta*—*Consul-General*, J. A. Smith.. 3,000
*Colombo*—*Consul*, Walter A. Leonard ... 2,500

*Hong Kong*—*Con.-Gen.*, G. R. Anderson ... £1,000
*Kurrachi*—*Consul*, Charles B. Bray ..... 2,500
*Madras*—*Consul*, Lantaro Mossenger ... 2,000
*Penang*—*Agent*, Joseph Hatsa.
*Singapore*—*Consul*, Lawrence P. Briggs 2,500
*Singapore*—*Cons.-Gen.*, E. N. Genesellas 4,000
*Africa* :—
*Egypt*—*Cairo*—*Consul-Gen.*
*Cape Town*—*Consul-Gen.*, G. H. Murphy 2,000
*Durban*—*Consul*, Wm. M. Masterson .. 1,500
*Johannesburg*—*Consul*, John P. Bray .. 2,000
*Mombasa*—*Consul*, Henry P. Starrett. 1,000
*Port Elizabeth*—*Consul*, E. A. Wakefield 1,500
*North America* —
*Canada*—
*Annapolis, N.S.*—*Agent*, J. M. Owen.
*Arnprior, Ont.*—*Agent*, W. B. Murphy
*Bathurst, N.B.*—*Agent*, C. M. Mersereau.
*Baie Jonction, Que.*—*Agent*, H. S. Beebe.
*Bridgewater, N.S.*—*Agent*, W. H. Owen.
*Cabano, Que.*—*Agent*, Henry C. Hansel.
*Calgary*—*Consul*, Harold D. Clum.... 1,000
*Campbellton, N.B.*—*Consul*, T. Boldin 2,000
*Canso, N.S.*—*Agent*, A. W. Hart.
*Charlottetown, P.E.I.*—*C.*, Wm. A. Pierce 2,000
*Cornwall, Ont.*—*Cons.*, (Giles R. Taggart 2,000
*Cumberland, B.C.*—*Agent*, G. W. Clinton.
*Edmonton, Alb.*—*Agent*, Hyatt Cox.
*Fernie, B.C.*—*Cons.*, Bertil M. Rasmussen 1,000
*Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.*—*Consul*, Edward A. Dow ..... ..... ... 2,000
*Fredericton, N.B.*—*Agent*, J. W. Hammond.
*Galt, Ont.*—*Agent*, J. Ryerson.
*Halifax, N.S.*—*C.-Gen.*, Evan E. Young 4,500
*Hamilton, Ont.*—*Consul*, J. de Olivares 2,000
*Kenora, Ont.*—*Agent*, A. G. Scott.
*Kingston, Ont.*—*Consul*, F. S. S. Johnson 1,000
*Lethbridge*—*Agent*, Matthew P. Johnston.
*Liverpool, N.S.*—*Agent*, J. M. Mack.
*Louisburg, N.S.*—*Agent*, H. C. V. Levatte.
*Lunenburg, N.S.*—*Agent*, D. J. Rudolf
*Moncton, N.B.*—*Consul*, E. V. Richardson 2,000
*Montreal*—*Consul-Gen.*, (Vacant) .. 6,000
*Vice-Consul*, R. E. Chandler
*Nanaimo, B.C.*—*Agent*, W. P. Quano.
*Newcastle, N.B.*—*Agent*, R. N. Call
*Niagara Falls*—*Consul*, James B. Milner 1,000
*North Bay*—*Agent*, E. C. Wakefield
*Ottawa*—*Consul-General*, J. G. Foster .. 8,000
*Consul*, Horace M. Sanford
*Pugwash*—*Agent*, D. Bisson.
*Port Hawkesbury, N.S.*—*Agent*, J. Philpot.
*Prescott*—*Consul*, Frank C. Denison 2,500
*Prince Rupert, B.C.*—*Cons.*, G. M. Hanson £2,000
*Quebec*—*Consul*, G. Wilkins ..... ..... 1,000
*Regina, Sask.*—*Consul*, J. H. Johnson .. 2,500
*Riviere du Loup, Quebec*—*Consul*, Bradstreet S. Fairley ... ..... ..... ... 1,000
*St. John, N.B.*—*Consul*, J. S. Benedict 2,000
*St. John's, Newfoundland*—*Consul*, Jas. S. Benedict ..... ..... ..... ... 2,500
*St. Leonards, N.B.*—*Agent*, A. P. Labbie.
*St. Stephen, N.B.*—*Consul*, A. B. Garrett 2,500
*Sarnia*—*Consul*, F. C. Slater ... ... ... 2,500
*Sault Ste. Marie*—*Consul*, G. W. Shotts 2,500
*Sherbrooke, Que.*—*Consul*, C. Donaldson 2,000
*Summerside*—*Agent*, N. Sinclair
*Sydney, N.S.*—*Consul*, C. M. Freeman.. 2,000
*Toronto*—*Consul*, Chester W. Martin 4,000
*Vancouver, B.C.*—*C.-Gen.*, Geo. V. West 4,500
*Cons.*, Irving N. Lionell 2,000
*Victoria, B.C.*—*Consul*, R. B. Mosher .. 4,000
*White Horse, Yukon*—*Agent*, A. M. Rousseau.
*Windsor, Ont.*—*Consul*, H. A. Conant... 2,500
*Winnipeg*—*Cons.-Gen.*, F. M. Ryder... 4,500
*Yarmouth, N.S.*—*Cons.*, J. J. C. Watson 2,500
*West Indies* —
*Barbados*—*Consul*, C. D. Livingston ... 2,000
*Grenada*—*Agent*, P. J. Dean.
*Hamilton*—*Consul*, Carl R. Loop ..... ... 2,500
*Kingston*—*Consul*, Charles L. Latham .. 4,000
*Montego Bay*—*Agent*, H. M. Doubleday
*Nassau*—*Consul*, Wm. F. Doty .. .. 2,500
*Port Antonio*—*Consul*, Hon. Hamiltine 2,000
*Roseau*—*Agent*, H. A. Frampton.
*St. George*—*Agent*,
*St. Lucia*—*Agent*, William Peter
*St. Vincent*—*Agent*, E. A. Richards.
*Trinidad*—*Consul*, Henry D. Baker .. 2,500
*South America* :—
*Belem*—*Consul*, W. L. Avery .. .. 2,000
*Georgetown*—*Consul*, G. R. Chamberlin 2,500
*Paramaribo*—*Agent*, Hy. L. Birnchfeld.
*Oceania* —
*Adelaide*—*Consul*, William A. Blakers.. 2,000
*Auckland*—*Cons.-Gen.*, A. A. Winslow 4,500
*Brisbane*—*Agent*, J. W. Collins.
*Christchurch*—*Agent*, J. H. Stringer
*Dunedin*—*Agent*, F. O. Bridgeman.
*Fremantle*—*Agent*, U. W. Burke.
*Melbourne*—*Consul*, W. C. Magelassen 4,500
*Newcastle*—*Consul*, Lucien N. Sullivan 2,000
*Sydney*—*Consul-General*, J. L. Brittain . 4,500
*Consul*, Eli Taylor ..... ... ... 2,000
*Townsville*—*Agent*, A. R. Mackay
*Wellington*—*Agent*, Arthur E. Whyte.

## Dependencies of the U.S.A.

*Position and Extent*.—The Philippine Islands are situated between 4° 40′-21° 30′ N. lat. and 116° 40-126° 34′ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 120,000 square miles, of which total 106,800 square miles are constituted in the eleven largest islands, the 2,132 other islands having a combined area of 13,200 square miles.

*Population*.—At the Census of 1903 the population was ascertained to be 7,635,426, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom nearly 7,000,000 were Christians (Roman Catholics), about 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. (Census in 1903). The population in 1903 was estimated at 8,000,000.

*Government*.—The islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion was at its height under Aguinaldo, a native leader, whose assistance was secured by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the U.S. fleet in

Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898. Co-operation with Aguinaldo and his undisciplined troops proved to be impossible, and the U.S. forces were eventually increased to 60,000 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 12,000 American and 5,000 native troops. The first civil governor of the Philippines was William H. Taft (afterwards President of the U.S.), appointed July 1, 1901, and he was succeeded by General L. E. Wright (1904–5), H. C. Ide (1906), General J. F. Smith (1906), and W. C. Forbes (1909). The present Governor was appointed in 1913.

*Governor General* (*Manila*), Francis Burton Harrison.

*Vice-Governor-General*, N. W. Gilbert.

TOWNS.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon, estimated population, 250,000. The next largest towns are Cebú (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 Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26′ N. lat. and 144° 39′ E. long., at a distance of about 1,500 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 209 square miles, with a population on July 1, 1918, of 14,142, of whom 899 are foreigners (including 692 U.S. naval force), 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.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.

*Governor*, Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N.

PUERTO RICO.

*Puerto Rico* (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 56′-18° 30′ N. lat. and 65° 30′-67° 22′ W. long., with a total area of 3,600 square miles and a population of 1,118,012 at the census of 1910. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,060 miles distant from New York, and 980 miles from Key West. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills, fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 900 miles of railway were in operation in 1918, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 48,716 inhabitants in 1918, other towns being Ponce (34,500), Mayagüez (21,000), and Arecibo (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 Yager, ..... $9,000

TUTUILA.

Under an agreement between Great Britain, Germany, and the U.S., of Nov. 14, 1899, the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the Islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were divided by the remaining parties to the agreement, the Islands east of 171° W. long. being reserved to the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila and Aunuu, Ofu, Olosenga, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 96 square miles and a population estimated at 7,250 in 1912.

*Tutuila*, the largest of the U.S. group, has an area of about 40 square miles and a population of 5,250, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 56 square miles and a population of about 2,000, Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra and cocoa beans are exported.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and three other islands in the Pacific have been annexed (Johnston, Palmyra, and Midway).

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The *Aleutian Islands*, or Catherine Archipelago (*also known as the Santa Barbara group*), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between 52°–55° N. lat. and 172° E.–163° W. long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Unalaska, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West *Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark*, were purchased by the Government of the United States for the sum of £3,500,000, and the American flag hoisted on 1 April, 1917. The total area of the islands is 138 sq. miles, with a population in 1911 of 27,086. *St. Thomas* (32 sq. m.) has a population of 10,858, mostly negroes; *St. Croix*, or Santa Cruz (84 sq. m.), has a population of 16,188, the capital being Christiansted (or Bassin); *St. John* (20 sq. m.) has a population of 872, the capital being Cruxbay. St. Croix exports sugar, rum, and cotton. St. John is practically undeveloped.

CAPITAL, Charlotte Amalie (St. Thomas) contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies.

*Governor*, Rear-Adm. Oliver, U.S.N.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1529, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1819 and 1829. In 1826 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was president. After much waste of proprietary work, the first operations were

made on January 1st, 1880. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated; and the conditions under which it was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness, interference of local officials, and mismanagement by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

The interest of the United States in a canal across the Isthmus dates from 1826, and surveys under the auspices of that Government, or of companies organised in the United States, have been made at every available point between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the Atrato River. Actual construction, by an American company, of a canal across Nicaragua was begun in 1850, 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 to step to make further studies and investigations. As a result of these investigations, the Congress of the United States authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company in Panama for $40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of $10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organisation and housing of a labour force, after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal. The labour force varied from 700 on May 4, 1904, 17,000 in 1906, 29,000 in 1907, to 50,000 in 1913. At its maximum, the force was composed approximately of 6,000 Americans, 5,000 European labourers, and 39,000 negro labourers from the West Indies and the mainland bordering the Caribbean Sea. The total cost is estimated at $375,000,000, including, in addition to the canal construction, the $40,000,000 paid to the French canal company, $10,000,000 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 in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 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 85 feet above sea-level, and the channels connecting it with the sea are at sea-level. Ships are lifted from the sea-level channels to the lake; to be lowered from the lake to sea-level in locks. These locks have a usable length of 1,000 feet, width of 110 feet, least depth of water over the sills when lake is at normal level, 41½ feet. These dimensions limit the size of ships using the canal. The dam which forms the lake is situated at Gatun, about seven miles inland from the Atlantic. It is built of earth, with an impermeable core of fine sand and clay, and is 1½ miles long, half a mile wide at bottom, and 100 feet at the top, which is 105 feet above sea level. The lake is known as Gatun Lake, and is 164 square miles in area. At its southern end is Culebra Cut, the channel through the continental divide. This is the most extensive excavation ever made. The French canal builders dug about 12,000,000 cubic yards out of this section of the canal, and the Americans have completed an excavation that amounts to over 100,000,000 yards. The total excavation for the whole canal is about 200,000,000 cubic yards, about 130,000,000 yards of which have been excavated in the dry and the balance by dredges. *The amount of concrete used in the locks is* 4,500,000 cubic yards.

The administration and construction of the canal were under Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S. Army. 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 10 hours each way. Since that date several landslides have occurred, necessitating a temporary suspension of traffic. From the opening, to the end of March, 1917, 3,098 ships with a total tonnage of 12,882,967, had passed through the canal.

*From New York to Various Points*

| | Via Panama. | Via Suez. | Via Cape Town. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yokohama | 9,676 (a) | 13,366 | — |
| Manila | 11,548 (a) | 11,389 | — |
| Hong Kong | 11,691 (a) | 11,873 | — |
| Melbourne | 12,392 | 13,389 | 11,162 |
| Sydney | 9,811 | 12,960 | 13,742 |
| Wellington | 8,851 | 14,441 (c) | 14,133 |
| Colon | 1,961 | — | — |
| Valparaiso | 4,630 (b) | — | — |
| San Francisco | 5,199 | — | — |
| Puget Sound | 6,074 | — | — |

(a) Via San Francisco. (b) Via Strait of Magellan 8,478. (c) Via Strait of Magellan 13,344. New York to Honolulu 200 miles longer than by San Francisco and Great Circle.

*From Liverpool to Various Points*

| | Via Panama. | Via Suez. | Via Cape Town. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colon | 4,720 (a) | — | — |
| Colon | 5,034 (b) | — | — |
| Valparaiso | 7,389 (g) | — | — |
| Sydney | 12,406 (c) | 11,036 | 10,440 |
| Wellington | 12,266 | 12,949 | 13,893 |
| Melbourne | 12,749 (d) | 11,581 | 10,384 |
| Yokohama | 12,197 (e) | 11,640 | — |
| Yokohama | 12,330 (f) | — | — |
| Manila | 14,300 (e) | 9,977 | — |
| Hong Kong | 14,683 | 9,737 | — |

(a) Via Jamaica. (b) Via New York. (c) Via Tahiti. (d) Via Wellington. (e) Via San Francisco. (f) Via Honolulu. (g) Liverpool to Valparaiso via Strait of Magellan 8,890.

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 produce 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.

*Negusa*, Waizero Zanditu, *elected* 1916, *crowned* 1917 (daughter of late Emperor Menelek).
*Heir*, Ras Taffari Makonnen.

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with a total population of 7,000,000, of whom about one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti, the British Somaliland, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It contains some mineral wealth, iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot, the higher plateaux are well watered with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton coffee, rubber, &c., flourish in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated, and above 9,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake, the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the *Abyssinian highlands*. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

The Abyssinians are Christian, and their kings claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. There is no popular literature, and no education. In 1916 the Emperor Lij Iyasu was deposed and the present Empress elected to the throne. The potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about £4,000,000 for imports and exports, and is increasing. The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 12 per cent. *ad valorem*, and at Dire-Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway has been built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, viâ Dire Dawa. 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 sought. The principal towns of Abyssinia, besides Adis Ababa, are Adwa, the capital of Tigré, Gondar, Debra-Markos, Selya, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembeshe, Iyabé, Jimma, and Harrar. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober, modern architecture is very poor.

| | 1913. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports from U. K. | £4,750 | £3,677 |
| Exports to U. K. | 12,880 | 1,136 |

CAPITAL, Adis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 50,000).

### BRITISH LEGATION.

*Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General*, Capt. Hon. Wilfred G Thesiger, D.S.O. (1919) ... £2,500
*Consul*, Gerald Campbell ... £600 to 700
*Vice-Consul*, P C Zaphiro, O.M.G
*Harrar—Consul*, Maj J H. H. Dodds £700
*N W Ethiopia (Gondar)—Consul* (vacant).
*Western Ethiopia—Consul*, C. H. Walker
*Southern* ,, *—Consul*, Arnold W Hodson.

Adis Ababa is 300 miles from Zeila, *viâ* Harrar, letters from London are from 22 to 25 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden, caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

## ALBANIA.

Albania lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Strait of Otranto. The independence of Albania was declared at the Conference of London, 30 May 1913, at the close of the first Balkan War, when the Kingdoms of Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, and Montenegro wrested the western portion of the peninsula from Turkey. The *political neighbours* are, on the north Montenegro and Servia, on the east Servia, and on the south-east and south Greece. The boundaries are subject to delimitation by International Commissions, the estimated area being 12,000 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000. The principal towns are Durazzo and Scutari of which the first named is expected to become the capital.

## ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 6,000, it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

*President* (1916-1922), Hypolite Irigoyen $36,000
*Vice President*, Pelagio Luna ... 36,000

*Minister of the Interior*, Señor Ramon Gomez.
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr H Pueyrredon (*acting*).
*Finance*, Domingo Salaberry
*Justice and Public Instruc.* Jose Salinas.
*Agriculture*, Honorio Pueyrredon.
*War*, Elpidio Gonzales.
*Marine*, Federico Alvarez de Toledo.
*Public Works*, E. Torello.

*Minister in London*, Señor Don Vicente Dominguez, 9 Palace Gate, W

13,700,000 were employed in 1900, trade and manufactures accounting for about 9,600,000, while mining occupied 598,829. The chief products are grain, cereals, wine (6,492,491 hectolitres in 1903), and minerals (coal, iron, lead, zinc, silver, quicksilver and copper), the manufactures being woollens, cottons, and glass.

| | 1914-15. |
|---|---|
| Estimated revenue | £144,207,830 |
| Estimated expenditure | 144,196,965 |
| *Special Debt* | 1912. |
| War | Kr 24,520,902,438 |
| Other | 11,475,332,247 |
| Total | Kr 36,007,834,685 |

The War Debt at the end of June, 1917 amounted to £1,728,000,000. The annual interest on this amounts to £70,500,000, and on the total Public Debt to £94,000,000, or 42 per cent. of the total ordinary expenditure. The Minister of Finance has estimated the national expenditure for the year ending June, 1918, at £323,000,000, and the total revenue at £174,600,000, leaving £148,000,000 to be covered by credit operations. It would appear from this that Austria is practically bankrupt.

## III.—HUNGARY

(June 15, 1917)

*Premier*, Count Esterhazy
*Finance*, Dr Wekerle.
*Education* Count Albert Apponyi.
*Commerce*, Count Serenyi.
*Interior*, Gabriel Ugron.
*Justice*, M. Vanovi.
*National Defence*, Feldmarschalleutnant Alexander von Szurmay
*Minister for Croatia and Slavonia*, Count Aladar Zichy

Hungary, with its dependent states, has an area of 324,852 sq. kilometres, about 125,430 sq miles, with a population of 20,886,487 at the census of 1910 to this Croatia and Slavonia contribute 2,621,564. The country is divided into 71 counties with 474 districts for those of Hungary Hungarian is the official language, except in Croatia and Slavonia, where Croatian is spoken. *Croatia and Slavonia* form an annexe of the Crown of Hungary, with autonomy in home affairs, justice, and public instruction. At the head of the Croatian Government is the *Ban* (Lord Lieutenant), Edward Cuvaj, who is responsible to both the Diet of Croatia and to the Hungarian Prime Minister The Croatian Diet sends 43 members to the Hungarian Parliament, and the Hungarian Ministry contains a Croatian member Parliament consists of a Lower House of 453 members, elected for five years of these Croatia sends 40, but they have no vote on matters connected with justice, education, and home affairs. There is also an Upper House, consisting of the male members of the dynasty, the *Barones regni*, prelates, such members of the magnate families who contribute more than 8,000 crowns to the land-tax, the *Banus*, with three members of Croatia sent by the Diet, and fifty members nominated by the Crown.

Of the inhabitants in 1910, 10,050,575 were Hungarians, 2,948,032 Rumanians, 2,027,435 Germans, 1,687,270 Slovaks, 1,833,060 Croatians, and 1,208,271 Serbians. By religion (1910) there were 10,888,398 Roman Catholics, 2,020,020 Greek Catholics, 2,086,874 Orthodox Greeks, 1,840,259 Lutherans, 2,600,900 Calvinists, and 992,406 Jews. In addition to Budapest, which had, in 1910, 880,600 inhabitants, there are ten cities with over 50,000 inhabitants.

All the great plains produce grain of excellent quality The live stock in 1911 included 7,300,000 cattle, 2,300,000 horses, 8,900,000 sheep, and 7,580,000 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. Salt is a Government monopoly

| *Estimated Revenue*, 1914-5 — | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary | £82,400,234 |
| Extraordinary | 12,238,676 |
| Total | £94,638,910 |
| *Estimated Expenditure*, 1914-5 — | |
| Ordinary | £78,261,288 |
| Extraordinary | 15,976,679 |
| Total | £94,237,967 |
| *Special Debt*, 1912 — | |
| Consolidated | £174,848,660 |
| Annuities | 40,772,430 |
| Departmental | 7,667,882 |

CAPITAL, Budapest. Pop. (1910), 880,600
Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London.

## BELGIUM.

*King*, Albert, *born* 8 April, 1875, *succeeded his uncle*, Leopold II. 17 Dec., 1909, *married* Oct. 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth in Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent, (2) Charles Theodore, *b.* 10 Oct., 1903, and a daughter, Marie-José, b. 4 Aug., 1906.
*Heir Apparent*, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, *born* 3 Nov., 1901.
(Gen von Falkenhausen was appointed *German Gov.-Gen.* in April, 1917, in succession to Gen von Bissing, deceased)

TEMPORARY SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Le Havre, France.

*Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Baron de Broqueville.
*Justice*, M. H Carton de Wiart.
*Interior*, M Paul Berryer
*Minister of Science and Arts*, M P Poullet.
*Finance* M. Van de Vyvere
*Agriculture and Public Works*, M G Helleputte.
*Industry & Labour*, M. Armand Hulbert.
*Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs*, M. P Segers.
*Colonies*, M. J Renkin
*War*, Lt.-Gen. de Oppuinck.
*Commissariat Supplies*, M C Vandervelde.
*Economic Affairs*, M P Hymans.
*Minister of State, Member of the Council*, Compte Goblet d'Alviella.

*Minister in London*, Baron Moncheur, 29 Portman Place, W.
*Chancelry*, 29 Sloane Gardens, S.W.
*Counsellor*, M G de Ramaix.
*1st Secretaries*, M. Maskens, Count Philippe de Beaufort Count G de Hemricourt de Grunne
*Attachés*, M Harold Bernard, Prince Reginald de Croy
*Head of Military Mission*, Count de Jonghe d'Ardoye.
*Military Attachés*, Maj. Maton, Capt. Guy Reynstens.
*Consul-Gen.* M. E. Poullet, 37 Bedford Square, W.C.

* Austria and Hungary have no common debt, but to the expenditure of the Kingdom of Hungary the sum of 60,621,564 crowns is set aside annually as a contribution to the service of the General Debt of Austria contracted before 1867.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area of 11,373 square miles and a population (at the census of 1910) of 7,206,730.

There are nine provinces: Antwerp, Brabant, Flanders (E. and W.), Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Namur. BRUSSELS, pop. 1910, 595,630 (with suburbs, 720,327 inhabitants) is the capital. Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (390,630 exclusive of suburbs), Ghent (185,149), the centre of the iron industry, which has also large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous, and Liège (174,368). Its great harbour and commercial *entrepôt* is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Scheldt. The other harbours are Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Nieuport, Blankenberg, and Zeebrugge. French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

In 1830 Belgium separated from Holland, and her neutrality was guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by a further treaty, in 1839, signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia.

The Belgian constitution of 1831 jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 110 senators (with the exception of 21 elected by the provincial councils) and 186 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

Belgium has a frontier of 832 miles, and is bounded on the north and east by the Netherlands (268 miles), on the south and west by France (362 miles), on the east by Germany (60 miles) and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg (82 miles), with a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil.

The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 square miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 256 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 49° F (summer 65°, winter 32°).

DEFENCE.—There is universal liability to service, but in practice the Army on a peace footing consists of about 30,000 men. The war strength amounts to somewhere about 350,000. Belgium has no navy.

Antwerp as the principal fortress, and Liège and Namur are also fortified, forming "Têtes-de-pont" on the line of the Meuse against a violation of neutrality by either France or Germany. (On the 2nd Aug., 1914, this neutrality was violated by an entirely unprovoked invasion of the German army at Visé. They met with the most stubborn resistance from the valiant though numerically inferior Belgians at Liège and Namur. The Germans celebrated their occupation of a large part of the country by debauching and subsequently destroying Louvain, Tarmonde, and other places and setting up a reign of terror generally. They are at present in occupation of practically the whole country, where they are exercising Civil Government.)

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The State Universities are at Ghent and Liège; others at Louvain and Brussels.

COMMERCE.—Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, and Brabant); glass, textiles (Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

Exports to the U.K., 1926, £21,290,912.
Imports from U.K., 1926, £26,265,775.

Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1922) of 105 vessels (281,637 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1922, 9,268 foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 14,467,102). In 1922 there were 4,729 kilometres of railway (including branch lines and 350 kilometres of private lines rented by the State), the telegraphs had a length of 7,076 kilometres (1921), and the post-office carried 218,000,000 letters, 129,000,000 post-cards, while 88,000,000 telegrams were sent in 1921. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 2,179 kilometres (1921), and there are 9,757 kilometres of roads.

| | 1922. | 1924. |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated revenue | £26,125,300 | £32,290,440 |
| Estimated expenditure | 26,138,180 | 32,270,160 |
| Public debt (31 Dec.) | 149,365,339 | — |
| Imports (excl. Transit) | 191,320,275 | — |
| Exports " " | 138,059,143 | — |
| Imports from U.K. | 19,558,267 | 13,290,682 |
| Exports to U.K. | 23,615,940 | 18,129,820 |

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop. (1922), 595,630, with suburbs, 720,327.

"BRITISH LEGATION

*British Minister*, Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... £2,250
*1st Secretary*, Lord Kilmarnock ..... 500
*Hon. Attaché*, Charles K. Webber ....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
(Suspended.)

## *THE BELGIAN CONGO.*

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 28, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at not more than 15,000,000. The total European population (Jan. 1922) was 5,484, of whom 293 were British, 48 Americans, 196 Italians, 303 Portuguese, 297 Swedes, 190 Germans, and 3,917 Belgians. The river is navigable for large vessels from its mouth

* The temporary Seat of Government is at Le Havre.

of Bukama to Matadi (1,442 miles), where the European steamers discharge and exchange their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 249 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Lukula to Boma, cocoa planting district of Mayumbe. The Congo River above Leopoldville and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer on about 5,000 miles. To avoid the falls on the Upper Congo River the Great Lakes Railway Company built a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Fourhier-ville (194 kilometres), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (344 kilometres). The line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyka (272 kilometres) was completed in 1908, connecting the West Coast of Africa with German East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga Railway will reach Bukama in 1918, and link up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. Work has been started on the Stanleyville-Lake Albert Railway, which will run between the Congo River and the Nile, providing the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Two new lines will run from the copper mining district of Katanga towards the West Coast, one of them reaching Lobito Bay (Portuguese Angola), the other linking the Katanga Railway with the Matadi-Leopoldville Railway. A telegraph line is laid from Bukama to Coquilhatville (855 kilometres). There is telegraphic communication with Europe. Fourteen wireless stations connect the West Coast with the principal Government stations throughout the Colony. Powerful wireless stations were being erected at the outbreak of the war at Brussels and Boma, to connect Belgium with the Lower Congo. The West Coast District has a rather scanty rainfall (60 inches), but on the Mafumbo Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Extensive forests cover the central districts, oil-palms are plentiful every where, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Wild rubber and wild coffee are common, coffee, cocoa, Para and Ceara rubber and cotton are successfully planted. Mines are very extensive. The copper district of Katanga has enormous deposits of copper ore, and the smelters at the Lubumbashi produced about 30,000 tons of copper last year. A rich tin-belt extends from Bukama towards Lake Tanganyka. The gold-bearing districts of North-eastern Congo are being prospected by the Government, and contain both alluvial and reef gold. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south.

Imports during the year 1908, 120,877 tons, value 58,130,000 frs.; exports, 62,800 tons, value 109,000,000 frs., mostly palm-kernels and palm-oil, ivory, rubber, gum-copal, cocoa, copper, gold and diamonds. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing.

Revenue (1908), 32,250,282 frs.; expenditure, 31,721,921 frs. Capital, Boma (pop. 500 whites, 6000 natives). Principal towns, Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop. 1,000 whites, 6,000 natives), Stanleyville (600 whites, 8,000 natives), Coquilhatville, Khamon (Stanley Pool), and Leopoldville.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Boma (Congo)—Consul*, | £1,250 |
| *Kasai District—Vice-Consul*, | 700 |
| *Elisabethville—V.-Con.*, *W. Manners* | |

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| | |
|---|---|
| *Leopoldville—V.-Con.*, | £600 |
| *Stanleyville—V.-Con.*, | 600 |
| *Brussels*, 224 miles from London; 4 hours, 5 min. | |

## BOLIVIA, Republic of.

(Area, 1,050,000 sq. miles.)

*President*, José Gutierrez Guerra (1917-1921)
*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Julio Zamora.
*War*, Dr Andres Muñoz.
*Justice & Industry*, Julio Gutierrez.
*Interior*, Ricardo Mujia.
*Finance*, Alfredo Ballivian.
*Education*, Dr Claudio Sanjines.
*Instruction*, Dr Salinas Vega.

*Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General*, Ur Ismail Montes.
*Officers of Legation*, 74 Campayne Gardens, N.W.
*Consulate-General*, 81 Cannon Street, E.C.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 9° and 23° S. and long. 57° 26′ and 73° W., and its area is about 567,298 square miles, with a population in Jan. 1919 estimated at 2,800,000. The peace army amounts to about 2,000 men, the war effective being about 10,000. The mineral productions are very valuable, the silver mines of Potosí are believed to be almost inexhaustible, while gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; tin, copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, India-rubber, quano, 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 900 miles of trunk lines of railway and 4,000 miles of telegraph wire. There are wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandi (Chaco). There is direct railway communication with La Paz from Antofagasta (Chile), and from Rio Mulato (near Uyuni) to Potosí, branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba. Railway from Arica to La Paz has long been completed and open to traffic. Proposed railway from Guaqui to Puno temporarily abandoned, the connexion between these towns being still maintained by steamers across Lake Titicaca. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca and Tupiza, in Bolivia, continues this year by a French firm. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (569 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. Its constructions has recently been begun by means of a loan made in New York. A line from Potosí to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction. A line from Buenos Aires to Bolivia is complete to La Quiaca, passing La Paz within 4-5 days of Buenos Aires. The gap between Tupiza and La Quiaca is crossed by an automobile service taking one day.

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on April 14, 1917.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated revenue (1919) | £2,500,000 |
| Estimated expenditure (1919) | £2,500,000 |
| Interior debt (June, 1918) | £2,500,000 |
| Exterior debt (June, 1918) | £2,500,000 |

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Exports | £8,730,670 | Bs. 111,484,800 |
| Imports | 2,978,619 | 72,258,213 |
| Imports from U.K. | 572,268 | £1,392,298 |
| Exports to U.K. | 1,220,272 | 1,229,731 |

By law internal exchange is fixed at 12½ to the £1. At present the exchange (foreign) Bs. 1320=£1.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Pop., 98,000.

BRITISH LEGATION

*British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General*, Cecil W G Gosling £4,500
*Charge d'Affaires*, G D F Haggard £600 to the
*Consulate de Velasco*—*Vice-Consul*, Wallace McDougall.
*Oruro*—*Vice-Consul*, William Gray
*Potosi*—*Vice-Consul*, Edwin Lewis.
*Riberalta*—*Vice-Consul*, George Lyall
*Santa Cruz*—*Vice-Consul*, H. R. Bloomfield.
*Sucre*—*Consul*, Ernest F Moore.
*Uyuni*—*Vice-Consul*, T. Mason

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London transit, *via* Buenos Aires 28 (*via* New York 35 to 40) days.

## BRAZIL, Republic of.

*President* (1902–1906), Wenceslao Braz.
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr Nilo Peçanha.
*Justice and Interior*, Dr Carlos Maximiliano.
*Communications and Public Works*, Dr Augusto Tavares de Lyra.
*Agriculture*, Dr José Bezerra.
*Finance*, Dr Antonio Carlos.
*War*, General José Caetano de Faria.
*Marine*, Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar

*Minister to London*, Senhor A de Fontoura Xavier
*Officer of Legation*, 32 Upper Brook Street, W
*Secretaries of Legation*, Sylvio Rangel de Castro, Octavio Pinto.
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. A. B de Vasconcellos.
*Attaché*, Fenelon Alcoforado.
*Commercial Attaché*, F Guimarães.
*Architect*, G. E. Moore, R.A
*Consul-General in London*, Hello Lobo, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C
*Acting Cons.-Gen.* H Vasconcellos.
*Consul-Gen. in Liverpool*, Lully José de Souza.

The Republic of the U.S. of Brazil was founded on Nov 15, 1889, by a bloodless revolution which drove Dom Pedro from the throne. (In 1891 a constitution was granted by Portugal, but afterwards repudiated, in consequence of which the independence of the country was proclaimed under the sovereignty of Brazil.)

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, extends between lat. 4° 20′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ and 73° 25′ W and comprises an area of 3,218,870 square miles, with a population estimated at 21,980,000, of which about 1,000,000 are "wild" Indians. In the extreme south towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on April 10, 1917.

The Navy (1913) consisted of 3 Dreadnoughts, 2 old battleships, 3 protected cruisers, and other smaller craft, including 10 T.B.D.'s, 3 submarines, and some seaplanes. There are 42 ports along the coast, of which the principal are Rio and Santos, with a shore line of 2,113 miles. Brazil is accessible for the greater part of the year. 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. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monazite sand. Low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its forests are immense. Its agricultural produce is abundant. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being computed at 28,000,000. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The chief products of the country are coffee and rubber the rubber coming from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manáos, coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. The exports include also meat, hides, maize, beans, and "herva matte" (tea). The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but these were in 1908 no fewer than 1,492 industrial establishments, including 180 cotton-mills, giving employment to 42,942 hands, and representing an invested capital of £70,000,000. The enormous protective duties were again increased in 1897, 1899, 1900, 1903, and 1905.

In December, 1908, there were 15,336 kilometres of railway open, and 2,096 under construction. Length of telegraph wires in 1908, 62,772 kilometres.

| | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £43,264,000 | £47,688,000 |
| Expenditure | 34,229,000 | 29,584,000 |
| External Debt (funded) | ... | 122,130,488 |
| Internal Debt (funded) | ... | 43,241,800 |
| Floating Debt (approx.) | ... | 18,984,000 |
| Inconvertible Paper Currency (approx.) | ... | 60,000,000 |

Exchange 1 milreis = about 1 shilling.

| | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Imports | £30,268,000 | £40,289,000 |
| Total Exports | 32,970,000 | 33,000,000 |

Imports of British produce and manufactures (1906), £6,728,139 —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rly Carriages, &c | £61,349 | Machinery | £190,651 |
| Coal, Coke, &c. | 348,941 | Iron&Steel&Manuf. | 420,350 |
| Hides & Skins | 72,140 | Boots & Shoes | 48,000 |
| Cotton Yarn & Manfs | 922,297 | Tools & Hardware | 81,800 |
| Jute Yarn | 308,788 | Woollens & Worsted | 208,788 |

Exports to U.K. (1906), £9,236,542 —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cocoa, Raw | £482,170 | Rubber | £2,243,480 |
| Coffee, Raw | 3,222,980 | Skins, Cotton | 132,490 |
| Cotton, Raw | 34,690 | Sugar Unrefined | 238,870 |
| Hides | 561,130 | Wax | 238,170 |
| Nuts | 272,190 | | |

Vessels entered at Brazilian ports in 1906 Brazilian, 18,170 (8,620,944 tons); All Nations, 21,829 (27,227,880 tons).

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (est.) 1,000,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

*British Minister*, Sir Arthur H Peel, K.C.M.G. £5,000
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Edward L. D. Boyle, C.M.G., R.N.
*2nd Sec.*, Raymond C. Farr ... £400
*Commercial Attaché*, Ernest Hambloch, £600
*Translator*, L. A. H Parish ... £80

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Rio de Janeiro—Consul-General*, D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare..... £1,600
*Vice-Consul*, George H. E. Parr .. £650 to £90
,, Arthur H. Parker .. ..
*Corumbá, V.-Cons.*—F. M. Wanderley
*Morro-Velho*—*V.-Cons.*, Dr John Spear
*Victoria—V.-Cons.*, Brian Barry ..
*Bahia—Consul*, F. B. Drummond Hay .. 1,100
*Vice-Cons.*, Frank Stevenson. .. ..
*Aracajú—Vice-Consul*, Thales Ferraz.
*Ilhéos—Vice-Cons.*, E. D. Molyneux. ..
*Pará—Consul*, George B. Michell £1,150 to 1,250
*Vice-Consul*, James Brenner
*Maceió—V.-Cons.*, J. Rowsell (temp.) £50
*Maranhão*—F.-*Cons.*, J. Ernest Clissold
*Porto Velho—V.-Cons.*, W. J. Knox Little
*Pernambuco—Consul*, H. E. Dickie £1,050 to 1,150
*Vice-Consul*, R. Compton (temp.) £50
*Pro-Consul*, F. V. da Costa Bahia
*Ceará—Vice-Consul*, William Studart.
*Maceió—Vice-Consul*, K. C. Macray
*Parahyba—V.-Cons.*, ..
*Pro-Consul*, J. H. Scott
*Pernambuco—Vice-Consul*, J. J. Clissold
*Rio Grande do Norte—V. Cons.*, O. de A. Garcia (acting) .. ..
*Porto Alegre—Consul*, Dr T. C. Dillon
*Rio Grande do Sul—Consul*, E. J. Wigg ..
*Uruguayana—Vice-Cons.*, A. F. Lock wood Thompson .. .. .. ..
*São Paulo—Consul*, G. G. F. Atlee £1,150 to 1,200
*Vice-Consuls*, A. E. Levy , H. E. Bost
*Curityba—Vice-Cons.*, H. H. Gomm
*Pro-Consul*, H. C. Withers ..
*Santa Catharina (Florianopolis)—Vice-Cons.*, W. B. Chaplin .. ..
*Santos—Vice-Consul*, L. M. Robinson £600 to 800
,, *V.-Cons.* (*temp.*), W. M. Mackinnon £50
*São Francisco—V.-Con.*, E. O'N. Addison
Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 27 days.

## BULGARIA.

*Tsar*, Ferdinand, *born* 26 Feb., 1861, *elected* 7 July, 1887, *proclaimed* Tsar 5 Oct., 1908 as, (2) 28 April, 1893, Princess Maria Louise of Bourbon, *d.* of Robert, Duke of Parma (*born* 17 Jan., 1870, *died* 31 Jan., 1899), (3) 26 Feb., 1908, Princess Eléonore of Reuss-Köstritz (*b.* 22 Aug., 1860, *died* 12 Sept., 1917).
*Heir Apparent*, Boris, Prince of Tirnovo, *b.* 30 Jan., 1894.
*President of the Council & Minister of the Interior & Public Health*, Dr V. Radoslavoff
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr V. Radoslavoff (*temporary*)
*Public Instruction*, P. Peshaff.
*Justice*, Chr. Ivan Poppoff
*War*, General Fitcoff
*Agriculture & Lands*, Ivan Ditobaff.
*Public Works & Communications*, D. Petkoff
*Railways, Posts & Telegraphs*, M. Kosaitchki.
*President of the Sobranjé*, M. Vaichaff.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Servia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by the Turkish province of Adrianople and the Ægean Sea. The kingdom is governed by a King and a Council of Ministers, with a single chamber, popular legislature (Sobranjé, or National Assembly) and constitutional government.

Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,000 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912–13 a successful war of the *Balkan Leagues* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. In Oct. 1915 Bulgaria decided to participate in the European conflict, and, siding with Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Turkey, attacked Serbia. The present area of Bulgaria is about 42,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,300,000. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church.

In 1916, the Gregorian was substituted for the Eastern Calendar, used hitherto.

DEFENCE.—The strength of the Army in 1914 was given as 216 battalions of infantry, 38 machine gun companies, 128 field batteries, and 37 squadrons of horse, besides technical troops and fortress artillery. The fighting strength was approximately, 250,000 rifles, 6,000 sabres, and 720 guns. By adding the last reserves an additional 200,000 men would be available.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory. There are few technical schools. Sofia has a University.

TRADE, &c.—The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco, the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal. The principal towns, with their populations at the census of 1910, are Sofia (102,812), Philippopolis (47,982), Varna (41,492), Rustchuk (36,993), Shiven (25,129), Plevna (23,023), and Shumla (22,223). The principal ports are Varna and Bourgas. In 1910, 6,800 vessels (1,988,490 tons) entered and cleared at ports on the Black Sea. There were 1,384 miles of railway open in 1913 and about 250 miles under construction; 4,122 miles of telegraph and 1,294 of telephone wires. In 1912 there were 2,342 post offices, handling 79,856,000 letters; 324 telegraph offices, the number of dispatches being 2,409,600.

| | 1913. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (estimated) | £5,763,300 | £10,280,000 |
| Expenditure ,, | 4,730,800 | 10,270,000 |
| Public debt .. .. | 32,300,000 | 35,150,000 |
| Total Imports .. | 6,850,000 | .. |
| Total Exports .. .. | 3,730,000 | .. |
| | 1913. | 1914. |
| Imports from U.K. | £5,805 | .. |
| Exports to U.K. | 41,974 | .. |

CAPITAL, Sofia. Population (1910), 102,812.

## CHILE, Republic of

*President* (1915–1920), J. Luis Sanfuentes $36,000

### Ministry (13 Oct., 1915).

*Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior*, Señor Eleodoro Ibáñez.
*Foreign Affairs, Religion and Colonization*, Señor Eduardo Suarez.
*Justice and Public Instruction*, Señor Arturo Alemparte.
*Finance*, Señor Ricardo S. Edwards.
*War and Marine*, Señor Oscar Viel.
*Industry and Public Works*, Señor Malaquias Concha.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Agustin Edwards.
*Legation*, 22 Grosvenor Square, W
*1st Secretary*, Manuel Saltzas, 22 Grosvenor Square, W
*2nd Secretaries*, Ricardo Pepper, José Nixon.
*Naval Attaché*, Luis Barrie.
*Consul*, Vicente Echeverria Larrain, 94 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 20′ and 56° 30′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 40′ W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 200 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, but numerous summits attain the height of 20,000 feet—the highest are the Guallatiri, 22,882 feet; the Bayo, 19,993 feet; Coconpuri, 22,180 feet; El Muerto, 21,257 feet and others nearly as lofty. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 23 provinces and 1 territory, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 289,278 square miles, with a population (1916) of about 3,789,824. In 1916, the births numbered 144,143, marriages, 20,121 and deaths, 99,856. The principal towns, with their estimated populations (1916), are—Santiago (307,230), Valparaiso (202,397), Concepcion (68,000), Talca (41,868), Iquique (45,000), Chillan (36,543), and Antofagasta (36,295). The National Congress consists of a Senate of 37 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 118 members, elected by direct vote every three years. There is universal adult male suffrage for those who can read and write. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively, the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. The live stock includes about 2,300,000 cattle, 5,500,000 sheep, 500,000 horses, 1,200,000 goats, and 1,000,000 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, and some rich gold mines have been discovered. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver and the south, iron and coal. The nitrate exports in 1918 were valued at £24,000,000. There are smelting works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories, breweries and distilleries, and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and six lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days. There are (1918) about 8,109 miles of railway open and 290 miles under construction, over 19,000 miles of telegraph, 900 post-offices, and 28,126 miles of telephone, some worked by English companies. The commercial marine numbers (1918) 200 steamers (91,201 tons) and 28 sailing vessels (24,764 tons). In 1919, 17,123 vessels of a total tonnage of 13,190,830 entered at Chilian ports. The staple articles of export are nitrates of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, and guano. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and machinery.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the militia. The peace effective of the active army is 14,500. The navy consists of 1 battleship, 2 armoured cruisers, and 3 protected cruisers, 3 torpedo gunboats, 13 destroyers, and 2 submarines; 6 Dreadnoughts under construction in England one of which was acquired by the British Navy on the outbreak of war.

EDUCATION is free but not compulsory and 50 per cent. of the population are still illiterate. There is a State University at Santiago. The National Library contains 160,000 volumes.

| | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Estimate) | £9,253,213 | £13,760,148 |
| Expenditure ,, | 9,888,237 | 11,306,534 |
| External Debt ,, | 32,677,880 | 32,221,605 |
| Internal Debt, Gold | 13,253,129 | 13,398,842 |
| Do. Paper | 1,331,096 | 1,683,413 |
| Imports .. | 11,490,893 | 16,689,103 |
| Exports .. .. .. | 24,560,998 | 38,318,990 |

The funds for conversion of the paper money are deposited in British, German, and N American Banks, and amounted on Dec. 31, 1916, to £2,382,994.

*Imports of British produce and manufacture* (1916), £4,034,402 —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apparel | £42 298 | Cotton Manufactures | £1,422,829 |
| Arms, Ammunition, &c. | 22,942 | Machinery | 267,980 |
| Cement | 71,499 | Iron & Steel & Manufactures | 272,029 |
| Coal, Coke, and Manufactures | 171,856 | Woollen & Worsted Manufactures | 470,879 |

Exports to U.K. (1916), £12,408,623 —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chemicals | £2,490,816 | Copper Ore | £1,071,498 |
| Corn, Grain &c. | 697,820 | Silver Ore | 46,480 |
| Nitrate of Soda | 3,820,220 | Tin Ore | 1,624,320 |
| Antimony Ore | 284,177 | Wool | 900,000 |

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1920), 355,000.

BRITISH LEGATION

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Sir Francis W Stronge, K.C.M.G. £3,000
*Naval Attaché*, Commr Alexander Quicke, R.N

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—*Pro-Consul*, Thomas C. Sargent.
*Antofagasta—Cons.*, H. W W. *Bird* £600 to £700
,, *Vice-Consul*, G W MacAndrew.
*Caldera—Vice-Consul*, H B. Beasley
*Calefa Culeco—Vice-Consul*, A. E. Banks.
*Chañaral—Cons. Agt*, William Sheriff.
*Coquimbo—Cons. Agent*, Josiah Rogers.
*Mejillones—Vice-Cons.* Lawrence J M Hawke.
*Thrikel—Vice-Consul*, H. T S. Pearch.
*Tocopilla—Vice-Consul*, C. W Nicholls.
*Coquimbo—Consul*, G. L. Arsted.
*Iquique—Consul*, John P Boggs £1,250 to £1,150
*Vice-Consul*, F Watson.
*Arica—Vice-Consul*, G de M. MacKirdy
*Calefa Buena—Vice-Consul*, C C Aitken.
*Junin—Vice-Consul*, L. J Garratt
*Pisagua—Vice-Consul*, T G Patrickson.
*Tacna—Vice-Consul*,
*Valparaiso—Consul-Gen.*, Allan Maclean, C.M.G. .. .. .. .. 2,700
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. G Irving £300 to £400
*Concepcion—Consul*, Wm. Borrowman.

*Curacaí*—*Vice-Consul*, Edward Cooper.
*Los Andes, Cons. Agent*, Lucio Martin.
*Lota*—*Vice-Consul*,
*Puerto Montt*—*Vice-Consul*,
*Punta Arenas*—*V.-Cons.*, J. R. Bell. *Lago* to *Lyso*
*Talca*—*Cons.-Agent*, C. A. Stringfellow
*Talcahuano*—*Vice-Consul*, H. J. Coke.
*Temuco, Cons. Agent*, John Padilla.
*Tocal*—*Vice-Consul*, M. S. Pascoe.
*Valdivia & Corral*—*V.-Cons.*, P. Mason

Valparaiso is distant 9,000 miles *viâ* Panama, and 11,000 *viâ* the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. *Viâ* Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

## CHINA.

*President of the Chinese Republic*, Li Yuan-hung, born 1864; appointed President, June 1916.
*Vice-President*, Fang Kuo-chang.

*Cabinet Ministers* (Nov. 1917) —
*Premier*, Wang Shih-chêng.
*Foreign Affairs*, Wu Ting-fang.
*Interior*, Sun Hung-yi.
*Finance*, Chou Chih-tao.
*War*, Tuan Chi-jui.
*Navy*, Chang Pi-kuang.
*Justice*, Chang Yiéh-tsêng.
*Education*, Fan Yuan-lien.
*Agriculture and Commerce*, Ku Chung-hsiu.
*Communications*, Hsu Shih-ying.

*Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to London*, Alfred Sao-ke Sze, 49 Portland Pl., W.
*1st Secretary*, Tsung-yao Lo.
*and Secretary*, Ta'so Yih Isiang.
*3rd Secretaries*, Yatsoo C. Yen, Lao Yü Cheng.
*Attachés*, Sze-Ping, Tsin Tsung Chang.

AREA AND POPULATION.

| Territory | Square miles. | Population. |
|---|---|---|
| China Proper | 1,502,000 | 406,000,000 |
| Manchuria | 360,000 | 11,000,000 |
| Mongolia | 1,076,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Tibet | 730,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Eastern Turkestan | 800,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Total | 4,467,000 | 424,000,000 |

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,500 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 taotâis or lieutenants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The Treaty of Kiakhta, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutuichta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the provinces 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-traveller Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kubilai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence, but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled. The British 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 1834, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and contributed towards the first Chinese War of 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking, as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and 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 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Corea as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners, and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of $333,000,000, to be paid within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties—(1) between the U. K. and China (5 Sept., 1902), (2) U. S. and China (8 Oct., 1903), and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct., 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Chang-cha, 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:—Feng-huang-ch'ang, Liao-yang, Hsin-mintun, Tung-chiang-tsu (on the Liao River), and Fu-ku-men in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunchun, and Sansing in the Kirin Province; and Taitsihar, Hailar, Aihun, and Manchuli in the Heilungchiang Province.

In October, 1911, a revolution broke out in Hankow, which resulted finally in February, 1912, in the abdication of the Manchu Dynasty in

former of a Republican form of Government. In 1913, a second revolution, engineered by the Southern Party, was successfully put down by President Yuan Shih-kai. Since that date the Central Government has been gradually consolidating its position, and bringing about a centralisation of power in Peking. In May, 1915, a new treaty with Japan was concluded by which additional privileges are granted to Japanese in Manchuria and Mongolia. Towards the end of 1915 President Yuan Shih-kai engineered a campaign to revert to a Monarchical form of government, and, as the result of elections held all over the country, was invited to ascend the throne as Emperor. The Southern Provinces, however, immediately rose in revolt, and the attempt failed and finally ended with the death of Yuan Shih-kai in May, 1916. The Vice-President, Li Yuan-hung, succeeded to the Presidency, and all traces of the Yuan Shih-kai régime were rapidly abolished. The first Republican Parliament reassembled, and the government reverted to the Republican form adopted after the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty in 1912. Both Houses of Parliament are elected by a system of limited franchise, and the government of the country is vested in them. The President, who is elected by Parliament, is assisted by a Premier and a Cabinet of Ministers, whose appointments have to be approved by Parliament, and to whom they are responsible for their actions. The Provisional Constitution of Nanking is at present in force. An abortive attempt to restore the Monarchy was suppressed in June, 1917. On 14 Aug., 1917, China declared war on Germany and Austria.

The estimated foreign population of China during the year 1914 is as follows: British, 8,914; Japanese, 84,998; Russian, 26,319; American, 4,365; Portuguese, 2,187; German, 3,013; French, 1,864; other nationalities, 2,197; the total being 185,857. Out of a total of 3,421 foreign firms in China, 834 are British, 1,239 Russian, 995 Japanese, 273 German, 136 American and 113 French.

DEFENCE.—The army is undergoing reorganisation. The total strength of all forces in August 1913, just after the Rebellion of that year was estimated at 900,000, but no authenticated statistics are obtainable. China now possesses a protected cruisers built in 1911 (2,750 tons), 4 older protected cruisers (4,300–3,000 tons), 2 torpedo gunboats (850 tons), 12 gunboats (950–200 tons), 4 destroyers (420 tons), and 8 small torpedo boats (120 tons). No figures are available as to the complement of the Navy.

EDUCATION.—Many changes in administration and development are under discussion including a proposal to establish universal compulsory primary education. There is a University in Peking and a number of colleges all over China under foreign management. In 1911, there were 504 foreigners employed in educational work.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports for the years 1909–1914 is stated as follows, in *taels* (7/3 = £1):

| Year | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 | 238,178,267 | 178,690,804 | 416,869,071 |
| 1910 | 262,984,894 | 180,633,308 | 443,618,202 |
| 1911 | 277,289,453 | 177,438,286 | 454,727,739 |
| 1912 | 263,299,767 | 270,300,609 | 533,600,376 |
| 1913 | 291,881,887 | 263,324,638 | 555,206,525 |
| 1914 | 291,009,908 | 322,680,804 | 613,690,712 |

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

The foreign trade of China was shared by the nations of the world as under in 1914:—

| British. | % | Foreign. | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 22 | Japan | 23 |
| Hong Kong | 22 | U.S.A. | 4 |
| India | 4 | Europe (exc. Russia) | 4 |
| Other British Dominions | 1 | Russia | 9 |
| | | Other countries | 1 |
| % British | 46 | Foreign | 54 |

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1916, £14,693,641:—

| | £ | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chemicals | 1,188,479 | Machinery | 1,421,488 |
| Cottons | 7,491,968 | Tobacco | 1,771,488 |
| Iron Manufactures | 1,365,134 | Woollens | 718,389 |

Imports to U.K., 1916, £9,373,142:—

| | £ | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bristles | 1,171,641 | Skins and Furs | 1,684,989 |
| Hair | 777,883 | Soya Beans | 2,991 |
| Oil | 499,886 | Straw Plaitings | 288,758 |
| Peas and Beans | 149,794 | Tallow | 190,299 |
| Raw Silk | 1,324,189 | Tea | 1,391,189 |
| Silk Manufactures | 363,187 | Wool | 1,351,180 |

COMMUNICATIONS.—*Railways.*—About 6,000 miles were open in Jan. 1918, 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 1914 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 96,326,276, an increase of 2,992,446 on that of the previous year. Of these 40 per cent. were British, 25 per cent. Chinese, 5 per cent. German, 20 per cent. Japanese, 2 per cent. French, and 3 per cent. Russian.

*Telegraphs* are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1913 there were 97,000 miles of land lines and 32,000 miles of aerial wires.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service, this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector General*. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two *Chinese Administrators-General* were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Chinese Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a *Postmaster-General* (foreign) was appointed. Already letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices is 8,304, 378,980,000 postal packets and 3,382,260 parcels were handled in 1914.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue 1913 | | £32,000,000 |
| Expenditure 1913 | | 48,000,000 |
| Debt 1913 | | 200,000,000 |
| | 1913 | 1914 |
| Imports | £36,126,000 | £36,000,000 |
| Exports | 60,413,000 | 47,000,000 |

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 360,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukden (pop. 250,000), a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with the Russian system. Indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth.

MONGOLIA has a total area of 1,076,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000. Outer Mongolia is now, by the Treaty of Kiakhta of 1915, an autonomous state under Chinese suzerainty. Its ruler, the Hutukhta Khan of Urga, receives his title from the Chinese Government. China appoints a Resident at Urga, with three Assistant Residents in other towns. The principal industry is cattle and sheep raising and the provision of transport animals.

TIBET (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India, q.v.

CHINESE TURKESTAN has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes Zungaria and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Urumchi and Kulja.

BRITISH LEGATION

*British Minister*, Rt. Hon Sir John N Jordan, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. K.C.M.G. £5,000
*Counsellor*, H. F Alston, C.B *(acting)* £00
*Naval Attaché*, Comm. I A S. Hutton, R.N
*Military Attaché*, Maj. D. S. Robertson, Capt. R. Denny *(Asst.)*
*Commercial Attaché*, H. H. Fox, C.M.G. 1,000
*Chinese Sec.* S. Barton, C.M.G £800 to 1,000
*1st Sec.*, Miles W Lampson M.V.O. *(resp.)*
*2nd Sec.*, Sir R. Somerville Head, Bt. £300 to 500
*Interpreter*, W F W Turner 200
*Physician*, Dr Douglas Gray £50
*Chaplain*, Rt. Rev F L. Norris, D.D 200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Amoy—Consul*, H. A. Little £800
*Canton—Con.-Gen.*, J W Jamieson, C.M.G 1,200
*Vice-Consul*, R. S. Pratt *(acting)* 700
*Pro-Consul*, R. S. Bennett.
*Changsha—Consul*, R. G Tours, C.M.G. 800
*Chefoo—Consul*, H F King 800
*Chungtu—Consul-Gen.*, E. C. Wilton, C.M.G 1,250
*Pro-Consul*, E. W Mead
*Chungking—Vice-Cons.*, L. King *(acting)* 500
*Chinkiang—Consul*, H. A. Ottewill 800
*Foochow—Consul*, F R. Wilkinson, C.M.G. 900
*Pro-Consul*, W J B. Fletcher
*Pagoda Island—Cons. Agent* Dr W W Myers
*Hangchow—Consul*, V L. Savage 800
*Kiungpu—Vice-Consul*, W A Toller 150
*Hankow—Cons.-Gen.*, Sir W H Wilkinson 1,200
*Vice-Cons.*, H. J Brett *(acting)* 700
*Harbin—Consul*, H. E. Sly, C.M.G. 1,233
*Ichang—Consul*, John L. Smith 800
*Kashgar—C.-Gen.*, Sir G Macartney, K.C.I.E.
*Kiu-kiang—Consul*, H. Porter 800
*Kiungchow and Pakhoi—Consul*, William N Hewlett, C.M.G. 800
*Mukden—Cons.-Gen.* P. K. O'Brien-Butler 1,200
*Nanking—Consul*, R. Giles, C.M.G. 800
*Nanhsiung—Consul*, W J (Consul) 800
*Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court* Sir Havilland W de Sausmarez
*Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping*, Sir E. Fraser, K.C.M.G. 2,800
*Assist. Judge*, Nelmes Turner 1,500
*Consul*, H. Phillips 800
*Assistant Commercial Attaché*, C A. W Ross, C.I.E. £400
*Pro-Consul*, G P Byrne
*Crown Adv.*, Hiram Parkes Wilkinson 600
*Registrar*, G W King £300 to 700
*Chief Clerk*, Frederick A. Robinson 300 to 500
*Assistant Clerk*, A. A. Macdonald 200 to 300
*Swatow—Consul*, G D. Pitzipios 800
*Pro-Consul*, S. Wyatt-Smith
*Tengyueh—Consul*, C. A. W Ross, C.I.E. 933
*Tientsin—Cons.-Gen.*, W P Kerr, C.M.G 1,200
*Vice-Consul*
*Tsingtau—Consul*, J T Pratt 933
*Wenchow—Consul*, H. H. Bristow 933
*Wuhu—Consul*, C. C. A. Kirke. 800
*Yunnan-fu*, Cons.-Gen., H. Goffe, C.M.G 1,250

Peking, distant 12,770 miles, transit, 29 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

COLOMBIA, Republic of

*President* (1924-1928), Dr José Vicente Concha.
*Interior*, Miguel Abadia Mendez.
*Foreign Affairs*, Marco Fidel Suarez.
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England*, Dr Ignacio Gutierrez Ponce, 42 Holland Road, Kensington, W
*Secretary*, Eduardo Perez Triana.
*Consul-General*, Lorenzo Marroquin, 9 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C.
*Consul in Liverpool*, Luis E. Bonilla.
*Consul at Southampton*, Joaquin Orrantia.

The Republic of Columbia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coast line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 4° 40′ S. to 12° 29′ N lat. and 66° to 79° W long., with an estimated area of 462,826 square miles, and a population estimated at 5,473,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras, the second containing 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, fustic, and other dye-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 woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, India-rubber, and bananas. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 6,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 600 miles being open in 1924, with 8,680 (1909) miles of telegraph. The rate of exchange is about $5 gold = £1 (approximately).

| | 1924-25. | 1925-26. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (estimate) gold | $11,940,707 | $16,258,023 |
| Expenditure (est.) " | 14,243,144 | 17,690,000 |
| Foreign debt | £3,847,998 | £4,386,367 |
| Internal debt. | 5,269,770 | 4,956,083 |
| Total imports. gold | $20,079,200 | $28,200,300 |
| Total exports " | 32,634,600 | 29,458,921 |
| | 1924. | 1925. |
| Imports to U.K. | £1,285,884 | £1,867,272 |
| Imports from U.K. | 1,247,677 | 1,820,739 |

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 120,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

*British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General*, Percy G. H. Wyndham .. .. .. .. £2,000
*Clerk and Archivist*, Horace H. Bowis .. .. 100

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Bogotá—Vice-Consul*, Horace H. Bowis £300 to £500
*Cali—Cons. Agent*, Valentine Bethwaite.
*Honda—Consular Agent*, E. J. Hughes.
*Medellin—Vice-Consul*, Maurice Badian.
*Barranquilla—Vice-Cons.*, Arthur Tracey (*acting*).
*Pro-Consul*, George Fyfe-Jamieson.
*Buenaventura—Cons. Agent*, A. Racines.
*Cartagena—Vice-Cons.*, C. Stevenson.
*Santa Marta—Vice-Cons.*, P. H. Marshall.
*Tumaco—Cons. Agent*, Wm. Jarvis.

Distant 6,200 miles, transit, to Bogotá, 30–38 days.

## COSTA RICA, Republic of.

(27 Jan., 1917.)

*President* (1917–1919), Frederico A. T. Granados.
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Carlos Lara.
*Commerce & Finances*, Manuel F. Jiménez.
*Public Works*, Juan B. Quiros.
*Interior*, Amadeo Johanning.
*War and Marine*, José Joaquin Tinoco.
*Public Instruction*, Roberto Brenes Mesen.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Wenceslao de la Guardia (Legation closed).
*Consul-General*, W. J. Le Lacheur, 98 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17′ and 11° 10′ N. lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1926) of 442,304. The chief exports (1926) are coffee (£877,043), bananas (£562,859), gold and silver bullion (£207,283), cacao, hardwoods, rubber, skins, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway material, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1926, 70·25 per cent. from United States, 12·21 from United Kingdom, 4·98 from France, and 14·74 from other countries).

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on 26 Sept., 1917.

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which the whole of the important banana trade with the United States and England is done, as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1926, 433 foreign vessels (899,293 tons) entered 22 Costa Rican ports. About 405 miles of railroad were open in 1926. In 1926 there were 177 post offices, dealing with 8,963,300 packets, and 130 telegraph offices (one wireless), transmitting 373,272 dispatches over 1,918 miles of line. Telephones, 913 miles. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic.

| | 1913. | 1926. |
|---|---|---|
| Public income .. .. | £604,187 | £1,720,397 |
| Public expenditure... | 872,266 | 997,677 |
| Foreign debt .... .. .. | 2,986,680 | 2,986,680 |
| Internal debt .... .. .. | 982,073 | 1,207,351 |
| Total imports .. .. .... | 923,850 | 1,339,490 |
| Total exports .. .... .... .. | 2,492,080 | 2,881,680 |
| Imports from U.K. .. .... .. | 100,890 | 136,821 |
| Exports to U.K. .... .... .. | 1,569,392 | 1,472,926 |

Average exchange, 1926, 243 44/8. £1 = 22·27 colones.

CAPITAL, San José, pop. (1926), about 36,384. Heredia, 8,894; Limon, 6,623; Alajuela, 6,553; Cartago, 4,840; Puntarenas, 4,890; Liberia, 2,548.

BRITISH LEGATION.

*British Minister*, Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (resident at Panama, q.v.).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*San José—Consul*, F. Motter Cox.
*Vice-Consul*, Frank N. Cox.
*Port Limon—Consul*, William McAdam.

San José is 5,689 miles from London, transit *vid* New York, up to 30 days.

## CRETE (or CANDIA).

Crete (or Candia) is an island in the Mediterranean, about 148 miles long and 7 to 30 miles in breadth, with an area of 2,990 square miles; the population is 353,842, of whom 269,839 are Christians, 83,496 Musulmans, and 508 Jews. The island formed part of the early and later Roman Empires, and in 1669 was captured by the Turks, who retained it until 1898, when Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy set up a semi-independent government in the island under a High Commissioner, subject to the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey. At the outbreak of war between Greece and Turkey in Oct. 1912 Crete was declared to be part of the Hellenic kingdom. The climate is healthy, and a fine anchorage is presented by Suda Bay. The chief products are olive oil, wine, raisins, carobs, oilcrons, soap, valloneas, and oranges. The chief towns are Candia (pop. 32,000), Canea, the capital (pop. 28,000), and Retimo (pop. 14,000).

Imports from U.K. (1926) .. .. £7,207
Exports to U.K. (1926). .. .... 40,724

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Canea—Consul*, C. Grahame £350 to £450
*Vice-Consul* E. Cassimatis.
*Candia—Vice-Consul*, R. M. Rice.
*Retimo—Consular Agent*.

## CUBA.

*President of the Republic* (1917–1921), Mario G. Menocal.
*Vice-President*, Enrique José Varona.
*Foreign Affairs*, Pablo Desvernine.
*Justice*, Cristobal de la Guardia.
*Finance*, Leopoldo Cancio.
*Public Works*, José M. Villalon.
*Interior*, Agrello Rovira.
*Sanitation*, Raimundo Menocal.
*Public Instruction*, Ezequiel Garcia Enseñat.
*Agriculture*, Emilio Nuñez.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenipotentiary*, General Carlos Garcia Velez, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
*1st Secretary*, Miguel A. Campa (*absent*).
*2d Secretary*, Arturo Padro.
*Diplomatic Attaché*, Dr. Luis Mason.

The island of Cuba lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,278 sq. miles and a population of 2,190,112 (1919). Cuba suffered many years of internal discord, from its discovery by Columbus until its liberation in 1898, having been a Spanish possession until the Spanish-American War, of which it was the main bone of contention. A

Cuban constitutional convention met 26 days and of 1900 and agreed upon a Constitution (1901), which was ratified on certain conditions by the U.S.A. in 1902. In 1906 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 1909.

Cuba declared war against Germany on April 7, 1917.

The chief products of the island are tobacco and sugar (estimated crop in 1918, 2,300,000 tons). 2,926 miles of railroad were open in November, 1911, and 5,065 miles of telegraph line (1908).

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. about 297,000), other towns are Santiago (45,000), Matanzas (37,000), Cienfuegos (30,000), Cardenas (24,000), and Caraguay (19,000). In 1913 there were 30,795 immigrants.

| | 1915-16. | Estimated 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | $41,808,580 | $46,679,942 |
| Expenditure | 40,262,905 | 44,723,201 |
| External Debt | 44,722,000 | 88,284,000 |
| Internal Debt | 32,371,000 | |
| | 1913. | 1916. |
| Imports | $133,448,000 | $171,869,096 |
| Exports | 254,290,000 | 321,564,341 |
| Imports from U. K. | £2,682,946 | £2,898,279 |
| Exports to U. K. | 8,090,109 | 13,491,977 |

*Note*.—Both U.S. and Cuban currency are legal tender, Cuban currency being of the same fineness and value as that of the U.S. There is no Cuban paper currency—only gold, silver, and nickel.

BRITISH LEGATION

*British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General*, Stephen Leech ... ... ... £1,800

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

*Havana*—*Vice-Consul*, Denys Cowan £600 to £800

G. F. Plant

*Cardenas*—*Vice-Consul*, A. Fitzgibbon.

*Cienfuegos*—*Vice-Consul*.

*Santiago*—*Consul*, William Mason.

*Vice-Consul*, Ernest P. V. Brice

## DENMARK.

King, Christian X., born 26 Sept. 1870, *ascended* 14 May, 1912, *married*, 26 April 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons.

*Heir Apparent* H.R.H. Prince Frederick (Crown Prince), b. 11 March, 1899.

*Premier and Minister of Justice*, C. T. Zahle.

*Foreign Affairs*, Eric Scavenius.

*Finance*, Dr. Edward Brandes.

*Agriculture*, K. Pedersen.

*Interior*, Ove Rode.

*Defence*, Peter Munch.

*Worship and Education*, Sören Kelser Nielsen.

*Commerce*, J. Hassing Jorgensen.

*Ministers without Portfolios*, J. C. Christensen, C. Rothstein, Th. Stauning.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London*, M. H. de Grevenkop Castenskiold, 29 Pont Street, S.W.

*Secretary of Legation*, Count Revention

*Attachés*, M. de Wichfeld, T. de Bille, Baron Bertouch Lehn.

*Consul-Gen. in London*, *Acting*, F. Hansen, 8 Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C.

*Vice-Consul*, M. Wichfeld.

*Consul-General*—*Leith*, R. Berry

Consulates 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, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'—57° 44' N. lat. and 8° 5'—12° 40' E. long., with an area of 15,042 square miles, and a population in 1911 of 2,757,076, nearly one-half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, raisins, and colonial produce. In 1908, 2,887,980 acres were under corn crops and 3,193,629 permanent pasture. In 1909 the live stock numbered 578,018 horses, 2,462,128 cattle, 971,000 sheep, and 1,980,800 swine. The crops in 1908 included 3,124,400 qrs. of oats, 2,709,300 of barley, 1,280,780 rye, 2,130,800 mixed corn and 738,000 qrs. of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. There is a sea-going mercantile marine of 813 steamers, with a tonnage of 671,808. There are (1913) 2,473 miles of railway and 24,294 miles of telegraph wire (1913).

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 14,000 trained men, the vote for 1917-18 amounting to Kr 18,730,357. The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 2 projected, 2 small cruisers, 26 torpedo-boats (built and building), 12 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1916-17, including supplementary estimates, Kr 23,356,208.

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.

| | 1915-16. | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Budget) | £7,896,800 | £9,143,000 |
| Expenditure " | 10,291,498 | 8,669,324 |
| | | 1916. |
| Public debt | | £29,608,619 |
| | | 1914. |
| Total imports | | £45,200,000 |
| Total exports | | 34,800,000 |

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1916, £12,442,830 —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coal and Coke | £2,322,792 | Machinery | £37,400 |
| Corn and Bran | 74,268 | Ships and Boats | 2,320 |
| Cottons | 1,624,247 | Woollens | 258,107 |
| Iron Manufactures | 901,630 | " Manufactures | 2,620,258 |

Exports to U.K., 1916, £27,940,337 —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter | £20,276,000 | Machinery & Parts | £102,080 |
| Eggs | 1,302,777 | Other Manufactures | 61,300 |
| Bacon | 2,987,303 | Milk, Condensed | 202,800 |
| Fish | 328,202 | Seeds, Clover & Grass | 103,298 |

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1911), 462,261.

BRITISH LEGATION.

*British Minister*, Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. ... ... £3,000

2d Sec., H. Gurney, M.V.O. ... £300 to £400

*Naval and Mil. Attaché*, Capt. C. G. Dix, R.A.(V.), R.N.

*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. H. A. L. H. Wade, R.F.A. .....

*Sec. to H.M. Minister*, Arthur C. Mitchell (temp.) ... ... ... ... ... ... £300

*Hon. Attaché*, Herbert D. Creek, Hon. Gerald Chichester

*Chaplain*, Rev M. E. Kennedy, M.A., C.V.O. 200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark*, E. Erskine ... ... ... ... ... ... £600
*Vice-Consul*, E. H. Hansen (temp.).
*Aalborg—Consul*, W. T. Holmes.
*Aarhus—Consul*, E. Thirsk.
*Vice-Consul*, C. G. E. von der Hude
*Bandholm—Vice-Consul*, H. C. L. Hovmand.
*Fleinore—Vice-Consul*, Albert Wright.
*Esbjerg—Vice-Consul*, C. L. Otholm.
*Fredericia—Vice-Consul*, O. Loehr
*Vice-Consul*, L. Pearl Cross (temp.).
*Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul*, Sophius Kornp.
*Horsens—Vice-Consul*, Poul Norgaard.
*Kastrup—Vice-Consul*, Silvio Alfred Fugl
*Kolding—Vice-Consul*, Christian F. Eff
*Korsör—Vice-Consul*, Harald Fischer
*Lemvig—Vice-Consul*, L. Kier.
*Nyborg—Vice-Consul*, W. G. Gardner £300 to 300
*Odense—Consul*, William R. Heatley ... 400
*Vice-Consul*, Laurids B. Muus.
*Randers—Vice-Consul*, A. Kranmüle.
*Rönne (Bornholm)—Vice-Consul*, Ludvig Hintze.
*Sonderborg—Vice-Consul*, Ingvard A. Petersen.
*Thisted—Vice-Consul*, Sören M. Zachs.
*Thorshavn (Faröe)—Consul*, A. G. Coates, M.V.O. ... ... ... £600
*Vice-Consul*, Valdemar Lutzen

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 90,000 square miles, with close on 130,000 inhabitants. They include the FAROES or Sheep Islands (513 sq. m., pop. 15,221), ICELAND, GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population 11,988), the trade of which is a Government monopoly. (The three islands in the West Indies—ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN—were sold to the U.S.A. in 1917, the price paid being stated as £3,000,000).

Exports Danish Possessions to U.K., 1920 £1,005,307
Imports from United Kingdom, 1920 900,297

Copenhagen, distant 718 miles transit, 3 days

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

*Head of Military Government*, Adm. H. S. Knapp, U.S.N.
*Interior and Police*, Capt. D. Randall, U.S.M.C.
*Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Education*, Col. R. H. Lane, U.S.M.C.
*Finances and Commerce*, Paymaster J. T. Hagner, U.S.N.
*Agriculture and Immigration*, Lieut. C. C. Baughmann, U.S.N.
*War and Marine*, Gen. J. Pendleton, U.S.M.C.

*Consul-General in London*, Eduardo Casanas, 29 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
*Consul*, Octavio Ventura.
*Vice-Consul*, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartholomew Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. It comprises an area of about 18,000 square miles, with an estimated population of nearly 700,000. Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee, and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, wax, honey, logwood, rosin, tortoise-shell, hides, bananas, and divi-divi. There are about 230 miles of public railroad, and telegraphic (3 wireless stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curaçao, and Porto Rico. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials appointed by the United States Government, under a Treaty by which the U.S. collects the Customs, assists the Government to maintain peace, and acts as intermediary between the Republic and its foreign creditors. Since 1907 not less than 45 per cent. of the Customs Collections has been deposited in a New York Bank to pay the interest and sinking fund charges of the Foreign Loan.

On 29 Nov., 1916, a military Government by U.S. officers was proclaimed. All the Government departments are being administered by these officers, while the entire control of finance and police is in their hands. A native constabulary under American officers is being formed.

British trade is hampered by the absence of direct maritime communication.

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo. Population, 93,000.

| | 1918. |
|---|---|
| Revenue ($4.867=£1) .. .. | $4,889,430 |
| Expenditure .. .. | 3,104,998 |
| Imports .. .. | 11,664,430 |
| Exports .. .. | 21,891,673 |
| Debt (estimate) .. .. | 28,000,000 |
| Imports from U.K. .. .. | £87,681 |
| Exports to U.K. .. .. | 66,443 |

BRITISH LEGATION

*British Minister*, Stephen Leech (see CUBA).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Santo Domingo—Vice-Consul (Charge d'Affaires in the absence of the Minister)* G. A. Fisher £430 to £630
*Vice-Consul*, H. H. Gosling.
*Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul*, M. Doorly
*Sanchez—C.* McFadzean.
*San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul*, A. G. Barnett.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles transit, 21 to 23 days.

## ECUADOR, Republic of.

*President* (1916-1920), Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno.
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Carlos Tobar Borgoño.
*Interior*, Dr. José María Ayora.
*Finance*, Miguel Hurtado.
*Public Instruction*, M. E. Escudero.
*War and Marine*, E. Pino y Roca.

*Envoy Extra. and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Señor Don Enrique Dorn y de Alsúa.
*Consul-General in London*, A. Baldunbide, 29 College Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.
*Vice-Consul*, Juan de Elizalde.
Consuls at *Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow*, and *Cardiff*

A State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 30' N. to 5° 0' S. (according to the Equatorial geography but there are boundary disputes with Peru and Colombia), and between 75° and

80° W. long., comprising an area of 118,250 English sq. miles. It has a population of about 1,300,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizos. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 21,424 feet, the Cotopaxi, 19,613 feet, the Antisana, 19,335 feet, Cayambe, 19,186 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. Ecuador is divided into 13 provinces and one territory.

Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india rubber, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yarns, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, caoutchouc, silver specie and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1908, about 80,000), other chief towns being Quito, 55,000; Cuenca, 25,000; and Riobamba, 12,000. The *Galapagos Islands* (2,400 square miles) belong to Ecuador, only about 200 miles are susceptible of cultivation.

| | 1913. | 1908. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Budget) | £2,059,645 | £2,259,645 |
| Expenditure | 2,076,645 | 2,076,945 |
| Total Debt | 3,262,278 | 4,852,586 |
| Imports | 1,730,000 | 1,918,788 |
| Exports | 2,653,300 | 3,615,180 |
| Imports from U K | 440,402 | 464,302 |
| Exports to U K | 969,173 | 1,018,619 |

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 55,000.

BRITISH LEGATION

*British Minister*, E. A Reunie, M.V.O. (*see* Lima, Peru).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

*Quito—Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires*, Lucien J Jerome ... £1,200
*Guayaquil—Consul*, Hubert W Wilson. £00
" *Vice-Consul*, William C. Graham.
*Bahia de Caraquez—Cons. Agent*, Pierre Disconsps.
*Cuenca, Vice-Consul*, E. Malo A
*Esmeraldas—V.-Cons*, H. Cornwall.
*Manta—Vice-Consul*, N Laird.

Quito, 4,960 miles; transit, 30 days

FRANCE.

*President of the Republic* (1913–1920), Raymond Poincaré ... ... £24,000

*Ministry* (16 October 1913).
*Premier and Minister of War*, M. Clemenceau.
*Minister of Justice*, M. Hall.
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, M Pichon.
*Minister of the Interior*, M Pams.
*Minister of Finance*, M. Klotz.
*Minister of Marine*, M. Georges Leygues.
*Minister of Commerce*, M. Clémentel.
*Minister of Public Works*, M. Claveille.
*Minister of Munitions*, M. Loucheur.
*Minister of Public Instruction*, M. Lafferre.
*Minister of the Colonies*, M. Henri Simon.
*Minister of Labour*, M. Colliard.
*Minister of Blockade*, M. Leboucq.
*Minister of Supplies and Agriculture*, M. Boret.

*Foreign Ambassadors.*

*Ambassador to Russia*, M. Noulens; *Italy*, M Barrère; *Spain*, M. L. Geoffray; *U.S.A.* M. Jusserand.
*Ambassador in London*, M Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W 1.
*Counsellor*, M A. de Fleuriau.
*1st Secretary*, M. Pinston de Chambrun.
*2nd Secretaries*, Baron de Brante, Roger Cambon, Comte de Monthelon.
*3rd Secretaries*, M Delens and M. de Lagarenne.
*High Commissioner in London*, M. Guernier, K.C.B. 4 Buckingham Gate, S.W 1.
*Military Attaché*, Maj-Gen. Vicomte de la Panouse.
*Naval Attaché*, Admiral Baron Mercier de Lostende.
*Commercial Attaché*, M. Jean Périer
*Consul and Secretary Archiviste*, M. Joseph Knecht.
*Consulate General*, 51, Bedford Square, W C.
*Consul-General*, M. Kahn.
*Consul (supplémt)* (vacant).
*Chancellor*, H. Hatiel.
*Consul at Liverpool* M. Marie A P de la Barriere.
*Do. at Southampton*, M. Jean A Peer

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N lat, and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W long. bounded on the north by the Channel and Straits of Dover, which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 2,200 miles, and its area at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory lost in 1871 amounted to 5,600 square miles. The population at the census of 1911 was 39,601,509, and in 1913 there were 941,339 births, 298,762 marriages, and 799,638 deaths. France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1906) 1,038,503 were resident there, or 2·51 per cent. of the legal population, this number included 377,638 Italians, 320,423 Belgians, 87,836 Germans, 35,990 English, 14,863 of the latter residing in the Department of the Seine. 20 per cent. of the foreign population was born in France. About 26,000 Frenchmen are stated to be resident in England. The head of the Government is the President, elected septennially. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the principal forests Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orleans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork tree in the south. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnuts, walnuts, almonds, apples, pears, cherries, fig, plum, &c. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (971,776,672 gallons of wine were produced in 1913), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider making is also an important industry, and the production in 1913 amounted to 682,868,720 gallons. The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot, for the manufacture of sugar, hops, &c. Its mineral resources are comparatively small. They include, however, coal (1913, 44,494,277 metric tons), pig iron (4,835,194 metric tons), copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. The culture of oysters is an important industrial feature,

and in the year 1911 994,998,130 oysters were produced, representing a value of £3,318,332.

DEFENCE.—*Army.*—Universal service strictly enforced, exemption for physical unfitness only. Three distinct organisations (a) *Home* (*Métropolitan Army*) incl. estab. of Algeria and Tunis, (b) *Colonial Army* (in France), (c) *Colonial Forces* in colonies. The first is recruited by compulsion, the second mainly by voluntary enlistment, or voluntary transfer from the first, the third mainly by voluntary enlistment, with reserve power of compulsion. Law of 1913 provides for incorporation in active army at age 20 (instead of 21, as formerly), and periods of service as follows —*Active army*, 3 yrs., *active reserve*, 11 yrs., (territorial army, 7 yrs. territorial army reserve, 7 yrs.) *Peace establishment* (1913) (a) *Métropolitan Army*, (i.) In France, 527,963 (ii.) In Algeria, 56,700 in Tunis, 18,200 (of the forces in Algeria-Tunis about two-fifths are natives), (iii.) *Gendarmerie, &c.*, abt. 25,000. (b) *Colonial Army in France*, 28,000. (c) *Colonial Forces*, abt. 130,000 (half natives). *Budgets* (1913), for (a) £32,513,000, for (b) £4,042,000, for (c) £3,483,000. In addition, considerable extraordinary expenditure was undertaken, or is contemplated. *War, Field Army (excl. forces in Africa)* *First Line*, 730,000, *Second Line*, 500,000, *total*, 1,230,000. *Reserves*, in depôts, 850,000, unorganised, 500,000, *total*, 1,350,000. (*Territorial*) *army, organised*, abt. 500,000, *un organised*, 750,000). *Navy.*—22 battleships (10 building), 24 cruisers, 8 light cruisers, 3 torpedo vessels, 80 destroyers (9 building), 123 torpedo-boats, 90 submarines (26 building).

EDUCATION.—Educational system highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction (b) Superior Education Council, charged with the actual administration, (c) Consultative Committee (advisory), (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary, Secular, écoles* and *frs.* Age 6–13. Schools include (a) infants, (b) lower primary (c) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (a) purely classical (b) purely modern (c) Latin and sciences, or (d) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5–8 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education) Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpellier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The system of *railroads* in France is very extensive, they are almost entirely *consolidés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concessions. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1913, was 25,399 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £49,406,000. The length of telegraph wires in 1911,700 miles, and of telephone lines 207,180 miles. At the end of January, 1913, the mercantile marine, comprising boats of 5 tons and upwards, amounted to 17,870, vessels of 1,918,918 net tons (of which 18,813 were sailing ships, representing 674,004 net tons). The sums voted by Parliament for construction and navigation Bounties to Shipping and to Deep Sea Fisheries in 1911 amounted to £1,530,000, and £1,226,730 for Postal and Cable Service Subventions.

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

| | 1913. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £189,892,897 | £207,567,004 |
| Expenditure | 189,844,241 | 207,565,723 |
| | 1911. | 1912. |
| Debt | £1,105,496,760 | £1,146,180,025 |
| Floating Debt | 68,672,960 | 52,320,056 |
| | 1911. | 1912. |
| Imports | £322,428,000 | £328,034,000 |
| Exports | 246,880,000 | 264,464,880 |

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1912 were valued at £28,584,543 —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apparel | £406,488 | Cotton & Manufs. | £898,207 |
| Barley | 570,913 | Dyeing and Tanning Extracts | 628,923 |
| Motor Vehicles | 498,189 | Linen & Manuf. | 64,800 |
| Chemicals | 324,489 | Milk and Manufs. | 1,332,000 |
| Fancy (Paris) Goods | 270,798 | Skins | 280,884 |
| Flowers Artificial and Fresh | 396,624 | Spirits | 1,077,292 |
| Fruits | 758,920 | Potatoes & Veget. | 388,800 |
| Scientific Instrts | 230,603 | Wine | 1,348,798 |
| Leather & Manufs. | 940,499 | Wool and Manufs. | 1,389,978 |
| Copper & Manufs. | 22,882 | Woollen Manufs | 239,694 |
| Oils | 600,208 | | |

The imports of British produce and manufacture in 1912 were valued at £90,830,975 —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apparel | £528,936 | Copper | £1,032,492 |
| Rubber | 1,021,313 | Iron, Steel and Manufs. | 22,363,432 |
| Carriages, &c | 1,197,664 | Tin, unwrought | 722,672 |
| Chemicals | 2,236,243 | Oilcloth | 230,672 |
| Coal and Coke | 18,226,628 | Paper | 384,608 |
| Cotton and Manufs. | 7,870,272 | Ships and Boats | 1,230,000 |
| Cottons & Manufs. | 1,257,232 | Silk & Manufs. | 2,242,672 |
| Leather & Manufs. | 1,968,672 | Skins and Furs | 2,248,672 |
| Machinery | 2,132,672 | Woollen & Worst. | 12,222,822 |
| Manures | 230,672 | | |

*Shipping.*—During the year 1913 the total number of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 27,422, representing a tonnage of 32,322,827 tons, of which 7,982,372 tons were French, while the total clearings amounted to 28,440 ships of a tonnage of 21,272,988 tons, of which 7,763,872 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° 38′ W to 8° 28′ E. longitude, 37° 6′ N to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N, covering an area estimated in 1908 at

about 2,170,000 square miles, with a population (1901) of 4,962,828, of whom 592,022 were Europeans and 4,370,806 natives. The revenue in 1902 was estimated at £6,208,000, and the expenditure at £5,103,400. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1902 to £3,230,000, and the imports from France to £2,850,000; the exports to the U.K. in 1902 were valued at £1,300,000, and the imports from the U.K. at £2,139,000. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and halfa grass, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1903 there were 2,732 miles of railroad open for traffic, and in 1902 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 8,236, of a net tonnage of 10,633,271 tons, of which the percentage of British vessels was fully 21 per cent. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1901, 178,327), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemçen. *Governor-Gen.* M. Lutaud

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Capital, Paris. Population (1901), 2,846,961.

### British Embassy

*Embassy*, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré.
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Lord Bertie of Thame, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1905) £21,000
*Counsellor*, George D Grahame, M.V.O. 1,800
*Naval Attaché*, Commander Acton.
*War &c.*, Col. H. Le Roy Lewis, C.B., D.S.O.
*Commercial Attaché and British Administrator of the Suez Canal Company*, Sir Hy Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B. 1,500
*1st Sec.*, Eric C. E. Phipps 500
*2nd Sec.*, Hon. F Ramsay £300 to 500
" N M Henderson. 300 to 500
" R. St. J Monson 300 to 500
*Asst. Commercial Attaché*, Joseph Addison 700
*Tempy. Sec.*, John Moock, £300, W Athelstan Johnson, M.V.O. 600
*Archivist*, W D. Cuthbertson £200 to 300

### British Consular Offices.

*Paris—Consul-General*, Walter R. Hearn £2,000
*Vice-Consul*, Joseph Fyke £300 to 500
" R Attwell Smith
" W G C. Gardner
*Angers*—Raymond Bigham
*Bayonne—V.-Cons* John Lawthwaite
*Biarritz—Consul*, Hon. H. C Dundas 300
*Boulogne—Vice-Cons.*, W Follett Rountley
*Algiers—Cons.-Gen.*, Basil S. Cave, C.B. 1,600
*Vice-Consul*, H. S. London £300 to 500
*Arzew and Mostaganem—Vice-Consul*, James Madden
*Bône—V.-Cons.*, Herbert Scratchley, M.V.O.
*Bougie—Consular Agent*, H. Blake Thomas
*Constantine—Vice-Consul*, W H. Miller
*Oran—Vice-Consul*, Irimé Barbar
*Philippeville—V.-Cons.*, T. H L. Barber
*Ambassador—Cons.*, Archibald C. Charlton £800
*Dépôt Beaune—Cons. Agent*, Jean Castaing. (acting)
*Mayence—Vice-Consul*, £300 to 500
*Tamatave—Vice-Consul*, O. Baez
*Bordeaux—Consul*, A. L. S. Rowley £800
*Vice-Consul*, Albert E. W Murphy
*Arcachon—Vice-Consul*,
*Bayonne—V.-Consul*, Paul Schoedelin
*Biarritz—Vice-Consul*, E. W. F Barton
*La Rochelle—V.-Cn.*, G.F HamiltonHamilton
*Libourne—V.-Cons.*, Henri F de Lane
*Pau & Tarbes—Vice-Cons.*, H. Stevenson
*Pauillac—V.-Cons.*, Maurice Addé
*Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agt.*, F Maillard
*Tonnay Charente—Vice-Cons.*, E. Rinat
*Toulouse—Vice-Consul*, Thomas Huggins
*Brest—Consul*, £300 to 500
*Calais—Consul*, 300
" *Vice-Cons.*, A J Hill (*acting*) 50
*Cayenne—Consul*,
" *Vice-Consul*, F Rambaud (*acty.*)
*Congo—Consul*, Albert J Wallach £300 to 1,250
" *Vice-Consul*,
*Libreville—V.-Cons.*, Vincent Teale
*Dakar—Cons.-Gen*, Capt. C. Braithwaite
Wallis 300
*Grand Bassam—Vice-Consul*,
*Porto Novo—Cons. Agent*, J B. Williamson
*Dunkirk—Consul*, P C. Sarell 800
*Amiens—V.-Consul*, William Sutcliffe
*Boulogne—Vice-Consul*, Henry F Farmer
*Croix—Vice-Consul*, A. Faulkner
*Lille—Vice-Consul*, Jas. E. Walker
*Havre—Cons.-Gen.*, H L. Churchill, C.B.E. 800
" *V. Cons.*, C.H.R. Kempson (*temp.*) 250
" John P Beecher (*temp.*) 200
*Caen—Vice-Consul*, Alex. G R. Rae
*Cherbourg—Vice-Consul*, Capt. C D Beresford
*Dieppe — Vice-Consul*, Theodore J Anderson (*acting*)
*Fécamp—Vice-Consul*, J Malandain
*Honfleur—Vice-Cons.*, J R.D. Charleston
*Tréport and Eu—Vice-Consul*, R. Harrison Barker
*Lyons—Consul-Gen.*, Edward R. R Vicars 800
" *V.-Cons.*, Jean Chatillon
" J M L Mitchesson
*Grenoble—V.-Consul*, J Lewis
*Marseilles—Cons.-Gen.*, M. C. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O. 2,000
" *V.-Cons* Norman C Haag £300 to 500
" Thomas Macready (*acty.*)
" Septimus Brocher
" Henry S. Franks (*acty.*)
" David H Watt (*temp.*)
*Cette—Vice-Consul*, Paul Sabatier
*Hyeres—Vice-Consul*, James Hook
*Toulon—V.-Consul*, Sidney R. Kay £300 to 500
" Augustin Bernard (*acty.*)
*Martinique—Consul*, Henry J Meagher
*Guadaloupe—Vice-Consul*, J E Devaux
*Nantes—Consul*, Gaston de Bernhardt
*Vice-Consul*, A. Trillot
*Lorient—Cons. Agent*, Henry Joubert
*St. Brieuc—V.-Cons.*, H. W Beghin
*St. Malo—V.-Con.*, Hon. H. Hamilton-Major 200
*St. Nazaire—V.-Con.*, C.W. Cove (*temp.*)
*Cons. Agent*, C. W Cove
*New Caledonia—Cons.*, H. C. Venables £300 to 350
*Nice—Consul*, J. W Keogh
*Vice-Consul*, Chas. Basile (*acty.*)
*Cannes—Vice-Consul*, John Taylor, M.V.O.
*Mentone—V.-Cons.*, Ebenezer H. Hill
*Monaco—Consul*, J. W Keogh
*Vice-Consul*, C. J Sim
*Pondicherry (Indies)—Consul*, A. E. Bonnet

*Reunion—Consul*, John T. Pirn ... ...
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. A. Mascall ... ...
*Réunion—Con.-Gen.*, C. R. C. Clapperton, C.M.G. £500
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. W. Taylor ... ...
*Saigon—Consul*, T. F. Carlisle ... ... £500
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. L. O'Connell.
*Haiphong — Vice-Consul*, L. J. A. Gleizeaux ... ... ... ... ...
*St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul*, P. J. Blanchforth ... ... ... ... £600 to £900
*Tahiti—Consul*, H. A. Richards ... ... £500
*Tunis—Cons.-Gen.*, R. J. L. Berkeley, C.B. £900
,, *V.-Cons.*, C. A. Goodwin ... ... £300 to £500
,, R. Schensbel ... ...
*Algeria—Cons.*, Hon. Terence Bourke
*Gabes—Cons. Agent*, C. Calleja ... ...
*Gerbe & Kerrin, Cons. Agent*, F. Farrugia
*Mahdieh—Cons. Agent*, G. Violante ...
*Monastir, Cons. Agent*, Carmelo Diacono
*Sfax—Vice-Consul*, Silvio Lecardi ...
*Susa and Kairouan—Vice-Consul*, Harry Eugster ... ... ... ... ...

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*President of British Chamber of Commerce in Paris*, H. L. Fletcher

Paris is distant from London 287 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours. Telegrams, per word, 2d

## FRENCH COLONIES.

The Colonial possessions of the French Republic have a total area of 4,084,420 square miles, including Algeria and Morocco. The population of this vast area is estimated (1911) at 54,270,038.

In ASIA.—*French India* includes Pondicherry on the Coromandel coast, Chandernagore on the Hooghly, Karikal, in the Cauvery delta, Yanaon, in the Godavery delta, and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of 277,700. *French Indo China* comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898-9 the port of Kwang-Chow Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,370 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. 665), 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 1,809,732 square miles, and a population of 11,344,078. It consists of *Senegal* (94,000 sq. ms., pop. 1,250,300), capital, St. Louis; *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. ms.), and the *Niger Military Territory* (133,000 sq. ms.), which have a total population of about 6,096,000; *French Guinea* (92,800 sq. ms., pop. 1,737,330); *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq. ms., pop. 1,216,300); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. ms., pop. 876,900), while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,000 square miles and a population of about 250,000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (532,000 sq. ms., pop. 2,000,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. ms., pop. 208,000) and of the large *Island of Madagascar* (228,500 sq. ms., pop. 2,930,300) with its dependencies (Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands). Off the south west coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen, and Amsterdam. The total area of French Africa is thus 3,800,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 29,908,300.

There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean. The establishment of regular communication between Egypt, the Red Sea, Cameroon and Nigeria is in contemplation.

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 Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Barthelemey, and St. Martin), and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 26,300 square miles, with a population of 448,800.

In AUSTRALASIA.—New Caledonia (7,000 sq. ms., pop. 50,300) is a large island with many dependencies, and the Society Islands (Tahiti, &c.) and other islands have a total area in the Pacific Ocean of 3,276 square miles, with a population estimated at 82,200. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco British administration.

Trade of Colonies with the U.K.

| | Imports from U.K. 1908. | Exports to U.K. 1908. |
|---|---|---|
| French Colonies | £2,420,800 | £2,267,372 |
| *Algeria* .. | 2,167,300 | 2,167,304 |
| *Morocco* ... .. | 2,124,968 | 330,824 |
| *Tunis* .. .. .. | 794,024 | 1,378,488 |
| Total .. | £7,486,837 | £6,094,546 |

## 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 15 June, 1888; *married* 27 Feb. 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig Holstein, born 22 Oct., 1858.

*Heir Apparent*, H.I. and R.H. Crown Prince William, *born* 6 May 1882, married (1905) H.R.H. Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue.

(August, 1911.)

*Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier*, Graf von Hertling
*Interior*, Herr Helfferich.
*Foreign Affairs*, Herr von Kühlmann.
*Colonies*, Dr. Solf.
*War*, Gen. von Stein
*Navy*, Admiral von Capelle.
*Justice*, Herr von Krause.
*Imperial Treasury*, Count Roedern.
*Posts and Telegraphs*, Herr Rüdlin.
*Food Control*, Herr von Waldow
*War Savings*, Herr Schwander

The Empire, according to the Constitution of 16 April, 1871, is a Confederate League, bearing the name German Empire, under the hereditary presidentship 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

* *See also* p. 652.

Council, *Bundesrat*, which represents the sovereignty of the Federated States of the Empire. The consent of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary in regard to certain specified treaties (cf. 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 *Bundesfeldherr*, 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 mobilised 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 common, 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, colonisation. The railways, as a result of the defeat of Bismarck's plan to imperialise 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 imperialise the railways still exists, but makes little progress. A majority of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary, and also sufficient, 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 208,780 square miles, and consists of the following 26 States:—Prussia (including Lauenburg and—since 1890—Heligoland), Bavaria; Saxony; Württemberg, Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe Meiningen; Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, Schwarzburg Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Waldeck, Reuss (elder line), Reuss (younger line), Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Detmold, Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine), Lübeck, Bremen, Hamburg.

The census of 1910 shows a total population of 64,926,999, of whom 32,031,967 are males and 32,895,432 females.

The population of Germany is to that of England as 5 to 3. As to crime, the proportion of bigamy is 1 to 2 nearly; in incest, about 13 to 1; in procuring it is 254 to 1; in procuring abortions it is 29 to 1; in unnatural offences it is 7 to 1; in rape and other sexual crimes it is about 5 to 1; in murder, manslaughter, and other death-causing crimes it is 3 to 1; in arson it is about 4 to 1. With regard to divorces it is as 1 to 2. As to illegitimate births it is 5 to 1. The number of suicides is four times as great as in England.

The religious confessions were divided in 1910 as follows: 39,991,401 Protestants, 23,821,453 Roman Catholics, 283,946 Christians of other categories, 615,021 Jews, and 214,178 adherents of other religions, or unknown. The number of registered Socialists has decreased from 1,085,905 in 1914, to 343,062 in 1919.

There were in 1900 4,491,129 persons residing within the limits of the Empire who spoke a non-German language, viz.:—2,985,362 Dutch, 20,677 Frisians, 141,062 Danish (and Norwegians), 8,998 Swedish, 20,217 English, 211,679 French, 11,841 Walloons, 65,961 Italians, 2,039 Spanish, 479 Portuguese, 3,086,489 Poles, 142,049 Masurians, 100,213 Kassubians, 93,139 Wends, 64,380 Moravians, 43,016 Czechs, 9,627 Russians, 106,905 Lithuanians, 8,198 Hungarians, 14,835 not above specified.

There are 48 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 33 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 in Baden, and 1 each in Württemberg, Hesse, Reichsland, and Brunswick, while two 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 1910 disclosed a proportion of only 0.8 p.c. of illiterate recruits. It is, moreover, practically homogeneous in all branches throughout the empire. The Prussian administration may be cited as typical, comprising (I.) a general control by the Minister of Public Instruction over all educational establishments, public or private, save those special schools dependent on other ministries, (II.) a provincial organisation charged with management of public elementary schools, and (III.) Special Provincial Boards charged with the management of Secondary and Normal Schools, their curricula, appointment of teachers, and leaving examinations. (I.) *Primary: Comp. and free, ages 6–14.* Average attendance, 95 p.c. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (II.) *Secondary.* Evening continuation schools for children of working classes; city intermediate schools in two grades; gymnasia

(some State-maintained) preparing for university and learned professions with a 9-yrs. course. The standard to qualify for military service as a 1 yr volunteer is that for advancement from the lower to the upper second class of a State gymnasium, progymnasium, similar, but lacking the highest class of the gymnasia. Real gymnasia confining classical instruction to Latin; Real progymnasia similar, but lacking higher classes of the foregoing. Oberrealschulen and Realschulen making a special feature of modern languages. Lehrer-Seminarien and Fachschulen supplying specialised instruction. Private institutions are comparatively few. For girls, special Töchterschulen (high schools). Here private establishments predominate. (iii.) *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 abatement or remission of charges is discretionary. (iv.) *Universities*, State-maintained and administered, are Berlin, Bonn Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, München, Münster, Rostock, Strassburg, Tübingen, and Würtzburg.

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 attained in one year was that of 1881 (220,902), but the numbers of overseas emigrants are now seldom above 30,000, the figure for 1913 being 25,843, and for 1914, 11,803.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1907, 32·6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industry and mining, 11·5 per cent. by trade and traffic. Of the total area in 1907, 78,630,140 acres were under cultivation, and 34,272,141 acres were woods and forests. Germany supports about nine-tenths of her population by her own produce. The mineral produce was valued in 1912 at £302,230,000, and included 290,289,440 tons of coal, 87,233,084 of lignite, and 28,607,903 of iron ore, rock salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore are also worked. Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Mühlhausen, 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 2,298 sea going steamers of 1,784 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,220 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register). The number of seamen in the German Mercantile Marine on January 1st, 1913, was 77,726 (January 1st, 1912, 78,130). Germany now ranks second in the list of maritime countries. There were completed in 1912 at German yards for German firms, 659 sea-going ships of 383,230 tons gross, and at German yards for foreign firms, 124 sea-going ships of 31,238 tons gross.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railroads* in the Empire in 1913 was 39,803 miles, of which about 92 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, 1914) was 77,389.

IMPERIAL POST (including Bavaria and Würtemberg, 1911).—Length of telegraph lines, 208,600 kilometres (length of wires, 1,307,200 kilometres); telegrams handled in, 49,532,000; post offices, 41,423; telegraph offices, 30,031; wireless stations, 14; telephone call-stations, 87,400; letters delivered, 5,994,300,000; cash on delivery orders, £650,100,000; money orders, £4,626,900,000; telegrams despatched, 49,233,000; telegrams received, 49,643,000. The number of employés in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 320,363.

DEFENCE.—*The Army*.—The remarkable military activity of the German Empire in recent years culminated in the Law of 1913, of which the main principles were (1) to increase substantially the annual recruit quota, (2) to anticipate, complete, and enhance the operations of the Laws of 1911 and 1912, 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 mobilised Field Army. *By these processes the period necessary for mobilisation will be curtailed very materially, and the readiness of the Field Army for action will be perfected—results of deeper significance than the mere numerical increase.* *The War Chest* (cash immediately available for emergencies of mobilisation) is increased from £5,000,000 in gold to £12,000,000 in gold and £6,000,000 in silver. Recruits join either (1) Active Army, 2 or 3 yrs., *then* Active Reserve, 5 or 4 yrs., 2 trgs., each 8 weeks *then* Landwehr, 1st Ban, 5 or 3 yrs., 2 trgs., each 14 days (for disintd. branches only), *then* Landwehr, 2nd Ban, to age 40, 10 trg. *Then* [Landsturm, 2nd Ban, to age 45]. *Or* (2), Ersatz Res., 12½ yrs., 3 trgs. of 20, 6, and 4 wks. *then* [Landsturm, 1st Ban, to age 39, and, 2nd Ban, to age 45]. New Law provides for progressive increase of *Peace Establishment*, which, by the end of 1913, will be (*for Active Army only*) 36,000 offrs., 12,000 officials, 28,000 (or more) one-year volunteers, 771,000 others. *War Strength of Field Army, First Line*, may be 1,300,000, organised *Landwehr*, 750,000. In all, some 5,400,000 *fully-trained* men were available in 1913, and little or no reliance was placed upon partly-trained *personnel*. Ersatz Reserve training has probably been discontinued. About £60,000,000 was estimated for 1914.

*The Navy*.—6 battleships, 7 battle cruisers, 9 cruisers, 43 light cruisers (6 building), 121 destroyers (22 building), 80 torpedo boats, 24 submarines (14, or more, building), in February, 1914.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in the Empire a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. The National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1892. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices,

domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, seamstresses, housekeepers, charwomen), overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses—in so far as the incomes do not exceed £100—including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codifies previous legislation, establishes new Insurance Authorities, reduces working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organizations, provides pensions for widows and orphans, and makes other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911.

| | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary Revenue | £725,390,700 | £778,869,925 |
| Extraordinary do | 20,848,800 | 5,932,725 |
| Total | 146,239,500 | 784,801,660 |
| Ordinary Expenditure | 119,488,638 | 778,869,935 |
| Extraordinary do | 26,752,865 | 5,932,725 |
| Total | 146,239,503 | 784,802,660 |
| | 1911 | 1912. |
| Debt (31 Dec) | £2,026,182,875 | £2,069,112,120 |
| Do. (On interest) | 21,000,000 | 17,000,000 |
| Total | 2,047,182,875 | 2,086,112,120 |

The following statement relative to the finances of Germany, made by Herr Dernburg, was published in the *Times* of 28 *Nov* 1917 —

"The financing of the war has really not been effective. We have voted between £24,000,000 and £27,500,000 of new taxes, but at the same time we have lost customs duties to the amount of at least £22,500,000. We are able to balance the Budget only by leaving the whole of our military expenditure out of the ordinary estimates and entering it as extraordinary war expenditure. We have now debt to the amount of £5,000,000,000, and for the service of this debt we need from £250,000,000 to £300,000,000. But in this direction practically nothing has been done. The result is that the credit of the German Empire has been terribly reduced abroad."

| | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports (Merchandise) | £213,350,000 | £256,625,000 |
| Exports " | 428,675,000 | 484,120,000 |
| Imports of British produce and manufactures | 1914. £36,431,273 | |
| Exports to U.K. | 47,049,343 | |

## GERMAN COLONIES.

The German Colonies, at the commencement of the war, had a total area of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population of about 14,800,000, of whom 24,250 (including garrison and police) were whites. Of these whites about 18,500 were settled Germans. Practically the whole area has since been captured and occupied by the Allies.

AFRICA.—*Togoland:* Area, 32,629 sq. miles, population about 1,000,000. Capital, Lome. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £300,000; expenditure, £256,000; trade (1912), Imports, £1,000,000; exports, £1,000,000.—*Cameroons:* Area, 191,000 sq. miles; population, 2,500,000. Capital, Buea. Budget for 1912: Receipts, £480,500; expenditure, £1,000,000; trade (1912): Imports, £2,500,000; exports, £2,000,000.—*German South West Africa:* Area, 322,398 sq. miles; population, 220,000. Capital, Windhoek. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £680,480; expenditure, £2,250,000; trade (1912), Imports, £2,250,000; exports, £1,500,000. On July 9, 1915, Gen. Botha accepted the unconditional surrender of all the German forces in South-West Africa.—*German East Africa:* Area, 384,070 sq. miles; population, 7,645,000. Capital, Dar-es-Salaam. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £600,000, of which State aid, £1,251,135; expenditure, £1,800,500; trade (1912), Imports, £2,250,000; exports, £1,250,000.

PACIFIC.—*German New Guinea* (now in occupation): Total area, 90,000 sq. miles; population, Capital, Rabaul. Trade (1912), Imports, £83,300; exports, £181,250.—*Solomons, Caroline, £194,500 Marianne, and Marshall Islands* Area, 2,160 sq. miles, population, 120,000. Capitals, Ponape and Yap. Budget, 1912: Receipts (with New Guinea), £78,000; expenditure (with New Guinea), £138,000; trade (1910), Imports, £117,750; exports, £300,120.—*Samoa:* Consists of two main islands, Savaii and Upolu. It was taken possession of by a force of N.Z. troops on 29 Aug., 1914, and is still held by a New Zealand garrison. It possesses a powerful Telefunken wireless station, only completed in July, 1914, by which communication is maintained with Honolulu (2,000 miles), Awanui, N.Z. (1,600 miles), and Fiji (900 miles). Area, 1,050 sq. miles; population, 1907, native, 36,000 white, 1,650, exclusive of Government officials. Estimated Revenue (1917-18), £80,000; Expenditure, £75,000. CAPITAL, Apia. The chief articles of export are copra, cacao, and rubber

ASIA.—*Kiao-Chau* (capitulated to an Anglo-Japanese force in November, 1914, and is now in occupation by Japan): Leased for a period of 99 years from China in 1898. Area, 193 sq. miles, leased territory and sphere of interest, 1,750 sq. miles, population, 84,000. Chief seat of government, Tsingtau. Budget, 1912: Receipts, £322,000 expenditure, £750,000, trade (1910), Imports, £1,500,000, exports, £1,500,000; the ocean shipping entered in 1913 being 936 vessels of 1,329,204 tons. The German garrison in Kiao-Chau consisted of 92 officers, 2,250 German non-commissioned officers and men, 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 authorisation 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 2,250 English sq. miles, population 84,000. 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 1912 was about 3½ per cent.

# States of the German Empire

## KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

*King*, William II., German Emperor (q.v.).
*President of the Ministry, Chief von Bethmann Hollweg.*
*Minister of State, Minister Bethmann Hollweg.*
*Foreign Affairs*, see the Ministries.

*Interior*, Herr Drews.
*Finance*, Herr Hergt.
*War*, Gen. von Stein.
*Public Works*, Herr von Breitenbach.
*Agriculture, Woods and Forests*, Herr von Blankart-Rotha.
*Trade and Commerce*, Herr Sydow
*Instruction and Worship*, Herr Schmidt.
*Minister of Justice*, Herr Spahn.

Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, and consists of 13 provinces, with a total area of 134,638 English square miles and a population in 1910 of 40,184,409.

Of the total population 19,849,775 are males and 20,327,494 females. There are 33 towns with over 200,000 inhabitants. The number of births in 1914 was 1,202,968, against 1,259,500 in 1913, while in the year ending April 30, 1916, they were 19,700 fewer than in 1914, a decrease of 28 per cent. The number of deaths in 1914 was 844,776, against 696,490 in 1913. Marriages were 286,127, against 313,709. Between 1904 and 1914 the excess of births over deaths fell from 960,968 to 359,192.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,295 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 20,426,492 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

| | 1913. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Estimate). | £142,311,250 | £140,218,198 |
| Expenditure do. | 142,311,250 | 140,218,198 |
| Total debt, 31 March | 542,830,216 | 630,984,143 |

CAPITAL, Berlin. Population (1910), 2,070,695.

## KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

*King*, Ludwig III., *born* 7 Jan., 1845, *proclaimed* King, 5 Nov., 1913, *married*, 1868, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, of Austria Este.
*Heir Apparent*, Crown Prince Rupprecht, *born* 18 May, 1869, *married*, 1900, Marie Gabrielle, Duchess in Bavaria, and has issue, two sons.
*Ministers of State—President and Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr Freiherr von Hertling; *Justice*, Dr. von Thelemann; *Interior*, Dr Freiherr von Soden-Fraunhofen; *Instruction*, Dr. von Knilling; *Finance*, Dr. von Breunig; *Communications*, von Seidlein; *War*, Gen. Freiherr Kress von Kressenstein.

The second Kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two principal parts. The eastern portion, comprising great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Budget, 1913–1918 | £36,281,250 |
| Public debt, 1 Jan., 1914 (including railway debt, £37,033,280) | 123,931,980 |

CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1910), 596,467.

## KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

*King*, Frederic Augustus III., *born* 25 May, 1865, *succ.* 15 Oct., 1904.
*Heir Apparent*, his son, Crown Prince George, *b.* 15 Jan., 1893.
*Ministers of State*, Freiherr von Hausen, Dr. Beck, Graf Vitzthum von Eckstädt, R. von Seydewitz, Dr Nagel.

A Kingdom of Germany, the third in importance and population of the German Empire, comprising an area of 5,896 English square miles, with a *population (1910)* of 4,806,661. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various ores); special manufactures of Saxony are Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden (pop. 517,657), Leipzig (pop. 587,892), the great book-marketing, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 4,095 matriculated students in 1912–13), Zwickau (pop. 72,600), and Chemnitz (pop. 287,807), in the mining district, Plauen (pop. 122,978), Zwickau (pop. 73,600), and Chemnitz (pop. 287,807), the Manchester of Saxony.

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue and expenditure, 1916–17 | £20,621,600 |
| Debt (Dec. 1916) | 58,880,250 |
| Currency, Thaler. Pop. (1910) | 4,806,661 |

## KINGDOM OF WÜRTTEMBERG

*King*, William II., *born* 25 Feb., 1848, *succeeded* 6 Oct., 1891; *marr.* (1) Princess Marie of Waldeck (*died* 30 April, 1882); (2) Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.
*Heir Presumptive*, Duke Albrecht.
*President of Ministry*, Dr von Weizsäcker

A Kingdom of South Germany, with an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1900) of 2,437,574, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. Württemberg furnishes the 13th Corps to the German Army, consisting of 24,522 men on a peace footing. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed through out. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, freestone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather gun powder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, straw beer wine &c.

| | 1902. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue ... ... .. | £8,563,869 | £8,950,950 |
| Expenditure .. | 8,563,869 | 8,941,425 |
| Public debt, April | 32,176,836 | 36,634,300 |
| Of which for railways | 30,103,136 | 31,668,925 |

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1900) 285,589.

## Grand Duchies

BADEN, Grand Duchy of.

*Grand Duke*, Frederick II., *born* 9 July, 1857 *m.*, 20 Sept., 1885, Princess Hilda of Nassau, *born* 5 Nov., 1864, *Grand Duke*, 28 Sept., 1907
*Heir Presumptive*, Max, *b* 10 July, 1867.
*President of Ministry*, Dr Freiherr von Dusch

CAPITAL, Karlsruhe. Population (1910), 134,373.

HESSE, Grand Duchy of.

*Grand Duke*, Ernest Louis, *born* 25 Nov., 1868 *succ.* 13 Mar., 1892 *m.*, 2 Feb., 1905, Princess Eleonore zu Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, *b.* 17 Sept., 1871
*Heir Apparent*, George, *b* 8 Nov., 1906.
*President of Ministry* Dr E Ewald.

CAPITAL, Darmstadt. Population (1900), 87,089.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Grand Duchy of.

*Grand Duke*, Frederick Francis IV., *b.* 9 April, 1882, *succ.* 10 April, 1897, *marr.*, 7 June, 1904, Princess Alexandra of Brunswick and Lunaburg, *born* 29 Sept., 1882.
*Heir Apparent*, Friedrich Franz, *born* 10 April, 1910.
*Minister of State*, K. H L. Graf von Bassewitz-Levetzow

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, Grand Duchy of.

*Grand Duke*, Adolphus Friedrich II., *b.* 17 June, 1882, *succ.* 23 June, 1904.
*Heir Presumptive*, Charles Michael, *born* 17 June, 1863.

OLDENBURG, Grand Duchy of.

*Grand Duke*, Frederic Augustus, *b.* 16 Nov., 1852; *succ.* 13 June, 1900; *married* (1), Feb. 19, 1878, to the late Princess Elizabeth (second daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia), who *died* 28 August, 1885; and (2) to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, *born* 10 August, 1869.
*Heir Apparent*, Nicholas, *b.* 10 August, 1897

SAXE-WEIMAR EISENACH, Grand Duchy of.

*Grand Duke*, William Ernest, *b.* 10 June, 1876, *succ.* 8 January, 1901, *married*, 4 Jan., 1902, Theodora, Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen.
*Heir Apparent*, William Ernest, *b.* 28 July, 1912.
*Minister of State*, Dr Rothe

## Duchies.

ANHALT, Duchy of
BRUNSWICK, Duchy of
SAXE-ALTENBURG, Duchy of
SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, Duchies of.
SAXE-MEININGEN, Duchy of.

## Principalities

LIPPE, Principality of.
REUSS, Elder Line.
REUSS, Younger Line.
SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, Principality of
SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT Principality of
SCHWARZBURG-SONDERHAUSEN, Principality of
WALDECK.

## Hanse Towns

LÜBECK, area 115 sq miles, pop. 116,599.
BREMEN, area 99 sq miles, pop. 312,433.
HAMBURG, area 160 sq miles, pop. (1910), 1,075,422.

## Reichsland

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

*Statthalter*, Count Carl von Dallwitz (1914).
*Secretary of State*, Baron von Tschammer und Osarits.

The "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and surrendered to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfort, after the sanguinary Franco-Prussian War, much against the wishes of the inhabitants, in 1871, embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond those 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 Landtag of two chambers, of which the first consists of representatives of the churches, university towns and professional classes, and the second of 60 members elected by secret ballot. The area is 5,604 square miles, divided for administrative purposes into three districts, Ober- and Unter-Elsass and Lothringen. The population in Dec., 1910, was 1,874,014, of whom 965,629 were males and 908,385 females, while 1,406,313 were Catholics, 446,274 Protestants, and 20,389 Jews. French was spoken by about 200,000 persons. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 178,892), Mülhausen, and Metz.

Revenue and Expenditure (1910-11). £12,968,600
Debt (1910) ... ... (Receipts £8,585,980) ... 6,186,320

## GREECE.

*King of the Hellenes*, Alexander, *born* 1 Aug., 1893, *succeeded to the throne* 13 June, 1917
*Heir Presumptive*, his brother Paul, *born* 1901.

(The ex-king Constantine, who had married the Princess Sophia, sister of the German Emperor, and was secretly favouring the interests of the Central Powers, was deposed by the guaranteeing Powers, England, France, and Russia, on 13 June, 1917, and his second son, Alexander, appointed in his stead.)

THE MINISTRY, 27 June, 1917

*Prime Minister and War*, M. Venezelos.
*Interior*, M. Repoulis.
*Justice*, M. Tsirintanokos.
*Foreign*, M. Politis.
*Marine*, Admiral Condouriotis.
*Finance*, M. Negropontis.
*National Economy*, M Papanastasiou.
*Education*, M. Dingas
*Food Supplies*, M. Embirikos.
*Communications*, M. Sjuridis.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, J Grenadikis, 24 De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W
*Secretary* L. Malas.
*Counsellor of Legation and Cons.-Gen.*, T Stavridis, 40 Old Broad St., E.C.

A maritime Kingdom in the south east of Europe, situate in lat. 39° 30′—41° N and long. 19° 20′—26° 37′ E., comprising an area (in 1912) of 24,800 square miles, with a population (in 1907) of 2,631,952, and enlarged by the addition of portions of Macedonia, Albania, and Thrace, and by the capture of many of the Turkish islands (in the war of 1912–13), to an estimated area of 43,500 square miles, with a population of close on 5,000,000. The country is composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the *Balkan Peninsula*), and of *islands in the Ægean*, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas. The surface is nearly all mountainous, the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-grape. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. Its exports consist of currants, figs, olive oil, wine, cognac, tobacco, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesium, emery, marble, and sponges.

*Defence.*—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 39. Both the land and sea forces are now in process of reorganisation. The Navy, consisted (July, 1914) of 4 ironclads, 1 modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 4 corvettes, 13 torpedo-boats, and 2 submarines. In 1912–13 Greece, with the other members of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Servia), waged a successful war against Turkey, and during the progress of hostilities the island of Crete (q.v.) was annexed. Certain islands in the Ægean were occupied by Greek troops, and Salonica and other centres were captured. In 1913 a second war of Bulgaria against the remaining members of the League (and the threat of an invasion by Rumania) ended in a division of the conquered territories that proved to be very favourable to Greece, whose boundaries now extend northwards to those of Albania and Servia.

*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 929 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 1,150, dealing with 38,200,000 postal packets, telegraphs, 4,982 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 120 sailing vessels above 100 tons capacity, and 298 steamers (449,284 tons).

| | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| *Estimated revenue* — | | |
| Ordinary | *£8,967,920 | *£9,998,136 |
| Extraordinary | 330,832 | 7,200,000 |
| *Estimated expenditure* — | | |
| Ordinary | £8,801,436 | £11,291,360 |
| Extraordinary | 7,330,344 | 16,720,400 |
| Public Debt, 1 Jan. 1915 | | £45,863,700 |

| | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| Total imports | | £6,267,000 |
| Total exports | | 4,400,000 |
| | 1913. | 1914. |
| Imports from U. K. | £2,641,280 | £1,396,800 |
| Exports to U. K. | 2,934,600 | 4,686,668 |

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1907 (including the Piræus), 241,098.

BRITISH LEGATION

*British Minister*, Rt. Hon. Earl Granville G.C.V.O. .. .. .. .. £3,500
*1st Secretary*, Dayrell Crackanthorpe 800
*Military Attaché*, Brig.-Gen. W. E. Fairholme, C.B.G., M.V.O.
*Assist Military Attaché*, Capt. R. C. Cumberbatch.
*2nd Secretary*, R. F O Bridgeman, C.M.G., M.V.O. .. .. .. £300 to 500
*Do* Charles M. Palairet.. .. 300 to 500
*3rd Secretary*, F E. F Adam (*acting*)
*Commercial Attaché*, A. T Waugh .. Caspisia, .. .. .. 200
*Translator*, Shirley C. Atchley .. £200 to 250
*British Delegate on International Financial Commission*, Dayrell Crackanthorpe 400

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Athens*—*Vice-Consul*, C. J Cumberbatch (*acting*).
*Canea*—*Consul*, E. C. D Rawlins..... £350 to 450
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. Casmatsakis.....
*Candia*—*Vice-Consul*, Ronald M. Rice (*acting*).
*Retimo*—*Cons. Agent*, M Scoulpadis...
*Corfu*—*Consul* George Raymond, M.V.O.
*Cephalonia*—*Vice-Consul*, John Saunders
*Zante*—*Vice-Consul*, E. Bonavia .. ..
*Janina*—*Vice-Consul*, Edwyn C Hole ... 300
*Prevesa*—*Vice-Consul*, C Comnenenos. ..
*Larissa*—*Consul*, H. B. Sadow .. £600 to 700
*Volo*—*Consul*, A. A. C. B. Merlin.. ..300 to 300
*Patras*—*Consul*, Frederick B. Wood, I.S.O.
,, *Vice-Consul*, George W Crowe
*Piræus*—*Consul*, P Wilkinson ... £600 to 700
,, *Vice-Consul*, John Joannidis ..
*Salonica*—*Consul-Gen.*, A. C. Wratislaw, C.B., C.M.G. ..... .. ..... 2,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, C E. Heathcote-Smith ... ... .. £300 to 450
*Canalia*—*Vice-Con.*, W. D. W. Matthews £300 to 400

* Drachmas converted at par 1 = 19 fr. = £.

*Barrios—Consul*, William R. Heard £60 to £300
*Ayza—Consul*, H. F. Hastings ... ... ...
,, *Vice-Consul*, O. Maia ... ... ... ...
*Utata—Vice-Consul*, ... ... ... ...
*Mindanao—V.-Cons.*, Frederick Hadkinson
*Samiaj—Vice-Consul*, G. D. L. Marc ...
*Guatemala—Consular Agent*, A. Beneggio
*Quiriguas—Consular Agent* (vacant)...
Athletic, transit, 5 days.

## GUATEMALA, Republic of.

*President* (1920–1927), Manuel Estrada Cabrera, born 1857
*Min. of Foreign Affairs*, Dr Luis Toledo Herrarte.
*Consul*, D. Bowman, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N lat. from 13° 40′ to 17° 40′, and in W long. from 88° 13′ to 92° 30′, and comprises an area of 47,424 square miles, and a population in 1920 of 2,000,000. 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 1921. There were 3,934 kilometres of telegraph and 629 of telephones working in 1926. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being sugar, rubber, hides, bananas, and timber.

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on 27 April, 1917

| | 1925–26. | 1926–27 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue .. .. | £3,765,000 | £3,337,000 |
| Expenditure | 3,610,413 | 3,315,480 |
| Debt (31 Dec. 1925) | | 2,187,000 |
| | 1924. | 1925. |
| Imports .. .. .. | £1,866,000 | £1,015,000 |
| Exports .. .. .. | 2,351,000 | 2,312,800 |
| | 1925. | 1926. |
| Imports from U. K. .. | £113,167 | £113,488 |
| Exports to U. K .. | 441,540 | 42,165 |

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. about 92,000.

### BRITISH LEGATION

*British Minister*, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. £2,000
*Guatemala—Vice-Consul* ... ... ... ... £300 to 350
Do., Edward Bellingham ... ...
*Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul*, ...
*Quezaltenango—Consul*, Hugo Fleischmann.
*San José—Vice-Consul*, David Savage.

Transit to New York viâ Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

## HAITI, Republic of.

*President* (1923–1927), Gen. Darthiguenave £4,800
*Foreign Affairs*, Edmond Dupuy

*Chargé d'Affaires*, Abel Thiaurl, 76 Victoria Street, S.W.
*Consul*, Maurice Brès-eaz, 72 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 10,200 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,000,000. 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, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities for foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums and oilseeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. In November, 1915, both Houses of the Congress ratified a treaty with the U.S.A., establishing a virtual protectorate over the Republic. It came into effect in May, 1916. The Constitution is undergoing revision. An armed Constabulary, rural and urban, under American officers, has recently been constituted. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany.

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off in April, 1917

| | 1914–15. | 1915–16. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, gold .. | $4,980,000 | $3,872,897 |
| ,, paper | 4,960,000 | 3,712,870 |
| Expenditure, gold | 4,800,000 | .. |
| ,, paper | 4,760,000 | .. |
| | | 1917. |
| External debt (31 Mar.) | | $20,000,000 |
| Internal debt | | 2,703,675 |
| | | 1916. |
| Total imports | | $2,502,496 |
| Total exports | | 1,837,944 |
| | 1915. | 1916. |
| Imports from U. K. | £80,808 | £47,506 |
| Exports to U. K. .. | 87,990 | 220,519 |

Gold $ = 4s. paper gourde = 1od

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 200,000.

### BRITISH LEGATION

*British Minister*, Stephen Leech (see Cuba).

### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

*Port-au Prince — Vice-Consul*,* Robert Mandel Kohan .. .. .. ...£300 to £500
*Cape Haytí—Vice-Consul*, E. D. Watt
Transit, 15 days.

## HONDURAS, Republic of.

*President* (1926–1930), Dr. Francisco Bertrand.
*Vice-President*, Dr Alberto Membreño.
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Mariano Vasquez.

*Con.-Gen. in London*, 3 de Tord, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N lat. between 13° 20′ and 16°, and W long. between 83° 12′ and 89° 40′, containing 44,275 English square miles, with a population estimated as 650,000 (1925). It has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Trujillo, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, and La Ceiba, but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is very fertile, the products being mahogany, fustic, cattle, cotton, sugar, rubber, zinc, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, balsa and skins, india-rubber, cedar, fustic, rose, and Tiliaceæ. There is an ignorous amount of uncultivated

* In Charge of Affairs in the absence of the Minister.

land. The number of cattle in 1914 was reported roughly 400,000. The forests are practically inaccessible, but there is a lack of communications and transport. The mineral wealth is great. In 1917 there were 580 kilometers of railway open, all on the North Coast.

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on 27 May, 1917.

| | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £452,376 | £446,708 | £421,688 |
| Expenditure | 444,284 | 428,264 | 424,413 |
| *Foreign Debt | 5,398,570 | 5,398,570 | 5,398,570 |
| Internal Debt | .. | 333,238 | 322,307 |
| Exports | 684,267 | 693,170 | 838,131 |
| Imports | 1,324,982 | 1,174,560 | 830,422 |

(The peso of 25 grams weight at 900 fine. Average premium over gold 150 per cent at present 130 per cent.

| | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports from U.K. | £45,321 | £52,900 |
| Exports to U.K. | 18 | 1,273 |

CHIEF TOWN, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1910), 38,000.

*British Minister*, C. Allan Young, M.V.O. (Guatemala).

*Tegucigalpa—Consul*, J. P. Armstrong.

*Amapala—Consul*, P. H. Stormont.

*Omoa and Puerto Cortez—Consul*, J. F. Galligan (*acting*).

*San Pedro Sula—Vice-Consul*, H. F. Panting.

*Truxillo—Consul*, Alfred L. Melhado.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, 18 to 20 days.

## HUNGARY (*See* p. 636.)

## ICELAND (*Danish Dependency*).

*Minister for Iceland (Resident)*, Einar Arnórsson.

*Presidents of Al-thing*, Olafur Briem, Stefan Stefansson.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 32′ N. lat., and from 13° 20′ to 24° 32′ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,437 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated in 1914 at 85,220.

The present constitution was granted in 1915, and the assembly (Al-thing) is more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1913) estimated, £1,500,000; exports, £1,000,000. Iceland is now in direct telegraphic communication with the United Kingdom.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 13,000. Other towns are Isafjördur, Akureyri, and Seydisfjord.

*Reykjavik—Consul*, Eric G. Cable. £300 to £500

*Vice-Consul*, A. M. Olsen (*temporary*).

*Akureyri—Vice-Consul*, Ragnar Olafsson.

*Seydisfjord—Vice-Consul*, Kristjan Kristiansson.

*Westmann Islands—Vice-Consul*, Gisli J. Johnsen.

*Thorshavn (Faroe Is.)—Consul*, Abraham G. Cossen, M.V.O. —£300 to £600

*Vice-Consul*, Valdemar Isaksen.

Transit, 3 days.

## ITALY.

*King*, Victor Emmanuel, born 11 November, 1869; *married*, 24 Oct., 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro; *succeeded to the throne* July 29, 1900.

*Heir Apparent*, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *born* 15 Sept., 1904.

CABINET, 30 Oct., 1917.

*Premier*, Signor Orlando.

*Foreign Affairs*, Baron Sonnino.

*Justice*, Signor Sacchi.

*War*, General Alfieri.

*Marine*, Vice-Admiral Del Bono.

*Public Assistance and Pensions*, Signor Bissolati.

*Treasury*, Signor Nitti.

*Finance*, Signor Meda.

*Agriculture*, Signor Micliani.

*Commerce and Labour*, Signor Ciuffelli.

*Public Works*, Signor Dari.

*Posts and Telegraphs*, Signor Fera.

*Transport*, Signor Bianchi.

*Colonies*, Signor Colosimo.

*Public Instruction*, Signor Berenini.

*Munitions*, Gen. Dall'Olio.

### Foreign Ambassadors.

*Ambassador to France*, Signor Salvago Raggi; *Vienna*, Marchese Carlotti; *U.S.A.*, Conte Macchi-Cellere *Spalletta*, Conte Bosdari.

*Ambassador to London*, Marquis Imperiali, G.C.V.O., 20 Grosvenor Square, W.

*Councillor*, Prince Livio Borghese.

*1st Secretary*, Count Ercole Durini di Monza.

*2nd Secretary*, Signor Gabriele Preziosi.

*3rd Secretaries*, Signors Giovanni Balsamo, Giuseppe Lanza, Achille Trombetti, Tommaso Bertele.

*Attachés*, Signor Raffaele Quarigliа, Lieut. Remo Brunetti, Lieut. Marchese V. Doria Lamba.

*Military Attaché*, Col. A. Mola.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Count Rey di Villarey, C.B.

*Archivist*, Cavaliere Catani.

*Consul*, Marchese Faa di Bruno.

*Vice-Consul*, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 66 minor islands.* It is situate between lat. 36° 38′ 30″—46° 40′ 32″ N. and long. 6° 30′—18° 30′ E., and comprises a total area of 119,629 square miles (91,277 mainland, 19,346 islands), with a population (1911 census) of 34,686,989. The peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno. The principal towns are Rome (539,489), Naples (723,008), Milan (599,800), Turin (427,732), Palermo (341,696), Genoa (272,077), Florence (232,880), Bologna (172,639), Venice (186,727), Catania (211,899), Leghorn (105,320), and Bari (105,320). Its wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari, while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of silk forms an important agricultural industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, asphaltus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is

* The estimated debt remains the same. No interest has been paid since 1914, and interest at balance amounted to £200,000,000 sterling.

* Italy is also in temporary occupation of a group of Turkish islands lying between Crete and Asia Minor (Rhodes, Carpathos, Cos, Astropalia, &c.).

found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly. In 1924 there were 22,169 miles of railway open for traffic, and 33,451 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1923) consisted of 839 steamers (760,274 tons) and 4,693 sailing vessels (334,835 tons). The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthen ware, &c. The principal exports are olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c.

In 1924 the produce of the vines amounted to 947,622,000 gallons, and that of the olive crop to 236,324,000 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 costing £40,000) and chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, and others.

*Defence.*—The *Army* is organised in 12 corps, each of 2 divisions, the first line consisting of 320,000 men; there is in addition, a considerable active reserve, and a mobile militia of 250,000. In consequence of the outbreak of the war, the effective strength of the Army has been greatly increased. The *Navy* in 1924 included 9 battleships (5 building), 9 armoured cruisers, 12 light cruisers (3 building), 3 scouts 24 destroyers (10 building), 76 torpedo-boats (24 building), and 22 submarines (8 building). Spezia, the chief naval and military port of the kingdom, is securely fortified.

On May 23, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916 a state of war was declared to exist with Germany.

*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 1924, 262,233 Italian and 12,430 foreign vessels (total tonnage 35,280,200) entered and 262,880 Italian and 10,300 foreign vessels (35,083,460 tons) cleared at Italian ports.

| | 1923–24. | 1924–25. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue .. | £121,737,269 | £124,868,000 |
| Public expenditure | 120,674,527 | 238,170,180 |
| Public debt ... ... ... | 21,609,534 | 23,544,077 |
| | 1924. | 1925. |
| Total imports .... ... | £136,140,000 | £126,332,000 |
| Total exports .. .. | 102,337,320 | 92,708,000 |

Total exports to the U.K. in 1926, £11,643,973.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silk Thrown | £2,196,824 | Boots & Shoes | £559,487 |
| Raw Hides | 158,961 | Dyes | 249, 46 |
| Fruit & Vegetables | 1,572,822 | Oil, Olive, etc | 132,573 |
| Hemp | 1,289,253 | Chemicals .. .. | 1,726,320 |
| Cheese | 191,190 | Carriages & Parts | 320,783 |

Imports of British produce and manufactures in 1926, £20,492,827.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coke and Coal | £6,631,268 | Soda Compounds | £302,620 |
| Woollen Tissues | 689,804 | Arms, Ammunition, &c. | 1,256,889 |
| Iron & Steel & manuf. | 1,408,281 | Machinery .. .. | 854,489 |
| Cartridges | 307,600 | Oil .. .. | 414,678 |
| Fish of all sorts | 94,892 | Cotton Yarn & manuf. | 434,978 |
| Sulphate of Copper | 139,887 | | |

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1923), 660,247.

BRITISH EMBASSY

*Embassy*, via Venti Settembre, Rome.

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. .. .. £7,000

*Councillor of Embassy*, Hon William Erskine, M.V.O. .. .. 900

*Naval Attaché*, Commd. D. A. H. Larking, R.N., C.M.G. .. .. 800

*Mil. Attaché*, Col. C. A. Lamb M.V.O. 800

*Asst. Com. Attaché*, H. Capel Cure

*1st Secretary*, G. A. Mounsey, C.B.E. £300 to 900

*2nd Secretary*, Lord Gerald Wellesley 150

*3rd* ,, Edward A. Keeling .. 250

*Hon. Attachés*, G. Tyrwhitt, G. Scott.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Rome*—*Consul*, C. C. Morgan .. ..

*Vice-Consul*, H. D. Johnson ..

Edward E. Berry (*acting*)

*Costa Veccbia*—*V.-Cons.*, P. R. Mackenzie

*Brindisi*—*Consul*, W. H. M. Sinclair £600 to £700

*Bari*—*Consul*, J. H. Monahan .. £800

*Barletta*—*Vice-Consul*, A. Rolfe-Ilis

*Manfredonia*—*Vice-Consul* Francesco Cafarelli .. ..

*Taranto*—*Vice-Consul* F. Watson £300 to 500

*Ogliastro*—*Consul* Romulus Henry Pernis

*Sassari*—*V.-Cons.*, Chev. G. Becchi Piersol

*Florence*—*Consul*, A. Lemon .. .. ..

,, *Vice-Consul*, Gennaro Placci

*Genoa*—*Vice-Consul*, J. R. Murray £300 to 500

*Bordighera*—*Vice-Cons.*, A. E. Turton

*San Remo*—*Vice-Consul*, Meysey Turton .. .. ..

*Savona*—*Consul*, S. Quattari-Stafford

*Spezia*—*Vice-Cons.*, T. D. Dunlop £300 to 500

*Pro-Consul*, H. Alinghieri

*Leghorn*—*Consul*, M. Carmichael 800

*Vice-Consul* C. H. Hutchinson (*acting*).

*Ancona*—*Vice-Consul*, Edward A. Kane

*Elba and Piombino*—*Vice-Consul* J. C. R. Airey ..

*Milan*—*Consul*, Joseph H. Towsey 800

*Messaggio*—*Cons. Agent*, C. Myliss

*Venice*—*Vice-Consul*, H. C. Swan (*temp.*) £300 to 500

*Naples and S. Italy*—*Consul-General*, S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O. .. .. 900

*Vice-Consul* A. Napier

,, G. W. Grdunsell

*Capri*—*Cons. Agent*, ..

*Castellammare*—*V.-Cons.*, E. S. Albanese.

*Reggio*—*Vice-Consul*, R. Brigida.

*Salerno*—*Vice-Consul*, Pio Consiglio ..

*Palermo (Sicily)*—*Consul*, R. G. Macbean, M.V.O. .. .. .. £600 to 800

*Vice-Consul*, Wm. A. Morrison.

*Catania*—*Vice-Consul*, W. A. Franck

*Licata*—*Vice-Consul*, A. Vetturasse L.

*Liguri*—*Vice-Consul*, F. Perlasca.

*Marsala—V Consul*, C. E. Massey .. ..
*Massawa—Vice-Consul*, Onofrio Favara
*Mazzarelli—V -Consul*, R. Criscione
*Messina—Vice-Consul*, *J. B. Haynes*
*Pro-Cons.*, Guiseppe Vadala
*Milazzo—Vice-Consul*, Stefano Trilletti
*Porto Empedocle—V -Consul*, Calogero Deleo .. .. .. .. .. ..
*Pozzallo—Vice-Consul*, Francesco P Giunta .. .. .. ..
*Siracusa—Vice-Consul*,
*Taormina—Vice-Cons.*, Dr Salvatore Cacciola. .. .. ..
*Terranova—Vice-Cons.*, Vincenzo Ibrenica
*Trapani—Vice-Consul*,
*Turin—Consul-General*, £800
*Vice-Consul*, A G Linari.
Rome, transit, 44 hours.

COLONIES.—The total area of Italian Colonies and possessions is 1,113,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 1,600,000, made up as follows *Eritrea*, 60,000 square miles (pop. 280,000), *Somaliland*, 191,000 square miles (pop. 300,000), *Tientsin Concession*, 20 square miles (pop. 27,000) *Libya, Tripoli and Cyrenaica*, 900,000 square miles (pop. 1,000,000). In *Africa* Italy obtained in 1900 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 Guardafui to the Juba river, in 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 Dahlac Archipelago. The protectorate includes Aussa and the Danakil country, the Somali countries of the Sultans of Migiurtinal and of Obbia, as well as the Benadir, which is now a colony By new conventions signed with the Emperor Menelek in May, 1908, Italy obtains a slight extension of frontiers, and obtains the country between Dolo and Bardera. The commencement of Italian influence was made in 1882, when the district of Assab 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 12° and 18° N containing in all a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, with a total area of 60,000 square miles, and a population of about 280,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara. Massowa 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. 664.

In *China* Italy obtained in 1901 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river, with a total area of 10 square miles and a population of about 17,000 natives.

## JAPAN

*Emperor*, Yoshihito, *born* 31 Aug., 1879 *succeeded* 30 *July*, 1912 *accession ceremony* 10 Nov., 1915; *married* Princess Sadako, 10 May, 1900, and has issue 4 sons.
*Heir Apparent*, Prince Hirohito, *born* 29 April, 1901.
*Prime Minister*, Field-Marshal Count Terauchi.
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Viscount Motono.
*Agriculture and Commerce*, Kiyoshi Nakashoji.
*Finance*, Kame Shoda.
*War*, Lieut.-Gen. Ken-ichi Ochiai.
*Marine*, Admiral T. Kato.
*Justice*, Ihara Matsumura.
*Communications*, Baron Den.
*Education*, Ryohei Okada.
*Interior*, Baron Goto.
*Ambassador in London*, Viscount Chinda, 20 Grosvenor Square, S.W
*Councillor*, Kurusiaro Honda.
*1st Secretary*, Isaburo Yoshida, C.B.
*2nd Secretaries*, S. Sawada, S. Yada.
*3rd Secretaries*, M. Shigemitsu, K. Horiuchi Y Murakami.
*Attachés*, J Matsumiya. K. Asada.
*Chancellors* T Fuchi, K. Tajima.
*Military Attaché*, Col. K. Tanaka, C.B.
*Naval Attaché* Rear Adm. Kajihiro Funakoshi, K.C.M.G.
*Assistant Naval Attaché*, Lt.-Com. K. Hamano.
*Financial Attaché*, Kengo Mori.
*Chancellors*, T Fuchi A Tajima.
*Consul-General*, Kotichi Yamazaki (*acting*), 1 Broad Street Place, E.C.
*Consul at Glasgow* A. S. Younger
" *at Liverpool*, P. R. J Hemelryk.
" *at Manchester*, D. Ford Smith
" *at Middlesbrough* Waynman Dixon

*This ancient and extensive Empire consists of* four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,eee, the principal of which are Hondô (the name of the Empire being Nippon), Shikoku, Kiû-shû Hokkaidô or Yeso, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and *Formosa*, called *by the Japanese*, Taiwan. The Ainu, as uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yeso. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 235,220 square miles, with a population (1915) of 75,434,084. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are *still* active, the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707 Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than *one-sixth of its* area is *available* for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, antimony, and zinc abound, whilst agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver *mining is prosecuted on a small scale*, while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in large quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry vegetable wax tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the *celebrated* "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki, the Paulownia imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art the maple is merely for ornament, Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all

cultivated, agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, being their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit, for the most part of inferior quality, is abundant. English fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are being produced.

*Commerce and Industry.*—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain, and bronze, 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, woollens, 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 pulse from China and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton yarns, rice, tea, fish, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, porcelain, earthenware, lacquer ware, and marine products.

*Communications.*—There were 6,593 miles of railroad open in 1913, in addition to 1,008 miles open in Korea and 322 miles in Formosa, while the South Manchurian Railway (China) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine consisted in 1913 of 2,133 steamers above 20 tons (424 of them over 1,000 tons), and 1,490 sailing vessels over 100 tons. The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1913 was 29,487,469 (28,050 vessels), of which Japanese shipping accounted for 26,970,439 tons, British 1,376,364, and French 447,889. In 1914 there were 7,288 post offices dealing with 1,842,000,000 postal packets and 21,993 miles of telegraph line carrying 32,703,887 messages.

*Defence.*—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The peace effective is 259,000 of all ranks. The war strength is First line, field army, about 490,000, second line, fully trained, about 500,000. The *Navy* includes 12 battleships, 8 battle cruisers, 12 cruisers, 13 coast defence ships, 8 gunboats, 60 destroyers, 26 torpedo boats and 18 submarines.

Japan declared war against Germany on 23 Aug., 1914, and has since that date done excellent service with her fleet.

*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 Tokio, Kyoto, and Tohoku.

*Estimated Revenue* —

| | 1913-14. | 1914-15 |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | Yen 554,348,820 | £35,407,707 |
| Extraordinary | 63,020,850 | 7,230,243 |
| *Estimated Expenditure* — | | |
| Ordinary | Yen 520,491,470 | £41,430,377 |
| Extraordinary | 272,657,480 | 21,300,849 |
| Total Debt (31 March, 1914) | Yen 2,477,280,240 | |

| | 1913. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports | £60,800,000 | £68,250,000 |
| Exports | 60,312,600 | 47,850,000 |

* The local exchange value of the yen is about 1s. 5½d.

The imports of British produce and manufacture in 1913 were valued at £7,482,819 —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arms & Ammuni- | | Machinery | £792,161 |
| tion | £49,181 | Matches | 118,227 |
| Chemicals | 230,688 | Electrical Apparatus | 58,318 |
| Cotton | 1,611,730 | Wool Tops | 46,829 |
| Cycles, Motor etc. | 58,177 | Woollens | 110,618 |
| Iron and Steel | 2,224,342 | | |

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1913 were valued at £12,488,667 —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper ware | £21,671 | Brooms & Brushes | £201,872 |
| Oil, Fish and Meal | 1,682,647 | Rice, Corn & Grain | 1,194,687 |
| Soya Beans | 22,318 | Silk & Manuf. | 2,177,022 |
| Buttons & Studs | 218,272 | Straw plaits | 382,380 |

*Formosa.*—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (2 June, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,800 square miles, with about 3,682,000 inhabitants (1915). Imports, £4,880,499; exports, £5,877,424, in 1913. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1916-17), £4,180,000.

CAPITAL, Taihoku. Population, 203,400.

*Yoshaku* (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 (1913) of 63,000. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1916-17), £132,000.

The *Kwantung Peninsula* (capital, Dairen, formerly Dalny), which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,200 sq. miles; population, 990,489. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1913), £4,652,817; exports, £6,130,445. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1916-17), £467,000.

CAPITAL, Dairen. Population, 69,468.

The *Pescadores* (Hokoto) consists of about 14 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population of 55,000.

*Korea* (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of 23 Aug., 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

*Governor-General*, Marshal Count Y. Hasegawa (1916).

Estimated revenue and expenditure (1916-17), £6,223,000.

Korea is situated between 124° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 178 miles from east to west, with an area of some 91,000 square miles. Population estimated at about 17,412,649 (Dec. 1915), there are about 292,227 (Dec. 1914) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except 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 mineral products are chiefly

gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the provinces of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores, and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass wares, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. 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 coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is 1,026 miles.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Imports, 1915 | .. | £6,286,600 |
| Exports, 1915 | .. .. | 3,755,451 |

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tōkiō, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population (1914), 2,033,800. Other cities are—Osaka, 1,414,956; Kiōto, the ancient capital, 442,962; Nagoya, 378,932; Kobé, 396,237; Yokohama, 422,768; Hiroshima, 142,763; Nagasaki (1913), 160,430; Kanazawa, 120,904; Kure, 100,679.

BRITISH EMBASSY

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir W Conyngham Greene, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £5,000

*Councellor of Embassy* H C. Norman, C.B.E. .. .. .. .. .. £00

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. E. H Rymer, R.N

*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. J A C Somerville .. .. ..

*1st Secretary*, C Wingfield .. .. £000 to 000

*1st Secretary*, C. H. Bentinck .. £300 to 900

*Japanese Sec. and 1st Sec.*, H. M. Holsart-Haarpden, C.M.G. .. .. 1,100

*Commercial Attaché*, E. T. F. Crowe C.M.G. .. .. 1,100

*Chaplain (Hon.)*, Rev L. B. Cholmondeley, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Dairen (Dalny)—Consul*, H G Farlett £800

*Hakodate—Vice-Consul*, G B. Sansom 600

*Kobé—Consul-General*, R. G. E. Forster .. 1 000

*Vice-Consul*, H. A. F. Horne .. .. 600

*Osaka—Vice-Cons.* O. White .. 600

*Nagasaki—Consul* J T Wann .. 800

*Karatsu—Consular Agent*, J P Carr

*Seoul—Consul-Gen.*, A. H. Lay, C.M.G. 1,000

*Vice-Consul*, W B. Cunningham ..... 600

*Shimonoseki—Consul*, E. H Holmes. .. 800

*Tamsui Formosa—Cons.* T. J Harrington 800

*Tokyo—Vice-Consul* G. H. Phipps 600

*Yokohama—Cons.-Gen.*, A. M Chalmers, C.M.G. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 1,000

*Vice-Consul*, C. J Davidson. .. .. 600

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant transit, 38 days (*viâ* Vancouver, 19 days, *viâ* Siberia, 14 days).

## LIBERIA.

*President* (1916–1920), Daniel Edward Howard

*Vice-President*, R. G Harmon.

*Secretary of State*, C. D. B. King.

*Treasurer*, T P Cooper

*Attorney-General*, Edwin J Barclay

*Postmaster-General*, John L. Morris.

*War*, Isaac Mckay

*Interior*, Benjamin W Payne.

*Education*, Walter F. Walker.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, J P Crommelin, 13 Eaton Place, S.W

*Consul General in London* (vacant)

*Consul*, J T Grein, 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 Manna, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 40,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 30′, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised by the United States and the European powers since 1862 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 2,030,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, plantains, rubber and camwood. The chief imports are cottons, haberdashery, salt, rice, provisions, arms and ammunition, tobacco, hardware, glass and earthenware, rum, gin, timber, and beads. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry, there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fourteen members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. The organisation of the customs is being carried out by officers lent by the British, American and French Governments, with successful results. There are 13 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, viz. Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Greenville, Sinoe, Kroo, Harper Half Cavalla, Jenne, Webo, Grand Cess, Garraway, Nifoo and Betoo. In 1913, 350 vessels (1,230,098 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia.

On April 9, 1917, Liberia broke off diplomatic relations, and on Aug. 7 declared war with Germany.

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue Customs (1915–16) .. .. | *$200,000 |
| Expenditure (1915–16) .. .. | 180,000 |
| External Debt (1914) .. | 1,678,800 |
| Imports (1913) .. .. .. .. | 1,150,000 |
| Exports (1913) .. .. .. .. | 1,356,000 |
| Imports from U K. (1913) .. .. | £113,049 |
| Exports to U K. (1916) .. .. | 294,128 |

CHIEF TOWN, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

*British Cons. Gen.*, R.C F Maugham, £350 to 1,250

*Vice-Consul*, Montague Y H. Parks.

*Do.*, H. J R. Bell (*acty.*).

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant transit, by fortnightly English steamer from Liverpool, 22 days.

## LIECHTENSTEIN.

*Prince*, Johann II., b. 5 Oct., 1840, succ. 12 Nov. 1858.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland, area 69 6 square miles, pop. (1910) 9,854. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, wine and turf), textiles and embroidery. Revenue (1914), 1,238,300 *kronen*; expenditure 1 137,880 *kronen* (24 *kronen* = £1); no debt. CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,306.

## LUXEMBURG.

*Grand Duchess*, H.R.H. Marie Adelaide, b. 14 June, 1894, succ. 28 Feb., 1912.

*Minister of State*, M. Eyschen.

* 4s 2d = £1.

Occupied, 1914, in defiance of treaty guarantee, by Germany

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation 1815–66, and is still included in the German "Zollverein." In 1839 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, or whose decease, 23 Nov., 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914 and is still in their occupation. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1910) 259,891, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1912 was estimated at 28,636,137 francs, expenditure 20,629,720 francs, debt (Jan. 1, 1913) 12,000,000 francs. There are 308 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 20,848), is a dismantled fortress.

*British Envoy*, Sir W. B. Townley K.C.M.G. (The Hague).

*Consul*, N. le Gallais.

## MECCA.

Hedjaz, formerly a province of the Turkish Empire in Arabia, in 1916 revolted and formed itself into an independent State under Great British protection, with Mecca as the capital. There is a permanent population of about 60,000, but this is largely augmented by the numbers of pilgrims to the tomb of Mohammed, and with these practically the whole of the trade of the place is conducted. The port of Jiddah, on the Red Sea, is about 65 miles distant from the capital.

*King of the Hedjaz and Grand Sherif*, H.H. El Hussein Ibn Ali.

## MEXICO, Federal Republic of.

The Government of which General Venustiano Carranza is at the head, with the title of *First Chief of the Constitutional Army, in charge of the Executive Power of the Nation*, was recognised in the autumn of 1915 by Great Britain, the U.S.A., and other principal countries of the world, as being the *de facto* Government of Mexico.

CABINET (*June 1917*).

*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Cerna Perez.
*Interior*, Señor Aguirre Berlanga.
*Industry and Commerce*, Señor Alberto Pala.
*Public Works*, Señor Nestor Ruiz.
*Finance*, Señor Rieto.
*War*, Señor Agustin Castro.
*Communications*, Señor Rodriguez Gutierrez.

*Minister to London* (vacant).
*Consul in London*, Don Alonso Acosta, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.
*Liverpool—Consul-Gen.*, Luis A. Peredo 19 South John Street.

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° 30′ N. lat. and 87 to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world, but from various causes her resources have never been fairly developed. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 767,005 square miles, with a population of (1910) 15,063,207. The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coast, and containing several volcanic summits, the highest of which, Ixtaccihuatl and Popocatepetl, rise to 17,879 and 17,784 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 15,824 miles of railroad open on 28 Sept., 1912, and 40,687 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 aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 43 per cent. consist of silver and gold, sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, 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 seven years. In September, 1915, the value of the peso had fluctuated between 1/- and 2d. in Mexico City. Government "fiat" paper is alone in circulation. The extent of the public debt is unknown, and no reliable figures can be given for trade and revenue.

Imports from U.K. (1916) .. .. £374,051
Exports to U.K. (1916) .. .. .. £1,373,191

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1910), 471,066.

BRITISH LEGATION.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (vacant) .. .. .. £2,500
*Chargé d'Affaires*, H. A. C. Cummins
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Guy R. A. Gaunt, C.M.G., R.N. .. .. ..
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Hon. Murrough O'Brien M.V.O., D.S.O.
*Commercial Attaché*, R. A. Cunard Cummins .. .. .. .. £600
*Translator*, Geo. F. Rolleston .. £300
*Hon. Sec.*, Jesse Vincent.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—*Consul-General*, E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G. .. .. £1,200 to £1,500
*Vice-Consul*
*Chihuahua*—*V.-Cons.*, William Dale ..
*Ciruipas*—*Vice-Cons.*, G. E. Stephenson
*Durango*—*Vice-Cons.*, W. W. Graham.
*Ensenada*—*Vice-Consul*, W. D. Madden
*Gomez Palacio*—*Vice-Cons.*, Patrick O'Hea .. .. .. ..
*Guadalajara*—*Vice Consul*, A. H. Harrison .. .. .. ..
*Guanajuato*—*Cons. Agent*, W. Hislop.
*Guaymas and Sta. Rosalia*—*Vice-Cons.*, J. Davidson .. .. .. ..
*Hacienda Metahi*—*V.-Cons.*, C.G. Duncan
*Pachuca*—*Vice-Cons.*, A. Blackdale (*Inspr.*) .. .. .. .. ..
*Puebla*—*Vice-Cons.*, W. Hardaker .. ..
*Zacatecas*—*Cons. Agent*, J. Caldwell

*Colima—Consul*, D. G. C. Mackrill
*La Paz—Vice-Consul*, E. W. Moore
*Manzlan—V.-Cons.*, G. H. E. Witson
*Judrez—Consul*, H. A. C. Cummins. £600
*Piedras Negras—Vice-Cons.*; R. W. A. Marshall.
*Progreso—Consul*, Arthur Peirce
*Vice-Consul*, Albert de Coitdy
*Laguna de Terminos—Vice-Consul*, G. A. Ludewig
*Salina Cruz—Consul*, William Wiseman
*Oaxaca—Vice-Cons.*, C. G. Richards
*Rosarito—Vice-Consul*, R. O. Stevenson
*Tuxtla Gutierrez—V.-Cons.* L. V. Berlin
*Tampico—Consul*, W. J. Pulford
*Vice-Consul*, Robert George Pulford
*Monterrey—Vice-Consul*, J. B. Sanford
*Pachuca—Cons. Agent*, E. Dixon
*Saltillo—Vice-Consul*, E. H. Joffery
*San Luis Potosi—V.-Cons.*, Dr. H. E. Nolan
*Vera Cruz—Consul*, J. S. Hutchison
*Vice-Cons.*, W. A. Body
*Frontera—Vice-Cons.*, John Risco
*Jalapa—Vice-Consul* (vacant)
*Orizaba—Vice-Cons.*, S. W. Stacpoole
*Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul*
*Tuxpan—Vice-Consul*, G. Hewett
Transit, about 12 days.

## MONACO

*Sovereign Prince*, Albert, *born* 13 Nov. 1848, *succ.* 20 Sept., 1889; *marr.*, 1869, (1) Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, daughter of 12th Duke of Hamilton (a) Oct. 1889, the Duchesse de Richelieu, *born* 20 February, 1848.
*Heir*, Prince Louis, *born* 12 July, 1870.
*Minister of State*, Emile Flach.

*Consul-General in London* Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit Street, Bond Street, W.
*Vice-Consul*, Paul Crémieu-Javal 39 Emlyn-more 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 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1911) 22,929 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a local police force of 200 men.
*British Consul* J. W. Keogh (Nice).
*British Vice-Consul*, C. J. Sim.

## MONTENEGRO.

*King* Nicholas, *born* 25 Sept. (8 Oct.), 1841, *succ.* his uncle, Prince Danilo, 24 Aug. 1860, *proclaimed King* 24 Aug., 1910; *m.*, 1860, Milena, daughter of Voyevod Peter Vukotich, b. 4 May, 1847; issue 3 sons, 6 daughters.
*Heir Apparent*, Danilo Alexander, born 29 June 1871; *m.* 1899, Princess Militza of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
*Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance*, M. Popovitsch.

*Consul-General*, Col. Sir J. Esper Parkington, J.P., D.L., 22 Mincing Lane, E.C.

A Principality until 1910, in which year it was proclaimed a Kingdom by virtue of a resolution of the National Skupshtina, on the 50th 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 Kossovo 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 5,603 square miles (including the territory acquired from Turkey in 1912) 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, sumac, cattle, cestracina (smoked mutton), hides, 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 Dulcigno. There is a railway from Antivari to Lake Scutari. A representative parliament was granted in 1905. In 1912 Montenegro joined with Bulgaria, Servia 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 outbreak of the present war she joined forces with Serbia against the Central European Powers, who are in military occupation of the entire country at the present time. The temporary seat of Government is at *Neuilly-sur-Seine, France*.

| | 1913. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (estimated) | £150,390 | £300,000 |
| Expenditure " | 174,460 | 304,000 |
| Public Debt " | 400,000 | |

| | 1912. |
|---|---|
| Total Imports (estimated) | £240,277 |
| Total Exports | 99,650 |

CAPITAL, Cettinje. Population (1907), 5,000 (exclusive of permanent garrison of 600 men).
Distant about 2,200 miles.

## MOROCCO (French Protectorate).

*Sultan*, Moulai Yusef, K.C.M.G., *acceded* 1912.

The largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°—36° N. lat. and 1°—11° 40' W. long., with a total area of about 220,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 4 to 5 millions. In 1912 a Franco-Spanish agreement fixed the boundaries between the French and Spanish zones, and the principal part of Morocco now forms a French protectorate, while Tangier is to be internationalised. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley maize, beans, peas, oil, esparto and hemp; among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange and date are common; but agriculture is greatly neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures; antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead, tin—the last three in considerable quantities. Gold and silver also are found, and wool is plentiful. There are no railways, except the narrow gauge strategic lines of the military service. All the principal towns are now connected by wire and wireless telegraph systems, and from Tangier there are submarine cables to Europe and Algeria. The trade is principally with France (and Algeria), U.K. (and Malta), Germany, and Spain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports from U.K. (1912) | £2,214,948 |
| Exports to U.K. (1912) | 332,214 |

CAPITAL, Fez. Population, 120,000.

BRITISH AGENCY.

*Agent and Cons.-Gen.*, Sir H. B. White, K.C.M.G. £2,000
*1st Sec.*, W. J. Gairnett. £300 to £500
*Hon. Attaché*, Julian L. Piggott.

*Interpreter & Dragoman (with local rank as 3rd Sec.)*, A. Irwin, C.M.G. ..... £400 to 650
*Asst. Interpreter*, C. D. Rudkin .. .. 250 to 300
*Chancellor Asst.*, R. E. V. Talbot .. ..... £300

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Tangier—V.-Cons.*, H. B. Johnstone. £400 to 450
*Alcazar—Cons. Agent*, E. F. Carleton.
*Arzila—Cons. Agent*, Isaac L. Hamilton.
*Larache—Vice-Cons.*, R. H. Mulock £400 to 450
*Tetuan—Vice-Consul* (vacant) .. £400 to 500
*Ceuta Branch—Consul*, A. Shipley .. £1,000 to 800
*Vice-Consul*, M. G. Harris .. .. £350 to 450
*Do.*, R. H. Broome .. .. ..
*Marrakesh—Vice-Consul*, A. Lannoy
*Mazagan—Vice-Consuls*, W. A. Smart, £400 to £450, T. G. Spinney
*Mogador—Vice-Cons.*, H. L. Rahino. £400 to 450
*Rabat—Vice-Consul*, R. P. Lomas .. 350 to 450
*Saffi—Vice-Consul*, G. H. Selous .. £350 to 450
*Fez—Consul*, James Melver Macleod, C.M.G. £600

Tangier is distant by sea about 1,200 miles, transit, 5 days, or by the Sud Express, 3 days.

**NETHERLANDS** (or **HOLLAND**, Kingdom of).

*Queen*, Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, *born* 31 August, 1880, *succeeded* her late father, King William III., 23 Nov., 1890, *was*, 7 Feb., 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.
*Heiress Apparent*, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, *born* 30 April, 1909.
*Queen-Mother* Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* 2 August, 1858 *married* the late King, 7 Jan., 1879, who died 23 November, 1890, acted as *Regent* 1890–1898.
*Minister of Interior*, Cort van der Linden
*Foreign Affairs*, J. Loudon
*Colonies*, M. Pleyte.
*Justice*, B. Ort.
*War*, Jonkheer de Jonghe
*Marine*, Capt. Rambonnet.
*Waterways*, Dr. C. Lely
*Agriculture, Industry & Commerce*, M. Posthumus
*Finance*, Dr. Treub.
*Minister in London*, Jonkheer Dr. E. de Marees van Swinderen, 39 Green Street, Park Lane, W.
*Counsellor of Legation*, Jonkheer F. Michiels van Verduynen, 47 South Audley Street, W. 1.
*Chancellor*, H. S. Brouwer, 3 Abney Road, Putney, S.W.
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. J. J. C. Tonet.
*Consul-Gen.*, H. S. J. Maas, 28 Langham Street, W.
*Agricultural Commissioner*, Dr. J. J. L. van Rijn, 30 Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.

The Netherlands, Kingdom of, Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′—53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′—7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,762 square miles, with a population in Nov., 1906, of 5,954,053. The majority about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches, and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 107,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Scheldt. The chief native products are heritage and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seeds, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, silk damasks, cottons, woollens, sugars and other manufactured foods, tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, sugar, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

*Communications.*—The total extent of canals is about 2,000 miles. There were 2,324 miles of railroad open in 1913, and 5,110 miles of telegraph line. The mercantile marine, on the 31st Dec., 1913, consisted of 397 steamers, tonnage 791,330, and 390 sailing vessels of 44,671 tons. The tonnage amounted in 1913 to—entered, 6,622,000, and cleared, 6,631,000.

*Defences.*—The Home Forces consist of a modified *militia*, purely defensive, recruited by voluntary enlistment supplemented by conscription. Military service is unpopular. The numbers on a peace footing of the army are 21,000. The first and second lines can be raised to a war strength of 200,000. The Royal Navy consisted, on 1 July, 1913, of 117 vessels (9 of them ironclads, 4 protected cruisers, 13 coast and harbour defence vessels, 3 river gunboats, 8 torpedo-boat destroyers, 38 torpedo-boats, 6 mine-layers, 7 submarines, 22 special service vessels and 10 for special service in the colonies, while 2 cruisers were under construction.

*Education.*—Private State aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 93 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Utrecht.

*Trade and Commerce.*—The Netherlands figure largely in the trade returns of the United Kingdom. The following are the figures for imports of British produce and manufacture in the year 1908. Total, £20,098,974 —

| | £ | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apparel | 1,121,266 | Leather | 1,718,648 |
| Carriages, Motors | 381,386 | Machinery | 1,131,980 |
| Chemical products | 1,091,132 | Metals (Iron, &c.) | 3,218,877 |
| Coal, coke, & fuel | 1,398,877 | Oil | 1,018,330 |
| Corn and grain | 1,711,413 | Oilcloth | 187,470 |
| Cotton yarn | 2,409,348 | Wool | 2,112,186 |
| Cotton manufac. | 1,394,870 | Woollen manufs. | 1,162,309 |
| Grease, Tallow &c | 11,420 | Woollen yarn | 1,131,918 |

The exports to the U.K. for 1908. Total, £22,138,834 —

| | £ | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter | 2,130,480 | Hides & leather | 1,311,804 |
| Cheese | 640,207 | Iron & steel, &c. (excepting ore | 1,118,000 |
| Chemical manufs. | 1,228,613 | Margarine | 1,277,191 |
| China, &c. | 17,180 | Metals & parts | 1,118,000 |
| Coal & Coke | 2,111,270 | Painters' colours, &c. | 1,118,000 |
| Cotton manufs. | 1,118,000 | Paper | 1,118,000 |
| Eggs | 1,118,000 | Sugar refined | 1,118,000 |
| Fish, except oysters for breeding purposes | 1,118,000 | Tobacco | 1,118,000 |
| Glass manufactures, &c. | 1,118,000 | Wool manufactures | 1,118,000 |
| | | Yarns | 1,118,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Budget) | fl. 1,167,800,471 | £98,800,000 |
| Expenditure (Budget) | 1,167,800,471 | £98,800,000 |
| Public Debt (Jan. 1, 1914) | 2,277,284,000 | |
| | 1914. | 1913. |
| Imports | fl. 2,318,000,000 | fl. 2,180,000,000 |
| Exports | 1,818,000,000 | 1,718,000,000 |
| Estimated population, Nov. 1914 | 6,250,000 | |

* 1 florin = 1s. 8d. sterling. Gold, 1916, florin = 1s. 8d.

CONSTITUTIONAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1916), 648,494; and Rotterdam, population (1916), 486,234.
COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1916), 330,148.

BRITISH LEGATION

*British Minister*, Sir Walter Townley, K.C.M.G. ... £2,600
*1st Secretary* R. Seymour, M.V.O. ... 500
*1st Secretary*, Henry G Chilton ... £300 to 500
*Secretary to H M Minister (temp.)*, Wm. R. Younger
*Naval Attaché*, Vice-Adm. Richard P. F. Parefoy, M.V.O.
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. L. C. F. Oppenheim.
*Archivist*, Francis A. Chambers £200 to £250
*Hon. Chaplain*, Rev H. Basford, B.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*The Hague—Vice-Consul*, Gerrit Barger
*Batavia (Java)—Consul-General*, W. N. Dunn ... £1,250
*Vice-Consul*, A. J. Martin (*acting*)
*Macassar—Cons. Agent*, Charles M. Pilliet
*Samarang—Vice-Cons*, E. T. Campbell
*Vice-Cons*, Lachlan McLean (*temp.*)
*Surabaya—V.-Cons.*, J. DaRoo (*acty.*)
*Manassar (Celebes)—V.-Cons.*, Lazarus S. Arathoon
*Medan and Sabang (Sumatra)—Vice Consul*, A. L. Matheweon
*Padang (Sumatra)—V.-Cons*, H. Levi
*Sabang (Sumatra)—Vice-Cons.*, W. H. Lee Warner (*temp.*)
*Curaçao—Consul*, J. Jesurun Ivan H. Laing (*acty.*) ... 400
*Paramaribo*—See *Surinam*
*Rotterdam—Consul-General*, E. G. H. Maxse, C.M.G. ... 1,000
*Cons.* Henry Tom, £600, *Vice-Cons.*, J. W. Van Dyk, *Vice-Cons.*, A. W. J. Muller, F. C. B. Wood (*temp.*)
*V.-Consul*, William S. Donald (*temp.*) 400
*Amsterdam—Consul*, J. J. Broderick £300 to 500
*Vice-Consul*, E. J. Labarre.
*Bois le Duc—V.-Cons*, A. J. May (*temp.*)
*Delfzijl—Vice-Cons.*, M. N. Kearney
*Dordrecht—Vice-Con.*, J. G. Vriesendorp
*Flushing—Cons.* Guy B. Gilliat Smith £300 to £500
*Vice-Consul*, P. T. Jones (*temp.*) ... 300

Plater de Bruyne.

*Groningen—Consul*, J. M. Prillevitz
*Harlingen—Vice-Consul*, J. H. Kuhlman
*Helder—Vice-Consul*
*Ijmuiden—V.-Cons.*, R. Pulsman
*Maastricht—V.-Cons.*, P. H. Hasenbrink
*Terneuzen—Vice-Consul*, F. W. Fuller (*temp.*) ...
*Tiel—V.-Cons.*, C. W. Dresselhuys, jun.
*Vlaardingen—V.-Cons.*, R. F. Mercier
*Vlissingen—V.-Cons.*, S.C.L. Raynaerts
*Surinam—Consul*, ... £600 to 900
*Vice-Cons.*, Rev W. L. Kissack, M.A.
*Flushing—Vice-Consul*, Charles Spence
Transit, 12 hours.

## NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

TOTAL AREA, 830,473 square miles.
POPULATION, 37,861,923.

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital *Batavia*, pop. about 130,000) are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and Archipelago, *Sumatra* (area, 162,600 sq. miles), *Java* and *Madura* (51,032 sq. miles), *Netherlands Borneo* (179,000 sq. miles), *Celebes Island* (70,000 sq. miles), *Moluccas* (44,000 sq. miles), *Timor Islands* (18,000 sq. miles), with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA, with a total area of 758,000 square miles, and a population (1916) of 37,727,377, of whom as many as 30,098,000 live in the islands of Java and Madura. JAVA and MADURA (customs receipts, 1920, £1,879,960) produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, and other products for exportation to Europe. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There is (1916) a colonial army of 1,130 officers and 38,196 men. The colonial revenue for 1917 was estimated at 346,111,800 guilders, and was largely derived from the sale of coffee, salt bark, and tin, whilst the estimated expenditure was 404,357,117 guilders. The exports, for private account, amounted to 1913, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to 877,734,494 florins, while the imports for the same year amounted to 464,964,600 florins.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Dutch Guiana (imports, 1913, 8,445,886 guilders; exports, 6,949,325 guilders), embraces 49,845 square miles and contains (1913) 96,808 inhabitants, and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports, £689,591; exports, £77,123; population, 32,985) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 21,884 (imports, £13,788; exports, £65,958).

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

| | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|
| Exports to U.K. | £14,684,292 | £19,080,280 |
| Imports from U.K. | 6,406,983 | 8,677,854 |

## NICARAGUA, Republic of.

*President* (1917–1920), Emiliano Chamorro.
*Minister in London* (vacant).
*Consulate in London*, 65 Bishopsgate, E.C.
*Vice-Consul*, Francis M. Voules.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′—13° N. lat. and 83° 40′—87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population of about 620,000 (1906), of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly in a savage state. There are 172 miles of railway open, and 1,932 miles of telegraph. (5 gold *cordobas* = £1 sterling).

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on 19 May, 1917.

| | 1913–14. |
|---|---|
| Public revenue ... | *C$6,250,256 |
| Public expenditure ... | 7,763,418 |
| | 1916. |
| External debt ... | C$7,687,550 |
| Internal debt ... | 7,612,358 |
| | 1913. | 1916. |
| Exports ... | £1,013,500 | £1,296,600 |
| Imports ... | 630,000 | 988,470 |
| Exports to U.K. ... | 146,500 | 70,882 |
| Imports from U.K. ... | 73,075 | 136,008 |

CHIEF TOWN, Managua. Population, 32,000; Leon, 65,000; Granada, 20,000; Matagalpa, 18,000.

*Hon. Hon. Sec., Min. Plen. and Cons.-Gen.*
C. Allan Young, M.V.O. (Guatemala).

* C$ = Cordoba, worth $1 U.S.

*Managua—Consul*, E. C. Mitchell £100 to £150
*Vice-Consul*, A. J. Martin.
*Corinto—Vice-Consul*,
*Matagalpa—Vice-Consul*, Alex. Potter
*Bluefields—Consul*,
Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 25 days.

## NORWAY, Kingdom of.

*King*, Haakon VII., second son of the King of Denmark, *born* 3 Aug., 1872, accepted the Crown 18 Nov. 1905, *married* 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (b. 26 Nov., 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.
*Heir Apparent* Olav, Crown Prince, *b* 2 July, 1903.
*President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Minister of Agriculture*, A. G. Knudsen.
*Foreign Affairs*, K. C. Ihlen.
*Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction*, J. Lövland.
*Justice and Police*, O. A. Bachr.
*Commerce, Navigation, and Industry*, M. Petersen.
*Public Works*, F. A. Nalum.
*Interior*, L. K. Abrahamsen.
*War Supplies*, M. Prytz.
*Defence*, C. T. Hollidt.
*Finance and Customs*, A. J. Omholt.
*Supplies*, Odmund Vik.
*State Secretary*, N. Rosenberg.

*Minister in London*, Benjamin Vogt.
*Offices of Legation*, 25 The Boltons, S.W.
*1st Secretary*, M. Hultfeldt.
*2nd Secretary*, R. M. Petersen.
*3rd Secretary*, A. H. C. O. Lundh.
*Military Attaché*, Maj. C. Gulbranson.
*Naval do.*, Comm. C. Bachiew.
*Consul-General*, H. A. W. Eckell, 22 Great St. Helens, E.C.
*Vice-Consul*, H. Ohlsen.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of 17 May, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from 4 Nov., 1814, to 7 June, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 123 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss proposed Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or amts, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1910) of 2,391,782. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren table-lands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country, forests cover nearly one-fourth, the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption, hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year. The most important are cod and herring, the exports of these with other sea-products and fish-oil were valued at 48,218,000 kroner* in 1912. The mineral products are increasing of late. Timber-dressing, mechanical engineering, textile manufactures, ship-building, and pulp-making are the principal departments of Norwegian industry. The exports of produce of the forests were valued at 85,000,000 kroner in 1912. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, matches, fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, &c.

The total value of minerals produced in 1912 was 22,725,000 kroner.

*Defence.*—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The war effective is about 120,000 of all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 19 and 25 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 2 coast defence monitors, 27 torpedo boats, 3 gunboats, 3 destroyers, 5 submarines, and a few smaller vessels.

*Education* is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are 20 special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Christiania was attended in 1913 by 1,300 students.

*Communications.*—The total length of railways open in 1906 was 1,473 miles, of which 282 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June, 1908, was 24,090 miles. The mercantile marine, 1 Jan., 1916, consisted of 3,393 vessels, of 1,984,470 tons.

| | 1913-14. *Kroner* | 1914-15. *Kroner* |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 181,030,500 | 209,258,400 |
| Expenditure | 181,030,500 | 209,258,400 |
| Public Debt | 421,363,750 | |

| | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| Total imports | 367,276,700 | 867,967,800 |
| Total exports | 410,000,600 | 676,760,000 |

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1916, £10,896,929 —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chemicals | £399,838 | Machinery | £498,122 |
| Coal and Coke | 3,600,867 | Metals and Manuf. | 239,468 |
| Corn and Grain | 41,490 | Ships and Boats | 288,677 |
| Cotton and Manuf. | 1 379,493 | Woollen & Worsted | 1,283,008 |

Exports to U. K., 1916, £16,699,080 —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter | £38 072 | Milk, Condensed | £39,789 |
| Chemicals | 250 [illegible] | Oil, Fish | 1,800,422 |
| Fish | 1,200,639 | Paper | 1,880,248 |
| Ice | 22,248 | Do. Pulp for | 4,320,800 |
| Metals and Manuf | 694,122 | Wood and Manuf | 3,300,988 |

CAPITAL, Christiania. Pop. Feb. 1 (1910), 241,884.

### BRITISH LEGATION.

*British Minister*, Sir Mansfeldt de C. Findlay, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,500
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. M. W. W. P. Consett, R.N.
*Military Attaché*, Brig.-Gen. Hon. H. Yarde Buller, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
*Commercial Attaché*, Sir Francis Oppenheimer.
*1st Secretary*, E. Orey, C.M.G., M.V.O. £300 to £500
*2nd Secretary (acting)*, V. C. Benthinck.
*Attaché*, Victor F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.
*Legal Adviser*, Thos. Cuthbertson, . . £600
*Secretaries*, C. Brudenell Bruce, £300, Hugh Birrell, £250, Capt. R. E. Howard . . £300
*Assistant Sec.*, A. Winterbotham . . . . £200
*Translator and Vice-Consul*, Henry C. Dick, £200 to £250
*Hon. Chaplain*, Rev. C. B. Mounsey, M.A.

* 18 kroner = 1 £.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Christiania—Consul*, Edward Francis Gray £800
*Vice-Cons.* (*temp.*), F C. A. Blackburne,
Esqre., Andrew F Shanks, & McNaught Lockie ... ... ... 450
*Aalesund—*V.-Cons* (*temp.*), Emil E. M. Nielson ... ... ... 450
†*Arendal—Vice-Consul*, Emil Kallevig ...
*Vice-Cons.* (*temp.*), William Mertis... 450
" " David S. C. Geiner 450
*Bergen—Consul*, A. C Charlton (*acting*) ...
*Vice-Cons.* (*temp.*), Lionel Hudson 450
" " David Somerville. 400
" " Thomas E. M. Grundy 400
*Bodö—Vice-Cons* (*temp.*), John Martan 450
" " M. Christoffersen ...
*Christiansund—Consul*, E. M de Garston (*acting*) ... ... ... ...
*Vice-Cons.*, Gottlob Carl Reinhardt ...
*Christiansund—*V.-Cons.* (*temp.*), Arthur I. G Jayne ... ... ... ... 450
*Drammen—Vice-Consul*, W G Turnbull 450
†*Flekkefjord—Vice-Consul*, J P M. Eyde ...
*Fredrikshald—Vice-Consul*, J B. Jeffery ...
*Fredrikstad—Vice-Cons.*, Oscar Thiis ...
*Hammerfest—V.-Cons.* (*temp.*) (vacant) ...
*Haugesund—*V.-C*, Christian Valentinsen ...
†*Kragerö—Vice-Consul*, Johannes Ludvig Larvik—*Vice-Consul*, Ole Johannsen ...
*Lofoten (Svolvær)—Vice-Consul*, John Berg ...
†*Mandal—Vice-Cons.*, H. P Tallaksen ...
*Molde—*Vice-Consul*, Peter F Dahll ...
*Moss—Vice-Consul*, Johan J H. Vogt ...
*Namsos—V.-C* Theodor Sommerschield ...
Narvik—*Vice-Cons.* Johannes N Aagaard ...
Vice-Cons. (*temp.*), Cecil L. Rosebery 450
†*Porsgrund—V.-Cons.* Christen Knudsen ...
†*Ristv—*} *Vice-Consul*, A. } Finne ...
*Sarpsborg and Frederikstad—Vice-Cons.* (*temp.*), Hubert R. Scott 450
†*Skien—Vice Consul*, C. Stuxsland ...
*V.-Cons* (*temp.*), Norman Vorley 450
*Stavanger—} *Vice-Cons.*, L. T Smallbones £300 to 500
*Vice-Cons.* (*temp.*), J. E P Leslie 400
" D E. Olver 400
*Tönsberg Vice-Cons.*—H Wilhelmsen ...
*Tromsö—*} *Vice-Cons.*, J R. Holmboe ...
" Guy B Naylor 450
*Trondhjem—*} *-Cons.*, Francis Kjeldsberg M \ C , J B. Martin, Montague Williams ... ... ... ... 450
*Vadsö—*} *Vice Cons.* (vacant) ... ...
*Vardö—*} *-C* (*temp.*), E. J G Titterington 450
" " Gustav Gundersen ...
Christiania, 698 miles; transit, 39 hours.

## OMAN

*Sultan, or Sovereign*, Sayyid Taimur bin Faisal, *born* 1888, *succ* 1913.

Oman (area 82,000 sq. miles, estimated pop. 200,000) is a Mohammedan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, and the Arabian Sea from El Katar to Ras Sair The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In 1913, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the Interior rose in rebellion, and, having elected their own Iman or Spiritual Ruler, have since administered the whole of Oman proper, the efforts of the Sultan to establish his control having been, up to date, unsuccessful This rebellion has, with the war, interfered with the prosperity of the country The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1913–16 to £431,181. Dates are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports.

CAPITAL, Muscat. Population, 24,000.

*British Consul and Political Agent*, Maj. Lionel B. H Haworth ... *per annum* Rs. 2,250
Transit, 17 days.

## PANAMA, Republic of.

*President* (1916–1920), Dr Ramón M. Valdés.
*Secretary of Government and Justice*, Dr Eusebio A. Morales.
*Foreign Affairs*, Don Narciso Garay
*Treasury*, Don Aurelio Guardia.
*Public Instruction*, Don Guillermo Andreve
*Public Works* (*Fomento*), Don Antonio Anguizola.

*Chargé d'Affaires* Don Carlos R. Zachrisson V
*Consul-General*, Don Juan B. Chevalier, Cooper Building, Church Street, Liverpool
*Consul in London*, Don C. R. Zachrisson V., 23a Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.
*Consul in Manchester*, F A Cortez Leigh.

One of the nine Départments of Colombia revolted in Nov 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 32,890 square miles, the population (1920) about 400,000. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on 10 April, 1917

Revenue (1913) ... ... $3,842,214
Expenditure (1913) ... ... 3,842,214
Revenue (1915) ... ...(U.S.Cy.) $3,375,288.92
(Government obtained a loan of $2,200,659.75 for Chiriqui Railway)
Expenditure ... (U.S.Cy.) $3,279,202.79
Imports (1912) ... ... 9,870,553
Exports (1912) ... ... 2,051,980
Imports from U K (1916). ... £5,279,349
Exports to U K. (1916) ... 34,346

Total value of exports from the Republic of Panama (excluding the Canal Zone) during 1915, $3,348,261.62 (U.S.Cy.)

Total value of imports during 1915 has not been published. During 1914 the total value of imports into the Republic of Panama (excluding the Canal Zone) was $9,920,434.71 (U.S.Cy.)

The total value of imports into the Canal Zone for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, was $15,640,366.22 (U.S.Cy.) of which $10,294,613.49 is for material for the Panama Canal and $5,605,252.73 for the commissaries. The exports consisted of scrap iron and other metals ($222,735.24), hides, bones, fats, castings, and other by-products of the slaughterhouses ($97,200), cacao ($8,108).

For PANAMA CANAL, *see* pp. 652–3.

*Panama—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary & Cons. Gen.*, Sir Claude C. Mallet, K.C.M.G. (also to Costa Rica) ...£1,800
*British Vice-Cons.*, A. B. Hutchson £450 to 750
*Vice-Consul*, W. D. MacColl (*temp.*) ...
*British Pro-Consul*, E. S. Humber ...

* Under the superintendence of Bergen.
† " " " Christiansand.

*Bonar del Toro*—*British Vice-Consul*, W. H. Prosbon .....

*Colon*—*British Cons.*, Constantine Graham £300 to £600

*British Vice-Cons.*, F. J. Bolsaltre..... ..... 300

" " F. Woodcock .....

Panama, 3,498 miles, transit from Liverpool direct every ten days, 17 days, or from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days, *vid* New York, 14 days.

## PAPACY, The.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the sovereign pontiff of the western church, and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire) by the Italian Government.

*Sovereign Pontiff*, His Holiness Benedict XV (Della Chiesa), *born* 21 Nov., 1854, *elected* Pope 4 Sept., 1914.

*Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary (Special Mission)*, Count de Salis, K.C.M.G. & C.V.O.

## PARAGUAY, Republic of.

*President* (1916-1920), Dr. Manuel Franco.

*Consul-General in London*, Alfred Jacob, 28 Eldon Street, E.C.

An inland State of South America, situate between 19°—27° S. lat. and 54°—62° W. long. Its area, exclusive of the Chaco territory, claimed by both Paraguay and Bolivia, is computed at 64,000 square miles, and contains a population of about 800,000. The chief products are tobacco, yerba maté, oranges, timber, quebracho extract, hides and cassava (manioca), maize, rice, sugar-cane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising is the chief industry. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 435 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 23 hours. Train ferries enable the rail to be accomplished without break of bulk.

| | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Estimate) .... | £1,288,671 | £887,750 |
| Expenditure (do.) .. .. | 1,099,039 | 760,026 |
| Foreign Debt (Dec., 1914) | 2,181,879 | — |
| Internal Debt ( do. ) | 491,649 | — |
| Imports .... .. .. .. | 1,222,893 | 482,174 |
| Exports .... .. .. | 908,874 | 1,129,429 |
| | 1913. | 1914. |
| Imports from U.K. .. .. | £48,026 | £127,482 |
| Exports to U.K. .. .. | 6,000 | 18,617 |

*Exchange* (Oct., 1916), for cheques on London, about 84*m.* to £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 Sec. and Charge d'Affaires, ad int.*), F. A. Oliver, £2,000 to £2,200

## PERSIA.

*Sovereign*, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah, b. 23 June, 1898; *succ.* 17 July, 1909; *proclaimed* 21 July, 1914.

*Heir Presumptive*, Mohammedi Hasan Mirza, b. 29 Feb., 1899.

*President of the Council and Foreign Affairs*, Ala-es-Saltaneh, G.C.V.O.

*Interior*, Mustashar-ed-Dowleh.

*War*, Mushir-ed-Dowleh, G.C.M.G.

*Instruction*, Hakim-ul Mulk.

*Finance*, Mohtasham-es-Sultaneh.

*Public Works and Commerce*, Motamin ul-Mulk.

*Justice*, Momtaz-ed-Dowleh.

*Posts and Telegraphs*, Nasr-ul Mulk.

*Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenp. in London*, Mirza Mahdi Khan, Mushir-ul Mulk, 47 Brechin Gardens, S.W.

*Consul-General in London*, Harry Seymour Foster, 82 Victoria Street, S.W.

*Do. for Scotland* (vacant).

Persia—called by the natives Iran—comprises an area of 636,000 sq. ms., with a population estimated at 10,000,000. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,000 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 Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are only 8 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy. The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1901. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The principal towns are Tehran (pop. 210,000), Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed (80,000), Kermanshah (30,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000). The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammedans, but there are many adherents of Babiism and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, 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, Mohamed Ali Mirza, invaded Persia from Russian territory, but was defeated and driven out.

The revenue (£1,480,980 in 1913-14) is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium, salt, and issue of monopolies. The foreign debt of Persia amounted (31 Dec., 1916) to £8,500,000. The total imports of merchandise into Persia in 1913-14 amounted to £1,772,000, and the ex-

ports to £8,418,000. Russia had about half of this imports and nearly three-fourths of the exports, the British Empire 33 per cent. of the imports and 6½ per cent. of the exports. Turkey and France were the other chief participators. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bander Abbas, and Mohammerah, and old Baghdad. 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.

| | 1914-15. | 1915-16. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports .. .. .. | £8,320,000 | £7,738,000 |
| Exports .. .. .. | 6,602,000 | 6,268,000 |
| | 1914. | 1916. |
| Imports from U.K. .. | £891,470 | £377,341 |
| Exports to U.K. .. .. | 904,491 | £82,285 |

BRITISH LEGATION

*Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General*, Sir Charles Murray Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. .... £4,500
*Counsellor* Hon. E.S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O. 750
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. G. S. F. Napier 683
*2nd Secretary*, E. J. V. Astell .. .. .. 150
*Oriental Secretary*, G. F. Churchill £400 to 700
*Head of Oriental Chancery*, Abbas Kuli Khan, C.M.G. .... .... .... £300 to 450
*Hon. Attaché*, H. Maclean.
*Physician*, Dr Anthony Neligan .. 800

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

*Tabriz—Vice-Consul*, .... £750 to £1,250
" " G. T. Havard £1,250 to 1,450
*Kermán—Vice-Consul*, R. J. Goodwin.
*Resht—Vice-Consul*, E. Bristow 300 to 450
*Bushire—Cons.-Gen. & Political Resident*, Lt.-Col. Sir P. Cox, K.C.I.E. .. Rs. 2,750 *per mensem*
*Consul*, Maj. M. E. Rae.
*Vice-Consul*, H. G. Chick, C.I.E. £400 to £500
*Bander Abbas—Consul*, W. R. Howson Rs. 700 *per mensem*
*Linga—Vice-Consul*, George A. G. Musgrave.
*Ispahan—Cons.-Gen.*, Lt.-Col. T. W. Haig, C.M.G. .... .... .... £900
*Vice-Consul*, Newton Worrall £350 to 450
*Vice-Consul*, M. S. P. Aganoor
*Sultanabad—Vice-Consul*, Ian Moir
*Izeh—Vice-Consul*, E. J. Bleckman (*acting*).
*Kermán—Consul*, Maj. D. L. R. Lorimer Rs. 1,600 *per mensem*
*Vice-Consul*, Clarmont P. Skrine.
*Hirm—Vice-Consul*,
*Mohammerah—Consul*, W. McDouall £600 to 700
*Kasr-i-Shirin—Vice-Consul* (vacant).
*Meshed—Cons.-Gen. and Agent to Govt. of India*, Lt.-Col. W. G. Grey Rs. 2,250 *per mensem*
*Vice-Cons.*, Capt. H. H. Thorburn, I.M.S.
*Mohammerah—Consul*,
*Ahwáz—Vice-Consul*, Capt. K. W. C. Noel.
*Seistan & Kain—Consul*, Major F. B. Prideaux, C.I.E. .... ....Rs. 1,700 *per mensem*
*Vice-Cons.*, Capt. Davis Heron Rs. 900 *per mensem*
*Birjand—Vice-Consul*, Lt. T. V. Breton.
*Shiraz—Consul*, Lt.-Col. H. A. R. Gough £600
*Tabriz—Consul*, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. .... 800
*Vice-Consul*, Charles Stevens.
*Mosaphs—Cons. Agent*, Dr. H. M. Vatamian.
Tregaskis to Tehran, 20 days.

PERU, Republic of.

*President* (1915-1919), José Pardo (and term).
*Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Señor Francisco Tudela.
*Justice*, Dr. R. L. Flores.
*Home Office*, Dr. G. Arenas.
*Public Works*, Dr. H. Escardo.
*Finance*, Baldomero F. Maldonado.
*War and Marine*, Col. C. A. de la Fuente.

*Legation*, 104 Victoria Street, S.W.
*Chargé d'Affaires*, Señor R. de la Fuente.
*Attachés*, F. E. Caballero and C. Canevaro.
*Consulate in London*, 3 St. Helen's Place.
*Consul-General*, Señor A. Ayulo, *Chancellor*, E. Zevallos.
*Consul at Liverpool*, C. Butonos.
*Do., Glasgow*, C. Ferreyros.
*Do., Cardiff*, C. Mackehenie.
*Do., Southampton*, C. Altham.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 30′ and 18° 20′ S. latitude and between 68° 6′ and 81° 20′ W. The territory between 19° 42′ S. and 23° 13′ S. is still occupied by Chile. The area of the Republic is estimated at 680,000 square miles, and the population at 3,550,000. 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 Brazils 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 departments of Tumbes, along the coast, there are important beds of petroleum. Gold is found in many districts, but especially in the province of Carabaya, where mining on an important scale is carried on. The eastern provinces are of vast extent and fertility with a tropical climate. The medicinal productions of that region are of great value, comprising cinchona, or Peruvian bark (of which little is now exported), sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c. India rubber is an important product of the country. Coca, cocoa, and coffee are grown on a small scale. Sugar is the staple agricultural article of the country. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast yield guano. The principal imports are coal, cottons, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are sugar, copper and other ores, guano, gold, silver, cotton, llama and alpaca wool, rubber and cocaine. A small quantity of coffee is also exported.

The total length of the railways open (1914) was 1,324 miles. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places, and several are contemplated in the near future.

*Defence.*—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 4,000 of all ranks, the Navy

includes two swift cruisers built at Barrow, an armored cruiser bought from the French Government, a submarines, and certain auxiliary cruisers.

Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on 5 October, 1917

| | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue .. | £3,904,306 | £3,942,383 |
| Public expenditure .. | 3,882,223 | 3,193,609 |
| Total Debt (Jan 1, 1918) | 2,679,327 | |
| Total imports .. | 2,995,544 | 2,865,130 |
| Total exports | 14,223,071 | 16,541,665 |
| Imports from U K | 645,230 | 1,154,532 |
| Exports to U K .. | 3,312,674 | 4,766,808 |

CAPITAL, Lima Population (1908), 152,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

*Envoy Extr and Minister Plenipotentiary*, E A Reunte, M V O. .. ..... .. £2,000
*Naval Attaché*, Com. A H Quicke, R N

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Lima—Vice-Consul*, Maj R. Christison (*acty*).
*Callao—Cons.-Gen.*, George. G Wilson £850 to £1,050
" *Vice-Consul*, G F Boulton.. £450 to 650
" " (temp.), John A Reid.
" " Capt. A I Bell .
*Arequipa—Vice Consul*, R. W Stafford.
*Corrals Piura—Cons. Agent*, Henry Stone.
*Mollendo—Vice-Consul*, Jas. F Rowlands.
*Paita—Vice-Consul* H E. Dawson
*Salaverry and Trujillo—V -Cons.*, W F Robb.
*Iquitos—Consul* (vacant) .. £1,200 to 1,200
" *Vice-Consul*, H B. Harrison.

Lima, 7,000 miles, transit, *viâ* Southampton 30–35 days, or *viâ* New York & Colon, 19–22 days.

## PORTUGAL, Republic of.

*President* (1915–1919). Snr Bernardino Machado. (25 April 1917.)
*Prime Minister and Minister*, Dr Affonso Costa
*Interior*, Senhor de Almeida Ribeiro.
*Justice*, Senhor A. Braga.
*War*, Major Norton de Matos.
*Marine*, Senhor J Araujo Pedroso
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr Augusto Soares.
*Public Works*, Senhor Jorge Galhardo.
*Colonies*, Senhor Jardim de Vilhena.
*Labour and Subsistence*, Senhor Lima Bertu.
*Instruction*, Senhor Barbosa de Magalhaes.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Senhor M Teixeira-Gomes, 20 Gloucester Place, Portman Square W
*1st Secretary* Snr Pedro de Tovar 37 Warwick Gardens, South Kensington, S W
*Secretary*, Snr João A. de Bianchi, 32 Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, W
*Naval Attaché*, João Manuel de Carvalho.
*Military Attaché*, Frederico A Ferreira de Simas.
*Commercial Attaché*, Snr Demetrio Ghatti.
*Vice-Consul*, Major M C V Hurst 34 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

Portugal lies in 37°—42° N lat. and 6° 15'—9° 30' W long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W Continental Portugal contains an area of 35,490 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 5,960,056, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 804,821 square miles, with a population estimated at 9,675,000. The Azores and Madeira are regarded, not as colonies, but as a part of continental Portugal. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts, in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry, the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity is in demand Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country, others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1912) numbered 75 steam and 708 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 108,336. In 1913, 7,826 vessels, of 13,443,000 tons, entered the ports of the Republic. Railways 1,760 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1909, and there were 6,267 miles of telegraph line in 1907 For many years the national income was considerably less than the expenditure, this deficiency has added to the national debt.

*Defence.*—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory The peace effective is about 30,000. War strength, about 130,000. The Navy consists of 1 coast-defence ship, 4 protected cruisers, some old pattern gunboats, 4 destroyers, and 1 submarine manned by about 4,850 sailors.

On 9 March, 1916, owing to the seizure of German ships in Portuguese harbours, the German Minister in Lisbon was instructed to ask for his passports, and at the same time the Portuguese Minister at Berlin was handed his, and war was declared by Germany Active hostilities have since ensued both in France and in the continent of Africa.

*Education* is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is conducted in State lyceums. There are also military, naval and other special schools. The University of Coimbra (1913) had 1,120 matriculated students in 1912.

| | 1916-1917 | 1917-1918. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (estimate). | £12,300,000 | £12,283,889 |
| Expenditure (estimate) | 12,683,000 | *12,176,091 |
| Total debt .. | 128,603,600 | 128,603,600 |

| | 1913. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports | £18,218,000 | £20,127,760 |
| Exports .. .. .. | 11,406,000 | 12,173,460 |
| | 1913. | 1914. |
| Imports from U K .. | £4,272,667 | £5,231,564 |
| Exports to U K. | 3,980,892 | 3,490,439 |

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1911), 435,009, Oporto had a population (1911) of 167,985.

BRITISH LEGATION

*British Minister*, Hon. Sir Lancelot D. Carnegie, C.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. .. .. .. £2,500
*1st Secretary*, William Beede .. .. .. 500

* An additional estimate of £20,000 for war purposes is not included.

2nd Secretary, G. W Rendel ... .. £150
Naval Attaché, Commr Fitzmaurice Acton, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj J C. H. Grant.
Translator, H Oakley .. .. £300 to £400
Secretary to H M Minister, L. Wardle Donald .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 300

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

*Lisbon*—Cons., Philip A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G. £800
,, *V.-Cons.*, Harold E. Jones ..
,, ,, (temp.), Anyas F Warre
*Beira*—*V.-Cons.*, Charles J Fitzroy Duff
*Faro and Tavira*—*Vice-Consul*, Candido P dos Santos .. .. .. .. ..
*Portimão*—*V.-Cons.*, José P d'Azevedo
*Setubal*—*Vice-Cons.*, Joaquim P Fryxell
*Sines*—*Vice-Consul*, F E. Pidwell .. ..
*Villa Real de Santo Antonio*—*Vice-Consul*, H H Maxwell) .. .. .. ..
*Chiradzo*—*Vice-Consul*, G H V Mercier ..
*Funchal (Madeira)*—*Cons.*, Capt. J Boyle, M V O. .. £600 to 700
,, *Cons.*, E. Sarsfield .. ..
*Lourenço*—*Cons.-Gen.*, H Hall Hall £900 to 1,000
,, *V.-Cons.*, .. .. 450 to 650
,, ,, Hugh H Cassells 450 to 650
,, ,, G H Bullock .. 450 to 650
,, ,, F E. Brinjas.
*Lourenço*—*Cons. Agent*, A. R. Cadman.
*Lobito*—*Vice-Cons.* (vacant).
*São Thomé*—*Vice-Cons.*, H F L. Sicry (*acting*).
*Lourenço Marques*—*Cons.* Errol Macdowell £1,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. T Long
*Beira*—*Vice-Consul*, F G. Rule .. £400 to 600
*Mozambique*—*Vice-Cons.*, T W Harvey
*Porto Amelia*—*Vice-Consul*, E. C Baker
*Quilimane*—*V.-Cons.*, G A Dixon (*acting*)
*Tete*—*Vice-Cons.*, J de Montesumma
*Macao (China)*—*Vice-Consul* (vacant) .. ..
*Marmagao (Portuguese India)*—*Consul* John G R. Marsh .. ..
*Oporto*—*Consul*, Honorius Grant £600 to 800
*Figueira*—*Vice-Consul*, George Laidley
*Viana and Caminha*—*Vice-Consul*, Manuel P M de Lemos. .. ..
*Vianna do Castello*—*Pro-Consul*, A M de Castro.
*Portuguese Guinea*—*Consul-General* Capt. C. B. Wallis .. .. ..
*Bissau*—*V.-Cons.*, Georges J C Janssens (*acting*) .. .. .. .. ..
*St. Michael's (Azores)*—*Consul* G W Hayes
*Pegal*—*Vice-Consul*, Frank Robson
*Flores & Corvo*—*V.-Cons.*, James Mackay
*St. George*—*Cons. Agent*, J J Cardoso..
*St. Vincent*—*Consul* Capt. A. Taylor, R.N 450
,, *V.-Cons.*, G J Smallcombe .. ..
,, ,, (*temp.*), John B. Robertson 370
*St. Jago*—*Vice-Consul*, J R. da Silva

Lisbon, distance 2,110 miles transit, 50 hours.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 603,000, and includes Goa, Damaun, and Diu. Revenue, 1909-10, £293,000, imports, £1,328,000 exports, £800,000.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 80,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £27,300, imports, £1,500,000, exports, £1,700,000.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 300,000. Revenue, 1910-11, £40,000; imports, £80,000 exports, £64,000.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,475 square miles and a population of 150,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £90,000, exports, £70,000, imports, £320,000.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 400,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £62,000, exports, £90,000, imports, £180,000.

SAO THOMÉ and PRINCIPÉ ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 48,000). Revenue, 1909-10, £266,300, imports, £320,000, exports, £685,000.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of 480,000 square miles, with a population of 5,000,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £482,000 exports, £700,000 imports, £1,130,000.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyassa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £1,200,000, total trade (imports and exports), £6,000,000.

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

| | 1913. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports from U K | £1,648,757 | £2,014,630 |
| Exports to U K. | 1,345,080 | 1,322,207 |

RUMANIA.

*King* Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, Grand Chain, Victorian Order *born* 12 (24) August, 1865, *succeeded* 10 October 1914 *mar* 29 Dec., 1892 (10 Jan., 1893), to Princess Marie of Edinburgh.
*Heir Apparent*, Prince Carol *born* 3 (16) Oct., 1893.

*President of the Council and Foreign Affairs* (July, 1917), Count Brătianu.
*Vice-President*—Take Jonescu
*Minister of War* General Jarcovesco.
*Finance*, Nicolas Titulesco
*Interior and Post*, Constantine Constantinesco
*Public Instruction*, L. Gean Duca.
*Public Works*, M. Greceanu
*Justice*, Michael Cantacuzena.
*Industry and Commerce*, M. Delavrancea.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, M. Nicolas Mlau
*Legation*, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W
*1st Secretaries of Legation*, M. L. B. Boerasco, Prince Antoine Ribeco.
*Chancellor*, M. Bess.
*Military Attaché*, Major N Arion
*Commercial Attaché*, M G Bonnesco.
*Consul-General*, Lt.-Col. Sir A. K. Rollit, LL.D., 3 Mincing Lane, E.C
*Vice-Consul*, N Gologan, 28 Crescent Road, Norbiton.

The Kingdom of Rumania contains an area of about 53,000 square miles, with a population (1899) of 5,956,690, (1913) 7,250,000. 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 wheat crop for 1918 was estimated at 21,300,000 quintals, against 24,436,000 for 1913. The climate is extreme, for

summer heat 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 (1,500,000 metric tons in 1910), rock-salt, spirits, hides, wood, and cattle. The total length of railways is 4,250 miles (1910). An extensive scheme of railway construction has been undertaken at a proposed outlay of over £27,000,000. The work will be spread over a period of seven years, and there are 3,127 telegraph offices with 30,019 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 limit 700,000 men under arms. There is a small navy on the Black Sea (32 vessels) and on the Danube and 4 destroyers are building in Italy

On 27 Aug., 1916, Rumania declared war against Austria-Hungary, and Germany handed his passports to the Rumanian Minister at Berlin. At the present time (Nov 1917), a large part of the country is in the military occupation of the enemy In March, 1917, the British Government advanced a loan of £40,000,000 to Rumania.

*Education* is free and nominally compulsory, but owing to inadequate provision over 60 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, containing 60 square miles, with a population of 286,000, was surrendered to Rumania. Principal towns, Silistria and Dobritsi.

| | 1912-13. | 1913-14. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £23,519,330 | £22,397,600 |
| Expenditure | 20,523,976 | 21,250,720 |
| Public debt | 72,800,000 | 72,600,000 |
| | | 1912. |
| Total imports | | £22,872,720 |
| Total exports | | 27,668,840 |
| | 1913. | 1912. |
| Imports from U.K. | £300,170 | £48,128 |
| Exports to U.K. | 5,276 | *Nil.* |

CAPITAL, Bucharest. Pop. (about) 400,000.

BRITISH LEGATION

*British Minister*, Sir G. H. Barclay, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.V.O. ..... £3,400
*1st Secretary*, Frank Ashton-Gwatkin ..... £300 to £00
*Military Attaché*, Brig.-Gen. C. R. Ballard, C.B.
*Legal Adviser*, Dr Adolphe Stern.
*Clerk*, Rook Carnegie ..... £150

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Bucharest*—*Vice-Consul*, L. H. Hurst (*acting*).
*Galatz*—*Consul General and Danube Commissioner*, Maj. J. G. Baldwin, C.B. £1,200
F.-C., Percivale Helyar .. £450 to £50
*Braila*—V.-Cons., G. T. Maclean 300 to 350
*Constantza*—V.-C., L. E. Keyser .. 300 to 350
*Sulina*—1 -Cons., A. A. Adams 300 to 350
Transit, 4½ days.

## RUSSIA.

A Revolution, which took place in the early days of March, 1917, resulted in the abdication of the Tsar Nicholas II and the appointment of his younger brother, the Grand Duke Michael, as Regent. The new Government was recognised by the Allies on 22 March, 1917 On 14 Sept. 1917, however, a Republic was proclaimed, on a basis of Universal Suffrage, and a Provisional Government was appointed. The "Council of Five" was constituted as follows

*Premier*, M. Kerensky
*Foreign Affairs*, M Tereshchenko.
*War* Gen. Verkhovsky
*Marine*, Adm. Verderevsky
*Posts and Telegraphs*, M Nikitin

The newly born freedom of the country has not up to the present proved an unmixed blessing, as several opposing parties have arisen, rendering any settled form of administration impossible.

A new Cabinet was constituted on 9 Oct. 1917, on the basis of an agreement between the democratic and bourgeois parties, with M Kerensky as Premier and Commander-in-Chief.

This attempt at a definite Administration has since been upset and the reins of Government seized by W Oulianof Lenin, while the fate of Kerensky is at present uncertain. The new 'President of the Council of the People's Commissaries" has appointed a subaltern as "Highest Commander-in-Chief," with strict injunctions to at once institute measures to ensure an immediate peace. The Army is in a state of chaos, and the Allies are despatching no more material aid to Russia, while no recognition has been accorded to the regime. It is very doubtful how long the present quasi-administration may last, or what form of government may take its place, and any news coming to hand under the ruling conditions must obviously be looked upon with the greatest suspicion. In the meantime, Russia, as a belligerent, has ceased to exist.

*Chargé d'Affaires in London*,
Chesham House, S.W
*Councillor*, M. C Nabokoff.
*1st Secretary*, M B. Sabline.
*2nd Secs.*, M. G Wolkoff, M. L. Zarine, Baron G. Wrangel (*acting*), M T. Grossman (*acting*).
*Attaché*, M. G. Cleohanowiecki.
*Military Attaché*, Gen. Yermoloff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
*Naval Attaché*, Rear-Adm. Wolkoff, C.B., A.D.C.
*Commercial Attachés*, M. Routkowsky, C.B., M. Ostrogradsky
*Consul-General*, M. Alexander Onou.
*Vice-Consul*, M. E. Gambs.
*Secretary*, M. A. Klapiers de Colongue

A country comprising one-sixth of the territorial surface of the globe, stretching over a large portion of its northern regions, and

approaching very nearly in extent to the dominions under British rule.

| | English sq. Miles. | Population 1/14 Jan.-1910. |
|---|---|---|
| *European Russia* | | |
| Russia, Proper | 1,862,924 | 120,550,700 |
| Poland | 49,028 | 12,776,100 |
| Finland | 144,276 | 3,140,100 |
| *Asiatic Russia* | | |
| Caucasia | 182,703 | 12,268,100 |
| Central Asia | 1,399,830 | 10,727,000 |
| Siberia | 4,785,730 | 9,577,900 |
| *Dependencies* | | |
| Khiva | 26,028 | 800,000 |
| Bokhara | 78,324 | 1,800,000 |
| Inland Lakes | 327,468 | |
| | 8,770,703 | 173,359,900 |

The largest towns in European Russia are Petrograd (2,018,996), Moscow (1,373,497), Warsaw (756,426), Riga (300,000), Odessa (449,673), Lodz (351,570), Kieff (329,000), Kharkoff (237,405), Vilna (160,670), Saratov (142,431), Kazan (143,707), Ekaterinoslav (133,982), Rostoff (119,882), Astrakhan (112,980), Tula (109,979), and Elisabetgrad (109,967), whilst Nijni Novgorod, Nikolaieff, Samara, and Minsk have populations between 90,000 and 95,000. In Asiatic Russia the Caucasus contains two towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, Baku (179,731) and Tiflis (160,645). Turkestan contains five large towns, Tashkend (156,000), Namangan, 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 69·3%; Poles, 6·7%, Lithuanians, 2·4% Germans, 1·6%, Armenians, 0·9%, Jews, 4·1%, Caucasians, 0·9%, Finns, 4·3% Turco-Tartars, 10·8% Mongols, 0·4%, various, 2·0%.

*The Census* for 1913 showed a total population of 182,182,600, an increase of 0·1 per cent. on that of 1914.

*Religious* (1905).—The established religion of the country is the Russo-Greek Church, officially called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. According to religious there were:—Orthodox, 69·3%; Mussulman, 10·8%; Roman Catholics, 8·2%; Protestants, 4·8%; Jews, 4·1%; other Christian beliefs, 0·6%; other non-Christian beliefs, 0·9%.

European Russia consists mainly of an immense plain, the Valdai hills in the west rise only to about 1,200 ft., and the Lithlo hills in the north west to about 1,200 ft. On the right bank of Lake Imandra, in the Kola peninsula, is an elevation of 3,200 ft. The Timanski range, in the province of Archangel, rises to about 3,000 ft., and Mount Lajaur-Ort in Finland to about 3,400 ft. In the Crimea and Caucasus various heights are over 4,500 ft., and the Obdorsk and Ural Mountains, which form the borderland between Europe and Asia, rise in many places to between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. In Siberia the principal ranges are the Altai, Sayansk, Baikal, Yablonoi, and Verkhoiansk mountains, with a volcanic chain in Kamtchatka. In Russian Turkestan are portions of the Tilan Shan range, and in Bokhara are the Pamirs, the "Roof of the World," and in all these ranges are heights of over 23,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Volga, Ural, Pechora, Dniester, Don, Dvina, Dniepr, and Neva. The Volga is the largest river in Europe, and is navigable almost to its source. In Siberia, the Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur are each larger than the Volga, with many important tributaries. The river Amur, dividing Manchuria from Eastern Siberia, is navigable from its mouth to Chita, in the Trans-Baikal province, by shallow draught steamers, and is of importance, together with the Trans-Siberian Railway, in spreading Russian influence in the outlying portions of the Chinese Empire.

*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 480,000,000 acres) and nearly the whole of Siberia are clothed with forests, in which the fir, pine, birch, oak, lime, maple, and ash predominate. The country between the Baltic and Black Sea, however, is eminently fertile, producing abundance of grain. The total area under cereals, potatoes, &c., in 1912 was 361,045,636 acres, of which 78,137,133 acres were under wheat, 72,243,480 under rye, 48,509,878 under oats, and 20,899,734 acres under barley. The harvest of cereals for 1912 is officially stated to be as follows:—wheat (spring and winter sown), 21,476,312 tons; rye (spring and winter) 25,842,936 tons; barley, 10,321,892 tons; oats, 23,569,348 tons; millet, 2,324,228 tons; maize, 2,867,128 tons. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated, and of late years potatoes (37,392,464 tons in 1912) and tobacco (7,726,946 poods of 36 lb. in 1911).

*The Live Stock* in 1914 included 32,052,000 cattle, 72,873,000 sheep, lambs and goats, 14,995,000 pigs, and 34,973,000 horses.

*Minerals*.—The Obdorsk and Ural Mountains contain very great mineral riches, and, with the Altai range are the principal seat of mining and metallic industry, producing gold, platinum, copper, iron of very superior quality, rock-salt, marble, and kaolin, or china-clay. Silver, gold, and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. Russia is now the largest producer of petroleum in the world, the output amounting to 232,000,000 poods in 1914, and to 232,000,000 poods (of 36 lb.) 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 1913 was 2,088,180,000 poods (of 36 lb.), and in 1914 2,060,340,000 poods. Other mineral products in 1910 were gold-ore (whilst), producing 2,292 poods of pure gold, platinum, 239 poods, pig iron (256,264,000 poods in 1912), steel and rails (1912, 274,446,000 poods), copper, 2,048,980 poods in 1912 (in 1913, 2,093,289), quicksilver (2,992 poods in 1908), salt (122,940,000 poods in 1912), and lead (75,384 poods in 1911).

*Ports*.—The principal ports are Petrograd, the naval depôt and fortress Kronstadt, Narva, Riga, Libau, Pernau and Vindau (Baltic), Hango (Gulf of Bothnia), Revel, Helsingfors and Wiborg (Gulf of Finland), Archangel and Ekaterinsk (Arctic and White Seas), Odessa, Nicolaieff, Sevastopol, Nova-Rossisk, Berdiansk, and Batoum, Taganrog, Mariupol, Rostoff and Kertch (Black Sea and Sea of Azov), Astrakhan Derbent and Baku (Caspian Sea), and Nicolaiefsk, Vladivostok, and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka (Pacific).

*Defence.*—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory, except in Finland and for the native races of Asia. Service lasts generally from the age of the 21th 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, &c. 4 years in active army, 13 in the reserve, and 6 in the territorials. 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 flotilla, and the Black Sea Fleet, the number of vessels being Battleships—Dreadnoughts, 6; pre-Dreadnoughts, 8; armoured cruisers, 3; protected cruisers, 10; destroyers, 117; submarines, 41.

*Education.*—With the exception of Finland, education is very backward, especially in country districts. Probably not more than 10 per cent. of the population have received instruction of any kind. The control and maintenance 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 attendances 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, Yuriev, and Warsaw.

*Communications.*—The total length of lines open for regular traffic on January 1, 1913, was 46,829 miles, inclusive of 2,347 miles in Finland, and 1,079 miles of the Eastern China Railway. New lines under construction in 1913 extended to 4,492 miles, of which 2,823 were Government lines, projected lines authorised (1–14 Jan., 1914) totalled 4,205 miles. In 1914 the gross revenue amounted to £122,213,000. The number of passengers carried was 235,179,382, and goods traffic amounted to 229,283,479 tons.

There were (1913), excluding Finland, 15,261 post-offices, carrying 2,683,900,000 letters, &c. Of telegraphs there were (1911) 8,423 offices, with 496,177 miles of wire, and 13 wireless stations.

*The sea-going commercial marine consisted in* 1914 of 1,044 steamers, with a total tonnage of 513,003, and 2,197 sailing vessels of 256,726 net tons. In 1911 the total estimated value of the steam fleet was £13,300,000 and of the sailing vessels £1,700,000. The steam fleet was manned by 17,137 persons and the sailing ships by 12,333 persons; the ocean shipping of Russia is comparatively insignificant, but the internal (lake and river) shipping is considerable.

Budget Revenue —

| | 1913. *Roubles. | 1914. *Roubles. |
|---|---|---|
| *Ordinary* ... | 3,240,599,206 | 3,321,697,282 |
| *Extraordinary* | 10,000,000 | 13,400,000 |
| Budget Expenditure — | | |
| *Ordinary* ... | 3,012,264,284 | 3,320,578,714 |
| *Extraordinary* | 288,294,722 | 294,583,783 |

The Budget for 1916 showed Revenue £320,114,000 and Expenditure £364,696,800.

*National Debt.*—The National Debt amounted on 1 (14) January, 1916, to Rs. 8,725,220,000. The total of gold in the State Bank at 1 (14) November, 1914, was 1,830,230,918 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 flax, linseed, timber, hides and skins, hemp, tallow, wool, spirits, tow, and bristles.

| | 1913. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Imports — | £111,400,000 | £115,300,000 |
| Total Exports — | 89,700,000 | 40,200,000 |

Exports to U.K., 1916, £18,291,838 —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter | £179,338 | Seeds | £1,180,297 |
| Corn & Grain | 7,704 | Hemp & Tow | 998,240 |
| Eggs | 491,878 | Paper & Materials | 1,110,480 |
| Flax | 6,720,134 | Timber & manufactures | 1,490,132 |

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1916, £34,977,870 —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chemicals | £1,296,626 | Machinery | £2,362,360 |
| Coals and Coke | 9,269 | Do. agricultural | 438,280 |
| Cotton yarn and manufactures | 926,327 | Ships & Boats | 614,280 |
| Herrings | 232,633 | Wool, raw | 525,140 |
| Metals& manufs. | 2,390,900 | Do. yarn & manufactures | 2,465,300 |

CAPITAL, Petrograd.* Population (1913), 8,018,598.

## FINLAND.

*Governor-General*, M Stakhovitch.

A province on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden and finally annexed in 1808. The area is 144,254 square miles, with a population of about 3,020,000 in 1917 of whom about 2,600,000 are Finns, 400,000 Swedes, 19,000 Russians, 3,000 Germans, and 2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsingfors, with 2,312 students, of whom 918 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 2,982 miles of railroad, and a merchant fleet of 3,617 vessels (mostly small), of which 900 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 revenue in 1914 was £6,364,130, and the estimated expenditure £7,425,703, the debt amounts to £5,996,410. The imports in 1913 were £23,136,400, and the exports £20,655,800 (of which 60 per cent. was timber). The capital is Helsingfors, population, 160,000 (including Russian troops).

## BOKHARA.

*Emir of Bokhara*, H.H Said Mir Alim Khan, b. 1880, *succeeded* 1911.

Bokhara is a vassal State of Russia in Central Asia, and has an estimated area of 85,000 square miles, with a population of 2,250,000, the majority being Muhammadan Uzbegs. The capital (Bokhara) is a station on the Trans-Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 75,000. The principal products are

* *Rouble* = 2s. = £1.

* The name St. Petersburg was changed by Imperial Order 1 Sept., 1914.

ries, 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* 1920.

Khiva lies between Bokhara and Russian Trans-Caspia, and has a total area of about 26,000 square miles, with a population of 800,000, of whom about half are nomads. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus, and is highly productive. The capital (Khiva) has about 12,000 inhabitants.

BRITISH EMBASSY

*Embassy*, 4 Quart Quay Petrograd.

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir George William Buchanan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. .. .. £8,000

*Counsellor of Embassy*, Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B.E. .. .. .. 1,050

*Naval Attaché*, Commander H. G. Grenfell .. 800

*Asst. do.*, Lieut. J. B. Parsons, R.N.V.R.

*Military do.*, Lt.-Col. A. W. F. Knox .. 800

*Asst. do. (acting)*, Maj. J. M. Blair

*2nd Secretaries*, H. J. Bruce, C.M.G., M.V.O., Sir Reginald H. Hoare.. £300 to 500

*Commercial Attaché* (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), H. A. Cooke ..

*3rd Secretaries*, Charles F. J. Ramsden Hon. Herbt. W. Brooks, Edwd. Conard 250

*Attaché*, G. Colebrooke .. ..

*Translator*, Capt. Rowland Smith .. 500

*Sec. to H.M. Ambassador (temp.)*, E. Barnard Lintott.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

*Petrograd—Consul*, Arthur W. Woodhouse £1,100

*Vice-Consul*, C. H. Mackie .. £400 to 600

*Pro-Consul*, G. Dobson.

*Archangel—Consul* Douglas Young 700

*Cronstadt—Vice-Consul*, A. Fishwick.

*Ekaterinburg—Consul*, T. H. Preston

*Kem—Vice Con.* Thomas Woodhouse*

*Narva—Vice-Consul*, G. Coltman ..

*Reval Vice-Consul*, W. Girard.. ..

*Romanoff-on-Murman—Cons.* T. H. Hall 600

*Batoum—Cons.* Patrick Wm. Joseph Stevens 800

*Astrakhan—Vice-Consul* A. W. Howe

*Baku—Vice-Cons.*, A. E. Ranald McDonell

*Grozny—Vice Consul* (vacant).

*Novorossisk—Vice Consuls*, Thomas Woodhouse* G. Geelmuyden ..

*Poti—Vice-Consul*, John Pavoni (*acting*)

*Tiflis—Vice-Consul*, Frederick Tyler

*Helsingfors—Consul*, H. M. Grove 700

*Vice-Consul*, S. W. Wancke

" " (*acty.*), E. W. Fawcett 432

*Abo—Vice-Consul*, W. J. E. Wilson

*Ekenesberg—Vice-Consul*, C. G. Sandell

*Borgo—Consular Agent*, Elmar Paavola

*Gamla Karleby—Vice-Cons.*, W. Snellman

*Hango—Vice Consul*, C. de Catrenius ..

*Kotka—Vice-Consul*, Chr. G. S. Saxlund

*Krishinstad—Vice-Cons.*, A. W. Reardsley

*Lovisa—Vice-Consul*, August Ljungqvist

*Nystadt—Vice-Consul*, Karl Kurtén

*Tammerfors—Vice-Consul* (vacant) ..

*Torneo—Vice-Consul* (vacant)

*Uleaborg and Kemi, Vice-Consul*, J. R. Woolman.

*Wiborg—Vice-Consul*, V. Frisk.. .. ..

*Moscow—Cons.-Gen.*, Oliver Wardrop, C.M.G. 1,250

*V.-Cons.*, R. H. Lockhart .. £400 to 600

* Mr. Woodhouse is Vice-Consul as well as Commercial employed at Kem.

*Moscow—V.-Cons.*, F. Greenup; R. Guthkinze.

*Krasnoyarsk (Siberia)—V.-Con.*,

*Omsk—Vice-Consul*, S. R. Rendrup ..

*Odessa—Cons.-Gen.*, J. Picton Bagge (*acty.*) £1,000

*V.-Con.*, J. Lowdon £300 to 500

" *and do.*, J. A. Waite. .. ..

*Berdiansk—Vice-Consul*, J. E. Greaves

*Eupatoria—Consular Agent*, H. J. B. Martin

*Kertch—Vice-Consul*, C. W. Roberts (*acty.*)

*Pro-Cons.*, S. T. Theurie ..

*Kharkov—Vice-Consul*, C. Blakey ..

*Kherson—Vice-Consul*, E. Carnana ..

*Kief—Vice-Consul*, J. F. Douglas

*Marioupol—Vice-Consul* W. H. Walton ..

*Nicolaief—Vice-C.*, J. Picton Bagge £300 to 500

*Rostof-on Don—Vice-Cons.*, John A. Waite* £350 to 450

*Taganrog—Vice-Consul*, H. Citrely ..

*Theodosia—V.-Con.*, W. E. W. von Stiirler

*Riga—Consul*, V. H. C. Beaumont £600 to 700

*Vice-Consul*, George O. Wiskemann...

*Libau—Vice-Consul*,

*Pernau—Vice-Consul*, J. Dicks .. ..

*Windau—Vice-Consul*, E. A. Worth ..

*Vladivostok—Consul*, E. MacLeod Hodgson

£900 to 1,000

*V.-Con.* (*acty.*), Maj. James M. Bell

*Warsaw—Consul*, H. M. Grove.. .. £700 to 800

Petrograd, *viâ* Calais, is 2,709 miles from London; transit, 7 days, *viâ* Scandinavia.

SALVADOR, Republic of.

*President* (acting until 1 March, 1923), Señor Carlos Melendez.

*Foreign Affairs*, Señor F. Martinez Suarez.

*Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London* Dr. Arturo B. Avila, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Salvador extends along the Pacific coast for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 7,225 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,271,396. It is divided into 14 departments, and has four ports Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, and El Triunfo. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco sugar, silver balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. A British railway nearly 200 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre and another line is in course of construction from the port of La Union to the capital. This has been completed to Encantadores (103 miles), whence a motor service to San Salvador has been organised. Earthquakes are frequent, and in June, 1917, a series of seven shocks nearly destroyed the capital, and ruined the towns of Santa Tecla, Armenia, and Apopa. The British railway was cut by the flow of lava, and Acajutla isolated from Salvador. The volcano on Mount Salvador was actually in eruption in Oct. 1917. There are 220 post-offices and 223 telegraph offices, with 3,200 miles of wire.

| | 1916-17. |
|---|---|
| Revenue .. .. .. .. | £1,020,398 |
| Expenditure .. .. .. .. | 997,457 |
| Internal debt .. .. .. .. .. | 762,363 |
| Treasury Bonds. .. .. .. | 293,763 |
| External debt .. .. .. .. | 2,200,000 |
| Imports .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,238,170 |
| Exports .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,300,000 |
| | 1918. |
| Imports from U.K. .. .. .. | £300,000 |
| Exports to U.K. .. .. .. | 178,371 |

Currency Town, San Salvador. Pop. *circa* 60,000.

* Is at present employed at Odessa.

BRITISH LEGATION.

*British Minister*, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (Guatemala).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*San Salvador—Consul*, Arthur Hastings-Medhurst ..... £300 to £800
*Vice-Consul*, W Gilson
*Acajutla—Vice-Consul*, Reginald Hall

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London transit, ex days vi-l Puerto Barrios (Guatemala).

## SAN MARINO

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 23 square miles, the population 12,000. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 2,500) occupies the slope of Mount Titan, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D. a fine church and Government palace and a theatre. Agriculture and viticulture flourish

*British Consul-General for San Marino*, M. Carmichael (Florence).
*Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain*, Commendatore Arthur Serena, J.P., F.R.G.S., 34 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

## SERBIA.

*King* Peter I. (Karageorgevitch), *b.* 1844, elected 15 June, 1903, *married*, 1883, the late Princess Zorka of Montenegro.
*Heir Apparent*, Prince Alexander *b* 1888.
*Premier and Foreign Affairs* (24 June, 1917), M. Nikolas Pashitch
*Interior*, Lyouh Yovanovitch.
*War*, Gen. B. Terzitch.
*Justice and Agriculture* M. Djouritkitch.
*Public Works and Instruction*, Dr Momtchilo Ninkitch.
*Commerce and Agriculture* M Marinkovitch.
*Finance*, Stoyan Protitch.

*Minister in London*, M. Yovan M Yovanovitch.
*Legation*, 195 Queen's Gate S.W
*Secretary*, V Antonkivitch.

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 "Skupshtchina," 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 1900 it had an area estimated at 18,987 square miles, with a population in 1900 of 2,911,701. In 1912 Serbia, as a member of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro), waged a successful war against Turkey. In August, 1913, 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 Roumania, 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 with-drew from the disputed area. The outcome of this military operations was the unification 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 34,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 3,000,000. 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 whole country has since been overrun, and on 28 Nov., 1915, was still occupied by the forces of Austria, Germany and Bulgaria. On 28 Aug., 1916, the Serbian Parliament met at Corfu. 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 cottons, sugar, and colonial goods, hardware, woollens, &c., the export, of dried prunes (25 per cent.), pigs, and wool, besides wheat, wine hides, cattle, and horses. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. There were (1912) 580 miles of railway, and (1908) 2,000 miles of telegraph, with 1,480 post-offices and 2,100 miles of telephone wires.

*The Army* on a peace footing consists of 30,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

*The Navy.*—In 1906 Serbia acquired a destroyer, and each of the Allies presented her with two units to form the nucleus of a Serbian navy

*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 | £4,805,498 | £4,800,000 |
| Expenditure | 5,230,568 | 5,230,568 |
| Public debt | — | 28,344,680 |
| | 1910. | 1911. |
| Total imports | £3,387,840 | £4,627,000 |
| Total exports | 3,235,500 | 4,077,000 |
| | 1913. | 1914. |
| Imports from U.K. | £856,105 | £1,078 |
| Exports to U.K. | 3,765 | 5,170 |

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 1910, 90,000.

BRITISH LEGATION

*(Transferred temporarily to Corfu.)*

*British Minister*, Sir C. L. Des Graz, K.C.M.G. £2,000
*Mil. Attaché* Col. G F Phillips
*Vice-Consul*, Charles L. Blakeney
*Monastir—Vice-Consul*, C. A Greig £300 to 450
*Uskub—Vice-Consul*, W D Peckham 250 to 450

Belgrade 1,275 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days.

## SIAM.

*King*, Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Vajiravudh Mongkut Klao, born 1 January, 1880, *succeeded* 23 October, 1910.
*Foreign Minister*, H.R.H. Prince Devawongse.
*Envoy Extr and Min. Plen.* in *London*, Phya Sudhasi Maitri, 29 Ashburn Place, S.W
*Consul-General*, Sir John Anderson, 5 Whittington Avenue, E.C.

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang Thai (area about 195,000 square miles, population, 1904, 6,150,000), is a buffer State between British Burma,

and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Siam contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 2,600 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. Education is now under the Minister of Public Instruction. There are 394 public schools and 4,139 schools of all kinds, attended by 120,800 children. A University is in process of organisation. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Over two-thirds of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping, which 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 N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1915-16 rice constituted 63 per cent. and teak 5 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 tin, 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 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Germans, Italians, Danes, and Japanese are employed in the various State departments. Siam has an army of nearly 30,000 men, and a few small gunboats; compulsory military service has been introduced. About 1,200 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Korat (265 miles N.E.), Wakaun Lampang (400 miles N. of Bangkok), Petriu (100 miles S.), and Koh Lao, while the northern line is being extended to Chiengmai, and the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, was open to traffic along its whole length in October, 1918. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

The currency is the silver tical, worth about 1s. 6d. The Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver in Nov., 1902. In N.W. Siam the Indian rupee is more or less current. The Government issues notes.

War against Germany and Austria was declared on 22 July, 1917.

| | 1914-15. |
|---|---|
| Total Revenue | £3,684,827 |
| Ordinary Expenditure | 3,241,200 |
| Public debt | 5,980,160 |
| Total imports | 4,208,496 |
| Total exports | 7,780,737 |

| | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports from U.K. | £1,604,804 | £1,291,864 |
| Exports to U.K. | 1,868,497 | 1,208,918 |

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1919), 628,678.

BRITISH LEGATION.

*British Minister*, Sir H. G. Dering, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. £2,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Bangkok—Consul-Gen.* T. H. Lyle, C.M.G. £1,000
*Vice-Consul*, F. G. Gorton 450
*Chaplain* (Honorary), Rev. H. J. Hilliyard, B.A., LL.D.
*Chiengmai—Consul*, W. A. R. Wood 700
*Nakawn-Lampang—Vice-Consul*, Josiah Crosby 450
*Singapore—Consul*, 600
*Pukat—Vice-Consul*, John F. Johns 450

## 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 Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (*born* 24 Oct. 1887).

*Heir Apparent*, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, *born* 10 May, 1907.

CABINET, 9 Nov. 1917.

*President and Foreign Affairs*, Marquis Almodovar (Prieto).
*Interior*, Señor Bahamonde.
*Finance*, Señor Ventosa.
*War*, Señor La Cierva.
*Marine*, Señor Gimeno.
*Education*, Señor Rodes.
*Public Works*, Señor Alcala Zamora.
*Justice*, Señor Don Fernandez Prida.

*Ambassador to London*, Excmo. Señor Don Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
*Councillor*, Conde de San Esteban di Calonge *and Secretary*, Marqués de Los Arcos.
*Attachés*, Fernando V. Ibargüen, Conde de Ell, Hernando Valdés, Marqués de Mos.
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Fernando Rioh.
*Consul-Gen.* Excmo. Señor Don José Congosto, 40 Trinity Square, E.C.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36° 43' 48" N. lat. and 4° 19' E.—9° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees, and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,931 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 619 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,000 English square miles, and an estimated population in Jan. 1914, of 20,256,000 —102·9 to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges —the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho. The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. The principal towns are Madrid (pop., 597,877), Barcelona (587,009), Valencia (233,348), Seville (152,368), Malaga (136,190), Murcia (108,380), Saragossa (111,190), Carthagena (96,980), Bilbao (93,238), and San Sebastian (90,314), and there are also twelve towns with over 50,000 inhabitants. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources

are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province, in the north-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and best wines are made in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quick silver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany has since 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 1914 there were 9,377 miles of railway open and 39,834 miles of telegraph line. The sea going mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1915, consisted of 640 steamers and 219 sailing vessels over 50 tons, of a total tonnage of 904,727. In 1913, 18,445 vessels of 14,868,854 tons entered and 18,149 vessels of 13,542,050 tons cleared at Spanish ports.

*Defence.*—The authorised peace establishment, including forces in North Africa, was, in 1913, 73,500 officers and 122,000 men. War strength: Field Army, first line, 280,000. Second line, 120,000.

The Navy is being rebuilt and reorganised, and consists of 3 (13,000-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also 8 torpedo-boat destroyers, 24 torpedo-boats, 4 submarines, and 10 gunboats.

*Education.* *Primary*, is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. *Secondary* High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. *Universities* at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

| | 1913. Pesetas.* | 1914. Pesetas.* |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Budget) | 1,298,898,000 | 1,280,236,000 |
| Expenditure (Budget) | 1,298,958,000 | 1,285,044,000 |
| National Debt | 9,404,043,396 | 9,365,972,826 |

The ordinary Budget provided for a revenue in 1917 of £51,240,000 and expenditure of £50,768,000.

| | 1913. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|
| Total imports | £48,370,736 | £51,239,170 |
| Total exports | 30,547,201 | 35,130,840 |

Exports to U. K., 1914, £25,239,708:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper Manuf. | £1,444,889 | Pyrites fines and copper | £1,680,795 |
| Cork and Manu. | 778,000 | Quicksilver | 952,178 |
| Grapes, Raw | 811,908 | Esparto, &c. | 997,168 |
| Nuts (inc. Almonds) | 1,184,600 | Olive Oil | 688,877 |
| Oranges | 2,891,760 | Onions | 1,270,720 |
| Raisins | 3,818,800 | Potatoes | 1,245,727 |
| Other Fruit | 960,720 | Silver Ore | 78,880 |
| Iron Ore | 7,338,387 | Wine | 990,368 |
| Lead and Manu. factures | 1,438,084 | Wool and Timber | 960,000 |

* Pesetas 25 = £1.

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1914, £8,900,900:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carriages & parts | £100,460 | Hosiery | £1,206,900 |
| Chemicals | 200,600 | Metals, all sorts | 1,308,800 |
| Coal and Coke | 2,800,900 | Ships and Boats | 2,000 |
| Cottons | 488,200 | Wool (in. | 170,000 |
| Fish, all sorts | 200,400 | Yarn, Jute & Linen | 100,000 |
| Machinery | 600,000 | Arms and Ammun. | 18,000 |

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population (1910), 107,870.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

*British Ambassador* His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. ... ... ... ... £5,500
*Counsellor of Embassy* J. C. T. Vaughan, M.V.O. ... ... ... ... ...
*Naval Attaché*, Commr. Fitzmaurice Acton, R.N. ... ... ... ... 800
*Military Attaché* Maj. J. C. H. Grant ... 500
*1st Secretary* Sir Percy Loraine, Bart. ... 500
*2nd Secretaries*, Edward Hope Vere H. S. Birch ... ... ... £300 to 500
*3rd Secretary*, G. W. Rendel ... ... ... £150
*Hon. Attaché*, W. A. K. Redfern ...
*Secretaries to H.M. Ambassador*, W. C. Randolph Rose, £300, and Selwyn Brinton (*temp.*) ... 300
*Chaplain*, Rev. J. Mansion, M.A. (*acting*) 200
*Archivist & Consul*, Arthur Jackson £450 to 500
*Asst. Archivist*, Lieut. L. P. Pearce ...

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Barcelona—Consul-Gen.* C. S. Smith £1,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, Geo. R. Smither ...
*Alicante*—*Vice Cons.* José Tato ... ...
*Barcelona—Consul*, Edward Harker
*Vice-Consul*, A. G. Stubbs ...
*Denia*—*Vice-Consul*, Joseph S. Moraud
*Gandia &c.* *Consul* F. Bonsaguera
*Irun*—*Vice-Cons.* José S. Lopez
*Palamos*—*Vice-Consul* Pablo Matas
*Port Mahon*—*V.-Cons.* B. Escudero, M.V.O.
*San Feliu de Guixols*—*Vice-Cons.*, Jose Wills
*Tarragona*—*Vice-Consul*, Ignacio Navarro
*Torrevieja*—*Vice-Consul*, A. Ballester
*Valencia*—*Consul*, Edward Harker
*Bilbao*—*Consul* A. M. Madden, C.M.G. ... ... 600
*Vice Consul*, James Innes ... ...
,, G. K. Spark (*asst.*) 400
,, T. W. Pears (*temp.*)
*Castro-Urdiales*—*Vice-Cons.*, A. Ybañez ...
*Irun*—*Cons. Agent*, Ecequiel Roca
*San Sebastian Consul* A. Ruiz, M.V.O.
*Santander*—*Vice-Consul*, G. Baltar ...
*Coruna*—*Consul*, A. Nightingale 800
*Vice-Consul*, Thomas Guyatt. ...
*Carril and Villagarcia*—*Vice Consul* Reginald Walker ... ... ...
*Corcubion*—*Vice Consul* Placido Castro
*Ferrol*—*Vice-Consul*, Emilio Antas ...
*Vigo*—*Vice Consul*, Arthur Lovelace...
*Lugo*—*Vice Consul*, Miguel Cansero
*Ribadesella*—*Vice Con.*, W. D. MacKenzie
*Vigo*—*Vice-Consul*, M. Barcena y Andres
*Malaga*—*Consul*, H. M. Villiers, M.V.O. 800
*Vice-Consul*, Edward R. Thornton ...
*Aguilas*—*Vice Consul*, Thomas H. Nattel
*Almeria and Adra*—*Vice-Consul*, J. Murison ... ... ...
*Carthagena*—*Vice-Consul*, Peter Miller
*Garrucha*—*V.-Cons.*, A. L. Barrera (*temp.*)
*Granada*—*V.-Cons.*, W. A. S. Davenhill
*Linares*—*Vice-Consul*, J. R. Maylor
*Marbella*—*Vice-Consul*, Miguel Calzada
*Mazarron*—*Cons. Agent* R. G. Pearse ...
*Pomaron*—*Cons. Agent*, M. Zapata ...

*Palma (Bal. Is.)—Consul*, Raph. A. Fontana £60
*Tenerife—Consul*, John E. Croker ... £600 to 700
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Griffiths... ..
*La Palma—Vice-Consul*, R. F. Millar ..
*Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul*, Peter Swanston .. ..
*Vice-Consul*, Ernest Wootton
*Grotava—Vice-Consul*, Thomas M. Reid.
*Seville—Consul-General*, Arthur L. Keyser £600
*Vice-Consul*, A. Henderson ..
*Algeciras—V.-Cons.*, Wm J. Smith
*Cadiz—Vice-Consul*, R. Calvert
*Huelva—Vice-Consul*, A. Attwood .. ..
*Jerez—Vice-Consul*,
*La Linea—Vice-Cons.* Maj. O. H. Pedley
*Port St. Mary—V.-Cons.*, Edt. J. Pitman
*San Lucar—Cons. Agent*,
Madrid, 1,240 miles; transit, about 36 hours.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 13 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, and Formentera, the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1920) of 398,295. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified port on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 8 miles, with a population of about 13,000.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 429,800. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Teneriffe.

SPANISH COLONIES.

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements and islands of Western Africa with a total area of close on 80,000 square miles, and a population exceeding 875,000.

**Fernando Po.**

FERNANDO PO (*Fernando Poo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 22' N. lat. and 8° 48' E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,300 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are—

*Annobon Island* (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 25' S. lat. and 5° 38' E. long. The roadstead at the capital (San Antonio de Bata) 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 Bojador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20'-26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Mahommedan Arabs. There are valuable fisheries off the coast, and cattle, sheep, and camels are bred where vegetation permits.

*Rio Muni* (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (2° N.—0° 20' N. lat.), extending about 120 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast. Cocoa, coffee, and bananas are cultivated, and rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, and other forest produce are exported.

**Spanish Morocco.**

On the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios, formerly used as convict settlements.*

*Melilla* is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is about 9,000, and the settlement exports gumtahin, eggs, and beeswax, and imports cotton goods and provisions.

*Alhucemas* is a settlement on the bay of that name and includes six islands.

*Peñon de la Gomera* (*or Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay.

*The Chafarinas* (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population about 1,000.

*Ifni* on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Imports to Spanish Colonies from U.K. (1926) .. .. | 1,303,966 |
| Exports from Spanish Colonies to U.K. (1926) .. .. | 2,453,243 |

**SWEDEN, Kingdom of.**

*King of Sweden of the Goths and the Vandals*, Gustaf V., *born* 16 June, 1858, *succ.* 8 December, 1907, *uncr.* 20 Sept., 1908, *married*, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* 7 August, 1862 (and has issue 3 sons).

*Heir Apparent* Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, *born* 11 Nov. 1882, *married*, 15 June 1905, Margaret, daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

(26 Oct. 1927.)

*Prime Minister*, Professor Edén *L.*
*Foreign Affairs*, Justice Hallner *L.*
*Minister of Justice* Eliel Löfgren, *L.*
*War*, Col. M. Nilson, *L.*
*Marine*, Baron Palmstierna, *C.*
*Finance*, M. Ekman, *S.*
*Public Worship*, Värner Rydén, *C.*
*Agriculture*, M. Pettersson, *L.*
*Ministers without Portfolio*, Bror Petrén, Östen Undén.
(This Cabinet will be memorable as the first in which Socialists have been represented.)

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, Count H. Wrangel.
*Legation*, 73 Portland Place, W.
*Counsellor of Legation*, W. Boström.
*and Secretary*, E. Liljewalch.
*Attaché*, H. Berns.
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. E. Mossberg.
*Naval Attaché*, D. H. Tisellius.
*Commercial Attaché*, E. G. Sahlin.
*Chancellor*, J. Stille.
*Consul-General*, A. de Bercenreuta, 63 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
*Vice-Consul*, A. v. Platen.

Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 172,876 square miles, and a population, 31 Dec., 1910, of 5,521,613, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjälmaren, Mälaren, Vänern, and Vättern. Nearly 49 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 298,000 being owners and 92,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat, with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kölen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway, and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest central, mining, the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine birch, fir these are of great importance supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and also the chief fuel The mineral products are extremely rich iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel gold and silver in small proportions copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, wine tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth yarn, wool, cotton, skins, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye pork, and machinery The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c.

Commercial travellers in Sweden are compelled to take out a licence, costing 100 crowns a month, or they incur the risk of being fined.

Railroads 9,228 miles in length (of which 3,044 are the property of the State) were open on 1 Jan., 1916, and 21,700 miles of telegraph wires (exclusive of 19,121 railroad telegraph wires), 577 stations, and 1,729 railroad and 940 other telegraph stations (1912). There were at the same date 243,700 miles of telephone wires.

*Defence.*—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory The peace effective is about 60,000 trained men. The first line can be raised to war strength of about 120,000, second line, 84,000. The Navy consists of 92 fighting vessels (258 guns), 23 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles, and some training ships, &c.

*Education.*—*Primary* Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good (B.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (C.) *Special* schools make a feature of technics and navigation. (D.) *Universities* Lund, Upsala, and a few private faculties.

| | 1916. | 1917 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Budget) | £20,687,000 | £24,833,060 |
| Expenditure (Budget) | 20,687,000 | 24,833,060 |
| Debt (Jan. 1916) | £46,144,814 | |

| | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports | £30,225,300 | £26,900,300 |
| Exports | 22,230,000 | 30,900,000 |

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1916, £6,872,976.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coal, &c. | £2,300,600 | Wool | £37,256 |
| Cotton | 120,000 | Woollens | 60,000 |
| Machinery | 230,200 | Tin, unwrought | 22,600 |
| Iron manufactures | 180,000 | | |

Exports to U. K., 1916 £20,892,811

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter | £1,276 | Paper, materials | |
| Eggs | 2,500 | for | 630,000 |
| Matches | 280,000 | Timber, hewn | 1,280,000 |
| Iron Ore | 350,000 | sawn | 10,280,000 |
| Steel manufactures | 2,250,000 | Wood Manuf. | 250,000 |
| Paper | 2,250,000 | Machinery | 200,000 |

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (1910), 342,986.

BRITISH LEGATION.

*British Minister*, Sir Esmé W Howard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. .. .. .. .. .. £2,800
1st Sec., R. H Clive .. .. .. .. £1,000 to 500
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. M. W. W. P Consett, R.N .. .. .. .. .. ..
2nd Sec., Sir Coleridge Kennard, Bart.
*Military Attaché*, Col E. J Gramet, C.B.
*Commercial Attaché*, C. S. Phillpotts ..
*Architect*—G A. Urquhart .. .. £200 (+ 250
*Chaplain* (hon.), Rev John H. Swinstead, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Stockholm—Consul*, W A. Churchill £800
*Vice-Consuls*, F V Zetterlund, F E. Finney (temp.) .. .. .. .. ..
*Borgholm—Cons. Agent*, C. E. Eriksen
*Calmar—Vice-Consul*, J Jeansson ..
*Gefle—Vice-Consul*, Robert Cerrick
*Gothland—Vice-Consul*, Jens Berner
*Haparanda—Vice-Cons. (temps.)*, Robert Marshall .. .. .. .. 250
*Hernösand—Vice-Con*
*Hudiksvall—Vice Con.* J C. Henric Arnemo .. .. .. .. ..
*Lulea—Vice-Consul*, A. J Wantenberg
*Norrköping—Vice-Cons.*, R. Gohle ..
*Nyköping—Vice-Cons.*, G. M. E. Leyer
*Ornsköldsvik—V.-Cons.*, Henric Ohrngren
*Skellefteå—Vice-Consul*
*Söderhamn—V.-Cons.*, Christoffer Myhre
*Sundsvall—V.-Cons.*, Jakob G. Barth ..
*Västervik—Vice-Cons.*, Emil Hagelstad
*Gothenburg—Cons.-Gen.*, C W Gosling ..
" *Consul*, John Duff, I.S.O. ..
" *V. Cons. (temps.)*, H. Castleton " " T H. Brogden 200
*Helsingfors—Vice-Consul*, T Sohste
*Helsingborg—Vice-Cons.*, Carl Westrup
*Karlskrona—Vice-Cons.*, Gustaf W. Almbreht .. .. .. .. ..
*Landskrona—V.-Cons.*, Einar Petersson
*Malmö—Consul*, C K. Blakelock .. 600
" *V.-Cons.* F J Carter ..
*Oskarshamn—Vice-Cons.*, Charles Thorburn
*Werkarp—Vice-Consul*, R. C. T Johnson
*Visby and Akas—V.-Cons.*, Emil A. Borg
Stockholm, 1,135 miles; transit, 4 days.

SWITZERLAND (Swiss Confederation).

**President* (1917), M. Edmund Schulthess.
*Vice-President*, M. Felix L. Calonder
*Minister for Foreign Affairs, National Economy, &c.*, M Schulthess.
*War*, M Decoppet.
*Interior* M. Calonder
*Justice*, M. E. Müller
*Finance*, M. Motta.
*Posts and Railways*, M Forrer
*Pres. of National Council*, A. Eugster,
*Pres. of Council of States*, G Python.

* The Presidency is elected by December and remains in office from 1 Jan.—of the 7 he is usually succeeded by the Vice-President.

† Expended in the administration of railways,

*Federal Chancellor*, H. Schatzmann.
*Federal Tribunal, Lausanne* (24 members and 9 substitutes), *President*, A. Ursprung.
*Director, International Posts*, M. Ruffy
*Dirss., International Telegraphs*, Emil Frey
*International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts*, Robert Comtesse.
*Dirs., Internat. Railway Offices*, Dr Hans Weber
*Director, Political Dept.*, M. A. Dunant.
*Director-General of Posts*, Anton Staeger
" " *of Telegraphs*, Louis Vanoni.

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*Minister to London*, Gaston Carlin, 3 Portland Place W 1.
*Secretary of Legation*, John L. Grigsona.
*Commercial Attaché*, Henri Martin.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 48′ N lat. and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 3,877,236 in 1913, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40 per cent., and Protestants, 59 per cent., Jews numbering 7,402 and others 11,022. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, 22 German 72 per cent., French 22 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romansche (in the Grisons), 1¼ per cent The most important cities are Zurich, pop. (1913) 203,265, Bale 137,132, Geneva 136,688, Berne 98,200 (1912), and Lausanne 66,129. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,200 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c., clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neufchâtel, while leather, gloves, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the United Kingdom is comparatively small. In 1914 there were 2,250 miles of railway in working order, 17,332 miles of telegraph line, 337,403 miles of telephone line and 2,029 post-offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 189 members, and a Council of States of 44 members, both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 20,000 francs, the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 18,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years, each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President, they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

*Defence Militia.* Active Army, 12 yrs., Infantry, 65-90 days. Subsequently 12 days per ann. 3 then Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 2 yrs., 12 days. for dismtd. branches only, then [Landsturm to age 48]. *War Strength*, 140,600, Landwehr, 65,200; Landsturm, 37,200.

*Education.*—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary* Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary* Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

| | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | *£1,252,800 | *£1,205,600 |
| Public expenditure | 4,217,600 | 2,999,800 |
| National debt | 4,480,000 | 4,200,000 |
| Total imports | 58,483,000 | |
| Total exports | 47,474,000 | |
| | 1915. | 1916. |
| Imports from U.K. | £4,101,396 | £5,600,909 |
| Exports to U.K. | 15,252,744 | 15,570,423 |

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1913), 95,776.

BRITISH LEGATION

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. .. .. £2,000
*Counsellor of Embassy* Lord Acton, K.C.V.O.
*1st Secretary*, Hon. C. Goodhart £300 to 900
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col W Wyndham, M.V.O.
*Officer in charge of Interned Prisoners*, Lt.-Col. H Picot.
*2nd Secretary (acting)*, R. L. Craigie
*Secretary to H M Minister*, Frank Savery
*Asst Commercial Attaché*, G P Skipworth
*Hon. Attaché*, Sir R. Naylor-Leyland, Bart.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Berne—Consul*, Gaston de Muralt ..
" *Vice Consul*, A. Küpfer
*Neuchatel—Vice-Consul*, Edouard Chable
*Geneva—Consul* R. E. A. de Candolle
" *Vice-Cons (temp.)*, W G M Edwards £400
H. Widtlal.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. Goodman ..
*Lausanne—Consul*, Alfred Galland ..
" *Vice-Consul*, M. Galland
" " (temp.), R. Maw .. 400
*Montreux—Vice-Cons.*, Marcel Cuénod.
*Zürich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and Italian-speaking Cantons)*, Lord Acton, K.C.V.O.
" *Vice-Consul*, F P Kingston (acting). .. .. .. 400
*Vice-Consul*, James Morgan (*acting*).
" L. R. M. Chaplin (*temp.*) 400
*Bale—Vice-Cons.*, G B. Beak.. .. £300 to 500
*Bâle, temp.*, F G Afialo.
*Davos—Cons.*, Dr B. Hudson.
" *Vice-Cons.*, W G Lockett.
*Lucerne—Consul*, W C. Stronge
*Lugano—Consul*, Lt.-Col. H. E. Bolleau 300
*Vice-Consul*, A. J Eastcott.
*St. Gall—Consul*, H. Harris-Gastrell ..... 650
*St Moritz—Cons.*, Dr Frank Holland.
*Schaffhausen—Vice-Consul*, J Cazneaux (temp.).
Berne, transit, 24 hours.

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* Estimated.

### TRIPOLI (Italian Colony)

This Vilayet of the Ottoman Empire, on the northern coast of Africa, was occupied by Italy in 1911–12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual head-ship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Sultan. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly 2,200 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutesarrifliks of Tripoli Khoms, Jabal el Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 400,000 square miles, with a population of over 1,000,000. There are no rivers in the country and, the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Borun, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, *i.e.* at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli. The town of Benghazi has a population of about 21,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests.

Imports from U.K., 1918 . . £39,980
Exports to U.K., 1918 . . 280

CAPITAL, Tripoli. Population, about 30,000.

*Consul-Gen.*, J. Bowring Spence . . £800
*Vice-Consul*, W. L. Knight . . £350 to 450
*Pro-Consul*, *John Ghirlando*
*Hon. Physician*, Dr. Angelo Mizzi
*Khoms*—*Vice-Consul* Joseph Tate
*Benghazi*—*Consul*, Alfred Dickson . . £600 to 700

### TURKEY (THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE)

*Sultan* Mehmed V., *b.* 3 Nov. 1844; *succeeded* 27 April, 1909.
*Heir Apparent*, Yusuf Izzedin, *b.* 1857

(5 Feb. 1917)

*Sheikh ul Islam and Pleas Foundations*, Hassa Hazim Effendi
*Prime Minister* (*Grand Vizier*), Talaat Bey
*Foreign Affairs*, Nessimy Bey
*Justice, and President of Council of State*, Halil Bey
*Public Instruction*, Shukri Bey
*Marine*, Djemal Pasha.
*War*, Enver Pasha.
*Commerce and Agriculture*, Sherif Bey

*Police*, Azmi Bey
*Director Gen. of Customs*, Mirri Bey

*Turkish Ambassador to Germany*, Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha. *Austria H.*, Hilmi Pasha. *U.S.A.*, Rifa Pasha.

| | Area (sq. miles). | Estimated Population. |
|---|---|---|
| Turkey in Europe . . . . | 10,600 | 6,792,000 |
| Turkey in Asia — | | |
| Anatolia . . . . | 192,800 | 9,178,000 |
| Armenia and Kurdistan | 72,600 | 2,500,000 |
| Mesopotamia and Syria | 244,400 | 4,685,000 |
| Turkish Arabia . . . . | 172,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Total . . . . | 694,800 | 20,280,000 |

Until the disastrous war of 1912–3 with the States of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, and Montenegro) the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia-Herzegovina (Austria). Under the Treaty of London (30 May, 1913) the north west portion of Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, in the Ægean, to Midia, in the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated to the Bulgarians after a prolonged siege. During the second Balkan War (Bulgaria against the other members of the Balkan States) Turkey took advantage of the military difficulties of Bulgaria and re-occupied Adrianople thus recovering a considerable portion of the vilayet of that name. In 1912–13 Turkey lost the remaining portion of her African possessions through the occupation by Italy of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, which were ceded under the Treaty of Ouchy (1912). Turkey joined forces with the Austro-Germans in November, 1914, and has attacked Russia and invaded Egyptian territory. Her doom as a European Power is now, in every probability, sealed.

EUROPEAN TURKEY consists of the Vilayets, or Provinces, of Adrianople and Constantinople, with the Mutesarrifat of Chatalja, and is separated from Asia by the Bosporus at Constantinople and by the Dardanelles (Hellespont) —about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles. The only political neighbour being Bulgaria, on the north west. The principal towns of European Turkey are Constantinople, the capital, with a population of about 1,200,000, and Adrianople (200,000).

TURKEY IN ASIA comprises Anatolia, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Syria, and Turkish Arabia —

*Anatolia*, which is practically identical with Asia Minor, consists of the Vilayets of Adana, Angora, Archipelago Brousa, Castamuni Konia, Sivas, Smyrna, and Trebizond with the Mutesarrifats of Bigha (Dardanelles) and Ismid. Of the total population (9,173,000) about 3,000,000 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, over 4,000,000 are Muhammadans and the remainder principally Jews. The Archipelago Vilayet of Anatolia formerly comprised a number of islands with a total area of close on 3,000 square miles, and other islands were under Turkish suzerainty. In 1912–13 Italy occupied Rhodes, with the neighbouring islands, while in 1912–13 almost all the remaining islands of the vilayet, and Crete and Samos, were obtained by Greece. *Cyprus* (see p. 982) has been administered by Great Britain since 1878, and was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914.

*Armenia* comprises the vilayets of Bitlis, Erzeroum, and Mamuret el Aziz, and Kurdistan those of Diarbekir and Van. Of the population (2,500,000) about 650,000 are Armenian Christians (the massacres of 1915 have, however, resulted in their practical extermination); 250,000 other Christians, and 1,600,000 Muhammadans. *Mesopotamia* (the land of the Tigris and Euphrates)

includes the vilayets of Bagdad, Basra, and Mosul, and part of the vilayet of Zor.

*The Bagdad Railway* starts from the Anatolia system at Konia. The Taurus section has been practically finished by the piercing of a tunnel through the mountains. South of the city of Bagdad is Kerbela, the sacred centre of the Shiite Muhammadans. H.H. the Grand Sherif of Mecca, in June, 1916, proclaimed the independence of that province of Turkish rule.

*Syria* includes the vilayets of Aleppo, Beyrout, and Syria, and part of the vilayet of Zor, with the Mutessarifliks of Jerusalem and Lebanon. The Biblical district of *Palestine* now forms the Mutessarifliks of Jerusalem (El Kuds), Lebanon, Acre, and Nablus. The total area of this cradle of Christianity is about 12,000 square miles, its present population being about 700,000, of whom 150,000 are Jews, and the remaining principally Muhammadans.

The principal towns of Asiatic Turkey are Smyrna (280,000), Bagdad (150,000), Damascus (150,000), Aleppo (128,000), Beyrout (120,000), Scutari in Anatolia (80,000), and Brousa (80,000).

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated Revenue (1912–13) | *£T 28,865,992 |
| Estimated Expenditure .. .. | 34,859,000 |
| Loans and Expenditure incurred during the war .. | £162,000,000 |
| Old debts contracted before the war .. .. .. .. .. | 125,000,000 |
| Total Public Debt | £287,000,000 |

Turkey's annual revenue is estimated at £19,800,000, of which all but £1,800,000 is required for the service of loans.

Imports from U.K., 1916, £451,206
Exports to U.K., 1916, £887,216.

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Estimated population (1913), *circ.* 1,200,000.

## URUGUAY

*President* (1915), Dr Feliciano Viera.
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr Baltasar Brum
*Interior*, Dr Pablo Varzi
*War and Marine* (vacant).
*Public Works*, Ing. Santiago Rivas.
*Finance*, Señor Frederico R. Vidiella.
*Industries* (vacant).
*Justice and Instruction*, Dr Rodolfo Mezzera.
*Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London*, Don Pedro Cosio.
*Legation*, 3 Elvaston Place, S. Kensington, S.W.
*Charge d'Affaires*, P. Requena Bermudez.
*Consul-Gen.*, José Barbuza Terra, 288 Arundel Street, W.C.

A Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25′—58° 42′ W., containing an area of 72,210 square miles, and a population in 1908 of 1,198,818, of whom about 200 are British born. The Republic consists mainly of undulating grassy plains, there being no heights above 2,000 ft. The principal river is the Uruguay and its affluents, of which the Rio Negro is the chief. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the export is at present prohibited. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (9,000,000 in 1908) and sheep (26,000,000 in 1908), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapiró. The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef. The imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, and bloodstock. Since the war the trade has declined enormously. The imports from the U.K. are numerous, the principal being woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,900 miles of railway open (1913), all in British hands, and 4,800 miles of telegraph in 1913, with 12,000 miles of telephones. There were 998 post-offices, dealing with 127,660,838 letters and packets.

Uruguay severed diplomatic relations with Germany on 5 Oct. 1917.

| | 1912–13. | 1914–15. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Estimate) | $35,120,171 | $31,487,700 |
| Expenditure .. | 35,133,171 | 31,153,724 |
| | | 1916. |
| Total Debt .. | | £29,512,917 |
| Total Imports .. | | 6,979,360 |
| Total Exports | | 14,538,488 |
| | 1915. | 1916. |
| Imports from U.K. | £1,872,412 | £1,968,777 |
| Exports to U.K. .. .. | 4,331,283 | 3,996,646 |

CAPITAL Monte Video. Pop. (1913), 329,226.

BRITISH LEGATION

*British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.*
A. Mitchell Innes .. .. £2,000
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. E. L. D. Boyle, R.N. (resident at Rio de Janeiro).
*Chaplain*, Canon C. K. Blount, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Monte Video*—*F.-C.*, H. C. Ricardo £450 to £650
(*Do.*) Maj. De S. Dobree, R.M.A. .. £00
*Fray Bentos*—*V.-Consul*, H. Eland .. ..
*Maldonado*—*V.-Consul*, Hy. W. Burnett
*Paysandu*—*V.-Consul*, G. D. H. Ferguson
*Salto*—*Vice-Consul*, John White .. ..
Monte Video 7,230 miles. Transit, 30 days.

## VENEZUELA. Republic of.

*President* (*Provisional*) (1915–1920), V. Marques Bustillos.
*Foreign Affairs* Ignacio Andrade
*Interior*, F. M. Arcaya.
*Finance* Roman Cardenas.
*War and Marine*, M. V. Castro Zavala.
*Instruction*, Dr Aristimuño Coll.
*Public Works*, S. Velez.
*Development*, M. Diaz Rodriguez.

*Minister to Gt. Britain*, J. T. Cardenas.
*Consul, London*, Paulo Heyden.
*Consul-General, Liverpool, S.A. Mendoza.*

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1° 40′ S. lat. and 12° 28′ N. lat. and 59° 30′—73° 25′ W. long. It consists of 20 States and a federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,748 square miles. The census of 1891 gave the population as 2,323,527, it was estimated to be 2,756,448 at 31 July, 1914. The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K., and hardware, principally from the U.S. The principal articles of export are coffee (£2,297,830 in 1915–16) cacao (£2,900,000 in 1915–16) balata gum, goatskins, asphaltic, and hides. The U.S. is the principal customer.

| | 1915–16. |
|---|---|
| Revenue .. .. .. .. .. | £2,626,275 |
| Expenditure .. .. .. .. | 2,327,008 |
| Debt (30 June, 1916) .. .. .. | 6,297,814 |

* £T = 18s.

| | 1913–14. |
|---|---|
| Total Imports | 3,303,698 |
| Total Exports | 4,963,688 |
| | 1913. 1914. |
| Imports from U.K. | £509,340 £409,760 |
| Exports to U.K. | 234,644 172,343 |

The Budget for 1916–17 was (estimated) Bs.44,180,000.

CAPITAL, Caracas. Estimated population, 80,000.

BRITISH LEGATION

*British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, H. H. D. Beaumont, £1,850

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Bolivar*—*Cons.*, R. C. Hart.

*Carenero*—*Vice-Consul*, T. Ilor Rees, £300 to £500

*Carupano*—*Cons. Agent*, A. Francesconi.

*La Guayra*—*Vice-Cons.*, M. Brewer

*Maracaibo*—*Vice-Cons.*, John Robertson.

*Puerto Cabello*—*Vice-Cons.*, P. Ramirez Tirado.

*Barrancas*—*Cons. Agent*, René Alexander

*Guiria*—*Vice-Consul*, E. J. Formoy

*San Felix*—*Cons. Agt.*, E. Matthison

Caracas, 4,780 miles, transit from London, *viâ* New York, about 21 days.

## 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 Office, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1." They should if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than seven days before that on which the Passport is to be issued.

2. The charge for a Passport is 5s. Passports are issued between the hours of 10 and 4, 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 13 *George III.*, cap. 21, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural-born British subjects (2) to the wives and widows of such persons and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of 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, Solicitor, or Notary*, resident in the United Kingdom, the applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required in certain cases, (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office, (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing 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* 5s.

7. A Passport cannot be issued on behalf of a person *already abroad*, such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post.

## GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

| Canal. | Opened, year | Length miles. | Depth, feet | Width * feet | Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corinth (Greece) | 1893 | 4 | 26 25 | 72 | £5,000,000 |
| Kronstadt-St. Petersburgh (Russia) | 1890 | 18 | 20 30 | 200 | 10,000,000 |
| Elbe and Trave Germany | 1900 | 41 | 10 | 70 | 3,850,000 |
| Kaiser Wilhelm or Kiel (Germany) † | 1895 | 61 | 45 | 230 | 34,848,000 |
| Manchester Ship (England) | 1894 | 35 5 | 28 | 120 | 75,000,000 |
| Panama (U.S.) | 1914 | 50 5 | 45 | 300 | 375,000,000 |
| Soulte Ste. Marie (U.S.) | 1855 | 1 6 | 22 | 100 | 10,000,000 |
| Soulte Ste. Marie (Canada) | 1895 | 1 12 | 20 25 | 148 | 2,500,000 |
| Suez (Egypt) | 1869 | 90 | 32 | 328 | 100,000,000 |
| Welland (Canada) | 1887 | 28 75 | 24 | 200 | 25,000,000 |

* At the bottom. † Kiloutli.

# Geographical Record, 1916–17.

In addition to the limited amount of geographical work done within the past year, some earlier events, of which information has only lately come to hand, may also be recorded.

*Europe.*—The enemy successes in the Balkans have opened the way to German and Austrian savants, who have undertaken scientific researches in the conquered territory. Geological and other explorations have been carried out in Albania, Serbia, and Macedonia by Drs. Kreiss, Haberlandt, Kossmat, and others. Several important undertakings for the improvement of European communications have either made progress or been projected. They include a canal to unite the systems of the Danube and Rhine by way of the Main, a canal and railway to give access from Marseilles to the Rhone by the Etang de Berre (with tunnel on the canal 4½ miles long), and a maritime canal in Sweden (opened early in 1917) connecting Lake Vener with the Kattegat.

*Asia.*—The Austrian geologist Dr F Schaffer has explored some of the less-known mountainous districts of northern Asia Minor, and before returning to Germany, the Germans Niedermayer and Hentig completed an adventurous journey from Persia to Kabul and back by Russian Turkestan and Khorasan. Journeys in N W China and Tibet have been described by the British travellers Teichman and Farrer, and in S. China by Mr H. C. Wilton. The Austrian Baron von Handel Mazzetti has continued his explorations, begun before the war, in the Chino-Tibetan borderlands, and has reached the extreme headwaters of the Irawadi. Herr Rödiger, leader of a German expedition to the borderlands between Se-chuan and Tibet (also begun before the war), returned home in May, 1917.

*Africa.*—Surveys on the northern and southern watersheds of the Congo basin have been described by Majors C. Christy and E. A Steele respectively, the latter having been British Commissioner for delimiting the boundary between Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. Important surveys in N Uganda by the late Capt. Leeke have been published. The Imatong Agora Mountains east of the Upper Nile, on the Uganda-Sudan boundary, have been explored by Mr H. P Wright. The military operations in German East Africa have improved our knowledge of certain areas, one of which—the Uru gara Mountains—has been described by Lieut. Bovill. In the French Sahara good work has been done by Major Tilho, who had started before the war to take up his military duties in the region N E. of Lake Chad, and has partially explored the Tibesti highlands and made a map of the whole region. The French geologist M. Hubert has completed important researches into the economic geology of the Western Sudan, from Dahomey to the Senegal. In S.W Africa the German traveller Dr F Jaeger has continued his researches in the northern part of the former German colony, in spite of its occupation by the Union forces. A journey by a British officer, Capt. Douglas, in the High Atlas of Morocco has lately been described.

*America.*—The Canadian mountaineer Prof Coleman has made a first ascent in the Torngat Mountains of Labrador, the most rugged and little-known range of the eastern half of N America. A new examination of the Churchill River, which flows into Hudson Bay, has shown that it can be of little use as a waterway. The results of surveys in connexion with the International Boundary near the Lake of the Woods have been published. The long-standing dispute as to the boundary between the States of Michigan and Illinois was settled by an agreement in 1915, and commissioners have since marked the boundary by a line of granite monuments.

The acquisition by the United States of the Danish West Indian Islands became an accomplished fact on Jan. 17, 1917, when ratifications of the treaty were exchanged. It is proposed to name them the American Virgin Islands.

Dr Hamilton Rice, who in 1916 undertook a new expedition in Northern Brazil, returned to New York in April, 1917, having curtailed his operations owing to the entry of the United States into the war. He had executed surveys on the Rio Negro and Upper Amazon. A new American scientific expedition to Peru has been undertaken by Mr P A. Means, with the support of the Smithsonian Institution and other bodies. The old boundary dispute between the Brazilian states of Parana and Santa Catharina was settled in 1916 by an agreement, ratified on Oct. 20, affecting a compromise between the extreme claims of both sides. In its western half the new line follows the divide between the Upper Iruguay and Iguassu Rivers.

*Australasia.*—In New Guinea Dr Arthur Wade has continued his surveys in Southern Papua, and has collected valuable information on the country at the head-waters of the Vailala River, inhabited by the almost unknown Kukuku tribes. For the further exploration of the interior of the great island an aerial expedition is proposed by the Swedish savant Dr Eric Mjöberg. Mr and Mrs. Scoresby Routledge have given an interesting account of their expedition to Easter Island, from which they returned in 1916.

*Polar.*—The American Arctic Expedition under Prof. Macmillan, which had been stranded for three years in the Smith Sound region owing to the failure of the relief ships to reach North Greenland, returned home in Aug. 1917. During the last two seasons good work had been done in Ellesmere Island and the lands further west. No recent news has been had from Mr Stefánsson, who has continued his explorations in the unknown area north of the Beaufort Sea. A report received early in 1917 suggested the possibility of his return by the north-east passage. Capt. Amundsen, who was to have started in 1917 on his long planned expedition across the North Polar basin, has been forced to postpone it until after the war. The intrepid Danish explorer Rasmussen started in the spring of 1917 on a new expedition to Peary Land, in North Greenland.

In the Antarctic Sir E. Shackleton, sailing in the *Aurora*, commanded by Capt. J. K Davis, succeeded in rescuing seven out of the ten men stranded in the neighbourhood of Ross Island through the drift of their ship. Of the three others one had succumbed to the hardships endured, and two (including the leader, Capt. Macintosh) had been lost owing to the break-up of the ice when crossing from Ross Island to the mainland. Sir Douglas Mawson has obtained financial help from the Governments of South Australia and New South Wales for the publication of the scientific results of his expedition.

# Meteorological Summary (British Isles), 1916–1917

THE results in the table below are for London (Westminster and South Kensington)—barometer above Mean Sea Level, 70 feet.

| | Temperature | | Rainfall | | | Pressure (Station Level) | | Wind | Sunshine |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Month. | Mean. | Diff. from normal. | Days. | Amount. | Diff. from normal. | Mean. | Diff. from normal. | Prevalent Direction. | Percentage. |
| | | | | inches. | inches. | inches. | inch. | | |
| 1916 November | 45·0 | 1·4 above | 13 | 2·67 | 1·32 above | 29·72 | 0·26 below | SW | 20 |
| ,, December | 38·4 | 1·3 below | 14 | 2·37 | 0·39 ,, | 29·38 | 0·30 ,, | SW | 4 |
| 1917 January | 36·7 | 2·5 ,, | 14 | 1·75 | 0·87 below | 29·83 | 0·22 ,, | NE | 8 |
| ,, February | 36·8 | 3·8 ,, | 9 | 0·80 | 0·79 ,, | 30·07 | 0·25 above | NE | 8 |
| ,, March | 39·8 | 3·1 ,, | 19 | 1·89 | 0·35 above | 29·77 | 0·09 below | NE | 17 |
| ,, April ... | 44·0 | 3·9 ,, | 15 | 1·80 | 0·25 ,, | 29·84 | 0·00 ,, | NE & SW | 28 |
| ,, May ... | 52·0 | 5·6 above | 8 | 0·33 | 0·64 ,, | 29·90 | 0·03 below | E | 42 |
| ,, June ... | 63·6 | 3·7 ,, | 9 | 2·88 | 0·43 ,, | 29·96 | 0·02 above | SW | 40 |
| ,, July ... | 63·5 | 0·3 below | 11 | 3·83 | 1·35 ,, | 29·89 | 0·08 ,, | SW | 42 |
| ,, August ... | 62·8 | 0·4 above | 20 | 3·82 | 1·32 ,, | 29·67 | 0·23 below | SW | 36 |
| ,, September | 60·3 | 2·6 ,, | 11 | 2·44 | 0·38 ,, | 30·01 | 0·08 above | SW | 42 |
| ,, October ... | 48·5 | 0·7 below | 17 | 3·11 | 0·38 ,, | 29·71 | 0·14 below | SW & W | 27 |

# The Year's Weather (British Isles), 1916–1917.

1 NOVEMBER, 1916, TO 31 OCTOBER, 1917.

(1916) *November* was variable, often wet and stormy, sometimes cold, but mostly mild. The highest wind velocities were reported on the 5th, when Plymouth experienced 81 miles per hour (36 metres per second) and Dover 78 miles (35 metres per second). Much damage was done at Bournemouth and at other places. Temperature on the whole was above the average, and maxima of 60° F and upwards were reported in nearly all districts. The highest reading was 66° F (29·2° Absolute) at Hodsock on the 11th, which is the highest reading recorded in November at an English station since 1906. The lowest readings occurred at most places in England on the 26th, when temperatures down to 20° F (28·6° A.) were reported. In Scotland the coldest day reported was the 28th. Rainfall was in excess except in England N W and Scotland W. Most of the rain fell during the first week and about the 18th. Between the 8th and the 17th many stations were rainless. In Dublin the total for the month was more than double the average. At War-Hugham, Surrey, on the 7th, in two showers, lasting together 15 minutes, more than 1¼ ins. of rain fell. Sunshine was below normal in most places in London however it was in excess. Fog was prevalent, and was particularly dense in London on the 13th and 21st. Aurora was observed on nine days. Thunderstorms were frequent.

*December* was cold and inclement, but with few gales and no very strong wind. The strongest gusts reported were 69 miles per hour (31 metres per second) at Scilly on the 23rd, and at Edinburgh on the 28th. Temperature was low in all districts, the defect being greatest in Ireland. The highest readings came in all parts between the 28th and 31st, when 59° F (28·5° A.) was reported from Rhyl and Shaftesbury. In the Channel Islands the highest reading was 55°. The lowest reading was 11° F (28·0° A.) at West Linton and at Garforth on the 20th. On some days and at many stations the day maximum was below freezing point. Rainfall was in excess in the eastern districts and in the English Channel, but in defect elsewhere. Records taken at 29 stations, mostly on the south coast, show that considerably more rain fell at night than during the day. Sunshine was in defect in the eastern districts, but above the average elsewhere. The English Channel was the sunniest district, with a daily average of 2½ hours. Salcombe was the sunniest station, with a daily average of 2¾ hours. Aurora was observed on three days. Fog was frequent on all coasts and was dense about the 18th. Thunderstorms were rare. Glazed frost was reported in several places and in Dublin on the 19th, three hundred cases of accident due to the slippery roads were treated in the hospitals.

(1917) *January* was cold, with much snow in many parts. The only general gale was on the 7th–8th, when wind velocities up to 63 miles per hour (28 metres per second) were recorded. Higher velocities were, however, recorded at certain stations at the end of the month, the highest being 83 miles per hour (37 metres per second) at Falmouth on the 29th. Although temperature was unusually high during the first few days, the month as a whole was cold. The district means were below the normal in all cases. The highest readings were 59° at Colwyn Bay and Kilkenny on the 2nd. In the Channel Islands the highest reading was 56°. The lowest readings were 11° at Rangour on the 20th, and 12° at Clongeeswood (Co. Kildare) on the 26th. Rainfall was very variable. It was in excess in the eastern districts, but in defect over the greater part of the kingdom. At Scarborough and Rounton the total fall was more than twice as much as usual. At places in the west and south-west it was less than one third of the normal, and the month was the driest January for over 30 years. Sunshine slightly exceeded the normal in Scotland N and England S.W, but was deficient elsewhere. At some stations it was only one-third of the average. The sunniest station was Haverfordwest, with a daily duration of 3½ hours. A brilliant aurora was observed on the 4th. Coastal fogs were common except on the east coast.

*February* was quiet and dull, but very dry and cold. The strongest gust recorded was 58 miles per hour (26 metres per second) at Falmouth on the 24th. Temperature was below the normal in all parts, and lower readings were recorded than in any February since 1895. The highest reading was 57° at Killarney on the 25th. In the Channel Islands the highest reading was only 52°. The lowest readings were −5° F at

Beeston, near Wallingford, and −3° F at Welbington, on the 6th. In Scotland the lowest reading was 2° at West Linton on the same day, but farther north it was warmer, and at Aberdeen the lowest reading was 20°. Rainfall was less than the normal in all districts, but the deficiency was most marked in Scotland N., where the *total fall* was less than one-third of the usual amount. The period from the 9th–23rd was dry very generally, and at some stations the dry spell lasted for 21 days. Bright sunshine, though variable, was, on the whole, deficient, the deficiency amounting to more than one hour per day in England E. At Birmingham the average daily duration was only 17 minutes. The sunniest station was St. Aubins, Jersey with nearly 4 hours per day. In the east of Scotland, Aberdeen reported 3¼ hours per day. Aurora was observed on the 4th, 24th, and 25th. Fog was prevalent, especially on the eastern coasts.

*March* was very cold and unsettled, with frequent snow. There was a good deal of strong wind, though the maximum gust velocity did not exceed 65 miles per hour (29 metres per second). Temperature was below the normal at every station, the deficiency exceeding 5° F at several stations. The highest reading recorded was 62° at Foynes, Co. Limerick, on the 26th, whilst the lowest was −3° F at Braemar on the 5th, which is the lowest temperature recorded in Scotland in March since the observations began (in 1856). The lowest reading reported from an English station was 8° at Alnwick Castle on the 5th. At Totland Bay the month was the coldest March since the record started in 1886. Rainfall was less than the normal in Scotland and in Ireland S., but in other districts it was in excess. At Norwich the total fall was nearly twice as much as usual. Bright sunshine was slightly above the average in Scotland E., but was in defect elsewhere, the deficiency in England E. and S.E. and in the English Channel being over one hour per day. The sunniest station was Falmouth, with a daily average of more than 4½ hours. Aurora was observed on four days. There was much fog on the west coast till after the 20th, and on the south and east coasts between the 8th and 17th.

*April* was very cold, with frequent snow at first, then drought. During the first half of the month the conditions were very unsettled, and there was a good deal of strong wind up to 69 miles per hour (31 metres per second) at Scilly on the 11th. For the remainder of the month the winds as a rule were moderate. Temperature was low in all parts. In Scotland the month was the coldest April for 60 years, and at Gordon Castle, where the observations date back to 1820, it was still the coldest April on record. The highest reading was 69° at Crathes on the coast, and at Camden Square on the 30th, the lowest reading was 9° at Newton Rigg on the 2nd. In the English Channel the temperature did not fall below 32°. During the first half of the month rainfall was experienced nearly every day with, in many districts, heavy falls of snow, causing great loss of lambs and sheep. At Blackwood, on the West Coast of Ireland, there was a snow storm on the 1st that within two hours caused drifts up to 20 ft. deep, while Broadford, Co. Clare, was cut off for two days by drifts. Bright sunshine was deficient except in England S.W. and the English Channel. The sunniest station was Guernsey with a daily average of nearly 8½ hours. Aurora was reported on several days. Sea fogs were frequent on the western coasts at the end of the month.

*May* was fine and warm, but with many thunderstorms. There was but little strong wind and very few gales. The highest gust velocity was 49 miles per hour (22 metres per second). Temperature was above the average *in all districts*. The day maxima varied much at different times, but the nights were uniformly mild except about the 7th, when frost was general, and a minimum of 19° F was recorded at Garforth. The maximum reading in a louvred screen was 82° at New Malden on the 29th, on the same day at Camden Square, London, 84° was recorded in a Glaisher screen. In the English Channel the highest reading was 78° on the 26th. Rainfall was less than the normal in the northern and eastern districts, but was in excess elsewhere. The drought which began about April 23rd lasted well into May, but there were many thunderstorms and some heavy falls both of rain and hail. At Liphook, Hants, on the 29th the hail was very heavy, and being swept by the rain into heaps over 2 ft. deep, did not disappear for three days. Sunshine was less than usual in most parts, but in England E. it was in excess by nearly 2½ hours per day. Copdock in Suffolk was the sunniest station, with a daily average of nearly 8¾ hours. Fogs were common on the western coasts, and often dense.

*June* was sunny, but with frequent thunderstorms and, in places, unprecedented rainfall. There was not much strong wind, and the highest gust velocity was 54 miles per hour (24 metres per second) at Eskdalemuir on the 1st. Temperature was in excess except in Ireland, where it was normal or slightly in defect. The greatest excess was in England E., where the daily mean was 4° F above the average. The highest readings were 93° on the 27th, at Reading and at Little Massingham, Norfolk. In Ireland the maximum was only 77°. The lowest reading reported was 29° at Balmoral and West Linton on the 30th. Rainfall varied greatly in different places due to the prevalence of thunderstorms. Exceptionally heavy falls were experienced, especially in London on the 28th, and in Somerset on the 28th. At Bruton (Som.) the fall in 24 hours was 5·8 ins., which is the highest daily fall on record in the United Kingdom, floods were caused and much damage was done. On the 23rd at Ushaw (Durham) over half an inch of rain fell in 6 minutes. Sunshine was in excess in all districts, by as much as 2½ hours per day in Scotland E. The sunniest station was Totland Bay, with 9¼ hours per day.

*July* was warm and bright, wet in the east and south-east of England, but dry elsewhere. Winds were mostly light or moderate and gales were few. The highest gust velocity was 56 miles per hour (25 metres per second) at Falmouth on the 28th. Temperature was above the average in all districts, but not to any great extent. The highest reading recorded was 89° at Southend on the 24th. The lowest readings were 29° at Garforth and 30° at Balmoral on the 20th. In the English Channel the lowest reading was 50°. Towards the end of the month temperature was very low for the time of year, and maxima below 60° were common. Rainfall was in defect generally, but in England E. and S.E. there was a considerable excess, due to heavy falls at the end of the month. At many places in and around London the total fall was more than double the average. At Isleworth the month

was noted as the wettest July since 1882. On the other hand, over large areas in the North the total fall was not more than half the usual amount. Sunshine was in excess except in England S.E. and the English Channel, in the latter district the defect was nearly one hour per day. Morecambe was the sunniest station, with nearly 9 hours per day. Fog was rather prevalent along the western seaboard.

*August* was very dull and excessively wet, with cool days, warm nights and much strong wind. The highest gust velocity was 78 miles per hour (34 metres per second) at Dover during a wide-spread gale on the 26th. The unseasonable weather interfered greatly with the harvest. Temperature for the whole month was normal in England S.W., slightly below the normal in England S.E. and the English Channel, but in excess elsewhere. The excess was greatest, nearly 3°, in Scotland N. As a rule, however the excess was due to the mildness of the nights, the day readings generally being in defect. The highest reading was 84° at Nairn on the 6th, and the lowest 36° at Balmoral on the 29th, and at Kilkenny on the 27th. Rainfall was in excess in all districts, in Ireland S. the total fall was more than twice the average. Heavy falls were common, and quite a number of stations reported falls exceeding 2 ins. in 24 hours. Sunshine for the month was slightly in excess in Scotland N. and in Ireland N., but over the country as a whole it was markedly deficient, the loss ranging up to 2¼ hours per day in Scotland E. Guernsey was the sunniest station with a daily duration of nearly 7 hours. Aurora was observed on several days.

*September* was dry, with warm nights and much wind, but with few gales. The winds were persistently westerly, but were never very violent, the strongest gust velocity being 63 miles per hour (28 metres per second) at South port on the 20th. Temperature was above the normal in all districts, the excess in England N.E. being 2½° F. Maxima of 70° or upwards were reported from all districts except Scotland N. and Ireland N. The highest readings were 78° at Ardingly (Sussex) on the 5th, and at Southend on the 19th. The lowest of the minima were 28° at Braemar and 29° at Balmoral and Kingussie, on the 10th. At no other stations did the temperature fall below freezing point. Rainfall was largely in excess in Scotland N., but was in defect elsewhere. In some parts the totals were only one-quarter of the average. Dew appears to have been unusually abundant. Sunshine was more than usual in the eastern districts, but less than usual in other parts. The sunniest stations were Felixstowe and Ramsgate, with an average daily duration of 5¾ hours. Brilliant aurora was observed in Scotland and Ireland on the 28th. Sea fogs were rather frequent in the west and south. There was a severe thunderstorm over the London district on the 9th, during which 0·47 ins. of rain fell in 10 minutes at New Malden.

*October* was cold, with frequent rain and snow. Winds of gale force were reported from one or more stations on as many as 18 days. The most violent gale of the month occurred on the 29th-30th, when the observer at Holyhead reported "a storm," or force 10 on the Beaufort Scale. The highest gust velocity at Holyhead was 83 miles per hour (37 metres per second) on the 29th, but at Ballycastle (Queensbury) a gust of 92 miles per hour (40 metres per second) was recorded on the 30th. Temperature was below the average in all districts, the defect being 2° north as 4·3° F. in Scotland N. The first three days, however, were mild in all parts, and the highest readings of the month occurred in that period. The maximum reported was 75° F. at Southend on the 2nd, while the lowest reading was 26° F. at Braemar on the 29th. Sharp frost was experienced in all districts except the English Channel, where the minimum did not fall below 39° F. In Scotland, as a whole, the month was the coldest October during the past 60 years, with the exception of 1898. Rainfall was in excess in all districts except England N.E. The excess was due rather to frequent rains than to exceptionally heavy falls. In numerous instances precipitation was recorded on from 25 to 31 days. In Scotland N. the total fall was almost double the average, and at Rothesay the rainfall was the heaviest experienced for October for at least 100 years. In spite of the rainy days sunshine was in excess except in Scotland N. and the English Channel. Over the greater portion of the eastern part of the country the daily excess was one hour and upwards, and in England E. the excess exceeded 1½ hours per day. The sunniest station was Felixstowe, with a daily average of 5·3 hours. There was fog on the western coasts during the first eight days. Aurora was observed at many places in Scotland on the 23rd, and locally also on the 24th and 30th.

## THE YEAR'S WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

1 Nov., 1916, TO 31 Oct., 1917.

(1916) *November* was wet nearly everywhere, and comparatively little progress could be made with autumn work. Barely three-fifths of the area intended for wheat had been sown by the end of the month, and only on light land or when sown early had the plant appeared above ground. Root-lifting was late, and large areas still remained out as the month closed. Live stock did well during the month.

The *Autumn* was warm and dull with more than the average amount of rainfall, and more rainy days than usual. In Ireland S., out of 92 days in the 13 weeks, Sept. 3 to Dec. 2, 70 days were noted as rainy days, while the total amount collected during that period was 90 per cent. in excess of the normal. Sunshine was deficient in all districts, and in Ireland N. the average daily duration was less than 2¼ hours.

*December* weather, at first, allowed of progress being made in some places, but as a whole the month was stormy and cold, and work on the land was greatly hindered. At the end of the month the total area sown with wheat was nearly 25 per cent. less than at the corresponding date last year. The early-sown wheat was quite satisfactory, but that sown later was poor. Seeds were healthy and vigorous, but the frosts at the end of the month checked growth. The condition of ewes was satisfactory, and other live stock was doing well. Turnips and swedes were keeping well, and there was a sufficiency of home-grown winter keep.

(1917) *January* was unfavourable for cultivation, but the hard frosts enabled farmers to cart manure. At the end of the month the early-sown wheat looked well, in spite of some damage by keen winds and frost, that sown late was generally a poor plant. Winter oats were, as a rule, a stronger plant than wheat, and many were generally satisfactory. Bean had done

...ability well, and planting prospects were favourable. In the latter districts crops were pondered [illegible] with regard to live stock.

February was characterised by severe frosts, and very little could be done by farmers until about the last week, when a certain amount of wheat was got in. At the end of the month cultivation generally was very backward. Seeds had been cut by the frosts, but were recovering. Much late-sown wheat had not germinated, and where the plant had appeared it was generally poor. Bees had had a trying time. Early flocks were, however, lambing, and the fall so far appeared to be nearly average. Live stock had done well, but considerable inroads had been made in the supplies of winter keep. A good many roots in the fields were lost through the frost.

The Winter was cold in all parts. The "Mid land Counties" was the coldest district, though the difference from normal was greatest in England S.W. Rainfall was very generally in defect, the deficiency being especially marked in Scotland N and W. Sunshine was deficient in the eastern districts, but was generally in excess on the western side. The number of rainy days was nearly everywhere less than usual.

March weather was unfavourable for operations in the field, yet a good deal was done in preparation of the land for crops. A little spring corn was got in, and here and there a commencement was made with planting potatoes. At the end of the month the area sown with wheat was estimated at 8 per cent. below that of last year. Early-sown wheat was satisfactory, though backward, but the late-sown was thin and a poor plant. Seeds had suffered a good deal from frosts. The fall of lambs was up to the average, but much mortality was reported among both ewes and lambs.

April was cold and snowy at first, but the last [illegible] days were very favourable, and excellent progress was then made. The land worked well and a good seed bed was almost universally obtained. At the end of the month wheat was rather a poor plant, winter oats had been a good deal damaged, spring corn was just showing in many districts, but a good deal of sowing, both of oats and of barley, remained to be done, especially in the northern districts. Good progress had been made with potato planting in the south and in Lincolnshire. Pastures were bare, and live stock were in poor condition. The fall of lambs was up to average, but bad weather caused many losses.

May was favourable for farm work, and an earliest progress was made. Wheat improved, but prospects could not be said to be more than moderate. Potato planting was mostly finished by the end of the month, and the young crops, where through the ground, were very promising. In this crop the area sown showed an increase of about 10 per cent. over that of last year. Mangolds were satisfactory, turnip sowing was [illegible] forward, but there was a good seed bed. Hops were also backward, but very strong and healthy. Pastures had improved greatly, and an average yield of hay was furnished. Live stock had benefited much. The prospects both for orchard and small fruits were for heavy crops.

The Spring was cold in all parts of the kingdom, and the [illegible] temperature of the winter, namely, 37° F., was exceeded in the week ended March 31, [illegible] was [illegible] than the average [illegible] [illegible] and 9° [illegible] [illegible] parts the season was considerable. The number of rainy days did not, on the whole, differ much from the normal. Sunshine was less than usual in all districts except England S.W., but the daily deficiency nowhere exceeded one hour.

June was favourable for farm work, and with the warmth and rains the prospects of most of the crops improved. At the end of the month barley was the best of the cereal crops, but always was generally short. Turnips and swedes had suffered from the dry weather in the early part of the month and from the fly, and much had to be re-sown. Potatoes had done well. The hay harvest was backward and promised to be below average. Pastures had improved and live stock had done well. Fruit prospects had gone back somewhat owing to attacks by caterpillars. Taking 100 to represent an average crop, the probable yield was as follows:—Wheat, 95; barley, 98; oats, 95; beans, 88; peas, 94; potatoes, 103; mangolds, 101; seeds hay, 97; meadow hay, 98; hops, 100.

July was generally favourable to the crops, especially in the west. The rains at the end of the month were everywhere beneficial. On the seventh wheat, barley, mangolds and potatoes improved somewhat, but beans, hay and hops deteriorated. Much hay was secured in very good condition in the west and north the yield of hay was up to the average, but in other parts of the country, especially in the east, it was very short. Small fruits had yielded well and orchard fruit promised everywhere to be abundant.

August was wet and windy and the weather interfered greatly with work on the land. Much corn was laid, restricting the use of the machines in cutting, and a good deal of hay was still lying out. Sprouting of grain was reported from most parts. Potatoes had suffered from the wet, but at the end of the month the promise was still for an over-average crop. The orchards suffered a good deal from the gales, but the quantity of apples, pears, and plums was still large. Pastures which were bare at the beginning of the month became well covered, but the grass in many cases was sodden and of poor quality. Sheep suffered a good deal and live stock did only moderately well. Indicating an average crop by 100, the prospect at the end of August was as follows:—Wheat, 93, barley, 97, oats, 90, beans, 80, peas, 91, potatoes, 104, turnips and swedes, 96, mangolds, 103, hops, 99.

The Summer was warm in all districts. Unusual heat prevailed at times, and in the week ended June 29 temperatures up to 92° F. were reported. Rainfall was in excess except in Scotland E. and W., where it was slightly in defect. In England S.E. the total for the period was more than half as much again as usual. The number of rainy days was less than the average in Scotland and in England N.W., but was in excess elsewhere. Sunshine was more abundant than usual in most parts, but the differences from average were not great except in Scotland E., where the daily average was more than an hour in excess.

September weather was favourable in the eastern districts, and over a great part of England the corn was secured in a satisfactory condition by the end of the third week. In the west, however, bad weather caused delay, and when the month closed some corn remained to be cut or carted, while much had been [illegible] in a damp condition. In south [illegible] districts grass had been [illegible] in fitting [illegible]

the west and south-west this work was backward. On the other hand, turnips and swedes were poor in the eastern and north-eastern counties, but were good in the west. Mangolds looked well everywhere. Preparation for autumn sowing was forward in the east, and some wheat and oats had been got in. Seeds promised well, and pastures were full of keep, though the grass was not of good quality. Live stock had done well.

*October* in many parts was fairly favourable for cultivation, especially on light land, and a considerable breadth of corn was sown. In some districts, however, much less had been done, and in the western half of the country autumn cultivation was generally backward owing to the bad weather. At the end of the month some early-sown corn was already up and was looking well; the bulk of the potato crop had been raised in a satisfactory condition, with less disease than had been feared; the lifting of mangolds, turnips, and swedes was backward; seeds on the whole were strong and vigorous. Live stock had done fairly well, and the prospects for winter keep were good in the west, but not so good in the eastern districts.

## Storms and Floods in 1916–1917.

(1916) *November*—19. Violent storm in Marmara; many vessels sunk. 22. Cyclone at Madras; £40,000 damage to harbour works, 24 lighters sunk. 28. Cyclone in Pondicherry; nearly 300 lives lost. Heavy floods in Spain, water 20 ft. deep in Carcagente; thousands of people destitute. In Victoria, N.S.W., the month ranks as the wettest November on record. Cyclone in South Arcot, India, causing nearly 2,000 deaths.

*December*—1. Floods in Spain, notably in the province of Valencia. 10. Avalanche near Bergamo, Italy ten deaths. 14. Severe hailstorm in New South Wales, destroying much wheat. 20. Violent storms in Italy, with floods in Rome. 28. Tornado in Arkansas, U.S.A., 17 deaths, £20,000 damage. 27 Floods in Queensland, water 28 ft. above Clermont Bridge 200,000 sheep lost, damage to public works estimated at £300,000. 28. Heavy floods in Orange district of New South Wales.

(1917) *January*—3. Cloud burst in Tasmania Launceston River rose 26 ft. in 20 minutes damage estimated at £30,000. 28. Heavy snow in Derbyshire, drifts 15 ft. deep. 31. Cyclone at Chinde and Quilimane Portuguese East Africa loss estimated at £30,000.

*February*.—4. Very heavy rains in Queensland, Charleville district under water. 6. Floods in North Auckland, New Zealand. 23. Tornado in Alabama, causing 26 deaths and much damage. 24. Severe gale in California, wind reported 100 miles per hour, rainfall 20 ins. in 24 hours, great damage. Destructive cyclone in New Caledonia, much damage to shipping.

*March*.—5. Heavy floods in Tennessee, U.S.A. damage estimated at £200,000. 8. Great storms and floods in Spain. 12. Serious floods in Queensland. Tornado at Newcastle, Indiana 20 lives lost, damage said to be £200,000. Tornado at Cincinnati, damage estimated at £60,000 of one of the houses destroyed half the roof was blown 200 ft. to the N.W., while the other half was carried 300 ft. to the S.E.

*April*.—12. Heavy snow in England, traffic hindered in the northern counties, and hundreds of sheep and lambs lost. 29. Avalanche at Davos, railway train struck, two carriages carried 250 ft. from the track, and the rest of the train buried under 30 ft. of snow.

*May*.—29. Drought over Central and Northern China, especially in the province of Honan. 27. Tornado in Southern Indiana and Illinois, causing loss, it is feared, of 300 lives. 29. Floods in Thames Valley, water in a main road at Kingston-on-Thames being 6 ft. deep.

*June*.—19. Serious floods in Hawke's Bay district of New Zealand. 19. Heavy floods in Victoria, N.S.W., 3,000 sq. miles under water, great damage done. 28. Unprecedented rainfall in Somersetshire, where, at Bruton, 9·84 ins. fell in 24 hours. This is the heaviest daily rainfall on record in the British Isles.

*July*—20. Heat wave in Mesopotamia, temperature in the shade at Bagdad 129° F.—the highest reading on record there. 28. Heavy rains in Western Australia, railway lines destroyed and lives lost. 29. Hurricane in Western Germany causing great damage.

*August*.—2. Violent storms in Lake Como district of Italy destroying life and causing much damage. 19. Violent thunderstorms in West Suffolk, four soldiers injured, two being killed. 29. Gales and floods in British Islands, causing much damage.

*September*—28. Storm at Sydney, causing great damage though loss of life was small. 29. Heavy rains in Dutch East Indies, causing many landslips, much damage to property, and seven deaths. 24. Hurricane in Jamaica, causing great damage on north side of island. 26. Hurricane in Poland 3,000 trees uprooted near Lodz; damage estimated at £100,000 several lives lost. 28. Very serious floods in North China, causing great destruction and many deaths; 20,000 square miles under water.

*October*—2. Typhoon in Tokyo Japan, 900 lives lost, 3,000 houses swept away, 200,000 persons rendered homeless. A small island off Formosa completely disappeared and its 300 inhabitants perished.

### 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 this distance between two such marks being represented by nearly 100 tons over an acre of land, as follows:—

An inch of rain on the surface of an imperial acre = 43,560 sq. feet × 1·6 cubic feet = 100 tons.

(1 Nov. 1916 to 31 Oct. 1917.)

MANY changes in the organisation and personnel of the Board of Admiralty have occurred during the past twelve months, and it is not expected that the latest, announced as recently as Nov 1, will prove by any means to be the last. On Nov 27, 1916, Sir John Jellicoe struck his flag as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet (his successor being Sir David Beatty, with the acting rank of Admiral), and on Dec. 4 was appointed First Sea Lord in the place of Sir H Jackson, while the former second in command of the Grand Fleet, Adm. Sir Cecil Burney, became Second Sea Lord. A week later Sir Edward Carson was appointed First Lord, Mr Balfour going to the Foreign Office, but it was not until five months later that drastic changes in organisation began to disclose themselves. On May 14 Sir Eric Geddes was appointed Controller, and to be a member of the Board to which were added as additional members Vice-Admiral Sir H. F Oliver and Rear-Admiral A L. Duff, who had previously been respectively Chief of the War Staff and Director of the Anti-Submarine Division of the Staff. Under the new arrangement the First Sea Lord became also Chief of the Staff, with Oliver as Deputy and Duff as Assistant. Sir Eric Geddes rapidly reorganised the Controller's department, which deals with the supply of material for the Fleet, and on July 16 was announced to have succeeded to the office of First Lord. It was recognised that this was a prelude to changes of the first importance in the higher organisation of the Admiralty, and these—or at least a large preliminary instalment of them—were explained by the First Lord on Nov 1. The Board of Admiralty was split into two committees, Operations and Maintenance the First Lord acting as ex-officio chairman of both, and the Deputy First Sea Lord (Vice-Adm *Sir Rosslyn Wemyss*) as liaison officer between the two. It had long been demanded that on the Board of Admiralty, the functions of war direction and supply should be sharply differentiated. This had in fact, always been the case, since the First Lord and the First Sea Lord alone, advised by the War Staff, were given any voice in the operations of the Fleet: but under the new system everyone's duties were made perfectly clear in a way that did not obtain, for instance, during the initiation of the Dardanelles campaign. The Naval Staff was strengthened by the additions of Directors of Plans, or Training, and of Mercantile movements, the last named being responsible for all work connected with convoy, escort and the fixing of routes for merchant ships. These and other changes, no doubtedly making for the more effective exercise of sea power, not unexpectedly failed to satisfy the entrenched and established critics of our naval administration, whose attitude was based to a greater extent upon personal antipathies than upon anything else

Throughout the year there has been nothing approaching the dimensions of what could properly be described as a naval battle. At the northern end of the North Sea swift enemy destroyers, operating from Zeebrugge, made several raids upon the N.E. coast in the winter and the early spring, but these were soon suppressed by the activities of the Dover Patrol. One attempt was intercepted off the Schouwen Bank on Jan. 23, 1917, one destroyer being lost on either side; on the night of April 2-3 our forces picked up a German flotilla and chased it back to Zeebrugge, sinking the destroyer G88 on the way, and a further attempt on April 20-21 was stopped by the flotilla leaders *Swift* and *Broke*, which, in a fine display of in-fighting, routed six enemy destroyers and sank two of them (G42 and G88). This was the last recorded attempt of the enemy down to the time of going to press, but if fast destroyers are still based on Zeebrugge there is no reason why they should not make an occasional "successful" raid when the conditions are favourable. The heavier vessels attached to the Dover Patrol have made frequent attacks on the German positions along the Belgian coast, but practically no information on this point has been issued officially

So far as the North Sea is concerned, the most dramatic incident of the year occurred on Oct. 17, when two "very fast and heavily armed" German raiders attacked a convoy of merchantmen crossing on a line from Norway to the Shetlands, and sank nine of the twelve neutral merchantmen of which it was composed, and also the anti-submarine escort of two destroyers (*Mary Rose* and *Strongbow*). The incident gained a certain amount of artificial significance because it followed upon a German success in the Baltic and a series of air raids over England, but its principal interest lay in the fact that it was the first time such an incident had occurred in the North Sea in over three years of war. Our lines of patrol cruisers had been penetrated five times before—four times by the *Möwe*, which made two voyages out and home, and once by the *Seeadler*, which was lost in the Pacific after doing some effective work. No surface raider had previously ventured to attack merchant shipping high in the North Sea, and the criticisms levelled at the Admiralty in connection with this incident would have led one to believe that the North Sea patrol was the simplest thing imaginable, whereas, in comparison either with past history or present conditions, it had been one of the most arduous and successful. The escort actually provided for the convoy (two destroyers) was, of course, totally inadequate against the force which attacked it, but the anti raider patrol lines were considerably to the south and when these had been successfully evaded the escort, designed for protection against craft normally capable of dodging the patrol (*i.e.* submarines), was helpless against vessels apparently of the general type of light cruisers. The affair was represented by the established critics of the Admiralty as a conclusive proof of official incompetence, but as it was the first of its kind in over thirty-eight months of war and as it was on all fours with the bombardments of east coast towns in 1914, 1915, and 1916 with the exception that ships instead of towns were the enemy's objective, it is hard to understand how any personal or political capital can honestly be made out of it by critics who have the benefit of a naval training. What was evidently another attempt on the part of a German raider to get to sea was frustrated by our forces in the Kattegat on Nov 2, the enemy ship being sunk.

### The Outer Seas.

The nearest of the outer seas is the Baltic, and it is there that naval action—as distinct from the exercise of sea power—has come, apart

practically into play during the year under review. On Nov. 20, 1916, a flotilla of German destroyers made a raid on Baltic Port, near Reval, but, according to Russian official statements, retired with the loss of "four of 6 to 9" modern destroyers. No further activity was manifested in this theatre until after the Russian revolution, but in the middle of April the Russian General Staff announced that the Germans were preparing for a combined sea and land attack in the Baltic, and appealed to seamen, soldiers and workers to concentrate their energies on the defeat of the approaching offensive. Nearly six months elapsed before the offensive developed, but when it began comparatively little opposition was offered. The Russian naval defence of the Gulf of Riga—which had been so magnificently and successfully held in Aug., 1915—was entrusted to destroyers and old battleships, and although these were handled and fought with splendid courage and efficiency they were overwhelmed by the superior strength of the enemy, who occupied in force the islands of Oesel and Dago. The Russians suffered relatively little loss at sea, losing only the battleship *Slava* and the destroyer *Grom*, while the Germans were claimed to have had put out of action ("though their ultimate fate is not known") a Dreadnought, a cruiser, 12 torpedo-boats, a transport (torpedoed by a British submarine), and numerous mine-sweepers. The fact that the Allies made no attempt to enter the Baltic or to create a diversion in the North Sea was the subject of much comment; but it has to be remembered that, owing to the state of affairs in Russia, any fleet sent to the Baltic would have had to draw the whole of its fuel, stores and ammunition from England, 2,500 miles distant, the whole route lying practically across the mouths of the German submarine bases. It is not impossible that the whole operation was designed by the German Staff in the hope that a powerful British fleet would force its way into the Baltic, thus weakening our squadrons in the North Sea, and presenting the Germans with a more favourable opportunity than they are otherwise likely to obtain for launching a raid of some magnitude upon our coasts. Criticisms of the aloofness of the British Fleet rarely or never took note of the equally marked aloofness of the main body of the Russian Navy, which comprising four battleships with 12 12-in. guns, four battle cruisers with 12 14-in., and two older battleships with four 12-in. and 14 8-in., took no part in the Riga campaign.

Commerce raiding on the high seas by surface-navigating ships has been carried out on a fairly considerable scale, though as its details have been made known rather in the bulk than in the form of a narrative it has failed to attract very much attention. Towards the end of 1916 the Admiralty announced that a German raider had been sighted in the North Atlantic on Dec. 4, but nothing further was heard of her until Jan. 23, when the Japanese steamer *Hudson Maru* arrived at Pernambuco, having on board 350 men from ships the raider had destroyed. The enemy proved to be the *Möwe*, Commander Count Dohna-Schlodien, which, under the same officer, had previously made a successful commerce cruise in the Atlantic. From this, her second expedition, she returned safely on March 23 with 449 prisoners on board and a record of 26 ships (29 British) destroyed. In addition to these total, the steamer *Yarrowdale* had been retained as a prize, and, with 189 prisoners on board, succeeded in running through our patrols and reaching a German port. Eight days after the return of the *Möwe* a French vessel arrived at Rio de Janeiro with 1181 to the number of 284, representing the crews of ships sunk by another raider, the *Seeadler*, a 2,500-ton ex-American vessel with auxiliary motors, that had been taken prize by the Germans while carrying a cargo of cotton to Archangel in 1916. The names of only 22 vessels sunk by this ship have been made public, but it was claimed for her in Germany that she had destroyed shipping and cargoes to the value of some eight millions sterling. In Aug., 1917, being then in a foul condition and, of course, unable to dock, her commander ran her ashore on Mopelia, one of the Society Islands, so that the growths might be scraped from her hull, but while lying there she was caught by a tidal wave, thrown on to a reef, and completely wrecked. On Mar. 23 the Japanese authorities announced that a German raider had been sighted in the Indian Ocean, and on June 24 the P. and O. liner *Mongolia* was sunk off Bombay by a mine stated by the British Admiralty to have been part of a field laid by a German raider named *Wolf*. On Feb. 9 the transport *Tyndareus* had been mined off the South African coast. The mine responsible for this was possibly laid by the *Möwe*, whose operations extended from the Cape to the S.E. coast of America. Nothing further has been heard of the *Wolf*, or of the *Pfeil*, *Ritz*, *Vineta* or *Vineta*—names possibly assumed at various times by the *Möwe* or the *Seeadler*. The naval authorities decline to make public what they know of the doings or fate of these ships—assuming them to have had individual existences—the *Wolf* certainly did—on the ground that it would convey useful information to the enemy.

For the rest, and apart from the submarine campaign, there has been no conspicuous naval activity, though in May some light forces of the Austrian navy made a daring attack on one of our lines of drifters in the Adriatic, and sunk fourteen of them before withdrawing at the approach of heavier British and Italian forces. The feebly-armed drifters stood up magnificently to the heavy odds opposed to them, and answered with their guns when invited by the enemy to surrender. The commander of the *Queen Lee*, Skipper Joseph Watt, was awarded the V.C. for his conspicuous gallantry on this occasion, being the first of his rank to win the decoration. The light cruiser *Dartmouth*, which, with the *Bristol*, chased the enemy off, was torpedoed by a submarine on her way back, but made port under her own steam. Flotillas of gunboats have been rendering excellent aid to the Army in Mesopotamia, the Royal Naval Division has greatly distinguished itself on the Western front, particularly at the taking of Beaumont Hamel; and the work in Russia of the armoured car divisions under Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, R.N.V.R., has won the highest praise. The R.N. Air Service has been incessantly busy in the neighbourhood of the Belgian coast, and also in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The greatest interest on the naval side of the war centred in the submarine campaign, which, indeed, remains in the most vital phase of the war. On Feb. 1, 1917, there came into existence what the Germans called an unlimited or unrestricted campaign, the whole of the

approaches to the Allied nations being, in effect, declared prohibited waters. The principal object of this was probably to deter neutral seamen and shipowners from trafficking with England, and for a time this object was actually brought about. It soon became evident, however, that the new campaign differed but little from the old, and things quickly recovered what we may call their normal condition. From Feb. 29 onwards the Admiralty issued a weekly return showing to a certain extent the progress of the U boat offensive. Down to the time of going to press these returns had been issued for 36 weeks, and in the following table they are summarised into twelve periods of three weeks each. The following abbreviations are used in the heading: Under "Ships Sunk," A = ships of 1,600 tons and over, B = ships under 1,600 tons, or sailing craft, C = total sunk. Under "Attacks," A = vessels attacked but not sunk, B = total number of ships attacked, sailing craft excluded.

| | Ships Sunk. | | | Attacks. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. | B. | C. | A | B. |
| 1. | 43 | 18 | 61 | 42 | 103 |
| 2. | 88 | 29 | 84 | 80 | 178 |
| 3. | 77 | 26 | 103 | 88 | 158 |
| 4. | 73 | 38 | 114 | 74 | 188 |
| 5. | 88 | 24 | 88 | 49 | 115 |
| 6. | 70 | 27 | 97 | 78 | 167 |
| 7. | 44 | 12 | 56 | 42 | 97 |
| 8. | 60 | 9 | 69 | 40 | 109 |
| 9. | 49 | 12 | 61 | 51 | 91 |
| 10. | 38 | 27 | 65 | 57 | 93 |
| 11. | 35 | 8 | 43 | 57 | 70 |
| 12. | 43 | 16 | 59 | 11 | 70 |
| Total | 640 | 230 | 870 | 905 | 1,397 |

No ships belonging to Allied or Neutral Powers are included.

The relative fierceness of the 1917 campaign may be judged by comparing the above figures with the fact that somewhat similar returns issued for 35 weeks (only) of 1915 showed a total loss of 233 ships—an average of five per week as compared with an average of 14 for the 36 weeks covered above. There is also issued with the 1917 returns a figure showing the arrivals and sailings of ships at United Kingdom ports, the only craft excluded being fishing vessels and those engaged in estuarial traffic. The weekly average under this head ranges around 5,000, but in 1915, when the figure included only vessels of 100 tons and over engaged in overseas trade the weekly average was 1,414. It will be observed from the above table that as the campaign progressed the ratio of large ships to small ships sunk increased considerably, being, for example, 2·4 to 1 and 1·9 to 1 in the first two periods, and 4·4 to 1 and 2·7 to 1 in the last two. The number of sinkings, and the number of ships attacked diminished considerably, especially if one starts with the fourth period, but on the whole the percentage of ships which, when attacked, succeeded in escaping, did not change, and this in spite of the steady progress made in equipping merchantmen with guns, over 3,000 having been armed by the late summer of 1917. Of fishing craft, not included above, a total of 139 were sunk in the 36 weeks, 106 in the first and 43 in the last 18 weeks.

The authorities have found it difficult to present a consistent view of the submarine campaign to the public, which tends to be elated or depressed according as to whether the weekly returns show a fall or a rise in the sinkings. No definite information has been forthcoming as to the number of U-boats destroyed, but Sir Eric Geddes stated that in Aug.–Oct., 1917, as many had been accounted for as in the whole of 1916. Nevertheless, as recently as the previous August Mr Lloyd George had stated that the number of enemy submarines was increasing. On the same occasion he stated that our loss in tonnage had been 350,000 in April, but only 200,000 in July, and that the net reduction in the tonnage of our merchant fleet had averaged 250,000 monthly in the six months Feb.–July. He also gave the following figures relating to our output of new shipping:—1917, 687,000 tons, 1918, 938,000 tons, 1919, first half, 484,000 tons, second half, 1,250,000 tons, purchased, 350,000 tons, total, 2,034,000 tons. It was estimated that in 1918 we should complete 4,000,000 tons, which, while just above double our best year's output in peace, is considerably below what Germany claimed to be sinking. The production of standard ships has not so far proceeded at the rate anticipated by the Government, and the seriousness of the position is best illustrated by the warning given to the U.S. in October by Sir Joseph Maclay, Shipping Controller, that America's military effort would be crippled from the start unless she could turn out 6,000,000 tons of new merchantmen in 1918. On Sept. 21 there was issued on official authority a statement which included the following: "The sinkings will continue, but the submarine is defeated. If the public knew what we know they would not have the slightest anxiety, and the criticisms of naval methods would stop at once." In face of the facts, this was an absurd statement to make. In the six weeks following its issue U-boats caused us the loss of 222 British merchantmen and four war-ships, the latter-three totalling over 32,000 tons.

An Anti-Submarine Division of the War Staff was formed at the Admiralty, in place of the Submarine Committee in Dec., 1916, its first chief being Capt. Frederic C. Dreyer, a gunnery expert who had commanded the *Iron Duke* when Admiral Jellicoe's flag flew in that ship in the Grand Fleet. He was shortly transferred to the Office of Director of Naval Ordnance, being succeeded by Rear Admiral Alexander Duff, who had commanded a division of the Grand Fleet; but on this officer being appointed Assistant Chief of the War Staff, the directorship of the Anti-Submarine Division was given to Captain William W Fisher who had commanded a Grand Fleet battleship for over three years. Seaplanes, small airships, and, in particular destroyers, are being rapidly multiplied for use in the campaign, but no novelty has yet been produced to make any big impression upon it. The trend of German development is unknown save to the authorities, but the following statement was made on Sept. 22 by Admiral W S. Benson, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations: "The Navy has no positive evidence that Germany is using super-submarines, but it is believed such boats—some as large as 3,000 tons—are in the (German) Admiralty's service." Submarines of this size have existed, but only on paper, since 1912, when a Russian engineer named Shurovsky projected a vessel to have a maximum speed of 25 knots, a cruising radius of 18,000 miles, and an equipment of five 4 7-in. guns, 32 torpedo-tubes, and 250 mines. Our own naval authorities occasionally issue improvement accounts of [illegible]

fleets with enemy submarines, but a name which stands out in this connexion is that of Captain Gordon Campbell, who, in addition to receiving two special promotions from the rank of Lieut.-Commander, which took him over the heads of about a thousand seniors, has also been awarded the V.C. and D.S.O. with two bars.

### AMERICA'S NAVAL EFFORT

The United States declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917, and extensive preparations were immediately put in hand for actively participating in the operations afloat. On May 4 a powerful flotilla of American destroyers arrived in British waters to join in the organised submarine hunt, Vice Admiral W. S. Sims being appointed commander in chief of American forces in European waters. The U.S. authorities are throwing a tremendous amount of energy into the campaign against the U-boats. Three hundred "chasers" had been ordered down to the late autumn, but the trials of the first ship used that they were too small and too slow for their work, and not sufficiently strong to carry the armament for which they were designed. No more orders for these are therefore to be given, and in their place destroyers to the value of 30 millions sterling are to be built with all possible rapidity, the last of them, it is expected, being ready for service by the end of 1918. A tremendous effort was also decided upon in regard to merchant ship construction, though in the early stages considerable delay was caused by differences of opinion as between steel and wooden ships. This difficulty was solved by the resignation of the two principal parties to the dispute, and the appointment of Rear Admiral Capps to be chairman of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; and by the end of Sept. 1917, he was able to state that the Corporation had commandeered 440 ships of over a 500,000 tons and contracted for 636 of 3,134,000 tons. It was then estimated that in little more than a year the U.S. merchant fleet would have grown from 3,500,000 tons (including 900,000 tons of ex-German and Austrian ships) to 9,500,000 tons. Many of the finest German ships which had been held up in U.S. ports since Aug., 1914, were converted for use as transports, a few of the principal (with their old and new names and troop-carrying capacity) being: *Vaterland (Leviathan)*, 8,800; *George Washington*, 4,500; *Kaiser Wilhelm II (Agamemnon)*, 2,830; and *America (America)*, 4,500. Down to the moment of writing there had been no shipyard dedication of the larger American ships taking immediately an active part in the war but the tremendous accession of strength which the adhesion of the U.S. represents at sea must inevitably bring about a changed view regarding the employment of the naval forces of the Allies.

### *PRINCIPAL WARSHIP LOSSES*

In continuation of the list given in the ALMANACK for 1917

Batt. = battleship, Ar Cr = Armoured Cruiser, Cr = Cruiser; Ar Ld = Armed Liner, Aux. = Auxiliary, T B D = Destroyer

| Date. | Type. | Name. | How lost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British.** | | | |
| 22.12.16 | T B D. | Not stated | Collision. |
| 21.12.16 | T B D | Not stated | " |
| 9. 1.17 | Batt. | Cornwallis | T by sub in Med. |
| 22. 1.17 | Aux. | Ben-my-Chree | Seaplane-Carrier, E. Med. |
| 29. 1.17 | T B D. | Not stated | In action off Schagenwen Bank. |
| 29. 1.17 | Ar Ld. | Laurentic | Mined. |
| 8. 2.17 | T B D. | Not stated | Mined, 5 saved. |
| 1. 3.17 | T B D. | " | Mined, all lost. |
| 15. 3.17 | T B D. | " | Mined, 29 lost. |
| 17 3.17 | T B D. | " | T in Dover Straits, 8 saved. |
| 27 3.17 | T B D. | " | Collision, 1 lost. |
| — 3.17 | T B D | " | Mined, 21 saved. |
| 20. 4.17 | T B D. | " | Mined, 26 lost. |
| — 5.17 | T B D. | " | Mined, 60 lost. |
| — 5.17 | Ar Ld. | Hilary | T by sub, 4 lost. |
| — 5.17 | T B D. | Not stated | Collision, all saved. |
| — 7.17 | T B D | " | Mined 28 saved. |
| 6. 7.17 | T B D | " | T by sub., 8 lost. |
| 9. 7.17 | Batt. | Vanguard | Internal explosion. |
| 22. 7.17 | Ar Ld. | Otway | T by sub., 10 lost. |
| 30. 7.17 | Cr | Ariadne | T by sub., 38 lost. |
| — 8.17 | T B D | Not stated | Mined, 46 saved. |
| — 9.17 | T B D | " | T by sub., 30 saved. |
| 2.10.17 | Ar Cr | Drake | T by sub, 19 lost. |
| — 10.17 | Ar Ld. | Champagne | T by sub., 36 lost. |
| — 10.17 | T B D. | Not stated | Collision, 23 saved. |
| 17 10.17 | T B D | Mary Rose | By German raiders. |
| 17 10.17 | T B D | Strongbow | " " |
| 29.10.17 | Ar Ld. | Orama | T by sub., all saved. |
| **French.** | | | |
| 26.11 16 | Batt. | Suffren | T by sub., all lost. |
| 3.10.17 | Gbt. | Surprise | By sub at Yumobal |
| 3.10.17 | Aux | Kanguroo | " " |
| 27 10.17 | Batt. | Gaulois | T by sub., 4 lost |
| — 10.17 | T B D. | Yatagan | Collision |
| 28. 2.17 | T Gbt. | Casmi | T by sub, 207 lost. |
| 29. 3.17 | Batt | Danton | T by sub, 296 lost. |
| 24 4 17 | T B D | Etendard | In action off Dunkirk |
| 30. 4 17 | Aux. | Colbert | T by sub |
| 19. 5.17 | T B D | Boutefeu | Mined |
| 27. 8.17 | Ar Cr | Kleber | Mined, 38 lost. |
| 28. 8.17 | Ar Ld. | Golo II | T by sub., 38 lost. |
| **Russian.** | | | |
| 24. 6 17 | T B D. | Bereatant | Abandoned as lost. |
| — 8.17 | T B D | Lt. Bourakov | Mined, 24 lost. |
| 26. 9.17 | T B D | Obotnik | Mined. |
| — 10.17 | Batt. | Slava | In action in Baltic. |
| — 10.17 | T B D | Grom | " " |
| **Italian.** | | | |
| 11 10.17 | Batt. | R. Margherita | Mined, 675 lost. |
| **Greek.** | | | |
| 28. 6.17 | T B D. | Doxa | ? |
| **Japanese.** | | | |
| 4. 7.17 | Cr | Tsukuba | Internal explosion. |
| **German.** | | | |
| 28.11.16 | T B D | 5 Not stated | 5 or 9 in attack on Baltic port. |
| 23. 1.17 | T B D | " | Action off Schagenen Bank. |
| 7 4.17 | T B D. | G88 | Action off Zeebrugge. |
| 20. 4.17 | T B D. | G42 | Action in Dover Straits. |
| 20. 4.17 | T B D | G85 | Action in Dover Straits. |
| 23 4.17 | T B D | Not stated | By aeroplane off Zeebrugge. |
| 5. 6.17 | T B D | Sea | By Commodore Tyrwhitt. |
| — 10.17 | — | — | Uncertain losses in Gulf of Riga. |
| 2.11.17 | Ar. Ld. | Marie | Action in Kattegat. |
| **Austrian.** | | | |
| 4. 6.17 | T B D. | Not stated | By Italian sub. |

As might be expected, all developments of aeronautics in the past year were inseparable from military operations. Chief progress was made with heavier than air machines, the use of the lighter than air type (navigable and captive balloons) being confined to scouting and observation purposes. Airships of the Zeppelin type were found useful for patrolling the waters around our coasts, acting as scouts for the Navy, and employed in the detection of enemy submarines attacking our mercantile marine. Captive balloons of the "sausage" type were extensively used on the fighting front for spotting enemy batteries and general observation work.

It was in aeroplane construction that the greatest development was to be noted. It had at length become recognised that supremacy in the air meant supremacy of the artillery, the most valuable part played by airmen being the taking of photographs of enemy lines, trenches, batteries, and positions. The output of aeroplanes from our factories was speeded up as much as possible by the Ministry of Munitions, first under Dr Addison, and then under his successor, Mr W. S. Churchill. Even then the wastage from losses on the front was large, and the defence of our coasts and cities necessitated constant renewals and increased supply. Owing to the use of aircraft for attacking military positions by bomb dropping, a larger type of machine was gradually evolved. Practically three types were employed—(1) the two-seater for reconnaissance, photographic work, gun spotting, and fire control; (2) a large machine for bomb carrying; and (3) a fighting machine for attack on enemy squadrons and the protection of the first two classes. The bomb-dropper was a large machine (on the German side called the "Gotha") with powerful twin engines, and capable of carrying a ton of explosives. The speed was from 85 to 92 miles an hour. Type 3, the fighting machine, was of lighter construction, and so built that it was able to climb quickly—from 10,000 to 15,000 feet in less than a quarter of an hour. In all these types improvements were made in construction. Engines were more efficient and reliable, stability and control were far better, whilst the visibility, eliminating "blind spots" (so that the pilot might see in every direction), was brought to a maximum.

As an instance of the enormous wastage of machines it is only necessary to quote the statistics of losses on the Western front in September last, a month of very great activity in the air partly due to Sir Douglas Haig's great offensive in Flanders. According to the German official reports, the Allies lost 432 machines and admitted the loss of three of their own. These figures are utterly unreliable. Sir Douglas Haig reported that 143 enemy machines were brought down, 120 driven down out of control, whilst 112 British machines were missing. The French reported 92 enemy machines brought down and 79 driven down in their own lines. These figures would give a total of 304 aeroplanes brought down in one month, which exceeds by nearly 300 the figures of August, and compares with 487 in July, 273 in May, and 227 in April.

While Britain and the Allies generally were using the aeroplane as a means towards prosecuting the war, the Germans developed their policy of raiding England, the object being to terrorise and create a panic favourable to an atmosphere of peace. Daylight aeroplane raids on the South Coast had been frequent in 1916, but it was not till Nov 28 of that year that a single enemy machine appeared at mid-day over London and, after dropping its bombs, got clear away. No one was killed, and not much damage was done, but the visit was of importance, for it suggested to the enemy the practicability of sending a large squadron over to bombard London. During winter large bombing Gothas were built ready for the spring and summer campaigns.

In March and April South Coast towns in Essex and Kent were bombed, but these affairs were not serious till May 25, when the S.E. Coast suffered heavily, the official death-roll being 76 killed and 234 injured. That was the prelude to the attack on London. The attack came on June 13, when an enemy squadron got over the East End and several adjacent districts. One bomb killed 20 and injured about 30 children in a school, and the total casualty list was 104 killed and 432 wounded. This experience created much feeling against the authorities, who appear then to have set to work to strengthen the defences. Official warnings of approaching raids were instituted and other measures taken to secure the safety of the citizens.

Despite these measures, the enemy came again on Saturday, July 7. About 20 or 24 machines, in triangular formation, were plainly visible flying over London at about 11 o'clock in the morning, which was brilliantly fine. From a height of 13,000 to 15,000 feet, according to the official report, they dropped their bombs, the result being a death roll of 57 with a list of 192 injured. The justifiable outcry of the public forced the military to act at once. A new defensive aerial barrage of guns was created in a ring around London. This was an application of systems used in Paris and on the battlefields of the West front. Doubtless these measures were not unknown to the enemy for though several daylight raids occurred subsequently, they were either beaten off or confined to the coast towns and the estuary of the Thames and the Medway.

Then followed the moonlight raids. As in the case of the day raids, there was a trial trip. This took place on the night of May 6–7, when in bright moonlight one aeroplane dropped bombs in a northern district of London. Only one projectile was fatal, killing a man and his wife in their bed. This was a warning of what was coming for on Sept. 2, at full moon, the Kentish coast was invaded, on Sept. 3 Sheerness and Chatham area, and on Sept. 4 London. Only a few machines got through the London barrage, but there was a heavy death-roll in the Chatham Sheerness area, where a bomb fell on a naval establishment, killing 107 and wounding 86.

The country was now thoroughly roused to the menace of moonlight raids. Again the defences of London were extended and strengthened, and when the harvest moon, in the fourth week of September came round, the metropolis was not caught napping. For over a week London by night was a beleaguered fortress. Thousands of people took safety in the "tubes," and thousands more left for the country. Raids often on

Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 24 and 25. On the Wednesday and Thursday no raids were attempted. On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday (Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1) larger squadrons came over, portions of which managed to elude the barrage, which was intense. After that the moon waned, and the weather became too bad for further attempts. The death-roll of the week was 92 killed and 297 injured, some of the latter succumbing to their injuries.

Another raid by seven groups totalling 32 aircraft was made on the last day of October, when the moon was at the full, but only three aeroplanes got through the inner defences of London.

The following is a list of aeroplane raids in 1917, compiled from the official reports issued to the newspapers :—

| Date. | Locality | Killed. | Wnd'd. | Tot'l. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar 1.— | Broadstairs | — | 1 | 1 |
| ,, 16.— | Westgate | — | — | — |
| April 6.— | Kentish Coast | — | — | — |
| May 7.— | S.E. London | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| ,, 25.— | S.E. Coast | 76 | 174 | 250 |
| June 5.— | Medway | 12 | 36 | 48 |
| ,, 13.— | East London | 104 | 432 | 536 |
| July 4.— | Harwich | 11 | 36 | 47 |
| ,, 7.— | Isle of Thanet and London. | 43 | 197 | 240 |
| ,, 22.— | Felixstowe and Harwich | 13 | 26 | 39 |
| Aug. 12.— | Southend and Margate | 32 | 43 | 75 |
| ,, 22.— | Kentish Coast | 11 | 26 | 37 |
| Sept. 2.— | ,, | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| ,, 3.— | Sheerness and Chatham area | 108 | 92 | 200 |
| ,, 4.— | London | 11 | 62 | 73 |
| ,, 24.— | ,, | 23 | 70 | 93 |
| ,, 25.— | ,, | 7 | 23 | 30 |
| ,, 28.— | ,, | — | — | — |
| ,, 29.— | ,, | 11 | 82 | 93 |
| ,, 30.— | ,, | 9 | 42 | 51 |
| Oct. 1.— | ,, | 10 | 36 | 46 |
| ,, 22.— | ,, | 8 | 21 | 29 |
| | Total | 484 | 1,420 | 1,894 |

Of the September attacks, one was stopped en route. One or two of the raiders were shot down at the coast, but none in the London district.

For some time before this there had been a public outcry for reprisals on German towns. While the British and French airmen had been active in bombing military positions, and the French had adopted the policy of reprisals, bombing Freiburg, Baden, Frankfort, and other German towns. The British War Cabinet at length were compelled by the strength of public opinion to acquiescence, though with reluctance, in this policy, and an announcement to this effect made by General Smuts was received with general satisfaction. The formation of an Air Ministry was also announced by the Government.

Zeppelin raids on England became less frequent in 1917. There were one or two attacks on the coasts of the east and north-east counties in the first half of the year, but London was not attacked for twelve months. Then, on the night of Oct. 19, about 12 o'clock, Zeppelins sailed over our coasts, five or six of them making for London. The defence was left principally to our airmen, but owing to a high haze the Zeppelins could not be found. One drifted silently across London, three bombs being responsible for much damage. The total casualties of the raid were 34 killed and 98 injured. But though not a single raider was brought down in England, Nemesis overtook the Armada. Flying at a great height to avoid shells, eight of the Zeppelins were driven into France by an aerial storm, though the air was calm near the earth. The French airmen and gunners in broad daylight accounted for four, one—L 49—being captured whole. A fifth was driven out into the Mediterranean, and is believed to have been lost. This is the greatest air disaster that Germany has experienced.

In continuance of the list in last year's ALMANACK of Zeppelins destroyed, the following have to be recorded :—

1916.

Nov 25.—(Unknown) shot down off Durham.

1917.

Mar 17.—L 20 shot down by French at Compiègne.

May 14.—L 22 destroyed by British Navy in North Sea.

June 14.—L 43 destroyed by British Navy in North Sea.

,, 17.—(Unknown) brought down in East Anglia.

Aug. 21.—(Unknown) destroyed by Navy off Jutland.

Oct. 20.—L 49, L 50, and two others brought down in France. A fifth driven out to sea and lost.

The Compiègne Zeppelin was returning from a raid on England, and had been driven out of its course by a sudden storm. The Jutland Zeppelin coincided with a raid on the East Coast.

Perhaps the most notable air exploit of the year was that of an Italian airman, the Marchese Giulio Laureati, who, accompanied by a mechanic, flew from Turin to Naples and back without descending. The distance from Turin to Naples is about 480 miles in a straight line, so that the distance covered without a stop would be 960 miles. The time taken was 10 hours 33 minutes. He piloted a new model S.I A aeroplane with a Fiat motor of 200 h.p. This was in August and next month the same airman made a non-stop flight from Turin to Hounslow, a distance of 692 miles, in 7 hours 20 minutes. He crossed the Alps by the old railway route, Susa Valley, Mont Cenis, Modane Valley, St. Jean de Maurienne, Chambery, and Culoz. His maximum altitude was 11,500 feet. This machine was subsequently presented by the Italian Government to the British Air Board.

Of the commercial development of aeronautics it is impossible yet to do more than speculate. So vast have been the improvements in engines and machines that commercial transport is a certainty of the near future. To visualise a regular aerial service between Great Britain, the Continent, the United States, and Canada is no vain thing. When the war is ended there will be a great boom in this most glorified toy of the generation, rendered possible by the inventive genius, diverted by the exigencies of war.

*If* the war could be won on finance alone the Allies would have been victorious long ago. There is a heavy drain in the form of an arithmetical progression on the economic resources of both sides, and it is a well-recognised fact that the Allies are spending much more than the enemy. During the past year economy in all things has been steadily preached, but the practice has left much to be desired. It does not seem to be realised that the faster we spend on private and individual concerns, the greater is the difficulty of our Governments to meet satisfactorily the calls upon the National Exchequers.

*Raising Money.*—The cost of the war has been met in two ways, *taxation* and *borrowing*. An unprecedented call has been made for Revenue. The estimate for the year 1917-8 is £655,600,000, and the balance (£1,651,761,000) of the anticipated cost of the year's war (£2,290,361,000) has had, and is, to be raised by loans.

*Loans.*—The 5 per cent. War Loan at 95 and the 4 per cent. free from Income Tax Loan at £100 were issued between 22 Jan. and 26 Feb. 1917. The publicity campaign, which could have been improved, helped to push the loans, with the result that applications were received as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of England. | £219,986,000 |
| Post Office | £30,715,000 |

At the same time short-dated Treasury Bills were transferred to the War Loan in the sum of £130,721,000, and, during the five weeks of the Loan, War Savings Certificates to the extent of £19,300,000 were sold. The actual number of subscribers was 3,289,000. Large sums of the 4½ per cent. War Loan and 5 and 6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds were converted into the new Loan.

*Bonds.*—The issue of 6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds was withdrawn on 30 Dec. 1916. They were followed after the 5 per cent. Loan on 23 April 1917 with 5 per cent Exchequer Bonds. This issue could not be considered as popular. For some reason the publicity campaign did not catch on, and from the point of view of getting large sums into the Treasury the bonds failed. The 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds were withdrawn on as high. The latest and, up to the present, best form of borrowing has been the 5 per cent. National War Bonds, beginning with 1 Oct. 1917. The Bonds were for 5, 7 and 10 years, and repayable at £100, £103 and £105 per £100 Bond, according to the date of maturity. At the same time 4 per cent. issue of *free from Income Tax* National War Bonds, repayable at par in 1929, has been made. It is hoped by means of these Bonds to finance the war until its successful conclusion. The sum £37,582,250 was received for the new Bonds in the first eleven days.

*War Savings Certificates.*—The War Savings Committee has done good work throughout Great Britain in encouraging the habit of thrift and the taking up of these Certificates, under which the sum of 15s. 6d. deposited is repayable on £1 at the end of five years, no Income Tax having changed on the interest. They are growing in popularity, thanks to continued boosting. The amount issued up to 28 Nov 1916 was £48,248,658. At the beginning of Oct. 1917 the total had grown to £120,000,000, of which only £2,000,000 had been withdrawn.

*War Expenditure Certificates.*—These were issued at 6s per cent., repayable at the end of two years. These were withdrawn at the end of 1916 and not re-issued.

*Treasury Bills.*—An issue was in progress on 1 Nov 1916 at 5½ per cent. for 3, 6 and 12 months' Bills. These high terms lasted until 4 Jan. 1917, when they were withdrawn in preparation of the War Loan. On 23 Mar. 1917 it was decided to issue further Treasury Bills and revert to the old system of tender. The rates for the first issue were from 4¾ per cent. to 5 per cent., or ⅛ per cent. and ¼ per cent. lower than the rates in force three months earlier, the intervening War Loan notwithstanding. The method of tendering continued until 2 May 1917, when the rates were fixed at 4½, 4¾, and 4¾ per cent for 3, 6, and 12 months Bills. A further alteration was made on 1 July 1917 to 4¾ per cent. for 3 and 6 months Bills. The 4¾ per cent. rate was in force in Oct. 1917.

*Currency Notes.*—Although these were issued to take the place of gold coin, and provide greater freedom of currency, the notes in themselves form a Government Loan without payment of interest. The notes are due on demand in gold at the Bank of England, and have a reserve of £28,350,000 in gold allocated to them. The *total* issued has risen from £177,168,193½ of 1 Nov 1916 to £283,218,761 of 10 Oct. 1917.

*Foreign Exchanges.*—One of the most important tasks of the Government has been the maintaining of reasonable rates of exchange with the U.S.A. and neutral countries. We get much of our food and munitions from these, and the higher value placed by the traders in these countries upon our currency, the *lower* is the price we have to pay for our supplies. Naturally, as we are larger buyers than sellers, the exchanges are bound to be slightly against us. To remedy the deficits, gold and negotiable securities have been sent to these countries, and loans arranged in them. The extent to which gold has poured into the neutrals can be gauged by these statistics:—

| Bank | Before war £ | Oct. 1917 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Denmark | 4,000,000 | 11,000,000 |
| Holland | 13,000,000 | 56,000,000 |
| Norway | 3,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| Spain | 22,000,000 | 77,000,000 |
| Sweden | 6,000,000 | 11,000,000 |
| Switzerland | 7,000,000 | 13,000,000 |

*Exchange Rates.*—The following comparisons will show how well the British Government has worked:—

| | Normal. | Nov 1916. | Oct 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 12 09 | 12 6¢ | 11 05 |
| Madrid | 27 30 | 23 40 | 20 78 |

The German figures are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 20 05 | 42 40½ | 32 80 |
| Berlin | 205 40 | 90 80 | 84 20 |

*Mobilisation.*—Scheme A was closed on 27 Dec. 1916, and holders given permission to transfer to B. A penal tax of 2s. in the £ was inflicted by the Government on holders who refused to surrender their stocks. On 25 Jan. 1917 the Treasury decided to requisition certain investments and published the first list of stocks on 19 Feb. A second list of 319 bonds was dated 6 Mar., other lists being posted on 3 April and 7 May.

U.S.A. Assistance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on 22 Sept. 1917 admitted publicly that "but for the assistance of the U.S.A. the financial position of the Allies would now have been very disastrous." Up to the declaration of war by the U.S.A. in April 1917, the Allies were dependent upon loans raised by American bankers and the gold and securities they could remit across the Atlantic for the payment of goods purchased. The raising of loans was made more difficult because bankers required collateral security in the form of negotiable bonds, and in Nov. 1916 the Federal Reserve Board objected to the banks taking up short-term British Treasury Bills.

*Loans.*—The change was fully realised when the U.S.A. offered to loan the Allies £600,000,000 out of their own first War Loan of £1,500,000,000. Mr. Balfour, accompanied by the Governor of the Bank of England, visited the U.S.A. in April, 1917. On 9 May the U.S.A. decided to provide £40,000,000 weekly if necessary for the Allies. Between 25 April and 12 May the sum of £324,000,000 was borrowed by the Allies for loan spending. Two big Loans were issued. The first Liberty Loan of £400,000,000 was over subscribed 50 per cent. in June 1917, and a second was in progress during October. It was believed that £1,000,000,000 would be obtained. The American Treasury are budgetting for the year ending 30 June 1918 for £4,500,000,000 as war expenditure, of which the Allies have been earmarked £2,400,000,000.

Germany.

The sixth German 5 per cent. War Loan closed on 19 April 1917, when without conversions subscriptions are said to have been received for £658,500,000. This followed 9 Vote of Credit in Feb. 1917, to make the total expenditure on the war to £5,250,000,000. The seventh War Loan was in issue during October and reached £600,000,000. German Loans are fast becoming mere paper transfers. Gold in the Imperial Bank has been reduced slightly during the twelve months. Germany has been despatching some of her gold to neutrals in order to remedy her exchange rates.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nov 1916..... | £ Gold | £125,594,000 |
| Oct. 1917 " | " | £120,207,500 |

Austria Hungary has increased note issued sevenfold during war to kr 13,000,000,000. The seventh loan, at 5½ per cent., was opened in early November, 1917.

Generally

France has kept too tight hold on the Bank's gold, with the result that exchanges have been considerably against the country. Freer use is now being made of the great resources. Borrowing has been confined mainly from the Bank of France. A Loan of £400,000,000 at 5½ per cent. net was floated in Nov., 1917. Russia has issued two internal Loans with success. London exchange rates have been manipulated evidently by gamblers. The rate rose from 23½ roubles (£20) in Nov 1916 to 30 on 22 Sept., 1917. It fell to 27½ on 22 Sept., but was 32½ on 27 Oct. 1917. Italy's income of £180,000,000 of 1916-7 is sufficient to pay the interest on much heavier borrowing. War is costing Italy £1,000,000,000 annually. Japan has been repaying in sums of £500,000 old Loans in London. She has raised Internal Loans for Great Britain, France, and Italy. Indebtedness to her in the U.S.A. has been transferred to us by means of Loans to Great Britain and France.

## Civil Service Estimates, 1913-1918.

| Civil Service Estimates. | 1914–1915. (a) Net. | 1915–1916 (a) Net. | 1916–1917 (a) Net. | 1917–1918 (a) Net |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Civil Service.** | | | | |
| I Public Works and Buildings .. | 3,344,769 | 4,060,740 | 3,948,582 | 2,831,894 |
| II. Salaries and Expenses | 4,690,433 | 4,804,992 | 4,847,909 | 4,828,172 |
| Secret Service | 50,000 | 150,000 | 300,000 | 250,000 |
| III Law and Justice .. .. | 4,768,634 | 5,028,420 | 4,740,481 | 4,860,881 |
| IV Education, Science and Art.. | 19,211,500 | 20,496,239 | 20,448,508 | 21,412,275 |
| V Foreign and Colonial Services | 1,836,507 | 1,486,812 | 1,387,761 | 1,387,625 |
| VI. Non-effective and Charitable do | 1,076,307 | 1,091,109 | 1,080,091 | 1,083,600 |
| Old Age Pensions .. | 12,710,000 | 13,089,000 | 12,854,000 | 12,000,000 |
| VII. Ministry of Labour .. .. | 1,078,123 | 1,034,430 | 918,262 | 1,230,406 |
| Insurance, &c .. | 7,368,527 | 6,995,001 | 6,021,258 | 7,325,504 |
| Total Civil Service .. .. | £57,264,816 | £60,017,488 | £56,814,844 | £57,360,856 |
| **Revenue Departments** | | | | |
| Customs and Excise .. .. .. | 2,488,765 | 2,514,607 | 2,474,513 | 2,501,635 |
| Inland Revenue .. .. .. .. | 2,207,320 | 2,273,790 | 2,526,330 | 2,726,090 |
| Post Office .. .. .. .. .. | | | | |
| Post Office Packet Service .. .. | 26,131,830 | 26,836,382 | 26,837,145 | 25,980,300 |
| Post Office Telegraphs .. .. | | | | |
| Post Office Telephones .. .. .. | | | | |
| Total Revenue Departments.. | £30,827,915 | £31,624,779 | £31,838,008 | £31,209,025 |

# The Cost of the War to the United Kingdom.

So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, the following figures show how the cost of the war has grown and is likely to grow until demobilisation after Peace is completed. The ultimate allocation of the cost of the war between the whole of the belligerents will depend upon the nature of the victory gained by the Allies. One suggestion has been made that the whole of the world's war and rebuilding costs be turned into an international currency. The following figures refer *only* to the United Kingdom. Every other country in the world, neutral as well as belligerent, has been called upon to meet additional charges consequent upon the war.

YEAR 1914-5.

*Votes of Credit* —

| 1914. | £ |
|---|---|
| Aug. 6 | 100,000,000 |
| Nov 25 | 225,000,000 |
| 1915. | |
| Mar 1 | 37,000,000 |
| Total | £362,000,000 |
| Average cost per day | £1,500,000 |

YEAR 1915-6.

*Votes of Credit* —

| 1915. | £ |
|---|---|
| Mar 1 | 250,000,000 |
| June 15 | 250,000,000 |
| July 20 | 750,000,000 |
| Sept. 15 | 250,000,000 |
| Nov 11 | 400,000,000 |
| 1916. | |
| Feb. 21 | 120,000,000 |
| Total | £2,020,000,000 |
| Average cost per day | £5,530,000 |

YEAR 1916-7

*Votes of Credit* —

| 1916. | £ |
|---|---|
| Feb. 21 | 300,000,000 |
| May 23 | 300,000,000 |
| July 24 | 450,000,000 |
| Oct. 12 | 300,000,000 |
| Dec. 14 | 400,000,000 |
| 1917 | |
| Feb. 12 | 200,000,000 |
| Mar 15 | 80,000,000 |
| Total | £2,030,000,000 |
| Average cost per day | £5,562,000 |

Official figures (given June 25, 1917) for nine weeks, Oct. 8—Dec 9, 1916, as cost per day — £5,774,000

YEAR 1917-8.

*Votes of Credit* —

| 1917 | £ |
|---|---|
| Feb. 12 | 250,000,000 |
| May 9 | 300,000,000 |
| July 24 | 650,000,000 |
| Oct. 30 | 400,000,000 |
| Total for part year | £1,900,000,000 |

Total Credits since Aug. 6, 1914 £5,892,000,000
Budget (May 2, 1917) estimate for expenditure 1917-8 was £2,299,381,000
Total Votes of Credit for 1917-8 will not be less than £2,300,000,000
Average cost per day (1917-8) £6,300,000
Official daily averages for certain periods —

| 1917 | £ |
|---|---|
| April 2-May 5 | 7,457,000 |
| May 6-June 9 | 5,989,000 |
| April 7-June 9 | 6,723,000 |
| April 6-July 24 | 6,725,000 |
| April 2—Oct. 27—210 days (unofficial) | 6,412,000 |

Total cost of War from Aug 6 1914, to April 5, 1918 £6 000,000,000
Average cost per day throughout £4,660,000
(*N B*—The figures for 1917-8 are very likely to be increased, and total years expenditure will reach £2,300,000,000. The figures for average cost per day in 1917-8 will then be £6,850,000, total cost of war, £6,292,000,000 average per day throughout £4,810,000 Since the Budget was introduced on May 2, 1917, much additional and then unexpected payments have had to be made.)

As payment for the war is not being met from Revenue, and mainly has to take the form of borrowing (for details see article on War Finance), experience shows that every six months the war continues the sum of at least £1,000,000,000 will be added to the National Debt With interest at 5 per cent per annum (in some cases we are paying more and in others less) on this borrowed money, an additional interest or debt charge has to be met from taxation of £37,500,000 yearly This figure assumes that the Allies and Dominions will pay full interest on the sum of £250,000,000 that is loaned to them every six months, and included in the total of £1,000,000,000 mentioned above The official estimate of the actual increase in the Consolidated Fund services (payment of interest on National Debt) is £250,000 daily between the years 1916-7 and 1917-8. These figures do not take into consideration the necessary sinking fund of 1 per cent (minimum) to buy stock in open market in order to maintain a good price, or the establishment of a large sinking fund with which to repay the loans Of course some of the war money has been spent on machinery and factories, and the realisation of these will reduce in a small way the actual cost of the war On the other hand, there is an ever increasing pension list

## LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

Of the 1,646,000,000 inhabitants of the globe about 600,000,000 speak the principal European tongues, of which English has the largest number of adherents through the predominance of that tongue in the British Dominions and in the United States of America. The principal European tongues are divided approximately as follows:—

| Language | People. |
|---|---|
| English | 180,000,000 |
| German | 120,000,000 |
| Russian | 100,000,000 |
| French | 70,000,000 |
| Spanish | 50,000,000 |
| Italian | 32,000,000 |
| Portuguese | 25,000,000 |

# Organised Labour and the War.

It would be a mistake to take the notes that follow, in so far as interruptions of output are concerned, to represent the feeling of that giant army of labour that is working steadfastly and in cordial co-operation with the men in the fighting line. Men and women have not hesitated to sacrifice their pleasures on the altar of the factory bench in order that the troops might be amply supplied with the *material* necessary to defeat that arch-enemy of democracy—autocratic brutality. There is danger lest this work be lost in the political movement known as Organised Labour that has held back important work often over petty things. A strike of 1,400 Swansea steelworkers lasted two days in Sept., 1917, in order to demand the reinstatement of a dismissed foreman; the foreman was reinstated pending inquiries. That is the kind of dispute that could and can be easily avoided. As for the aggregate disputes of the nine months Jan.–Sept., the following figures are sufficiently nauseating:—

| | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|
| No. ... | 414 | 448 |
| People involved | 187,388 | 446,085 |
| Days lost ... | 2,119,200 | 3,505,400 |

Meanwhile, soldiers were facing the horrors of warfare at 1*s.* for a twenty four hours day.

*Labour Party.*—The 16th Conference was held in Manchester Jan., 1917. Membership was 2,000,784, as compared with 1,915,672 in 1916. The acceptance of office in the Government by Labour Leaders was approved by 1,849,000 votes to 307,000. The resolution demanding that the Government "declares its readiness to enter into immediate negotiations for peace" was rejected by 1,627,000 to 550,000. During Oct., 1917, the National Executive decided to reorganise the Party throughout the country.

*Trade Cards.*—Compulsory enlistment and dilution have been the cause of much unrest in the workshops, especially engineering. First of all, a badge system was introduced, so that the men on war work should not be recruited. That proving unsatisfactory, trade cards were introduced. The unions on war work applied to the Ministry of Munitions and cards were issued to members stating they were on war work and not liable for military service.

*Scheduled Occupations.*—Cards proving unsatisfactory also, occupations were listed according to the [illegible] years of [illegible] experience. Those men who could claim as listed and were over a stipulated age were supplied with Scheduled Occupation Certificates. No worker could leave any munition factory without permission in the form of a leaving certificate. Leaving certificates gave rise to considerable friction, and were withdrawn on 24 Oct., 1917. Men were afraid that the plan for dilution would mean the loss of much that they had gained through their trade unions in the past, and were very suspicious of the working of the Acts and proposed Acts dealing with munition factories.

*Engineers.*—Trouble arose at Barrow on the premium bonus system, and on 20 March engineers came out on strike. Notwithstanding an appeal from the First Lord of the Admiralty to "carry on," the dispute continued into April. The Government were forced to take action to end the dispute. The A.S.E. was not responsible for the strike.

In April an agreement was signed between the employers and workmen in the engineering and allied trades under which wages and bonuses were increased, and an arrangement made for the reconsideration of conditions every four months.

Trouble was brewing with the shop stewards. On 21 May, the Government found it necessary to issue posters against any general "downing of tools." On 24th, the Minister of Munitions said, "The gravity of the interruption of output does not seem to be fully understood." However the strike continued, and the shop stewards saw the Premier on 29th, when a satisfactory solution was found. Four days later, the prosecution that had been instituted against the leaders was withdrawn.

*Labour Commissions.*—Mr Lloyd George announced, following the strike, in the House of Commons, that the Government had appointed eight Commissions to investigate the causes of unrest in various parts of the country. The reports from the Commissioners were issued to the public on 28th July, and their substance was a wonderful collection of labour grievances. Many of the suggestions made by the Commissioners were carried out. In the meantime, Dr Addison was succeeded by Mr Churchill at the Ministry of Munitions. The difficulties that have arisen with the munition workers seem to be due mostly to a lack of sympathetic knowledge of labour conditions by officials.

*Miners.*—Whilst the general body of miners have been working earnestly, a small and advanced section has done its utmost to create discord. South Wales has been notorious in its continued threats of unrest. During Jan.–Sept. the miners succeeded in getting an average increase in wages of just under 8*s.* weekly.

*Stockholm.*—Following the German attempt to create a peace atmosphere by means of an international Labour Congress at Stockholm, a special Labour Conference was held in Westminster on 28 Aug., when by 1,846,000 votes to 550,000 the meeting decided to send representatives. The Labour Conference met again on 21 Aug. when the resolution to send delegates was sustained by a bare majority, 2,271,000 being for and 1,991,000 against. The Trade Union Congress met on 4 Sept., and by 2,849,000 votes to 91,000, decided to abandon Stockholm and attempt to get a general agreement amongst the working classes of the Allies.

*Cost of Living.*—According to the *Labour Gazette*, the increase in the cost of living from July, 1914, to Sept., 1917, has been equal to 97 per cent. To meet this increase bonuses and higher wages have been given. Whether the ratio between cost of living and actual wages has remained steady is open to question. A large amount of overtime has been worked, and the payment for this has tended to hide the general question. The actual changes in wages between Jan. and Sept., 1917, have been given as 47,000,000 weekly for 4,250,000 people. The Government might have supplied prices from the start and saved much of the consequent dissatisfaction.

An adequate supply of suitable, well-built and healthy dwellings, available at rents within the earning capacity of working-class families, is of vital importance to the State. Estimates have been made as to the present shortage of houses, varying from 250,000 to 2,000,000. Whatever the real figures, they are certainly unparalleled, and are growing at an alarming rate, building having practically ceased. Fortunately the position will be known, probably before this article appears, for when all replies to the Questionnaire issued in *July last, for return by October* 15th, have been tabulated, the Local Government Board will possess accurate particulars and other essential information. Statistics of new houses built in ten years ending March, 1914, were privately obtained from officials of 50 great towns having an aggregate population of about 13,000,000—approximately 30 per cent. of the whole country. These were submitted to the Local Government Board in September, 1918, and were—for five years ending 1910, 289,996, and for five years ending 1915, 87,634. Housing difficulties in rural districts are even greater than in towns, and the shortage is proportionately higher. Hitherto provision by house builders has been impossible on business lines, as economic rents were not obtainable. The wages of workers on the land, happily, are now considerably increased, and will, it is anticipated, lead to improved housing conditions. Over 30 per cent. of the existing rural shortage is estimated as due to failure by the State, County Councils, Local Authorities, Railway Companies, &c., to meet their obligations to provide dwellings for their own employees. These conditions, and also the "week-end" cottage habit, have led to agricultural workmen being deprived of cottages built solely for them. Various causes have contributed to the existing and growing urban housing shortage. Practical men associated with the building and finance of urban working-class dwellings are almost unanimous in declaring that the foremost, and easiest to remove, of these are the taxing provisions of Part I. of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910. Credit and confidence in such property as a leading national security have been gravely affected, and there appears little prospect of private enterprise again taking material part in building houses for the working classes, except these legislative provisions are removed. Other obvious causes include (a) the general effect of the War on the financial resources of the country, (b) the higher and still increasing cost of materials and labour, and the growing scarcity of both, (c) the increasing burden of local taxation, with no general rise in rents charged to tenants where local rates are paid by the owner—a pernicious principle which applies to probably 70 per cent. of all working-class dwellings, (d) the failure of the Government to redeem pledges to relieve local rates, by transferring to the exchequer a greater proportion of the continually growing cost of purely national services; and (e) emergency legislation which has limited, and latterly, in effect, forbidden the building of houses, except in munition areas for schemes subsidised by the State.

Efforts continue to be made to induce the Government to redeem its pledges to amend the legislation generally regarded as the principal difficulty. In this connexion the Right Hon. Walter Long, in replying to a deputation on September 20th, 1918, made this statement and possibly historic pronouncement:—"My sympathies, I need hardly say, are heartily with the proposals. I regard the Government as pledged to carry a measure of reform, and I hope when it comes it will be complete, because I am confident that it is necessary."

Mention may also be made of a remarkable conference held in November, 1918, attended by upwards of 200 representatives of 40 leading institutions and associations of national character and standing, interested or connected with working-class housing. The following resolution was passed, and has since been adopted by numerous associations and conferences throughout the country:—"This conference views with deep concern the present unparalleled shortage of houses, particularly for the working classes, which is daily increasing, and being of opinion that the original and principal cause of so grave a state of things is both directly and indirectly due to the effects of the provisions of Part I. of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, as regards Increment Value Duty, Undeveloped Land Duty, and Reversion Duty, which has largely destroyed the confidence of investors in, and leaders upon, this property, previously regarded as the premier national security, urges His Majesty's Government to take prompt steps to remove the legislative provisions referred to and to give in every possible way their encouragement and support to private enterprise and co-operative effort in the provision of healthy dwellings for the people."

Less than 20,000 dwellings have been provided under Part III. of the Housing Act, 1919, and the total built by the 60 Societies of Public Utility is approximately 6,000. The aggregate provision from these sources is barely four months' normal supply. Capital for Local Authority housing is borrowed from public fund. Many schemes are not self-supporting, and involve a charge on local rates. For schemes carried out by Societies of Public Utility approximately 65 per cent. of the cost has been advanced from public funds.

How, and by whom, dwellings can be provided in sufficient numbers having regard to present abnormal conditions, financial and otherwise, constitutes a problem of grave complexity. Unfortunately, there is little probability of improvement in these conditions in the near future; nor is it possible that the cost of building will ever again be as low as before the War. Leading builders of great specialised experience in cottage production officially state that a cottage of substantial character produced and sold before the War for £200—site and street expenses included—will cost £700 under conditions likely to prevail immediately after the War and for several years. They anticipate when "after the War" normal conditions obtain—probably three or five years hence—a similar cottage may be produced by private enterprise and sold for £450.

Seeing that generally cottage building by Municipalities has cost probably 25 per cent. more than dwellings of equal accommodation provided by private builders, the effect on the economic rent which must obviously be charged for dwellings, if provided by the State or Local Authorities at post-war prices, will represent an increase in rents prevailing for existing houses possibly of 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. A striking illustration of the substantially increased cost of municipal housing appeared in a scheme recently adopted by a great Northern city. The Estates Committee estimate that for some parts

at least 2,500 new houses must annually be provided, and advise the Municipality to itself build five houses yearly for the next five years. The preliminary programme sanctioned by the Council provides for 500 cottages at an estimated cost of £202,277 13s., or £405 per dwelling, exclusive of land for 127 houses. The lowest rate of interest now charged by the Public Works Loan Board for municipal housing schemes is 3½ per cent. On this basis, and providing for upkeep insurance, administration, etc., the weekly economic rent would be about 10s net. With local rates, &c., additional, this means a rent approximating to 13s. 6d. per week.

The Royal Commission on Scottish Housing have recently issued Majority and Minority Reports. The former states "The standard of accommodation we recommend is that the houses to be built should have not less than three rooms, with all sanitary and domestic conveniences. At present (that is, subject to War conditions) such houses cost about £450 and upwards. 'We think it safe to assume that on an average during the next 15 years the houses will not be built for a less cost than £300 each.'

Inland Revenue reports indicate an increase of private dwellings in *England and Wales* between 1901–1911 of 1,020,833. During this period the population increased by 2,547,428, requiring, at five persons per dwelling 509,500 new houses. Apparently, therefore 990,833 houses were built in this decade in excess of the needs of the increased population. The number of dwellings closed or demolished, for all purposes, was far less than this excess production, and as it is known that in agricultural districts and in a few urban areas insufficient houses were built, it follows that overbuilding for several years was enormous in most urban localities, particularly in great cities.

Overcrowding is generally assumed to be solely due to a shortage of dwellings. This is fallacious, and such view is less justified than is generally believed. Since 1900 unfit dwellings have been demolished, voluntarily and otherwise in much larger numbers. Reliable information of the total thus destroyed is not, however available. Very substantial progress has also been made, under various Acts and voluntarily, in the remedying of sanitary defects and thorough renovation of existing dwellings. The Local Government Board Report for 1916 indicates that, in twelve months ending March, 1915, no fewer than 39,108 dwellings in England and Wales were thus satisfactorily dealt with at the cost of the owners, in 1,600 of 1,800 districts concerned. An analysis of the latest Inland Revenue Report indicates that in *England and Wales* the total number of private dwellings charged to or exempt from inhabited house duty was, in March, 1915, 7,225,632. No fewer than 4,720,730 were of the annual value of £20 or less, and consequently may be regarded as working-class dwellings. Earlier reports give particulars of dwellings in *Great Britain* of the annual value of (a) under £10, (b) £20 and under £25, (c) £25 and under £30. These totals in March, 1914, were 3,230,201, 1,210,819, and 1,221,311 respectively.

It thus appears there were then, at net weekly rents corresponding to the annual values, more than 40 per cent. of all working-class dwellings at 5s. net or less, more than 40 per cent. between 5s. and 7s., and more than 13 per cent between 7s. 9d. and 9s. 10d. This enormous number of dwellings, except as to less than 2 per cent., has been provided by private enterprise, and the type of house thus produced has greatly improved during the last 20 years as the natural result of the growing desire for larger and better dwellings. The aggregate annual value of all working-class dwellings in Great Britain was in March 1915, £66,405,315. Eminent authorities estimate, taking the country as a whole, the capital value represents 20 years purchase. This gives the stupendous total of £1,328,107,600, i.e., more than twice the amount of the National Debt previous to the outbreak of war and roundly £200 per dwelling. Except as to, say, £6,000,000, the probable cost of public schemes, this, or approximately this, colossal sum has been privately raised and invested in housing the working classes.

Frequent press references indicate that the Government are fully alive to the urgency of the whole question of housing and of the necessity for energetic and active measures to deal with it.

During May Lord Rhondda received several deputations at Whitehall, possibly the most important of all being that officially representing institutions and associations of national character and standing connected with the production of working-class dwellings by private enterprise. Associations and individuals of known experience have also been afforded opportunities of stating their views in writing. It was announced in Parliament shortly afterwards that an expert Committee had been appointed to confer and advise upon the whole position. Following the earlier deliberations of this Committee, and possibly as the result of its recommendations, the Right Hon. W. Hayes Fisher, who had meanwhile succeeded Lord Rhondda, again brought the subject of housing before the War Cabinet, and was authorised to announce That the Government recognises that it will be necessary to afford substantial financial assistance from public funds to those Local Authorities who are prepared to carry through without delay at the conclusion of the War a programme of housing for the working class a which is approved by the Local Government Board." This was notified to all Local Authorities in Great Britain and a clear intimation given that such assistance would "only be available for a limited period" and that neither the form nor the extent could then be indicated. It further states –"In thus addressing himself at the outset to the Local Authorities, Mr Fisher is fully conscious that the complete solution of the problem is not likely to be accomplished except with the co-operation of private enterprise, including Public Utility Societies, and that in order to secure the full advantage of their help it may be advisable for the State to offer them assistance in one or other of the directions which are now under the consideration of a conference sitting at the Local Government Board." On July 28th Mr Fisher appointed a further Committee "to consider questions of building construction in connexion with the provision of dwellings for the working classes of England and Wales, and report upon matters of material economy and despatch in the provision of such dwellings.

The colossal task ahead can best be met by the whole-hearted co-operation and co-ordination of any and every agency able and willing to share the essential work of building good and better houses for the people.

## THE TURF

Of sporting generally there was little during the year. Team games such as football and cricket were played, but merely as recreative exercises for youthful soldiers, and with a view to week-end amusement for the masses of munition and other workers throughout the country. Of indoor games, billiards had some vogue, the principal features being the improvement shown by such professors as H. W. Stevenson and Thomas Reece, both of whom, though they did not dispute the championship, were able to take down the number of the champion, Melbourne Inman. Cricket, the summer game, was confined to public schools, Army teams, and the M.C.C.

No flat-racing was permitted at all in England between the first week in May and July 25, though it continued in Ireland. Various reasons were given, officially and semi-officially, for this. It was alleged that there was a scarcity of oats for feeding horses, that the permitting of racing would make an undesirable inroad upon petrol stores, and finally that 'racing was opposed to public opinion.' The latter theory was soon disproved, for 'public opinion' in favour of racing forced the Government to remove their ban. It was generally conceded that the blood stock breeding industry is one of the most important in Britain, and that without the aid afforded by the racecourse it could not be carried on. It may be taken therefore, that the resumption of horse racing was sanctioned when proper investigation had proved that it was in the national interests. At the same time when it was resumed, its value as a recreation for the working classes was partially recognised by the granting of a few fixtures to places such as Brighton, Windsor, Stockton, Manchester, and Ayr (the first time racing has taken place in Scotland for three years) but London did not participate for reasons not altogether unconnected with military exigencies.

The season opened in April at Newmarket, and it is curious that at that meeting both Gay Crusader, the best three-year-old of his season and Phalaris who afterwards proved to be the champion sprinter, suffered defeat. Phalaris was beaten a length when trying to concede 5lb. to Verdun over the six furlongs of the Brethy Stakes Course and Gay Crusader failed by three parts of a length to give 11 lb. to Cinq D'Or in the Column Produce Stakes (£1,028). Gay Crusader a son of Bayardo and Gay Laura had not properly come to hand then, however. Henceforward his career was one of distinguished success. His next appearance was in the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket on May 2, when, with S. Donoghue in the saddle, he started favourite at 9 to 4 against and won in a field of fourteen. Even that performance was not really convincing, for he only beat Magpie, ridden in splendid fashion by G. Madden, by a head, and was palpably "all out." Athdara was a further three lengths in the rear, and subsequent running proved him a colt of quite moderate quality. When it came to the New Derby (£3,050), run on July 31 at Newmarket, however Alec Taylor, the Manton trainer, had worked wonders with Gay Crusader. It was palpable that the horse was in magnificent condition, and although the field numbered twelve, 7 to 4 was the best offer against the Crusader, who, with Donoghue again riding, came striding away from the Plantation and defeated Dansellon by four lengths, with Dark Legend beaten a head for second place. That the form was good was proved by the pressure in the unplaced lot of Diadem, who, in May, had won the One Thousand Guineas (£4,030) with easy from Sunny Jane, Nonpareil, and eleven others. On Aug. 2 at Newmarket, Sunny Jane turned the tables on Diadem in the New Oaks (£873). Diadem was favourite at 7 to 4, and 4 to 1 was on offer against Sunny Jane. Many who witnessed that race were of opinion that the half length by which Sunny Jane won was largely due to the fine riding of Madden. Moravia was third, four lengths away and there were eight other runners.

The impression created by Gay Crusader in the New Derby was so good that the September Stakes (£2,654), decided on Sept. 12, after attracting quite a good entry, dried up, only Kingston Black and Dansellon opposing the Manton crack, on whom odds of 11 to 2 were betted. Donoghue allowed the favourite to make the whole of the running, and he defeated Kingston Black by six lengths, Dansellon being a long way further in the rear. Having won all the classic races, or their war-time substitutes, Mr. Fairie decided to let his colt commence his career as a cup horse, and Gay Crusader made a successful début in that character on Sept. 28, when he secured the Newmarket Gold Cup (£8,930) over a distance of two miles and a half. Perox and Kingston Black were his only opponents, and odds of 100 to 8 had to be betted on the Crusader, who, ridden as usual by Donoghue, beat Perox by fifteen lengths. This performance was followed up by victories over Booket, Nassorian, and Kingston Black in the Newmarket Champion Stakes (£5,960), and in the Lowther Stakes (£7,210) at Newmarket in the middle of October, Dansellon being his only opponent in the latter event. Much more could be written, but quite enough has been set down to prove that Gay Crusader easily dominated the three-year-olds in 1917.

Of the two-year-olds, the best were Benevente, a chestnut filly by Polymelus—Fearnaria, Fressia, a ch. filly by Lochryan—of an Orby mare, Wilton, a bay filly by Symington—Will Rogers, Itamask, a bay filly by Lemberg—Dagmar, Violinist, ch. colt by Neil Gow—Cyrene, Georgia, bay filly by Jingling Geordie—Una, Prince Chimay, ch. c. by Chaucer—Galaretta, Skyrocket, ch. c. by Sunstar—Maid of the Mist; Gainsborough bay colt by Bayardo—Rosedrop, and Syndrian, by Sunder—Polkerris. Benevente opened her winning career at Newmarket on May 2, when, with J. H. Martin in the saddle, she easily won the Wilbraham Plate (£1,016) for fillies from Fairy Orb, Herself, and twenty-two others. This was followed by another easy victory in the New Coventry Stakes (£630) on Aug. 2 the Clare colt and Sonsme Kiss being her nearest opponents in a field of eleven, whilst at Stockton towards the end of August the filly beat Lady Bayardo by a length and a half, Miss Richard, and seven others, giving lumps of weight to all, in the Lanchton Plate (£1,216). She experienced an unexpected check in the Rous Memorial (£897) at Newmarket in October, when, with odds of 11 to 10 betted on her, she was only fourth of nine to Violinist, Georgia, and Pandion, but made amends later in the same month by winning the Middle Park Plate by a length from Herself, Skyrocket, and three others.

Reference has been made to the Rous Memorial Stakes victory of Violinist, but perhaps

his Rosebery Plate (£1,000) received at Kirkconnel in August was even better, for it was easily achieved, and the field included Stalwell, Gainsborough, and nine others. Georgie's successful coltage headed the Fitzwilliam Stakes (Div 1.) (£1,277) at Newmarket in April, in which she beat fifteen opponents; the Home Bred Plate (£1,000) at headquarters in July, for which there were 26 entries; and the Tuddenham Plate (Div 1.) (£1,277) at the same place in August, when thirteen went to the post. None of these victories, however, were of quite the same class as those achieved by Benevento. Prince Chimay accomplished a smart performance when he won the Bottom Mile Nursery (£1,000), the second week in September, although he only got home a neck in front of *Old Drury* but the latter was receiving 14 lb., Hillhampton was third, and there were fourteen other competitors. Skyrocket won the Princess Plate (£1,000) from Sunning, Hillhampton, and twenty others at Newmarket in July, but was all out, and was subsequently beaten in the Chesterton Nursery Handicap by Manaka colt, but the winner was in receipt of 22 lb. Perhaps the best performance by any two-year-old, bar Benevento, was that of Gainsborough in the Autumn Stakes (£1,850) at Newmarket, the second week in September. Ridden by Madden, he beat Fresnia soundly by two lengths, Roldeer being another length behind, whilst Violinist was amongst the beaten lot. Gainsborough was generally conceded to be one of the best looking and best built youngsters ever seen, and great things were predicted of him.

With the season severely curtailed and the Newmarket programmes admittedly framed on lines best calculated to further the breeding interests, the older horses had few opportunities of an important character. One that stood out by himself, as a sprinter at all events, was Lord Derby's four-year-old Phalaris, a bay colt by Polymelus—Brumma. He failed, by a length, to concede Verdun 22 lb. in the Crawford Handicap in April, but in May gave lumps of weight to thirteen opponents in the Bredby Stakes (£1,000). After being allowed to walk over for the historic Whip, he carried 10 st. 2 lb. to victory in the Chesterfield Course Stakes (£1,000) and in September successfully shouldered 9 st. 5 lb. in the St. Ives Handicap (£1,000), his nearest opponent, Fiction, being in receipt of 15 lb., whilst some of the fifteen rivals were giving him 5 lb. With 9 st. 7 lb. up he won the Surrey St. Leger Stakes easily from Rodipt (received 3 lb.), and Pilasella (received 3 lb.), the Derby and Oaks winner of the previous season and in October cantered away with the Newmarket Challenge Stakes (£1,350), for which there were only three runners.

By the end of the first week in November Phalaris had won six races of the value of £11,988, but of course Gay Crusader headed the winning horses list with half a dozen races, value £10,119. Diadem, 3 yrs., by Orby—Donnette, came second with 3 races, value £4,782, Benevento was third, 4 races, value £3,852, then Phalaris, next Fresnia, 4 races, £2,378. Wilton, 2 yrs., b. f. by Symington—Will Return, was sixth with 2 races, value £1,869 and of the older horses Roscius, 4 yrs., b c by Rochester—Minstrella, won 4 races, value £1,243, Bramble Twig, 4 yrs., b. c. by Chancer—Bramble Jelly, secured 2, value £1,021 Frustration, 4 yrs., b c. by St. Frusquin—Princess Mary, 3, value £998 and Bay D'Or, 4 yrs., b. c. by Bayardo—Dame D'Or, 2, value £694.

At the time of writing the struggle amongst the leading jockeys was very close. S. Donoghue led with 37 wins out of 197 mounts, J H Martin being second with 29 out of 180. A feature of the riding of the season was furnished by A. Smith an apprentice in Jarvis's stable, who boasted 28 winners out of 196 rides, and was third when these notes were penned. W Smyth, 26 out of 168. Rickaby, 25 out of 213, and Madden 26 out of 172, were next in order

Mr Fairie headed the list of winning owners, his figures being 3 winners of 8 races, value £20,321, Lord Derby, 9 winners, 20 races, £14,983, same next, Lord D'Abernon, 2 winner, 3 races, £4,782, was third, Lord Londonderry, 4 winners, 7 races, £3,512, fourth, Sir W J Tatem 7 winners, 8 races, £2,792, fifth, Mr Sol Joel, 8 winners, 8 races, £2,392, sixth, and Mr E Hulton, 8 winners, 22 races, £2,641, next. Of trainers, Alex. Taylor, aided by Gay Crusader, had a great time, his 19 winners securing 22 races of the value of £26,342. The Hon. G Lambton turned out 13 winners, who between them secured 27 races of the value of £10,892, whilst the comparatively small stable provided over by F B. Darling had 12 winners of 19 races, value £4,470.

## EMIGRATION FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

| Country | Number of Native Emigrants | Destination of Greatest Number |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom (1914) | 223,000 | Canada, 91,480, U.S., 90,818, Australasia, 48,023, North Africa, 21,124. |
| Austria-Hungary (1912) | 296,300 | U.S., 178,880; Canada, 24,300. |
| Belgium | 29,758 | 26,341 to European countries, 3,427 to countries out of Europe. |
| Denmark | 8,636 | U.S., 5,965. |
| German Empire | 28,945 | U.S., 17,906. |
| Italy | 711,448 | 294,971 to European countries, U.S., 267,699; Argentina, 71,767. |
| Norway | 11,030 | U.S., 7,774. |
| Portugal | 88,903 | Brazil, 70,880. |
| Spain | 240,033 | North and South America, 190,076, Central America, 42,926, Africa, 34,305. |
| Sweden | 23,869 | U.S., 13,892. |
| Switzerland | 5,691 | U.S., 4,000. |

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

It is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game between the following dates (inclusive), but during the war some of these periods have been shortened:—

| GAME. | ENGLAND. | SCOTLAND. | IRELAND. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Game or Heath Fowl. | 11 Dec. to 19 Aug. (31 Aug. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest). | 11 Dec. to 19 Aug. | 11 Dec. to 19 Aug. |
| Bustard | 1 Mar. to 31 Aug. | None. | 11 Jan. to 31 Aug. |
| Deer, Male | None. | None | 1 Jan. to 9 June. |
| " Fallow Male | None. | None. | 1 Nov. to Michaels. to 9 June. |
| *Grouse or Red Game | 11 Dec. to 11 Aug. | 11 Dec. to 11 Aug. | 11 Dec. to 11 Aug. |
| *Hare | None. | None | 20 Apr. to 12 Aug.† |
| *Heath or Moor Game | None. | As "Muirfowl." | 11 Dec. to 11 Aug. |
| Landrail, Quail | As "Wild Birds." | As "Wild Birds." | 11 Jan. to 19 Sept. |
| *Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan | None. | 11 Dec. to 11 Aug. | 11 Dec. to 19 Aug. |
| *Partridge | 1 Feb. to 31 Aug. | 1 Feb. to 31 Aug. | 1 Feb. to 31 Aug. |
| *Pheasant | 1 Feb. to 30 Sept. | 1 Feb. to 30 Sept. | 1 Feb. to 30 Sept. |

† Subject to variation in various counties e.g. Tyrone 1 Apr to 12 Aug., Dublin, 1 Mar to 20 Sept.

It is also unlawful to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck, in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for all these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, able to spell, from 1 March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout the United Kingdom. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between 1st March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and £1, and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £2 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—as sent aforesaid) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the close-time period and St. Kilda were are deemed to be contained in the following list, and the birds specified in it are protected.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American quail. | Kittiwake. | Scout. |
| Auk. | Lapwing. | Sea-hirk. |
| Avocet. | Lark. | Seamew |
| Bee-eater | Loon. | Sea parrot. |
| Bittern. | Mallard. | Sea-swallow. |
| Bonxie. | Marrot. | Shearwater |
| Colin. | Merganser | Shaldrake. |
| Cornish chough. | Merre. | Shoveller |
| Coulternob. | Night-hawk. | Skua. |
| Cuckoo. | Night jar | Snaw |
| Curlew | Nightingale. | Snipe. |
| Diver | Oriole. | Solan goose. |
| Dotterel. | Owl. | Spoonbill. |
| Dunbird. | Ox-bird. | Stint. |
| Dunlin. | Oyster-catcher | Stone curlew |
| Eider-duck. | Peewit. | Stonehatch. |
| Fern-owl. | Petrel. | Summer snipe. |
| †Fulmar | Phalarope | Tarrock. |
| †Gannet. | Plover | Teal. |
| Goatsucker | Flovers page | Tern. |
| Godwit. | Pochard. | Thicknee. |
| Goldfinch. | †Puffin. | Turkey |
| Grebe. | Purre. | Wasp. |
| Greenshank. | †Razorbill. | Widgeon. |
| †Guillemot. | Redshank. | Wild duck. |
| Gull (except black backed) | Reeve or Ruff | Willock. |
| | Roller | Wimbrel. |
| Hoopoe. | Sanderling. | Woodcock. |
| Kingfisher | 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 authorising anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

## HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor is there, except in Ireland, for deer or hares, but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. 1 November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about 20 Aug. to 20 Oct. for stags, and from 20 Nov to 20 end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1880 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound. This does not apply to

foreign hares. The statutory close season for hares in Ireland has been varied for some counties by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and it is now mostly from 1 April to 22 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 Esk in Dumfries, during which fishing for any of 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 1907 the Board 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 154 days and for rods not later than 1 Dec. with a minimum of 92 days. For putts and putchers 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 —

| Close time for | Nets. | Rods. |
|---|---|---|
| Adur | 1 Sept to 1 Feb. | 1 Oct. to 1 Feb. |
| Hampshire†† | 31 July to 1 Feb. | 1 Oct. to 1 Feb. |
| Severn §§§ | 26 Aug to " ** | " |
| Wye | " to " ** | 16 Oct. to " |
| Taff and Ely | 31 Aug. to 30 Apr | 15 Nov to 30 Apr |
| Teify | 1 Sept. to 15 Feb. | 2 Nov to 31 Mar |
| Dart | 17 Aug. to 28 Feb. | 1 Oct. to " |
| Ayrim | — | 15 Nov to 14 Feb. |
| Yorkshire | — | 16 Nov to 26 Feb. |
| Exe | *1 Sept to 1 Mar | 20 Oct. to 1 Mar |
| Solent | " " | 1 Nov to " |
| Tamar & Plym | | |
| Usk, Ellaile | | |
| Weart | " " | 1 Nov to |
| Teign | " to 1 Mar | 1 Nov to 1 Mar |
| Towy | " to 1 Apr | 15 Oct. to 1 Apr |
| Dee | " to 31 Mar | 14 Oct. to 31 Mar |
| Ouse (causes) | to 1 Apr | 1 Nov to 1 Apr |
| Rhymney | " to " | 1 Nov to 1 Apr |
| Conway | " to 30 Apr | 1 Nov to 30 Apr |
| Stour (Kent) | " to 1 May | 1 Nov to 1 May |
| Lune | " to 1 Mar | " to 1 Mar |
| Solent | 16 Sept. to 20 Feb. | 16 Nov to 15 Feb. |
| Dovey | 14 Sept to 30 Apr | 1 Nov to 30 Apr |
| Taw & Torridge | " | " to 31 Mar |
| Kent & Bela | 15 Sept to 31 Mar | " |
| Dwyfach | " to 1 Mar | 15 Nov to 1 Mar |
| Erwent (Cum.) | " to 20 Mar | " to 20 Mar |
| Cleddy | " to 31 Mar | 1 Nov to 1 Feb. |
| Cynnet | " to 15 Mar | " to 31 Jan. |
| W. Cumberland | " to 31 Mar | 14 Nov to 20 Mar |
| Cynnon | " to 30 Apr | 15 Nov to 30 Apr |
| Clwyd & Elwy | " to 15 May | " to 15 May |
| Axe | 1 Sept. to 30 Apr | 20 Nov to 30 Apr |
| Avon (Devon) | 1 Sep to 1 May | 30 Nov to 1 May |
| Camel | 27 Sept. to 4 Apr | 1 Dec. to 30 Apr |
| Exeny | 30 Nov to " | " " |

* Except above Woodbury Sand Station, 1 Sep to 25 April. † Above S. Middleton. Below Old Impassable for nets. For rods these dates do not apply to R. Eden above Fishing Point, or to R. Cannon. ‡ Below Lost Wildcat only. § Except R. Brue, 30 Sept. (ends 30 Nov.) to 24 April. ¶¶ 1 June to 1 Feb. above Workington Weir to 25 Aug. to 24 April for putts and perchers. ** Above Leominster, 1 Dec. to 1 April. †† Mouth of Needles Light Bearing due South and — for nets, 1 Sept. to 15 Feb.; for rods, 16 Oct. (Hamble, Exeter, 30 Oct.) to 1 Feb.

No fresh salmon may be sold between 2 Sept. and 1 Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom between 1 Feb. and 3 Nov., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1 Feb. and 3 Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 2 Sept. and 20 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 same prohibition lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, i.e., salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

*Net-fishing for salmon is prohibited* in England and Wales from noon Saturday to 6 a.m. 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. Scotland

In Scotland the annual close-time must not be less than 168 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 | Nets. | Rods. |
|---|---|---|
| Tay* | 21 Aug. to 4 Feb. | 16 Oct. to 14 Jan.* |
| Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. A. Esk Fyne, Ruel Shira | 2 Sept. to 23 Feb. | 1 Nov to 15 Feb. |
| Annan | — | 26 Oct. to 25 Jan. |
| Awe, Beauly, Spey | — | 16 Oct. to 20 Feb. |
| Dunbeath, Lossie | — | 1 Oct. to 20 Jan. |
| Halladale, Strathy | — | 1 Oct. to 20 Jan. |
| Naver, Borgie, Helmsdale, Brora | — | " |
| Hope, Polla | — | " |
| Forth | — | 1 Nov to 31 Jan. |
| Bervie, Carradale, Fleety Garnock, Girvan Howmore | 20 Sept. to 24 Feb. | 1 Nov to 20 Feb. |
| Inner, Ioma, Irvine & rivers of Islay, Orkney, Harris & Uist | " | " |
| Annan, Ritechar, Ugie | ditto | 26 Nov to 20 Feb. |
| Rivers of Shetland | ditto | 26 Nov to 31 Jan. |
| Nith, Urr | ditto | 1 Dec. to 24 Feb. |
| Rivers of Bute | 2 Sept. to 25 Feb. | 25 Oct. to 25 Feb. |
| Thurso | — | 4 Oct. to 20 Jan. |
| Findhorn | — | 11 Oct. to 20 Feb. |
| Ness | — | 20 Oct. to 1 Feb. |
| Tweed | 25 Sept. to 24 Feb. | 1 Dec. to 31 Jan. |

* Except Earn, nets, 1 Nov. to 31 Jan.

The weekly close-time for nets is between 6 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday, and, for rods, on Sundays. The Esk, in Dumfries, is included under the English Salmon Acts.

In Scotland the law as to the sale of salmon differs somewhat from that in force in England.

### III. Ireland.

In Ireland the close-time applies to both capture and sale of salmon and trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 168 days, but many variations have been made, 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 | 26 Aug. to 1 Nov. to 1 Feb. | 31 Jan. |
| Wexford | Wicklow to | 16 Sept. to 31 Mar. | 1 Oct. to 14 Mar. |
| Waterford | Kilm Bay to | 16 Aug. to 31 Jan. | 1 Oct. to 31 Jan. |
| Lismore | Helvick Head to | 31 July to 1 Feb. | 30 Sept. to 1 Feb. |
| Cork | Ballycotton H. to | 16 Aug. to 29 Feb. | 1 Oct. to 29 Feb. |
| Skibbereen | Galley Head to | 30 Sept. to 30 Apr. | 1 Nov. to 1 Feb. |
| Bantry | Mizen Head to | 16 Sept. to 31 Mar. | 1 Nov. to 16 Mar. |
| Kenmare | Crow Head to | Do. | 1 Nov. to 31 Mar. |
| Waterville | Lamb Head to | 16 July to 31 Dec. | 15 Oct. to 1 Feb. |
| Killarney | Bray Head to | 1 Aug. to 16 Jan. | 1 Nov. to 16 Mar. |
| Limerick | Dunmore Head to | 30 July to 31 Jan. | 1 Nov. to 31 Jan. |
| Galway | Hags Head to | 1 Sept. to 15 Feb. | 16 Oct. to 31 Jan. |
| Connemara | Cashla Coast-Guard Stn. to | 16 Aug. to 31 Jan. | 1 Oct. to 31 Jan. |
| Ballinakill | Slyne Head to | 1 Sept. to 15 Feb. | 1 Nov. to 31 Jan. |
| Bangor | Pigeon Point to | Do. | 1 Oct. to 30 Apr. |
| Ballina | Benwee Head to | 15 Aug. to 15 Mar. | 16 Oct. to 31 Jan. |
| Sligo | Cromanore to | 16 July to 31 Dec. | 1 Oct. to 31 Jan. |
| Ballycastle | Mullaghmore to | 29 Aug. to 29 Feb. | 16 Oct. to 29 Feb. |
| Letterkenny | Rossan Point to | 29 Aug. to 3 Feb. | 1 Nov. to 31 Jan. |
| Londonderry | Malin Head to | 1 Sept. to 24 Apr. | 16 Oct. to 31 Mar. |
| Coleraine | Downhill to | 29 Aug. to 3 Feb. | 1 Oct. to 29 Feb. |
| Ballycastle | Portrush to | 29 Sept. to 16 Mar. | 1 Nov. to 31 Jan. |
| Dundalk | Donaghadee to | 15 Aug. to 15 Feb. | 16 Oct. to 29 Feb. |
| Drogheda | Clogher Head to Skerries | Do. | 16 Sept. to 15 Feb. |

In Ireland the weekly close-time is fixed at 36 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 2 Oct. and 1 Feb., except (x) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 15 Sept. to 31 March, and (z) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1896, the close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked * the close-time, as altered, applies only to trout. The sale of trout and char is absolutely prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2 Oct. to 1 Feb. —

| | |
|---|---|
| *Eden | 2 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 29 Feb. |
| *Usk | 2 Sept. to 24 Feb. ¶ |
| Tyne | 1 Oct. to 31 Mar. |
| *Wye | 2 Oct. to 14 Feb. |
| *Taff & Ely | 29 Sept. to 1 Feb. |
| *Cleddy | 29 Sept. to 1 Mar. |
| *Ogmore | 30 Sept. to 29 Feb. |
| *Ledyn | 1 Oct. to 2 Mar. |
| *Exe | 15 Sept. to 29 Feb. |
| *Selont | 29 Sept. to 31 Feb. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.) |
| Derwent (Cumb.) | 15 Sept. to 10 Mar. Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June |
| W. Cumberland | 2 Sept. to 10 Mar. |
| Teify *Avon (Devon) Conway, Norfolk †† | 1 Oct. to 29 Feb. |
| Adur, Cuckmere, Rother | 1 Oct. to 31 Mar. |
| *Hampshire‡ | 2 Oct. to 29 Feb. |
| Clwyd and Elwy Dart | |
| Camel Fowey §§ | |
| *Esk, *Tees | 1 Oct. to 15 Mar. |
| *Avon | |
| *Severn, Towy, ‖ | |
| *Lune, Ribble | 2 Oct. to 1 Mar. |
| Wear, Rhymney | |
| Tamar & Plym | |
| Kent & Bela ¶ | 2 Oct. to 3 Mar. |
| Trent | 2 Oct. to 15 Mar. |
| *Ouse and Nene | 2 Oct. to 31 Mar. |
| Yorks | 2 Oct. to 1 Apr. * |
| *Suffolk & Essex | 2 Oct. to 10 Apr. |
| *Dee | 14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only). |
| *Conquet | 1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto). |

In Scotland there is a close time for trout from 15 Oct. to 29 Feb. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. For pollen the close-time is from 24 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

### Close-Time for Freshwater Fish.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close time for catching, selling or buying freshwater fish (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen trout, and

† River Avon between Amesbury and Pickhorn only; above Amesbury 25 Oct. to 31 Mar.

‡ Close close time throughout district 1 Nov. to 1 Mar.

§ 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Dunkeld and above to 29 Feb. for R. Bela.

¶ 29 April to 30 between Lowwhitfield and St. Winnow.

‖ 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwrli to G. W. R. bridge.

** 2 Oct. to 24 Mar. in certain reservoirs.

†† On Thursday preceding Good Friday whichever date is the earlier.

‡‡ By order of Norfolk Fisheries Freshwater Order under observance in Norfolk close-time for nets is Sept. to 29 Feb.

other, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15 June, both inclusive, for England and Wales except small parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, under a penalty of £5 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling, or to freshwater fish other than grayling taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner, or to angling in public waters by leave of a board of conservators, or in private waters by leave of the owner, or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Rden, and Towy districts have been so exempted, also the Kent and Bela and Severn as regards pike, the Usk as regards eels, and parts of the Severn as regards fish other than grayling. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June, in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or eel fry, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 15 May and 30 June. Certain other local close-times exist for freshwater fish, under local Acts or bye-laws.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4½ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters, and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed for England and Scotland, but not for Ireland, from 15 June to 4 Aug., and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14 May to 4 Aug. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1888, taking for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 Aug. in the English Channel between lines drawn (1) from North Foreland to Penkirk, and (2) from Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified, until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 Aug., remains in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. But both Powers usually agree to suspend the close season till 15 June in each year. In Ireland, taking oysters from licensed beds is lawful, and by 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, no oysters may be taken between 1 May and 1 Sept., though this close-season has been varied in the *following cases*:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Estuary of Suir .. .. | 1 Jan. to 30 Sept. |
| Tralee Bay .. .. .. | 1 Mar. to 30 Sept. |
| Galway Bay and Carlingford Lough .. .. .. .. | 1 Jan. to 30 Nov |
| Strangford Lough .. .. | 1 Mar. to 31 Aug. |
| Achil Sound, Clew Bay .. .. | 1 April to 30 Sept. |
| Sligo, Ballisodare and Drumcliffe Bays .. .. | 1 May to 31 May |

## Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes, rabbit-warren proprietors, or others, on enclosed land, killing rabbits persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds, owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own land, beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are given at p. 718.

FISHING LICENCES.—In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In the Lune, Derwent, Severn, and Wye licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland rod licences are available in all parts of that country. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales, and from £5 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from £3 to £2. The licence duty on a salmon rod and line is £1 in Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district) —

"Dee, £2/, "Eden, "Derwent, "Esk, Hampshire, "Wye, "Usk, 20/-, Taw and Torridge, 10/-; "Lune, "Ribble, Clwyd & Elwy, "Conway, "Dovey, "Teify, Avon (Devon), "Dart, "Tolan, Frome, Stour (Kent), "Yorkshire, "Tees, "Tyne, 10/-; "Dwyfach, Towy, 21/, "Solent, Avon, Bure & Yarmouth, "Camel, "Fowey, 15/-, Claddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmore, W. Cumberland, 10/6; "Kent & Leven, Rhymney, "Ayrshire, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 5/-; "Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6, Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Clwyd, Cardiganshire, Meifod, Ithel, &c., 2/-.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1907, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, in the hands of local boards, with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority. The districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked † they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Boards of Conservators consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow, ex-officio members, qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value, and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon taking in public waters. In certain cases, under local Provisional Orders, there are also members representative of fresh-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 pollu-

| Name of District | Coast Limits of District. | Address of Clerk. |
|---|---|---|
| Eden | Bark Foot to Seaton | J. B. Slater, Carlisle. |
| *Derwent | Seaton to St. Bees Head | Thomas Rook, Cockermouth. |
| West Cumberland | St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point | W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven. |
| *Kent and Bela | Haverigg Point to Warton | S. H. Jackson, Ulverston. |
| *Lune | Warton to Blackpool | J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster |
| *Ribble | Blackpool to Formby Point | T. Reveley, Preston. |
| *Dee | New Brighton to near Meliden Church | Henry Jolliffe, Chester |
| Elwy and Clwyd | Meliden Church to Rhos Bay | F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph. |
| *Conway | Rhos Bay to R. Aber | C. T. Allard, Llanrwst. |
| Seiont | (Garth Point to Llanddaniara Point, and) to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey | R. W. Roberts, Carnarvon. |
| Dwyfach | Llanddaniara Point to Criccieth | David Jones, Portmadoc. |
| Dovey | Criccieth to Cynrelin | D. O. Davies, Dolgelly |
| Aymu | Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head | S. L. Jones, Aberayron. |
| Teify | New Quay Head to Dinas Head | J. Angus, Pontiwelly, Llandyssul |
| †Cleddy | Dinas Head to St. Govan's Head | R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest. |
| Towy, Loughor, & Taf | St. Govan's Head to Worm's Head | C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen. |
| Ogmore and Ewenny | Porthcawl to Cold Knap | S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend. |
| Taff and Ely | Cold Knap to Bute Dock | A. Waldron, Cardiff |
| Rhymney | Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill | Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.). |
| *Usk | Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill | |
| *Wye | Collister Pill to Cone Pill | R. Hay Morant, Hereford. |
| *Severn | Cone Pill to Avon Battery | J. Stallard, Worcester |
| †Avon, Brue & Parrot | Avon Battery to County Boundary | T. F. Barham, Bridgwater |
| Taw and Torridge | North Coast of Devon | E. H. Baisdon, Barnstaple. |
| Camel | West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point | G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge. |
| Fowey | Peel Point to Rame Head | W. Pease, Lostwithiel. |
| Tamar and Plym | Rame Head to Stoke Point | W. W. Mathews, Tavistock. |
| Avon (Devon) | Stoke Point to Start Point | W. Beer, Kingsbridge. |
| Dart | Start Point to Hope Nose | E. Windeatt, Totnes. |
| Teign | Hope Nose to Clark Rock | H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot. |
| *Exe | Clerk Rock to Ottermouth | H. Ford, Exeter |
| †Otter | Ottermouth to Beer Head | — |
| Axe | Beer Head to Portland Bill | W. G. Forward, Axminster |
| †Frome | Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary | P. E. L. Budge, Wareham |
| Hampshire Rivers | East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde | C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth. |
| Adur | West Tarring to Portobello | E. W. Oxborrow Brighton. |
| Ouse (Sussex) | Portobello to Seaford Head | F. Holman, Lewes. |
| †Cuckmere | Seaford Head to Fairlight | H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate. |
| Rother | Fairlight to Dungeness | T. J. Smith, Rye |
| †Stour (Kent) | North to South Foreland | — |
| Suffolk and Essex | Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coastgd. Sn. | A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich. |
| *Norfolk and Suffolk | | A. J. Rudd, Norwich. |
| †Ouse and Nene | W. Boundy of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall | — |
| †Welland | Lapwater Hall to Western Point | — |
| Witham | Western Point to Gibraltar | H. Smith, Boston. |
| Trent | Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls | C. K. Eddowes, Derby |
| Yorkshire | Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke | J. E. Jones, Market Street, York. |
| Esk (Yorkshire) | Hayburn Wyke to Grinsingrove Beck | W. Brown, Whitby |
| Tees | Grinsingrove Beck to Hardwick Hall | Albert W. Smith, Darlington. |
| Wear | Hardwick Hall to Souter Point | W. E. Kaine Sunderland. |
| Tyne | Souter Point to Newbiggin Point | J. A. Williamson, Newcastle-on-Tyne. |
| Coquet | Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn | C. Percy, Alnwick. |

# Canals and Navigations: the Need for Improvement.

WHEN, in the early part of last year (1917), it was announced that the Government had appointed an Executive Committee to take control of the canals of the United Kingdom, other than those owned *by* the railway companies, there was general rejoicing among those who in good and evil report have continued to believe in the commercial value of these long-neglected water ways. The following is a list of the non-railway owned canals which came under Government control on March 1, 1917, to remain there for the period of the war :—

| | Miles. | | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aire and Calder .. | 85 | Severn ... ... | 42 |
| Birmingham ..... | 159 | Sheffield and South Yorkshire | 60 |
| Bridgwater ... .. | 38 | Shropshire Union | 202 |
| Coventry ... ..... | 36 | Staffs. and Worcestershire .. | 92 |
| Gloucester and Berkeley ..... | 17 | Trent .. .. .. | 84 |
| Grand Junction | 189 | Warwick and Birmingham | 43 |
| Leeds & Liverpool. | 145 | Warwick and Napton .. .... | 14 |
| Leicester .... | 26 | Weaver ..... .. | 20 |
| Loughborough .. | 9 | Worcester and Birmingham .. .. | 30 |
| Newark .. .. | 4 | | |
| Oxford .. | 80 | | |
| Regent's ... .. | 11 | | |
| Rochdale | 34 | | |

The total length of these waterways is about 2,230 miles. While some portions of them are under railway control they are not railway owned. The total length of the canals in the United Kingdom is 4,673 miles, of which 3,642 are in England and Wales, 784 miles in Scotland, and 248 in Ireland. Of the total mileage, 2,244 miles are owned by railways and 229 are controlled by them.

It is too early yet to say what has been the effect of placing our inland waterways under a single administration, but if the analogy of the railways, where the pooling of stock has worked with admirable success, holds good, a step of great commercial value has been taken, from which there ought to be no retreat when we settle down to trade after the war. It cannot be denied that in the matter of canal traffic we are deplorably behind France, Belgium, and even Germany. The last generation has seen the building of the Manchester Ship Canal, but with this exception we are in the same position as we were a hundred years ago. Perhaps the position is really worse, for the canal passenger service has disappeared with the extension of the railway, and although on certain sections—such as the Aire and Calder Canal—traffic has been maintained and extended, the fact remains that our waterways, as a whole system, have not shared in the commercial progress of the last century, while many of them, as the Salisbury Avon Navigation and the Kennet and Avon Navigation, have been allowed to become almost derelict and disused.

There is a popular and apparently well-founded opinion that the present backward position of the canal system is due to railway ownership. As the railways opened their canal feeders were the land the competition with the waterway was encountered, and that competition was checked by buying up the canals to at least a third of their length. It may be asked why the remaining two-thirds of our canals, independently owned, have not been able to put up a fight and defeat the plan of the railway companies. The answer is this: that the railway companies own the *key sections* of the canals, the most important links. It is impossible, for instance, for any canal-borne traffic to enter or leave the Birmingham district without passing over water owned by a railway company. It was given in evidence before the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways that of 7,000,000 tons of traffic on the Birmingham Canal Navigations, only 1,000,000 tons were *outside* it. "*It is difficult* to believe," said the Commission in their report, "that this proportion could have obtained had a canal in this commanding position been in the hands, not of a railway company, but of an independent administration pushing trade by water as heavily as railway companies push trade by their rails."

A glance at the canal map of England shows that the system is in the hands of various proprietors. So are the railways, it may be urged, but there is this difference—that on the railways there is some attempt at standardisation in regard to engines and rolling stock, so that a train may travel from Penzance to Thurso without encountering a break of gauge, while there is also an attempt, by means of through tickets, to establish a community of working between the different companies' lines. As regards the canal system it may be said that standardisation and through workings are unknown. Take the question of locks, bridges, and tunnels. No uniform plan has been observed in building the one or boring the other, and with nine different waterways owning the canals between London and Liverpool, one can imagine what the result has been. Here the boat is a few inches too long for the lock, there it is a few inches too wide, at another point the bridge is too narrow to permit of its passage. A writer in the "Times Engineering Supplement," dealing with this important point, states that "Only a narrow boat with an extreme limit of 70 tons capacity can be loaded in London for the Birmingham area. The great Birmingham canal system owned by the London and North-Western Railway, consisting of 159 miles of waterways, is narrow throughout, extremely complicated in character, and has no locks except on the *small* scale. There are several long tunnels, one of nearly 4,000 yards, and owing to the altitude of the canals, there are difficulties in connection with water supply. Narrow boats alone can pass from the Birmingham district to the estuaries of the Mersey, the Severn, or the Humber. In spite of these handicaps a large traffic is handled by the Birmingham canals." Trust, but how much larger the traffic might be if the handicaps were removed! "Sometimes the difficulty arises from want of required depth of water or long stretches of locks with their attendant loss of time, or the dimensions of tunnels, or the height of overbridges." The remedy is the same: the requirements of modern traffic can be met only by a very large expenditure

and declining revenues have in the case of ten-twenty of the independently-owned waterways left no surplus for improvement or even adequate maintenance."

There are through tickets on the railways, but there are few through tolls on the canals, so that even if a boat were able to load up in Limehouse and discharge in Liverpool, it would be impossible to pay the way leave charges in one lump sum. In their report the Royal Commission pointed out that in Germany the larger or "free" rivers, and in France both the rivers and canals, "are as free from tolls as are the roads in England," and are maintained at the cost of the State. In Belgium the tolls were so low as not to meet the cost of current maintenance or working expenses, and both in France and Germany there was, in the legislation respecting future waterways, provision for levying tolls, and that the policy in Germany was to make the new canals eventually entirely self supporting. It is, and it should be, an easy matter to make one consignment note carry one load of goods to whatever part of the canal system it was sent, and to establish a canal "clearing house," after the custom of our railways and our banks, where the claims of the various canals over which the load has travelled could be adjusted.

When the opponents of canal reform are faced by developments on the Continental waterways, they advance two arguments in favour of maintaining the existing British system. They say that we cannot achieve results similar to those obtained in Central and Western Europe as we have no wide, slow-flowing rivers, and that Continental canals run through level countries, while our waterways serve our industrial centres through hilly districts. Mr Frank Impey, the Secretary of the Waterways Association, has met these arguments by the assertion, backed by statistics, that the water-transport system of France is not flourishing because of her rivers, but because of her well-constructed canals. In 1880, he says, the traffic in ton-miles on the 4,270 navigable miles on French rivers was 4,650,000,000, on the 2,170 miles of French canals it was 884,000,000. Twenty-five years later the rivers had increased to 7,300,000,000, but the canals to 7,800,000,000. On the point that Continental water transport has the advantage of a flat country, he states that the heaviest traffic is in districts similar to, if not worse than, the industrial districts of England. "The Canal St. Quentin, from Chauny on the Oise to Cambrai on the Escaut, has 39 locks in 98 miles, with two tunnels on the summit 6,200 yards and 1,600 yards long. Here transport has been so successful, 5,025,000 ton-miles circulation, that before the war a lateral canal, the du Nord, was commenced with 29 locks in 39 miles and a tunnel of 4,300 yards. Another canal surmounting great physical difficulties is the de la Marne au Rhin, Vitry le François to the German frontier—198 miles with 113 locks, three tunnels 3,600 yards, 92 yards, and 492 yards, and three aqueducts over the Meuse, the Moselle, and the Sarre-Alte. Here between 1893 and 1909 the traffic increased 92 per cent. Other canals overcoming great heights are de Briare, with 36 locks in 32 miles, and de l'Est, northern section, with 82 locks in 98 miles. Everywhere, the traffic [illegible] in the twenty years ably to show."

Continental Powers, it can easily judge, from the reports which have been published during the war, are practically agreed on the extension of the canal system as one of the means of increased trade when hostilities have ceased. Russia has in contemplation a scheme for regulating the western portion of the River Dwina from Riga to Vitebsk, cutting a new channel, fifty miles long, across to Orsha on the Dnieper, and then regulating the latter river to Kherson, a short distance from where it falls into the Black Sea. The total length would be 1,272 miles, the cost, at pre-war prices, would be £18,000,000, and not the least of the advantages would be that goods would be carried from the Baltic to the Black Sea in twelve days. Less than a year ago the Bavarian Diet passed the new Danube-Main Canal Bill. The proposed route will follow the River Main from Aschaffenberg to Bamberg, whence a new canal will be constructed across to the Danube at Stepperg. The Danube will be regulated as far as Passau, on the Austro-Hungarian frontier. The waterway will be 270 miles long, and the estimated cost of construction is £23,000,000.

At home there is a big project for a Mid-Scotland Ship Canal, to unite the Forth and the Clyde. Two routes are in contemplation; the first—the "direct" route—would cross the isthmus from Grangemouth on the Forth to Yoker on the Clyde while the second would pass from Grangemouth to Bodrick (near Balmaha) on Loch Lomond, from Tarbet to Arrochar on Loch Long, and thence to the Clyde. Engineers and commercial men may differ as to the way, but all are agreed on the enormous importance of avoiding the dangerous passage of the Pentland Firth, and of shortening the distance between various Scottish ports, and between Scottish and other ports. The distance from Glasgow to Leith would be reduced by 184 miles, to the Humber by 384 miles, to London by 233 miles, and to Hamburg by 312 miles. Leith and Liverpool would be brought nearer by 400 miles.

If Russia, Bavaria, and Scotland are prepared to spend millions on new canal schemes, the question is whether England will lag behind. The Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways which sat a decade ago inquired into the cost of improving two routes—from Birmingham to Brentford, and from Norton Junction to the Humber. One of the chief features of the recommendations of Sir John Barry, and Professors, who were entrusted with the investigation, was the substitution of single lifts to take the place of numerous locks. Their plans would have reduced the length of the Birmingham-Brentford Canal from 129 to 108 miles, and instead of the 160 locks there would be 32 new locks and 19 lifts. Improved locks and the construction of lifts were also recommended on the route between Norton Junction and the Humber. In this case the length of the new waterway would be 144 miles against 197 miles, and instead of 97 existing locks there would be 28 new locks and six lifts. The cost, it was estimated, would be £4,270,440 on the Birmingham-Brentford canal, and £4,292,130 on the Norton-Humber route. The total cost of the two schemes was placed at £8,562,570, at the moment of writing an expenditure more than that equated every day [illegible] the war.

*Acetone from Wattle Wood.*—The Imperial Institute has conducted a series of distillations of wattle wood and olive wood from British East Africa, with the object of discovering its value as a source of acetone, of which enormous quantities are used in making explosives. Before the war it was customary to use any cheap supplies of waste wood from foreign countries that were available. The results of the experiments show that the yield of acetone and acetic acid from both wattle and olive wood is satisfactory. It is proposed to erect a factory in Natal for distillation on a large scale wattle wood being used as raw material. A good yield of acetic acid has also been obtained in Ceylon from the distillation of cocoanut shells.

*Anchor Ice in Running Streams.*—The formation of anchor ice in ground ice, which sometimes occurs in this country, is the subject of an article in *Engineering* by Mr J MacAlister assistant engineer at the Greenock Waterworks. Anchor ice has been found in the Greenock "cut," an open aqueduct 5 miles long and situated 300 ft. above sea-level, where the water has a velocity of 3 ft. per second. In January, 1917 the formation of ground ice was general throughout the Greenock Waterworks, for the first time in the history of some of the reservoirs. Mr MacAlister thinks that the formation of ground ice in this "cut," which has a rough bottom, is due to the cooling of the whole mass of water and the ice first forming in the comparatively still water encountered in the lee of stones. The process is probably accelerated by radiation as the portions of the aqueduct where the ice usually forms first are situated at comparatively open spaces and have low banks.

*Artificial Coal at £1 a Ton.*—Mr. E. Goulburn Lovell, in a paper read before the Society of Architects, described a process which he had invented, in co-operation with Mr C. M. Hughes, for producing coal from concreted breeze saw dust and ashes. In producing a satisfactory fuel, he said, the objects aimed at should be non-friability, good flare, non-caking, good coking, good incandescence and non clinkerable. These results could not be reached on any one uniform plan. The waste products of each locality must be carefully studied, and the use to which the fuel has to be put must be considered. Mr Lovell demonstrated how excellent coal could be produced from coal slack coke dust, or sawdust, with a simple plant, without pressure. Household ashes and municipal destructor ashes could also be made into cheap flaring coke. The waste products, he declared, could be converted into fuel by man in twenty minutes, while Nature's better but longer process required twenty million years. He estimated that all industrial concerns consuming more than ten tons of coal a day could reduce their bill by at least one-third, and use their accumulating waste products, and that this work could be done by existing machinery and unskilled labour. The fuel could be sold at, roughly, £1 per ton.

*Australian Transcontinental Railway.*—The "Times Engineering Supplement" contains an account of the Australian Transcontinental Railway which is now completed, after five years' work. The new section runs from west to east, and for the first time puts Western Australia in direct railway communication with the other States of the Commonwealth. It passes from Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia, to Port Augusta, in South Australia—a distance of about 1,051 miles, and its course is, roughly, parallel to the coast of the Great Australian Bight, but always well away from it. The highest elevation attained is 1,354 ft. The *standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. is adopted.* It is hoped that the first through train on the completed line will be run about the end of August, 1918. By that time between 300 and 400 miles only of track will have been ballasted, but it is proposed to make the journey between Kalgoorlie and Port Augusta in 35 hours, or at an average speed of 30 miles per hour. When ballasting is completed, in 1919, it will be possible to make the journey at an average speed of 40 miles per hour, thus reducing the time taken to about 26 hours. The advantage to overseas travellers is that the line will reduce by two or three days the time required to travel between London and the eastern States of Australia. Other sections are under construction which will carry forward the great scheme on the eastern side of the continent until it reaches to Cairns, in Northern Queensland, adding a further 900 miles.

*British Association.*—The annual meeting of the British Association which was to have taken place at Bournemouth, was abandoned owing to restricted railway facilities and other causes due to the war, but special arrangements were made for carrying on the current work of the Association. It was decided to continue Sir Arthur Evans in the Presidency for another year, while Sir C. A. Parsons, who would have presided over the 1917 meeting, will do so at the meeting which it is hoped will take place at Cardiff in 1918. Bournemouth has repeated its invitation and the Association will meet there in 1919.

*Cabbage-Flies and Tarred Paper.*—Mr J. T. Wadsworth has carried out a series of experiments for the Manchester University Department of Agricultural Entomology on the value of tarred felt discs for protecting cabbages and cauliflowers. Thirty years ago Professor Goll and Professor Tracy established the fact that tarred paper discs prevented the cabbage fly (*Phorbia brassicæ*) from gaining access to cabbage roots for the purpose of egg laying, but cultivators in the United Kingdom have usually ridiculed the method. Mr Wadsworth is convinced of its value. From his experiments he finds that 63 per cent. of unprotected cauliflowers and 23 p. per cent. of unprotected cabbages are lost, as against 3.1 per cent. and 0 p. per cent. respectively of these plants when the tarred discs are used.

*Caterpillar Plague.*—In the "Journal" of the Board of Agriculture are several reports on the invasion of the uplands of the High Peak and other parts of the Peninsula as far north as Westmorland by the caterpillars of the antler moth. The damage was confined to the rougher growths of grass at a height of 900 ft. or more above sea-level, but its extent may be judged from the fact that on one farm alone on Scotsburgh Moor 200 acres were ruined. The principal grass attacked was "bent" grass, while cotton grass suffered less severely. The more succulent and finer grasses escaped attack, as did also bilberry, white bedstraw, heather, and bracken. The writers, with the object of preventing future inroads of the kind, suggest the cutting of permanent transverse trenches, or a series of trenches, across each upland pasture, with vertical sides, so that little labour would be needed to trim them when

severe infestation is threatened. They urge strongly that careful study should be made of the correlation of insect outbreaks and weather conditions. After a severe winter it is advisable that warning should be sent to farmers of any pests that may be anticipated. Such trenches as those recommended proved effective in controlling an infestation of an allied noctuid caterpillar known as the "army worm" in Canada in 1904. They were cut by ploughing and then dug out to a depth of 14 in. By trimming both sides of the trenches vertical the caterpillars are trapped whichever way they move. A single trench to each 15 acres of grass land is said to be sufficient. Spraying with Paris green or arsenate of lead is not recommended, because the herbage on these pastures is not thick enough to hold the poisoned weed.

*Chemistry of War in France.*—Before the war France was dependent on Germany for her coal tar products—benzene, toluene, xylene, phenol, and naphthalene, and there was only one factory in the country capable of turning out certain colouring matters. The war has changed all that, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Times* who states that as quickly as possible France laid down nitration plants in many new works arrangements being made for the supply of enormous quantities of benzene and toluene, and shells were soon being manufactured. France's position as regards sulphuric acid is now so good that there may be a difficulty in utilising all that produced. From the product of the phosphate mines of Tunisia and Algeria, together with the superabundant sulphuric acid, it will be possible to supply French farmers with cheap superphosphate. The Germans knew, when they first made use of asphyxiating gases that liquid chlorine was not produced in France but within a year several works had commenced liquefying the gas. After the war these works can be employed in making bleaching powder and colouring matters, which France has hitherto had to import.

*Compass Deviation in South Africa.*—Professor J. C. Beattie, of Cape Town, has prepared a paper and map on the deviation of the compass from true north and of the magnetic dip at nearly 700 stations in South Africa. He finds that the lines of equal deviation run across country from north-west to south-east, the greatest deviation—27° to the west—being near Cape Town, and the least—14° to the west—at Beira. The lines of equal dip run from south-west to north-east in the south-eastern portion of the country, and tend to run more nearly east and west in the northern districts. The dip is nearly 62° south near East London, and dip notches to 50° south in the neighbourhood of the Victoria Falls. During the last ten years the deviation to the west has decreased a degree and a half to two degrees, while the dip has increased by a degree or a degree and a half.

*Connaught Tunnel on the Canadian Pacific Railway.*—A regular service of trains has now begun to run through the Connaught Tunnel, the longest tunnel yet built in North America. It is situated near Glacier Station, in the Selkirk Range, about 80 miles west of the Great Divide, and has been constructed in order to avoid the difficulties of the traffic on the original main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway where it crosses Rogers Pass, one of the most costly sections of the line to operate. The tunnel, 5 miles long, runs under Mount Macdonald, and at its greatest depth is a mile under the surface. Work was commenced in January, 1907, and in two years the bore was complete from end to end, and within another year the tunnel to its full dimensions of 22 ft. wide and 24 ft. high was completed. The tunnel shortens the route by nearly 3 miles, and it lowers the altitude at which heavily laden trains have to travel from 4,300 ft. to 3,900 ft. The cost was £2,500,000.

*Death Tested by Muscular Irritability.*—Dr Shiro Tashiro, instructor in physiological chemistry in the University of Chicago, has suggested a new test of death in the course of a monograph dealing with the chemical signs of life. He states that of all the signs of living processes one of the most universal is irritability, the inherent power of the living to react against a stimulation. If a tissue is alive mechanical crushing will produce a metabolic response; if it is not alive there is no response. If of two seeds or two similar pieces of animal tissue the crushed portion gives off more carbon dioxide than the other the seed or the tissue is alive. By means of his biometer Dr Tashiro claims to be able to make this distinction within a few minutes, or at all events within an hour or two.

*Diving Work at Increased Depths.*—Mr E. F. Leavitt, of Toledo, Ohio, has invented a diving suit, composed of metal cylinders, which are capable of resisting the high pressures experienced at great depths while they are so flexibly joined as to allow of movement on the sea bottom. The helmet, shoulders, body, and feet pieces are made of manganese bronze, and the leg pieces of flexible copper tubing strong enough to resist a pressure of 2,500 lbs. to the square inch. The armour is hermetically sealed, and the diver works at the same pressure as the ordinary atmosphere the respiration being carried on by means of an oxygen and carbonic acid plant within the apparatus. A flexible steel cable containing a telephone wire communicates with the vessel on the surface. At a demonstration of the apparatus in Traverse Bay Michigan, it was shown to be possible for a diver to descend and ascend much more quickly than when using an ordinary diving dress, to go to greater depths, and to remain under water for a longer period. Mr Leavitt himself descended to a depth of 362 ft., and remained below for 45 minutes. The value of attaining this greater depth is apparent when one considers the enormous amount of wrecked shipping that at present lies beyond the reach of the ordinary diver.

*Electric Power for Bombay.*—An account appears in *Engineering* of the Tata power scheme by which Bombay is supplied with electric energy over a distance of 43 miles. By means of masonry dams three artificial lakes have been constructed in the Western Ghauts, known as Lonawla (986 acres), Lake Walwhan (1,536 acres), and Lake Shirawta (3,134 acres), and capable jointly of storing 60,000 million gallons of water. Lakes Walwhan and Shirawta are connected by a tunnel through the rocks 5,000 ft. long, and the waterways are designed for a water capacity of 120,000 horse-power, with a minimum velocity of 5 ft. per second. The lakes will be dependent for supply on the heavy rainfall in the district. As much as 45¼ ft. has fallen in the catchment area during a single monsoon, of which 36½ ft. fell in 92 consecutive days.

*Electric Torch as Naval Lamp.*—A novel electric torch, principally for home use, has been invented by Mr W. R. Smith. It consists of a

wide-mouthed bottle into which is fitted a perfectly water-tight rubber stopper. Rods of zinc and carbon are inserted through the stopper until they project down the bottle for nearly a third of its length. On the top of the cork a small electric lamp is mounted, and connected with the zinc and carbon rods. The bottle is then filled to within an inch of the free ends of the rods with a mixture of sulphuric acid, bichromate of potash and water. When the bottle is standing upright nothing happens, but when it is turned upside down the mixture then surrounding the rods converts the apparatus into what is practically a bichromate cell, and produces sufficient current to light the lamp.

*Fish Test for Poisoned Water.*—In a communication to the Société Médico-Chirurgicale Militaire de la XIVe Région, MM. Barral and Ricard describe a simple and rapid process of discovering whether water has been poisoned. Fish are employed for the purpose, and, roughly, any water in which fish die in less than four hours may be considered dangerous. A few fish, such as gudgeon, are put in the water to be tested. Two drops of nicotine per litre, it is found, kill the fish in less than a minute, two drops of cocaine paralyse them in six minutes and kill them in eight; one decigram of solanine kills in one and a half hours, the same quantity of cocaine in one hour and the same quantity of strychnine in ten minutes. One milligram of aconite kills in three and a half hours; twenty drops of sanitine in one and three-quarter hours, seven milligrams of digitalin only take effect in four hours. One decigram of potassium cyanide kills the fish in two minutes, two decigrams of corrosive sublimate in ten to twelve minutes, two grams of lead acetate in five hours, five grams of zinc sulphate in two hours, two grams of copper sulphate in forty-five minutes, and thirty-five centigrams of picric acid in five hours. Veratrine does not appear to have any effect, and the fish were not inconvenienced by atropine, morphine or arsenical salts.

*Flavine—a New Antiseptic.*—Investigation in the research laboratory at Middlesex Hospital has shown that the coal-tar dye known as flavine may be used as an antiseptic, and has been successfully employed in a great number of cases. The discovery was made by Dr C. H. Browning and his colleagues. Sir John Bland Sutton, in describing the work, said that medical men had for years been desiring an antiseptic that would destroy the bacteria in wounds without damaging the tissues or injuring the patient, and it was found that flavine possessed the necessary qualities. A solution of 1 in 1000 had twenty times the antiseptic power of perchloride of mercury—a deadly poison. There were three septic conditions admitted to hospitals almost daily—acute appendicitis, acute inflammation of the gall bladder, and acute disease of the middle ear. He had used flavine in these cases with good results, and after that experience he found that in ophthalmic surgery it could be used without damage even to the delicate tissues of the eyes of a baby.

*Fog-Signals.*—In an address on the acoustic efficiency of fog-signal machinery before the Franklin Institute, Professor L. W. King, of McGill University, described his own measurements in connection with the fog-signal plant at Father Point, Quebec. The sound-producer there is a compressed-air siren using 18·42 lb. per square inch and giving a note of fifty-six per second. During the emission of the sound 200 horse-power is used. By measurement of the temperature of the issuing air when sound was produced and when not, it was found that only about a 4 horse-power was converted into sound. The intensity of the sound at points on the water up to eight miles from the source was tested by the sound-meter of Prof. A. G. Webster, which depends on the motion of a small mirror mounted on a mica diaphragm at one end of a resonator. Zones of silence were found, on both sides of which the sound was distinctly heard. It is suggested that these zones are closely connected with the direction of the wind and to a less extent with the weather.

*House-Sparrows and Crops.*—Dr Walter E. Collinge contributed to *Nature* an article on house-sparrows, in reply to the protest against the order of the Board of Agriculture that these birds should be destroyed. He is in full agreement with the order, and believes that if carried out it will be of great benefit to the agriculturist and the horticulturist. As the result of the examination of 730 adult birds and 470 nestlings, he finds that (*a*) the house-sparrow is far too plentiful, and requires drastic reduction in agricultural and suburban areas; (*b*) that to a lesser extent it should be reduced in fruit-growing areas; (*c*) that in agricultural districts the food of 75 per cent. of the sparrows consists of corn; (*d*) that, apart from the nesting season (when it feeds its young on caterpillars), the house-sparrow does far more harm than good, its depredations on cereal crops alone entailing a most serious loss to the farmer. As the result of the destruction of the house-sparrow, Dr Collinge thinks we shall see a marked increase in the number of fruit insectivorous birds of use to the fruit-grower.

*Kinematograph and Ship-Launching.*—Mr P. A. Hillhouse and Mr W. H. Riddlesworth, in a paper read before the Institute of Naval Architects, suggested that an accurate record of the motion of a vessel during the process of launching might be obtained by means of the kinematograph. They recommended the use of two machines, one placed near the stern of the vessel when on the slip, and the other a little less than the length of the vessel further aft. Both would stand at a convenient distance away from the vessel's side, with their axes at right angles to the middle line of the berth. Two uprights would be placed as near to the vessel's side as possible, and on each upright a vertical scale of feet would be marked in black and white. On the ship's side would be painted a continuous longitudinal white line crossed by short vertical lines numbered from either end. As the vessel moved the cameras would record the movements of the white line in relation to the ship and to the water level and ground ways, and the whole motion could be reconstructed.

*Largest Locomotive in the World.*—What is claimed to be the largest locomotive in the world has been built for the Virginia Railway at the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia. It weighs 220 tons, and carries six cylinders, arranged in three pairs, each of them driving four pairs of wheels coupled together. The boiler measures 90 ft. in length and 10 ft. in diameter, and the firegrate is 12 ft. by 8 ft., and a mechanical stoker is employed to supply the coal to the enormous furnace. The water-space has a capacity of 11,000 gallons. At a speed of 30 miles an hour this mighty engine can develop

3,000 horse-power, which can be developed for short spells. The locomotive has been built chiefly for hauling coal-trains up heavy gradients at high speeds.

*Largest Stone-Crusher in the World.*—An American engineer has invented what he asserts to be the largest stone-crusher in the world. It is capable of reducing stones 5 ft. across to ½-in. pieces at the rate of 2,000 tn. an hour. The holding-bin has a capacity of 65 tons. The machine is driven by a 300 horse-power electric motor. As the broken stone leaves the machine it is conveyed to revolving screens, where the smaller pieces are sorted out for further crushing.

*Marine Fibre from Australia.*—An account of the marine fibre industry of Spencer Gulf and St. Vincent Gulf, near Adelaide, is published by the Department of Chemistry of South Australia. Fifteen years ago attention was first called to this subject, and now three companies are at work raising the fibre from the sea, and cleansing and preparing it so that it may be used for the manufacture of bedding or for insulating purposes. The fibre is derived from *Posidonia australis*, a marine plant of the family Naiadaceæ, to which our own pond weeds (Potamogeton) belong. The fibre consists of the remains of the plant which have been accumulating for centuries, and have become naturally retted through the decay of the soft parts. It is estimated that the workable deposits cover some 240 square miles, and at a yield of 6 tn. of fibre per cubic yard, and an average depth of deposit of 7 ft., this means a yield of 12,000 tons of air-dried fibre per square mile.

*Monazite Deposits in Ceylon.*—The last chapter in the long story of the struggle to rescue the incandescent gas-mantle industry from German hands is told in the discovery of beach deposits of monazite sand in Ceylon which will usefully supplement the supplies of thoria required in the industry. Formerly the monazite deposits in Brazil were the only commercial source of supply of thoria, and these were controlled by the German Thorium Syndicate. The Brazilian monopoly was broken by the discovery of extensive deposits of monazite in the native State of Travancore, in India, so rich that samples examined by the Imperial Institute were found to contain nearly twice as much thoria as the Brazilian monazite. The German syndicate, however, obtained control of the company formed to work the Indian deposits, and maintained their influence until the outbreak of the War, since when the company has been given a British character. The work of the mineral survey has shown that Ceylon can furnish several other thoria minerals besides monazite. Among these is thorianite, the richest known source of thoria. At present it is arranged that the Government of Ceylon shall work the new monazite deposits.

*National Physical Laboratory.*—At the annual meeting of the General Board of the National Physical Laboratory it was reported that the principal work of the year had been gauge-testing. Nearly the whole of the gauges required for the inspection of munitions are now obtained there, to the average number of 12,000 per week. A new building has been specially erected for the work. The number of optical and electrical tests for the Admiralty has also increased, and special attention has been given to the testing of luminous dials for various instruments. Aerodynamical work of great importance has also been carried on. The William Froude National Tank has done much work for the Admiralty, which has been greatly appreciated in official quarters. In the metallurgical department researches on *light alloys* and on optical glass have been continued. Various investigations have been in progress in the engineering department; hardness tests, methods of impact testing, the fatigue resistance of materials under combined bending and twisting stresses, the transmission of heat from surfaces to fluids flowing over them—as in the flow of air over an aeroplane engine—are among the questions examined. The observations on the rate of growth of cracks in the buildings of the Tower of London have been continued: no serious disturbances have been detected. During the year the staff was largely augmented, and no fewer than 100 women were employed in the Laboratory.

*Nettles for Textile Fabrics.*—In consequence of the shortage of cotton the old industry of cultivating stinging nettles for textile purposes has been revived in Germany and Switzerland. To obtain fibres of the best quality the nettles are grown in rich soil and thinned out when necessary. In the spring, when they are about a foot high they are cut down and the young tops eaten like spinach. Much better fibres are produced in the second growth, and the stems are cut when they are about 4 ft. high, which happens in June or July. A third crop can be obtained in September, and in the following month the shoots are dried, when they lose their stinging qualities, and may then be used for fodder. The suggestion is made that stinging nettles in this country may be put to a similar use.

*Nickel Paper for Books.*—The advantage of paper and paper-making materials has led Mr. Edison to suggest that books should be made of thin leaves of steel, copper or nickel. He considers that nickel is the best metal for this purpose, and claims that he can produce sheets only one twenty-thousandth of an inch in thickness, which will be tougher, more flexible, and cheaper than ordinary book paper. In his own laboratory he has produced a sheet of nickel paper with an area of 5 sq. ft. in 90 seconds. Among the advantages claimed for metal paper is that it will not take fire, cannot be damaged by water, and occupies far less space than ordinary paper.

*Paper from Lalang Grass.*—Recognising the need of fresh paper making materials, the Trade and Industry Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute has experimented with the grass lalang, which is found in large quantities close to the coast of Malaya. Chemical analysis has shown that the grass will yield a good quantity of cellulose quite suitable for the manufacture of paper. The pulp is of good colour and uniform in quality, and is held to be quite suitable for the manufacture of paper for printing purposes. A strong, high-class wrappering may be obtained, it is stated, by mixing together lalang grass pulp and cotton in equal proportions. The tests made at the Imperial Institute on the suitability of Natal wattle-bark (see par. "Acetone from Wattle Wood" on p. 726), after it has been discarded by the tanners, for the manufacture of paper, show that a good quality brown paper can be made from the spent bark. The paper bleaches readily to a cream tint, and has been pronounced suitable for newspaper purposes, and with further treatment may be made serviceable writing-paper.

*Pneumonia in South African Mines.*—Dr F. S. Lister has made a further experimental study of pneumonia in South African mining communities, a disease which contributes from 30 to 80 per cent. of the mortality among native labourers. He has found that several races of pneumococci are associated with pneumonia in the Rand, and that rabbits inoculated three times with killed pneumococcal vaccine in suitable doses are resistant to at least eight times the lethal dose of living pneumococcus for an untreated rabbit. For the prevention of the disease in man he recommends that three inoculations, at seven-day intervals should be employed each dose consisting of 6,000 million pneumococci of each strain against which immunity is desired. In this connexion one may mention the investigations of Dr Watkins Pitchford and Dr Main into the nature of the particles of mineral matter found in the lungs of miners suffering from phthisis. The lungs of a native who had never worked in the mines were estimated to contain 100,000 million particles of foreign matter, whereas the lungs of a miner contained no fewer than twenty to thirty million of million particles.

*Preventing "Corn."* The evil results of panic legislation in regard to the fauna of a country are illustrated in recent complaints from Australia. For the last generation compulsory poisoning laws have been in force, but the Island Continent is learning that they were not built on wisdom and know-edge. The *Scientific American* states that as a result of these laws the carrion hawks, crows, and native carnivora have been nearly wiped out. As a consequence decaying bodies are left to be demolished by blow flies, which have now so increased as to threaten the sheep with destruction, the animals becoming "fly-blown" and infested with the larvæ of this dangerous insect. Similarly the *Victorian Naturalist* related that early last year wheat buyers had been at their wits' end to protect the immense wheat stacks at country stations from mice which have increased to an incredible extent. Most of the stacks have now been enclosed by sheets of galvanised iron, openings in which are left to correspond with kerosene tins, sunk in the ground and partly filled with water. It is no uncommon occurrence to capture 10,000 mice in this way in a single night. At Minyip the catch for two nights weighed rather more than a ton. The real remedy would appear to be in a realisation of the part actually played by the birds that have hitherto been poisoned.

*Prehistoric Man in the Transvaal.*—Mr R. H. Haughton, of the South African Museum has published an account of the remains of prehistoric man discovered during the making of a drain at Kolonies Plaats, Boskop, in the Potchefstroom district of the Transvaal. They consisted of a large portion of the calvaria (the horizontal part of the left ramus of the mandible, the greater part of a temporal bone, and some pieces of the limb-bones. The skull showed a kind of flattening, the like of which is not to be found in any skull in the South African Museum, although it has been seen on some negro skulls, and also on a Nanaquas skull in the Paris Museum. Professor Elliot Smith has expressed the opinion that the Transvaal remains are of the type of the immediate ancestors of the men of the Upper Palæolithic (or Neanderthoic, as he calls it) age, modified in the course of southern migration. "It probably represents the earliest (not necessarily in actual age) known phase of *Homo sapiens* in the course of his transformation from a condition analogous to that of Neanderthal man to that of Cro-Magnon."

*Seaweed as a Source of Potassium.*—The United States Department of Agriculture has made arrangements for experiments of the production of commercial potash from seaweed. It is estimated that nearly 400 square miles of seaweed-beds exist along the American Pacific Coast, and according to an official estimate 50,000,000 tons of seaweed might be cut annually, from which 2,000,000 tons of potassium chloride could be made. An appropriation of 175,000 dollars has been made for this important work, and a plant capable of dealing with about 200 tons of wet seaweed per day will be erected, probably at Santa Barbara or Long Beach in Southern California. From these 200 tons a daily yield of about 4 tons of potassium chloride is expected.

*Tidal Power in Ireland.*—Mr A. W. Brown has prepared a scheme for using the tide which flows in and out of Strangford Lough to manufacture electricity for industrial purposes. He would construct a dam across the entrance of the Lough, which is only half a mile wide in places, and instal turbines and generators which would be worked according to the state of the tide. It is estimated that 200,000 horse-power could be obtained in this way every 12 hours out of the 24 and the electricity thus made could be transmitted to Belfast, where it would relieve the necessity of importing such large quantities of coal. It is suggested that by dividing the Lough up into several reservoirs the supply of electricity could be made continuous.

*Tobacco Smoking and 'Soldier's Heart.'*—Dr John Parkinson and Dr Hilmar Kasped contributed to the *Lancet* an account of their experiments on the immediate effect of cigarette-smoking on healthy men and on cases of 'soldier's heart.' Their investigations were made at the Hampstead Military Hospital for Heart Cases, on 30 soldiers, of whom 20 were cases of "soldier's heart," and 10 were healthy men. Their observations, they state, show that the smoking of a single cigarette by an habitual smoker usually raises the pulse-rate and the blood pressure perceptibly, and these effects are a little more pronounced in cases of 'soldier's heart.' Moreover the smoking of a few cigarettes can render healthy men more breathless on exertion, and did so in a large proportion of the patients. In their opinion excessive smoking is not the essential cause of 'soldier's heart,' but it is an important contributory factor in the breathlessness and præcordial pain of many of them.

*Travelling on Silent Railway Wheels.*—Mr E. C. Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster-General in the United States, has invented a wheel for railway coaches and tramcars which is said to reduce noise to a minimum. The silent wheel consists of a wheel within a wheel, with a cushion of springy rubber between the inner and outer sections. There are three recesses in the inner portion, which are intended to prevent any "creeping" either backwards or forwards, while side strain is prevented by cases which at the same time keep out dust and grease. The effect of the rubber cushion is to lessen the jar and to deaden the sound that is produced by either the pounding of the tyres or by the clapping of the flanges on the rails. It is anticipated that the Madden wheel is good for

passenger miles. It has already been tried in Portland, Maine, on a street car which goes so silently that it is known as the "ghost car."

*Tobacco Smoking and Arithmetic.*—Mr C. S. Berry, in an article in the *Psychological Bulletin*, describes a number of experiments on the effect of tobacco-smoking on his ability to add figures with speed and accuracy. Each evening, half an hour after dinner he added 100 figures arranged in 20 columns of 10 figures each, the length of time taken to perform the operation being noted, and also the number of errors. On alternate evenings he smoked one cigar immediately before performing the test, and he kept records for 20 days. The results of the experiment gave, contrary to his expectation, an improvement of 7.7 per cent in the time taken on the "smoking" days, the differences in the number of errors made were so slight as to be negligible.

*Tungstenless High-Speed Steel.*—A new tool steel to which the name exhibitorum is given, is said to possess special features which make it eminently suitable for milling cutters, twist-drills, and screw-cutting and finishing tools in general. It is claimed that the steel retains its cutting properties when raised during the process of cutting to a red heat, this property being obtained without the use of tungsten as an ingredient. The substituted element is cobalt, which is used in conjunction with a carbon-chromium formula, the resulting steel containing approximately from 1 per cent. to 6 per cent. cobalt. It is said to melt at a lower temperature than tungsten high-speed steel is easily cast can be annealed in the ordinary way to a degree of softness which admits of its being readily machined, while it can be hardened by merely heating up to 1,100 deg. C., and cooling off in still air without the aid of an air blast. Another claim made for the new steel is its high resistance to abrasion.

*Volcanic Sources of Electricity.*—Owing to the shortage of coal Professor Luigi has been experimenting with a scheme to harness the power of the volcano, and has already achieved considerable success with the natural gas escaping from the volcanic craters in Tuscany. He has harnessed the gas so as to make it work three electric generators, each of a capacity of 3,000 kilowatts, and has divided the current between Florence and other Tuscan towns. As the crater region covers many square miles of ground about Lardarello he hopes to find many sources of power which may be tapped with equal success.

*Vultures in South Africa.*—According to Mr R. A. Masterman, who writes in the "Journal" of the South African Ornithologists' Union, Kolb's vulture has entirely disappeared from the district of Humansdorp, Cape Province. Not a single bird has been seen for 15 years in an area where it formerly used to breed with regularity. According to the farmers the vulture was exterminated from having feasted on the flesh of cattle which died of rinderpest during the great outbreak of that disease. It is pointed out that Captain Selous commented on the absence of *Kolb's vultures from the battlefields of Rhodesia* during the Matabele war, and ascribed it to the same cause.

*Wolfram Mines in Cornwall.*—Wolfram is in enormous demand for the production of tungsten, which constitutes about 20 per cent. of the modern high speed cutting tools. In order to increase the home supply an extensive scheme of mining development is being conducted on the estate of the Duchy of Cornwall, a few miles to the west of Tavistock. At Kit Hill a number of lodes of wolfram have been discovered, the largest disclosed being about 20 ft. wide. Another area of exploration is on Hingston Down, and the third on a steep bank on the Tamar, a mile from Hingston Down Mines.

# The Drama

WHILE theatrical enterprise during 1917, as in the case of the two preceding years, was necessarily restricted to some extent the war cannot be said to have had any direct and serious effect upon the British drama, apart from a tendency by authors to introduce the vast struggle and its varied problems into new plays. The successful production of whatever character, enjoyed a long run, the poor play failed to attract, as in times of peace—though, perhaps, in the latter event the failure was more pronounced and more speedily noticeable. The theatres in the West End of London, however, had to conform to war conditions in one respect—in periods when hostile air-raids were to be anticipated, particularly during the last quarter of the year the majority of the evening performances had to be abandoned (or played to half-filled houses) in favour of daily matinées.

Generally speaking, the lighter form of entertainment met with the greatest success, as was only to be expected, while straightforward melodrama also experienced a slight "boom." The popularity of revues seemed at the close of the year to be on the wane, and the autumn witnessed an attempt, which met with encouraging success, to introduce musical plays of a rather higher class. A good example of this was the "operatic cameo" *Carminetta*, an adaptation which passed its hundredth performance at the *Duke of York's* without exhausting its popularity. Another interesting instance was a musical version of *The Magistrate*, Sir Arthur Pinero's early play which, under the title of *The Boy*, was produced at the Adelphi in September. Earlier in the year *The Maid of the Mountains* had confirmed the reputation of Daly's Theatre for providing comic opera of excellent quality, and no change of programme was required throughout the year, while at the Gaiety *Theodore and Co.*, a musical comedy of the type associated for many years with its home, and founded on the old Criterion farce *Post Obits*, ran until nearly the end of the year. To illustrate the decline in the rage for revue, it is interesting to place on record the fact that two music-halls previously devoted to this form of entertainment, the London Pavilion and the Palace, were given over to the production of plays in the autumn, in the former case to a straight comedy. The invasion of the smaller theatres by revues may thus be said to have been avenged.

Two plays that were drawing crowded houses when the year opened continued to attract throughout the twelve months. These were *Romance*, the sentimental comedy in which Miss Doris Keane achieved a remarkable success at the Lyric, and which was played for the 800th

time in September; and Miss Chute (then an unrivalled picture of Western life, with which, added by some talented pupils, Mr Cissy Aston and Miss Lily Brayton filled His Majesty's Theatre for so long that "a new edition" was required in the autumn. Of the plays produced in 1915, one of the most successful was *General Post*, a war play of the drawing-room type by Harold Terry, which "scored" 300 performances at the Haymarket and promised to increase the total appreciably. *Seven Days' Leave*, a typical Lyceum melodrama by Walter Howard, was another war play, but of a widely differing variety that had a long run, while a third success was *Inside the Lines*, an American-made, visible "spy" play which brought big audiences to the Apollo for some months. Strange contrasts to these, but almost as successful in a quieter way, were translations of two of Bisson's "sermons"—*Damaged Goods* and *The Three Daughters of M Dupont*—the condemnations of "the social evil" and the French *dot* system respectively contained in each, apparently appealing to a public desirous of considering problems unconnected with the war, and of enjoying the fine acting that marked the productions at the St. Martin's and the Ambassadors. The success of the former resulted in grants amounting to £6,000 being made to charities whose labours were associated with the subject-matter of the play.

With the exception of a sketch designed to bring home to music-hall patrons the necessity of restricting expenditure in order to lend money to the State for war purposes, Sir Arthur Pinero was silent during the year. His old success, *Trelawney of the Wells*, however, obtained the dignity of a revival, while an earlier play was transformed into a musical comedy. Mr Henry Arthur Jones gave the stage a new effort, *The Pacifists*, which was regarded as a hit at that small section of the community which opposes the war, but it did not meet with favour, and after a very brief run was withdrawn, and that favourite from the same pen, *The Liars* was substituted. Sir James Barrie was happier in hitting the public taste, and both in his short play, *The Old Lady Shows Her Medals*, and in his more ambitious production, *Dear Brutus*, he showed that fantastic charm and delightful humour which are now expected from the author of *The Admirable Crichton*. Mr Haddon Chambers was near his best in *The Saving Grace*, and Mr. Galsworthy, Mr Louis Parker, Mr Vachell, Mr Jerome, and Mr Carton were represented on the list of productions. There was a large number of American-born plays, and on the whole these were of a distinctly better quality than has usually been the case with importations from the other side of the Atlantic.

No review of the year from the theatrical standpoint would be complete without a reference to the loss sustained by the stage by the sudden death of Sir Herbert Tree. The distinguished actor did not appear on the stage in England in his last months, for he had not long returned from the United States when a slight accident led to his death. A second actor removed from us was Mr. W. H Kendal, who had retired some years earlier. Another and more pleasant personal incident was the reappearance of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and Mr. H. B. Irving were busy during the year.

The following is a list of the principal productions of the year:—

ALDERSHOT.—*Sept. 14. The Boy*, a musical version of Sir Arthur Pinero's *The Magistrate*, by Rud Thompson, music by Lionel Monckton and Howard Talbot (Messrs. W H. Berry and Donald Calthrop, and Miss Billie Carleton).

ALDWYCH.—*Jan. 3. Romeo and Juliet*, Gounod's opera, by the Beecham Opera Company. *Jan. 22. Louise*, a musical romance by Gustave Charpentier, produced for the first time in London in English during the Beecham Opera Season. *Feb. 26. La Tzigane Supreme*, a play by Isidore de Lara. *Feb. 29. The Spring Song*, a farce by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare.

AMBASSADORS.—*March 16. Gossamer*, a comedy by Pierre Veber. *April 24. The Three Daughters of M Dupont*, by Bisson, adapted by St. John Hankin (Mr C M. Hallard and Miss Ethel Irving).

APOLLO.—*Jan. 6. The Private Secretary* revived (Messrs. Charles Wallace and Roy Byford). *Feb. 7. Monty's Flapper*, a farce by Walter W Ellis. *April 3. Double Dutch*, a farce by Laurence Cowen. *May 29. Inside the Lines*, a "spy" melodrama by Earl Derr Biggers (Mr Ellis Norwood).

COLISEUM.—*Jan. 13. Mr Lisemore's Dream*, a one-act thrift play by Sir Arthur Pinero, to assist the work of the War Savings Committee.

COMEDY.—*May 3. Bubbly*, a musical entertainment or revue by J Hastings Turner, music by Philip Braham.

COURT.—*Jan. 8. The Amazons*, Sir Arthur Pinero's farce, revived (Messrs. Stanley Cowie and Percy Foster, and Mrs. A. B. Tapping). *Where is He?* a one-act play from the Welsh by D T Davies. *Feb. 29. Rosie*, a comedy by Harry Wall. *Feb. 28. The Immortal Memory*, a comedy by Robert R. Whittaker (both by J T. Grein's London Repertory Theatre). *March 5. Partnership*, a comedy by Elizabeth Baker. *May 3. Hush*, a comedy by Violet Pearn.

DALY'S.—*Feb. 22. The Maid of the Mountains*, a musical play by Frederick Lonsdale, lyrics by Harry Graham, F Clifford Harris and Valentine, music by Harold Fraser-Simson and J W Tate (Messrs. Thorpe Bates, Lauri de Frece and Bertram Wallis, Mesdames Mabel Sealby and Joan Colli(es).

DRURY LANE.—*Feb 24. Young England*, a musical play, revived. *May 30.* Sir Thomas Beecham opened his season of Grand Opera in English with *Otheilo*. *May 31. The Girl of the Golden West*, Puccini's opera, performed for the first time in English. *June 8. Fair Maid of Perth*, by Bizet. *Sept. 22.* Sir Thomas Beecham opened his autumn season of opera with *Juan the Terrible*, by Rimsky-Korsakov.

DUKE OF YORK'S.—*July 29. What a Catch!* a farcical comedy by J H. Darnley. *Oct. 26. The Thirteenth Chair*, a mystery play by Bayard Veiller (Messrs. James Carew and Charles Rock, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell).

GARRICK.—*March 22. Petticoats*, a comedy by H. F Maltby. *March 28. Wonderful Jones*, a comedy by Louis N Parker and Murray Carson. *April 24. Diplomatic*, a comedy by Brieux, presented by the French players. *May 3.* Carl Rosa Company opens season. *June 6. Revels*, a revue by Albert de Courville and Will Hay, music by Frederick Chesterfield. *Oct. 20. The Rocking Horse*, a comedy by C. Haddon Chambers (Messrs. Charles Hawtrey and A. E. George, and Mesdames Mary Jerrold and Irene Rooke).

GLOBE.—*March* 1. *The Man Who Went Abroad*, a play by Leoboone Worrall and Harold Terry (Mr Kenneth Douglas and Miss Iris Hoey). *March* 29. *Sweetie*, a musical affair by Austen Hurgon and George Arthurs, music by Max Darewski, lyrics by George Arthurs. *July* 24. *Julyana*, a comedy by Sara Jeannette Duncan (special matinée). *Oct.* 22. *The Willow Tree*, a Japanese play by Beerbino and Harrison Rhodes (*Mr Owen Nares and Miss Renee Kelly*).

HAYMARKET.—*Feb.* 26. *Pelts Gets a Month*, a whimsical comedy by Tom Gallon and Leon M Lion. *March* 24. *General Post*, a comedy by J E. Harold Terry (Mr. Norman MacKinnel, and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite and Madge Titheradge).

KINGSWAY.—*April* 28. *Ghosts*, Ibsen's drama, revived. *May* 13. *Luck of War*, a play by Gwen John, and *The Quitter*, a play by Sewell Collins, produced by the Pioneer Players. *Aug* 28. *Cook*, a farce by Jerome K. Jerome (Messrs. H B. Irgnett and Charles Groves, and Miss Irene Rooke), and *The Invalid*, a one-act comedy by Frank G Layton. *Oct.* 22. *One Hour of Life*, a comedy by Captain Desmond Coke (Miss Lilian McCarthy). *Nov* 17. *When Knights Were Bold*, Charles Marlowe's farce revived (Mr Brember Chellenor).

LONDON PAVILION.—*Oct.* 2. *A Kiss or Two*, a comedy by H. V Esmond (Messrs. H V Esmond and Eric Lewis, and Miss Barbara Hoffe).

LYCEUM.—*Feb* 14. *Seven Days' Leave*, a play by Walter Howard

NEW.—*Feb* 6. *The Land of Promise* revived *April* 7. A triple bill consisting of *The Old Lady Shows her Medals*, a "sketch" in one act by Sir James Barrie, *Seven Women*, a one-act comedy by Sir James Barrie, and *Wurzle-Flummery*, a light comedy by A A. Milne. *June* 23. *His Excellency the Governor*, Captain Robert Marshall's comedy revived. *Sept* 7. *Trelawny of the Wells*, Sir Arthur Pinero's comedy, revived (Messrs. Dion Boucicault and Ben Webster and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh and Hilda Trevelyan).

PALACE.—*Oct.* 14. *Cash on Delivery*, a musical farce by Seymour Hicks, music by Haydn Wood (Mr. Seymour Hicks, and Mesdames Ellaline Terriss and Gwendolline Brogden).

PLAYHOUSE.—*April* 9. *The Passing of the Third Floor Back*, by J K. Jerome, revived. *May* 9. *Wanted a Husband*, a comedy by Cyril Harcourt (Miss Gladys Cooper). *Sept* 22. *The Yellow Ticket*, a Russian drama by Michael Morton (Messrs. Allan Aynesworth, Sydney Valentine and Arthur Wontner, and Miss Gladys Cooper).

PRINCE'S.—*Feb.* 27. *The Catch of the Season* revived (*Mr Seymour Hicks*). *May* 2. *Good Boys*, a farce adapted by George Egerton from *La Belle Aventure* (Messrs. Seymour Hicks and Ben Webster, and Mesdames Mary Rorke and Ellaline Terriss).

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—*Feb.* 1. *Anthony in Wonderland*, a comedy by Mouckton Hoffe (Mr Charles Hawtrey and Miss Winifred Barnes). *May* 28. *Pouncy Wins*, a farcical comedy by Mary Stafford Smith. *Aug* 22. *Carminetta*, an operatic cameo by Andre Borde and C. A Carpenter, adapted by Mouckton Hoffe, additional numbers by Herman Finck and Herman Darewski (M Leon Morton, Mr Dennis Neilson-Terry, Miss. Alice Delysia and Miss Mary Blanche).

QUEEN'S.—*Feb.* 4. *The Cleansing Stream*, a play by Jose Echegaray, translated by Manuel Gonzales and Christopher Sandeman (Pioneer Players). *Feb.* 22. *The Double Event*, a comedy by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare (Mr Allan Aynesworth and Miss Ethel Irving). *July* 4. *Mrs. Pomeroy's Reputation*, a comedy by Horace Annesley Vachell and Thomas Cobb. *July* 29. *Fratricide*, a one-act melodrama by E. P Clift. *Sept.* 29. *The Off Chance*, a comedy by R. C Carton (Messrs. J H. Barnes and Paul Arthur, and Miss Compton). *Nov.* 3. *Brewster's Millions*, revived (Mr Percy Hutchison, and Mesdames Lilian Earle and Kate Carew).

ROYALTY.—*March* 3. *Rosemead*, a play by Michael Morton and D Nicodemi (Mr Dennis Eadie and Miss Marie Lohr). *June* 26. *The Foundations*, a comedy by John Galsworthy, dealing with post-war problems, with *Bar B*, a comedy by Cosmo Gordon Lennox, and *The Magic Pipe*, a wordless play by Jules Delsarc. *Aug* 22. *Billetted*, a comedy by F Tennyson Jesse and H. M Harwood.

ST. JAMES'S.—*Jan.* 24. *The Aristocrat*, a play by Louis N Parker (Sir George Alexander, Messrs. Lennox Pawle, Dennis Neilson-Terry, Charles Glenney and Vivian Reynolds, and Mesdames Genevieve Ward, Miriam Lewes, Helen Ross and Mary Glynne). *June* 29. *Shelia*, a comedy by Githa Sowerby (Mr Aubrey Smith and Miss Fay Compton). *Sept.* 4. *The Puritists*, a "parable in a farce," by Henry Arthur Jones (Mr Lennox Pawle and Miss Ellis Jeffreys). *Sept* 29. *The Liars*, by Henry Arthur Jones, revived (Mr Aubrey Smith, and Mesdames Marie Hemingway and Mary O'Farrell). *Nov* 6. *Ghosts*, by Ibsen, revived (Messrs. Charles Groves and Maurice Elvey, and Miss Catherine Lewis). *Nov* 22. *Loyalty*, an anonymous patriotic play (Messrs. Aubrey Smith, Fisher White, Morand and Randle Ayrton, and Miss Viola Tree).

ST MARTIN'S.—*March* 17. *Damaged Goods*, a play by Brieux, translated by John Pollock. *March* 24. *The Hired Girl*, a tragi-comedy by Herman Heijermans, translated by Christopher St. John. *June* 5. *Rosenkavalier*, Ibsen's play, revived for a few performances.

SAVOY.—*April* 28. *Hamlet* revived by Mr H B. Irving. *May* 29. *The Bells* and *A Story of Waterloo* revived by Mr Irving. *June* 24. *Humpty Dumpty*, a comedy by Horace Annesley Vachell (Mr H. B. Irving and Miss Hilda Trevelyan). *Aug* 23. *The Invisible Foe*, a drama by Walter Hackett (Mr H. B. Irving).

SHAFTESBURY.—*June* 4. Carl Rosa season of Grand Opera in English. *Aug* 27. *Ariette*, an operetta, translated by Josh Levy and adapted by Austen Hurgon and George Arthurs, music by Jane Vlon and Ivor Novello, lyrics by Adrian Ross (Messrs. Joseph Coyne and Stanley Lupino, and Mesdames Adrah Fair and Winifred Barnes).

STRAND.—*Jan* 17. *Under Cover*, a play by Roi Cooper Megrue (Messrs. Matheson Lang and James Carew, and Miss Jessie Winter). *May* 8. *The Jew*, Richard Cumberland's play rearranged by Gertrude and Jack Landa (matinée). *June* 22. *The Tidings Brought to Mary*, a drama by Paul Claudel, translated by Louise Morgan-Sillor, produced by the Pioneer Players. *July* 22. *Three Weeks*, a comedy adapted by Roy Horniman from Mrs. Elinor Glyn's novel. *Oct.* 25. *Wild Heather*, a comedy by Dorothy Brandon (Mr. Lyn Harding and Miss Edyth Goodall).

WYNDHAM'S.—*Sept.* 2. *A Pair of Spectacles* revived (Sir John Hare, Mr Gerald du Maurier, and Miss Kate Rorke). *Oct.* 27. *Dear Brutus*, a comedy by Sir James Barrie (Mr Gerald du Maurier, and Mesdames Jessie Bateman, Doris Lytton and Faith Celli).

# The Redistribution Proposals.

CLOSELY allied with the reform of our electoral laws and the extension of the franchise proposed by the Representation of the People Bill, which was based on the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference, was the question of redistribution. Early in the consideration of the measure, the subject was referred to Boundary Commissioners, with instructions to frame a new map of the constituencies upon lines strictly laid down as to size and population. After several months' work and a large number of local inquiries, the Commissioners presented their report for the approval of Parliament. The effect of their proposals was to increase the membership of the House of Commons by 32, 29 of the new members being given to England and one each to Wales and Scotland.

Among the general rules upon which the work was conducted was the broad principle that every county or borough (with the exception of the City of London) with a population of less than 50,000 should cease to have separate representation, and that a municipal borough or urban district with a population of 50,000 should become a separate Parliamentary borough. To retain its two members, a county or borough was to have a population of 120,000, while a member was given for a population of 70,000 and for every multiple of that population.

The following table illustrates how the new constituencies have been divided up in England, Wales, and Scotland —

| | Old Membership. | New Membership. |
|---|---|---|
| English Counties | 231 | 230 |
| London Boroughs .. | 59 | 62 |
| Other English Boroughs | 208 | 193 |
| Welsh Counties. | 22 | 24 |
| Welsh Boroughs | 11 | 11 |
| Scottish Counties | 30 | 38 |
| Scottish Burghs. .. | 31 | 33 |
| Totals .. .. .. | 560 | 592 |

As regards England, under the schedules 29 boroughs will cease to have separate representation and become merged in county constituencies. They are Bedford, Bolton, Bury St Edmunds, Canterbury, Chester, Colchester, Dover, Durham, Grantham Gravesend, Hereford, Kidderminster, King's Lynn, Maidstone, Penrys and Falmouth, Peterborough, Pontefract, Salisbury Scarborough, Shrewsbury, Stafford, Stalybridge Taunton, Warwick and Leamington, Whitehaven, Winchester, and Windsor The new boroughs outside London are Accrington, Barnsley, Blackpool Bootle, Bournemouth (replacing Christchurch), Bromley (Kent), Ealing East Ham (two members), Eccles, Edmonton, Hornsey, Ilford, Kingston-on Thames, Leigh, Leyton (two members), Medway Boroughs (two members, replacing Chatham and Rochester), Morley, Nelson, Richmond (Surrey), Rossendale, Rotherham, Scarborough Southend-on-Sea, Southport, Tottenham, Wallasey Wallsend, Waltham stow (two members), Willesden (two members), and Wimbledon. In a few cases such as Bath and York, the membership was reduced, while in others an increased representation was proposed. For instance, Birmingham was allotted 10 members in place of 7, Liverpool 11 instead of 9, Manchester 10 instead of 6, Sheffield 7 instead of 5, Leeds 6 instead of 5, and Bradford and Kingston-upon-Hull 4 each instead of 3 each.

So far as London is concerned, the City, under a special instruction, retained its two members, despite the small electorate. The chief change made was in giving five members to Wandsworth instead of one each to Wandsworth and Clapham. To Camberwell, Islington, and Lambeth four members were allowed, three each were suggested for Hackney, St. Pancras, Southwark, and Stepney, two each for Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Finsbury and Holborn, Fulham Hammersmith, Kensington, Lewisham Paddington, Poplar, Westminster, and Woolwich, and one each for Chelsea, Deptford, Greenwich Hampstead, St. Marylebone, Shoreditch, and Stoke Newington.

There were a number of changes in the counties, a net decrease of one resulting from various readjustments due partly to the creation of new boroughs. Increased representation was given to Bedfordshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Durham, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Lincolnshire and Rutland, Middlesex, Nottinghamshire, and Surrey and decreased representation to Cambridgeshire Cornwall, Devonshire, Gloucestershire Huntingdonshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, Northumberland, Oxfordshire, Somerset, Westmorland, and Worcestershire while the Isle of Ely was formed into a new county constituency An interesting decision of the Commissioners concerned the nomenclature of county divisions as a rule, they selected a place name rather than a compass name, and avoided the alternative designations which have hitherto been commonly employed

Although the net change in the representation of Wales (including Monmouthshire) was an increase of only one, several alterations were recommended by the Commissioners. Five of the boroughs or districts—Carmarthen, Denbigh, Flint, Montgomery and Pembroke and Haverfordwest were extinguished, a new borough of Rhondda, with two members, was created, Cardiff was given three members instead of one, and Monmouth District was replaced by New port. Under the general rules as to population, the Prime Minister's constituency Carnarvon District, would also have ceased to have separate representation but as the result of strong representations the district was preserved, and one member taken away from the county, instead of extinguishing the former and retaining the two county divisions. The two counties Brecon and Radnor were combined with one member, while Glamorgan was given seven members instead of five and Monmouthshire five instead of three.

With regard to Scotland eight small burghs were merged in the counties—Dumfries, Elgin, Hawick, Inverness, Kilmarnock, Perth, St. Andrews, and Wick—while Stirling and Falkirk were amalgamated Two new burghs, Dumbarton and Dunfermline, were created Glasgow was given eight additional members, making the city's representation 15, and Edinburgh's divisions were increased from four to five. Among the counties, Berwick and Haddington and Caithness and Sutherland were combined, thus saving two seats and a third was obtained by forming Kirkcudbright and Wigtown into one division, to be called Galloway Against this reduction, Lanark was given an extra seat, making seven, and the Outer Hebrides, formerly in the two Parliamentary counties of Inverness and Ross and Cromarty, were constituted as a separate constituency, the Western Isles.

## PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

THE system of voting known as Proportional Representation has become a question of practical politics as a result of the introduction of the Representation of the People Bill, and has found an increasing number of adherents, not only in this country, but in the Overseas Dominions and elsewhere. The Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform, the recommendations of which formed the basis of the measure which was before Parliament last year, reported unanimously in favour of applying 'P.R.' to Parliamentary elections in the densely populated areas, such as London the large boroughs and contiguous boroughs, and in Universities. However, when the question was left to the House of Commons, the proposal was rejected by 200 to 169, the majority of 31 being much smaller than in any previous division on the question. Later it was decided to apply "P.R. to Universities, while the House also agreed that if there were more than two candidates at an election for one member the contest should be on the principle of the alternative vote which in some respects resembles "P.R."

The system is simple once the essentials are grasped. It aims at ensuring the representation of all classes or parties in proportion to their voting strength by means of a transferable vote. To make this possible, a number of constituencies in a particular area are grouped so as to be large enough to return several members. Each elector has only one vote which he gives primarily to the candidate whom he desires to see elected. He does this by placing the figure 1 against that candidate's name. If he wishes he need do no more, but he is given the power to indicate his further preferences by placing the figures 2, 3, 4, &c., against the names of other candidates in the order of his choice. The vote is first credited by the returning officer to the candidate marked with the figure 1. Then what is called the "quota" is ascertained. This is the proportion of the votes which for a certainty secures the election of a candidate, and can be obtained by dividing the total number of votes polled by one more than the number of seats vacant, the addition of one showing the "quota." If a candidate has obtained more than a "quota" of votes, the returning officer carries forward the surplus votes to those candidates marked on the ballot papers as the voters next preferences, or to the third choice if these additions are not needed to make up the 'quota." The transferred votes are added to those originally obtained by a candidate, and when his total reaches the "quota he is elected. If, after all the surplus votes have been transferred, there still remain vacancies to be filled, the candidate at the bottom of the poll is declared defeated, and his votes are transferred to the candidates marked as the electors second choice on those particular papers.

By this plan the supporters of "P.R." claim that the nearest approach to the principle of 'One vote one value' is obtained, while it secures the fair representation of all classes, and obviates the return of a minority member, as frequently happens in a triangular contest under the existing method. For example, it might give the Liberals a member in Birmingham and would provide the Unionists with a fairer representation in Scotland.

## NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

UNDER the National Health Insurance Act, which has now been in operation for over three years, a vast State scheme of sickness benefit and medical attendance was set up for employed manual workers and all other employed persons earning less than £160 a year and between the ages of 16 and 70. From the wages of every man and woman coming within this description—with certain exceptions on account of small pay or nature of employment—a weekly levy of 4*d*. and 3*d*. respectively is compulsorily deducted by the employer who adds a further contribution of 3*d*. for each person, the collection being made by means of stamps. To the sum provided in this manner, the State adds the equivalent of 2*d*. a week for each person. For these payments an insured person is entitled to medical treatment by a doctor previously selected by the patient from a "panel" of practitioners in his district, together with the necessary medicine or appliances within certain limits and, when incapacitated from work, to sickness benefit (after the first three days of incapacity) of 10*s*. a week for a man and 7*s*. 6*d*. a week for a woman. These payments, which are lower for unmarried minors and other specified classes, are paid to the insured persons by "approved societies," formed by trade unions, friendly societies, and industrial insurance offices, to administer the Act. In a case where an employer assumes the responsibility of paying insured persons in his employ during sickness, his weekly contribution is reduced. Should incapacity last for a longer period than six months, an insured person is entitled to disablement benefit at the rate of 5*s*. a week up to the age of 70, provided that he or she is unable to obtain employment.

To every woman, married or single, an insured person herself, or the wife of an insured person, who gives birth to a child within the United Kingdom, maternity benefit of 30*s*. is given, which sum is doubled if she be an insured person belonging to an "approved society" on condition that she abstains from remunerative work for four weeks after the birth. A married woman may continue to pay 3*d*. a week and thus become entitled to medical benefit and sickness and disablement benefits under certain conditions, while if she does not continue her payments she is entitled to draw on a sum equal to two-thirds of her reserve, the remainder being set aside to enable her to buy the right of re-entry. Special provision is made for sufferers from tuberculosis, including treatment by specialists and admission to sanatoria provided at the expense of the local authority, the sickness benefit being available for dependants. Under the Act, a large sum was set aside for the building of sanatoria, but there is still insufficient accommodation. Persons who are compulsorily insured, but are not accepted by an "approved society" owing to bad health, or for other reasons, become deposit contributors, and can only draw on the amount standing to their credit, a fixed sum being deducted from their payments for medical benefit and the remainder utilised as sickness benefit until it is exhausted. In Ireland, no medical benefits are provided, and the weekly payments by stamps are lower, while special arrangements are made for the Navy and Army.

# Co-Partnership.

DEFINITION.—The basis of labour co-partnership is an agreement freely entered into by which the employee receives a fixed proportion of the profits made by the concern for which he works. That share may take the form of either immediate cash, deferred payment, allotment of share capital with or without actual control.

GAS COMPANIES.—The chief exponents of co-partnership are the gas companies. On 31 Dec., 1916, there were 38 companies, with a total share and loan capital of £85,359,747 and 25,300 employees sharing in the schemes, that had co-partnery in active operation. The oldest is the South Metropolitan, which dates back 27 years. In 1916, the 6,492 employees within the scheme divided £14,287, the equivalent of 2½ per cent. on their wages. The total divided profits since the start are £743,283, and the shares held and deposits made by the employees stand at £492,300. The largest is the Gas Light and Coke, with a capital of £29,469,473 and 9,356 interested employees, with a divided profit of £267,727 since the establishment of the scheme nine years ago.

STATISTICS.—Officially, there were 132 firms employing 129,534 persons with some form of co-partnership in operation on 30 June 1914. Altogether, 324 firms have tried co-partnery and at least 180 have abandoned it. One draper's of Bath had a scheme in force for 41 years before dropping it in 1916. In most cases the withdrawal of the scheme has been due to bad trade.

PORT SUNLIGHT.—One of the best examples in modern business is that of Lever Brothers, Ltd., which distributed on 30 Sept. 1917, the sum of £89,947 in co-partnership certificates. New members were admitted to the extent of 481 to bring the total up to 4,600. The numbers then standing in the trust deeds under the scheme were 645,975 ordinary and 38,250 preference certificates.

STRIKES.—It is the rule to find employees under a co-partnership scheme less likely to strike. Lord Leverhulme stated the case plainly on 29 July, 1917, in "Often enough the employer faced with such a weapon (strikes) refuses a demand for an advance in wages out of a recollection of certain contracts he has to fulfil. Under a co-partnership scheme he might well be in a position to offer an advance of wages before even it was asked for. And if he could not agree to such a request he could explain to his intelligent audience of partner-workmen why."

For a description of the various kinds of co-partnership the reader is referred to the article in the ALMANACK of 1914, p. 606.

## U.S.A.

At present there are only 60 U.S.A. firms in which proper co-partnership is being carried out. It is part of a wider movement to reduce or stop the disputes between employers and workers. Two of the profit-sharing schemes date from 1886, and one-third of the whole from 1913.

METHODS.—In 75 per cent. of the plans the distribution varies with the net profits of the business. In the majority of cases about 10 per cent. is so divided. One firm that has enjoyed the benefits of co-partnership for 20 years has explained its position thus: "The employer invests his capital and labour its energy. The first gets his return in the shape of interest on the investment—a legitimate percentage of profit (6 per cent.)—and the second gets his return in the form of wages. These two factors must be paid out of the gross receipts. The profits, after allowing for all other expenses are divided between the shareholders and wage-earners."

STATISTICS.—The profit-sharing in 75 per cent. of the cases takes the form of actual cash payment. Of the rest, two credit profits to savings accounts, and in one case only is payment made in stock or shares.

The largest firm has 7,398 employees, of whom 6,466 (88 per cent.) participate in profits. The amount divided yearly is about £53,300, which is equivalent to 5 per cent. of the wages. The second in point of size has 88 per cent. (2,269) of the total employees within the scheme, with dividends of 7 9 per cent. of the pay roll (£230,000).

OPINIONS.—In the successful establishments, the objects attained, according to U.S.A. business men, have been elimination of waste, increased efficiency, improved relations between employer and workers. And men have been inclined to remain in one job.

## THE KING'S BODYGUARD OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD—(1483).

*Captain*, Lord Suffield, C.B., M.V.O. *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir R. Hensall, C.V.O., D.S.O. *Ensign*, Major Sir E. H. Elliot, M.V.O. *Clerk of Cheque and Adjt.*, Capt. H. French, M.V.O. *Exons*: Col. F. R. de Salis La Terrière, Capt. C. W. McRae, Brig.-Gen. J. C. Wray, C.M.G., M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. R. Lancelles.

## MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR—(1349).

*Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor*, Maj.-Gen. C. W. Carey, M.V.O.

| *Royal Foundation.* | | *Lower Foundation.* |
|---|---|---|
| Bolton, Major H. F. Somerset. | Hasted, Capt. E. G. | Ogilvy Bromfield, Capt. J. C. |
| Bastyne, Lt.-Col. Montague McP. | Anderson, Lt.-Col. J. G. | Morton Marshall, Major J. |
| Somerset, Col. Henry Geo. E. | Money, Lt.-Col. A. C. | Jackson, Lt.-Col. A. C. |
| Norton, Major Charles G. C. | Freed, Col. G. | Waite, Major A. W. |
| Poole, Major A. E. | Hampton, Maj. E. | |
| Bowen, Lt.-Col. M. C. | Cosheud, Lt.-Col. T. L., D.S.O. | |

ROLLS OF SUCH COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DECORATIONS, &c.

*An extended and detailed list of Recipients of this Order is given in a special section of "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, &c."*

Ribbon, Red with blue edge. INSTITUTED *9th November*, 1886.

SOVEREIGN HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., EMPEROR OF INDIA.

* Awarded Bar † 2 Bars.

Companions. D.S.O.

Abadie, *L.-Col.* Richd. Neville.
Abbott, *Capt.* Frank R.
Abbott, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Wm.
Abbott, *Col* H. R. Stacy
Aberrombie, *Capt.* Alex Ralph
Abney *Maj.* Joseph, A.V.C
Acklom, *Maj* Spencer W.G. a'Court, *Lt. Col.* Rupert H. Holmes-
Acton, *Maj* Wm. Maxwell
Acworth, *Lt.-Com.* Bernard, R.N.
Adams, *Maj* Percy M. Acton (*N.Z.*).
Adamson, *Maj* Agar S. A. M (Res.)
Adamson, *Capt* James E.
Addison, *Lt.-Col.* George H. R.E.
Adkerron, *Br.-Gen.* Rodolph L.
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Ahearne Rev Patrick
Ahmed Fuhmi (Effendi), El Binbashi (*Maj.*)
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Ainsworth, *Lt.-Col* Ralph E., R.A.M.C.
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Airey *Lt Col* Robert B., A.S.C.
Aitken *Lt.-Col.* John Jas., A.V.C.
Aitken, *Maj* C E. R. G.
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Alderman, *Maj* Wm. John
Alexander *Col.* A. du Vere
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Alexander, *Capt.* Hon Harold R. L. G., M.C
Alexander Col. Harvey
Alexander *Maj* Hubert M., I.A.
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Alexander *Lt.-Col* Russell O (Res.)
Alexander L.-Col W V Stuart.
Alexander *Lt.-Col*, William.
Alexander *Lt.-Col* Wm. Dallas, R.A
Alexander Capt. Hon. Wm. R. P.
Algie, *acad Lt.* William.
Allison *Lt.-Com.* Roger V R.N
Allan, *Maj.* Jas. Gibb, M.B.
Allardyce, *Lt.-Col* John G H., R.A.
Allaster *Lt.-Col.* Walter
Allcard, *Lt. Col.* Herbert, R.A.
Allderidge, *Maj* Charles D. R.A.
Allen, Capt. Arthur S. (*Acad.*)
Allen, *Maj* Cyril, R.A.
Allen, *Maj.* Harold, R.A.
Allen, *Maj.* Hy Inherwood.
Allen, *Lt.* Daniel E.
Allen, *Maj.*, Merrill V. (Res.).
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* R. Candlish (*N.Z.*).
Allerton, *Lieut.* Claude.
Allerton, *Maj.* George G.
Allfrey, *Maj* Edward M
Allgood, *Lt.-Col* Wm. H. L.
Allhusen, *Lt.-Col* Fredk. Hy
Allsop, *Lt.-Col*, Wm. G. (*Aus.*).
Allsup, *Maj* Edward R. R.A.
Alston, *Lt.-Col* Francis Geo.
Alves, *Maj* Henry M. J. R.A
Ambrose, *acad Lt.* Chas. F. V. R.M.C.
Amos, *Maj.* Herbert G M
Amphlett, *Maj* Chas. as C
Anderson, *Maj* Marton R.
Anderson, *Maj* Desmond F
Anderson, *Maj* Edw F. R.E.
Anderson *Maj* Eric L. B.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* James.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Anderson, *Maj.* John F H
Anderson, Capt. Lewis, R.E.
Anderson Com Lionel J G R.N.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Rowld.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col* S. Boyd (Can. Art.).
Anderson, *Capt.* Stanley J (Can.)
Anderson, *Lt.-Col* Stuart M (*acad. Lt.-Col.*).
Anderson, *Lt.-Col* Thos. (*agent* R.A.
Anderson, Col. Wm. C
Anderson, *Capt.* Wm., M.C
Anderson *Lt.-Col* Wm. Beaumont (Can. Engr.)
Andrew *Br.-Gen* Fredk. A.
Andrewes, *Lt. Col* Francis F., R.A.
Andrewes, *Maj* Wm (Can.)
Andrews, *Maj.* George Wm. (Can.)
Andrews, Capt. Jno. O M., R.M.C
Andrews, *Maj* Jno. Owen, A.V.C.
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Annesley *Lt.-Col* W Henry
Anstruther *Capt.* Philip K., M.C
Anstruther *Maj.* Robt. H.,
Aplin, *Maj.* Henry
Aplin, *Col.* Philip J. H., R.A.
Applin, *Maj.* Regd. V R
Apthorp, *Maj.* Shirley R.
Arbuthnot, *Com.* Bruce K., R.N
Arbuthnot, *Com.* V. H., R.N.
Archambault, *Maj* Jas. P. H. (Res.).
Archdale, *Maj* Arth. F., R.A
Archdale, *Lt. Col.* Thos. H
Archer *Capt* Harry
Archer, *Maj.* Henry, R.A.
Archer *Com* Hugh E M
Archibald, *Capt.* Hub. G., R.E.
Ardagh, *Lt.-Col.* George H.
Arden, *Lt.-Col.* John R. M.
Argyll, *Maj.* Edwd. P., A.V.C
Arie, *Capt.* Chas. John.
Armitage, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Clement, R.A.
Armitage, *Maj.* Chas. L.
Armitage, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A. W
Armitage, *Rev* Robert.
Armstrong, *Lt.-Col.* Edward.
Armstrong, *Col* Gerald D.
Armstrong, *Lt* Maitth. R.N.R.
Armstrong, *Col.* Oliver C.
Armytage, *Br.-Gen* Geo. Ayscough
Arnold *Col* A. James.
Arnold, *Flight Lieut.* Harwood J., R.N.A.S.
Arnold, *Maj* Herbert T., A.P.D.
Arnold, *Maj.* Jno. Effingham.
Arnold, *Maj* Frank F (Res. P. A.).
Arnott *Maj* Ralph, R.A
Arthur *Capt.* C. G (Res.)
Arthur *Lt.-Col.* J. M., M.B.
Arthur, *Maj* Lionel F
Arundell, *Maj.* Hon. Geo. V A. Monckton-
Ashburner *Maj* Hadley W
Ashton, *Maj.* Edw. Jas. (Can.)
Ashton, *Capt.* Henry G. G.
Ashwell, *Maj* Arthur L.
*Asquith, Com. Arthur M R.N.V.R.
Asser *Lt.-Col.* Verney R.A.
Astor Hon Basil.
Atkinson, *Lt.-Col.* John, A.S.C.
Atkinson, *Maj.* Guy M.
Atkinson, *Maj* Edward W
Atkinson, *Lt.* Henry N.
Auchinleck, *Maj* Claud J E
Austen, *Maj* Wm. G., D.S.O.
Avery, *Maj.* H. E. (*N.Z.*)
Axe, *Col* Hy Jos, A.V.C.
Aylen, *Lt.-Col* Ernest T., M.B.
Baldrington, *Sur.-Gen.* John T.
Babington, *Lt.-Col.* Marcus H., R.A.M.C.
Bacchus, *Lt.-Com.* Roy, R.N.
Backhouse, *Maj* Miles R. C.
Bacon, *Lt.-Com.* Sidney E., R.N. R.N.R.
Badcock, *Lt.-Col* Francis J.
Badcock, *Lt.-Col* Gerald E.
Bagge *Maj.* Richard L.
Bagot, *Maj* Hon. Walter L.
Bagshawe *Maj* Herbert V R.A.M.C
Bahr Capt. Philip Hy M.D
Bailey Capt. Arthur H.
Bailey, *Col* Chas. Edwd (Can.).
Bailey *Surg. Maj.* Francis Wm.
Bailey Capt Geo. (*retd.*) R.A.V.C
Bailey *Lt.-Col.* John Hy
Bailey *Maj.* Percy J
Baillie *Maj.-Gen.* Vivian T
Baillie *Maj.-Gen.* Wilfred R.
Baillie *Lt.-Col* Augustus C.
Baillie, *Lt Col.* Hugh F
Baillie, Capt. John Andrew
Baines, *Maj.* Osthebert S.
Baird, *Br.-Gen.* Harry B. D
Baird, Capt. Henry N. C
Baker, Capt. A. F. (*S. Africa*)
Baker *Lt.-Col.* Edward M
Baker *Maj.* J. M. (*S. Africa*)
Baker *Major* Robert.
Baker, *Maj.* Robert G., I.A
Baker *Lt.-Col* W H. Goldney
Bald, *Maj.* Philip R. R.E.
Baldwin, *Br.-Gen* Guy M
Baldwin, *Lt.-Col.* Maynard Hy
Balfour, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. M., R.A.
Balfour, Capt. Edward W S.
Balfour Col John R. H.
Balfour *Lt.-Col* Percy.
Balfour *Maj* Walter M. (Can.).
Ball, *Maj* John C. (Can. A.).
Ballantyne, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. (Can.).
Ballingall, *Maj* Harry M.
Bambridge, *Maj* Arthur F W
Bamfield, *Lt.-Col.* Harold J K., I.M.S.
Bamford, Capt. Edward, R.M.L.I.
Banks, *Maj.* Henry John A.
Bannerman, *Lt.-Com.* Bertrand, R.N.
Bannerman *Maj.* John A M
Barber *Lt.-Col* Geo. W (*Lieut. M.C.*).
Bard, *Maj* Wm. Harold.
Barker, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest F Wm.
Barker, *Lt.-Col.* Michael G H.
*Barker, *Lt.-Col.* Ramsay B.
Barker *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A. John.
Barley Capt. Leslie John.
Barlow Adm. Charles J
Barlow *Lt.-Col.* Charles L.
Barlow *Maj.* Charles Wynn.
Barlow *Maj.* Jos. Edwd., M.C.
*Barnard, *Lt Col.* Cyril D. A. Cary
Barnard, *Maj* Eric.
Barnard, *Lt.-Col* Wm. G Fredk.
Barnardiston, *Maj.* S. J. R.
Barnes, *Maj.* Anthony C.
Barnes, *Capt.* David Theo.
Barnes, *Lt.-Col.* Frank Purcell, A.S.C.
Barnes, Capt. Chas. R. Gorell-
Barnett, *Lt -Col*, Geo. Henry
Barnett, Capt Wm. H Leeds.
Barr *Maj.* Edwin H R.M.A.
Barrett, *Lt.-Col.* E. H. Monsell, D.S.O.
Barry Rev Frank Russell.
Barry Capt. Jas. H M.C R.A.M.C
Barry *Maj* J Redmond, A.
Bartholomew *Maj.* Arth. W
Bartholomew *Lt.-Col.* Hugh J
Bartlett *Maj.* Basil S., R.A.M.C.
Bartlett, *Maj* Edwin.
Barton, *Lt. Col* Bertie J
Barton, *Maj.* Charles G.
Barton, *Col* Maurice O, R.E.
Barton, *Lt.-Col.* Nathl. A. D.
Barton, *Lt.-Col.* Patterson, R.A.
Barton, *Lt.-Col* Wm. Hugh, A.S.C
Bassett, *Maj* Tom F. R.A.
Bastard, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald.
Batchelor *Maj.* Vivian A., R.F.A.
Bateman, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. M.
Bateman, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert R.
Bates, *Lt -Col* Arthur S.
Bates, *Br.-Gen.* Francis S. Montague.
Bateson, *Lt. Col.* Jno. Hotspete R.A.
Bather *Maj* Edward J., R.A.
Battcn, *Col* Frederick G.
Batten, *Lt. Col.* John B.
Batte *Maj.* Basil (
Battye, *Lt Col* Clifton W.
Battye, *Maj* Tom D., R.A.
Battye, *Maj* Walter H, I.M.S.
Baugh *Maj* George J R.E.
Baurch, *Lt* Rupert S.
Baumgartner *Br.-Gen.* John E. J
Bawden, *Lt.-Col.* Victor G.
Baxter, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Lewis,
Bayard, Col. Reginald.
Bayford, Capt. Edmund H
Bayley *Maj.* Atwell G., R.E.
Bayley *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Gen.

Oppenheim, D.S.O.—cont.
Bagley *Br.-Gen.* Gerald R.
Bagley *Lt.-Col.* Hadrian.
Bagly, *Maj.* Edward A. F.
Bagot, *Maj.* Lionel H. F.
Bagle, Capt. Clive O. B., R.F.C.
Bagle, *Maj.* Henry Yelverton.
Bagll, *Lt. Col.* Edward M.
Bagman, Capt. Arthur A. H.
Bagman, *Maj.* Winfred E., M.A., M.B.
Baird, *Lt.-Col.* Gen. J. A. (R.A.)
Baardmeare, *Maj.* Robt. Hy (Aust.)
Bacon, Capt. Fredk. A. w.r., M.B.
Bacorse *Lt.-Col* Lewis C
Bandey *Lt.-Col.* Jas. H. M., M.A.
Bandey Capt. Walter H., M.B.
Bandin, *Maj.* Maurice A.
Beatty *Lt.-Col* Guy A. H., M.A.
Baston *Lt.* Wm. Donkil, M.V.O.
Bannman, *Lt.-Col.* Arch. B.
Bacher *Lt.-Col.* Cecil M. L.
Bacher, *Lt. Col* Hy. Wrixon.
Back, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Archd
Back, Capt. Edwyn W. T.
Bank, Capt. Wm. T. (A.S.C.)
Banks, *Br.-Gen.* Jno. Harold W.
Barkett, *Lt. Col* John D. M.
Barkley, *Maj.* Thos. Hy., M.B.
Bark with, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur T.
Barkwith Capt. Wm. Malcolm
Baddington, *Lt.-Col* Edwd. Hy. L.
Baddy *Lt.-Col* Bertram L., A.M.S.
Badhadfield, Capt. H., R.A.M.C.
Bannan *Maj.* Wm. Gilbert (Can. A.
Bebarrell, *Lt. Col* John G
Bagayare *Maj.* John D., R.A.
Bail, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. Hy. (Can.
Bail, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. Hugh, R.A.
Bail, *Flight-Com.* Bertram (R.N.A.S.
Bail, *Maj.* Chas. Francis
Bail, Capt. Gwt. John.
Bail, *Maj.* Jno. Grenville, R.A.M.C.
Bail, Capt. Michael C., R.
Bail, *Lt. Col.* Richd. Cur mingham
Bail, *Lt.-Col* Whitehead J. E., R.E.
Bail, *Maj.* Wm. Howard, R.A.
Bellamy *Maj.* Chas. V., R.E.
Bellaro, *Lt. Col* Robert
Bellew *Maj.* Frank le D., R.
Bellingham, *Br.-Gen.* Edwd. H. C. P.
Bambrick, *Maj.* Karl V. B., R.A.
Bacon, Lieut. Jas. H., R.F.A., T.F.
Bonus, Capt. Wm. Woolgrenal, R.F., R.E.A.)
Bonnett, *Maj.* Charles H
Bonnett *Lt.-Col* Thos. Edwin
Bonnett, *Lt.-Col.* William, V.D.
Bangling Cons., Chas. S., R.E.
Bonnkins, *Maj.* Joseph, R.F.
Bonnon, Capt. Chas. Stanley
Bonnon, med *Lt.* Evelyn C.
Bonnon, *Lt.-Col.* R. Wight mart.
Bonnon, *Maj.* Robert, R.A.
Bonnon, *Lt.-Col.* Wallace, M.B.
Bonnon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Arthur, R.A.M.C.
Bonk, *Lt.-Col* Chas. R. (Can.)
Bonkbank, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Charles C
Bonkbank, *Maj.* Lord Wm. Augustus Campbell
Bonwell, Capt. Wm. F., R.E.
Bonwhead *Lt.-Col* Marcus J
Barré de la F
Barkley *Maj.* Robt. Bland.
Barkley, *Lt.-Col.* Jasper, R.A.
Bonnal *Lt.-Col.* Granfield W
Barnard, *Lt.-Col.* Denis J. O. K.
Barnes, *Br.-Gen.* Ralph A.
Barnie Capt. Hon. Arthur H.
Barnum, *Maj.* Wm. R. (Can.)
Barnby Marshal Bey, Col.
Barn, *Maj.* Thos. A. Donkey.
Barnell, *Lt.-Col.* A. R., R.A.
Barnell, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh R.
Barris, Capt. James.
Barry Cons. Arthur K., R.N.
Barry, *Lt.-Col.* (R. E. (Can.)
Barry, *Lt.-Col* Paget E., R.A.
Bourfrier *Maj* Valentine O.
Barsa Capt. Geo. Parker, R.N.
Barran, *Lt.-Com.* Richard H. L., R.N.
Barwisher *Lt.-Col* Wm. Dent
Bharacha, Capt. P. B., I.M.S.
Bibby *Maj* Jas. Victor
Bickerton, *Lt.-Col* Reginald F., R.A.
Bickford, *Staff surg.* Bertram E., R.N.
Bickford, Com. Wm. G. H., R.N.
Bicknell, *Lt. Col* Hy. P. F.
Bidder *Maj* Maurice Mel, R.A.F.
Biddle *Maj.* Fred J. (Aust.)
Biddulph, *Lt.-Col* Harry, R.E.
Biggs, Col. Hy. Vere, R.E.
*Bigsworth Wingfield A. W.
Bingham, *Lt. Col* Chas. H. M., R.A.M.C.
Bingham *Lt. Col* Ralph C.
Binney Capt. Edwd. V., R.A.
*Birch *Maj.* Allan Grant.
Birch *Maj.* Jno. Morice
Bird, *Maj.* Arthur J. C.
Bird, Capt. Augustus W., R.F.A.
Bird, Capt. Clarence A., R.E.
Bird, *Lt.-Col* Elliot B., R.A.M.C.
Bird Capt. Frederic G., R.A.
Bird, *Lt. Col* Jno. Wilfred, R.E.
Bird Capt. Lawrence W.
Birch, *Lt.-Col* Lennox G.
Bird, *Col* Spencer C.
Birkbeck, *Maj* Gilbert (Aust.)
Birkett, Com. Miles B., R.N.
Birkin, *Lt. Col.* Richard L.
Birney *Lt.-Col* Revil L.
Birt *Lt. Col.* Chas. Wm. H.
Birney *Col* Chas. F., R.E.
Bishop, Capt. Fredk. E.
*Bishop *Maj.* Wm. Avery T. W., M.C. (Can.)
Black *Maj* (Aust.) H. G.
Black *Maj.* Robt. Barclay, R.E.
Blackburn *Lt.-Col.* Chas. (Can.)
Blackburne *Lt.-Col* (Hon.) Maurice
Blacker *Lt.-Col.* Stewart W. Wm.
*Blackloch *Br.-Gen.* (Tyrl.) A.
Blackwall, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Eaton.
Blackwell, med *Lt.* Reml. F. R.
Blackwell, med. *Lt.* Herbert.
Blackwood, Capt. Ld. Fredk. Temple Hamilton-Temple
Blades, *Maj.* W. W.
Blair *Br.-Gen.* Arthur.
Blair *Lt. Col* Jas. Molesworth.
Blake *Lt.-Com.* Cuth. P., R.N.
Blake Com. Geoff'y, R.N.
Blake *Maj.* Napoleon J. R.
Blake *Br.-Gen* Wm. A.
Blakeney *Lt.-Col.* Herbert N.
Blakeney *Lt.-Col.* R. B. D., R.E.
Blamey *Lt.-Col.* Edwin H., A.A.G.
Blamey *Lt.-Col.* Thomas A. (Aust.)
Blandy, *Lt.-Col.* L. F.
Blaney *Maj.* Jno. A. H. (R.A.)
Blencowe, *Maj.* Edw. P., A.S.C.
Blenkinsop, *Lt.-Col.* L. J., A.V.D.
Blewitt, *Lt.-Col.* Guy n.c.
Blewitt, *Maj.* Ralph.
Bliss, *Col* Ernest Wm., R.A.M.C.
Bliss, *Maj* Arthur O. (Can.)
Blount, Capt. Hon. R. B., R.N.
Blount, *Maj.* Harold, R.A.F.
Blundell, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. B. Mow.
Blundell *Maj* R. S. Mow-Stuart, *Lt.-Col* Allan St. J
Blunt, Col. Conrad E. G.
Bluck, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. O. G., A.S.C.
Blunt Capt. Wm. Fredk., R.N.
Boak, *Lt.-Col* Henry E. (R. (Can. H.A.)
Bode *Maj.* Louis W
Bodwell, *Lt.-Col.* Howard L. (Can.
Body *Lt.-Col* John.
Boileau, *Lt.-Col.* Guy H
Boisaud, *Lieut.* R. R.
Bolingbroke *Maj* A. G (Aust.)
Bolitho *Maj* William E. T.
Bolster *Lt.-Com.* Thos. C. C., R.N.
Bolton *Kngr* Richd. E. C., R.N.R.
Bond, *Mat Gen.* Montgomery
Bond *Maj* Geo. Weston
Bond *Br.-Gen* Hy Heudler Mow.
Bond, *Lt. Col* Jas. Hy. B., R.A.M.C.
Bond *Maj* (Lond. Yeo.) A. M. (
Bond, *Lt. Col.* Reml. C.
Bond, *Lt.* Richard L.
Bond, *Lieut* Thos. Arthur E. *and* V. R.
Bone *Sq. Com.* Regd. J., R.N.
Bonin, Col William John.
Bonn, Capt. George
Bonsall *Lt.-Col* Fraser B., R.E.
Booth, *Maj* Haynes (M.C.)
*Booth *Lt.-Col* T. Macaulay
Booth, *Maj.* William Henry
Boothby Com. Evelyn L. H., R.N.
Boothby *Lt.* H. B., R.N.R.
Borland, Com. Jas. M'L., R.N.R.
Borradaile, *Brig. Gen.* H. D.
*Borrett *Br.-Gen.* Oswald
Borton, *Lt.-Col.* Angus F.
Borton *Lt. Com.* Arthur D., R.N.
Borwick *Maj.* Geo. Oldrey
Borwick *Maj.* Thos. F. (Aust.)
Bosanquet *Maj.* Hon. Geo. E., R.A.
Bosanquet *Maj.* Hon. Mild red T., M.C.
Botha, *Lt.-Col* Pieter R. G. (R.A.)
Boucher *Maj.* Benjamin H.
Boulton *Lt. Col.* Aubrey H.
Boundillon, Capt. Lancelot C., M.C., R.A.M.C.
Bourke, *Lt. Col* Ernest A., R.A.M.C.
Bourke *Lt.-Col* Henry B.
Bourne, *Maj.* Geo. H. (Aust.)
Bousfield, *Lt. Col.* Hugh D.
Bouverie, *Lt Col.* Hon. Maurice Pleydell, M.V.O., R.A.
Bowden, *Mast-Surg.* W., R.N.
Bowden, *Lt. Col.* J. H. T. Cornish
Bowdler *Lt. Col.* Basil W. B., R.E.
Bowell, med *Lt.* Robert Hy
Bowen, Col. Arthur W., R.A.M.C.
Bowen, Capt. Francis O.
Bowen, Capt. Gerard C.
Bowen, Capt. R. J. Ayo O.
Bowen, *Maj.* Hugh Rice
Bowen, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. I. Webb.
Bower *Maj.* Claude R., R.A.
Bowers, Lieut. H. A. Hare-
Bowes, *Maj.* William.
Bowie, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Darling.
Bowles, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. de Vere.
Bowring, *Lt.-Col.* R. Langley
Bowring, Capt. Humphrey W., R.N.
Boyall, *Maj.* Alfred M.
Boyce *Maj.* Chas. Edwd., R.A.
Boyce, *Br.-Gen* Harry Aug., R.A.
Boyd, *R.-Gen.* Gerald Farrell.
Boyd, *Lt.-Col.* Hy Alex., R.A.
Boyd, *Maj.* John Dopping.
Boyd, *Lt.-Col.* Hy C. Rob bert
Boyd, *Maj.* Stuart, R.E.
Boyle *Lt.-Col* Hon. Jno. David, R.F.C.
Brabant, Capt. Guy Alf
Bracegirdle, *Lt.-Com.* L. E. (R. Aust. V.)
Brackley, *Flight Lt* Herbert C., R.N.A.S.
Bradford, *Lt. Col* Edwd. Austen
Bradford, Capt. Thomas A.
Bradley *Maj.* Cecil C.
Bradley *Lt. Col.* Robert Wm.
Bradley Com. Wm., R.D., R.N.R.
Bradshaw *Lt.-Col* Fredk. Peart.
Bradshaw *Lt* Geo. Fagan, R.N.
Bradshaw (Aust.) Pat A.
Brady (Aust.) Jno. Hanks.
Braine *Lt.-Col* H. E. R. R.
Brakenridge *Maj* John.
Bramly *Lt.-Col* Alwyn W. Jenniage.
Bramcker *Maj* Jas. D. D., R.A.
*Brand, *Lt. Col* Hon. Roger
Brandon, Capt. A. de R., M.B., R.A.M.C.
Brandon, *Maj* Oscar G., R.E.
Branebury *Maj* H. A., R.A.M.C.
Brash and *Lt* James.
Bray *Br.-Gen* Reds Napier
Breading, *Capt* Geo. Hem burton
Brearley and *Lt.* Norman
Brearley *Lt.-Col.* Norman F. (Aust.)
Brent *Lt.-Com* Ernest C., R.N.
Breton, *Maj* Walter C. N., R.A.
Brevell, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur W
Brickwood, *Capt.* Robert
Bridcutt *Maj* John Hy
Bridge *Maj.* Richd. K. A.
Bridge *Lt.-Col* Wm. Basil (
Bridges, *Lt.-Col* A. Hubert
Bridges, *Lt.-Col* Edward C. P.
Bridges, Com. Hy Dalrymple, R.N.
Bridges, *Maj* Jno. Victor
Bridges *Maj.* Roland H., R.A.M.C.
Brierley *Maj* Eustace C.
Brierley *Maj.* G. T., R.A.
Briggs, Capt. Com. Edwd F.
Bridge, *Maj.* Ernest R.E.
Bridge, *Maj.* Fredk. Lovell C.
Bridges, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. (I. R.
Brimm, *Maj.* Robert W., R.E.
Bristl, *Lt. Col.* John R.M., R.A.
Brimdley, Capt. James, R.C.
Brink, (*Lt.* Andries J. R. (R.A.)
Brink, *Lt.-Col* Chas. (R.A.)
Brinson Capt. Harold R.
Brinson *Maj* Geo. Seton
Briscoe, *Maj.* Jas. Edwd. (R.A. Med. C.)
Britton, Col Reginald.
Britton, *Maj* Arthur H. D.
Britton, *Lt. Col* Reginald H (Can. A.)

Cuthbertson, R.E.O.—*cont.*
Brunel, *Maj.* (Inns. Noel F. R.A.)
Brandhurst, *Br.-Gen.* Edw. H.
Brooke, *Lt.-Col.* Alan W. R.
Brook, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. Jenkins.
Brydt, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. le Mar-chant.
Brodiebank, *Maj.* John Jasper.
Brodie, *Maj.* Ian Ashley M., M.C.
Bromet, *Spks.-Com.* Geoffrey R., R.E.
Bromflow, *Capt.* David G.
Bromley Esq., *Lt.-Com.* Fred Wm., R.N.
Brook, *Maj.* R. J. (Ons.).
Brooks, *Maj.* Alan F. R.F.A.
Brooke *Capt.* Arthur C., R.A.
Brooks, *Com.* Basil Rd., R.N.
Brooks, *Lt.-Col.* Eardley W. A.S.C.
Brooke *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. W. Harris, R.A.
Brooke, *Maj.* Geoffry F. H., M.C.
Brooke, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Frank.
Brooke, *Col.* Harold C.
Brooke, *Br.-Gen.* B. V. Sergi-son.
Brooks, *Maj.* Jos. J. (Aust.)
Brough *Lt. Col.* Alan, R.E.
Broughton, *Capt.* Norman W.
Brunson *Maj.* Frank, R.A.
Brown *Maj.* Arnold (Aust.)
Brown, Capt. Arth. J. R.A.M.C.
Brown *Maj.* Chas. Turner R.E.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. A.V.C.
Brown, Mar. Frederick E.
Brown, *Maj.* Frank Leslie (S.A.)
Brown, *Lt.-Col* Geo. H. Jas. R.A.M.C.
Brown, *Maj.* Harold W., M.C.
*Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Robert.
Brown, *Maj.* Hy. E. Esquier
Brown, *Lt.-Col* Hugh B.
Brown, *Sub-Lt.* Jas. Hardy R.N.V.R.
Brown *Maj* Jas. Pearson, R.A.M.C.
Brown *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Suther land (Can.)
Brown, *Maj.* Jas. H. Innes (Can.)
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Newton
Brown, *Maj.* Kenneth A
Brown, *Maj* Louis Noel F R.A.
Brown, *Lt.-Col* Oscar, A.O.D.
Brown, *Br.-Gen.* Pey Wilson.
Brown, *Maj* Robt. Tilbury M.D.
Brown, *Capt.* T. P. (Aust. *A.M.C.*)
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Rd. (Can.)
Brown, *Maj* Wm. Reid, R.A.
Brown, *Br.-Gen.* F. Craig-
Brown, *Col.* Alan R. Hall
Brown, *Lt.-Col* Claude Russell, R.E
Brown, Com. Alan M. Yeats R.N.
Browne, *Lt.-Col* Alwir D. M.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. M., R.A.
Browne, *Maj.* Cuthbert G R.A.M.C.
Browne, *Lt.-Col* Geo. Buck ston, R.F.A.
Browne *Col* James G., A.S.C.
Browne *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Gilbert.
Browne *Maj* John Wm.
Browne, *Maj.* W. F. Rashwood.
Browne, *Capt.* Walter H.
Brownе, *Br.-Gen.* D. J. E. Beale.
Browne, *Maj.* Stewart Gore, R.A
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* K. Mont eagle.
Browne, *Maj.* H. Hamilton-
Browne, *Maj.* Clement L. Seton Sutton, R.A.
Brownrigg, *Maj.* Harold P (Aust. *A.M.C.*).
Brownrigg, *Maj.* John C.
Brownlee, *Capt.* J. J.
Brownlow *Maj.* Cecil A. L., R.A.
Brownlow *Cpl.* Guy Jas.
Brownrigg, *Com.* Hy. J. S. R.N.
Brownrigg, *Lt.-Col.* Wellesley D. H.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* George, M.D.
Bruce, *Capt.* Alan C. R.N.
Bruce *Maj* Arch. G
Bruce, *Lt.-Col.* George D., I.A.
Bruce, *Maj* Kenneth
Bruce, *Com.* Kenneth M., R.N.
Bruce, *Lt.-Col.* Percy Robt.
Bruce, *Lt.-Col* Robert.
Bruggy, *Maj.* Stephen (Aust.)
Brune, *Lt.-Col.* Denys E. Prideaux
Brunger, *Capt.* Robert.
Brunskill, *Lt. Col.* Jno. Handfield, M.B.
Brutinel, *Lt. Col* M. (Can.)
*Bryant, *Maj.* Chas. E., R.F.C.
Bryce, *Maj.* Edward T.
Brydges, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald A., R.M.
Brydon, *Maj* Walter (R.F.C.)
Buchan *Capt.* James L.
Buchanan *Lt.-Col* Kenneth G.
Buck, *Maj.* Peter Hy. (S.A.F.)
Buckland, *Capt.* Gerald C. B.
Buckle, *Lt.-Col.* Christopher G., R.A.C.
Buckley *Maj* Albert
Buckley *Lt.-Col.* G. A. McLean.
Buckley *Capt.* Wm. P.
Buddon, *Maj.* Ernest F. R.A.
Budge, *Maj.* Philip P., R.A.
Budgen, *Lt.-Col* Wm. Napier R.A.
Buker, *Maj.* H. J. M., R.A.M.C.
Bulkeley *Maj* Henry C.
Bull, *Maj.* H. Spencer.
Bull, *Capt.* Philip Cecil.
Buller *Com.* Francis J. W R.N.
Buller *Maj.* Jas. H. Geo.
Buller, *Lt.-Col.* J. Heathwood.
Bullock, *Maj.* Richd. Arthur.
Bullock, *Maj.* Lawrence N. B. (Can.)
Bullock *Maj* Reginald L.
Bullock *Lt.-Col.* Cecil J Trayte.
Bullough, *Maj.* Chas. B., R.A.
Bulman, *Col.* Philip
Burdett, *Lt.-Col* Arthur B. R.N.
Burgess, *and Lt.* Alfred.
Burgess, *Lt.-Col* Chas. E. (R.A.)
Burgess, *Br. Gen* Wm. L. B (Aust.).
Burke, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard R., R.A.M.C.
Burke *Lt.-Col.* Edmund T M.B.
Burke, *Maj.* H. F. R.A.
Burke, *and Lt.* Thos. Francis.
Burkinshi, *Maj* Valentine R., R.A.
Burland, *Lt. Col.* W. W
Burn, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. Pelham.
Burnard, *Lt.-Col* Norman G.
Burnard, *Maj* L. F
Burne, *Maj.* Alfred H., R.A.
Burne, *Lt.-Col.* Edward M., R.A.
Burne, *Lt.-Col.* Merridgate H. M. (S. Africa).
Burnett, *Capt.* Allan M.
*Burnett, *Lt.-Col.* James L. G.
Burnett, *Maj.* John G., R.A.
Burnett, *Lt.-Col* J. Curtis.
Burnett, *Maj.* Philip (Can. *A.M.C.*)
Burnham *Maj.* Frank H.
Burnham, *Maj.* Sydney H. (Can.)
Burnside, *Capt.* Frank. R.
Barrard, *Capt.* Gerald, R.A.
Barrard, *Lt.-Col.* H. G
Burt, *Lt.-Col* Alfred
Burton, *Maj.* Colin, A.S.C.
Bush, *Maj* Chas. Gerard.
Bush, *Maj* Herbert F., A.S.C.
Butchart, *Maj.* James Alex. R.A.
Butcher, *Lt.-Col.* Hart, Cecil.
Butler *Capt.* Arthur G
*Butler, *Spks.-Com.* Chas. H., D.S.O., R.N.A.S.
Butler *Lt.-Col* Chas. P (Aust.)
Butler *Lt.-Col.* H. Kairn (Aust. *A.M.C.*)
Butler *Capt.* Patrick Richd.
Butler *Lt.-Col.* Sidney G.
Butler *Maj* Stephen S.
Butterfield *Maj.* Edwd. J. A
*Butterworth, *Lt.-Col* Reginald F. A., R.E.
Buxton, *Maj* Anthony
Burton, *Com.* Bernard, R.N.
Burton, *Lt.-Col* Jno. Lawrence
Buzzard, *Lt.-Col.* Frank A., R.F.A.
Byrne, *Maj.* Geo. C. (Aust.
Byrne *Maj* Jno. Dillon, R.A
Byrne *and Lt* Patrick A (Aust.), R.A.C.
Byron *Col* Richard.
Cadely *Lt.-Col.* Hacker C
Cade, *Maj.* Arthur G R.E.
Cadell *Lt.-Col* Henry M.
Cadell *Maj.* John Geo. L.A.
Cadman, *Lt.* (tol. Edward (
Calvasa, *Lt.-Col* Thomas A. R., R.F.C.
Caldecott, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest L. R.A
Calder *Capt.* Hector M., M.B.
Calhoun, *Capt* Cecil *A.* (Australia)
Callaghan, *Lt.* Michael A.
Calverley, *Capt* Geoffrey W
Calvert, *Maj* Charles A
Cameron *Maj* A. G (Can.)
Cameron, *Maj* Cecil Aylmer R.A.
Cameron, *Maj.* Donald C (Aust.)
Cameron, *Maj.* Jas. Black, R.A.
Cameron *Lt.* James F. C. M.C
Cameron *Maj.* Jas. Mennures.
Cameron, *Maj.* Orford S., R.A.
Cammell, *Maj.* Gerald A., R.A.
Campbell *Lt.-Col* Alan Jas.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. R.E.
Campbell, *Capt.* Archd. Jno.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* A. R.A.
Campbell, *Capt.* Duncan L.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. K.O (Campbell *Capt.* Gordon, R.F.A., D.S.O.
Campbell, *Maj.* Hy. Le Troby
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Hamilton, A.M.S.
Campbell, *Maj.* Hugh
Campbell, *Col.* Jno. E. B.
Campbell, *Lt. Col.* J. H. R.A.M.C.
Campbell, *Maj* James Alex
Campbell, *Br.-Gen.* John (V.C.)
Campbell, *Maj* Keith G., R.A.
Campbell, *Lieut.-Col.* Kenneth J. R.
Campbell, *Lt.-Com.* Lovaine G. R.N.
Campbell, *Maj.* Norman St. Clair R.A.
Campbell, *Maj.* R. D. (Aust. A.M.S.)
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* R. Ortome.
*Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Robert.
Campbell, *Maj.* Robert W
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald Brown.
*Campbell, Capt. Victor L. A., R.N.
Campbell, *Capt.* William, R.A.
Campbell, *Maj.* Wm. Chas., R.A., R.F.C.
Campbell, *Capt.* Wm. K., R.E.
Campbell, *Br.-Gen.* G. T. C. Carter.
Canglay, *and Lt.* Fredk. G.
Canny *Maj.* James (M.
Candlin, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. S. (Can.).
Cape, *Capt.* G. S. (S.A. W.).
Capa, *Maj* Edmund C M (Ons.).
Capell, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon E.
Carpet *Lt.-Col.* Alfred H.
Carder *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Ambrose R.A.
Cardew, *Col.* Geo. H., A.S.C.
Carew *Maj* Geo. A. Lade.
Carey *Maj* Alfd. Blake (Can.).
Carey *Lt.-Col* Harold E., R.F.A.
Carey *Lt. Col.* Wilfrid L. de M R.E.
Carington, *Maj.* Hon. Rupert Clement (Ld.)
Carleton, *Lt Col* Cornelius A. R.
Carleton *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. M.
Carleton *Maj* Guy A.
Carleton *L.-Col.* H. Anthony
Carleton, *Br Gen.* Laurence
Carlisle *Maj.* Thos. R. M.
Carlyon, *Maj* Tristram, R.A.
Carmichael, *Lt.-Col* Geo. L
Carmichael, *Lt* Ian.
Carmichael, *Esq.* Cmn. John, R.N.R.
Carnegy *Maj* Gerald P. O
Carpenter *Capt* A. R.E.
Carpenter, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. M.
Carr *Lt.-Col* Chas. Cuthey
Carr *Lt.-Col.* Harris G., R.A.
Carr *Lt.-Col* George A. B.
Carr *Lt. Col.* Hy Arbuthnot.
Carr *Maj* Lawrence.
Carr *Maj* Christopher D'A. R.F. Baker
Carrington, *Maj* Chas. R. B., R.A.
Carrington, *Com.* Jno. W., R.N
Carrington, *Maj* Rolfe H., R.A
Carroll, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick F., R.A.
Carscallen, *Lt. Col.* Hy G. (Can.)
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. St. M., M.D.
Carter *Maj* Lindsay Jas.
Carter *Maj* Lewis A. L., R.A.C
Carter *Maj* Thos. H. R.
Carter *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Henry
Carter *Br.-Gen.* C. Bonham-
Carthew *Lt.-Col.* Thomas W. L., R.A.C.
Cartwright, *Capt.* Fras. L.
Cartwright *Maj.* Jno. Rogers.
Carver *Capt.* Edmund C., R.E.
Case *Lt.-Col* Horace A
Casement *Capt* Francis, R.A.
Cass, *Maj* Charles H. B.
Cassels *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid F. R.
Castle *Lt.-Col* Reed, W., R.A.
Cator *Br Gen.* A. R. Edwd.
Catty *Maj.* Thos C
Caulfield, Col. Gordon M
Cavendish, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. W. L. H
Cayley *Com.* Harry F., R.N.
Cazalet, *Maj.* Clement H. L.
Cazalet, *Capt.* Guy L., R.E.
Chamberlain, *Lt.-Col.* James R.

Cooper-Key, Maj. Edmund, D.S.O.—appd. Chaldecott, Br.-Gen. Alfred Darby
Challinor, Lt.-Col. Wm. F.
Chamberlayne, Maj. Hubert P.
Chamberlain, Maj. Phillip R., D.S.O.
Chamier, Lt.-Col. Jno. Adrian, M.V.O.
Champion, Com. John P., R.N.
Channer, Com. Gen. H. de P., R.E.
Chance, Maj. Kenneth M.
Chance, Lt.-Col. Oswald K.
Chaplin, Capt. R. (Capt. Chaplin, Lt.-Col. James G.
Chapman, Maj. Geo. A. Beaumont
Chapman, Paul.
Chapman, Lt.-Col. Robert.
Chapple, Maj. Francis Jno.
Charge, Maj. J. A. Wilson-
Charles, Lt.-Col. Eric M. S., R.E.
Charles, Lt. Frank W., R.N.R.
Charles, Br.-Gen. J. H. E., R.E.
Charlton, Lt.-Col. Claude C. G., R.A.
Charlton, Lt.-Col. Florian H.
Charrington, Comm. E., R.N.
Charrington, Maj.-Sydney H.
Charteris, Br.-Gen. John, R.E.
Charteris, Maj. Nigel K.
Chatterton, Lt.-Col. Geo. D. L.
Chaytor, Lt.-Col. Hugh A. Gore
Chesterwright, Lt.-Col. Wm. Fredk., R.E.
Cheetham, Com. Herbert C., V.D., R.N.R., R.N.V.R.
Chesney, Maj. Clement H., R.A., R.H.A.
Chesnaye, Com. V. W.
Chisholm, Col. Hugh A. (Com.).
Cholmondeley, Maj. H. R.
Chope, Capt. Arthur J. H.
Christie, Maj. A. E. (Grenadier Guards).
Christie, Maj. George J.
Christie, Maj. Malcolm G., M.C., R.F.A.
Christie, Lt.-Col. Wm. E. Watney
Christophers, Lt.-Col. Edgar
Church, Capt. Dudley H.
Churton, Maj. Wm. A. Vere.
Clarke, Lt.-Col. Percy T.
Clare, Lt.-Col. Oliver C., M.C.
Clare, Asst.-Com. Edwd. T. Mortage, R.N.R.
Clark, Maj. Alex. Nelson
Clark, Lt.-Col. Cecil H., R.A.
Clark, Lt.-Col. Crauford A. G.
Clark, Lt.-Com. James L. C., R.N.
Clark, Lt.-Col. James Wm. (Asst.)
*Clark, Lt.-Col. John A. (Com.).
Clark, Maj. Robt. L., A.S.C.
Clark, Lt.-Col. Wm. (Com.).
Clark, Lt.-Col. Wm. Ellis.
Clark, Maj. William Geo.
Clarke, Lt.-Col. Ar hur L. G.
Clarke, Lt.-Col. Bowchett S.
Clarke, Maj. Chas. Jas., R.A.
Clarke, Maj. Cuthb. (a. k. a. Kaz)
Clarke, Maj. Edwin Percy
Clarke, Lt.-Col. Gabriel V.
Clarke, Lt.-Col. Marshal F.
Clarke, Maj. Mervyn G.
Clarke, Lt.-Col. Robt. Jocye
Clarke, Brig.-Lt.-Gen. Wm. Howard, R.E.
Claydon, Capt. Geoffrey F., R.F.A.
Clayton, Maj. Noel W. Bayley, R.A.
*Clay, Br.-Gen. Hastig G.
Clayton, Br.-Gen. Edward Robt.
Clayton, Br.-Gen. Robt. B. Bewicke
Cleaver, Maj. Douglas W., R.A.
Cleaver, Maj. Frederick H., R.F.C.
Clements, Col. Robert Wm., R.E.
Clerihew, Capt. Chas. R. D.
Clerk, Capt. Aylmer G., M.C.
Clerke, Maj. Albert Wm.
Clifford, Maj. E. B. (W.A.).
Clifford, Capt. Reginald C.
Clifton, Maj. Percy Jas., R.F.A.
Cline, Br.-Gen. George S.
Clowes, Maj. Ernest Wm.
Clowes, Maj. Geo. Chas. K.
Clutterbuck, Com. Francis A., R.N.
Coates, Lt.-Gen. Francis G. (L. R.E.
Coates, Lt.-Col. Henry W. T.
Coates, Lt.-Col. Percy L.
Coates, Br.-Gen. Roy C., R.A.
Coats, Maj. Andrew
Cobb, Capt. Edward Chas.
Cobbold, Lt.-Col. Ralph F.
Cobham, Br.-Gen. Horace W.
Cochran, Maj. Geo. W., I.A.
Cochrane, Lt.-Gen. A. D., R.E.
Cochrane, Lt.-Col. J. E. C. J.
Cochrane, Com. Morris E., R.N.
Cockburn, Br.-Gen. George
Cockburn, Maj. Gilbert E. G., R.G.
Cockcraft, Lt.-Col. Louis W.
Cockran, Lt.-Col. Alan
Cockran, Capt. Frederick T.
Cockrell, Lt.-Com. Leonard C., R.N.R.
Coddington, Lt.-Col. H. A.
Codd, Br.-Gen. Clifford T., R.E.
Coffin, Maj. J. E. Pine-
Cohen, Lt.-Col. Harold E. (Asst. Art.)
Cohen, Lt.-Col. J. W.
Coke, Lt.-Col. Hon. Edward J.
Coke, Lt. Hon. Reginald.
Coker, Maj. Harry D. (V.A.)
Colam, Maj. Harry N., I.A.
Colan, Lt.-Col. Wm. H. B.
Colbeck, Lt.-Col. Bernd. B., R.A.
Cole, Maj. (ex) E. (Asst. A.M.C.)
Coleman, Lt.-Col. Geo. B., A.S.C.
Coleman, Lt. Percy Geo.
Coleman, Maj. T. Ray, M.C., R.A.M.C.
Coleridge, Col. Hugh F.
Coleridge, Lt.-Col. John F. S. D., R.A.
Coles, Com. Gordon A., R.N.
Colescott, Lt.-Col. John H., R.A.M.C.
Colles, Lt.-Col. Wm. J. J.
Collen, Lt.-Col. F. H. F., R.A.
Collett, Lt.-Col. Harld. B. (Asst.).
*Colley, Capt. Frank.
Collier, Maj. Ernest V. (Com.)
Collings, Col. Geoffrey D.
Collingwood, Lt.-Col. Clennell W., R.A.
Collins, Lt.-Col. Agnew E.
Collins, Lt.-Col. Dudley R., R.E.
Collins, Maj. Ernest R.
Collins, Maj. Lionel F., I.A.
Collins, Rev. Bertrand F.
Collins, Lt.-Col. Robert J.
Collinson, Col. Harold, M.B.
Collis, Hon. Robert H.
Collingwood, Flight Lt. Ray mond, R.A.F., R.F.A.
Collman, Lt.-Col. Chas. S.
Colley, Capt. L. J.
Colman, Lt.-Col. Herbert W. A., A.S.C.
Colton, Capt. James Alfd.
Colquhoun, Lt.-Col. Allen G.
Colquhoun, Col. Malcolm A. (Com.).
Colvin, Br.-Gen. George E.
Colville, Lt.-Col. John R.
Colvin, Lt.-Col. G. Lethbridge.
Combe, Lt.-Col. Herbert.
Compton, Lt.-Col. Percy R. C.
Commee, Maj. Lieutenant A., R.A.
Comyn, Lt.-Col. Lewis Jas.
Conaghan, Lt.-Col. Ed. G. V.D.
Conder, Lt.-Col. Gerald, A.V.C.
Congreve, Maj. Chas. E.
Coningham, Capt. Arthur, M.C., R.F.C.
Connell, Lt.-Col. J. C. W.
Connolly, Capt. Chas. E. (Com.).
Conran, Maj. Wm. D. B., R.E.
Conrick, Maj. Horatio V. P. (Asst. A.M.C.).
Constable, Capt. R. C. J. Chichester
Constantine, Lt.-Col. Chas. W. (R. Gen. H.A.).
Conway, Lt.-Col. John M. H., R.A.M.C.
Conyngham, Col. Hubert M. Lenox
Cooke, Capt. Chas. P. R., R.N.
Cook, Lt.-Col. (Com. (...), I.A.
Cook, Lt.-Col. C. F. Denman, (R.E.)
Cook, Maj. George T. R.
Cooke, Lt.-Col. A. St. J., I.A.
Cooke, Br.-Gen. Bertram H. H.
Cooke, Maj. Geo. N. C., R.E.
Cooke, Br.-Gen. Hertn. F., I.A.
Cooper, Capt. Arkwright, Rd.
Cooper, Lt.-Col. Clifton G. A., R.A.
Cooper, Maj. Gordon H., R.A.
Cooper, Maj. John, A.S.C.
Cooper, Lt. (ad. Lyall V., R.N.
Cooper, Lt.-Col. Neville B. E., R.C.
Cooper, Lt.-Col. Reginald A., R.F.C.
Cooper, Lt.-Com. Vincent M., R.N.
Cooper, Lt. Vivian S. (Asst. Com.).
Cooper, Lt.-Col. W. W. Herring, A.S.C.
*Cope, Br.-Gen. Thomas Geo.
Copeman, Lt. Col. Hugh C.
Copland, Capt. Myer, R.D.
Corbett, Capt. Robt. G., R.N.
*Corfe, Lt.-Col. Arth. H., V.D.
Cornfield, Maj. Fredk. A., A.S.C.
Cornish, Lt.-Col. Hugh
Cornwall, Maj. Jas. H. M., R.C., R.A.
Cornwallis, Maj. Kinahan.
Corrigan, Maj. (Hon. A. Com.)
Corry, Col. V. A. Lowry
Corser, Brig. Lt.-Gen. John R., R.E.
Cory, Maj.-Gen. George N.
Cosgrave, Maj. Lawrence V. M. (Com.).
Cossart, Lt.-Col. Arthur R. B.
Costigan, Capt. Chas. T., R.C. (Com.).
Costello, Lt.-Col. Edmond W. V.D.
Costin, Maj. Eric B.
Cotgrave, Lt.-Col. Thomas S.
Cotter, Maj. Herbert, R.A.
Cotter, Lt.-Col. Edmond B.
Cotter, Lt.-Col. H. J., R.A.
Cotton, Lt.-Col. A. Egerton.
Cotton, Lt.-Col. Arth. E., R.A.
Cottrell, Maj. Arth. F. B., R.A.
Cottrell, Capt. Joseph.
Couchman, Br.-Gen. G. H. H.
Coulter, Lt.-Col. Graham (Asst.).
Courtice, Maj. Jas. G., R.A.M.C.
Courtney, Lt.-Col. Frank E., R.G.A.
Cowan, Lt.-Col. R. W.
Cowan, Lt.-Col. Basil H., R.A.M.C.
Cowey, Lt.-Col. R. V., R.A.M.C.
Cowie, Lt.-Col. Hy. Eil. C., R.E.
Cowie, Surg.-Maj. Robert M.
Cowper, Lt.-Col. Malcolm G.
Cox, Lt. Bernard V., R.N.R.
Cox, Maj. Chas. H. Fortescue, R.A.
Cox, Lt.-Col. Edgar W.
Cox, Lt.-Col. Howard Henry.
Cox, Maj. Frank Thos., R.A.M.C.
Cox, Lt.-Col. Patrick G. A.
Cox, Maj. Walter H., R.M.R.
Cox, Lt.-Col. Wm. Thos., R.A.
Coxen, Br.-Gen. Walter A. (Asst. A.)
Coxhead, Lt.-Col. Thomas L.
Cracroft, Lt.-Col. Hyde, R.A.C.
Craddock, Maj. Sheldon W. K.
Craig, Capt. Archibald H., M.C.
Craig, Maj. Norman L., R.A.M.C.
Crane, Lt.-Col. C. F.
Craven, Lt.-Col. Waldemar R. D., R.A.
Crawford, Lt.-Col. Jas. N.
Crawford, Maj. Robt. D., R.A.
Crawford, Lt.-Col. Vincent J.
Crawford, Lt.-Col. Reed, R.A.
Crawshay, Lt.-Col. Cudmore Hy. R.
Creagh, Maj. Peter H.
Crean, Maj. Thomas J. V.C.
Creek, Capt. E. P. S. Stanley
Crechman, Lt.-Col. Jno. (Gra. A.)
Crellin, Maj. Wm. A. W.
Crewe, Maj. Hy. D. O. (Gra. F.A.)
Crewe-l, Lt.-Col. Edm. P., R.A.
Crichton, Lt.-Col. Chas. W. H.
Crichton, Maj. Hy. C. Maitland Maitland-
Cripps, Maj. Charles Wm.
Crispin, Maj. Hy. Harrison.
Critchley, Lt.-Col. A. Cecil (Gra.)
Critchley, Maj. Walter R. (Asst.)
Crocker, Lt.-Col. Herbert E.
Crockett, Lt.-Col. Basil E.
*Croft, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hanmon.
Crofton, Capt. E. G. Lowther R.E.
*Crofton, Maj. Malby R. Hy R.F.A.
Croft, Lt.-Col. Leonard M.
Cromie, Com. Francis V. A., R.N.
Crompton, Lt.-Col. R., Yeom.
Crook, Lt.-Col. Francis J. F.
Crookenden, Maj. John.
Crosbie, Br.-Gen. Jas. Dagrolpet.
Crosbie, Lt.-Col. John P. G.
Crosbie, Maj. Walter Hastfield.
Crosfield, Lt.-Col. George B.
Cross, Lt.-Col. Gaston W. E.
Cross, Rev. Ernest Courtenay
Cross, Capt. Frank Noel.
Cross, Maj. Jas. Alfd., (Com.)
Cross, Lt.-Col. Richd. R.
Crossett, Lt.-Col. Ernest.
Crowther, Maj. Hy. Arnold (Asst.)
Crozier, Lt.-Col. Baptist B., R.A.
Crozier, Br.-Gen. Frank Percy
Cruickshank, Capt. Alex. J., R.A.
Cuffe, Maj. Jas. A. Francis.
Cull, Wing-Com. John T., R.N.R.A.
Cullen, Capt. G. C.
Cumberlege, Lt.-Col. Gilbert.
Cumberlege, Capt. Geoffrey F. J.
Cumine, Maj. Geo. J. G. R.
Cumming, Lieut. Robert R. R.

Cooverman, D.S.O.—cont.
Cumming, Br.-Gen. Hanway R.
Cumming, Lt.-Col. Charles Edwd.
Cummins, Lt.-Col. Ernest J R.A.
Cunningham, Gen. Andrew R., K.C.
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. Aylmer R., R.E.
Cunningham, Maj. Harold T R.A.
Cunningham, Maj. Jno. Sidney
Cunningham Maj. Thos. L.
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hy (N.Z.)
Cunningham, Maj. Thos. Cunningham-, R.A.
Cunyngham Lt.-Col. J K Thek
Curtine, Lt.-Col. Bryan J
Currey Capt. Hugh S. R.N
Currie and Lt John (& A Art.)
Currie Maj. Patrick (Asst.)
Currie, Br.-Gen Ryves A. M.
Currie, Capt. Richard Wm
Curtois, Lt.-Col. Cyril S. R.A.
*Curtis, Capt. Berwick, R.N
Custance, Gen. Fredk. H. M. K.C.B., R.N.R.
Cuthill, Lt.-Col Reginald H L., V.D.C
Dacre Lt.-Com. Geo. Bentley
Dalayne Lt.-Col. Hy Wolryche
D'Albiac, Capt. John H R.M.A
DaRoy Lt. Col. Thos Gerald
Dalzell, Gen. Robt Wm., R.E
Dalmahoy Lieut. Patrick Carfrae
Dalton, Lt.-Col. Duncan Grant.
*Dalton, Capt. Stuart Granville, R.F.C.
Daltry Maj Hy Jas (R.A. Art.)
Daly Maj. Clarence W D (Asst.)
Daly Capt Louis Dominic.
Dammers, Lt.-Col. J H.
Danford, Lt.-Col Bertram W Y. R.E.
Daniel, Maj. Charles J
Danningson, Lt.-Col Jno. Wm R.E.
Daniell, Lt.-Col Frank Wm
Daniell, Maj John A S.
Danielson Lt.-Col Fredc C
Dann, Lt.-Col Wm. R Harris.
Dannreuther Com. Hubert E. R.N
Danvers Lt.-Col Francis Hy d'Aivis, Maj John E. F
D'Arcy and Lt. Fessl. H. A., R.F.C.
Dare, Lt.-Col. Chas. M M (Asst.)
Darell, Lt.-Col. Harry P
Darell, Maj. Lionel F. H. M
Darell Lt.-Col Wm. H.
Darley Capt Cecil C.
Darley Maj. Henry R., R.A.M.C.
Darley Lt. Col. James K., R.A.
Darling, Lt. Hertd. F (R. G.)
Darling, Capt. Jno. Otto.
Darling, Maj Jno. May R.A.M.C.
Darlington, Maj. Arthur J R.E.
Darnell, Maj. Robt H., R.E.
Daubeney Br.-Gen. E. Kaye
*Daubeney, Maj (Offrs R., R.A.
Daunt, Lt.-Col. Richd. A. G.
Davenport, Col. Samuel
Davenport, Br.-Gen. William Beasley
Davidge, Lt.-Col. Guy M. C.

Davidson, Capt. Adrian H.
Davidson, Lt.-Col. Alex. K., R.E.
Davidson, Capt. Alex P R.E.
Davidson, Lt.-Col. Chas. J. L.
Davidson, Capt. Douglas S.
Davidson, Maj. George H.
Davidson, Lt.-Col. Hugh A., M.B.
Davidson, Lt.-Col. Jas., R.E.
Davidson, Capt. Leslie E. G.
Davidson, Maj Thos. R.F.A.
Davidson, Lt.-Col T. St. Clair
Davis, Lt.-Col Keith M.
Davies, Lt.-Col. Claude M.
Davies, Lt. Edwd. Vaughan, R.E.R.
Davies, Br.-Gen Llewelyn Alberic Hamilton Price, V.C.
Davies, Lt.-Col. Richard
Davies, Lt.-Col. Reginald D. (Can.)
Davies, Wing-Com. Rich. B., V.C. R.N
Davies, Lt.-Col. Wm. T F (R.A.)
Davis, Maj A. H., R.E.
Davis, and Lt. A P F Rhys R.F. R.F.C.
Davis, Maj Angus W (Can.)
Davis, Lt.-Col. Chas. Hertd. (Asst.)
Davis, Lt.-Col. Gronow J., R.A.
Davis, Lt.-Col Harold J N
Davis, Lt. Sidney Alfd.
Dawson, Lt.-Col. Harry M., R.A.
Dawes, Lt.-Col. G W Patrick R.F.C.
Dawnay Lt.-Col. Alan G C
Dawnay, Lt.-Col H. king, M.B.
Dawson, Lt.-Col. Hertd J (Can.)
Dawson, Lt.-Col. James.
Dawson, Capt Walter R. L.N.C
*Dawson, Lt.-Col. Wm. R A
Dawson, Capt. P. E. Massy R.A.
Day Maj John, R.E.
Day Lt.-Col. Robt Wm.
Day Capt. Selwyn M., R.N. R.N.R.
Deacon, Lt.-Col Hy. R. G
Deakin Lt.-Col Fred. Furner
Dean, Maj. Arth. Cecil H., R.G.A.
Dean, Maj. Edwin T (Asst.)
Dearden, Capt James F R.C
de Burgh, Lt. Com. Charles Ir
de Burgh, Lt.-Col Fitz, L.A.
de Burgh, Com. Hubert H R.N.
De Butts, Capt. Fredk C., R.C.
Doely Br.-Gen. Cyril Freeland, R.A.
De Cantillon, Maj John B. R. (R. & A.)
De Courcy, Capt Hon. Michael W R.
de Crespigny Col Claude R C
de Crespigny Col. Constantine T Champion (Asst. & M.C.)
Deedes, Lt. Col. Wyndham Hy
de Grey, Maj George
de Hartilland, Maj. Herward, R.F.C.
De la Bere, Maj Richard, Norman.
Delacombe, Maj Addis, R.F.C.
de la Feuria, Lt.-Col. Felix B. Jaubert R.A., R.F.C.
De la Mothe, Capt. Hugh B.
Delap, Col. H. C., R.A.M.C.
De la Peyrae, Lt.-Col. Percy C
De la Pryme Lt.-Col. W.H.A
de Lisle-Lisle, Br.-Gen. Henri Gustave Joly
de Montmorency Maj. Hervey F

Dene, Lt.-Col. Arthur F
Denn, Maj. Humphrey
Densby Lt.-Col. Chas. A. (Asst.)
Denham Lt.-Col. Howard K. (Asst.)
Denison, Lt.-Col. Edwd. B., R.G.
Denison, Lt.-Col. Garnet W., R.E.
Denison, Adjt. John.
Denison, Maj Walter W (Ord.)
Denniston, Lt.-Col. Jas. G., R.A
*Dennis, Lt.-Col. Michael F R.
Dennison, Maj. Chas. G.
Dennistoun, Lt.-Com. Geo. H
Dent, Capt. Leonard M. E.
Denis, Capt. Wilkinson, L.A.
Denson, Maj. Jas. S. (Asst.)
Derham, Maj. Francis P (Asst. Art.)
Derry, Lt.-Col Arthur
De Salis, Maj. Edwd. A
De Sales, Lt.-Col. Hy V B.
De Saumarez, Lt.-Col. C R.A
Desbrer, Col. Charles J R.A
De Sadlit, Capt. Gerald E.O
D'Este, Lt. Col. Philip O. E.
Deane, Rev F
Devine, Surg. Maj. James A.
Devonshire Capt. Wm. P (Asst.)
Devine, Capt. Richd. Hy., M.C., R.E.
De Wiart, Br. Gen A Carton Y.C.
Dewing Capt. Robt. R. R.E.
De Winton, Lt Col Richard S. R.A.
Dexter Rev Walter E. R.A. (Asst.)
Dey Rev James.
Dick, Lt.-Col. Dickson H. A.
Dick, Maj. Thos Nivison
Dickenson Rev Leonhall G
Dickie, Capt. David, R.A.M.C
Dickins, Lt.-Col. Vernon W F
Dickinson, Capt. Douglas P., M.C
Dickinson Maj Geo. F (Asst.)
Dickinson Maj Neville H. C
Dickinson, Flight-Lt Richd. H. W., R.N.A.S.
Dickson, Capt. J Quarlo-
Digan, Lt.-Col Augustin J
Digby, Maj Arthur K. R.A
Dill, Lt.-Col J Drew
Dillon Capt C T Francis.
Dillon, Lt.-Col. Eric Plunk.
Dillon, Lt.-Col Henry M
Dillon, Capt G. Bourke
Dimsey, Dep.-Surg.-Gl E. R
Dingwall, Capt Kenneth.
Dinwiddie, Capt Melville M.C.
Dive, Maj Gilbert H., R.A.M.C
Dix, Com. Chas. Lubey R.N.
Dixon, Gt. Exp. R. R.N.R
Dixon, Lt.-Col Fred. W R.A.
Dixon, Maj. Oliver F (Asst. Art.)
Dixon, Lt.-Col T F Hosmer (Ord.)
Dobbie, Lt.-Col Wm. G R R.E.
Dobbin, Lt.-Col Herbert T
Dobbin, Lt.-Col. Leonard G W
Dobson, Lt.-Col Arthur C., R.E.
Dobson, Lt.-Com. C O R.N.
Dobson, Maj Jas. Ry (R.A.)
Dockerty Maj. M. (Can.)
Dodd, Lt.-Col W. T., R.E.
Dodds, Capt. T H
Dodgson, Maj H. B., R.A.

Dodgson, Maj Raymond C., R.E.
Dods, Maj. Jos. B. R.E. (Asst. & M.C.)
Doig, Lt.-Col. Claude P.
Dolphin, Capt. Edward J
Dom, Maj John Arch., R.A.
Donaldson, Lt.-Col. J
*Done, Br.-Gen. Herbert R.
Done, Lt.-Col. Basil J., R.E.
Donnelly, Maj. Jno. F (Asst.)
Donnelly, Maj. Thos. R.A.
Donovan, Capt. Chas. Owen, R.E.
Donovan, Lt.-Col. Stephen J
Dorman, Maj John C. M., R.A.M.C.
Dorman, Lt.-Col. Leslie C.
Dougall, Maj. W B. Maitland
Douglas, Capt. J. S. J.
Douglas, Maj. Jas. Wightman R.E.
Douglas, Maj. Sholto W., R.A.
Douglas, Br.-Gen. Wm. Chas.
Dowie, Maj. Francis M., R.E.
Dowden, Capt. Chas. Hy.
Downes, Capt. Oscar C.
Downey Maj. Joseph A.
Downie Capt. John, R.A.M.C.
Downing, Lt.-Col. Henry J
Doyle, Maj P. J (M.S.)
Doyle, Lt.-Col. John F I. H., R.A
Doyle, Maj. R. D (N. & W.)
Draffen, Lt.-Col. Fred. G Wm.
Drage, Lt.-Col. Gilbert.
Drage, Lt.-Col. Godfrey
Draper Lt Col. Denis C. (Can.)
Dresser Lt Col. Percy B., R.A.
Drew Maj Geo. Leonard (Can.)
Drew Maj Jas Bruce, M.C.
Dreyer, Lt. & Lt John T., R.A.
Driscoll, Lt. Col. D P
Driver Capt Harry M.C.
Drumgold, and Lt Arthur
Drummond Maj. Jno. D. Lucas- M.C
Drummond, Lt.-Col. Hon. Maurice C A
Dryan, Maj. Wm. Blair.
Drysdale Capt. Alexander R. M.C
Dubsac, Lt.-Col Arthur E. (Can.)
Duch, Maj Francis Prescotty
Duckett, Maj John Stewart
Duff, Lt.-Col Gordon B.
Duncan, Br.-Gen. Wharton J
Dugan, Maj John F. (N.Z.)
Dulac, Capt. Alb. F (Qmstr.)
Dulin, Maj. Basil L., R.A.
Duly Capt Chas. (Rhodesia)
Dumbell, Maj Chas. Harold.
Dunbar Lt. Col. Hon. H.V., R.N.
Dunbar Maj Jas. C., R.A.
Duncan, Maj Henry C
Duncan Lt.-Col. Jas. Keegan, R.A.
Duncan Maj K. R.F.A.
Duncombe, Lt.-Col. Hon. H V
Dundas, Lt.-Col Fredk. Chas
Dundas, Br.-Gen. Lachlan
Dundas, Lt.-Col Patrick H.
Dunlop, Lt.-Col Frank Percy
Dunlop, Col Robert Wm R.
Dunlop, Lt.-Col Wm. R., L.D.
Dunlop, Lt.-Col. H D. Buchanan
Dunn, Lt.-Col H. Mason M.B.
Dunne, Capt. James S
Dunsford, Br.-Gen. Francis F R.
Du Pert, Lt.-Col. Osmond C., R.A.
Du Pre, Maj. Francis Jas.
Durand, Lt.-Col Henry M.
Durham, Maj. Gerard G. (R.A.)
Durnford, and Lt. Robt. C.
Durrant Lt.-Col. Jas. H A. (Asst.)

Cowan-Dewar, D.S.O.—asst. Duthie, *Lt.-Col* Arth. M., R.A. Dutton, *Maj.* James H. Dutton, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. R. Dwyer *Maj.* Andrew Jas. (*Asst.*) Dwyer *Lt.-Col.* Bertie O Dwyer (*Asst. Jas. J*) R.A.M.C. *Dyer *Lt.-Col* Hughill (Cyclist Bn.) Dyer *Maj.* Richd. J (*Asst. Prov. Marshal*) Dykes, Capt. F H. Ballantine-Dynes *Lt.-Col.* Harry B. Dynes, *Lt.-Col.* Louis M., R.A. Eadie, *Maj.* Jno. Inglis. Eagles, *Maj.* Chas. E. C., R.A.M.C. Earle *Maj.* Eric G Earle *Maj.* Francis Wm. Earle *Lt.-Col* Maxwell Earle, Col. R. H., R.F. Easton, *Maj.* Philip G Eastwood, *Col* Hugh de Crespigny Eaton Capt Arthur E., R.F. Edney, Capt. Hon. Francis O. H. Eaves, *Major* Frederick Ebsilon, *Maj.* Gus. Cyril Eccles, *Lt.-Col* Cuthbert T Eden, *Br.-Gen.* Archb. J. F Eden, *Maj* Schomberg H Edgeworth *Lt.-Col* Kenneth E., R.F. Edgley *Maj.* John M (*Asst. Adjt. Gen.*) Edmunds *Maj* Francis J. B Edmonds *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. H. M., R.E. Edgcumbe *Lt.-Col* Cameron M (*Asst.*) Edwards, *Maj.* Chas. Wm A.S.C. Edwards, *Lt.-Col* Christy V Edwards, *and Lt.* Cyril G Edwards, Capt. Edwin H., R.A.M.C. Edwards, Capt. Geo. Eric Edwards *Maj.* Georgie B., R.A.M.C. Edwards, *Maj* Hy Meiler worth R.F. Edwards, *Lt.* Hubert de R Edwards, *Br.-Gen.* Jno. B., R.A. Egerton, *Lt.-Col* Arthur F Egerton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm Markham, R.F.A. Egerton, *Capt* Wm de M R.F. Elderton *Gen* F B, R.E.M. Eley *Maj* Leonds R. A Elger *Maj* Edward H Elliott, *Lt.-Col* Francis A. H Elkan *Lt.-Col* Clarence J Elkington Capt. Talbot G Ellingham, *Lt Col* Jno Yea Elliot *Maj* J. H., (*Asst Prov. Marshal*) Ellershaw *Br.-Gen.* Arthur R.A. Elles, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh J., R.E. Elliot *Maj* Hertram N Elliot, *Lt.-Col.* W. H. W., R.A.M.C. Elliot, *Capt* Wm G. R Elliott, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. A., R.E. *Elliott, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Hazel (*Asst.*) Elliott, *Lt.-Col* Gilbert C. E., R.E. Elliott, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., R.A.M.C. Ellis *Lt.-Col* Archibald J Ellis, *Lt.-Gen.* Bernard Hy R.M.L.I. Ellis, *Lt.-Col* Cosyngham H. C Ellis, *Maj.* Sherman G. V Elmer *Col.* Otto W A R.A.M.C. Elvery *Lt.-Col.* Phillip G. M., R.G., R.A.M.D. Elwes, *Lt.-Col.* L. H. Lucy Emerson *Lt.-Col* H. Bostock, R.E. Emerson, *Maj.* Norman R. English, *Maj.* Ernest E. M. English, *Br.-Gen.* Bernard G L. (*S.A.*) Ensor *Col.* Howard, R.A.M.C. Erroy *Lt.* Leonard G. F., R.C. (*Asst.*) Erskine, *Maj.* Arth. E., R.A. Escombe *Capt.* Wm. M. L Esterhazy, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil L. Etherington *Lieut.-Col.* C. de Courcy Eton, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest, R.A. Eustace *Lt.-Col* Oscar L. Eustace, *Maj.* Henry M Evans, *Maj.* Arth Fendrake Evans, *Maj* Chas. F.D. (N.Z.F.) Evans, *Lt.-Col.* C. E., R.A.M.C. Evans, *Maj* Dan. Edw (*Asst. Engr.*) Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Evans, *Lt.-Col* Edw S., R.A.M.C. Evans, *Maj.* Faithful A Evans, *Maj* Fisher Hy Freke Evans *Lt.-Col* Frank Hulls, R.A. Evans, *Maj* Frank Fran. Evans, *Maj* G. Farrington, R.E. Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis P Evans, *Lt Col* Llewellyn, R.E. *Evans, *Lt Col* Wilfrid K. Evans, *Br.-Gen.* Wm., R.A. Evans, *Lt.-Col* Wm Barnard (*Ord.*) Everitt, *Br.-Gen* John T, R.A. Everett, *Capt* Maxwell, R.F. Everitt-Johnson, *Maj* Arthur E. Ewill, *Lt.-Col* C. V Ewald *Maj* Ferdinand C. T Ewer *Maj* Geo. Hay Ewing, *Maj* N. A. Orr- Exham, *Lt.-Col.* Frank F., R.A.M.C. Eyers, *Lt. Gen* Frank, R.A., R.E. Eyre *Lt Col* Mordaunt S., R.A. Fagan, *Br.-Gen* Edward A. Fahey Rev Father John (*Asst.*) Fair *Maj.* Chas. Hy (*Rhodesia Pol.*) Fair *Maj* Chas Herbert. Fairclough, *Maj.* Eric. Fairfax *Gen.* Wm G. A Ramsay, R.F. Fairweather *Maj* Chas. E. (*Asst.*) Fallon, *Lt Col* Chas. G., R.A. *Falkner *Maj* Eric F. Falkner Rev Thos. Felton. Falla, *Lt.-Col* Norris H., N.Z. Falle *Lt Col.* Philip V. Le G., R.A.M.C. Fane *Maj* Octavius E., R.A. Fanshawe, *Maj.* Rupert E. (*Asst. Adjt.*) Fanshawe, *Maj* Lionel A., R.A. Farran *Maj* Arthur J. T Farran *Lt Col* Noel H. R. Farrant *Lt.-Col.* Harold M Farquhar *Lt Col* Hy. G., R.A.M.C. Farquharson, *Maj* David L. Wilson Farran, *Lt Col* Geo. L., R.A. Farrant Surg *Maj* Charles. F Farrar *Capt* J. P Farrer, *Maj* Aubrey D. M Farrell, *Lt-Col* Wm. F. G Farrell, *Lt Col* Hugh H. J., R.A.M.C. Farrell *Lt Col* Ralph F. M., R.A.M.C. Farie, *Maj* R. J. L., R.A.M.C. Fauconnier, *Maj.* Edmund. Fearman, *Maj.* Harold, D (*Asst.*) Feilden, *Maj* Granville Christopher Feilding, *Lt.-Col* Rowland C. Fell, *Mil.* Louis F. R., R.F.C. Fellowes, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald T R.E. Fellham, *Lieut.* J. A. P Fenn, *Lt.-Col* Herbt. Francis. Fenning, Capt Edrd. G. (*E. Africa*) Fenton, *Maj.* George (V.R.F.) Ferguson, *Lt.-Col* Geo. A (*Asst.*) Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy G de L. Ferguson, *Maj.* Hugh C (*Asst.*) Ferguson *Maj* Vivian M., R.A. Ferrand, *Flight-Com.* James E. R.F.C. Ferrers, *Maj* Edmund B. Fessenden, *Lt.-Col* John H Fetting, Capt Harold E. Fetherston, *Lt.-Col* Wilfrid K. (*Asst.*) Fetherstonhaugh, *Lt Col* Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, *Lt Col* Wm A Few *Maj.* Robt Jelph. Fewtrell, *Lt.-Col* Albert C (*Asst.*) Fiaschi, Col. T. H. (V.F.W.F.) Field *Maj* Kenneth B., R.A.M.C. Fielden Capt. Harold Fielding, *Lt-Col* T. Evelyn, R.A. Fife *Lt-Col* Robert B., R.A.M.C. Fifoot *Lt.* Edgar Eyn Finch, *Br.-Gen.* Hamilton W. K. *Finch, *Lt Col* Lionel H. K Fiorini, *Capt* Alex, R.A.M.C. Findlay *Lt Col* Wm H de la T. (*Asst. Insp. Gen.*) Finlay *Maj.* Robert W., R.A. Finlayson *Brt. Surg.* Henry W. Finlayson, *Lt Col* Robt (R.A.M.C.) Finn, *Capt* Bertram W. (V.F.) Firman, *Lt Col* Robert B Firth, *Lt Col* Rhind A., R.A.M.C. Fiske *Lt-Col* Arthur F R., R.A.M.C. Fisher *Lt-Col* Bertie B. Fisher *Maj* Cyril J Fisher *Maj* Daniel R. D., R.A. Fisher *Maj* Herbert G., R.A. Fisher *Lt Col* J. J., R.A.M.C. Fisher *Lt-Col.* Julian L. Fisher *Capt* Leslie D., R.A.M.C. Fitzgerald *Maj.* Chas. R. L., R.A. Fitzgerald *Lt-Col* F Gale (*Asst.*) R.A.M.C. Fitzgerald *Lt Col* Maurice (*Asst.*) R.A.M.C. Fitzgerald *Lt Col* Peter F Fitzgerald, *Maj* R. F (*Asst.*) Fitzgibbon, *Maj* Fras., R.A. Fitzhardinge *Lt-Col* Tudor Fitzmaurice *Capt.* Ray (*Asst.*) R.F. Fitzmaurice, *Lt Col.* Robt W., R.A. Fitzpatrick, *Br-Gen* Ernest H Fitzpatrick *Lieut* Evelyn B. Fitzpatrick *Lt-Col* Edwd. M Weldon Fleming, *Staff-Surg.* Aloysius F., R.N. Fleming, *Maj.* Chas. C., R.A. Fleming, *Lt.-Col.* George. Fleming, *and Lt* Jas. D. G. Fleming, *Maj* John G., R.A. Fletcher *Maj.* Herbert F Fletcher *Capt.* Jas. Hy R.A.M.C. Fletcher *Surg.-Capt.* Wm. Fletcher, *Lt.-Col.* W. A. L. Folger *Col* Karl G. (*Can.*) Follett, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. R., R.G. Flood, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. M. Kelly. Flower *Capt.* Horace J Flinks, *Capt.* Walter (*Can.*) Foley, *Lt.-Col.* Frank W Foord, *Lt-Col* Alaric G Foord, *Lt.-Col* Wm. Percy S. Follett, *Maj* Robert S. Fyffth, Capt. Albert Roy Forbes, *Lt.* Arth. Walter, R.F. Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Athol M Hay Forbes, *Capt* Chas. M., R.E. Forbes, *Capt* David. Forbes, *Lt.-Col* Fred. Wm D. (*Asst.*) Forbes, *Maj* Harry Forbes, *Maj* Jas. Wallace (*Can.*) Forbes, *and Lt* John. Forbes, *Lt.-Col* Richard B. Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald F Ford, *Lt Col* Elroy (*Can.*) Ford *Br-Gen* John R. M Mirehull, R.A. Formoso, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur B. Forrest, *Lt-Col* T. H., R.A.M.C. Forrest *Lt.-Col* William. Forster *Capt* Alfd L., R.A.M.C. Forster *Lt-Col* David, R.F. Forster *Br.-Gen* Wm Brown. Forster *Lt* Harold T., R.A.C. Forsyth *Lt Col* James A (R.A. Forsyth, *Maj* Maxwell H (*Can.*) Forte *Capt.* Herbert A. V Fortescue, *Capt.* Charles (*Ind.*) Fortune *Lt-Col* Victor M Foss *Maj* Charles (V.F.) Foster *Maj* Arthur H. R. Foster *Maj.* Harold W A (*Can.*) Foster *Maj* Montague A Foster *Maj.* Ronald Thos. Foster *Maj* Wilfred L., R.A. Foster *Lt.-Col.* William J (*Ind.*) Foster *Capt* Wm. M Armand Foster *Maj* Wm Wadsworth (*Can.*) Fotbs *Capt* Douglas A Foulk, *Br.-Gen.* Charles H. Fowlkes, *Maj.* John H Fowler *Capt* C. H Fowler *Maj.* Hugh G F. C. *Capt* Arthur M Fox, *Maj* (*Can.*) Vincent. Foxcroft, *Lieut* M C Fraser *Capt* Andrew C Francis, *Maj* F. H., R.A.F. Francis, *Maj* Milt. M. J (*Can.*) Francis, *Capt* Robert. Francis *Lt-Col* Sidney G Frank, *Lt.-Gen.* Fredk A., R.A.M.C. Franklin, *Capt.* A. Pelham Franklin, *Lt Cmdr* Cyril P., R.N. Franklin, *Lt Col.* Harold S. E. (*A*) Franklin, *Lt Col.* Will H. (*Newfoundl.*) Franks, *Lt-Col* Geo Heopard Fraser *Lt-Col* Alastair M R.A.M.C. Fraser *Lt Col.* Alex D R.C. R.N. Fraser *Maj.* Arthur Ian. Fraser, *Lt* Arthur Wm. Fraser Esq. Donald. Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Gen. Ireland. Fraser *Maj.* Henry, R.F.A. Fraser *Capt* Jas M., R.A. Fraser, *Maj* Jno. B. (*Asst. Insp.*) Fraser, Gen J. S. Gordon, R.E.

Cornwallis, D.S.O.—cont.
Fraser *Maj.* Pierce B., A.S.C.
Fraser *Maj.* Wm. Angus (*Asst. A.M.G.*)
Frazer, Capt. Wm. Pooley R.
Freeman, *Lieut.* F. A. P. Williams-
Freeman, Capt. P. O. P. Williams-
Freeman *Lt.-Col* Wilfrid R., M.C. R.F.C.
Freestun, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. May
French, *Lt.-Col* Joseph L. (*S. African*)
French, *Maj* Arthur H.
French, *Maj* J. Poynis (Gen.)
Frewen, *Lt.-Col.* Lisbon.
Freyberg, *Br.-Gen.* Bernard C., V.C.
Friend, *Lt.-Col* Regd. S. I.
Frith, *Br.-G.* Gilbert R., R.E.
Frizell, *Lt.-Col* Chas. Wm. M.C.
Frost *Lt.-Col* Reginald Wm. (Can.)
Fry *Lt.-Col* Arthur B., M.B.E.
Fry, *Maj.* Hy. Kenneth (*Asst. A.M.G.*)
Fry, *Lt.-Col* Peter Geo., R.A.
Fuller *Lt.-Col* Colin D. (*Asst.*
Fuller *Lt. Col.* (Archibald G. R.E.
Fuller *Lt Col* John F Chas.
Fuller (*Asst Insp. Mines*)
Fuller (*Lt Rifles*) W. R.A.
Fullerton, *Capt* Eric J. A., R.F.
Fullarton, *Maj* Jno. Chantrell, R.A.
Fulton, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert A.
Funnell, *Lt.-Com.* Harry E., R.N.V.R.
Furneaux, *Lt.-Col.* Claude Ely A.S.C.
Furness, *Maj.* Chas. C., R.F.A.
Furror *Maj* Rupert T. (*Asst. A.M.G.*)
Gane *Br.-Gen* Morton F.
Gadsby, *Maj* James H. (*E. Afr.*)
*Gairdner Capt. Fric D. R.E.
Galbraith, *Capt.* Jas. E. Evans.
Gale *Capt.* R., R.A.M.C.
Gallaher *Capt.* Alexander
Gallagher *Maj* Albert F.
Gallagher *Maj* Michael.
Gallie *Lt.-Col.* Jas. S. F.A.M.C.
Galloway, *Maj.* Lennox R.A.
Galpin, *Flight Lt.* Christopher J. R.A.F.
Game, *Br.-Gen.* Phil. W. R.A.
Gammell, Capt. Jas. A. H. R.F.A.
Gandy *Maj* Henry G., R.E.
Gardiner *Maj* Harry
Gardyner *Lt.-Col.* Murray M. (*A.E. Afr.*)
Gardner *Maj* James A., R.A.
Gardyne *Lt.-Com.* Evan Bruce-
Garland, *Col* Ernest A.
Garnett, *Lt. Col.* Wm. Brooks-bank.
Garnis, *Lt.-Col* Herbert G. A.
Garstin, *Lt.-Col* H. Edward, R.A.
Garvice, *Capt* Chudleigh.
Gascoigne, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest F. O.
Gascoigne, *Lt.-Col* Fred. A. de L. (Can.)
Gascoigne, *Col.* R. F. T.
Gask, *Maj* George H., R.A.M.C.
Gaskell, *Maj.* Herbert M., R.E.
Gaussen *Lt.-Col.* G. H.
Gaskin, *Capt.* Kenneth F. D., R.E.
Gault, *Maj.* Andrew H.
Gaunt, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil H.
Geary, *Maj* Jos. Alex., R.A.
Geddes, *Lt.* Godfrey P.
Geddes, *Lt. Col.* Guy W.
Geiger, *Capt.* J. B.
Gelpke, *Lt.* Richard A.
Geiger *Maj.* Gerald J. P.
Gemmell, *Lt.-Col.* W. A. S., R.E.A.
Gemmill, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Gerard, *Lt.-Col.* Harry A. (Can.).
Gentle, *Lt (Supt.)* Benjn. Wm. R.N.R.
*Geoghegan, *Maj* Wrasut Cyril.
Gerrard, *Lt.-Col.* Eugene L., R.A.S.C.
Gethin, *Lt.-Col* Richd. W St. L., R.A.
Gibb, *Com.* Alfd. S., R.N.R.
Gibb *Col* John H. S.
Gibbon, *Maj.* John H., R.A.
Gibbon, *Lt.-Col* W. Duff, R.E.
Gibbons, *Lt.-Col.* Edward S.
Gibbons, *Lt Col.* T.
Gibbs, *Com.* Geo. L. D., R.N.
Gibson, *Lt.-Col* Bertrand D.
Gilmore *Lt Col* Wm. W. P.
Gifford *Lt.-Col* Geo. Jas.
Gifford, *Lt. Col* W. Carter
Gilbert, *Br. Gen.* Arthur R.
Gilbert *Lt.-Col* Gerald B. L.
Gilchrist, *Capt* Hector G. R.E.
Gill, *Lt Col* Edwd. D., R.A.
Gilles, *Maj.* Felix G. (*Asst.*
Giles *Lt.-Col.* Frank L. N., R.A.
Gillis, *Maj.* Stanley R. H., A.S.C.
Gillam, *Lt.-Col.* Valentine, R.A.
Gill, *Lt.-Col* Douglas H., R.A.
Gillt, *Maj.* Gordon H., A.S.C.
Gill, *Col.* Jas. Geoffrey, R.A.M.C.
Gill, *Maj.* John Hy.
Gillam, *Maj.* Jno. Graham.
Gillan, *Maj.* William A.
Gillespie, *Capt.* Edward.
Gillespie, *Maj.* Hugh Jas., R.A.
Gillespie *Lt Col* Reginald Hy.
Gilbert, *Maj* Chas. Richd., R.A.
Gillat *Lt.-Col.* John R.
Gillibrand, *Maj.* Albert.
Gilson, *Br. Gen* Godfrey R.A.
Gilson, *Lt.-Col* Robert M. T.
Gilliam, *Maj* Wildgrand Wm. R.A.
Gilman, *Maj* Frodk. (*Asst.*
Gilman, *Capt.* (*Lt.*
Gilson, *Lt Col* Wm. Forbes (Can.)
Gimson, *Capt.* Edward C., R.A.M.C.
Gingras, *Maj.* L. J. O. Daly (*Asst.*
Girdlestone, *Rev* Fredk. R. P. L., M.A.
*Girdwood, *Br.-G* Austin C.
Girdwood, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. L.
Girdwood, *Maj.* C. Harry
Glanville, *Br. Gen.* Fras. R.E.
Glasgow, *Br.-Gen.* Alfred F.
Glen, *Lt Com.* Graham C., R.N.
Glenrose, *Lt.-Com.* John B., R.N.
Glendie *Maj* Edwd A., R.E.
Glover and *Lt* Geo. Wright.
Glover, *Col.* Robert F. R.
Glover, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Reid.
Glyn, *Capt* Richd. Fitzd., R.A.
Gobbe, *Flight-Com.* Stanley J., D.S.C. R.N.A.S.
Goddard, *Maj* Chas. J. (*Asst.*
Goddard, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald H., R.A.M.C.
Godden, *Maj* Hy. Tufton.
Godfrey, *Capt.* Harry R., R.E.
Godfrey *Lt.-Col.* Walter
Godkin, *Maj* Hamd. R., I.M.S.
Godman, *Maj.* Arthur L., R.F.C.
Godman, *Lt.-Col.* Sherard H.
Godson, *Col.* G. H. (Can.).
Godwin, *Lt.-Com.* Chas. H., R.N.
Goff, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Gold, *Capt.* Chas. Ems.
Gold, *Maj* Ernest, R.E.
Golding, *Capt.* John, R.A.M.C.
Goldney, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. F. R.
Goldsmith *Lt.-Col.* Harry D.
Goldsmith, *Com.* Malcolm L., R.N.
Goligtly *Col* R. Edmund.
Gondouly *Lt.-Col.* Cecil M.
Goodenow, *Maj* Valentine B.
Goodeve, *Maj* Leslie C. (Can.)
Goodman, *Lt.-Col.* Harry R.
Goodwin, *Maj.-Com.* Frank R., R.N.
Goodwin, *Maj* Harvey
Goodwin, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. F., R.A.M.C.
Goodwyn, *Maj.* Hy. E., R.E.
Goodwyn, *Lt.-Col.* Percy W.
Gordon *Maj* Adrian C.
Gordon, *Maj* (*Asst.*) Dudley G.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col* Evelyn H.
Gordon *Lt. Col* E. H. H.
Gordon *Lt.-Col* Francis L. B.
Gordon, *Maj* Grosvenor C. R. (*Asst. Insp.*)
Gordon, *Lt.-Col* Harry D. L. (Can.)
Gordon, *Lt.-Col* Henry Wm., R.E.
Gordon *Capt* R. (*Asst.*).
Gordon, *Wing-Com.* Robert, R.N.A.S.
Gordon *Col* Stanmore Verner
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. F. Lumsden.
Gordon, *Lt* Douglas Hamilton
Gore, *Lt.-Col* A. F. G. Percy Kinsa
Gore, *Lt.-Col* W. A. C. Saunders Knox
Gorie, *Maj.* Harry V., A.S.C.
Gornston, *Maj* Raymond M. (*Asst. A.M.D.*)
Gorschen, *Lt.-Col* Arth. A., R.A.
Gosling, *Lt.-Col* Seymour R.A.
Gossett *Lt.-Col* Francis W. R.A.
Gosling, *Lt.-Col* Ernest V.
Gough, *Lt. Col. Alan P. G.*
Gough, *and Lt* Horace F.
Goulburn, *Br.-Gen.* Cuthbert E.
Gould, *Maj* Philip.
Gover, *Maj* Chas. Rhodes, R.A.
Gow, *Maj* Andrew
Gow, *Capt.* Peter F., U.S.A.
Gowans, *Lt. Col* James.
Gower *Br Gen.* Philip Leveson.
Gowland, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. L., R.E.
Grasett, *Capt.* Jas. Archibald, R.E.
Graham, *Lt.-Col* Chas. P.
Graham, *Maj* (*within*) A. L.
Graham, *Maj* Lord Douglas, M.C., R.A.
Graham, *Maj* Francis, M.C.
Graham, *Col.* H. W. Gore.
Graham, *Lt.-Col.* John M. A.
Graham, *Maj* (*within*) R.
Graham, *Maj* Revd. Guy
Grahame, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Cram.
Grange, *Maj.* George R., R.E.
Grant, *Maj* Archibald S.
Grant, *Maj.* Arthur Kenneth.
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. J. L.
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Dudley H. F.
Grant, *Maj* (*see P. L.*).
Grant, *Col* Hy. F. Lyall, R.A.
Grant, *Capt.* Ian Cameron.
Grant, *Maj.* J. Patrick.
Grant, *Capt.* R. G. (*Capt.*
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. (*Asst.*).
Granville, *Maj.* G. H. (*Asst.*).
Grasett, *and Lieut.* Samuel.
Grassie, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. (Can.).
Grattan, *Lt.-Com.* Ernest L. G., R.N.
Grattan, *Col.* O'Donnel O.
Graves, *Capt.* Percival Hope.
Gray *Lt.-Col* Clive O. Vere.
Gray *Maj.* D. F. B. (*Aust.*).
Gray *Col.* J. A. S.
Gray *Capt.* Jas. Saville.
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Rae, R.A.
Greatbrook, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. C.
Greasy *Capt.* John B.
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Francis W.
Grech, *Col.* John, R.A.M.C.
Green, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred L.
Green, *Br.-Gen* Arthur F. U., R.A.
Green *Maj* Arth. Llewllyn R.
Green, *Maj* C. J. Balkeld.
Green *Br Gen* R. W. Butler
Green, *Capt* Gilbert W. M., M.C. R.F.C.
Green, *Capt* Henry E.
Green, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. C. Rodes.
Green, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert W.
Green, *Lt. Col* James R.
Green, *Maj* Thomas H. M.
Green, *Maj.* T. A. (*W. & F.*).
Green, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Greene, *Lt.-Col.* Walter R.
Greener *Capt* H. (*S. & T.*)
Greenfield, *Maj* Thos. Waring R.
Greenlees, *Lt Col.* Jas. R. C., R.A.
Greenley *Maj* Wm. Alfred.
Greenshields, *and Lt* David Mack.
Greenway, *Maj.* Harold (*Asst. Regr.*)
Greenway *Maj* Thomas C.
Greer *Lt Col* Frederick A.
Gregorie, *Lt.-Col* Hugh Clibt.
Gregory *Maj.* Alfred J. B., R.A.
Gresson, *Maj.* Geoffrey K., R.A.
Greller, *Maj* Reginald C.
Grenfell, *Maj* Arth. Morton.
*Grenfell, *Capt* Francis Hy., R.N.
Grenfell, *Lt* Hon. Julian H. P.
Gresson, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas T.
Greville, *Capt.* Charles P.
Grey Wing-Com. Spencer D. A., R.N.
Gribbon, *Maj* Hy. Hugh.
Grierson, *Maj.* Wm. Alexr.
Griesbach, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. A. (Can.).
*Griffin, *Br.-Gen.* C. Joseph.
Griffin, *Lt.-Col.* C. P. G., V.D.
Griffin, *Capt.* Henry L., R.A.
Griffin, *Maj.* Peter G., R.F.A.
Griffith *Maj* A. L. F., R.A.
Griffith, *Lt.-Col* David Leslie.
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* G. R., A.F.C.
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* John Jos., A.F.C.
Griffiths, *Capt.* A. Harcourt.
Griffiths, *Lt. Col.* Charles de Pilat Kirkpatrick.
Grigor *Lt.-Col* R. M. (*S. A.*).
Grimwood, *Lt Col* James.
Grimwood, *Maj* Reginald F.
Grindlaton *Maj* John L.
Grogan, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E.
Grose *Lt.-Col* Charles C. R.
Grose *Lt.-Col* Robert F.
Grosvenor, *Capt.* Thos. Leslie.
Grove, *Lt. Col* Ernest W., R.A.
Grove *Lt.-Col* Thomas F., R.E.
Groves, *Lt.-Col.* Percy R. C.
Groves, *Capt.* Robt. M., R.F.A.
Grubb, *Col.* Alexr. H. W., R.E.
Grubb, *Lt.-Col* John, R.A.M.C.
Grubbins, *Maj.* Richard R.

Quinnerman, R.M.O.—cont.
Quibbins, Lt.-Col. Stanley.
Quest, Capt. Hon. Fredk. E. M.P.
Quinnen, Rev. Percy W., M.C.
Quinnen, Maj. Hon. Walt. E.
Quinn, Col. Jno. Alex. (Can.)
Quinnen, Maj. Frank H.
Quinter, Col. Francis R., M.P.
Quinney, Lt.-Col. Clement H.
Quinney, Lt.-Col. Thomas C.
Quy, Lt.-Gen. Basil J. D. V.C., K.C.B.
Quy, Maj. Robert Fras.
Quy, Maj. Marmion C. Perrers.
Quyrim, Capt. Kingsmill D. H.
Quyrim, Lt.-Col. Reginald S.
Quyrimon, Maj. Robert V.
Quyrther, Lt.-Col. Graham H.
Radcow, Col. Reginald C.
Hagarty, Maj. Wm. Orasett (Can.)
Haggard, Maj. A. C. Parker
Hale, Lt.-Col. Allan C., M.C.
Hale, Lt.-Col. Claude Hy.
*Hale, Lt. Col. Roland.
Hale, Maj. Wm., M.C.
Haines, Lt.-Col. L. E. (Can.)
Haining, Maj. Robt. H., M.C.
Halahan, Com. Hy. Crosby, M.C.
Hale, Lt.-Col. Geo. E., M.C.
Hales, Rev. John Percy.
Halkett, Lt.-Col. H. M. Craigie.
Hall, Maj. Chas. H. T. Eyre.
Hall, Lt.-Col. Douglas K. L.
Hall, Maj. Edward.
Hall, Maj. Harold L., M.C.
Hall, Capt. Hy. Sidney H.
*Hall, Lt.-Col. Jos. Hamilton.
Hall, Lt.-Col. Montague H.
Hall, Lt. Percy Eyre.
Hall, Lt.-Col. Philip Greefield.
Hall, Col. Reginald H.
Hall, Lt.-Col. (T.) W. Gordon.
Hallett, Lt.-Com. Jno. I., M.V.O.
Halliday, Maj. Wm. J. F., M.P.A.
Hallward, Maj. Bernard M.
Hamer, Maj. Meredith A., M.C.
Hamersley, Maj. Horace St. Geo., M.C.
Hamerton, Lt.-Col. Albert E., M.B.E., M.C.
Hamilton, Com. Anthony, M.V.O.
Hamilton, Capt. Charles S. P.
Hamilton, Lt.-Col. Claud L., C.B.E.
Hamilton, Lt.-Col. Ernest G., M.C.
Hamilton, Col. Geo. T., D.S.O.
Hamilton, Lt.-Col. Gilbert.
Hamilton, Capt. Hugh W., M.C.
Hamilton, Maj. Jas. Melville.
Hamilton, Lt.-Col. John A., A.M.S.
Hamilton, Br.-Gen. Jno. C. H.
Hamilton, Maj. Keith R.
Hamilton, Lt. J. H. R., M.C.
Hamilton, Lt.-Col. Norman C. (T.F.)
*Hamilton, Maj. Sackville W. R., M.B.
Hamilton, Capt. Wm. Hay, M.C., I.A.C.
Hammon, Capt. Geraldus B., M.C.
Hammon, Lt.-Col. Geo. H., C.B., R.A.M.C.
Hammond, Maj. Robt. T., R.A.
Hammond, Capt. Lonsdale, M.C.
Hammond, Col. Fredk. D., R.A.
Hammond, Lt. Jno. M., M.B.E.
Hammond, Capt. Philip.
Hammond, Maj. Noel O., R.A.
Hammond, Maj. Patrick J., R.A.M.C.
Hanan, Com. Francis W., M.V.O.
Hanbury, Lt.-Col. Philip L.
Hancer, Maj. Hy. Matilda.
Hancock, Com. Regd. L., M.V.O.
Hanna, Lt.-Col. Jno. C., M.A.
Hannay, Lt.-Col. Geo. M.
Hannay, Capt. Archib. G. Kalmaford, M.B.
Hannay, Lt. Col. Fred. Rainsford.
Hannay, Maj. Jno. Rainsford.
Hansen, Lt.-Col. Harry R.
Happold, Lt. Fredk. C.
Harford, Capt. Edwd. R.
Harford, Com. Erk. W., M.V.O.
Harbert, Maj. H. W. (Can.)
Harbottle, Maj. Frank (Aus. A.F.)
Hardcastle, Lt.-Col. Edward L., M.A.
Hardcastle, Lt.-Col. Richd. N.
Harden, Lt. Geo. Mills, M.C.
Hardie, Maj. Robt. D. (T.F.)
Hardie, Maj. Warren J. L.
Harding, Lt.-Col. Daniel L., M.A.M.C.
Harding, Maj. George.
Hardiner, Lt.-Col. Thomas N., M.B.E.
Hardman, Lt.-Col. Reginald, M.B.E.
Hardwick, Lt.-Col. Phillip E.
Hardy, Col. Chas. H. W. (ex 4 M.C.)
Hardy, Capt. Eric John.
Hardy, Lt. Col. Ethelbert B. (Gen. 4 M.C.)
Hardy, Squad. Com. Hy. Noel M., M.V.O.
Hardy, Br. Gen. Hon. J. F. Gathorne.
Hardy, Capt. Sydney Jas.
Hardy, Maj. Thos. Jury B.
Hare, Capt. Jno. W., M.A.
Hare, Col. Robert W.
Hargreaves, Capt. A. E.
Hargreaves, Maj. Thos. I.
Harington, Capt. Fredk. J.
Harington, Capt. Hy. D., M.C.
Harington, Lt.-Col. John.
Harley, Maj. Arthur B.
Harley, Maj. Hy. Kellett.
Harman, Col. Alex. R.
Harman, Br.-Gen. Antony Chas.
Harman, Lt.-Col. Charles.
Harman, Maj. Frank de W.
Harman, Maj. Hy. A. F.
Harmer, Maj. Chas. D., M.B.E.
Harold, Com. Austin E., M.V.O.
Harper, Capt. Robert B. (Aust.)
Harris, Maj. Alfred, M.A.
Harris, Lt.-Col. Arthur K. F.
Harris, Maj. Chs. E. W., M.V.O.
Harris, Maj. Douglas R. (Aus. A.F.)
Harris, Maj. Edwd. T., M.C.
Harris, Maj. Geo. Arthur.
Harris, Lt.-Col. Oscar W.
Harris, Capt. Theo. B., M.C.
Harrison, Capt. Alden.
Harrison, Maj. Arth. Lionel.
Harrison, Lt. Francis, M.M.
Harrison, Lt.-Col. (com. Hyde.
Harrison, Maj. Harold C., M.C.
Harrison, Maj.-Jas. M. M., M.A.
Harrison, Lt.-Col. Lawrence W., M.B.
Harrison, Maj. Norman (R. Afr. Rif.)
Harrison, Lt.-Col. Thomas E.
Harrison, Maj. Wm. R. W., M.A.
Harrison, Br.-Gen. Geoffrey Hartsell.
Harrison, Maj. Jno. R. (Can.)
Hart, Maj. Geo. Alex., M.A.
Hart, Maj. Harry (Aust.)
Hart, Maj. Herbert Pearson, M.C.
Hart, Lt.-Col. Regd. Brian.
Hartigan, Lt.-Col. Jas. A., M.A.M.C.
Hartley, Lt.-Col. Alan F., M.A.
Hartwell, Capt. J. Richmond.
Hasty, Lt.-Col. Thos. Ernest, M.A.M.C.
Harvey, and Lt. Albert.
Harvey, Lt.-Col. Francis Hy.
Harvey, Col. Jno. Robt.
Harvey, Lt.-Col. John.
Harvey, Lt.-Col. Valentine V. (Can.)
Harvey, Lt.-Col. Wm. John, M., M.A.M.C.
Harvey, Lt. Col. Wm. Lang.
Harwood, Capt. Rose (Aus.)
Hasskiltine, Lt.-Col. Robt. B.
Haslard, Lt.-Col. Jno. M.D.
Hastie, Capt. John O.
Hastings, Lt.-Col. John Hy.
Hastings, Maj. Wilfrid C. Norrington.
Hastings, Maj. Wm. H.
Hatchell, Col. Henry M.
Hatcher (com. Jamaica), M.B.
Hatfield, Maj. Edgar H., M.A.
Hamerton, Maj. Hy. Wilfrid.
Hawes, Maj. George E., M.C.
Hawkes, Lt.-Col. Charles St. L., M.A.
Hawkins, Lt.-Col. Wm. C. W.
Hawkins, Lt. Ernest M., M.B.E.
Haworth, Maj. Richard.
Hawthorn, Lt.-Col. F., M.B.
Hawthorn, Lt.-Col. (com. M.P.
Hawtrey, Lt.-Col. Hy. (com. M.A.
Hay, Lt.-Col. (Chas. J. R. (A.
Hay, Maj. Arthur E., M.A.
Hay, Maj. (ex Handl.)
Hay, Lt.-Col. (com. Lennox.
Hay, Maj. Stuart.
Haycock, Lt. (ad.) R. Hine, M.A.
Hayden, Lt.-Col. Fredk. A.
Hayden, Lt.-Col. Wm. Pitt.
Hayes, Lt. Col. John Higson.
Hayes, Maj. William.
Hayley, Lt.-Col. Sydney T., A.M.S.
Haynes, Lt. Col. Robt. L., M.A.
Hayter, Lt.-Col. Herbert R., A.M.S.
Haywood, Col. A. H. W.
Haysworth, Maj. Richard.
Head, Lt.-Col. Arthur K. M., M.A.
Head, Lt. Col. Chas. O., M.A.
Headlam, Com. Edward J., M.V.O.
Headlam, Br.-Gen. Hugh R.
Heard, Capt. H. L. F., M.V.O.
Hearn, Maj. Gordon R., M.A.
Heatman, Lt.-Col. John G., M.A.
Heath, Maj. Chas. F., M.A.
Heath, Lt.-Col. Ronald M.
Heathcote, Br. Gen. Chas. E.
Heaton, Capt. David R.
Heaton, Com. Gervase W. H., M.V.O.
Hedges, Capt. Killingworth G.
Hemelryk, Maj. Ed. V., M.A.
Henderson, Capt. Geo. D., M.C.
*Henderson, Capt. George S.
Henderson, Maj. H. K., M.A.
Henderson, Maj. Kenneth, M.A.
Henderson, Maj. Malcolm.
Henderson, Capt. Malcolm, M.P.S.
Henderson, Lt.-Col. Patrick H., M.A.M.C.
Hendley, Lt.-Col. Wm. B. (Can. A.M.C.)
Hennage, Maj. Alfred B.
Hennage, Maj. Arth. F., M.A.
Hennage, Lt.-Col. Hon. Hy. Geoffrey.
Hennigan, Lt.-Col. John.
Henshaw, Maj.-Gen. W. C. G., M.B.E.
Hepburn, Br.-Gen. Hon. A. Morton.
Hepburn, Maj. Frank Le L. (A.M.L.)
Hepburn, Lt.-Col. L. H. R.
Hepburn, Lt.-Col. Philip W. B., M.A.
Herbert, Lt.-Col. Chas., M.A.
Herbert, Lt.-Col. Geo. M.
Herbert, Com. Godfrey, M.B.
Herbert, Maj. Louis Wm.
Herbert, Maj. Percy T. C., M.A.
Herbert, Maj. Wm. N.
Herd, Lt. Herbert J.
Hereford, Act. Lt. Francis R., M.B.E.
Herlot, Lt.-Col. (Granville M.
Herkless, Maj. Arnold, A.M.S.
Herman, Lt.-Col. Ernest W.
Heron, Maj. Alex. R. (A.M.L.)
Heron, Maj. (ex-) Wm., M.A.M.C.
Heron, Capt. Lionel D., M.B. (Aus.)
Herrick, Col. Hy., M.A.M.C.
Herrick, Capt. Robt. de B., M.B.
Herring, Capt. Justin H., M.C., M.P.
Herring, Lt.-Col. Sydney G. E. (Aust.)
Hamilton, Maj. John F. N.
Hesketh, Lt. Col. (ex-pa.
Heslop, Capt. Alfred H., M.A.M.C.
Hewetson, Lt. Col. Henry, M.A.M.C.
Hewett, Maj. George L.A.
Hewitt, Capt. Hon. Aubrey Isabl.
Hewitt, Maj. Alfd. Brad.
Hewitt, Lt.-Col. Hon. Evelyn J.
Hewitt, Maj. Maurice P.
Hewitt, Lt. (ad.) Ernest.
Hext, Maj. George T. B.
Heygate, Col. R. H. Game.
Heyland, Maj. A. K., I.A.
Heyland, Maj. Hector M.
Heyman, Lt. (ad. A.P.), A. J.
Heyrod, Lt.-Col. (a. R.) F.
Heydel, Maj. Robert F., R.A.
Hibbert, Lt. Cyril H.
Hibbert, Capt. Oswald T.
Hickie, Lt. Daniel Aloysius.
Hickling, Maj. (com. L., M.A.
Hickling, Maj. Horace (R. M.C.
Hickman, Com. Charles B., M.V.O.
Higginbottom, Lt.-Col. Thos. A., R.A.
Higgins, Br.-Gen. C. Gwynne.
Higgins, Br.-Gen. J. P. A., M.C.
Higginson, Com. Arch. W., M.V.O.
Higginson, Br.-Gen. Harold.
Hildebrand, Col. A. R. H., M.B.
Hildreth, Lt.-Col. Harold C., M.A.M.C.
Hildyard, Lt.-Col. Harold C., M.A.
Hill, Lt. Col. Basil A., A.M.S.
Hill, Lt.-Col. Claude B. (Can.)
Hill, Maj. Clifford (R. A.M.C.)
Hill, Maj. Conyers R., R.A.
Hill, Col. David J., A.M.S.
Hill, Br.-Gen. Edwd. Rudolf.
Hill, Maj. Fredk. G., M.B.E.
Hill, Br.-Gen. Fredk. Wm. (Aus.)

Cunningham, D.S.O.—cont.
Hill, *L.-C.Grid.* R.Montgomery.
Hill, *L.-Col.* Geld.V. Wilmot.
Hill, *Maj.* Harold Chas.
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Hy W., R.A.
Hill, *Br.-Gen* John, A.D.C. R.A.
Hill, *Lt.* John C. Holden.
Hill, *Capt.* Robt. Mc(t)ewan, R.A.M.C.
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Murray \ B., R.F.C.
Hill, *Lt.-Col* Walter P. H.
Hill, *Lt.-Col* W. J. H.
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Arthur R. Clegg.
Hill, *Maj.* Hon. C. R. Clegg.
Hillier, *Lt. Col.* Edward Chas.
Hilliard *Maj* M. A. (S.S.W.
Hime, *Lt.-Col* Hy C. W., R.A.
*Hindle, *Lt.-Col* Ralph.
Hitchcock, *Br.-Gen.* Rudlf B.
Hitchin *Capt* Harold E.
Hoare, *Lt.-Col* Chas Harrey
Hoare, *Maj* Hy Rud, A.S.C
Hoare, *Lt.-Col* Lionel L., R.A.M.C.
Hoare *Capt* Walter J. C.
Hobart, *Lt.-Col* Claud V. C.
Hobart, *Capt.* Percy L., R.A.V.R.
Hobbins, *Maj* Albert K. (Cas.)
Hobbs, *Flight-Lt.* Basil D. R.F.A.S.
Hobler, *Maj* Chas. J. W.
Hobday *Capt* Rupert E.
Hobdell, *Hon. Lt.* Clarence J.
Hobson *Capt.* Fredk Greig
Hobson *Lt.-Col* Gerald W.
Hockley *Lt.-Col* Rupert E. (Cas.)
Hodder *Lt.-Col.* Andrew E. R.E.
Hodgens, *Maj.* Sydney P. (Cas. Off.)
Hodgins, *Maj* Fredk. C. (Can. Asst.)
Hodgkin *Capt.* Harry E.
Hodgkins, *Maj.* John H., V.C.
Hodgson, *Capt* Geo. Cecil.
Hodgson, *Cmdr.* Jas. C., R.N.
Hodgson, *Lt.-Col* Phillip R. R.E.
Hodnell, *Maj* Frank, A.S.C.
Hodson, *Maj.* Edmund A.
Hodson *Lt.-Col* Hon. Cath hart (Cas.)
Hodson, *Lt.-Com.* Gerald L. R.N.
Hogarth, *Col* Denzil (Cas.)
Hogg, *Maj* Cyril M. T.
Hogg, *Maj.* Phillip H., R.A.
Hohler *Lt.-Col* Arthur P.
Holbrook, *Lt.-Col* Arth. L. A.A.C.
Holbrooke *Lt. Col* Phillip L.
Holden, *Lt.-Col* Chas. W. R.A.M.C.
Holdich, *Lt.-Col* Geoffrey W. R.A.
Holdich, *Lt.-Col* Harold A.
Holdsworth *Maj* A. A. A.A.C.(Aust.)
Holford, *Lt.* Chas. F. R.A.
Holford, *Maj.* J. H. E.
Holland, *Lt.-Col* Henry W.
Holland, *Lt.-Col* Lancelot
Holland, *Br.-Gen* Spencer F.
Holland, *Maj.* Dauglt. Hilford
Holliday, *Lt.* Fred P., R.F.C.
Hollman, *Maj* R. C.
Holmden, *Maj* F. A.
Holmes, *Staff Surg* Jas. McA. R.N.
*Holmes, *Lt.-Col* Wm. (Can. Holmes, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. J. H. (Cas.).
Holt, *Lt.-Col* Felton V.
Holt, *Com.* Reginald V., R.N.
Home, *Br.-Gen.* Arch. F.
Home, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander.
Home, *Col* R. Rhoda, R.A.
Honey, *Staff-Paymr* Basil E. R.N.
Hood, *Maj* E. F. Praekland.
Hood, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Neville A., R.A.
Hook, *Capt.* G. (Rhodesia).
Hooper, *Rev* R. Granville.
Hope, *Maj.* John F. Rosedal.
Hope, *Lt.-Col.* John W., R.A.
Hopkins, *Lt.-Col* Lewis E. R.F.
Hopkins, *Lt.-Col* Rawdon B.
Hopkinson, *Capt.* L.
Hopkinson, *Lt. Col.* Jno. Oliver
Hopley *Capt.* Fredk J. V. B.
*Hopwood, *Maj.* Alfred Hy
*Horn *Lt.-Col* Robert, M.C.
Hornby *Maj* Chas. B.
Horne *Com.* Richard, R.N.
Horne *and Lt* Bennett F.
Horsfall *Capt* A. H., S.S.W.
Horsfield, *Maj* Richd. M. R.A.
*Horton, Comm. Max K. R.N.
Horton *Br.-Gen.* Wm. T. P.
Hotblack, *Capt* Fred. E., M.C.
Houblon, *Capt.* Richard Archer
Houston *Capt* Jos. W. R.A.M.C.
Howard, *Capt* J. Blakiston
Howell, *Lt. Col.* Hugh de R.
Howell *Maj* Richard, R.A.
Howard *Lt.-Col* C. Alfred
Howard, *Lt. Col.* Francis J. (Aldh.
Howard *Lt.-Col* Geoffrey W.
Howard *Maj* Guy Robert
*Howard *Lt.-Col* Hy (Lord
Howard *Lt.-Col* Lewis Chas.
Howard, *Maj* Samuel Wm.
*Howard *Br.-Gen* Thos. N. R.M.
Howard, *Maj* Walter
Howard, *Capt* Wm Yarnall (art, R.F.
Howell *Capt* Fredk. D.
Howgrave, M.C., R.A.M.C.
Howell *Maj* Hubert G.
Howell *Maj.* d Aldern, M.C.
Howell *Capt.* Wilfrd H.
Howkins, *Lt Col* Cyril H., R.A.M.C.
Howland, *Maj* Reginald, M.C.
Hoy *Maj* (Norman) A.L.
Hoystad, *Lt Col* Desmond M. F., R.F.
*Hudleston, *Br Gen.* Hubt J. M.C.
Hudson, *Capt* George
Hudleston, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid F.
Hudson, *Lt Col.* Arthur Rees, R.A.
Hudson, *Maj* Chas Rd M.C.
Hudson, *Maj* Corrie, R.A.
Hudson, *Maj.* Herbt. H., M.C.
Hudson, *Maj* John W., R.A.
Hudson, *Lt.-Col* Percy
Hudson, *Lt.-Col* Ralph C. Donaldson, R.F.C.
Huggins, *Lt.-Col* Alf., R.F.C
Huggins, *Maj.* H. W., M.C. R.A.
Hughes *Capt* A. M.
Hughes *Maj* E. L.
Hughes, *Lt Col.* Francis A. (Aust. Art.)
Hughes, *Col* Geo. A., R.A.M.C.
Hughes, *Lt.-Col* Geoffrey W.
Hughes, *Maj* Hy B. Wylde R.E.
Hughes, *Maj.* Herbert Francis
*Hughes, *Capt* Hugh Ll. G.
Hughes, *Lt.* Guy D'Oyly-
Hughes, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. St. Pierre Wm L.
Hugo, *Lt.-Col* James H., R.A.
Hulke *Lt.-Col.* Walter R.
Hull, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R. L., R.A.M.C.
*Hulseberg, *Maj.* Herbt., R.A.
Hume, *Maj.* Jno. Edmr
Humphreys, *Maj* Arthur S.
Humphreys, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Thomas.
Humphreys, *Maj* Herbt. J. M.C.
Humphris, *Lt.-Col.* J. F. (S. Aust.).
Humble, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard M. (Can.).
Hunkin, *Maj* Samuel Ll.
Hunt, *Capt.* Fredk. F.
Hunt, *Lt.-Col.* Granville V. A.S.C.
Hunt, *Maj.* Hy R. A., R.A.
Hunt, *Maj* Jno. Patrick
Hunt, *Maj* Thos. R. Carew
Hunt, *Capt* Wilfrid W., R.F.
Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Fin layson.
Hunter *Lt.-Col* Chas. G. W.
Hunter *Capt.* Douglas Wm. R.A.M.C.
Hunter *Lt.-Col* Fredk. F. R.A.
Hunter *Maj.* John.
Huntington *Maj* Arth. W.
Huntington, *Maj.* Richard Hall
Hurst, *Maj.* H. C. (N.Z.)
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Gordon.
Hutchison, *Capt.* Harold J.
Hutchinson, *Capt.* Jno. M.C.
Hutchins, *Lt.-Col* Samuel, R.A.M.C.
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. A. K., R.A.
Hutchinson, *Lt. Col* Fredk. F., R.A.
Hutchinson, *Lt. Col* Hugh M.
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col* Thos. Mackie.
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col.* George H. Ford
Hutchinson, *Lt. Col.* R. G. Hely-
Hutchison, *Maj* Jean, Robt.
Hutchison, *Maj.* Hy O., M.C. R.A.
Huth, *Maj* Gen. Percival C.
Hutton, *Maj* Gen. Fredk.
Hutton, *Maj* Vernon W.
Huxham, *Esq Lt* Com (Har bt H., R.N.
Huxtable *Col* Robt. B. (Ret. A.H.C.)
Hyde, *Lt Col* Bernard O., R.A.
Hynes, *Maj* G. E., R.A.M.C.
Hyslop *Lt.-Col.* H. G.
Ievers, *Maj.* Ostorne, R.A.
Iles, *Lt.-Col* Frederic A., R.E.
Imlay *Maj.* Alex. P. (Aust.)
Impey *Lt. Col* Cec Huntings.
Inches, *Maj* Edward Jas., R.A.
Ing, *Lt.-Col.* George H. A.
Ingham, *Lt Col* Chas. Sa. Maur R.A.
Ingham, Com. Jas. G. P., R.N.
Ingham, *Capt.* John P. M.
Inglefield, *Maj* Edmd D.
Ingles, *Br Gen.* John Bernley
Inglis, *Maj.* Arthur M
Inglis, *Capt* Harold J
*Ingram *Lt Col* Percy L.
Instam *Maj* Jno. (Yeoward.
Inkson *Br.-Gen.* Edgar Thos. V.C., R.A.M.C.
Inkson, *Lt* Norman L.
Innes, *Lt.-Col* J. Archibald
*Innes, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney A.
Inskip, *Capt* Reginald D., M.C.
Instone, *Maj* Phillip D.
Ireland, *Maj.* Geo (S.A.)
Ironside, *Lt Col* Wm. R.
Irvine, *Br.-Gen.* Alfred R.
Irvine, *Lt.-Col* Arthur M. R., M.C.
Irvine, *Lt.-Col.* F. R., R.A.M.C.
Irvine, *Lt.* George, R.F.A.
Irving, *Lieut.* L. H. W.
Irving, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Crosh (Can.).
Irving, *Lt.-Col.* A. Bell.
Irving, *Maj.* M. MacB. Bell, M.C.
*Irwin, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred P. R.
Irwin, *Capt.* Norman L. C.
Irwin, Rev. Ronald J. B., M.C
Isacke, *Maj* Chas. Victor
Ives, *Lieut.-Col.* M. (S. Aust.).
Jack, *Lt.-Col.* Evan M., R.A.
Jack, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Larkhead.
Jackson, *Capt.* Archib. H. K., M.C.
*Jackson, *Maj.* Arnold H. S.
Jackson, *Maj.* Basil.
Jackson, *Capt.* Ernest C. (Can.).
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest S.
Jackson, *Maj.* Frank W. T.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col* G. S.
Jackson, *Brig. Gen.* Hy Cholmondeley
Jackson, *Maj.* Hugh S., R.A.
Jackson, *Lieut.* J. F.
Jackson, *Col.* Sydney C. F.
Jackson, *Maj* Vivian A.
Jacques, *Col.* Harry M. (Can. A.M.C.).
James, *Lt.-Col.* Bouchier C.
James, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil P.
James, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. K.
James, *Capt.* Eric Gwyn.
James, *Capt.* Ralph Stroat-ford.
Jameson *Capt.* John Hy
Jamson, *Capt* Claude W.
Janson, *Lt.-Col* J. Theodore.
Janvrin, *Lt.-Comm.* Ralph D., R.N.
Jardine, *Maj* Colin A., M.C.
Jardine, *Maj.* Walter
Jardine, *Maj* C. W. Perne-ter, R.A.
Jarrett, *Capt.* Aylmer V.
Jarvis, *Maj.* H. C.
Jarvis, *Lt.-Col* Talbot McL.
Jarvis, *Maj* W. S. W. Parker-
Jay, *Maj.* Chas. Douglas.
Jebb, *Lt.-Col.* Joshua H. M.
Jeffcock, *Lt. Col* Hugh St. J
Jefferson, *Maj* J. A. Dunn-Jeffries, *Maj.* Lewis W. (Aust. A.M.C.)
Jeffreys, *Lt. Col* John W.
Jell, *Br.-Gen.* Rudolph G
Jell, *Lt. Col* Wilfrid W.
Jellicoe, *Maj* R., R.E.
Jenkins, *Maj.* Edward V.
Jenkins, *Maj.* Fred.
Jenkins, *Maj* Jno. S. (Can. A.M.C.).
Jenner *Lt.-Col.* Albt. Vlower
Jenner *Maj.* Leopold C. D.
Jennings, *Maj* James W
Jennings, *Lt.-Col.* Walton.
Jerram, *Maj.* Chas. F., R.M.L.I.
Jervis, *Maj.* Beresford C. L., R.E.
Jervis, *Maj.* Ernest C. S.
Jervis, *Maj.* Hon. St. L. B.
Jervis, *Capt.* Wm. Parker-
Jess, *Lt.-Col.* Carl H. (Aust.
Jesse *Lt.-Col.* John L., R.A.C.
Jessop, *Lt. Com.* John de R., R.N.
Jessop, *and Lt.* Wm. H. Gray
Johnson, *Capt.* Arthur Evans
Johnson, *Lt.-Com.* Bernard L., R.N.R.
Johnson, *Lt. Col.* Chas. Reed.
Johnson, *Paymr Lt.* R., R.N.
Johnson *Capt.* Deisler G.
Johnson, *Maj* Edgar P., R.A.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. M., R.A.M.C.
Johnson, *Capt.* Geo. R. A.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col* Hy A., R.A.
Johnson, *Maj.* Jas. Cromwell
Johnson, *Maj.* Jno. E., R.A.

Johnston, D.S.O., —apt.
Johnston, *Maj.* Philip Hy., M.C.C.
Johnson, *Maj.* Raymond H.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Reid T. B.
Johnson, *Lt. Col.* Ronald Marr R.E.
Johnson, *Maj.* Thos. H. P.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Pelham, A.S.C.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred E. Webb-.
Johnston, *Lt-Col* Alex. Colin, M.C.
Johnston, *Maj.* Chas. M (Lond.)
Johnston *Maj* P G. D. M.F.A.
Johnston, *Br.-Gen* Geo. V., R.A.
Johnston, *Maj.* Harrison.
Johnston, *Maj* Jno. Herbert, R.A.
Johnston, *Maj* Robert, R.A.
Johnston *Lt.-Col* Reid. H
Johnston *Maj.* Walter M P R.A.
Johnston, *Maj.* Walter E. Wilson-
Johnstone Col. Fras. B.
Johnstone *Col* Mont G.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D Darvill-e, M.C.
Jones, *Capt* Bernard M
Jones, *Maj* Bryan J
Jones, *Lt.-Col* C. Harold, R.A.
Jones, *Lt.-Col* Conrad R, A.D.C.
Jones, *Lt.* David Alex.
Jones *Lt Co.* Elmer W (Can.
Jones, *Lt* Gerald N. R.A.M.C.
Jones, *Maj.* Harry Llewellyn
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert John, A.M.S.
Jones *Maj* Howard P. R.A.
Jones, *Capt* Ias. Walker R.A.M.C.
Jones, *Lt Col* Jno. H. Hill R.A.
Jones, *Lt.-Col* Jno. H Hurd.
Jones, *Capt.* Kingsmill W., R.E.
Jones, *Lt.-Col* Louis Eu-ex.
Jones, *Capt* Llewellyn W.
Jones, *Br.-Gen.* Lumley H. W.
Jones, *Maj.* M. C. Ryerson
Jones *and Lt* Regd. Rees.
Jones, *Maj* Terence P (Can.)
Jones, *Maj* Walter Thomas Cresswell, R.A.M.C.
Jones *Maj* Wm A Pierce R.A.
Jones, *Capt.* Wm. Lloyd.
Jones, *Capt.* Stanley D Douglas- M.C. R.A.
Jones, *Lt* Allan Gwynne-
Jones, *Lt* H. Langton- R.A.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* C Mansel-Y.C.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* H. M Pryce-M.C.
Jopp, *Maj* Arthur H. K (Aust.)
Jordan, *Brig.-Gen.* Walter R.A.M.C.
Joseph, *Maj* Reginald H
Jourdain, *Lt.-Col* Chas. E.A
Jourdier, *Capt.* Max. J. A
Jukes, *Maj* Andrew H
June, *Maj* F. W
Kane, *Capt.* Rumney M. G
Kay D Miller
Kay *Br.-Gen.* Wm. H. R.A.
Kaye, *Lt. Col.* Harold S. M.C.
Keane *Capt.* Gerald J., M.C.
Kearney *Lt.-Col.* Alex H. G.
Kearsley *Capt* Edward R.
Keating, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. H
Keble *Col* Alfd. E.L., R.A.M.C.
Keddie, *Col* Herbert W. G
Keen, *Lt.-Col* Fredk S. R.A.
Keen, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney, R.E.
Keenan, *Lt.-Col* Campbell S (Can.)
Keene, *Col* Alfred, R.A.M.C.
Keene, *Capt* Geoffrey G. R.A.
Keene, *Maj.* Hy L. Rocke
Keith, *Capt.* Geo. Theod. R.
Keith, *Colonel* James, R.A.
Keller *Maj* Rudolph H.
Kellett, *Lt.-Col.* P. T. R.A.M.C.
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Courtenay R., R.A.
Kelly *Maj* Edward Hy., M.C., R.E.
Kelly *Lt-Col* Harry B. R.A.M.C.
Kelly *Maj* Jno. Dixon R.F.A.
Kelly *Lieut.* O W
Kelly Story Peter B. R.A.
Kelly *Lt.-Col.* Waldron H. F., R.A.M.C.
Kelly *Lt.-Col* W D Crawley
Kelly *Lt. Com.* W Hy., R.N.R.
Kelly *Lt. Col.* W Hyde M.C.
Kelly *Lt.-Col* Rémd Roche-
Kelsall, *Maj* Robert, D.S.O.
Kelsall, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Edw L.
Kemp, *Lt.-Col* Wallis F (Aust.)
Kempster *Br.-Gen* F. J
Kempster Rev. Ivor T
Kempthorne *Maj* Hy Noel
Kendall, Comm. Chas J. C. R.N.
Kennard, *Capt* W Arthur
Kennard's *Lt Col* Andrew C., R.A.M.C.
Kennedy *Lt.-Col* Arch. Arrol
Kennedy *Maj* Arth J Rann R.F.A.
Kennedy *Maj* Donald S A.A.G.
Kennedy *Br Gen* Hy B. P. L.
Kennedy *Lt.-Col* Ignatz.
Kennedy *Br. Gen* John.
Kennedy Rev John Jos. Aust.)
Kennedy *Capt.* M. A. C. R.A.
Kennedy *Maj* Norman
Kennedy *Maj* W. H Clark M.C.
Kentish, *Capt* Lewis Wm
Kentish, *Br.-Gen.* Reginald
Keogh, *Maj* Jas Healy
Ker *Capt.* Lord Alastair Ian
Kerans, *Lt.-Col* Edward T.J
Kernan, *Maj* Geo C. L., R.A.
Kerr *Lt.-Com.* Chas L. R.N.
Kerr *Capt.* Frank R. M.B.
Kerr *Lt.-Col* Jas. Munro
Kerr *Capt.* William
Kersey *Maj* Hy Maitland
Kettlewell, *Capt.* Lancelot
Kewley *Lt Col* Edward R. M.C.
Key *Lt.-Com* Astley D (Temp.) R.N.
Keyes, Com. Adrian St. V R.N.
Keyworth, *Lt.-Col* Robert G. R.A.
Kidd, *Maj.* Guy E. R.A.
Kilmer *Capt.* Chas E. (Can.)
Kilmer, *Capt* Frank Cecil F
Kimber *Maj* Edward G
Kinch, *Lieut* Arthur G. R.A.M.C.
King, *Lt.-Col* Alexander Jas
King *Capt.* Dennis H
King, *Maj.* G. A. (R.F.)
King, *Maj* Harold H. R.A.
King *Maj* Gilbert East
King *Com.* Henry D. R.N.R.
King *and Lt* Mark.
King, *Lt.-Col.* Philip W S R.A.
King, *Lt.-Com.* Wm., R.N.R.
King, *Lt.-Col.* W. S. M.
King, *Lt.* Wm. Hope (Can.)
King, *Br.-Gen.* Jas G King
Kingsley, *Capt.* Harold E. W Bell
Kinloch *Lt.-Col.* Andrew de P., M.C.
Kinloch-Cooke, *Capt.* Jas. C (Aust.)
Kinn, *Maj.* A. R.
Kinnaird, *Lt.-Col* Geo R. V
Kinnear *Maj* Wm. A Cecil
Kirby *Maj* Harold, R.F.C.
Kirby *Capt.* Jos. Thos.
Kirby *Lt.* W T (Pictorin).
Kirby *Capt.* Wm. L. C.
Kirk, *Lt.-Col* John Wm. C
Kirkby, *Maj* Harold A.
Kirkesley *Lt.-Col* Jas. (Que.)
Kirke *Maj* Edwd. St. Geo. R.E.
Kirke, *Lt.-Col* Kenneth St. G., R.A.
Kirke *Col* Walter M.P. G. R.A.
Kirkland, *Maj* Travers, R.A.
Kirkpatrick, *Lt.-Col* Alex. R. V., R.A.
Kirkpatrick *Lieut* H. V
Kirkpatrick *Maj* Henry Fearnall
Kirkpatrick, *Capt* Hugh C. R., R.A.
Kirkpatrick, *Maj* Wm., R.A.
Kirkwood *Lt Col* C.
Kirkwood, *Lt.-Col* James R.N., R.A.
Kirkwood, *Maj* John H M
Kitch, *Capt* Fredk H. R.A.
Kitchin *Lt Col* Chas. Edwd.
Kitchin, *Lt Col* Chas. Hy
Kitching, *Maj* (ret. Henry W. R.A.
Kitson, *Lt.-Col* Chas. Edwd.
Kitson Cmdr. Jno. R. R.N.
Knapp *Lt.-Col* Chas. N. L.
Knight *Lt Col* C. L. R. M. R.A.
Knight *Br-Gen* Hy Lew Kenny
Knobel *Maj* Roderick M R.A.
Knothe *Maj* Hugh, M.C.
Knott Rev. Alfred E.
Knott, *Capt* John E
Knowles *Lt.* (acting), R.A.
Knox *Lt-Col* Ernest Francis
Knox, *Br Gen.* Harry H Sidney
Knox, *Lt Col* Jas. Meldrum.
Knox *Capt.* Robert H P
Knox *Lt Col* Robt. W R.A.
Knox *Maj* Robt Sinclair
Koyreet, *Maj* Frank R., R.A.
Kuebel, *Lt Col* Frank O
Kuebel, *Maj* Fredk E.
Kuen, *Lt Col* Johannes J. S.
Kuhn, *Capt* Reid, Horace
Kuhn, *Maj* Carl J. (R.A.)
Kuper *Capt* Hubert
Kuhns, *Maj* Carl H. R.A.
Kyrke *Maj* Hy Vernon (Aust.)
Labatte, *Maj* Leo Rivers
Laing, *Capt* Jno Stewart
Laing, *Maj* Alexander J
Laird *Maj* Kenneth M
Lake *Lt Col* Bruce L., R.A.M.C.
Lakin *Capt* Michael L.
Lamb, *Lt* Algernon J. R.
Lamb, *Lt.-Col* Hy John Cecil
Lamb, *Maj* Robert M R.
Lamberde *Lt Col* Wm. F
Lambert *Capt* Hon Lionel J. G. R.A.
Lambert, *Lieut* Richard.
Lambe *Capt* Chas J. R.A.M.C.
Lambert *Maj* Robert.
Lambert, *Capt.* Robt. C. K. R.E.
Lambert, *Lt Col* W Miller
Lambert *Lt Col* Walter J
Lambton *Brig. Gen.* Hon. Charles
Lambton, *Lt.-Col* George C.
Lamdin, *Maj* Harry T
Lamonby *Maj.* Isaac W R.A.C.
Lampen *Maj* Francis Hy R.E.
Lance, *Capt* Edwin C.
Landen, *Maj.* Arthur
Landon, *Maj.* Cecil W., R.A.M.C.
Landon *Lt.-Col* Jos. H A., R.A.C.
Lang, *Lt. Col.* Bertram J.
Lang, *Lieut.* Eric C
Lang, *Lt.-Col.* Godfrey G
Langdon, *Lt.-Col* John W P
Langford, *Capt.* Charles
Langford, *Maj* Edwd. O R.A.
Langford, *Surg* Martyn H R.F.
Langhorne, *Maj.* A P T R.A.
Langhorne, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. A. D
Langley *Maj* Arthur W., M.C. R.A.
Langley *Capt.* E. J Flynn.
Langstaff *Lt Col* Jas. Wm., R.A.M.C.
Lannowe, *Lt.-Col* Brownlow H H Mathew
Lannowe, *Maj* Edmd B. Mathew
Lanyon *Maj.* Owen M., R.A.
Large *Capt* Edwin R. Merc Med. R.A.M.
Larkin, *Maj* Jno. Peter
Larmour *Lt-Col* Frank (R.A.M.C.
Larsolles *Maj* Ronald H R.A.
Last *Lt.-Col* Arthur Jno
Latham, *Lt Col* Francis
Latta *Lt Col* Wm S. (Can.)
Lauder *Capt.* Jas Le F M.C. R.A.M.C.
Laurence Com. Noel R.N.
Laurie, *Capt* Jno. Emilius.
Laurie *Maj* Percy Robt.
Laurie *Lt Col* Ronald M. R.A.
Lauth, *Maj* Jos. Jno V R (N.Z.)
Law *Lt Col* Fredk. W R
Law *Lt Col* Walter Hy P A.S.C.
Lawford, *Pte Pioneer* Vin cent A.A.S.C.
Lawrance *Capt.* Stanley Norman (Aust.)
Lawrence *Lt-Col* Fredk G
Lawrence, *Lt.-Col* Regd. R (W.I.R.)
Lawrie *Lt.-Col.* John, R.A.M.C.
Laws *Maj* Barnett (Aust.)
Laws, *Maj* Henry W R.A.C.
Lawson, *Lt. Col.* Hon. Wm. C. W
Lawton *Lt Col* T. F. (Capt)
Layh *Lt Col* Hens. T C (Aust.)
Layton, *Maj* Edward.
Lea, *Lt Col* Percy C. P. A.S.C.
Leaf *Capt.* Henry Meredith, R.N.
Leah *Maj.* Thomas (R.A.
Leahy *Lt Col* Thos. R. A., A.P.
Leake *Capt.* Francis M. R.N.
Leake, *Capt* Geo. E. A
Lean *Lt Col* Alan I. A.P.D
Leane *Lt Col* Raymond L. (Aust.)
Leaning *Maj.* Augustine, A.A.C.
Learmonth *Lieut* F (
Learmonth *Maj* Leonard W R.F.C.
Learmouth, *Lt Col* John R. (
Leatham, *Maj* Robt. R. K
Leahy *Maj* Chas. R. (Aust.)
Leahy *Col* F. Beauchamp.
Leahy *Maj* Martin D., R.A.
Lee, *Maj* Arth. Noake.
Lee, *Lt Col.* Harry Hylton
Lee *Maj* Jasper.
Lee, *and Lt* John Hy
Lee *Lt-Col* Reginald T
Lee, *Capt* Stanhope S. R.A.
Leech, *Maj.* Arthur G R.A.
Leech, *and Lt.* Wm. F. R.F.C.
Leeds, *Lt.-Col* Thos. Louis.

Companion, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Lean, *Capt.* David, M.B.
Leat, *Lt.-Col.* Roderick L.
Leane, *Maj.* Neville, A.S.C.
Leane, *Lt.* Oliver W. H.
Le Ferra, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred F. (*Can.*).
Lefroy *Maj.* Hugh P. T. M.G. R.E.
Leggatt, *Capt.* C. St. Q. O.
Falkirk.
Legge, *Lt. Com.* Montagus G. E., R.N.
Legge, *Lt.-Col* Reginald F.
Legge, *Lt.-Col* Wm. Regra.
*Legget, *Lt.-Col* Archibald H.
Leggett, *Maj.* R. H. M.
Leggett, *Cpt.* Robert A. C. L.
Le Grave Rev. William.
Leir, *Com.* Ernest Wm. R.N.
Leith, *Capt.* Lockhart, R.N.
Lelaud, *Capt.* H. J. (*Kirk*)
Le Mesurier, *Maj.* P. W. (*Lovat*)
Lemmon, *Maj.* Chas. F. R.A.
Le Mesnier, *Maj.* Edwd. H. A.
Lennard, *Maj.* Lionel L., A.S.C.
Lenny, *Maj.* (Acting) Claud, R.A.
Lethbridge *Capt.* Edwd. C.
Leny, *Lt.-Col.* W. H. Marshall.
Leonard, *Maj.* Chas. F. (*Lond.*)
Leonard, Rev. Martin P. C.
Le Provost, *Lt.-Col* Alb. L. P. H.
Leslie, *Capt.* G.
Leslie *Lt.-Col* Walt. Stewart.
Lester Esq.-Com. Arthur E. R.N.
Letchfordes, *Lt.-Col* Fras. W.
Leversthorpe *Maj.* Graham H., R.A.
Leveson, *Maj.* Chas. H.
Lever, *Lt. Col.* Jos. H.
Lever, *Lt.-Col* Leonard Wm. R.A.
Lewes, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Geo.
Lewes, *Lt.-Col* Price K., R.A.
Lewin, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest G., R.A.
Lewis, *Brig.-Gen.* Bridges G.
Lewis, *Maj.* E. A. R.E.
Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick.
Lewis, *Capt.* Harold L., R.A.M.C.
Lewis, *Lt.-Col* Hy. Lester R.E.
Lewis, *Capt.* Norman A., R.A.
Lewis, *Maj.* Wm. Alfred.
Lewis *Lt.-Col* Wm. Herbert R.A.M.C.
Lewis, *Maj.* A. F. (*Can.*)
Ley, *Lt.-Col* Edward M.
Ley, *Lt.-Col* James W.
Liardet, *Maj.* Claude F.
Liddiard, *Maj.* H. J. R.E.
Liddell, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur R. St.
Liddell, *Lt.-Col* Chas. G.
Liddell, *Maj.* Hon. W.
Lidderdale *Capt.* Hyman, M.C., R.A.M.C.
Lidderdale, *Lt. Col.* Chas. R., R.F.
Lilley *Lt.* L. (*Interior*)
Lillie *Capt.* Cyril McE. (*Lond.*)
Lilly *Capt.* Charles O.
Limbeaman *Maj.* Chas. E.
Limbur *Lt.-Col* J. W. Parry.
Lindsay *Lt.-Col* Geo. Mark Ireland.
Linden, *Lt.-Col* James Howard.
Lindsay *Lt.-Col* Michael Egan.
Lindsey *Maj.* Chs. Bethune (*Can.*).
Linnell, *Maj* Fly Rupert (*Can.*)
Linton, *Lt. Col.* Chas. S.
Linton, *Capt* Fredk. Hy.
Linnett, *Maj.* Alfred Lord
Lister, *Maj.* P. A. (*Can.*)
Lister, *Brig.-Gen.* Fred. H. (*Can.*)
Lister, *Lt.-Col* Fredk. H., R.A.
Little, *Maj.* Arthur C.
Little, *Maj.* Cecil H.
*Little, *Flight-Com.* Robt. A., R.N., R.A.F.
Little, *Maj.* Wm. Basil, M.C.
Littlejohns, *Lt.-Col.* Archib., R.A.M.C.
Littler *Capt* C. A. (*Aust.*).
Liveing, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H., R.A.
Livesay *Lt. Col.* Robert O'Hara.
Llewellyn, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Charles Arthur A.
Lloyd, *Maj* Chas. Robt. R.A.
Lloyd, *Capt* Ernest G. R.
Lloyd *Capt.* Glyn, A.V.C.
Lloyd, *Maj* Horace.
Lloyd, *Lt. Col.* Horace G.
Lloyd *Capt* Hiraphrey W. C.
Lloyd, *Br. Gen* John Hy.
Lloyd, *Col.* J. Hardman-Loch, *Br.-Gen.* Stewart G., R.E.
Lock, *Br.-Gen* Fredk. R. E.
Lock *and Lt.* Jno. M. Boys.
Lockett, *Maj* William J.
Lockhart, *Lt. Col.* Robert Norman, R.A.
*Lockyer *Com.* Edmd. L. B., R.N.
Lodge *Capt* Augustine B. (*Aust.*)
Lodge *Lt.-Col.* Fras. Cecil.
Logan, *Lt.-Col* D. Dale R.A.
Logan, *Lt.-Col* Fras. D., R.A.
Lonner, *Maj.* Walter R.A.
Lone, *Capt.* Sydney H. M.C.
Longbourne, *Lt.-Col* Fairell
Longhurst *Com.* Gerald F. R.N.
Longmore *Maj* Charles M. R.A.
Longridge, *Lt. Col* Theodore.
Longstaff, *Maj.* Ralph R.A.
Longueville *Maj.* Francis, M.C.
Looker *Capt.* Arthur Wm.
Lonsdale, *Lt. Col.* Hobt. M.C.
Lord *Lt.-Col* Frank R.
Lord *Lt. Col* John E. C. (*Aust.*)
Lorenzo *Maj* Francis M. da E. (*Aust.*)
Loud, *Maj.* Regd. D. H. R.A.M.C.
*Loutit *Maj.* Noel M. (*Aust.*)
Loveless, *Flg. Lt.* Leonard N., R.A.F.
Low *Maj.* Claud J.
Low *Lt.-Col* Nelson R., V.C.
Low *Lt. Col.* R. Dalmain R.A.
Low *Maj* Stuart R.A.
Lowcock, *Capt.* Reginald J. M.C., R.F.C.
Lowe *Lt.-Col* Artl. (...R.A.C.)
Lowe, *Maj* Sidney J.
Lowis, *Lt.-Col* Fenton S., R.A.
Lowrd *Col* Arthur J. H.
Lucas, *Br.-Gen.* (Gilbert Hy. T.
Lucas, *Br. Gen* Fredk. G., R.A.
Lucas, *Lt.-Col* Leonard W.
Lucey *Maj* W. P.
Luck *Maj.* Brian T. M. R.A.
Luck *Br. Gen* T. M., R.E.
Luck, *Br.-Gen* Cyril M., R.E.
Luckock, *Lt.-Col* Russell M.
Luggard, *Maj.* Edward Jas.
Luker, *Br. Gen* Thos. M., R.A.
Lukin, *Lt.-Col* Robert C. W.
Lumsden, *Lt.-Col* A. Forbes.
*Lumsden, *Br. Gen.* Fredk. V. C., R.A.
Lumsden, *Br.-Gen* Wm. Forbes, R.A.
Lund, *Maj.* Otto M. R.A.
Lundie *Maj.* Robert C., R.E.
Lushington, *Lt.-Col* Noel.
Luxton, *Maj.* Basil A. (*Aust.*)
Lyall, *Capt* Edward, R.E.
Lyall, *Maj.* Robert J.
Lycett, *Capt.* Timothy.
Lyell *Col.* David, R.E.
Lyle, *Maj.* Hilliard (*Can.*).
Lyle, *Col.* Hugh Thos.
Lyle, *Capt.* J. C. V. (*Cape*)
Lyon, *Capt.* Gerbaix R., R.N.
Lyon, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander
Lyon, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Harry
Lyon, *Maj.* Claude D. Gen. R.A.
Lyon, *Maj* Cyril A., R.A.
Lyttelton, *Capt.* Oliver
Mabberly *Col.* C. Swan.
McAleese *Maj* Wm. Hy.
McAllister *Lt. Col.* Edmund J. A.V.C.
MacAndrew *Capt.* H.
Macandrew *Maj* Gen. H. J. M.
MacArthur *Capt* Wm. P. R.N.
Macaulay *Maj.* Robt. K. A. R.E.
McAvity *Maj.* T. M. (*Can.*).
MacBrien, *Br.-Gen.* J. H.
McCall, *Lt.-Col* Ralph J., R.E.
McCallum, *Lt.* Eric E. N. (*Can.*).
Macallum, *Capt.* Hugh, R.A.M.C.
MacAlpine *Maj.* John D. M.
McCahmont, *Br.-Gen.* Robert C. A.
McCarthy *Maj* Jas. J. M.C. (*Rhodes.*).
McCay *Maj* Ross C. (*Aust.*)
McClear, *Maj.* Fredk. S. (*Aust.*).
MacClellan, *Lt. Col* Gordon F. R.A.
McClintock, *Lt.-Col* Arth. (
McClintock, *Capt* Jno. W. L., R.A.
McClintock, *Lt.-Col.* R. L. R.E.
McClintock, *Lt.-Col* Stan. R.
McClymont, *Maj.* Robt. A.
McConkie *Lt.-Col* Gault (*Can.*)
McConnie *Capt.* Jno. R., R.A.
McConochie *Maj* Jno. (...)
McCornell *Maj* Douglas F. R.A.
McConnel, *Capt.* James K.
McCormick, *Lt. Col.* Harold R.
McCormick, *Lieut. & Hon. Capt.* (*Toronto*)
McCormick, *Lt.* Jas. H. (*Can.*)
McCormick Rev. W. Patton.
McCowan, *Maj.* Wm. Hook.
McCracken, *Surg.* Wm. J., R.N. R.N.
McCraig, *Lt.-Col* Geo. E. (*Can.*)
McCrimmon, *Maj.* Kenneth H. (*Can.*)
McCrindle *Maj.* Douglas R.
McCubbin, *and Lt* Geo. R. R.F.A.
McCulloch *Br.-Gen.* Robt. H. F. R.A.
Macdonald, *Col.* Archd. Wm. (*Can.*)
Macdonald, *Lt.-Col* Arth. C. R.F.
Macdonald, *Lt.-Col* Arthur G.
*Macdonald, *Lt.-Col* Chas. Leslie
Macdonald, *Maj* Eric W.
McDonald, *Maj.* Geo. St. J. F. (*Aust.*)
McDonald, *Lt.-Col* Jno. Angus (*Can.*).
Macdonald, *Capt.* Jn. R.A.M.C.
Mac Donald, *Maj* K. L.
Mac-Donald, *Com.* Malcolm H. S., R.N.
McDonald, *Capt* Peter
Macdonald, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. P.
MacDonald, *Maj* Roderick Wm.
McDonald *Lt. Col* Samuel.
Macdonell, *Br.-Gen.* A. H. (*Canada*)
Macdonell, *Capt.* Daniel H.
Macdonell, *Maj.* Ian H.
Macdonell, *Maj* Jas. A. (*Can.*).
McDonnel, *Lt.-Col.* Edmond, M.B.
McDougall, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Allan, A.V.C.
Macdowall, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. C., R.A.
McDowall, *Lt.-Com.* Daniel, R.N.
MacDowall, *Maj* Thain, V.C. (*Can.*).
McEachern, *Lt.* Norman A. (*Can.*).
McElliott *Maj* Arnold R. (*Can.*).
McEwen *Maj* Alan R. (*Can.*).
McFarlane, *Maj.* Geo. W. (*Can.*).
MacFarlane, *Maj.* Robt. A. (*Can.*).
Macfie *Lt.-Col.* Wm. C., R.E.
McGavin, *Col* Donald J. (*N.Z.*).
M-Gilchrist *Maj* Wm. R.A.
McGillycuddy *Maj* Ross R.
McGillis, *Maj* (Tyle (*N.Z. Art.*).
McGowan *Maj* Thorburn, R.A.
McGrath, *Maj.* Arthur T., R.A.
Macgregor *Lt.-Col* Phitip A.
Macgregor *Lt.-Col* Walt. W.
McGuffin, *Lt.-Col.* Chester F. (*Can. A.M.C.*)
McHarg, *Lt.-Col* Alfred A., M.B.
McIlhrea, *Capt.* John R. (*Can.*)
Macintosh, *Maj* Stanley H.
MacIntyre *Maj* Duncan R. (*Can.*)
McKaig *Lt. Col* John B.
*McKay *Lt.-Col.* Ivan G. (*Aust.*)
Mackay *Lt. Col* Yas. Donll.
Mackay *Maj* John Esther (*Can.*).
McKay *Capt* Robert Jas.
McKee *Capt* James.
M'Kenna, *Maj* James Chas.
Mackenzie *Maj* Alex. Geo. (2 2.)
McKenzie *Lt. Col.* Archib. E. G. (*Can.*).
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col* Chas., L.A.
MacKenzie *Comm.* Colin.
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col* Colin Mansfield.
Mackenzie *Lt.-Col* Edwd. Jn.
Mackenzie *Maj.* Donald F., M.B.
Mackenzie *Capt.* Douglas W. A. D.
Mackenzie, *Lt* Eric Dighton.
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col* Fredk. Wm. R.A.
Mackenzie *Br.-Gen* Geo. R. R.A.
Mackenzie *Maj* Hertt. Jno.
Mackenzie *Lt.-Col* Jno. Hugh.
*Mackenzie *Maj* John P. (*Can.*).
Mackenzie, *Capt* J. R.
Mckenzie *Maj.* Jos. Allen (*Can.*).
McKenzie *Maj* K. McLeod, A.V.C.
McKenzie *Maj* Kenneth A. (*Aust.*).
MacKenzie, *Lt Col* Thomas Campbell, R.A.M.C.
Mackenzie *Lt.-Col* Wm. K., R.A. (*Aust.*).
MacKenzie *Lt. Col.* Wm. Beattie, R.A.M.C.
MacKeonath, *Col.* Peter, M.C.
Mackey *Lt.-Col.* John F., R.E.
Mackie, *Maj.* Fraser F. (*Can.*).
Mackie, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. R.A.M.C.

Cumberland, D.S.O.—cont.
Maclay, Capt. Jas. Campbell.
MacLiz, Lt.-Col. John, M.B.
Maclay, Lt.-Col. John.
Macmillan, Maj. Thos. (Can.)
McKinney, Lt.-Col. John W. H. (Can.).
MacKinnon, Maj. Danl. A. (Can.).
Mackinnon, Lt.-Col James, R.A.M.C.
Macintosh, Maj. Cyril L. R. (Asst. A.M.S.).
Macintosh, Maj. Ernest E. R.E.
Mackworth, Lt. Col. H. L. R.E.
Maclachlan, Lt.-Col A. F. C.
Maclachlan, Br.-Gen. Jas. D.
Maclagan, Maj. Douglas C.
MacLaren, Br.-Gen. Chas. H. (Can.).
MacLaren, Maj. Kenneth.
McLaughlin, Lt.-Col. Lorne F. (Can.).
Macilwerty, Maj. Chas. F. S.
Maclean, Capt. A.A. (R. & W.).
Maclean, Pte. Surg. Alex. Leslie, R.N.
Maclean, Lt.-Col. Chas. W. W.
MacLean, Capt. Colin K., R.E.
Maclean, Lt.-Col. Henry D. V.
Maclean, Capt. Ivan C., R.A.M.C.
Maclean, Maj. J. B. (Asst. A.M.C.).
Maclennan, Maj. Bartlet (Can.).
MacLeod, Maj. Charles W.
MacLeod, Lt.-Col. David.
MacLeod, Capt. Donald K.
Macleod, Lt. Col. Donald McLeay (R.A.).
MacLeod, Maj. Geo. Walkers (Can.).
McLeod, Lt.-Com. Jno. Kelly, R.N.
MacLeod, Lt.-Col. Norman.
Macleod, Lt.-Col. Torquil J.
M'Loughlin, Capt. M. W. (Can.).
MacMahon, Maj. Francis R., R.E.
MacMahon, Lt.-Com. Maurice, R.N.R.
MacMichael, Maj. Harold A.
McMicking, Lt. Col. Harry.
Macmillan, Lt. Col. A. (Can.).
Macmillan, Maj. Alex. (Can.).
Macmillan, Fleet-Surg. C. C.
Macmillan, Maj. Jas. R.
M'Morrin, Lt.-Col. Stanley P. (Can.).
Macmorrin, Br.-Gen. Cyril N.
Macnaghten, Lt. Col. Edgar.
MacNamara, Lt.-Col. Arthur E.
MacNamara, Maj. Wm. Foster R.F.C.
MacNeil, Lt. Alex. (Aus.).
MacNeill, Br.-Gen. Walter R. (Australia).
Macnicky, Capt. Fredk. C.
Macphail, Capt. A. (Can.).
Macpherson, Br.-Gen. Alex. Duncan.
M'Pherson, Capt. Andrew.
Macpherson, Maj. James, I.A.
MacQueen, Maj. Jno. A. M.B.
MacQueen, Lt.-Col. John D. (Can. A.M.C.).
MacQueen, Maj. Norman.
Macready, Lt.-Col. Charles L. Henry F. Kirwan, L.A.
Mahon, Maj. Hy. St. Geo. M.
Mahon, Maj. John.
Mahon, Lt.-Col. Jno. Cecil, R.A.
Maingay, Capt. John.
Maitland-Makgill, Capt. Noel de F., R.N.C.
Makins, Lt.-Col. Wm. S. M.

M'Mahon, Lt.-Col. Terence P., R.A. (Asst.).
Malherbe, Capt. O. W., R.A.M.C.
Malleson, Lt.-Col. Maxwell F.
Malcolm, Capt. Duncan.
McVean, Maj. Donald A. D.
McVittie, Lt.-Col. Chas. K., A.S.C.
McWatters, Maj. Herbert C.
Madden, Capt. Jno. Greville.
Magee, Lt.-Col. Frank C. (Can.).
Magenis, Capt. Geo. C. (Aus.).
Magill, Lt.-Col. Robert, M.B.
Magrath, Maj. Meredith.
Magrath, Maj. Merrick M., R.A.
Maguire, Com. Owen H. K. R.N.
Mahaffy, Maj. Kenneth A. (Can.).
Mahon, Capt. Brian McM.
Mahoney, Maj. Mirth. J., M.B.
Main, Maj. Arthur K., R.A.
Main, Com. Frank M., R.N.R.
Mainguy, Maj. Roger J., R.A.
Mainprice, Lt.-Col. Cecil W. R.M.L.I.
Mair, Capt. Brodie V., R.A.
Mair, Lt.-Col. Geo. T., R.A.
Mairis, Lt.-Col. Geoffrey B. de M.
Maitland, Maj. Claud A. S.
Maitland, Wing-Capt. Edwd. M., R.N.A.S.
Maitland, Maj. Regd. C. F. R.A.
Maitland, and Lt. Wm. R.
Maitland, Lt. Col. Mark E.
Makgill-Crichton, Majr. Lt.-Col. Bernard J.
Majendie, Lt.-Col. Vivian H. E.
Major, Capt. Chas. Thos.
Makin, Maj. Ernest L.
Malcolm, Capt. J. Alex, R.A.O.C.
Malcolm, Maj.-Gen. Neill.
Malet, Lt. Col. Harry Chas.
Maling, Capt. Fredk. M. R.E.
Malkinson, Lt. Col. Henry.
Mallock, Lt.-Col. Thomas R.
Malone, Flight Sub-Lt. John J., R.N.A.S.
Maltby, Maj. Paul C.
Man, Lt.-Col. Hubert W. A.O.D.
Mangles, Maj. Walter J.
Manners, Lt.-Col. Roland Hy. M.C.
Manisard, Capt. Wm. E. (Can. Eng.).
Manns, Lt.-Col. Geo. D., R.A.
Manns, Capt. Heathcote L. M.C.
Manns, Engr.-Com. John, R.N.
Mann, Maj. Wm. Edgar, R.A.
Manners, Capt. Chas. M. R.
Mannsell, Lt.-Col. Chas. H. B.
Manning, Maj. Robert C., M.C., R.E.
Manselridge, Maj. Wm. O. (Australia).
Mansel, Lt.-Col. Alfred, R.A.
Mansfield, Maj. Wm. H. C.
Mantell, Col. Patrick H.
Marden, Lt.-Col. Arthur Wm.
Margetts, Lt. Cecil F. M.
Margetts, Maj. F. L. (Aust.).
Marix, Capt. Com. Reg. Leander G., R.N.
Mark, Capt. Alan W. D., R.N.
Marks, Maj. Alex. H. (Asst. A.M.S.).
Marks, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid O., C.M.G.
Marrack, Capt. Jno. R., M.C., R.A.
Marriott, Lt.-Col. Edwin W. F. V., R.A.M.C.
Marriott, Lt.-Col. Guy B.

Marriott, Capt. Jno. C. Oakes.
Marriott, Maj. Rupt. Adams.
Marriott, Maj. Richard G. A.
Marriott, Lt.-Col. Ronald, M.B.
Marsden, Capt. Thos. Roy (Aust.).
Marsh, Lieut. Bruce C., R.N.R.
Marsh, Lt.-Col. Ormithe H.
Marsh, Lt.-Col. Hopton-S., R.A.
Marshall, Lt. Alfred (Aust.).
Marshall, Maj. Anthony.
Marshall, Maj. Ed. Hillis, R.A.
Marshall, Br.-Gen. Francis J.
Marshall, Rev. Geo. Herbert.
Marshall, Maj. H. S., R.A.
Marshall, Capt. Jno. Hobbs, M.B.
Marshall, Lt.-Col. Jno. Stuart.
Marshall, Maj. Rowrie B. (Aus.).
Marshall, Com. Wm., R.N.R.
Marshall, Maj. D. H. Hart.
Martel, Maj. Gifford Le Q. R.A.
Martell, Engr. Lt.-Com. Alfd. A. G., R.N.
Martell, Lt.-Col. Horace de C., R.A.
Martin, and Lt. Bernard W. J. H.
Martin, Maj. Cyril W.
Martin, Lt. Col. Cuthbert T.
Martin, Maj. Cyril G., D.S.O., R.E.
Martin, Lt.-Col. Edwd. (late N. Z.).
Martin, Lt.-Col. Edwd. P. (Aust.).
Martin, Lt.-Col. Gerald H.
Martin, Maj. Hugh, R.A.
Martin, Wg. Com. Hy. Jas. M.
Martin, Fl. Surg. Jas. M.
Martin, Capt. Kevin J.
Marton, Lt.-Col. Michl. O. R.A.
Martyn, Lt.-Col. Authorne W.
Martyn, Lt.-Col. Athelstan M. (Aust.).
Martyr, Lt. Col. Cyril G., D.S.O.
Mascall, Maj. Maurice E., R.A.
Mason, Maj. Douglas H. (Can.).
Mason, Maj. Cyn. K. M.
Mason, Lt. Col. Albt. Edwd. (Aust.).
Massy, Br.-Gen. Edwd. (Aus.).
Massy, Maj. Hugh R. R., R.A.
Massy, Maj. Pemberton D., R.A.
Master, Lt. Col. Arthur G.
Master, Maj. George, R.E.
Masterman, Capt. Thos. M.
Matchett, Lt.-Col. Wm. E.
Mathers, Lt.-Col. David.
Mather, Maj. Leslie F. S. (Aust.).
Matheson, Capt. Archibald, R.E.
Matheson, Lt.-Com. Chas. G., R.N.R.
Mathias, Lt. Col. Thos. Gilbert.
Matson, Lt.-Col. Thos. (Aus. A.M.C.).
Matthew, Lt.-Col. Jno. Fraser, R.A.M.C.
Matthews, Capt. Alec R., R.E.
Matthews, Col. Harold H. (Can.).
Matthews, Lt.-Col. John, R.A.M.C.
Matthews, Lt.-Col. W. B.
Maturin, Lt.-Col. Regd. G., R.A.

Maud, Maj. Henry.
Maude, Maj. Alex. H., R.A.M.C.
Maude, Maj. Thomas S.
Maughan, Maj. Francis G.
Maughan, Maj. J. St. Aubyn, R.A.M.C.
Maughan, Maj. John M. (Aust.).
Maule, Capt. Wm. H. F.
Maurice, Lt.-Col. David B.
Maxtel, Maj. George (Aust.).
Maxwell, Lt.-Col. Arthur.
Maxwell, Capt. Arthur M. R.A.M.C. (Aust.).
Maxwell, Lt.-Col. David L.
Maxwell, Col. Hon. Hy. M.
Maxwell, Maj. Wm. Fredk., R.E.
May, Capt. Harry, R.F.A.
May, Com. John, R.N.
May, Maj. John Cyril.
May, Br.-Gen. Reginald S.
Maynard, Br.-Gen. C. M.
Mayne, Capt. Ashton U. M.
Mayne, Br.-Gen. Chas. K. G.
Meade, Maj. Guy W., R.G.A.
Meale, Capt. Hon. Herbert, R.N.
Meaden, Maj. Alban A., R.A.M.C.
Meadows, Maj. Robert T., R.A.M.C.
Meares, Capt. Aubrey.
Mears, Lt.-Col. Warry, L.G.S.
Mears, Lt.-Col. Ernest Lennox.
Mears, Lt. Col. Trevor I. R.
Medcalf, Capt. Ivenhoand G. (Aust.).
Meiklejohn, Maj. Jas. R. C.
Meiklejohn, Maj. Ronald F.
Meinertzhagen, Maj. Richd.
Melchior, Maj. Philip A., R.A.
Meldrum, Capt. Donald Hay.
Mellard, Maj. Reginald Wm.
Mellin, Lt. Col. Arthur A., R.A.
Mellor, Lt. Col. Abel, R.A.
Mellor, Com. William, R.N.
Melvill, Br.-Gen. Chas. Wm. C.V.O.
Menzies, Maj. Alex. Henry.
Menzies, Capt. Arthur J. A.
Menzies, Lt.-Col. Gen. F.
Menzies, Lt. Col. John.
Menzies, Maj. Stewart G., R.E.
Meredith, Maj. Alan F. O. (Aus.).
Meredith, Br.-Gen. Jno. B. (Aust.).
Merriman, Maj. Arth. D. H.
Merriman, Lt. (A) Regd. G., R.A.
Mesnet, Lt.-Col. Wm. A. A.
Messiter, Lt.-Col. Charles B.
Metcalfe, Capt. Christopher P., R.N.
Metcalfe, Maj. Christopher H. F.
Metcalfe, Br. Gen. Fenwick Hy., R.A.
Metcalfe, Br.-Gen. Sydney F.
Methuen, Lt. Col. Jas. Allan.
Metcalf, Maj. Francis H. Lindley.
Michie, Capt. Kenneth A., R.A.
Middleton, Col. Henry Arabin (Aust.).
Mickleburgh, Lt.-Col. John, M.C.
Middleton, Com. John H., R.N.
Middleton, Lt. Col. Wm. Hy.
Milburn, Capt. Booker, R.A.
Milbrad, Lt.-Col. Spencer, R.E.
Miles, Maj. Chas. G., R. (Asst. Art.).
Miles, Capt. Eric G., R.A.
Miles, Rev. Fredk. J. (Asst.).
Miles, Capt. Lancelot Geo.
Millard, Lieut. A. (Capt.).
Miller, Capt. Cecil H., R.A.M.C.
Miller, Lt. Col. Wm., R.
Miller, Maj. Albert E., M.B. (Can.).

Greenwood, D.S.O.—cont.
Miller, Br.-Gen. Alfred D.
Miller, Capt. Alistair M., M.V.O.
Miller, Maj. Chas. Fredk.
Miller, Lt.-Col. Edward D.
Miller, Col. Hugh de R., R.A.
Miller, Maj. J. Selsey, M.G.S.
Miller, Maj. Leonard C., R.A.
Miller, Capt. Robt. Molyneux, R.A.M.C.
Miller-Dupuy, Maj. Austad, M.C.
Milligan, Lt.-Col. Hy. L. (Ret.)
Milligan, Lt.-Col. John, R.V.A.
Millman, Maj. Stanley L. (Aust.)
Mills, Maj. Arth. T., R.(Can.).
Mills, Lt.-Col. Ar Merchant.
Mills, Maj. Arth. Sam (Can.).
Mills, Capt. Hon. Egremont J.
Mills, Maj. Frank.
Mills, Lt.-Col. G. Pilkington.
Mills, Lt.-Col. Jas. E. (Can.).
Millward, Lt.-Col. Wm. C.
Milman, Lt.-Col. Octavius H. E.
Milne, Maj. Edgar O., A.S.C. (Austl.).
Milne, Lt.-Col. Jno. Alex. (Austl.).
Milner, Brig.-Gen. George Francis.
Milward, Lt.-Col. Clement A.
Milward, Lt.-Col. Herbert M.
Minchin, Lt.-Col. Chas. F. J.
Minchin, and Lt. Thos. Wm.
Minet, Capt. Hubert C. T., M.C.
Minns, Capt. Allan F. M.C., R.A.M.C.
Mitchell, Maj. C. Johnstone.
Mitchell, Capt. Francis H., R.E.
Mitchell, Br.-Gen. Jas. Hy. (Can. Q.M.).
Mitchell, Maj. J. T. Rankin.
Mitchell, Maj. Robert.
Mitchell, Capt. W. F. O.
Mitchell, Maj. W. J. Forbes-(Can.).
Mitford, Capt. Jno. Philip.
Moberley, and Lt. Walter H.
Moberly, Maj. Arthur, R.A.
Moberly, Lt.-Col. Bertrand R.
Moberly, Lt.-Col. Fredk. J. L.
Moberly, Maj. Maurice.
Moeatta, Lt.-Com. Jack R. A., R.N.
Moens, Lt.-Col. Arth. W. H. M.
Moffat, Lt.-Col. Hy. A., M.A. Med. (Can.).
Moffat, Lt.-Col. Fredk. W.
Mogg, Maj. Rod. J. Rees-.
Moir, Lt.-Col. Alan J. G.
Moir, Lt.-Col. James P., R.E.
Molesworth, Maj. Edwd. A.
Molesworth, Lt.-Col. Herbt. Edmonde.
Molley, Maj. Leonard G. R.
Molony, Maj. Trevor L., R.A.
Molony, Lt.-Col. Walker W.
Molyneux, Lt.-Col. Geo. M. (R.A.).
Money, Maj. Ernle F. D.
Money, Maj. Reed (K.).
Money, Lt.-Col. Noel E.
Monins, Gen. Herbert R., R.M.
Montagu, Capt. Hon. Lionel W., R.N.
Montefiore, Lt.-Col. Hugh G.
Montgomery, Capt. Percy L.
Montgomery (late) F. C.
Montgomery, Maj. Hugh F. (R.M.L.).
Montgomery, Lt.-Col. Jno. W. (R.A.).
Montgomery, Lt.-Col. W. Alex.
Moon, Flight-Lt. Edwin R., R.A.F.
Moon, Fit.-Surg. Joseph A., R.N.
Moore, Maj. Athelstan.
Moore, Brig.-Gen. C. W. Cumming, R.A.
Moore, Br.-Gen. Claude D. H.
Moore, Maj. Dymmott (Austl.)
Moore, Lt. Edmund H., R.N.
Moore, Lt.-Col. Francis.
Moore, Maj. Hon. Hamilton.
Moore, Lt.-Com. Hy. Rothwell, R.N.
Moore, Maj. Herbt. Darin.
Moore, Col. Herbt. T. O., R.A.
Moore, Capt. Lancelot Geo.
Moore, Lt.-Col. Marmon, A.S.C.
Moore, Lieut. R. M. (R.N.R.).
Moore, Maj. Wm. Agnew.
Moore, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hy., R.A.
Moore, Capt. Herbert M. Breddingham (Austl.)
Moores, Lt.-Col. Chas. F., A.S.C.
Morant, Capt. Edgar R., R.M.
Mordaunt, Lt.-Col. Hubt. H. R.
Mordaunt, Lt.-Col. Osbert C.
Moreton, Maj. Percy C. R.
Morgan, L.-Col. Arth. H., R.M.
Morgan, Maj. Bernard R.
Morgan, Maj. Cecil Buckley
Morgan, Maj. Alan S., R.A.
Morgan, Lt.-Col. John W. M., A.S.C.
Morgan, Maj. M. H. H., R.A.
Morgan, Br.-Gen. Rossin-win W.
Morgan, Maj. Wm. Hy., R.E.
Moriarty, Capt. (Rifle Bde.).
Moriarty, Capt. Oliver R.
Morin, Maj. Archibald Hy.
Morison, Maj. Frank (Can.)
Morley, Maj. Lionel St. H.
Morphett, Maj. (ret. Cpn.).
Morphew, Lt.-Col. Edwd. M., R.A.M.C.
Morrell, Maj. Roy (Austl.).
Morrice, Maj. Lewis E.
Morris, Maj. Alfred.
Morris, Maj. Chas. Oxley.
Morris, Lt.-Col. Chas. E. M., R.E.
Morris, Lt.-Col. Geo. A. (S.A.).
Morris, Lt.-Col. Geo. M.
Morris, Maj. Geo. W. Pearse
Morris, Maj. Joseph, M.C.C.
Morris, Lt.-Col. Robert J.
Morris, Col. Wm. Pollok
Morrisey, Maj. T. S. (Can.).
Morrison, Col. Frank S. (Can.).
Morrison, Maj. Gordon F. (Can.).
Morrison, Capt. James Arch.
Morrison, Capt. Wm. K., R.A.
Morse, Lt. John A. V., R.N.
Morse, Maj. Rudel V. (Austl.)
Morshead, Maj. Hy. T., R.E.
Morshead, Lt.-Col. Leslie J. (Can.)
Mortimore, Lt.-Col. C. R.
Mortimore, Lt.-Col. Claude A., R.A.
Morton, Col. Hugh M., R.E.
Morton, Lt.-Col. Hy. R., A.V.C.
Mosson, Capt. James.
Mostat, Maj. George L. D.
Mould, Lieut. James.
Moumby, Maj. J. H.
Mowatt, Maj. Chas. R. J.
Mosley, Capt. Bernard O.
Mosley, Maj. Edwd. V., R.E.
Muir, Lt.-Col. Balderstone.
Muir, Gen. Hy. Gee, R.E.M.
Muirhead, Lt.-Col. John A., R.A.
Muirhead, Maj. Murray.
Mulholland, Capt. Hon. Chas. H. G.
Mullan, Lt.-Col. Leslie M. (Austl.)
Muller, Lt.-Col. Chas. H., R.A. (R.A.).
Mullins, Maj. Arth. G. (R.A. Art.)
Mulock, Gen. Sir W. A., K.C.
Mulock, Spec.-Com. Rolfurd H., R.N.R.
Munby, Maj. Jos. Ernest.
Munro, Maj. Hubd. J. (Austl.).
Murchison, Lt.-Col. Kenneth D., R.E.
Murdin, Maj. Robert (Can.).
Murphy, Lt.-Col. Cyril F. de R., R.A.V.C.
Murphy, Lt.-Col. Geo. F. (Austl.)
Murphy, Maj. John J., A.S.C.
Murphy, Capt. Jos., R.A.M.C.
Murphy, Lt.-Col. W. R., R.M.A.
Murray, Maj. Hon. Arthur C., R.F.
Murray, Lt.-Col. Bertie F.
Murray, Lt.-Col. Donald K. W. (M.E.M.C.)
Murray, Lieut.-Col. Henry Wm., V.C. (Austl.).
Murray, Staff Paymr. Hor Lert P. W., R.N.
Murray, Lt.-Col. John A. Shakespear.
Murray, Lt.-Col. Kenneth D. R.
Murray, Lt.-Col. Leslie.
Murray, Capt. M. F.
Murray, Lt.-Col. Ronald E. (R.A.)
Murray, Capt. Sydney.
Murray, Maj. Thos. David.
Murray, Lt.-Col. Walter G.
Murray, Maj.-Gen. A. Ludlow-.
Murray, Maj. Arth. Erskine-, R.A.
Murrow, Maj. Hy. Lloyd, R.G.A.
Musgrave, Lt.-Col. R. C.
Musgrave, Maj. Herbert.
Musgrave, Lt.-Col. Sydney P.
Mylne, Capt. Edgar K., V.C.
Nalsmith, Maj. John Oliver, R.A.
Naismith, Lt. Col. William J.
Napier, Maj. Vernon M. C., R.A.
Napier, Capt. Wm. Bawdon, R.E.
Nason, Maj. Henry H. W.
Nasmyth, Capt. Hugh P.
Naylor, Lieut.-Cmdr. R.A.C., R.N.
Neal, Maj. H. V. J. McCann.
Neame, Maj. Philip, V.C.
Needham, Lt. Col. Henry.
Needham, Maj. Richd. A., R.M.A.
Neeve, Capt. Horace H. w.c.
Negus, Lt. Col. Raymond E.
Neill, Maj. Fredk. A., R.E.
Neilson, Maj. John Beaumont.
Neilson, Lt.-Col. Jno. Fraser.
Nelligan, Capt. Maurice Wilder (Austl.)
Nelson, Capt. Charles.
Nelson, Capt. George F.
Nelson, Lt.-Col. Herbert.
Nelson, Maj. Jno. Wadsall.
Nesbitt, Captain C. H.
Nevill, Maj. Comyns C. B.
Neville, Col. William C.
Newbold, Capt. Charles J., R.E.
Newcombe, Capt. Edward O. A.
Newcombe, Lt.-Col. Stewart F., R.F.
Newcome, Brig.-Gen. Henry Wm., R.A.
Newell, Lt.-Col. F. M.
Newell, Lt.-Col. S. M., R.E.
Newington, Lt.-Col. Herbt. A. H.
Newland, Maj. Arthur G.
Newnam, Lt.-Col. Chas. Rd., R.A.
Newman, Br.-Gen. Harding.
Newman, Lt. Col. Thos. G. W.
Newton, Capt. H.
Newton, Maj. Hy. Leigh, R.A.
Neylan, Lt.-Col. John N.
Nisbett, Lt.-Col. H., A.S.C.
Nisbett, Lt.-Col. Donald F., R.A.
Nisbett, Lt.-Col. Hugh I.
Nicholls, Maj. Wm. Ashley, R.F.A.
Nicholson, Lieut. R. (Capt. Nicholson, Gen. Bertram W. L., R.A.
Nicholson, Lt.-Col. Edmund J. H. (Austl.).
Nicholson, Lt.-Gen. Edward Hugh Meredith, R.M.
Nicholson, Lt.-Col. Octavius H. L.
Nicholson, Gen. Rd. Lindsay, R.E.
Nicholson, Lt.-Col. Walter N.
Nicol, Capt. A. G. B.
Nicol, Maj. Geo. Gordon, R.E.
Nightingale, Lt.-Col. M. R. W.
Nimmo, Skeffington Jaton, Lt. R.N.R.
Niven, Lt.-Col. Francis C.
Nisbet, Capt. Thomas.
Nixon, Lt.-Col. Peter N., R.E.
Niven, Maj. Hugh W., M.C. (Can.).
Niven, Lt.-Col. Oswald C., R.A.
Nixon, Capt. Charles H. F.
Nixon, Lt.-Col. James A.
Noble, Maj. Norman D., R.E.
Norie, Maj. Frank H., T.A.
Norman, Lt.-Col. Cameron C.
Norman, Lt.-Col. Edwd. E.
Norman, Capt. Montagu G.
Normon, Lt.-Col. Walter Hy.
Norman, Br.-Gen. Wm. Wylie.
Normand, Lieut. P. H.
Normsbell, Maj. Henry M. R.A.
Norrington, Lt.-Col. Hy. Lew.
Norris, Capt. Herbert (Can.).
Norris, Lt.-Col. Richard Jas.
Norris, Lt.-Col. Saml. Edwd.
Norrworthy, Maj. Stanley C., M.C. (Can.).
North, Maj. Cyril R., M.C., R.E.
North, Maj. Edwd. Bunbury.
North, Maj. Harold X., R.E.
North, Lt.-Col. Oliver H.
North, Lt.-Col. Piers Wm.
Northen, Lt.-Col. Arthur, A.S.C.
Norton, Capt. A. E. M. (S. Austl.).
Norton, Lt.-Col. Cecil S.
Norton, Lt.-Col. Gilbert P.
Norton, Lt. Col. John G. L. Pigrielli.
Nugent, Maj. Hector A. (Austl.).
Nugent, Capt. J. F. Hamilton.
Nugent, Lt.-Col. Walter V., R.A.
Nugent, Brig.-Gen. F. H. Darnell.
Nunn, Asst. Paymr. Reginald A., R.N.R.
Nunn, Lt. Col. Thos. Hy. C.
Nursey, Br.-Gen. Albert H. M. of Mirfield.
Nutt, Col. Thos. Jno.
Nuttall, Lt.-Col. Chas. M., R.A.
Nuttall, Maj. Wm. F. Dixon-.
Oakley, Lt.-Col. Richard.
Oates, Capt. Augustus (Austl.).
Oates, Capt. John R. C., R.E.
O'Carroll, Lt.-Col. Arthur D., R.E.
O'Connell, Rev. Maurice.
O'Connor, Capt. Cornelius B.
O'Connor, Lt.-Col. Richd. N., R.E.
O'Donahue, Maj. Jas. V. P. (Can.).
O'Donnell, and Lt. Albert E.
O'Farrell, Maj. M. (Finbarra, Cpn. Rev. Arthur C.
Ogle, Lt.-Col. Wm. M., R.A.
Ogilvie, Lt.-Col. Maurice M.
Ogilvy, Capt. Hon. L. G., R.
Orde, Lt.-Col. Edmund C. (W. Ind. R.).

Cunyngame, D.S.O.—cont.
Ogle, *Maj.* Nathaniel.
O'Gorman, *Lt. Col.* C. J R.A.M.C.
O'Grady Col. Standish de C. M.S.
Ogston, *Maj.* Charles.
O'Kelly, Capt. Henry K.
Oldfield, *Col.* Arth. B., A.D.S.
Oldfield, *Hr.-Gen.* Leopold C. L.
Oldham, *Maj.* Fred. H. L. R.A.
Oldham, *Col. Gen.* M., R.E.
Oliphant, *Maj.* Phillip L. K. R.
O'Leary *Lt.-Col* H. W. D McCarthy M.C.
Oliver, *Wing-Com.* Douglas A. R.N.A.S.
Olphert, *Lt.-Com.* Wybrants, R.N.R.
O'Neill, *Maj* E. J (*late Mad. C.*)
O'Neill, *Lt.-Col* Edwd M R.A.M.C.
O'Neill, *Col* W. H. Shipsby
Onslow *Lt.-Col* G. M Macarthur- (*late*)
Oppenheim, Capt. A. C.
Orpen, *Maj.* Chas. A., R.E.
Ormerod, *Lt.-Col* Geo. M R.F.A.
*Ormerod, *Lt.-Col* Daniel M (*Dec.*)
Ormsby, *Col* G. J. A. M.S.
Ormsby, *Maj.* Thos. A.P.D.
Ormsston, *Maj.* Ernest W. R.A.
O'Rorke, Rev. Benj. C. M.A.
Orr, *Capt.* J. Reid, M.C. M.B.
Orr, *Maj.* Michael Harrison.
Osborne, *Maj.* Edmund A. R.E.
Osborne, *Maj.* Geo. F. F. R.A.
Osborne, *Lt.-Col.* H. Percy
Osborne, *Maj.* D'Arcy Wil loughby R.A.
Osborne, *Lt.-Col* Geo. S. T Smyth
Osborn, *Lt.-Col* Arthur C R.A.M.C.
O'Shaughnessy and *Lt.* Cuthbert L.
O'Shea, *Maj.* Timothy
Osler, *Lt.-Col* Stratton H (*R. Can. Regt.*)
Osmond, *Lt. Col* Chas. F R.A.M.C.
O'Sullivan, *Lt.-Col* John J (*Mitay Lt.-Col Gen. Irish.*
Outram, *Com.* Edmond., R.N.R.
Overy, *Maj.* Darrell.
Overy, *Maj.* Richard L.
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. W R.A.
Owen, *Hr.-Gen.* Chas. S
Owen, *Maj.* Douglas C.
Owen, *Maj.* Gorony
Owen, *Maj.* Sydney U. R.E.
Owen, *Maj.* Llew. J. G Morgan
Owston, *Capt.* Leycester V
Oxenne *Lt.-Col* Harold R.A.M.C.
Packe, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund C
Packe, *Maj.* Wm. Leop
Padwick, Surg. Donald R.A.N.
Pagan, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. Wm
Page, *Maj.* Cuthbert P. G R.A.
Page *Capt.* Geoffrey F
Page, *Maj.* Lewis B. R.
Page, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel F (*Can.*)
Paget, *Lt. Col.* C. W. R.E.
Paine, *Lt. Col.* Jas. Hy., R.A.
Painter *Maj.* Gordon W A., R.A.
Pakenham, *Lt. Col.* G. de la P. R.
Palmer, *Lt.-Col* Alan T
Palmer, *Capt.* Hubert A. M.C., R.A.M.C.
Palmer, *Maj.* Lake, R.A.M.C.
Pallin, *Maj.* Samuel F. G. A.P.C.
Pallin, *Col.* Wm. Hy., A.P.C.
Palmer *Maj.* Albert J
Palmer *Capt.* Alex. E. Guy M.C.
Palmer *Lt.-Col* Cyril R. R.A.
Palmer *Lt.-Com.* Lawrence R. R.N.
Palmer, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Hy (*Can.*)
Palmer *Maj.* R.A.F. Orpen-
Palmes, *Com.* George B., R.N.
Palmes, *Maj.* George U
Palmes, (*late*) Gerald L.
Papert, *Hr.-Gen.* Edouard de E. (*Can.*)
Papillon, *Lt.-Col* Pelham B.
Parbury, *Maj.* Keith, R.A.
Pardoe, *Maj.* Frank L.
Parish, *Capt.* Maitland E.
Parker *Capt.* Geo. Alex. M.C. R.F.C.
Parker *Lt.-Com.* Jas. Sandbach, R.N.
Parker *Lt. Col.* Robt C
Parker *Lt.-Col* William
Parker *Capt.* Wm. Newton, M.B.
Parkinson *Maj.* Thos. W
Parks, *Maj.* John H. (*Can.*)
Parmiter *Capt.* Reginald H., R.F.A.
Parr *Capt.* Victor Hy. M.C.
Parry *Lt. Col.* Chas. F. P
Parry *Lt.-Col.* Duke B
Parry *Maj.* H. J
Parry *Col* Lt. E. Pilcher
Parry *Col.* *Lt.* Rev. R. R.N.
Parry *Maj.* Richard A
Parry *Maj.* Thos. Hy
Parson, *Maj.* George V. (*Can.*)
Parsons, *Lt.-Col* Alfred W
Parsons, *Capt.* Cn. H.
Parsons, *Lt. Col.* Fredk. C
Parsons, *Maj.* John William (*Asst. L.H.*)
Parsons, *Maj.* Johnson L. R. (*Can.*
Parsons, *Maj.* Wm. Forster
Partons, *Lt. Col.* William Frere R.A.
Partridge, *Maj.* Llewellyn.
Pascoe *Maj.* Jas. Sydney R.A.M.C.
Pasley *Lt.-Col.* George F
Patch *Hr.-Gen.* Francis R R.A.
Paterson *Maj.* Adrian G M.C.
Paterson *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Mac N.
Paterson *Lt.-Col* Ewing
Paterson, *Lt.-Col.* Phillip J.
Paterson, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. W (*Can.*)
Paterson, *Maj.* Thos. G. F (*Can.*)
Paton *Maj.* Ian V.
Patrick, *Capt.* Wm. J. (*late*) Kennedy Cochran M.C. R.F.A.
Patterson, *Maj.* Arthur H
Patterson *Lt. Col* J. H
Patterson *Maj.* Jas. (*R.A.F.*)
Patterson, *Maj.* John, R.A.
Patterson *Lt. J.* Wilson R.E.
Patterson, *Maj.* Wm. Redd. (*Can.*)
Paul, *Lt.-Col.* James R. A Hunter
Paul *Maj.* John K. (*late Art.*)
Paull *Maj.* John Hicks.
Payne *Maj.* Gerald Gervas.
Payne, *Maj.* Robert L.
Paynter *Hr.-Gen.* Geo. G. R.
Paynter, *Maj.* Wm. P., R.A.
Peace *Lt.-Com.* Alfd. G R.N.
Peacocke, *Lt.-Col* Warren J
Pearless, *Lt. Col.* Chas. Wm
Pearse *Col.* Hugh W
Pearse, *Lt.-Col.* Sidney A.
Pearson, *Capt.* Bertram L. M.C.
Pearson, *Maj* Harold L. R.A.
Pease, *Maj.* Edson R. (*Can.*)
Pease, *Capt.* Herbert E.
Peck, *Capt.* Ambrose M R.N.
Peck, *Lt.-Col.* Cyrus W (*Can.*)
Peck, *Surg. Maj.* Edward G., V.D.
Perk, *Lt.-Col* John Henry (*late*)
Peck, *Maj.* Sydney C. R.A.
Pedler *Maj.* Geo. H. (*R.A.*)
Peebles, *Maj.* Arthur S
Peebles, *Maj.* Herbert W
Peel, *Capt.* Basil G
Peel, *Hr.-Gen.* Edward J. B
Peel *Lt.-Col* Hon. Sidney C
Peel, *Maj.* Wm. Ralph.
Peeler and *Lt.* Sidney J
*Pelly *Maj.* H. J. C.
Pelly, *Maj.* Henry B. de la P. Barrington.
Pelton, *Sqdn. Com.* Rich. R.C
Pelham *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Dudley R. H
Pelly *Col.* John R
Pellé *Hr.-Gen.* Raymond T
Pemberton, *Maj.* Rylandt T
Pemberton, *Maj.* Shalto M.C., R.E.
Penkaris, *Lieut.* H. V.
Penfold *Fleet-Surg.* Ernest A., M.B.
Pennant, *Capt.* Dyfrig H R.A.M.
Pennell *Maj.* Richard
Pennington *Lt.-Col* Hubert H. W.
Pennington, *Capt.* Richard
*Pennycuick *Maj.* James A (*late R.E.*)
Pennyman, *Lt.-Col* Percy G
Penton *Col.* R. H. R.A.S.C.
Pepys, *Maj.* Gerald L. R.A.
Perceval *Maj.* Christopher P. W. R.A.
Perceval *Capt.* Edgar M.B.
Perceval, *Lt.-Com.* John R.N.R.
Percy *Maj.* Lord Wm. Richd
Perera, *Maj.* Arthur H. P
Perkins, *Lt.-Col* Alfred E.
Perkins, *Maj.* Alfred Thrale
Perks, *Capt.* Robt. Clement
Perry *Capt.* Arthur C
Perry *Lt.-Col* Edmund L. J.M.S.
Perry *Lt.-Col* Kenneth M (*Can.*)
Peters, *Lt* Frederic T. R.N.
Peters, *Maj.* John W. F
*Petersen, *Maj.* Arthur J R.A.
Petersen, *Lt.* Fredk. Hy R.N.R.
Petre *Capt.* Henry A. M.C. (*Asst. R.*)
Petre, *Capt.* Roderic L. M.C
Petre, *Capt.* Walter R. D R.N.
Petrie *Maj.* Charles L. R
Petrie, *Lt.* David F
Peyton, *Maj.* Thos. Hy., R.A.
Phillp, *Lt.-Gen.* M
Phillips, *Maj.* John Lionel R.E.
Phillimore *Capt.* V. E. B. R.N.
Phillips, *Maj.* Frank Rodl, R.A.
Phillips, *Lt.-Col* Geoffrey F
Phillips, *Lt. Col* Cecil W.
Phillips, *Lt. Col* Owen F (*Asst. Art.*)
Phillips, *Maj.* Jos. C, Bennett
Philpot, *Maj.* David (*Can.*)
Philpot, *Lt.-Col* Charles F R.A.
Phipps, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. H. Lloyd *A.M.C.*
Phipson, *Capt.* Edwd. S. L.M.S.
Phirmisah Byramji Bharucha, *Capt.* I.M.S.
Pickering, *Lt.-Col* Chas J
Pickering, *Maj.* Basil Wm.
Pickering, Capt. Francis A. G
Pickering, *Capt.* W. (*Can.*
Pigott, *Maj* Francis H. G., R.E.
Pigot, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, M.C.
Pigott, *Maj.* Walter R Royston
Pigott *Wing-Com.* J. R. W Smyth
Pike, *Vice-Adm.* Fredk. O.
Pilcher, *Col* E. M. R.A.M.C.
Pilcher *Maj* Wm Spilman.
Pilkington *Lt.-Col.* Fredk C
Pilkington, *Maj* Guy R.
Pilkington, *Maj.* W. N
Pilson, *Major* Arthur F
Pink, *Capt.* Douglas L., M.B.
Pinkney, *Lt.-Col.* Edmd W P
Pipon *Lt.-Col* Robert Hy M.C.
Pirie, *Lt.-Col* Arth Murray
Pirie *Lt.-Com* Wilfrid H., R.N.
Pitman, *Capt.* Chas B.S. M.C
*Pitt, *Maj.* Edwd. F (*Asst.*)
Pitt *Maj.* William.
Playfair, *Maj* Thos. A J (*Asst.*)
Plume, *Surg.* Basil A. R.N.
Plimpton, *Maj* Kelburne A
Plummer *Lt.-Col* Edmund B. R.A.
Polhouse *Capt.* Hubert.
Pole, *Col* John R.A.M.C
Pollard *Maj.* Cyril A
Pollard, *Maj.* George C
Pollard *Mrs* W. A (*Nurse*)
*Polsky *Maj* (*late*) P. R.E.
Pollock, *Col* Chas. K. R.A.M.C
Polson (*Captain*) D (*R.F.*)
Ponsonby, *Capt.* Douglas G
Ponsonby, *Lieut.* W. R.
Poole, *Maj.* Fras. G
Poole, *Maj.* Henry R., R.A.
Poole, *Maj.* Ivan M
Poole, *Lt.* Jno. Sanderson
Poore, *Col.* Rich. Montagu
Pope, *Lt.-Col* Edward Alex
Pope, *Capt.* Francis.
Pope, *Capt.* Sydney B.
Pope, *Lt.-Col* Veryan
Popham, *Maj.* Edward L.
Popham, *Maj.* Gilbert L.
Popham, *Maj.* Robert H
Popham, *Lt. Col* H. R. M Beadle.
*Porch, *Lt. Col.* Cecil P
Portal, *Capt.* Chas. F. A M.C. R.A.F.
Portal, *Maj.* Jno. Leslie
Porter, *Maj.* Cecil G. (*Can.*)
Porter, *Maj.* F. J. W. R.A.M.C.
Porter, *Maj.* Herbert A
Porter, *Maj.* Hy. C. Mansel
Porter, *Maj.* Wm. J. D. R.A.
Port, *Capt.* Douglas, M.C.
Post, *Maj.* Ethel Brine
Potter, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F R.A.
Potter, *Lt. Col* Colin K. M.C
Potter, *Lt.-Col* Harmsen R.
Potter, *Hr.-Gen.* Hubert C.
Potter, *Maj* Kenneth M., R.F.A.
Potter, *Lt.-Col* Wm. Allen, R.F.A.
Potts, *Maj.* Edmond. T., R.A.
Poulis, *Capt.* John.
Pourgues, *Maj.* Alf. A. G. (*Can.*)
Powe, *Maj.* James (*R.E.*)
Powell, *Col* A. Fy., R.A.
Powell, *Capt.* Arth. H. (*Asst. A.M.C.*)
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Ed. W. M., R.A.
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Geo,

Cuppleman, D.S.O.—asst.
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Edwd., R.A.M.C.
Powell, *Maj.* Phillip L. W
Powell, *Maj.* R. Montagu, M.A.
Powell, *Maj.* Richmond F., R.A.
Powell, *Maj.* W. Henry, R.A.
Power *Maj.* Michael R. (*Lt. Mar. Lt.*)
Power *Capt.* William S.
Powers, *Maj.* Thos. Edwd (*Can.*)
Powles, *Lt.-Col.* C. C. (A. Z.)
Pownall, *Lt. Col* Geo. R. Bentley
Poynder *Maj.* Arthur V
Poynts, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh S.
Poyser *Capt.* Kenneth E.
Poyser *Lt.-Col.* Richd.
Praggnell, *Capt.* Thos. W
Prance, *Maj.* Ba. L. (R.A.
Pratt, *Lt.-Col* Alfd (Albert
Pratt *Lt.-Col* Geo. Melh.
Pratt *Lt Col* H. Roger M. (R.A
Pratt *Maj.* Mervyn
Pratt *Capt.* Reid P. B., R.A.C.
Prechtel, *Lt. Col.* Alfred P.
Preedy *Lt. Col* P. H., R.A.
Prentice *Br.-Gen.* Robt. E.S.
Prescott, *Lt. Col.* J. W. R.A.M.C.
Preston *Maj.* Wm. J. P.
•Pressey *Maj.* Hon. Richard M. P., R.A.F.
Prestidge, *Lt.* H. Blind
Prettyman, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. F., R.F.
Pricke, *Lt.-Col* George K.
Price, *Maj.* Jyon H.
Price *Maj.* Owen Lloyd, R.A.
Price *Capt.* Pirth Ll. Howell (*Lan.*
Price *Lt.* Thos. Edwd, R.A.V.R.
Price *Br.-Gen.* Tho. H. B.
Price *Capt.* Thos. Mayl., R.A.
Price, *Lt.-Col* Thos. H. C.
Price *Lt.-Col* Owen G. Howell, R.A. (*Lan.*)
Prichett *Maj.* Charles H.
Pridham *Lt. Col* Geoff. R., R.E.
Priestly *Capt.* J. Hulbert
Priestman, *Capt.* John H. T.
Pringle *Lt. Col* Hall S.
Pringle *Lt. Col* Robt. N. (*R.A. Med. Lt.*)
Prior *Lt.-Col* Bernard H. L.
Prior *Lt.-Col* H. A. S.
Prior *Maj.* John H., R.E.
Prior, Lewis, M.
Pritchard *Br.-Gen.* Clive G., R.A.M.C.
Pritlie *Maj.* Hon. H. Cor nellius (*Lt.*
Prolwo *Capt.* Harold M., R.A.C.
Prolyn, *Lt. Col* P. J., R.A.M.C.
Prorok, *Col.* Charles Wm., R.A.
Prower *Maj.* John M. (*Can.*)
Prowse *Maj.* Waldron B. (*Can. Art.*)
Pryce *Maj.* Cary ap R., R.A.
Pryce *Capt.* Alfred A., A.V.C.
Pryme *Col* Harold Y., R.A.C.
Pryse *Maj.* Walter M
Pucklin, *Maj.* Bruce H., R.A.F.
Puddicombe *Lt. Col* Thos. P., R.A.
Pugh, *Lt.-Col.* David (*—n.a.*
Pugh, *Maj.* Herbert O.
Pullibiank, *Rep. Com.* Jno. R., R.N.
Pullman, *Maj.* Alfred H
Purcell, *Lt.-Col.* J. F. (*Capt.*
Purdon, *Maj.* Wm. B., R.A.C., R.F.
Purdy, *Lt.-Col* John R. (*Asst. A. M. G.*)
Purser, *Maj.* Lyonnet M., R.A.
Purvis, *Lt.-Col.* John Hy
Pye, *Maj.* Kellow Wm., R.E.
Pyne, Rev. Thomas W
Pyrasse *Capt.* Geoffrey L.
Pyne, *Maj.* Fredk. R., R.A.
Pyrcke, *Capt.* Ian V., R.A.M.C.
Quartpel, *Lt.-Col.* L. H., R.A.
Quibell, *Capt.* Arthur H.
Quinne, *Brg. Lt.-Com.* John, R.N.R.
Quirk, *Maj.* Douglas.
Rabbitts, *Br Gen.* Percy P de B., R.A.
Radford, *Maj.* Ernest G (*Asst M.G.O.*)
Rae, *Lt.-Col* William (*Can.*)
Rafferty *Maj.* Rupert A (*Lieut.*)
Raikes, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey T
Raikes, *Maj* Lawrence T R.A.
•Raikes, *Com.* Robert H. T R.N.
Railston, *Maj.* Henry G. M.
Raines, *Maj* R. Bruyere Ralston *Lt.-Col* Alex. W (*Lieut.*)
Ralston *Lt.-Col* Geo. H (*Ha. P.*)
Ralston *Maj.* Jas. L. (*Can.*)
Ralston *Capt.* William Hy M
Ramsay, *Com* Hon. Alex ander H. M., R.N.
Ramsay *Maj.* Hilton A., R.A.
Ramshotham *Capt.* J. H. (*Capt.*)
Ramshottom *Maj* Gordon O
Ramston *Lt Col* Josyln V., R.A.
Ramsden, *Lt Col* R Elmslie
Rundolph, *Lt.-Col* Algernon F
Rankine, *Lt. Col* Robt (*Asst. Provost*
Ranson *Lt.-Col* Wilson, R.A.
Rasch *Lt.-Col* Guy E. C.
Rashleigh, *Maj* Regd. N., R.A.
Rathbone *Maj* Harold E. F R.A.
Rattray *Col* Jno. C. (*Can.*)
Rattray *Col* Malcolm Mac (R.E.
Rattray *Maj.* P. M.
Rawlins, *Lt.-Col* Stuart W
Rawson, *Maj.* Cresswell D (*—a.*
Ray *Maj* John, (*Asst. F. C.*
Ray *Lt.-Col* Matthew B. (*R.A.M.C.*
Rayner *Lt.-Col* R. R.
Raymond, *Maj* Edwd H. B.
Rayner *Lt.-Col* Frank.
Rayner *Maj.* Wm. B. F
Raynham *Lieut.* Eustace F
Read, *Maj* John Jas., R.F.A.
Readman, *Capt* John J
Reay *Maj.* Tom
Rebarch *Capt* Wm. K., R.A.
Reddie *Br Gen.* Anthony J
Redmond, *Capt.* William A (R.E.
Reed *Lt* Arch. Bayrell, R.A.
Reed *Maj.* Charles, R.A.
Rees, *Br Gen.* H. Conway
Reeves *Maj* Paget R. Stuart
Reid *Lt. Col.* Alexander
Reid *Capt* D. E. (*Queensland*)
Reid *Col.* Francis Maude
Reid *Lt Col* Fre D. J. (*R.A.C.*
Reid *Maj* Gen Eric (*Can.*)
Reid, *Lt.-Col* Hector G. (*R.A.C.*
Reid, *Capt.* Herbert Ambrose, R.A.
Reid *Capt.* Noel Spence, R.A.
Reid, *Maj* Walter R., R.A.
Reilly *Maj.* Hugh E., R.F.A.
Remnle, *Lt.-Col.* Geo A. P
Remnle, *Maj.* John George.
Rennison, *Maj* Arthur J
Renny *Col.* Lewis F
Retlls, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. J. K. R.A.
Revenstke, *Lt.* Geo. L. D.
Reyna, *Capt.* Gerard van R.
Reynolds, *Capt.* Chas. Edwd. (*Can.*)
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Phillip, R.A.
•Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis L. D.
Reynolds, *Maj* Phillip Guy
Rhodes, *Lt.-Col.* Elmhirst.
Rhodes, *Lieut.* Fredk. Wm.
Rhodes, *Capt.* Godfrey D. R.E.
Ricardo, *Lt.-Col.* Harry Geo.
Ricardo *Maj* Wilfrid P
•Rice, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil E
Rice, *Lt.-Com* Wm. Victor R.N.
Rich, *Maj* Chas. R. F
Richards, *Maj* Bernard O
Richards, *Maj.* Darcy J. R., R.A.
Richards, *Maj* Francis H., R.A.
Richards, *Lt.-Col* Harold
Richards *Capt* Owen.
Richards, *Captain* Sydney
Richardson, *Capt* Alex W
Richardson, *Lt.-Col.* Archd. R.
Richardson *Lt.-Col* Arth Johnstone
Hi Harrison, *Maj* Francis J
Richardson, *Lt. Col* Jas. Pardine
Richardson, *Maj* John.
Richardson, *Lt.* John Jas. (*Can.*)
Richardson *Lt.-Col.* Morris R.
Richey *Maj* G. H. M
Richmond *Capt.* Geo. Wm R.N.
Richmond, *Maj* John D., R.A.
Rickman, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. W
Rickman, *Capt.* W. E.
Riddell *Capt.* Donald G., R.A.
Riddell, *Maj* Archibald
Riddell, *Maj.* Lamett C (*Lieut*)
•Riddell, *Lt. Col* Edward Pius A
Riddell, *Lt. Col* Edward V. D., R.A.
Riddell *Lt. Col* John R., R.A.
Riddell, *Maj.* John G. F
Ridings, *Maj* Cecil
Ridley and *Lt.* Claude A., R.A.F.
Ridley *Maj* John C. T. E. (*Lieut*)
Rigby *Capt* Walter (*R. Ir.*)
Rigg *Lt.-Col* Edward H
Rike (Jas. Walter) R.N.
Rikmull, *Capt* A. H. (*Trans Rhine*)
Ridley *Col* Hewlet L.
Riley *Maj* Harold James (*Can.*)
Rimler *Maj* Crescent (*Can.*)
Ritchie *Maj* Michael B. H
Ritchie *Capt* Neil M
Ritchie *Lt.-Col.* Theodore P., R.A.
Ritchie *Lt.-Col* Thos. F
Ritchie *Lt.-Col* William B.
Ritson, *Lt.-Col.* Jno A. R. W
Roache *Lt Col* Joseph G. (*R.A.*)
Roberts, *Lt Col* Arth Hy R.A.C.
Roberts, *Capt.* Frank (*R.A.C.*
Roberts, *Lt Col.* Fredk. R
Roberts, Chas. John, R.A.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col* Stephen R. (*Asst.*)
Roberts, *Lt. Col.* Wm. Bradley
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Roger Crompton
Roberts, *Maj.* M. T. Cramer-
Robertson, *Maj* Alex. R.E.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. Brown
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Chatterdon
Robertson, *Capt.* Horace C. H. (*Asst. Lt.*)
Robertson, Rev. James.
Robertson, *Maj.* Joseph Jas.
Robertson, *Maj.* Norman Bethune.
Robertson *Lt.-Col* Wm., R.A.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col* James Morton, R.A.C.
Robinson, *and Lt* Albert (Hy
Robinson, *Lt.-Col* Beverly B.
Robinson, *Lt.-Co.* Daniel G (R.A
Robinson *Lt.-Col* Edward Hanbur
Robinson, *Lt Col* Francis.
Robinson *Maj.* F. W. T.
•Robinson, *Maj* Hy Alex Hall.
Robinson, *Maj.* Hugh T Rev
Robinson, *Maj.* Jas. Alex. (*Asst L.*
Robinson, *Maj* J. Poole R.
Robinson, *Maj* Leonard W
Robinson, *Maj.* Percy G., R.A.
Robinson *Br Gen* Stratford W., R.A.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col* Wm Pasley (*R.A.*
Robinson, *Lt Col* Hy Rowan, R.A.
Robinson *Maj.* Jno. R. Rowan
Robson, *Maj* Frank Wm.
Robson, *Lt* Humphrey M., R.A.
Roch, *Lt.-Col* Horace S., R.A.M.C.
Roche *Maj.-Gen* T. H. de M
Rochfort, *Capt* Harold Lloyd
Rodger *Maj.* T. H. V. (*R.*
Rolesonarchi, *Capt* Theodore E. R.
Roe, *Maj* (Chas. D.) (*R.A.*
Roe *Maj.* Wm. Francis.
*Roe Capt* C. G. Henderson
Rogers *Maj* David T. (*Asst. Lt.*)
Rogers, *Lt.-Col* Henry, R.A.
Rogers, *Maj* H. Reginald, R.A.
Rogers, *Lt. Col* Hugh H., R.A.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh C
Rogers, *Lt. Col* J. Middleton.
•Rogers, *Maj.* Jas. R. V
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Jos. Bartlett, M.C. (*Can.*)
Rogers, *Capt* Victor (A.Z. *Lt.*
Rogers *Maj* Wilfrid F., R.A.
Rolland, *Lt.-Col* Alex, R.E.
Rolling, *Maj* Dermavi I
Rollo, *Lt Col* Leonard
Rollo, *Capt.* Stanley F. A.
Romaines, *Maj.* James C. P
Romilly *Lt. Col* Bertram H. S.
Ronald, *Maj* John J
Rooke, *Maj* Cresswell P
Rooke *Lt.-Col* David, R.M.
Rooke *Lt.-Col* Herbert Y (*Can.*)
Rooke, *Maj* Harry W (*Can.*)
Rose *Lt.-Col* Alex. Mac gregor, R.E.
Rose Charles Frank F., R.E.
Rose *Maj.* Hugh A Leslie.
Rose *Lt.-Col* Hugh Arthur
Rose *Lt.-Col* Instlocart, R.A.
Rose *Col.* Richard A. De R.
Rosbrugh *Maj.-Gen.* Francis J., R.F
Ross, *Maj* Alex C
Ross, *Lt. Col.* Alexander (*Can.*)

Commissioner, D.S.O.—cont.
Ross, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur M.
Ross, *Maj.* Charles.
Ross, Mrs. Gen. Pitcaithly.
Ross, *Lieut.* H. F. C.
Ross, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh Alex.
Ross, Capt. Hugh U. Edwd.
Ross, *Maj* James (Com.).
Ross, *Maj* Jno. Alex. (Can.).
Ross, *Brev.-Gen.* Jno. Munro (Com.).
Ross, *Lt.-Col.* Lorne (Can.).
Ross, *Maj* Malcolm V. (Can.).
Ross, *Wing-Com.* Robt. Peel, R.A.M.S.
*Ross, *Maj* Ronald C., I.A.
Ross, *Lt. Col.* T. Gordon (*Lieut. A.M.C.*)
Rockwell, *Maj.* Richd. S., R.A.
Rowell, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest P. S.
Rowlls, *Maj* Guy M., R.E.
Rowan, *Maj.* Percy S.
Rowand, Com. Alex R.N.
Rowcroft, *Col.* Geo. F., I.A.
Rowe, *Ch. Maj* William, R.M.A.
Rowlette, Capt. Lionel M., R.A.M.C.
Rowley *Lt.-Col.* Cecil A.
Rudkin, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald F., R.A.M.C.
Rutting, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. C. E.
Rud, *Maj.* Wm. George
Rumbold, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney D., R.C.
Rundle, Col. Frank P., R.E.
Rushbrooke, *Maj* Wm. Philip H.
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Wm., R.E.
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Bertrand J., R.A.
Russell, *Lt.* Chas. Regd.
Russell, Capt. Clowton Bruce.
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Jno., A.M.S.
Russell, *Lt.-Col* Horatio D.
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald E. M., R.E.
Russell, *and Lt.* Robt. Tor
Russell, *Maj* Wm. (Pomeroy
Russell, Col. Wm. Nelson, R.E.
Rutherford, *Lt. Col* N. J. C., R.E.
Rutherford, *Lt.-Col* Norman C., R.E.
Ruthven, *Lt Col* Alex. G. A. Hore, V.C.
Ruthven, *Lt.-Col* Hon. Captain W. Hore
Ryalls, *Capt* Harry D.
Ryan, *Maj* Ambrose Wm., R.A.
Ryan, *Capt.* Denis G. J.
Ryan, *Lt.-Col.* Eugene, R.A., p.s.c.
Ryhal, *Maj* Norman V. L.
Ryrie, *Maj* Francis F., R.A.
Sackville, *Capt.* Lionel C. Stopford.
Sadler, *Maj.*, Albert, A.A.C.
Sadler *Maj.* Hy. L., R.E., R.F.C.
St. Clair *Capt.* Geo. J. P., R.A.
St. Clair, *Maj.* Wm. H. (*Lieut. Ret.*)
St. John, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund F., R.A.
St. John, *Capt.* Fredk. G., R.E.
St. John, *Bt. Gen.* Richard H.
St. John, *Maj* R. St. John Mordaunt.
St. Leger, *Col.* H. Nunque-head.
Salmon, *Lt.-Col.* Stamford E.
Salter, *Capt.* John G., R.A.M.C.
Salisbury, *Lt.-Col.* Alfd., R. (*Lieut.*)
Salmon, *Lt.-Col.* R. Neal.
Salmon, *Capt.* Hugh K. B.
Salmond, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. G., C.M.G., R.E.
Salmon, *Capt.* A. G. R. Ortlebby, (*R.E.*)
Sampson, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. C., R.A.M.C.
Sampson, *Maj* Geo. Ellis.
Sampson, *Maj.* Fred., R.A.M.C.
*Samson, Comm. C. Rumney, R.N.
Samuel, *Maj.* Fredk. Alfred.
*Samuel, *Lt.-Col* Fredk. Dudley.
Sandy, Apdo.-Gen. Wm. D., K.C.B., R.F.C.
Sanders, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur R. C., R.E.
Sanders, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Cory, R.N.
Sandeman, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. D.
Sandford, *Maj* Daniel A., R.A.
Sandford *Lt.-Com.* Francis H., R.N.
Sandilands, *Maj.* Harold B.
Sandilands, *Lt.-Col* Vinct. (Sandys, *Lt.-Col.* Edward B.
Sanguinetti, *Lt.-Col*, F. A. W.
Sargeter, *Maj.* Patrick R.
Sankey, *Lt.-Col.* Crofton E. P.
Sapte, *Maj* Francis.
Sargeant, *Maj* Percy R., R.E.
Sargent, *Maj.* Arthur E. R., R.C.
Sargent *Lt.-Col* James.
Sargent (*Sir* Percy W. G., R.N.
*Sass, *Capt.* (Cecil D. (V.S. W.)
Saunders, *Lt.-Col* Cyril.
Saunders, Capt. Edward A.
Saunders, *Maj* Ernest H.
Saunders, *Maj* George F. C.
Saunders, *Maj.* Harold E. R.
Saunders, *Maj* Herbert C.
Saunders, *Maj* J. Llewellyn (V.C.).
Saunders, *Maj* Maran, I.A.
Saunders, *Maj.* R. G. F.
Savage, *Lt. Col.* Gerald T., A.A.C.
Savage, *Lt.-Col.* Morris B.
Savage, *Maj.* Percival J. (*Lieut.*)
Savile *Maj* Clare R. F.
Savile, *Col.* Geo. W. Wray.
Savile, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence W. R.A.
Sawyer *Lt.-Col.* Arnold K. M.C. W.
*Sawyer, *Capt.* Com. Kenneth S., R.N.A.S.
Sawyer *Lt. Col.* Guy H.
Sawyer *Maj* Leonard.
Sawyer, *Col.* Hy. Thos.
Saxby *Maj* Conrad G. (*R.E.*).
Sayer *Capt.* Arthur P., R.E.
Scafe, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Ernest.
Scaife *Capt.* G. S. Garland.
Scale, *Capt.* Jno. Upsdike.
Scarlett, *Maj.* Edward G.
Scarlett, *Wing-Capt.* Francis R., R.A.
Scarlett, *Maj.* Hon. Hugh R., R.A.
Scanlan, *Maj* James Alex.
Scanlan, *Lt. Col.* Geo. A. Mck.
Schoenberg, *Capt.* Reginald C. F.
Schreiber, *Capt.* E. C. A., R.A.
Scobell, *Lt.-Col* Stafford J. P.
Scorgie, *Capt.* Geoffry A. F., R.F.C.
Scott, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. F. S.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. Arth., R.A.M.C.
Scott, *Maj.* Chas. A. Reid, R.A.
Scott, *Capt.* Chas. Reginald.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. W., R.A.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril J.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* George J.
Scott, *Maj.* Harold T., I.A.
Scott, *Maj.* Harry Gilbert H., R.E.
Scott, *Maj.* H. Lawrence, M.C.
*Scott, *Maj.* Hy. St. George E.
Scott, *Capt.* James M.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* John Oswald.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* R. G., V.C. (*Capt.*)
Scott, *Maj.* Robt. Hamilton.
Scott, *Capt.* W. (*Lieut.*)
Scott, *Maj.* Wm. Dillington.
Scott, *Maj* Wm. Hy. (*Lieut.*)
Scott, *Capt.* Wm. J. Randall (*Lieut.*).
Scott, *Lt.-Com.* Malcolm E. J. Maxwell, R.N.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* W. J. Maxwell.
Scott, *Maj.* Lord Francis G. Montague-Douglas-.
Scrimshire *Lt.-Col.* Victor H. S.
Seaman, *Lt.-Col.* Tom Ogle.
Seath, *Maj.* Gordon H.
Sebastian, Capt. Erroll G.
Seckham, Col. Bassett F.
Seckham, *Lt. Col.* Douglas F.
Seddon, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. McM., R.A.
Sedgwick, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. R., R.A.
Seed, *Maj* E. H. Molyneux
Segrave, *Maj.* O'Neal.
Segrave, *Lt.-Col* Wm. H. Brik.
Selby *Maj.* Chas. W. (*R.E.*).
Selbourne, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert, R.A.
Sell, *Capt.* Edgar C.
Sewell, Col. Evelyn F. R.A.M.C.
Sewell, *Lt.-Col.* Horace S.
Seymour *Br.-Gen.* Arthur G. E.
Seymour *Lt.-Col.* Arth. G. E.
Seymour *Lt.-Col* Thos. H. N.
Seymour (*Sir* Claude, R.N.
Seymour *Br.-Gen.* Lord Hy C.
Seymour Com. Hugh, R.N.
Seymour Com. Ralph, V. R.N.
Shanahan, *Col* Daniel D., R.A.M.C.
Shanahan, *Maj.* Michael (*Lieut.*
Sharply *Lt.-Col.* G. W. (Can.).
Sharman, *Maj.* Wm. Boyd.
*Sharman, *Lt.-Col* Wm. John.
Sharland, *Lt.-Col.* Alan A.
Sharp, *Maj* Frank Wm.
Sharp, *Eng. Lt.-Com.* Maurice J., R.N.
Shaw, *Capt.* Cyril A.
Shaw *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Gordon (*Lieut. A.M.C.*).
Shaw, *Maj.* Gordon D. A.
Shaw *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Arthur (Can.).
Shaw *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence D., R.A.M.C.
Shaw *Lt* Ralph.
Shaw, *Maj.* Alexander G.
Shaw, *Lt.-Col.* M. Archer, M.P.
Sheehan, *Maj.-Gen.* F., R.A.M.C.
Sheppeard, *Maj.* Arth. G.
Sheppeard, *Capt.* R. B.
Sheridan *Capt.* Oliver D., p.s.
Sherlard, *Maj.* Edwin.
Sherlock, *Maj.* Robert, A.A.C.
Sherlock, *Lt.-Com.* Robt. H., R.N.R.
Sherrard, *Br.-Gen.* Gordon S., R.A.
Sherrard, *Lt.-Col.* G. Sherrard.
Sherrard, *and Lt.* Alfred E., R.F.C.
Sherrard, *Capt.* Gilbert J. V., R.E.
Shepherd, *Capt.* Charles J.
Shepherd, *Maj.* Wm. Eliot G., R.A.
Sheppard, *Capt.* Edgar, R.A.
Sheppard, *Lt.-Col.* Edward.
Sheppard, *Lt.-Col.* Edward C.
Sheppard, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas O.
Sheppard, *Lt.-Col.* Walter T. G., R.A.
Sherbrooke, *Lt.-Col.* R. Lewis.
Sherer, *Lt.-Col.* James H.
Sherrington, *Maj.* A. E., R.A.M.C.
Sherlock, *Maj.* David J. G.E., R.A.
Sherman, *Maj.* Edwin C.
Sherman, Col. W. Maxwell.
Sherwood, *Lt.-Col* Oliver C.
Sherwin, *Maj.* Hugh M.
Sherwell, *Maj.* Edgar F., R.A.
Shiel, *Maj.* Francis R. A., R.A.
Shiel-win, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. E. E.
Short, *Capt.* Percy H.
Shore, *Lt.-Com.* Herbert W., R.N.
Shute, *Lt.-Col* John J., T.D.
Shuter, *Br. Gen.* Rapid G.
Sidgwick, *Maj* Charles C.D.
Sidney, *Maj.* Henry
Silburn, Capt. P. A. (*Natal*).
Silver, Col. John P., R.A.
Sim, Capt. George E. H., R.A.
Simcox, *Maj.* Chas. Thos.
Simmer, *Lt.-Col.* Percy R. O. A.
Simpson, *Col.* Chas. Napier, R.A.
Simpson, *Lieut.-Col.* George Seddon.
Simpson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. C., R.A.
Simpson, *Maj.* Liddell S., R.E.
Simpson, *Lt. Com.* Salisbury H., R.N.
Sinnott, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A. (Can.).
Simson, *Com.* Geoffry B. Sydon, R.N.
Sinclair *Lt.* Jno. Lewis, R.N.R.
Sinclair, *Maj.* J. Norman, R.A.
Singleton, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. E. C.
Singleton, *Lt.* Mark, R.N.
Sirge, *Flot.-Com.* Sidney V.
Skelton, *Maj.* Dudley M., R.A.M.C.
Skelton, *Eng.-Com.* Reginald W., R.N.
Skinner *Maj.* Edwd. J., R.A.
Skinner *Col.* Geo. J., I.A.
Skinner *Maj* Hy Terence.
Skinner *Br.-Gen.* Percy C. B.
Skinner *Lt.-Col.* Wm. B., R.N., (R.A.).
Skirrow *Maj* Arthur G. W.
Slade *Lt.-Col* Ernest C.
Slade, *Capt.* Harold A., R.E.
*Sladen, *Br.-Gen.* Gerald G., R.F.
Slaughter *Lt.-Col.* Regd. J., A.A.C.
Sloan, *Maj.* Allen T., R.A.
Sloman, *Br Gen.* H. Sharpe.
Sloman, Capt. Wm. G., R.A.M.C.
Smalley *Lt Col* Edgar V.
Smallman *Maj* Arth. B., R.A.M.C.
Smart, *Flight Sub-Lt.* Bernard A., R.N.A.S.
Smart, Com. Morton, R.N. (ret.).
Smeaton, *Lt.-Col.* John Hugh.
Smillie, *Lt.* Walt. H., R.N.V.R.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Basnal J. J., (E. & I.).
Smith, Capt. C. F. (Capt. Smith, Rev Chas. Wm.
Smith, Capt. Chris W. J., I.A.
Smith, *Maj.* Dennis E.
Smith, *Eng.-Com.* Frank Hy., R.N.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Wm.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Alex.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* H. Clayton.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Harry R. W Marriott, R.A.
Smith, Com. Hy., R.N., R.N.R.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Rocke, R.A.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Lockhart.
Smith, Com. Hy. P. R., R.N.
Smith, Com. Hy. Wm., R.N.
Smith, Capt. Hyde F. Hamil.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Ivan G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Wm.
Smith, *Maj.* Hugh W. S., R.A.

Smith, Maj. Hugh Williams.
Smith, Capt. Humphrey H., R.N.
Smith, Capt. Jacob Hardy R.G.A.
Smith, Lt.-Col. John Grant.
Smith, Lt.-Col. Leonard K.
Smith, Capt. M. Beckwith.
Smith, Rev. Ogston Martin D., D.D.
Smith, Br.-Gen. Robert (Asst.).
Smith, Maj. Sand. Boylan, R.E.
Smith, Maj. Sidney R.F.C.
Smith, Capt. Stanley A. (Asst.).
Smith, Thos. Pinkton R.N.
Smith, Lt.-Col. Tristram O.
Smith, Lt.-Col. Wm. Mac-Kenzie.
Smith, Maj. Philip W. L. Bruce, R.E., R.F.C.
Smith, Lt.-Col. G. L. Compton.
Smith, Maj. Alfred Digby (R.E.)
Smith, Maj. A. A. Durrien.
Smith, Maj. K. F. Durrien.
Smith, Lt.-Col. Edwin C. Montgomery, R.A.M.C.
Smith, Lt.-Col. Wm. Murray (R.A.).
Smith, Maj. Alex. G. Meal.
Smith, Maj. D. C. Percy.
Smith, Lt.-Col. Chas. H. Pyemed, R.A.M.C.
Smith, Maj. Gerald M. Spencer, R.A.
Smith, Lt.-Gen. Andrew Wilson R.A.
Smithwaite, Capt. Fras. J.
Snaddon, Br. Gen. Walter C.
Smyth, Maj. Geoffrey H. J. B.
*Smyth, Lt.-Col. Gerald E. F., R.E.
Smyth, Maj. Humphrey E. R.A.
Smyth, Col. Owen H. R.A.
Smyth, Br. Gn. Robt. Napier.
Smyth, Maj. Robert R.
Smyth, Lt. Col. Randal C. E. Hervington.
Smythe, Maj. Robt. B. (R.F.)
Snell, Col. Arthur E. (Gen. A.M.C.).
Snepd, Cmn. Ralph S. R.N.
Snow, Lt.-Col. Humphry W.
Sole, Maj. Denis M. A.
Somerville, Lt. Col. Geo. C. (Asst.).
Somerville, Maj. Harry Fownes.
Somerville, Com. Jas. F. R.N.
Somerville, Capt. Robert S. R.N.C. (Asst.).
Somerville, Lt.-Col. W. A. T. B.
Somerville, Capt. Wm. J. R.N.
Somerville, Maj. Jno. A. (R.E.)
Sorel, Lt.-Col. Wyndham L.
Southam, Lt.-Col. Lionel A. C., R.A.
Southey, Maj. Trevor H. R.
Sowerby, Col. Harry J.
Sowerby, Col. H. E. R.E.
Sowerby, Capt. Fredk., R.F.C.
Spalding, Maj. Wm. H. R.
Sparling, Capt. Hubert L., R.F.C.
Sparling, Maj. Alb. W. (Asst.).
Sparling, Lt.-Col. Herbt. C. (Asst.).
Sparrow, Lt.-Col. A. A. Hennessy, R.A.
Spence, Lt.-Col. Gilbert C.
Spencer, Brig.-Gen. Robt., R.E.
Spencer, Capt. Aubrey V.
Spencer, Maj. Richd. A., R.A.
Spencer-Smith, Lieut. Paper Hanger, R.N.
Spicer, Lt.-Col. Duncan W., R.E.
Spinks, Lt.-Col. Chas. Watson, R.A.
Spittle, Maj. Geo. H. R.E.
Spong, Maj. Chas. E., R.A.M.C.
Spencer, Br.-Gen. Arthur H.
Spencer, Maj. Cecil C.
Spooner, Maj. Lt. Allen, R.G.
Spragge, Lt.-Col. Basil Edw.
Spreull, Maj. Andrew, A.T.C.
Spring, Lt. Col. Fredk. G.
Spry, Maj. Chas. A. T. Hume.
Spry, Maj. Leighton Hume.
Spry, Maj. Wm. E. Hume.
Spurrier, Maj. Gen. S., A.M.S.
Squires, Capt. Ernest K., R.A., R.E.
Stable, Lt. Robert Hy.
Stack, Lt.-Col. Geo. H. R.E.
Stacpoole, Maj. George W. R.
Stacy, Lt.-Col. Bertie V. (Asst.).
Stafford, Lt.-Col. R.S.H. R.G.
Stairs, Maj. Hy. Bertram.
Stanborough, Lt.-Col. Leonard K. R.E.
Standard, Flat. Serg. Chas. L. C. R.E.
Stanley, Col. Hon. Algs. F.
Stanley, Br. Gen. Hon. Maurice.
Stanley, Lt.-Col. Fredk., R.A.
Stanley, Lt.-Col. Hon. Frederick Wm.
Stanley, Maj. Harold P. (Asst.).
Stanley, and Lt. Jos. Lofthouse.
Stanton, Lt.-Col. Thos. R.A.
Stansfeld, Br.-Gen. Thos. W.
Stanton, Br.-Gen. Fredk. W. R.E.
Stanton, Lt.-Col. Hugh A. R.
*Stanway, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hy.
Stapleton, Capt. Jas. Hy.
Starnes, Capt. Fred. (V.C.).
Staunton, Lt. Col. R. M. (Irish.)
Stebbing, Maj. Robert, R.A.
Stearn, Lt. Jno. Holden.
Stebbing, Maj. Nigel A.
Steel, Maj. Edward A. R.A.
Steel, Maj. Francis Maud. (Asst.).
Steinkopff, Capt. Cr. Fras. V.
Stennett, Lt.-Col. Harry M. (N. Rhodesia).
Stephens, Maj. Fredk. A.
Stephenson, Maj. Derek C. R.E. R.A.
Stephenson, Lt.-Col. Robert.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. Cecil C. (Irish).
Stericker, Maj. Arthur Wm.
Steven, Capt. J. Fraser.
Stevens, Maj. Arth. C. J. R.E.
Stevens, Maj. Cecil M. H., R.A.
Stevens, Lt.-Col. Geo. Arth.
Stevens, Maj. Harold E. G.
Stevens, Maj. Herbert L.
Stevens, Lt. Col. Leighton M.
Stevenson, Br.-Gn. R. L., R.A.
Stevenson, Lt.-Col. Gerald H. R.E.
Stevenson, Lt.-Col. Percd. H.
Stevenson, Capt. Robt. (R.F.)
Steward, Lt.-Col. G. R. V.
Steward, Capt. Sidney J.
Steward, Lt.-Col. Alex. Edwd. (R.E.)
Stewart, Capt. Alex. John.
Stewart, Col. Bryce.
Stewart, Maj. Chas. J. T. (Asst.).
Stewart, Br.-Gen. Harison R. R.E.
Stewart, Maj. Douglas, R.F.A.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. Hervey A.
Stewart, Capt. Herbert W. W.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. Hugh, R.E.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. Hugh, R.G. (R.E.)
Stewart, Br.-Gen. Ian.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. Jas. Campbell (Asst.).
Stewart, Br.-Gen. John H. K.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. Jno. Smith (Asst.).
Stewart, Maj. Kael.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. Patrick A. V.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. Patrick D.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. W. Norman.
Stewart, Capt. Walter P.
Stewart, Maj. Wm. E. Logan.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. Basil H. Shaw, R.A.
Steyn, Capt. Pierre.
Stilwell, Maj. Wm. R.
Stirling, Capt. Walter Fras.
Stirling, Lt.-Col. Wm., R.F.A.
Stobart, Lt.-Col. G. H., R.A.
Stockdale, Capt. Geo. V., R.E.
Stockley, Lt.-Col. Ernest K., R.E.
Stocks, Cmn. David de B., R.N.
Stocks, Maj. Harris L.
Stocks, Capt. Jno. Leofric.
Stockwell, Maj.-Gen. Geo. C. I.
Stockwell, Br. Gen. Clifton I.
Stockwell, Cmn. Hy., R.N.
Stokes, Capt. Jas. G., R.C.
Stokes, Lt.-Col. Ralph H. G., R.C. R.E.
Stokoe, Lt.-Col. Thomas Rd.
Stone, Br. Gen. Percy V. P.
Stooks, Maj. Chas. Sumner.
Storey, Lt.-Col. Robt. J., A.V.C.
Storey, Lt. Chas. E. R.A.C.
Storey, Lt.-Col. Hy. Innes.
Stork, Capt. Ernest S., R.E.
Story, Lt.-Col. Henry.
Stoughton, and Lt. William.
Stracy, Maj. Philip F., R.E.
Stourton, Maj. Hon. Edward P. J.
Stout, Capt. Percy W.
Stout, Maj. Thos. D. M. (V.C. and C.).
Stranack, Maj. (Cyril) M., R.A.
Strange, Capt. John S., R.C.
Strathen, Lt.-Col. Fredk. J. M. R.E.
Streatfeild, Capt. Granville R. R.E.
Streatfeild, Maj. Hy. S. J.
Street, Lt.-Col. Harold.
Stretch, Capt. Edward A.
Strick, Br. Gen. John A.
Strickbiger, Col. Oscar.
Strong, Maj. Addington D.
Strong, Cmn. Fredk. H. R., R.N.
Stuart, Lt.-Col. C. Kennedy (Cranford).
Stuart, Lt.-Col. Herbert C.
Stuart, Lt. Ronald V. [illegible] R.F.A.
Stuart, Maj. Gilbert E. Burnett, R.F.A.
Stuart, Lt.-Col. J. P. Villiers.
Stubber, Maj. R. Hamilton.
Stubbs, Lt.-Col. Guy C.
Studdert, Maj. and Lt. (V.C.).
Sturdee, Maj. Vernon A. H. (Asst.).
Sturges, Maj. Chas. H. M.
Styles, Maj. Alfred G. (Asst.).
Sugars, Capt. Harold S., R.C. R.A.M.C.
Sugden, Lt.-Col. Ridgd. R.
Sullivan, Capt. Harold R., R.F.
Sullivan, Lt.-Col. Geoffrey A.
Summerhayes, Maj. Jack O., R.A.M.C.
Summers, Lt.-Col. Frank.
Sunderland, Col. M. S.
Sutlar, Lt.-Col. Percival, R.A.
Sutherland, Lt.-Col. H. H.
Sutherland, Lt.-Col. James, R.E.
Sutherland, Maj. Robt. Gtt.
Sutherland, Capt. Thos. D., R.E.
Sutton, Maj. Arth. C. (Can.).
Sutton, Capt. Berkley E., R.C., R.F.C.
Sutton, Maj. Fredk., R.E.
Swabey, Cmn. George E. C., R.N.
Swayne, Col. C. H. R.A.M.C.
Swayne, Maj. Oswald E.
Sweeny, Maj. Roger L. C., R.E.
Sweet, Lt.-Col. Edward H.
Sweet, Capt. Robert, R.E.
Sweet, Capt. Roy Thornhill, R.A.
Swetenham, Maj. Edmund Arthur (Asst.).
Swetenham, Maj. G. K.
Swift, Br.-Gn. Alls. R. (Can.).
Swinburne, Maj. Thos. A. S., R.E.
Sword, Lt.-Col. Donald C.
Sworder, Lt.-Com. Kenneth F., R.N.
Sykes, Capt. Charles H.
Sykes, Lt.-Col. Clement A., R.A.
Sykes, Lt.-Col. Francis B.
Sykes, Lt.-Col. W. Ainley, R.E.R.
Syms, Maj. Gilbert A., R.G., R.E.
Symes, Lt.-Col. Geo. Stewart.
Symon, Capt. James Alex.
Symonds, Lt.-Col. Guy, R.A.
Symons, Lt.-Col. G. H. D., R.E.
Symons, Maj. L. C. Sofiar.
Synge, Lt.-Co. Mark.
Synnot, Lt.-Col. A. H. S. Hart.
Synnott, Capt. E. V. C. Hart.
Synnott, Maj. Wilfrid T., R.A.
Tallyour, Maj. Jno. W. Ramsy.
Tait, Maj. James.
Talbot, Cmn. Cecil P., R.N.
Talbot, Lt.-Col. Frederick G.
Talbot, Col. (Hon.) J. F., R.A.
Talbot, Capt. Hy. Hyde G., R.N.
Tallents, Maj. Godfrey R.
Tallents, Maj. Hugh.
Tamplin, Maj. Robert J. A.
Tandy, Lt.-Col. Ernest N., R.A.
Tandy, Lt.-Com. H. G. H. R.N.
Tanner, Maj. Frederick C.
Tapley, Lt.-Col. James J. R.
Tarver, Lt.-Col. A. Ralph.
Tatchell, Lt.-Col. Edward.
Tate, Col. (Acard Wm., R.E.
Tatham, Maj. Fredk. C. (R.A.).
Tattersall, Capt. Philip C. F.
Tattersall, Ber. Thos. W.
Taunton, Maj. Arth. J. S. (Can.).
Taylor, Maj. Hy. P. Blair.
Taylor, Maj. Chas. L. G., R.A.
Taylor, Col. Arthur J. (R.A.).
Taylor, Lt. Arthur Chas.
Taylor, Br.-Gn. A. H. Rendle.
Taylor, Maj. Fawcett G. (Can.).
Taylor, Lt.-Col. H. Venrtville.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. Herbt. J. C. (Asst.).
Taylor, Capt. John, R.A.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. Maurice G., R.E.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. Murray R. M.D.
Taylor, Capt. Norman C., R.A.
Taylor, Maj. Rd. Shapland, R.E.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. Stanley S. (R.I.).
Taylor, Lt.-Col. Stuart C.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. Thos. Geo.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. St. John L. Del Mal, R.A.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. W. Wm. Fitz.
Teale, Maj. Jas. Wm., R.E.
Tebbutt, Lt.-Col. Arth. H. (Asst. A.M.C.).
Temperley, Maj. Alfred.
Templeton, Maj. Arthur G.
Templeton, Maj. James R.
Tennant, Capt. Wellington J., R.F.A.

Cooper-Penrose, D.S.O.—cont.
Temple, Col. Chas. Fletcher.
Templeman, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. P (Gen. *A.M.C.*).
Tenison, *Maj.* Wm. P. C., R.A.
Terrot, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E.
Terry, *Lt.-Col.* C. H. M (Inkberrow).
Tetley, *Maj* Frank Eric.
Tewnshem, Col. Richard K.
Theakston, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. B., R.A.
Thackeray, Capt. Frank S.
Thackwell, *Maj.* Charles J.
Thellusson, *L.-Col* Hon. H. E.
Theobald, *Maj* Alfred C., L.
Theobald, *Maj* H. O. Webb.
Thesiger, Capt. Hon. W. G.
Thewles, *Lt.-Col.* Horace A.
Thom, *Lt.-Col.* John G., M.C.
Thom, *Maj* John H., R.A.
Thomas, Capt. Alan E. W.
Thomas, Capt. Arnold V., R.A.M.C.
Thomas, *Maj.* Gwilym I. E., M.C., M.F.A.
Thomas, *Maj.* Gwynne J.
Thomas, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert St George.
Thomas, *Maj.* Leo Rhys.
Thomas, *Br.-Gen* O Gwynne.
Thompson, Col. Albert Geo., R.A.
Thompson, *Maj.* Aubrey J., R.A.
Thompson, *and Lt.-Col.* Ernst.
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* R. Lovell, R.A.
Thompson, *Lt Col* Roland.
Thompson, *Maj* Stephen J.
Thompson, *Lieut.* Thomas.
Thompson, Capt. Thomas J. C.
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Gee., R.A.
Thomson, *Maj* Wm. Jas (*S. Africa*).
Thorn, *Maj.* N. W. E. B., M.C. (*S.E.*).
Thomson, *Maj.* A. G., R.A.
Thomson, *Lt. Col* Alan T., R.A.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col* Alex Hy (Ind.).
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. T (Can.).
Thomson, *Lt. Col.* Angus E. M. S.
Thomson, *Maj* Chas P., R.A.
Thomson *Maj* Charles G., R.A.M.C.
Thomson, *Lt.-Com.* Evelyn C. O., R.N.
Thomson *Maj* Herbert Guy.
Thomson *Br Gen* Noel A.
Thomson *Maj* Roger G., R.A.
Thorne, *Lt.-Col* A. F. Andrew N.
Thornhill, Capt. Chas. M., M.C.
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Basil, R.A.
Thornhill, *Maj* J. Evelyn.
Thornley, Lieut.-Colonel P., R.A.F.
Thornley, *Maj* Jos. B. (Can.).
Thornton *Lt. Col.* Godfrey St. L.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Leslie H.
Thornton, Rev. Stephen A. (*Asst. Chapl.*).
Thorpe, *Lt. Col.* Wm. Brooke.
Thorpe-Tracy, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. M.
Thorold, *Lt. Col.* Rd. F. Grant.
Thorp, *Lt. Col.* Austin, R.A.M.C.
Thorp, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. W. B.
Thorpe, *Lt.-Col.* Edward L., R.A.
Thorpe *Lt.-Col.* Gervase.
Thorpe *Lt.-Col.* Harold.
Throckmorton, Col. William Mackay.
Thruston, *Capt.* Bertie J.
Thrusler *Lt.-Col.* Stuart H., M.C.
Thurlow *Lt.-Col.* R. G. L.
Thurston, Gen. H. M. C., R.E.
Thurston, *Maj.* Lionel V., R.A.M.C.
Thynne, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Alexr. G. B.
Thynne, *Lt.-Col.* Ulric O.
Tickell, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Jas.
Tidswell, *Maj.* Milsted R.W.
Tighe, *Maj* Vincent John.
Tillard *Maj.* Arthur R., R.A.
Tillard, *Maj.* Elliot D., R.E.
Tilney *Lt Col.* Leslie E. (Austral.).
Tilney *Lt. Col.* Norman E.
Tilney *Lt.-Col* Robert Hy.
Tinsley, Rev Francis (Sas.
Tobin, Col. Frederick J.
To din, *Maj.* Harry W.
Todd, Col. Arthur G., V.C.
Todd, Capt. Geo. Jno., R.F.
Todd, Capt. Thomas J. M.
Toll *Lt.-Col* Fredk. Wm (Austl.).
Tollet *Lt. Col.* Wm. R. V.
Tomkinson, *Lt.-Col.* Francis M.
Tomkinson *Lt Col* Hy Archdale.
Tomlinson, Capt. Leonard W. B. J.
Tompson, *Lt.-Col.* Reed. H. D.
Tonge Col. Wm. Everite.
Toogood, *and Lt* Cyril G.
Toop, Capt. Francis H.
Topham, *Maj.* T. Harrison.
Torr, *Capt.* Wm. W. T., M.C.
Torrens, *Lt.-Col* Geo. L.
Torrie, *Maj* Claude J.
Torrin, *Maj Lt* Com. Harold B., R.N.
Totes *Lt.-Col* George S., R.A.
Townley *Lt.* Norman V.
Townsend, *Maj* Jas. New (Can.).
Traill, *Maj.* Hy. E. O'Brien, R.A.
Traill, *Lt. Col* Thomas B.
Traill, *Lt. Col.* Wm. Henry.
Traill, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. S., M.B.
Travers, *Maj* (Lt.-Col Hy.) (Bell.
Travers, *Maj* R. J. A. (Austl.
Treise *and Lt* Reginald E., M.C.
Tredennick, *Lt Col* Jas. P.
Treby *Lt Col* Henry P.
Trefusis *(and* George D.
Tremelby *Lt. Col* Thos. L. (Can.).
Tremlett *Lt.-Col* C. A. C., O.B.E.
Trenlett, *Lt.* Elias, M.C.
Trench, *Capt.* Chas. Fredk.
Trenchfield, *Maj* Cyril Owen, R.F.A.
Trevor *Br.-Gen.* Herbert E.
Trevor *Lt.-Col* William J.
Trew *Lt.-Col* Edward F., M.B.
Trew, *Maj* Wm. M. (Austl.).
Trewby Capt. George, R.F.
Tringham, *Lt.-Col* Arth. M.
Trist, *Maj* Wm. H. L., R.M.A.
Trotter *Maj* Clifford T. (Gen. *Staff*).
Trotwicke, *Maj* Robt. Cecil.
Trower, *Maj* Reginald G., M.C., R.A.
Trumain, *Lt Col.* Chas. M.
Trump, *Lt.-Col* Fredk. Jos.
Tudor *Lt Col.* Lorn F. G. (Can.).
Tuffin, *Maj* Hon. John S. B.
Tuke, *Lt.-Col.* Gen. W. H., R.A.
Tulloch, *Maj.* Bevan M.C., R.E.
Tulloch, *Maj.* Robt. Nichol M. G.
Turnbull, *Maj.* David O., R.A.V.C.
Turnbull, *Maj. G.* Oliver, R.A.
Turnbull, *Maj.* Jno. A., R.A.M.C.
Turnbull, *Lt.* Richd. J., R.A.M.C.
Turnbull *Capt.* Wm. Mellrayne (*R.E.*).
Turner *Maj.* Alfd. G. F., R.A.
Turner *Lt.-Col.* Alfd. G. E.
Turner *Lt.-Col.* Arnold G., R.E.
Turner *Lt.-Col* Arthur Jervois, R.A.
Turner, *Maj* Arth. Montgom.
Turner *Maj.* Charles Edwd.
Turner *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H.
Turner *and Lt* Ernest Gilb.
Turner *Col.* Ernest V., R.E.
Turner *Maj* Frank Cecil.
Turner *Capt.* Harry G.
Turner *Capt* Jas. Alex.
Turner *Lt.-Col* Jno Exmer.
Turner *Maj* Ralph Mill, C.I.
Turner *Lt Col* Reginald.
Turner *Lt.-Col* Regd. Geo., R.E.
Turner *Lt.-Col.* Robt. R., R.A.
Turner *Lt Col.* C. G. R. Sydney.
Turton, *Lt. Col* Wm. Hy R.A.
Tuson, *Maj* George E.
Tweedie, *Maj.* D. L., R.A.
Tweedie *Maj.* Hy Carmichael.
Tweedie *Lt Col* John L. P.
Tweedie *Col.* John Lemny.
Tweedie, *Col.* P. R.
Tweedy, *Capt* Alfd Stuart.
Twiddle, *Maj* Wm (F., R.A.
Twiss, *Maj.* Edward K.
Tyler *Lt.-Col* Arthur M., R.A.
Tyler *Maj* Robt. Maxwell.
Tynan, *Maj.* John.
Tyndall, *Maj.* Hy Stuart.
Tyrrell, *Maj.* Wm. G., R.E.
Tyrrwhitt, *Maj* Fredk St.
Tyson, *Maj* Eric J., R.F.C.
Tytler *Maj* Neil Fraser (Ind.).
Ulrich, *Maj* Theodore F. (Ind.).
Underville, *Lt.-Col.* Harry M.
Underville, *Maj.* Ralph B.
Underwood *Maj* J. D.
Unett, *Capt* John A.
Unlacke *Capt.* Andrew Ione.
Unlacke *Lt.-Col* Evelyn W. P.
Unwin, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H., R.A.
Upton *Capt.* Edward J. (Gott.
Urquhart *Maj* Hugh M., M.C. (Can.).
Urquhart, *Lt.-Col* Archibald R.
Utterson *Lt Col* Archibald T. Le P.
Utterson, *Maj* Hy Reho.
Vacher *Lt Com.* Cecil C. B., R.N.
Valentine, *Maj* James, R.A.M.C.
Vallentin, *Lt.-Col* Henry E., R.A.M.C.
Vandeleur *Maj.* Thos. B.
Van Den Berg, *Maj* Jno. W. H. G. H. (Can.).
Vander Byl *Lt Col.* John.
Van der Kiste, *Maj.* Fras. gitt W.
Vanderstraaten, *Maj.* Chas. H. (Can.).
Vanderwater *Maj.* Duncan (Can.).
Van Renseven, *Maj.* William Wentworth, R.A.
Van Straubenzee *Maj.* Alex Wm., R.A.
Varrell, *Maj* E. H., R.E.
Vaughan *Lt Col* Edward.
Vaughan, *Lt. Col.* Edwd. G.
Vaughan *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. J.
Vaughan, *Maj* Eugene K. M.
Vaughan, *Maj.-Gen.* Louis R.
Vaughan, *Lt.-Col.* Philip K.
Vaughan, *Lt.-Col.* Robert E.
Vellacott, *Maj.* Paul C.
Venables, *Maj.* James B.
Venn, *Gen.* Geo. W. C., R.A.M.C.
Venning, *Capt.* Francis R. W.
Vernon, *Br.-Gen.* Hy Allen-marle.
Vernon, *Maj.* Lionel D.
Vernon, *Lt.* Rupert Robt.
Vernon, *Capt.* Granville Cliff Harcourt.
Verrate, *Lt.-Col.* Hector R. (Can.).
Vesey *Lt.-Col.* Ivo L. B.
Vicars, *Lt.* Immanuel O. (Can.).
Vickery *Lt.-Col.* C. Edwin, R.A.
Vickrass, *Maj* Wm. H., R.A.M.C.
Vidal, *Capt.* Alan C., R.A.M.C.
Vignales, *Maj.* Walter A.
Vigors, *Maj.* Phillip U. W.
Vigors, *Capt* Richard P. L.
Villiers, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Walt.
Villiers, *Maj* Paul F. (Can.).
Villiers, *Lieut.* Regd. H.
Villiers, *Maj.* Hon. Arthur G. Child.
Vince *Lt.-Col* Arthur N.
Vipey *Lt. Col* Horace G. (Ind.).
Vivian, *Maj* Charles.
Vowler *Capt.* Alan R. (*Austl.*).
Vyse *R.-Lt* R. H. Howard.
Vyvyan *Capt* Arthur J., R.E.
Wace, *Col.* E. Owen.
Wace, Col. Edward L., R.A.
Wade *Lt-Col* Hy Oswald.
Wade *Lt Col* Thos. S. H.
Wadley, *Maj* Edwd., R.A.V.C.
Wait, *Lt. Col* Hugh C. E., R.A.
Waite *Maj* Fredk. (*S. Af.*).
Waite, *Lt.-Col* Wm. L. R., M.C. (*Austl. Art.*).
Wakefield, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. M., R.A.
Walch, *Maj.* Jno. Crosby.
Walcot *Lt.-Col.* Basil, R.E.
Waldo, *Lt. Col* Edmd. E.
Waldo-Walford *Maj* John C., R.A.
Walker, *Lt. Col* Chas. Mervant.
Walker *Br.-Gen.* George, R.A.
Walker *Capt.* Geo. Hy.
Walker *Maj* Hy West, R.A.
Walker *Lt.-Col* Henry A.
Walker *Lt.-Col* J., R.A.
Walker *Lt.-Col.* (Austl.)
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Douglas G.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* John B., R.A.M.C.
Walker *Lt.-Col* Regd. M., R.A.
Walker *Maj* Wm. Herbert, R.A.V.C.
Walker *Lt Col* Claude E. Forrester.
*Walker *Lt. Col* Roland E. Forrester.
Wallace *Maj* Gerard F., R.A.V.C. (*S.A.*).
Wallace, *Lt. Col.* Hugh R.
Wallace, Capt. Robt. Bruce, R.E.
Waller *Maj* Robt. J. R., R.A.
Wallinger *Maj.* Ernest A.
Wallinger *Maj* John A.
Walsh, *Br Gen* Richard Mayo.
Walsh, *Maj.* Robt. H., R.E.
Walsh, *Maj* Hay W. W. (*Asst A.M.S.*).
Walshe, *Br.-Gen* Fredk. W. H., R.A.
Walshe, Capt. S. J. A., R.A.
Walter *Maj.* Fras. Edwd.
Walters, *Capt.* Hubd. H., R.E.
Walthall, *Br.-Gen.* E. C. W. D., R.A.
Walton, *Maj.* Ormsby, R.A.
Walton, *and Lt.* Leslie A., M.C.
Walwyn, *Maj.* Chas. L. T., R.A.
Walwyn, *Maj.* Fulke Jas.
Walwyn, *Capt.* Humphrey T., R.E.
Wansell, *Lt.-Col.* G. R.

Cowan-ross, D.S.O.—asst. *Wansbrough, Maj. Cuthbert C. (Cam.).
Warburton, *Lt.-Com.* Geoffy., R.N.
Warburton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Melvill.
Ward, *Lt. Col.* Alist. Lambert.
Ward, *Lt.-Col* Arthur, L.A.
Ward, *Capt.* Clement W
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Francis.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Harry R.A.
Ward, *Maj.* Jno. Chappell, R.E.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Lancelot M. S.
Ward, *Maj.* Victor M. Barrington, R.E.
Wardell, *Maj.* Henry
Warden *Lt.-Col.* Hugh F
Warden, *Lt.-Col* John W (Ches.).
Wardle *Lt.* Rinkd. O
Wardle, *Capt.* Ernest V. L.
Wardle, *Capt.* Thos. E., R.N.
Ware, *Lt.-Col.* Francis B. (Lan.).
Waring, *Lt.-Col.* Anthony Ely, R.A.M.C.
Waring, *Lt.-Col.* John, R.A.
Warman, *and Lt.* Clive W, M.C. R.F.C.
Warner *Capt.* Edwd. C. T., R.E.
Warner *Lt.-Com.* Fredk. A. R.N.
Warner, *Lt.-Col* H. G. Lee-, R.E.
Warton *Maj.* Robt., R., R.A.
Warre *Lt.-Col.* Henry C.
Warren, *Maj.* George F.
Warren, *Maj.* Wm. R., R.A.
Warrender, *Lt. Col* H. V.
Warrick, *Maj.* Hugh B.
Warrick, *Captain* J. A.
Waterlow *Lt.-Col* Jas. F.
Watermeyer *Capt.* J. H. H
Waterworth, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald P.
Watkin, *Maj.* Edwd. H. P. Pearse-
Watkins, *Lt.-Com.* Geoffrey H. K., R.N.
Watkins, *Capt* Gwelym D., R.A.M.C.
Watkins, *Lt Col* Oscar F. *(K. Africa)*
Watkins, *Maj.* Philip S., R.E.
Watling, *Lt.-Col* Francis W., R.E.
Watson, *Capt* Allan, M.B.
Watson, *Lt.-Col* Andrew A., R.A.M.C.
Watson, *Lt Com.* Bertram (..., R.N.
Watson, *Maj* Campbell N.
Watson, *Maj* Chas. H., R.A.
Watson, *Maj.*, Chas. S. M. (..., R.E.
Watson, *Com.* Fletcher H., R.N.
Watson, *Maj* Geo. F. B., R.A.
Watson *Capt.* (..)h. France
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh W. M.
Watson, *Maj* Oscar C. R.
Watson, *Com.* Reed., J. V., R.N.
Watson *Maj.* Ronald M
Watson, *Lt.-Col* Sidney T.
Watson, *Maj* Marcellus W (Can.).
Watson *Capt* William,
Watson, *Maj* William E.
Watts, *Lt Col* Alex Phip.
Watt, *Br.-Gn.* Donald M. ...
Watt, *Capt. John Alexander*
Watts, *Cpt* Brian, R.A.M.C.
Waurington, *Maj* David A
Way, *Lt Col.* Benj. Irby
Way, *Maj* Gerald ...
Weatherby, *Lt. Col.* James T
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew H.
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. A. (
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. F. R.
Webber, *Lt.-Col.* Adrian R. Pemberton
Webber, *Lt.-Col.* Norman W
Webber, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. F
Webster, *Capt.* Albert E. *(Ment. Mil.)* R.E.R.
Webster, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. (Ora. *A.M.C.*).
Webster, *Lt.-Col.* T. F. Riddell.
Weetward, *Lt.-Com.* Josiah (..., R.N.V.R., M.C.
Weekes, *Lt.-Col.* Hy Wilson.
Weir *Capt.* Donald L. M.C.
Weir *Br.-Gen.* George A.
Weir *Lt.-Col.* Stanley P *(Austl.)*.
Welch, *Maj.* Hurbt. L. St. V *(Aust. A.M.C.)*.
Welch, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. B. St. V *(Aust. A.M.C.)*.
Welch, *Lt.-Col.* Martin Kemp, M.C.
Weldon *Maj.* Francis H
Weldon, *Lt.-Col* Kenneth C
Wells, *Lt.-Col* Alan G., R.A.M.C.
Wells, *Lt.-Col.* J. Bentley.
Wells, *Capt.* Russell P.
Wells, *Lt.-Col* J. S. Collings.
Wemyss, *Capt.* Henry C. B.
Wemyss, *Capt* Herbert J
Went, *Maj* Harry H
West, *Lt.-Col.* Alex H. D
West, *Lt. Com.* Chas. B. R.N.V.R.
West, *Lt. Col* Fras. G., R.A
West, *Lt.-Col* Rd. Melb'na, M.D.
West, *Lt.* Hagar R. F
Westcar *Maj.* Wm. T. L. Prescott
Western, *Lt. Col.* Bertram C. M.
Westlake, *Col.* Almond P
Westley *Maj.* Jas. H. R.
Westmacott, *Lt.-Col* Gerald P
Westmore, *Lt Com* Hy G. G., R.N.R.
Weston, *Lt.-Col* Jno. Leslie.
Weston, *Lt. Col* Spencer V P, M.C.
Weston, *Maj* Walter J., R.A.M.C.
Westrop, *Maj.* Sidney A., R.F.
Wetherell, *Lt.-Col* Jos. Robt.
Wetherall, *Lt.-Col.* Harry R. de R., M.C.
Wetherell, *Lt Col* Hrchl. L.
Whaller *Lt.-Col* Percy R
Whalfeed, *Lt Col* Stuart L.
Wheal, *and Lt* Samuel.
Wheatley *Maj* Cyril M
Wheatley *Lt.-Col* Leon L.
Wheatley *Br.-Gen* Philip, R.A
Wheatley *Maj* Wm. P. R.
Wheelden, *and Lt* Fredk. L.
Wheeler *Maj* Cuthy
Wheeler *Capt.* Henry L.
Whelahan, *Lt Com.* Edgr K. R.N.
Whelahan, *Maj* Sydney A. Doddam-, M.C., R.A.
Whigham *Lt.-Col* Robt. D
Whinney, *Maj* Harold F.
Whitbread, *Maj.* Hold. Hy
White, *Maj.* Alfred K.C., R.A
White *Maj* Arthur Chas.
White *Col* Fredk. R.R.C.I.
White *Lt. Col.* Frederick A
White *Maj* Geo. F. C., R.A.
White, *Maj.-Gn.* Geoffry H. A
White, *Maj* Harold F. *(Aust.)*
White, *Capt* Hy Basil H.
White *Maj Hy* H. Ronald.
White, *Capt* James Holvert
White, *Lt.-Col*, Jas. Rose, R.E.
White, *Capt.* Jas. Donald.
White *Capt* Maurice F. G. R.E.
White *Capt.* Oliver W
White, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Ignch.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel R. L.
White, *Maj.* W. Lambert, R.A.
White *Maj.* Wm. Mich., R.A.F.
White, *Capt* R.A.B.L. Bailey
White, *Lt.-Col* H.S. Murray.
Whitehead, *Capt.* Ernest K
Whitehead, *Lt.-Col* James Whitehead, *Lt.-Col* Jno. H. *(R.A.Med.C.)*.
Whitehead, *Lt.-Col* Jno. Jas.
Whitehead, *Lt.-Col* Wilfd. J.
Whitesay *Maj.* Percival *(R.A.)*.
Whitfield, *Maj* Leslie C. *(Austl.)*.
Whitmore, *Lt.-Col.* Francis H. D. C.
Whittall, *Lieut.* Hugh.
Whittall, *Maj.* Percival P., R.E.
Whittaker *Sub-Lt.* Gordon W., R.N.V.R.
Whitteghan, *Lt. Col.* Chs. H.
Whitty *Maj.* Cecil I.
Whitty *Maj* Allen.
Whitworth, *Capt.* Harry
Whyte, *Maj* Jas. H. *(N.Z.)*
Whyte, *Lt.-Col.* H. P. Pearson-
Wickham, *Maj* Charles G
Wickham, *Capt.* Jno. L., R.E.
Wickham, *L.-Col* T. E. P., R.A
Wicks, *Maj.* Henry Wm. C
Widdrington, *Br Gen.* Bertram F
Wheat *Maj* George F. G. *(Aust. L.H.)*.
Wienholt *Maj* Wm. H. M
Wigan, *Br.-Gen.* J. T
Wiggin *Br.-Gen.* Edgar A.
Wiggin, *Maj.* Wm. Henry
Wiggins *Maj.* Edwards, R.A.
Wigram, *Capt.* Ernest, R.N.
Wigram, *Br.-Gen.* Kenneth.
Wigram, *Com.* Ronald R. J R.N.
Wijnbalm, *Maj.* Bernd. H.
Wild, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid H.
Wilde *Maj* Leonard C
Wiler *Lt.-Col* Chas. Jos.
Wilford, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund E.
Wilgar *Maj* Wm P. (Can. Eng.)
Wilkens, *Maj* Jacob *(S. A.)*
Wilkin, *Capt.* Henry D. R.N.
Wilkinson *Lieut.-Col.* A. Clements.
Wilkinson, *Maj* Alan M
Wilkinson *Maj.* Chas. Ley burn.
Wilkinson *Lt.-Col* Chas. Wm, R.N.
Wilkinson *Col. Gen.* A. E.
Wilkinson, *Lt Col.* Hy B.
Wilkinson *Maj.* Hy T. D.
Wilkinson, *Lt.-Col.* Roger
Wilkinson, *Maj* T. H. Des Voeux
Wilkinson *Capt.* Wm. Dale
Wilkinson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. T.
Wilkinson, *Br Gen.* Lewis F. Green-
Willan, *Br Gen* Frank G
Willan, *Lt Col Gen.* T. R.A.M.C.
Willans, *Lt Col* Robt. Hugh, R.E.
Willans, *Maj* Thomas J
Willcks, *Maj.* Chas. H. E., (Can.)
Willett, *Lt Col* Fredk. W. R.
Williams, *Lt.-Col* Alfred Ernest.
Williams, *Lt Col* Arthur F. C.
Williams, *Lt Col. Aug. Secr.* R.A.M.C.
Williams, *Capt Lieut Com.*, Chas. A. N., R.N.
Williams, *Lt Col* Edwd. J (Can. *A.M.C.*)
Williams *Lt.-Col* Guy C., R.E.
Williams, *Maj* H. A., R.A.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Hy John.
Williams *Maj* Jasper.
Williams, *Maj.* Jno. C. M., R.F.A.
Williams, *Lt.-Com.* J. Whitlow, R.N.R.
Williams, *Maj.* Leslie G
Williams, *Capt.* Rhys, R.C.
Williams, *Capt.* Richd. *(Aust. Inf. C.)*.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Cecil-Mate.
Williams, *Maj.* Stanley H., R.A.
Williams, *Maj.* Thos. I. C. *(Lieut. Austl.)*.
Williams, *Maj* Thos. Rhys. *(Aus. Engr.)*.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Hurbt. W Vaughan *(R.A. Med. C.)*.
Williams, *Capt.* Powell L. Watkin, R.A.M.C.
Willis, *Major* Evelyn S. Constantine, L.A.
Willis *Maj* Gerald C. W
Willis, *Maj.* Montague H S.
Willis, *Lt.-Col.* Sherlock G. R., R.A.
Willis, *Maj.* Wm Jas. *(Aust.)*.
Willoughby *Maj.* Douglas V
Wills, *Capt.* Charles S., R.E.
Willyams, *Major* Edward Keynon.
Wilmer, *Lt.-Col* Eric B. G.
Wilmer *Maj* ( R. Worthington-
Wilmot, *Lt.-Col.* Theo. Eardley
Wilson, *Lt.-Col* A. P.
Wilson, *Maj.* Alex. Douglas (Can.).
Wilson, *Lt.-Col* Alex Morston
Wilson, *Lt Col* Arthur H. Hinton.
Wilson, *Lt. Col* Arthur Holt.
Wilson, *Maj* Cecil W
Wilson, *Capt.* Clive H. A
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril Edwd.
Wilson, *Maj* Gavin L., M.C
Wilson, *Maj* Eric E. R., R.F
Wilson *Lt.-Col* Francis, R.E.
Wilson *Capt* Frank O'Brien.
Wilson, *Maj* George
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. T. Brand
Wilson, *Lt.-Com.* Graham W, R.N.
Wilson *L.-Col.* Hon. Guy, M.P.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Harry T
Wilson, *Maj* Hy Maitland.
Wilson, *Maj* Herbert D R.F.A.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. A.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col* James T. R.
Wilson, Col. Lancelot M.
Wilson, *Capt.* Noel M
Wilson, *Maj.* Patrick H., R.A.
Wilson, *Capt.* Percy R. W., M.C.
Wilson *Lt.-Col* Rd. H. F. W
Wilson, Ch. Engr. Robert.
Wilson, *Lieut.* Robt. Lancelot.
Wilson, *Capt.* Robt Edwd.
Wilson, *Maj.* Walter C. M.C
Wilson, *Maj.* Wm. Eric.
Wilson, *Maj.* Wm. Herbert.
Winkler *Lt.-Col* Maurice G. R.A.M.C.
Wingfield *Lt.-Col.* Rev Wm. Edw. R.F.A.
Wingate *Lt.-Col* Basil F., R.A.M.C.
Wingate, *Capt.* Malcolm R.
Wingfield, *Lt. Col* John M.
Wingfield *Lieut.-Col.* Hon. Maurice A.
Winn, *Lt.* Sydney T., R.N.
Winnington, *L.-C.* John F. S.
Winser *Lt.-Col.* Chas. B. F.
Winsor *Maj.* Alf. R., R.E.
Winslow *Lt. Col* Herbert M., R.E.
Winterbotham, *Lieut.-Col.* Harold St. J. L., R.E.
Winn, *Lt.-Col.* Percival E., R.F.A.
Wishart, *Capt.* Robert.
Witts, *Capt.* Fredk. V. B., R.E., R.E.

Overstreet, D.S.O.—cont.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Arnold J., R.E.
Wodehouse, *Maj.* Fredk. H. A.
Wood, *Maj.* Alwyn, V. A.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* C. F. Faulkner.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Michael A.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Clement B.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* E. Fitzh. M.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Alan.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest, A.S.C.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest, *Maj.*
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* George R. G.
Wood, *Col.* H. St. Leger.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh Regd.
Wood, *Maj.* Louis, R.A.
Wood, *Maj.* MacLellan D.
Wood, *Capt.* Percy.
Wood, *Capt.* Wm. Ferguson, M.B.
Wood, *Maj.* Wm. Stewart (Can.).
Woodgate, *Capt.* Austin B.
Woodhouse *Maj.* Hugo R. S.
Woodhouse, *Capt.* Jno. W. C.M.G., R.E.
Woodley, *Maj.* Richd. F. R.A.M.C.
Woodman, *Capt.* Harold B. (Asst.).
Woods, *Gen.* Alex. R.W., R.E.
Woods, *Lt.-Col.* Byron J. C.
Woods, *Maj.* Mac.
Woods, *Lt.-Col.* Phillip Jas.
Woodside, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A., R.A.M.C.
Woodward, *Lt.-Col.* Frag. W.
Woodward, *Lt.-Gen.* Hugh J., R.E.
Woon, *Maj.* Brassé W. (R.A.).
Wootten, *Lt.-Col.* Hurst, R.
Worgan, *Lt.-Col.* Rivers R.
Wormald, *Maj.* Fredk. W.
Wormsley, *Lt.-Col.* Verulst Turner
Worsley *Lt.-Col.* Frank P.
Worsley *Capt.* Ronald H. W.
Wormcop, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R. (Can.).
Worthington, *Maj.* Claude S.
Worthington, *Lt.-Col* Frank.
Wraith, *Lt.-Col.* Edwin A., R.A.M.C.
Wray *Maj.* Hy. Cecil, R.A.
Wray *Capt.* Pawcett, R.N.
Wray *Capt.* Kenneth M.
Wrigley, *Lt.-Col.* Bertie Allen.
Wrigley, *Lt.-Col.* F. W., R.A.M.C.
Wrights, *Col.* George, R.A.
Wright, *Maj.* Gordon R. (Can.).
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Harold L., R.E.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Nicholas I.
Wright, *Col.* Robt. P. (Can. A.M.C.).
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J., R.A.M.C.
Wright, *Maj.* Wm. Gordon, R.A.M.C.
Wyatt, *Maj.* Ernest B. C.
Wyatt, *Lt.-Col.* Louis J.
Wyld, *Lt.-Com.* Hovil. W., R.N.
Wylie, *Maj.* John Price.
Wyman, *Maj.* B. (R.E.).
Wymer *Maj.* H. J. de C.
Wyndham, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Percy E.
Wynn, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Wm. Harbt. Watkins Williams.
Wynne, *Maj.* Francis Geo.
Wynne, *Lt.-Col.* Henry R. S.
Wynne, *Maj.* Richd. (ret.).
Wynter *Maj.* Henry W., R.A.
Wynter *Capt.* Jno. Rawson.
Wyvyard, *Maj.* Hivel. Geo.
Yale, *Col.* James Carter.
Yardley *Capt.* John Hy. R.
Yardley *Lt.-Col.* John W.
Yates, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert F.
Yates, *Capt.* William Rice, (Asst.).
Yelman, *Brig.-Gen.* Clement.
Yorke, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph M.
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Hy Geo., R.A.
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Hovil. Regent.
Young, *Maj.* Hugh Grenville.
Young, *and Lt.* Kenneth.
Young, *Maj.* Robert (*H. E.*).
Young, Rev. Maximilian J.
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Walter H.
Young, *Capt.* Wm. Allan, M.B.
Young, *Maj* Wm. McKenzie (Asst.).
Yrill, *Capt* Harry H., M.C., R.E.
Yule, *Maj.* Theo. U., R.E.
Ziegler, *Maj.* Colin L.

*Secretary and Registrar*, R. R. Cobbold, C.B. War Office, S.W.

# The League of the Empire (Founded 1901).

The League is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (*a*) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1902-3, (*b*) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Colonial Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. In 1911 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League and in 1913 was inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers. In 1916 the second Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations should have been held in Toronto by invitation of the Government of Ontario, but had to be postponed owing to the war. An annual meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers takes place each July. The League, through the liberality of the late Mr Louis Eglinel, has published a graded series of text-books on the Empire, under the editorship of Professor A. F. Pollard (*a*) "The British Empire—Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future" (a book of reference); (*b*) "The British Empire and Its History" (for Secondary Schools), (*c*) "The Story of the British Empire." In 1907 the League helped to establish a lace industry in St. Helena. Useful acknowledgment of the services of the League have been made by the Colonial Office by His Excellency the Governor, and by the workers. A number of teachers from all parts of the Empire have been accredited to the League for courses of lectures and study in the schools. The School Affiliation and Comrades Correspondence Sections were established in 1910-11. The latter numbers now over 36,000 members. Other work undertaken are the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day. In 1913 through the generosity of Sir Robert Loone Tooth, the League established a Club for home and overseas members at 28 Buckingham Gate.

During the war the League has distributed from its depôt, 28 Buckingham Gate, over a million articles to the hospitals and troops, besides helping prisoners and others in distress. The League has also given colours and a shield to the several overseas contingents now fighting for the Empire. These tributes have been presented by H.M. Queen Alexandra and other Royal personages. To all totally disabled soldiers also souvenir volumes of Shakespeare (in memory of Lord Kitchener) are being presented.

The Patrons are H.M. Queen Alexandra and H.R.H. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll). The Hon. President is H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, the President the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock. Amongst those who are Vice-Presidents and Councillors are many Overseas Governors and high officials.

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*Address*, 28 Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

# War 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 Distinction.*—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 knighthood 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 (1–see 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 by 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 1643 Charles I. authorised medals to be given to his followers if the Commander-in-Chief considered "faithful service in the forlorn hope to have been rendered. And Cromwell followed with a medal (his shape was oval not circular) for those who took part in the Dunbar "crowning mercy." Medals were handed to the volunteers in Holland during 1688–9. Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden provided a military medal in 1632.

*Prize Money.*—For a long period gold medals were given to successful commanders. Parliament decided in 1802 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 1784.

*Naval Medals.*—For all naval victories between 1793 and 1814 only 132 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, Davison and Boulton, 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. Separate medals were struck for Indian battles (1799 onwards), Kaffir (1853–5), and Acre (1840). A star suspended by a rainbow ribbon was issued for the Gwalior (1858) fighting. This star was known by the writer to be worn as late as Sept., 1915, by Private Adams (ret. 35). Medals and grants began to be issued in 1850 for long service and good conduct. Then followed Meritorious Service (1845), Conspicuous Gallantry (Navy), 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. Their order from the centre of the breast is first those for bravery (V.C.), 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 takes place in a country and a medal and ribbon is 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 ribbons for the V.C. and other orders will be found earlier in this volume under Orders of Knighthood. (Contraction s. = stripe.)

Naval General Service (1793)—White, with crimson borders and two crimson s.

Indian Gen. Ser (1908)—Dark blue, edged green.

Thibet (1903–4)—Purple, edged green and white.

China (1901, 1857–60, 1842)—Yellow, red centre.

Transport (1899–1902)—Red, two black s.

Boer (1899–1902)—
Victoria Red, blue, orange, blue, red s.
Edward Green, white, orange s.

Indian Gen. Ser (1854–1908)—Red, two green s.

African Gen. Ser. (1902–8)—Red and yellow halved.

Sudan (1896)—
British Yellow and black divided by red s.
Khedive Yellow, blue, and yellow s.

Ashantee Star (1896)—Yellow, two black s.

Indian Gen. Ser (1854–95)—Green, red borders.

Matabeleland (1896)—Four orange and three blue s.

E. and C. Africa (1897–1904)—Brown, white, black.

Burmah (1887–9, 1889–92)—Red, two blue s.

Canada (1866)—Light blue with two red s.

Egypt (1882–1915)—
British Blue, white, blue, white, blue s.
Khedive (Star) Blue.

Afghanistan (1878–80)—Green, with red edges.

Kandahar March (Star)—Rainbow

South Africa (1877–8–9, 1879–81, 1884–5, 1901–2)—Orange, with two wide and two narrow blue s.

Ashantee (1873–4)—Black, yellow, narrow black, yellow, narrow black, yellow, and black s.

## THE NEW EMPIRE HONOURS

THE manifold services rendered by the men and women of the British Empire in various fields of war-work at home and in the Overseas Dominions, either in the performance of acts of bravery and devotion or in the display of resource and skill, were recognised by the King in June by the institution of two new Orders—the Order of the British Empire and the Order of the Companions of Honour—differing in some respects from those already in existence. The most notable innovation was the inclusion of women among the recipients of the honours on exactly the same grounds as men, those who were given the higher classes of the former Order being accorded the privilege of prefixing the title "Dame" to their names in place of the Knighthood conferred upon men. The two Orders were specially created in connexion with the war, but there is no intention to restrict their bestowal to the duration of hostilities, the expectation being that they will fill an important gap in the hierarchy of awards of honour for public services at the hands of the Sovereign.

The Order of the British Empire, the more interesting, of the two, provides His Majesty with a method of rewarding good work accomplished for the Empire at home and abroad. It follows the precedents of older honours in being divided into classes. Of the five grades, those of Knight Grand Cross (G.B.E.) or Dame Grand Cross (G.B.E.) and Knight Commander (K.B.E.) or Dame Commander (D.B.E.) carry the honour of Knighthood or the title of "Dame." The other classes are styled Commanders (C.B.E.), Officers (O.B.E.), and Members (M.B.E.) in the case of both men and women. For badge, the members of the first three classes are given a silver-gilt cross, enamelled pearl grey, with a representation of Britannia seated within a crimson circle, upon which are the words "For God and the Empire," the motto of the Order. Officers and Members receive badges differing only slightly. Knights and Dames Grand Cross and Knights and Dames Commanders are also provided with an eight-pointed silver star, in the centre of which is the same device as appears on the badge.

The Prince of Wales was appointed Grand Master, and the first recipients numbered over 250, of whom about 60 were women, headed by the Queen, and among whom were several representatives of Labour of both sexes. At the same time, the Medal of the Order of the British Empire was presented to over 90 men and women for services of special merit in manual and other work done for the war, such as resource and presence of mind or devotion to duty. The idea is that, in future, the workers themselves may recommend those of their comrades whom they consider to be deserving of this distinction.

The second of the new Orders carries with it neither title nor precedence, and consists of only one class. The first 17 Companions of Honour, among them four ladies and a similar number of Labour leaders, were the first of a limited number of persons for whom this special distinction appears to be the most appropriate form of recognition, constituting an honour dissociated either from the acceptance of title or the classification of merit.

## TRADE ORGANISATION

CONSTRUCTIVE work of the highest importance has been undertaken with enthusiasm by the Board of Trade as a result of the war, and the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department is now very definitely attempting the organisation of British trade. The headquarters of the Branch are at 73 Basinghall Street, London. The Branch supplies generally information on such subjects as contracts abroad open to tender, demand for particular articles abroad, lists of importers and agents, methods of distribution, lists of home manufacturers of special articles, statistics, and the various conditions affecting foreign trade. A special Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence has been appointed, which includes official representatives of the Dominions. A good reference library is available for consultation, and valuable commercial information is published from week to week in the *Board of Trade Journal*. A special register is compiled, and firms paying a fee of one guinea to the Board receive, in addition to the Journal of the Board, special confidential information on the branches of trade in which they are interested, either as manufacturers or exporters. A British Industries Fair similar to the Leipzig Fair, has been organised since the war, and the following steps have been taken to assist British firms to capture trade formerly in the hands of German and Austro-Hungarian competitors:—

(1) The collection and exhibition of samples of German and Austrian goods from abroad.

(2) The inauguration of "exchange meetings," trade by trade, for the exhibition of goods hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary, at which British manufacturers have been able to meet former dealers in such goods.

(3) The issue of special memoranda giving information regarding possible developments in certain important trades.

(4) The issue of lists of articles in respect of which inquiries have been received for the names of

(α) Manufacturers, and
(β) Buyers.

The names of the firms concerned are furnished upon application to the Branch.

(5) The formation of a loan collection of foreign catalogues in the various trades, designed to show British manufacturers what steps have been taken by foreign firms with a view of pushing their trade in overseas markets.

Trade Commissioners have been appointed to S. Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada to foster United Kingdom trade with these Dominions. They answer inquiries from manufacturers, and periodically visit the United Kingdom to interview firms interested in trade with the countries in which they are stationed. In the spring of 1915 Mr Hamilton Wicken, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, visited this country, and gave interviews to nearly 2,000 firms.

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 organises 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 is 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 connexion with business openings it is impossible to define off hand a course of study and training which ought to be followed in each case. In addition to *Banking and Insurance, Manufacturers, Merchants and Retailers, Rail ways, 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 had better concentrate upon to render 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 without premiums, 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 *Mersey* 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 cadetships, applicable only to selected boys trained on the *Worcester*, which enables boys to adopt the 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 list of the City 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 and Junior 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 elevated to a career for which boys will be specially prepared at schools.

The extension 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—

(a) 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.

(b) To arrange for examinations and the issuing of certificates to all who qualify, irrespective of their obtaining at the time one of the openings competed for.

(c) 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 organisation 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.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

In a variety of ways evidence has been forthcoming of the satisfactory results achieved by the restrictive orders and progressive reforms of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) which was set up under the chairmanship of Lord D'Abernon after the war had been in progress for some months, with the object of regulating the sale of alcohol, particularly in areas where munition work was carried on. By limiting the hours during which licensed premises are permitted to sell liquors to five and a half a day—divided between the early afternoon and the evening—prohibiting "treating," the cause of so much indulgence, closing redundant houses in particular districts, and opening healthy inns under conditions in which the sale of intoxicating liquor forms a minor part of the business transacted, the Board has materially reduced drunkenness in most parts of the country, improved the standard of health of the community, assisted and stimulated the habit of thrift, and appreciably reduced the waste of child life.

The last mentioned is unquestionably one of the most important aspects of the Board's operations, in view of the vital necessity of preserving and strengthening the coming generation after the terrible loss of man-power that has accompanied the world war. Sir Arthur Newsholme, the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, recently called attention to the appalling mortality among children. During the four years 1911 to 1914 no fewer than 379,076 deaths occurred at ages under five, or more than a quarter (28·1 per cent.) of the total mortality at all ages. Sir Newsholme declared without hesitation that intemperance either in husband or wife was an important factor in causing the excessive infant mortality in many large towns, where the death-rate up to the age of five was from 250 to 299 per 1,000 deaths, and he expressed the view that if abstinence from alcoholic drinks could be enforced in such towns there would be a rapid improvement.

While this has not been possible, the regulations of the Control Board have gone some way towards effecting this urgent reform. Sir Arthur in a subsequent report announced that during 1916 the rate of infant mortality was the lowest on record, and there is no doubt that an important step along the road to a better state of affairs has been taken. During 1914 the total convictions for drunkenness in the scheduled areas of England and Wales numbered 176,672 (140,138 males and 36,534 females), or a weekly average of 3,388. In the following year the number had fallen to 131,439 (98,746 males and 32,693 females), a weekly average of 2,527 while in 1916 the total had been reduced to 82,799 (60,039 males and 22,760 females), the average being 1,544. The figures for 1917 were not complete, but the weekly average up to Aug. 25 had declined to 999. As the drop in convictions is nearly as pronounced among women as among men, the reduction is not due simply to the fact that a large proportion of the male population is now with the Colours. Further testimony was offered by the Prison Commissioners, who, commenting upon the reduction in 1916–17 in the number of committals for offences which are frequently the result of alcoholic excess, remark that this may in some degree be attributed to the operation of the restrictive orders of the Board.

## THE PRICE OF SILVER.

During the summer of 1917 an extraordinary rise occurred in the price of silver bullion. Certainly, the world supply was not equal to the demand, but whether the high prices were justified is doubtful. The powers possessed by the Government were strong enough to have permitted control of the London silver market, and it is surprising that the Treasury did not take over silver in the same sense as it has done with various articles of munitions of war.

China and India are absorbing silver continuously. The war has introduced a new demand for silver coinage at home and abroad. Wherever troops have gone, large quantities of silver coinage have been required. The actual turnover of money has been much greater than in pre-war times, thus calling for small change.

The shortage has been felt throughout the world. In Aug., 1917, the U.S.A. were exchanging paper money for the silver coin of Panama. On 6 Sept., 1917, the export and import of silver was prohibited by the Government of India. The rise in price has had a corresponding effect on Exchange rates between London and the Far East. At the end of 1915 the value of a Hong Kong dollar was 2s. 2d. On 29 Sept., 1917, it was worth 3s. 3d. On one occasion, the price of silver fell in London 9¼d. per oz. in 12 days (28 Sept.–8 Oct.). Naturally, with high prices for bullion, the Mint has not been able to make so much profit on the silver coinage produced.

Here are the chief prices of silver in London. A date in brackets signifies that on which the same price was reached previously:—

| 1914. | Pence per oz. |
|---|---|
| 31 Aug | 23¾ |
| 1916. | |
| 1 Nov | 32½ |
| 15 Dec | 37 |
| 1917. | |
| 6 Jan | 38 |
| 22 " | 37½ (1893) |
| 23 Feb | 38½ (June 1893) |
| 13 June | 39½ (Dec. 1892) |
| 13 July | 41 |
| 21 " | 42¾ |
| 20 Aug. | 43½ |
| 23 " | 44 (Dec. 1892) |
| 25 " | 44⅞ (Oct. 1892) |
| 24 " | 44⅞ |
| 27 " | 45 |
| 29 " | 45½ |
| 30 " | 46 |
| 4 Sept. | 47½ |
| 7 " | 49 |
| 13 " | 51 |
| 20 " | 54 |
| 22 " | 55 |
| 27 " | 52½ |
| 12 Oct. | 44⅝ |
| 19 " | 42⅝ |
| 27 " | 40⅝ |

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

In every town and in nearly all villages in the United Kingdom any sum from 1s. upwards may be deposited, but not fractions of 1s., except in the case of deposits of Societies, Penny Banks, &c. Any person over the age of 7 may become a depositor, *and accounts may* be opened on behalf and in the names of children under 7 years of age Trustees, duly registered Industrial and Provident Societies, Charitable Societies, Penny Banks, Corporate Bodies, Committees of the estates of insane persons, Rectors and Vicars of Parishes in England and Wales, may deposit their accounts (application first being made to the Controller of the Savings Bank). On opening an account the depositor must state his full name, occupation, and address. He must also sign a declaration that he takes no benefit from any other account in the Post Office Savings Bank or in a Trustee Savings Bank. Every deposit is entered into the depositor's book if this should be lost notice should *at once* be given to the Controller A cheque or Postal Order is accepted, if not crossed to a particular Bank. Bills of Exchange are not accepted. An ordinary depositor can withdraw any sum not exceeding £1 on presentation of his deposit book at any Post Office Savings Bank. If exceeding £1 a form of withdrawal, obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank, must be filled up and sent to the Controller *No application* for withdrawal of the whole or part of a deposit should be made until 4 clear days have elapsed from the date of deposit. Forms of application for claiming the deposits of deceased persons are obtainable at any Post Office Savings Bank. *Interest*, 2½ per cent. per annum on every complete £ standing to the credit of a depositor Once a year, on the anniversary of the day of the first deposit, the depositor should forward his book to the Controller of the Savings Bank. All deposits standing in the sole name of a married woman domiciled in England and Ireland are deemed to be her separate property Deposits may be *transferred from one account to another*, or a name may be added to the title of an account. A depositor not under 16 years of age may nominate a person or persons to receive any sum not exceeding £100 from the amount due to him at the time of his death Certificates of birth, marriage, or death, if required in connexion with a Post Office Savings Bank account, can be had if made on a special form obtained from the Controller at the reduced rate of 1s. The names or particulars of the accounts of depositors are not allowed to be disclosed by any officer of a Post Office. Special facilities are also afforded to depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank for making investments in Government Stock, for purchasing Annuities, or for *effecting Life Insurances.*

## THE WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION

| Country | Bales of 400 lb. consumed. | Spindles Working. | Country | Bales of 400 lb. consumed. | Spindles Working. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.A. .. .. | 5,368,000 | 29,549,000 | Belgium .. .. .. | 824,384 | 1,372,000 |
| U.K. .... .. | 3,765,462 | 55,785,000 | Brazil .. | 299,643 | .. |
| Russia .... .. | 2,938,079 | 19,990,000 | Canada .... | 213,426 | 893,000 |
| Germany .. .. | 1,770,488 | 8,800,000 | Switzerland | 90,832 | 1,407,000 |
| India .. | 1,806,631 | 6,300,000 | Netherlands | 84,857 | 434,000 |
| Japan .. .. .. | 1,341,879 | 2,177,000 | Sweden .. | 76,327 | 270,000 |
| France .. .. .. | 987,843 | 7,400,000 | Portugal .. | 57,920 | 450,000 |
| Austria-Hungary | 854,498 | 4,728,000 | *Other Countries* .. | 83,969 | 3,498,000 |
| Italy .. .... .. | 822,760 | 4,600,000 | | | |
| Spain .. .... .. | 393,750 | 1,833,000 | The World .. | 19,831,300 | 139,313,000 |

## SLANG TERMS FOR MONEY

In addition to the ordinary terms there are others which, although puzzling to a foreigner, *are tolerably well understood in this country* In Scotland a man who flies "kites" may not be worth a "bodle," and in England not worth a "mag"—coins which no one ever saw Such a man will toss you for a "bob." He, of course, would be shunned by the lady who lost a "pony" on last year's "Oaks," and by her husband who lost a "monkey" on the Derby two days before. A gentleman who is worth a "plum" (£100,000) need never be short of "tin," while the outcast who begs a few "coppers," in order to procure a bed generally, has no "blunt." The following words are commonly in use:—

*Kd.* = Fadge, farden, scrope.
*½d.* = Bawbee, brown, Saloh, mazy.
*1d.* = Pollard, saltee, and (sometimes) brown
*3d.* = God-dropper, thrums, tiddy
*4d.* = Flag, grunt, joey
*6d.* = Lord of the manor, tanner, tiny, spud.
*1s.* = Bob, bratlet, tooth-ache, twelver
*2s.* = Scotchman.
*2s. 6d* = Coach-wheel, half-dollar slat.
*5s.* = Bull, bull's-eye, cart wheel, *dollar, Oxford.*
*10s* = Half-bean, half-a-thick 'un, smelt.
*20s.* = Bean, canary, canter, dragon, George, gingle-boy, grinder, James, jimmy o' goblin, mag, monarch, portrait., quid, shiner, thick 'un, yellowboy, yellowmould.
£5 note = Abraham Newland, fiver, flannup.
£10 note = Double-flannup, tenner
£20 = Pony
£100 = Century
£500 = Monkey
£1,000 = Caw
£100,000 = Plum
£1,000,000 = Marigold
Bill = A bad bank-note, or a bad bill
Money generally = Blunt, boodle, brass, bunce, chips, clink, ditto, dust, family plate, mopusses, oof, pewter, ready, ready John, shekels, splash, spondulicks.
Filthy Lucre = Scottish well-worn £1 notes.

## THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM

| — | 1913. in gall. barrels. | 1914. in gall. barrels. | 1915. in gall. barrels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British India | 7,930,149 | 8,000,000 | 7,400,000 |
| Canada | 208,080 | 214,805 | 219,464 |
| Egypt | 94,635 | 777,078 | 811,768 |
| Trinidad | 503,628 | 643,532 | 790,000 |
| Dutch East Indies | 11,966,847 | 12,705,208 | 12,381,808 |
| Galicia | 7,818,130 | 5,933,280 | 4,138,899 |
| Germany | 905,704 | | |
| Italy | 47,296 | 39,548 | |
| Japan | 1,942,209 | 2,738,378 | 3,128,464 |
| Mexico | 25,900,430 | 21,188,487 | 32,910,508 |
| Peru | 2,133,261 | 1,927,800 | 2,487,251 |
| Rumania | 13,534,768 | 12,800,979 | 12,009,913 |
| Russia | 60,834,356 | 67,000,320 | 68,548,062 |
| United States | 248,446,230 | 266,762,585 | 281,104,104 |
| Other Countries | 270,000 | 600,000 | 526,120 |

## THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER

| — | 1914. Short tons | 1915. Short tons | 1916. Short tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australasia | 38,000 | 33,000 | 35,000 |
| Canada | 34,000 | 47,000 | 53,000 |
| Chile | 42,000 | 47,000 | 47,000 |
| Germany | 30,000 | | |
| Japan | 73,000 | 75,000 | 90,000 |
| Mexico | 36,000 | 31,000 | 35,000 |
| Peru | 24,000 | 32,000 | 42,000 |
| Russia | 32,000 | | |
| United States | 526,000 | 646,000 | 882,000 |
| Other Countries | 63,000 | 64,000 | 73,000 |

## THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON

| — | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| United Kingdom | 10,680,030 | 9,130,000 | 8,990,000 |
| Canada | 1,132,000 | 760,000 | 950,000 |
| Austro-Hungary | 2,370,000 | 2,000,000 | |
| Belgium | 2,480,000 | 1,360,000 | |
| France | 5,200,000 | 5,030,000 | |
| Germany | 29,320,000 | 14,300,000 | |
| Italy | 430,000 | 300,000 | |
| Russia | 4,550,000 | 4,000,000 | |
| Spain | 480,000 | 440,000 | 420,000 |
| Sweden | 730,000 | 640,000 | 770,000 |
| United States | 31,480,000 | 23,710,000 | 30,390,000 |
| Other Countries | 530,000 | 500,000 | 480,000 |

## 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 2¾ miles, and at 20 feet the distance is increased to 4 miles; at 30 feet to 4½ miles. The radius of vision does not increase in the same proportion as the height, the increase between the visibility at 5 feet and 6 feet being half a mile, but between 19 and 20 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 | 2¾ | miles | |
| " | 10 | " | " | 4 | " |
| " | 20 | " | " | 5½ | " |
| " | 30 | " | " | 6¾ | " |
| " | 100 | " | " | 12¼ | " |
| " | 500 | " | " | 27½ | " |
| " | 1000 | " | " | 38¾ | " |
| " | 2000 | " | " | 54¼ | " |
| " | 3000 | " | " | 67 | " |
| " | 4000 | " | " | 77½ | " |
| " | 5000 | " | " | 86½ | " |
| | 5280 | feet (1 mile) | | 89 | |

Objects which are themselves raised above the level are visible at proportionately increased distances, according to the height at which they stand.

## THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.

THIS although reckoned from the 22nd September 1792, was not introduced until the 24th November 1793. It remained in use only till the 31st December 1805. The Gregorian Calendar was restored January 1st, 1806 (Nivôse 10th, Year XIV.). The months varied in different years, thus Nivôse commenced December 21st in 1793, December 22nd in 1795, December 23rd in 1796, December 22nd in 1799, December 23rd in 1803, and December 22nd in 1804 and 1805. The following are the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of the Calendar:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vendémiaire | (*Vintage*), | 23 Sept. to Oct. 22 | Germinal | (*Budding*), | 22 Mar. to Apr. 21 |
| Brumaire | (*Fog*), | 23 Oct. to Nov. 21 | Floreal | (*Flowers*), | 22 April to May 20 |
| Frimaire | (*Sleet*), | 22 Nov. to Dec. 21 | Prairial | (*Pasture*), | 21 May to June 20 |
| Nivôse | (*Snow*), | 22 Dec. to Jan. 21 | Messidor | (*Harvest*), | 21 June to July 19 |
| Pluviôse | (*Rain*), | 22 Jan. to Feb. 20 | Thermidor | (*Heat*), | 20 July to Aug. 18 |
| Ventôse | (*Wind*), | 20 Feb. to Mar. 21 | Fructidor | (*Fruit*), | 19 Aug. to Sept. 18 |

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

# Tithe Commutation.

The average Tithe Rent Charge for the first fifty years from 1836 was £100 9s. 9½d., and for the past eight years (1910–1917) £77 2s. 9½d.

| Years. | Wheat. s. | d. | Barley s. | d. | Oats. s. | d. | Tithe Rent Charge. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 .. | 56 | 2 | 31 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 1837 | 7 | 0½ | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8½ | 99 | 18 | 10½ |
| 1838 | 7 | 7½ | 4 | 1½ | 2 | 9¼ | 100 | 1 | 0 |
| 1839 .. | 6 | 10½ | 4 | 1½ | 2 | 8½ | 100 | 3 | 7½ |
| 1840 .. | 6 | 7½ | 4 | 1½ | 2 | 8½ | 98 | 16 | 10 |
| 1841 | 5 | 5½ | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 96 | 11 | 4½ |
| 1842 | 6 | 2½ | 3 | 10½ | 2 | 7½ | 93 | 16 | 11½ |
| 1843 | 6 | 0½ | 3 | 9½ | 2 | 6½ | 92 | 13 | 8½ |
| 1844 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 9½ | 2 | 6½ | 92 | 19 | 5 |
| 1845 | 6 | 0½ | 3 | 7½ | 2 | 6 | 89 | 12 | 8½ |
| 1846 .. | 6 | 6 | 3 | 8½ | 2 | 7½ | 92 | 18 | 1½ |
| 1847 | 6 | 11½ | 3 | 11½ | 2 | 9¼ | 90 | 13 | 7½ |
| 1848 | 7 | 2½ | 4 | 3½ | 2 | 11 | 103 | 16 | 3½ |
| 1849 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 5½ | 2 | 0½ | 108 | 19 | 6½ |
| 1850 | 7 | 4½ | 4 | 6½ | 3 | 1½ | 110 | 17 | 8½ |
| 1851 | 7 | 4½ | 4 | 7½ | 3 | 2 | 111 | 3 | 4½ |
| 1852 | 7 | 0½ | 4 | 7½ | 3 | 1 | 109 | 13 | 6 |
| 1853 .. | 6 | 8½ | 4 | 7½ | 3 | 0 | 107 | 5 | 2 |
| 1854 | 6 | 3½ | 4 | 5½ | 2 | 11½ | 103 | 3 | 10½ |
| 1855 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 3½ | 2 | 10 | 98 | 15 | 10½ |
| 1856 | 5 | 11½ | 4 | 2½ | 2 | 9½ | 97 | 7 | 9½ |
| 1857 | 6 | 0½ | 4 | 3 | 2 | 9½ | 98 | 13 | 3 |
| 1858 | 6 | 3½ | 4 | 3½ | 2 | 10½ | 100 | 13 | 8 |
| 1859 | 6 | 5½ | 4 | 5½ | 2 | 11 | 103 | 5 | 8½ |
| 1860 .. | 6 | 3½ | 4 | 6½ | 2 | 11½ | 104 | 1 | 0½ |
| 1861 .. | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6½ | 3 | 0½ | 104 | 15 | 1 |
| 1862 | 6 | 7½ | 4 | 7½ | 3 | 1½ | 108 | 4 | 0½ |
| 1863 .. | 6 | 10½ | 4 | 9½ | 3 | 1½ | 110 | 15 | 10½ |
| 1864 | 7 | 0½ | 4 | 10 | 3 | 1½ | 112 | 7 | 3 |
| 1865 | 6 | 10½ | 4 | 11 | 3 | 2½ | 112 | 15 | 6½ |
| 1866 | 6 | 6½ | 4 | 10 | 3 | 2½ | 110 | 14 | 11 |
| 1867 .. | 6 | 6½ | 4 | 9 | 3 | 2½ | 109 | 16 | 11½ |
| 1868 .. | 6 | 8½ | 4 | 10½ | 3 | 3½ | 111 | 7 | 5½ |
| 1869 .. | 6 | 6½ | 4 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 111 | 15 | 1½ |

| Years. | Wheat. s. | d. | Barley s. | d. | Oats. s. | d. | Tithe Rent Charge. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 .. | 6 | 8½ | 4 | 10½ | 3 | 2½ | 109 | 17 | 9½ |
| 1871 .. | 6 | 4 | 4 | 8½ | 3 | 1½ | 107 | 2 | 10½ |
| 1872 .. | 6 | 6 | 4 | 8½ | 3 | 1½ | 107 | 2 | 10½ |
| 1873 .. | 6 | 11½ | 4 | 11½ | 3 | 2½ | 109 | 17 | 3½ |
| 1874 | 6 | 8½ | 4 | 11 | 3 | 2½ | 109 | 16 | 8½ |
| 1875 .. | 6 | 6½ | 4 | 11 | 3 | 2½ | 109 | 16 | 8½ |
| 1876 .. | 6 | 6½ | 4 | 11 | 3 | 2½ | 109 | 16 | 8½ |
| 1877 .. | 6 | 6½ | 4 | 11 | 3 | 2½ | 109 | 16 | 8½ |
| 1878 .. | 6 | 6½ | 4 | 11 | 3 | 2½ | 109 | 16 | 8½ |
| 1879 .. | 6 | 6½ | 4 | 11 | 3 | 2½ | 109 | 16 | 8½ |
| 1880 .. | 6 | 8½ | 4 | 10½ | 3 | 2½ | 109 | 17 | 9½ |
| 1881 .. | 6 | 0½ | 4 | 8½ | 3 | 1½ | 107 | 2 | 10½ |
| 1882 | 5 | 10½ | 4 | 6 | 3 | 0½ | 102 | 16 | 2 |
| 1883 | 5 | 10½ | 4 | 4½ | 2 | 11½ | 100 | 4 | 9½ |
| 1884 | 5 | 9½ | 4 | 3½ | 2 | 10½ | 98 | 6 | 6½ |
| 1885 | 5 | 4½ | 4 | 1½ | 2 | 9 | 93 | 17 | 3 |
| 1886 .. | 5 | 2½ | 3 | 11½ | 2 | 8½ | 92 | 11 | 3½ |
| 1887 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 7½ | 87 | 8 | 10 |
| 1888 | 4 | 8½ | 3 | 8½ | 2 | 6½ | 84 | 2 | 8½ |
| 1889 | 4 | 8½ | 3 | 7½ | 2 | 5 | 80 | 19 | 8½ |
| 1890 | 4 | 8½ | 3 | 6½ | 2 | 4½ | 78 | 1 | 2½ |
| 1891 .. | 4 | 0½ | 3 | 5½ | 2 | 3½ | 76 | 3 | 3½ |
| 1892 | 4 | 0½ | 3 | 5½ | 2 | 3½ | 75 | 18 | 3½ |
| 1893 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4½ | 2 | 2½ | 74 | 18 | 2½ |
| 1894 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2½ | 74 | 2 | 9½ |
| 1895 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3½ | 73 | 13 | 0½ |
| 1896 .. | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2½ | 2 | 3 | 72 | 9 | 6½ |
| 1897 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2½ | 69 | 17 | 11½ |
| 1898 .. | 3 | 5½ | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 68 | 14 | 11 |
| 1899 .. | 3 | 5½ | 3 | 0½ | 2 | 1½ | 68 | 2 | 4½ |
| 1900 | 3 | 4½ | 3 | 0½ | 2 | 1 | 68 | 15 | 9½ |
| 1901 | 3 | 4½ | 3 | 0½ | 2 | 0½ | 66 | 10 | 9½ |
| 1902 | 3 | 5½ | 3 | 0½ | 2 | 1 | 67 | 3 | 8½ |
| 1903 .. | 3 | 6½ | 3 | 1½ | 2 | 1½ | 68 | 7 | 5 |
| 1904 | 3 | 6½ | 3 | 1½ | 2 | 1½ | 68 | 19 | 6 |
| 1905 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1½ | 68 | 11 | 0½ |
| 1906 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 0½ | 2 | 1½ | 68 | 11 | 0½ |
| 1907 .. | 3 | 5½ | 3 | 0½ | 2 | 1½ | 68 | 19 | 6½ |
| 1908 | 3 | 6½ | 3 | 0½ | 2 | 1 | 69 | 10 | 6½ |
| 1909 | 3 | 7½ | 3 | 0½ | 2 | 1 | 69 | 18 | 3½ |
| 1910 .. | 3 | 9½ | 3 | 0½ | 2 | 1½ | 70 | 7 | 8 |
| 1911 .. | 3 | 10½ | 3 | 0½ | 2 | 1½ | 71 | 4 | 1½ |
| 1912 | 3 | 11½ | 3 | 1½ | 2 | 2½ | 72 | 14 | 2½ |
| 1913 | 4 | 0½ | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 74 | 14 | 9½ |
| 1914 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3½ | 2 | 4½ | 75 | 18 | 4 |
| 1915 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 4½ | 2 | 4½ | 77 | 1 | 4½ |
| 1916 .. | 4 | 6½ | 3 | 6½ | 2 | 7½ | 80 | 2 | 6½ |
| 1917 .. | 4 | 11 | 4 | 0½ | 2 | 10½ | 82 | 1 | 0½ |

## *AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.*

THE following table shows the *average wages per head* of workpeople employed in the coaching, goods, locomotive and engineering departments of the 29 principal Railway Companies of the United Kingdom during the first (or second week in December in each of the years 1901–1913. The Companies included in the table employ over 90 per cent. of the total number of Railway servants.

| Year | England and Wales. (25 Companies.) Employed. | Average Weekly Wage. s. | d. | Scotland. (4 Companies.) Employed. | Average Weekly Wage. s. | d. | Ireland. (7 Companies.) Employed. | Average Weekly Wage. s. | d. | United Kingdom. (29 Companies.) Employed. | Average Weekly Wage. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | | | No. | | | No. | | | No. | | |
| 1901 | 378,121 | 25 | 6½ | 43,710 | 23 | 1½ | 18,706 | 19 | 5 | 440,537 | 25 | 0½ |
| 1902 | 382,883 | 25 | 5½ | 45,879 | 23 | 0½ | 19,306 | 19 | 2½ | 449,068 | 24 | 11½ |
| 1903 | 384,465 | 25 | 4½ | 45,545 | 22 | 11 | 18,934 | 19 | 5 | 448,944 | 24 | 10½ |
| 1904 | 380,610 | 25 | 7 | 45,830 | 23 | 0½ | 19,752 | 19 | 1½ | 446,197 | 25 | 0½ |
| 1905 | 384,321 | 25 | 10½ | 46,077 | 23 | 2½ | 19,531 | 19 | 1½ | 449,902 | 25 | 3½ |
| 1906 | 391,681 | 25 | 11½ | 47,044 | 23 | 3 | 19,874 | 19 | 2½ | 458,579 | 25 | 5 |
| 1907 | 402,804 | 26 | 4½ | 47,040 | 23 | 4 | 19,670 | 19 | 8 | 469,514 | 25 | 9½ |
| 1908 | 388,072 | 25 | 6½ | 45,442 | 22 | 6½ | 19,040 | 19 | 8½ | 452,753 | 25 | 0 |
| 1909 | 391,988 | 25 | 10½ | 45,677 | 23 | 2½ | 19,389 | 19 | 11 | 456,988 | 25 | 4½ |
| 1910 | 397,715 | 26 | 3½ | 46,608 | 23 | 2½ | 19,199 | 20 | 7 | 463,522 | 25 | 8 |
| 1911 | 403,631 | 27 | 4½ | 47,145 | 23 | 5½ | 20,320 | 20 | 9½ | 473,108 | 26 | 8½ |
| 1912 | 413,197 | 28 | 0 | 47,998 | 24 | 4 | 20,229 | 20 | 9 | 481,424 | 27 | 4½ |
| 1913 | 421,988 | 28 | 6½ | 47,941 | 24 | 2½ | 20,448 | 20 | 8 | 490,377 | 27 | 11¼ |

In the first half of the seventeenth century [illegible] has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the waggons in the vicinity of some of the coal mines at Newcastle, and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the *material* of the rails, and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nanpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilizing 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 1814, was the first to bring the *project* fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line 9½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of waggons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise." On the 21st of February, 1804, Trevithick's *patent locomotive steam engine* was tried at Penydarran, near Merthyr and conveyed along a tramroad 10 tons of bar iron, and about 70 persons, a distance of 9 miles. The application passed the third reading as a 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 Kilmarnock and Troon, the Severn and Wye the Gloucester and Cheltenham, Plymouth and Dartmoor, Stratford-on-Avon and Moreton, and other small undertakings, about twenty five in number altogether, with an aggregate of 393 miles, and an authorized capital somewhat over a million. It is almost unnecessary to add that animal power only was contemplated in their working. The Stockton and Darlington Act was obtained in 1821, with a capital of £100,000, and it is remarkable that, while animal power was to be relied upon for working the line, the clause in the Act states "with men and horses *or otherwise*." George Stephenson came upon the scene immediately after this Act was obtained, and was appointed engineer of the line, and at his urgent request, Edward Pease, the promoter, applied for a new Act empowering the company to work the railway with locomotive engines. Great opposition was encountered, but the Bill finally passed in 1823, and the line, which was 25 miles in length, was opened on the 27th of September, 1825. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch 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 1830, attended as it was with a tragic result, was the first to impress upon the people that a revolution in travelling had really taken place. Leicester to Swannington came next, but that from London to Birmingham was the largest that had yet been projected. A great struggle took place with landowners and other influential personages, opposed not only to this Bill in particular, but to the introduction of railways generally. Undaunted courage and perseverance on the part of the promoters prevailed, and the Bill, which was rejected in 1832, passed in 1833, but not until landowners and others had been conciliated by having the price originally estimated for their land, &c., doubled and even trebled. The expenses of carrying this Bill, which was probably the most momentous Parliamentary campaign in the history of railways, were over £70,000. The line was opened throughout in 1838, and the first train accomplished the distance at an *average speed of* over twenty miles an hour. The tide of public opinion was now fairly turned, and ran as strongly in favour of railways as it had before been against them. The 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 line was opened.

Up to 1840, inclusive, 299 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,020 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841-2-3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature but as the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of *new projects* appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 727 miles were authorized, in 1845, 2,883 miles, and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,863 miles passed in 1847, and 500 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening, for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury, for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1844, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriage Act of the same session,

There 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 16 of the Regulation of the Forces Act 1871 declaring that it is expedient that the Government should have control over the rail roads 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 19th, 1914 —

"The Regulation of the Forces Act 1871, under which His Majesty's Government have

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF RAILWAY SECURITIES FROM 3RD JANUARY TO 29TH JUNE, 1917, THE MAKING UP PRICES OF 29TH JUNE, 1916, AND THE PRICES 30TH DECEMBER, 1916, AND 29TH JUNE, 1917

| RAILWAY | Jan 3rd to June 29th, 1917 Highest | Jan 3rd to June 29th, 1917 Lowest | Making up Prices, June 29th, 1916 | Prices, Dec 30th, 1916 | Prices, June 29th, 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ORDINARY STOCKS.** | | | | | |
| Barry | 141½ | 136¼ | 140½ | 137½ | |
| Caledonian | 50 | 47 | 61½ | 49 | 47½ |
| Central London | 43 | 40 | 39½ | 44½ | 42½ |
| East London | 73/9 | 61/3 | 69/6 | 73/- | 71/- |
| Furness | 30½ | 29½ | 31 | 30 | 28 |
| Glasgow & S.W. Pref | 40 | 35½ | 42½ | 37 | 39 |
| Def. | 28½ | 23½ | 28½ | 26 | 27½ |
| Great Central, Pref. | 15½ | 13½ | 16½ | 14 | 13½ |
| Def | 7½ | 6½ | 8½ | 7½ | 6½ |
| Great Eastern | 37½ | 32½ | 36½ | 37 | 35½ |
| Great Northern, Pref | 67½ | 60½ | 72 | 65 | 63½ |
| Def | 38½ | 35 | 40½ | 37½ | 36 |
| G. N. of Scotland Pref | 45¾ | 39½ | 46¾ | 45 | 42 |
| Def | 13½ | 12½ | 14½ | 14 | 14 |
| Gt. S. & W. (Ireland) | 76¾ | 73¼ | 80½ | — | 73¼ |
| Great Western | 91½ | 86 | 98 | 90½ | 88 |
| Highland | 32½ | 29 | 32½ | 31½ | 30½ |
| Hull and Barnsley | 42½ | 37¾ | 44½ | 38½ | 40½ |
| Lancashire and Yorks | 68¾ | 63½ | 73 | 67½ | 65 |
| Lon. B. & S. Coast | 82 | 74¾ | 86½ | 76 | 73 |
| " Def. | 67½ | 57½ | 63½ | 66 | 58½ |
| London Chatham | 9¾ | 7½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8¾ |
| Lon. & N. Western | 99 | 93½ | 107½ | 98 | 93½ |
| Lon. & S. W., Pref. | 83¾ | 80 | 90½ | 86 | 82 |
| " Def | 25¾ | 22 | 33½ | 24½ | 22 |
| Metropolitan | 25¾ | 20 | 26½ | 25 | 23¾ |
| " Surplus Lands | 49¾ | 44½ | 52¾ | 47 | 46 |
| Metropolitan Dist | 17½ | 14¾ | 19½ | 18 | 16 |
| Midland, Pref | 46 | 41½ | 50 | 44 | |
| " Def. | 29½ | 25½ | 32½ | 30½ | 28 |
| N. British, Pref. Ord | 43¾ | 40 | 45½ | 43 | 42 |
| " Def. | 14½ | 12¾ | 16½ | 14½ | 13 |
| North Eastern | 109½ | 95½ | 107½ | 120¾ | 109½ |
| North London | 85 | 80½ | 89 | 70½ | 80 |
| North Staffordshire | 67½ | 48 | 70½ | 68 | 65 |
| Rhymney | 138 | 129½ | 147¾ | 137½ | 137¾ |
| South Eastern | 57½ | 50 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| " Def | 29 | 23½ | 28½ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| Taff Vale | 53 | 52 | 59½ | 54 | 53½ |
| Under laker of London (£10) | 5s 6 | 4s. 6 | 43/9 | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| **PREFERENCE STOCKS.** | | | | | |
| Caledonian 4% | 76½ | 67 | 80 | 69½ | 72½ |
| Glasgow & S. W. 4% | 74½ | 65¾ | 74½ | 67½ | 72½ |
| Gt. Central 4% | 65½ | 60½ | 72½ | 62½ | 69½ |
| " " 4% 1889 | 80 | 80 | 88 | 80½ | 80½ |
| " " 4% 1892 | 68½ | 59¼ | 73½ | 49½ | 53 |
| " " 5% 1894 | 30½ | 30½ | 36½ | 30 | 30 |
| Great Eastern 4% | 72½ | 64½ | 78 | 64½ | 68¼ |
| Great Northern 5% | 77½ | 68½ | 82 | 72 | 73½ |
| Great Western 5% | 98½ | 87½ | 104½ | 92½ | 93½ |
| Lancs. & Yorks. 5% | 98½ | 92½ | 97½ | 95 | 96 |
| London Brighton 5% | 93½ | 82 | 100 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Lon. Chat. & Dov 4½% | 60½ | 54½ | 62½ | 58½ | 60 |
| L. C. & D. Second 4½% | 28 | 24 | 27½ | 25 | 27 |
| Lon. & N. W 4% | 79 | 70½ | 84½ | 72 | 78 |
| Lon. & S. W. 4% | 77½ | 69 | 83 | 72 | 73½ |
| London Electric 4% | 84½ | 59 | 88 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Metropolitan 3½% | 62 | 54½ | 64½ | 56½ | 59½ |
| Met. District 4½% | 74 | 58 | 79½ | 70½ | 70 |
| Midland 3½% | 49 | 44 | 50½ | 47 | 47 |
| North British 4% | 74½ | 64 | 80½ | 68½ | 71½ |
| North Eastern 4% | 78½ | 71 | 83½ | 75 | 76 |
| North Stafford 5% | 57½ | 50 | 59 | 55 | 55 |
| South Eastern 5% | 94½ | 79 | 96 | 82½ | 85½ |
| Taff Vale 4% | 72½ | 64½ | 76½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| **DEBENTURE STOCKS.** | | | | | |
| Caledonian 4% | 80½ | 73½ | 84½ | 78 | 77½ |
| Glasgow & S. W. 4% | 73½ | 72 | 84½ | 78 | 79 |
| Great Central 4½% | 86 | 77½ | 90½ | 83 | 84½ |
| Great Eastern 4% | 78½ | 72 | 82½ | 74 | 75 |
| Great Northern 3% | 60½ | 58 | 63 | 61 | 60 |
| Great Western 4% | 93½ | 74½ | 88 | 82 | 82 |
| Lancs. & Yorks. 3% | 60½ | 55½ | 63½ | 59 | 59 |
| Lon. & Brighton 4% | 79 | 72 | 82 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Lond. Chatham 4½% | 84½ | 74 | 88½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| L. & N. Western 3% | 63½ | 58 | 66½ | 62 | 62 |
| L. & S. Western 3% | 62 | 55 | 65½ | 60 | 60 |
| London Electric 4% | 72 | 55 | 73½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| Metropolitan 3½% | 69½ | 61½ | 69½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| Met. District 4% | 70½ | 58½ | 73¼ | 71½ | 68½ |
| Midland 3½% | 87½ | 78¾ | 88½ | 85 | 85 |
| North British 3% | 62¼ | 54 | 65½ | 62 | 62 |
| North Eastern 3% | 60½ | 55¼ | 63 | 60 | 60 |
| North Stafford 3% | 60 | 53 | 64½ | 62 | 62 |
| South Eastern 4% | 77 | 71 | 80½ | 76½ | 72½ |
| Taff Vale 3% | 57 | 54½ | 58 | 56 | 56 |

taken possession of most of the railways of Great Britain, provides that full compensation shall be paid to the owners for any loss or injury they may have sustained thereby, the amount of such compensation to be settled by agreement, or if necessary by arbitration.

"His Majesty's Government have agreed with the railway companies concerned that, subject to the undermentioned condition, the compensation to be paid them shall be the sum by which the aggregate net receipts of their railways for the period during which the Government are in possession of them fall short of the aggregate net receipts for the corresponding period of 1913. If, however the net receipts of the companies for the first half of 1914 were less than the net receipts for the first half of 1913, the sum payable is to be reduced in the same proportion." [On April 14th, 1915, 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 those companies in proportion to the net receipts of each company during the period with which comparison is made.

"The compensation to be paid under this arrangement will cover all special services, such as those in 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, as from Aug. 5th, 1914, in a Committee composed of the following General Managers:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir J. A. Asphall | .. | L. & Y. Rly |
| Sir A. K. Butterworth | | N. E. Rly |
| Mr Guy Calthrop | .. | L. & N. W. Rly |
| Mr C. H. Dent | .. | G. N. Rly |
| Mr F. 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, 1908-1916.

| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911 | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **England and Wales** | | | | | | | | | |
| Barry | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 7 | 10 | 9 | 9½ | 9½ |
| Central London | 3½ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| City and South London | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1½ | 1½ | | 4 | | | 1½ |
| Furness | ¾ | ¾ | 1½ | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ | ½ | 2 | 2½ |
| Great Central (Pref.) | Nil | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil |
| Great Eastern | 2½ | 2½ | 3½ | 3½ | 4½ | 4½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| Great Northern (Ord.) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| " " (Def.) | 1½ | 1½ | 2¼ | 2¾ | 3 | 3 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| Great Western | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¾ | 5 | 5 | 6¼ | 6 | 5½ | 5¾ |
| Hull, Barnsley, & West Riding Junction Railway | 1½ | 1½ | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | 3¾ | 3½ | 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| London and North Western | 5¼ | 5½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| London and South Western | 5¼ | 5¼ | 6½ | 6 | 5½ | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| L. & South Western (Def.) | 1½ | 1½ | 2½ | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| London, Brighton, & S. Coast | 4¾ | 5 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5 | 5¾ | 4¾ | 6 | 5 |
| L.B. & S.C. (Def.) | 3½ | 4 | 4¾ | 5½ | 4 | 4¾ | 3½ | 3½ | 4 |
| London, Chatham, and Dover | 2¼ | 3¼ | 3¾ | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | | 4 | 5 |
| London Electric | | | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1¼ | 1½ |
| Maryport and Carlisle | 6 | 6 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Metropolitan | ½ | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1¼ | 1 | 1 |
| Metropolitan (certain Lands Stock) | 2 | 2¼ | 2½ | 2½ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| Metropolitan District (Second Preference Stock) | | | 1 | 2 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Midland (Def.) | 2½ | 2¾ | 3¼ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| North Eastern | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| North London | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ |
| North Staffordshire | 3½ | 3¾ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| Shrewsbury | 7½ | 6¾ | 8½ | 9 | 8½ | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | 9 |
| South Eastern | 2½ | 2½ | 3½ | 4 | 3½ | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Taff Vale (including Bonus) | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3½ | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| **Scotland.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Caledonian | 3 | 3 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Glasgow and S.W. | ½ | 1½ | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | 2½ |
| Great North of Scotland | ½ | ½ | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1½ | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Highland | 1½ | 1½ | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| North British (on Def. Ord.) | ½ | ½ | ½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1 | ½ | 1 |
| **Ireland.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Belfast and County Down | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| Great Northern (Ireland) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 6 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| Great Southern and Western | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4½ |
| Midland Great Western | | | | | | | | | |

* On Ordinary Preference.

# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM, WITH *OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

| Company | Date of Incorporation | Chairman. | General Manager. †Traffic Manager. | Goods Manager. | Locomotive Superintendent. | Secretary. | Superintendent. | Head Office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barry | 1884 | Rt. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth | T. H. Rendell | T. H. Rendell | John Auld | E. T. Lawrence | | Barry Docks, South Wales. |
| Belfast and County Down | 1846 | T. Richardson | Charles A. Moore | | R. G. Miller | H. R. Mellor | W. F. Mianis | Queen's Qy., Belfast. |
| Bideford and Martinhoe | 1898 | H. F. Slattery | H. R. Price | | J. Dunlar | W. W. Heard | | Lge. Palmerston, Bideford. |
| Caledonian | 1845 | Sir C. B. Renshaw, Bt. | D. A. Matheson | D. Cameron | W. Pickersgill | Jno. Blackburn | R. Allin | Glasgow [H.O. |
| Cambrian | 1854 | David Davies, M.P. | S. Williamson | W. Plimbett | H. L. Jones | A. Williamson | W. H. Williams | Oswestry |
| Central London | 1900 | Rt. H. Ld. G. Hamilton, P.C. | *Sir A. Stanley, M.P. | | W. A. Agnew | W. E. Mandelick | W. E. Blake | Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster. |
| Cheshire Lines Committee | | | John E. Charnley | | J. G. Robinson | Digge Thomas | | Central Sta., Liverpool. |
| City and South London | 1891 | Rt. Hon. Lord Stuart of Wortley | *Sir A. Stanley, M.P. | | W. A. Agnew | W. E. Mandelick | W. E. Blake | Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster. |
| Cork, Bandon, & S.th. Coast | 1845 | Joseph Pike | J. R. Kerr | | J. W. Johnstone | R. H. Leslie | W. C. R. Cox | Albert Qy., Cork. |
| Dublin & South Eastern | 1906 | Frank Brooke | John Coghlan | | R. Cronin | R. D. Griffith | J. Coghlan | Dublin. |
| Furness | 1844 | F. J. Ramsden | Alfred Aslett | T. Jackson | W. F. Pettigrew | Alfred Aslett | A. A. Haynes | Barrow-in-Furness. |
| Glasgow & South Western | 1850 | Sir James Bell, Bart. | David Cooper | John Robinson | P. Drummond | F. H. Gillies | C. E. Cockburn | Glasgow [N.W. |
| Great Central | 1897 | Rt. Hon. Lord Farlington | Sir S. Fay | Joseph Rostern | J. G. Robinson | O. S. Holt | W. Gow | Marylebone Station, |
| Great Eastern | 1862 | Ld. C. J. Hamilton, P.C. | †H. W. Thornton †W. C. May (T.) | W. Cleay Mar | A. J. Hill | A. A. Parnwell | W. C. May (T.) | Liverpool St. Stn., E.C. |
| Great Northern | 1846 | Sir Fredk. Banbury Bt., M.P. | C. H. Dent | G. Shaw | H. M. Grosby | E. H. Burrows | C. J. Solway | King's Cross Stn., N. |
| Great Northern (Ireland) | 1876 | Pane Vernon | John Bagwell | R. Gamble | J. T. Glover | T. Morrison | H. J. Moore | Dublin. |
| Great North of Scotland | 1846 | Sir David Stewart | G. Davidson | A. R. Wilson | T. Heywood | T. S. Mackintosh | W. Deuchar | Aberdeen. |
| Great Southern & Western | 1844 | Rt. Hn. Sir W. Goulding, Bt. | E. A. Neale | A. E. Neale | E. A. Watson | Robert Crawford | G. R. Smyth | Kingsbridge, Dublin. |
| Great Western | 1835 | Rt. Hon. Visct. Churchill | Frank Potter | C. A. Roberts | G. J. Churchward | A. E. Butler | Chas. Aldington | Paddington Stn., W. |
| Highland | 1865 | W. H. Cox | Robert Park | T. McEwan | L. Cumming | C. T. Cornet | T. McEwan | Inverness. |
| Hull and Barnsley | 1880 | Col. C. W. Trotter | Edward Watkin | J. Shaw | M. Stirling | G. Sorum | R. Y. Vickers | Hull. |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | 1847 | Sir Geo. Armytage, Bt. | *Sir A. F. Aspinall | H. Marriott | G. Hughes | R. C. Irwin | A. Watson | Manchester. |
| Lond., Brighton, & S. Coast | 1846 | Earl of Beauchamp, K.C.V.O. | Sir Wm. Forbes | A. Sire | L. B. Billinton | John J. Brewer | F. Scott | Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E. |
| London & North Western | 1846 | Sir G. H. Claughton, Bt. | Guy Calthrop | I. T. Williams | J. B. Cooke | James Bishop | L. W. Horne | Euston Stn., N.W. |
| London & South Western | 1839 | H. W. Drummond | *Sir H. A. Walker | Joseph Pearce (Indoor) G. T. Hodge (Outdoor) | R. W. Urie | Godfrey Knight | G. F. P. West | Waterloo Stn., S.E. |
| London Electric | 1900 | Lord Farrer | *Sir A. Stanley, M.P. | | W. A. Agnew | W. E. Mandelick | W. E. Blake | Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster. |
| Maryport and Carlisle | 1837 | Thomas Hartley | Thomas Blain | | J. B. Adamson | Thos. Blain | T. Waite | Maryport. [Head: |
| Mersey | 1885 | James Falconer, M.P. | J. Shaw | | | J. Shaw | | Central Stn., Birkenhead. |
| Metropolitan | 1853 | Rt. Hn. Ld. Aberconway, P.C. | R. H. Selbie | | C. Jones | W. H. Brown | W. Holt | Baker Street, N.W. |
| Metropolitan District | 1864 | Rt. Hn. Ld. G. Hamilton | *Sir A. Stanley, M.P. | | W. A. Agnew | W. E. Mandelick | W. E. Blake | Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster. |
| Midland | 1844 | George Murray Smith | Sir Guy Granet | Henry Evans | H. Fowler | W. N. Bancroft | C. Paget | Derby. |
| Midland & S.W. Junct. Ry. | 1864 | Spencer J. Portal | John Davies | | J. Tyrrell | John Davies | | Swindon. |
| Midland Great Western | 1845 | Major H. C. Quaek | F. Keogh | T. Elliot | W. H. Morton | Percy A. Hay | T. Elliott | Dublin. |
| North British | 1844 | W. Whitelaw | W. F. Jackson | William Andrew | W. P. Reid | John Cathles | C. H. Stemp | Edinburgh. |
| North Eastern | 1854 | Lord Knaresborough | *Sir A. Butterworth | R. L. Wedgwood | V. L. Raven | R. F. Dunnell | H. A. Watson | York. |
| North London | 1853 | Rt. Hon. Ld. Rathmore | Guy Calthrop | C. E. Grasemann | C. J. B. Cooke | James Bishop | G. N. Ford | Euston Stn., N.W. |
| North Staffordshire | 1847 | Rt. Hon. Lord Anslow, J.P. | W. D. Phillipps | W. D. Phillipps | J. A. Hookham | R. N. Pearce | | Stoke-upon-Trent. |
| Port Talbot and Docks | | Col. J. R. Wright | E. Lowther | | A. H. Herts | Edward Knott | | Port Talbot. |
| Rhymney | 1854 | G. L. Clark | E. A. Fraser | | C. T. H. Bishop | W. Fairlamb | | Cardiff. |
| Shropshire & Montgom. Ry. | 1866 | H. Cosmo Bonsor | Sir F. H. Dent | F. P. Iggulden | H. E. L. Maunsell | Charles Sheath | E. C. Cox | Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E. |
| Stratford-upon-Avon and Midland Jct. Ry. | 1909 | R. Willmott | A. E. Diggins (T.) | | R. Willmott | A. E. Diggins | | Stratford-on-Avon. |
| Taff Vale | 1836 | G. B. Forrester | E. A. Fraser | P. A. Collins | J. Cameron | T. A. Walker | W. E. Harland | Cardiff. |

* Chief Traffic Manager.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Sam Fay .. .. | Great Central Rly |
| Sir William Forbes | L.B. & S.C. Rly |
| Sir Guy Granet | Midland Rly |
| Mr D. A. Matheson | Caledonian Rly |
| Mr F Potter | Great Western Rly |
| Mr H. W Thornton | G E. Rly |
| Sir H. A. Walker | L. & S W Rly |
| Mr A. Watson .. .. | 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. Szlumper

RAILWAYS IN 1913, 1914 and 1915.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom in 1914 was 642,135, and there were in use 24,808 locomotive engines, 79,839 coaching vehicles, 739,900 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 49,629 service vehicles.

*Capital embarked in Railways.*—The total amount of capital authorised by Parliament to be raised for the construction of railways in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st December, 1915, to £1,447,537,000. Of this sum, £1,347,321,000 (which includes £199,352,000 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 1914 of £8,050,000, or a 3 per cent. The £1,347,321,000 is composed of £134,321,000 guaranteed, £353,349,000 debenture, £361,694,000 preferential, and £494,269,000 ordinary stocks and shares, besides a sum of £13,699,000 raised by loans. The net receipts for the year amount to £57,461,378, equal to 3 80 per cent. on the total capital sunk, as compared with £56,899,000 in 1914, with a corresponding capital of £1,449,537,000, which gave a net receipt of 3 80 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 £1,347,321,000, of which about £199,352,000, or approximately 16 per cent., was due to nominal additions. These nominal additions formed approximately 19 per cent. of the ordinary stock, 14 per cent. of the guaranteed and preference, and 12 per cent. of the loans and debenture stocks. The total amounts of capital at the end of 1915 compared with 1914 show an increase of about £908,000 in the ordinary, an increase of £3,908,000 in the *guaranteed and preference*, and £1,908,000 in the loans and debenture stocks, making a total increase of £6,050,000. Of the total paid-up capital at the end of 1915, ordinary stock formed 37 0 per cent., preferential and guaranteed 35 9 per cent. and loans and debenture stock 27 1 per cent. The average rate of dividend on the ordinary capital was 3 60 per cent. in 1915, as compared with 3 45 per cent. in 1914. The average rate of dividend on the preferential capital fell from 3 36 per cent. in 1914 to 3 32 per cent. in 1915. Those rates are naturally lower than they would have been had there been no nominal additions to the capital of the companies. The average rate of dividend or interest computed on the total capital, as it would have stood if no nominal additions had been made thereto was 4 13 per cent., as compared with the rate of 3 92 per cent. paid on the total capital including nominal additions.

*Gross Earnings of the Railways.*—The earnings for the year 1915 amounted to £144,860,252, as compared with £139,958,000 for the year 1914, which gives an increase of £6,090,000, equal to 4 22 per cent.

The passenger amounts for the year 1915 are as follows:—

| | 1915. | 1914. | Inc or Dec |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1st Class | 3,772,000 | 3,631,676 | +140,324 |
| 2nd ,, | 1,097,000 | 1,179,076 | -82,076 |
| 3rd ,, | 35,730,000 | 34,336,593 | +1,393,409 |
| Workmen's Tickets .. | 1,675,000 | — — | — |

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1905.

| COMPANIES | WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT OF EARNINGS | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
| Caledonian .. | 53⁸ | 54 7 | 57 3 | 56⁸ | 56 1 | 56 4 | 55⁶ | 58 3 | 60 2 | 60 0 | 63 0 | 65 0 |
| Central London .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 56 7 | 57 2 | 59 0 | 53 0 | 53 0 |
| City and South London .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 49 8 | 50 3 | 50 0 | 59 0 | 52 0 |
| Glasgow and South Western .. | 59 3 | 60 3 | 61 4 | 60 6 | 59 3 | 58 1 | 57 8 | 60 3 | 64 6 | 65 0 | 67 0 | 64 0 |
| Great Central .. | 66 0 | 66 1 | 66 7 | 67 1 | 65 3 | 65 2 | 65 3 | 66 0 | 68 2 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 64 0 |
| Great Eastern .. | 60 7 | 60 9 | 63 3 | 63 3 | 61 0 | 61 2 | 61 1 | 67 2 | 69 3 | 69 0 | 70 0 | 72 0 |
| Great Northern .. | 63 9 | 64 3 | 65 3 | 64 8 | 64 1 | 64 2 | 64 1 | 66 1 | 67 8 | 69 0 | 70 0 | 71 0 |
| Great Western .. .. | 60 2 | 60 2 | 62 1 | 63 7 | 63 2 | 62 6 | 62 2 | 63 9 | 64 3 | 65 0 | 67 0 | 66 0 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire .. | 62 3 | 62 3 | 62 2 | 64 0 | 62 8 | 62 3 | 62 4 | 64 3 | 66 3 | 66 0 | 67 0 | 62 0 |
| London, Brighton, and So. Coast .. | 59 3 | 59 4 | 60 4 | 59 9 | 59 7 | 59 7 | 59 2 | 60 9 | 62 0 | 63 0 | 66 0 | 62 0 |
| London and North Western .. | 62 8 | 63 1 | 64 0 | 63 3 | 63 0 | 62 4 | 62 7 | 63 0 | 63 7 | 63 0 | 63 0 | 60 0 |
| London and South Western .. | 62 3 | 63 3 | 63 3 | 64 4 | 63 7 | 63 3 | 63 8 | 65 7 | 66 4 | 67 0 | 67 0 | 71 0 |
| London Electric .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 42 8 | 47 2 | 48 0 | 49 0 | 52 0 |
| Metropolitan .. .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 49 6 | 52 2 | 52 0 | 62 0 | 60 0 |
| Metropolitan District .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 49 3 | 48 1 | 51 0 | 58 0 | 59 0 |
| Midland .. .. .. .. | 63 3 | 63 7 | 65 0 | 65 2 | 63 8 | 62 7 | 62 8 | 63 4 | 63 3 | 64 0 | 65 0 | 62 0 |
| North British .. .. .. | 59 7 | 59 4 | 58 3 | 58 6 | 58 1 | 58 0 | 58 8 | 57 7 | 58 3 | 58 0 | 61 0 | 58 0 |
| North Eastern .. .. .. | 61 7 | 62 4 | 62 8 | 62 0 | 61 3 | 61 7 | 62 3 | 63 0 | 64 8 | 65 0 | 67 0 | 63 0 |
| North Staffordshire .. .. .. | 59 9 | 58 3 | 60 6 | 61 7 | 60 3 | 60 8 | 60 8 | 60 1 | 64 6 | 63 0 | 63 0 | 63 0 |
| South Eastern and Chatham .. | 61 2 | 61 8 | 62 1 | 62 7 | 62 7 | 59 3 | 58 9 | 59 3 | 63 2 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 |

* Receipts and numbers carried of workmen's tickets shown separately for first time Up to end of 1910 workmen's daily tickets were included with ordinary third-class tickets.

| Season Tickets — | 1913. £ | 1914. £ | Inc. or Dec. £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Class .. | 2,678,000 | 2,675,000 | +3,000 |
| and ,, | 849,000 | 874,000 | −25,000 |
| 3rd ,, .. | 2,932,000 | 2,732,000 | −174,000 |

* The numbers carried were

| | 1913. No. | 1914. No. | Inc. or Dec. No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Class | 31,437,000 | 30,000,581 | +1,436,619 |
| and ,, | 13,879,000 | 14,252,392 | −1,373,392 |
| 3rd ,, | 1,094,853,000 | 1,249,394,313 | −154,541,313 |
| Workmen's Tickets. | 314,912,000 | ——— | ——— |
| Season Tickets :— | | | |
| 1st Class | 136,142 | 136,670 | +1,532 |
| and ,, | 88,998 | 97,435 | −8,437 |
| 3rd ,, | 320,679 | 361,090 | −40,412 |

The earnings for the conveyance of parcels, mails, and such other traffic as is generally carried by passenger trains amounted in 1913 to £9,836,000, as compared with £10,026,832 in 1912, being a decrease of £190,832, or 1·1 per cent. The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of "goods" are £66,640,000, as compared with £64,048,874 in 1912—an increase of £2,591,126, or 3·9 per cent. The aggregate is made up of £32,990 from merchandise, £31,972,000 from minerals and £1,676,000 from live stock. The total quantity of goods carried in 1913 was 588,201,000 tons, as compared with 540,279,126 tons in 1912, showing an increase of 47,921,874 tons or 8·4 per cent.

*Expenditure.*—The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1914 amounted to £68,173,000, equal to 64 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with a total of £67,399,000 for the year 1913, equal to 63 per cent. The increase compared with 1913 amounts to £853,000, or 0·9 per cent. The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1914 was 430,330,000, or 2,329,000 less than in 1913. Analysing the expenditure, we find the item £28,268,000 for locomotive power, £13,894,000 for repairs and renewals of carriages, &c. £12,362,000 for maintenance of permanent way, stations, &c., and £24,180,000 for traffic expenses.

*Compensation.*—The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries to passengers sustained during the year 1913 amounted to £166,276, and to workmen £298,473. In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £542,209, as compared with £573,524 in 1912—an increase of £186,685. We subjoin a statement showing the amounts paid by the principal companies under both heads :—

| Company | Passengers & Workmen. | Goods. |
|---|---|---|
| Barry .. .. | £1,928 | £333 |
| Central London .. | 567 | nil |
| Cheshire Lines Committee | 11,576 | 7,406 |
| City & South London .. | 947 | ' |
| Great Central | 22,482 | 26,288 |
| Great Eastern .. | 26,609 | 30,239 |

## RECENT OPENINGS

| Railway | From | To | Date | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Central | Keadby | Doncaster Line | May 22, 1916 | — |
| Mansfield .. | Kirby .. | Clipstone .. | Sept. 4, 1916 | — |
| Mansfield .. | Kirby .. | Clipstone .. | Apr 2, 1917 | — |
| Bakerloo .. .. | Willesden .. .. | Watford .. | Apr 19, 1917 | — |

## RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines, exclusive of Season Tickets.

| Year | Great Northern | | Great Western. | | London & North Western. | | Midland (No Second.) | | S. E. & Chatham. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First. | Third. | First | Third. | First. | Third. | First | Third. | First. | Second. | Third. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1903 | 391,968 | 2,273,211 | 391,800 | 2,207,631 | 496,800 | 2,864,060 | 233,872 | 2,005,988 | 387,060 | 446,860 | 1,888,238 |
| 1904 | 383,198 | 2,316,577 | 391,008 | 2,167,702 | 498,324 | 2,872,626 | 238,168 | 2,042,772 | 404,187 | 460,274 | 1,842,749 |
| 1905 | 377,620 | 2,409,618 | 390,808 | 2,214,888 | 498,888 | 2,917,380 | 238,054 | 2,090,262 | 414,284 | 468,778 | 1,892,884 |
| 1906 | 376,698 | 2,479,668 | 388,416 | 2,260,978 | 498,348 | 2,956,748 | 242,840 | 2,130,018 | 421,782 | 468,284 | 1,920,111 |
| 1907 | 382,870 | 2,572,188 | 388,872 | 2,296,424 | 498,192 | 2,977,772 | 244,220 | 2,190,120 | 424,680 | 476,280 | 1,942,228 |
| 1908 | 378,877 | 2,594,888 | 384,600 | 2,280,752 | 496,884 | 2,988,888 | 242,884 | 2,202,877 | 427,884 | 474,272 | 1,956,278 |
| 1909 | 380,687 | 2,626,842 | 438,264 | 2,324,824 | 498,888 | 2,998,000 | 244,888 | 2,240,984 | 442,788 | 488,272 | 2,000,728 |
| 1910 | 387,988 | 2,688,884 | 442,200 | 2,374,788 | 498,888 | 2,774,780 | 244,888 | 2,276,884 | 458,477 | 488,888 | 2,048,888 |
| 1911 | 392,888 | 2,647,888 | 448,888 | 2,448,887 | 498,888 | 2,887,888 | 248,888 | 2,328,887 | 467,888 | 488,888 | 2,078,888 |
| 1912 | 398,888 | 2,672,888 | 448,888 | 2,488,888 | 498,888 | 2,888,888 | 248,888 | 2,388,888 | 468,888 | 488,888 | 2,088,888 |
| 1913 | 389,888 | 2,672,888 | 448,888 | 2,488,888 | 498,888 | 2,888,888 | 248,888 | 2,388,888 | 468,888 | 488,888 | 2,088,888 |

* Receipts and numbers carried of workmen's tickets shown separately for first class. Up to end of 1912 workmen's daily tickets were included with ordinary third-class tickets.

‡ Goods only. † Goods and Passengers.

| Company | Passengers & Workmen. | Goods. |
|---|---|---|
| Great Northern | £2,829,900 | £30,875 |
| Great Western | 157,077 | 95,282 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | 30,396 | 30,196 |
| London and North Western | 734,496 | 290,129 |
| London and South Western | 13,387 | 19,765 |
| Lond., Brighton, and S Coast | 8,113 | 20,546 |
| London Electric | 1,880 | |
| Metropolitan | 2,488 | 1,416 |
| Metropolitan District | 1,020 | 63 |
| Midland | 68,804 | 109,351 |
| North Eastern | 31,063 | 37,833 |
| North Staffordshire | 2,721 | 7,742 |
| South Eastern & Chatham | 11,422 | 19,360 |
| Taff Vale | 3,822 | 1,263 |
| Total, English and Welsh Rlys. | £4,028,713 | £696,726 |
| Caledonian | £26,131 | £27,831 |
| Glasgow and South Western | 6,707 | 8,720 |
| Great North of Scotland | 2,112 | 932 |
| Highland | 629 | 1,372 |
| North British | 9,409 | 24,143 |
| Total of all Scottish Railways | £34,249 | £63,098 |
| Dublin and South Eastern | £2,089 | £680 |
| Great Northern of Ireland | 2 186 | 4,741 |
| Great Southern and Western | 5,923 | 10,758 |
| Midland Great Western | 1,497 | 2,743 |
| Total of all Irish Railways | £11,887 | £20 402 |
| Total of United Kingdom | £4,084,749 | £780,209 |

*Net Result of Working the Railways.*—As regards the actual net earnings of the companies in 1913, the total gross receipts amounted in the year to £144,860,250, and the total working expenditure to £93,398,872. The net receipts therefore, amounted to £51,461,378, as against £50,094,200 in the previous year. The proportion of net earnings to capital was 3·52 per cent., as compared with 3·42 per cent. in 1912. The amount of paid-up capital increased during the year by about 3½. The average rates of dividend paid on the ordinary and preferential capital respectively rose from 3·45 per cent. and 3·32 per cent. in 1912, to 3·89 per cent. and 3·76 per cent. in 1913, the rates on the other classes of capital remaining substantially unchanged.

The following statement compares the average proportion of net earnings to capital in each quinquennial period from 1871–75 to 1911–15 :—

| Years. | Proportion of Total Net Earnings to Capital. Per cent. |
|---|---|
| Average of 1871–75 | 4·38 |
| ,, 1876–80 | 4·09 |
| ,, 1881–85 | 4·02 |
| ,, 1886–90 | 4·07 |
| ,, 1891–95 | 3·80 |
| ,, 1896–1900 | 3·64 |
| ,, 1901–05 | 3·58 |
| ,, 1906–10 | 3·48 |
| ,, 1911–15 | 3·80 |

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING 1913.

In 1912 and 1913 the cost per passenger train-mile for personal injury was 0·030 and 0·040 respectively. In loss and damage of goods, the cost in 1912 was 0·910 and in 1913 0·930. per goods train-mile. The number of personal accidents on railways to passengers, railway servants, and others reported to the Board of Trade during the year show a total of 1,066 killed and 30,002 injured (as compared with 1,469 killed and 32 740 injured in 1912). We will now proceed to investigate under three distinct heads the various causes from which these accidents arose :—

| | 1st. *Accidents to Passengers*— | *Killed* | *Injured.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | From accidents to trains, rolling stock permanent way &c | 3 | 390 |
| 2. | From falling between trains and platforms when entering or alighting from trains | 42 | 896 |
| 3. | From falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains | 18 | 11 |
| 4. | While crossing the lines at stations | 13 | 11 |
| 5. | By the closing of carriage doors | — | 633 |
| 6. | From falling out of carriages during the running of trains | 32 | 64 |
| 7 | Whilst ascending or descending steps at stations | 5 | 290 |
| 8. | By being struck by barriers or falling over packages, &c, on platforms | — | 140 |
| 9 | From falling off platforms on to the ballast | 4 | 128 |
| 10. | By other accidents caused by the movement of trains | 25 | 211 |
| 11. | By other accidents on railway premises not due to train accidents or to the movement of trains | — | 209 |

and, *Accidents to Servants* in the employ of the railway companies or contractors.—The

## ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

| Year | Maintenance of Way Works, &c | Locomotive Power and Carriage Repairs. | Traffic and General. | Rates, Taxes and Compensation Duty | Compensation | Tax and Parlt. sanitary | Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, &c | Total Working Expenses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1904 | 20,893,772 | 24,298,403 | 23,203,215 | 5,490,712 | 498,823 | 298,696 | 3,280,087 | 69,170,432 |
| 1905 | 20,988,130 | 24,208,538 | 23,256,440 | 5,267,050 | 498,263 | 307,661 | 3,620,079 | 70,084,863 |
| 1906 | 20,989,683 | 25,429,870 | 23,864,709 | 5,377,483 | 536,400 | 339,045 | 3,884,338 | 72,781,894 |
| 1907 | 21,484,078 | 27,780,337 | 24,753,070 | 5,211,882 | 603,430 | 328,703 | 4,228,201 | 76,899,701 |
| 1908 | 20,979,894 | 28,051,980 | 24,583,284 | 5,206,368 | 612,885 | 297,790 | 4,120,647 | 76,407,800 |
| 1909 | 21,140,886 | 28,721,380 | 24,685,141 | 5,338,837 | 747,458 | 326,342 | 4,083,278 | 77,093,988 |
| 1910 | 21,450,431 | 27,989,053 | 24,852,641 | 5,401,715 | 824,600 | 280,800 | 4,228,730 | 76,980,970 |
| 1911 | 21,761,050 | 27,986,624 | 25,650,864 | 5,326,189 | 870,738 | 289,107 | 4,289,777 | 76,917,824 |
| 1912 | 21,907,308 | 28,987,084 | 25,806,504 | 5,422,463 | 1,005,992 | 279,076 | 4,142,877 | 81,104,503 |
| 1913 | 22,360,169 | 28,208,647 | 26,971,317 | 5,292,210 | 1,204,998 | 242,829 | 4,924,302 | 78,874,361 |
| 1914 | | | | | | | | 88,173,200 |
| 1915 | | | | | | | | 98,218,800 |

* Includes an amount for each year respectively of £280,191, £300,168, £307,180, £308,191, £309,181, £309,181, £309,181, £309,181, and £309,181 paid to companies under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the contributions

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 535 were killed and 7,838 injured during the year, the following being an analysis of such accidents :—

| | Killed. | Injured. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. While coupling or uncoupling vehicles | 16 | 789 |
| 2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles, with other vehicles, &c., standing on adjacent lines | 17 | 51 |
| 3. While passing over, under, or standing on buffers | 2 | 5 |
| 4. When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, waggons, &c. | 28 | 849 |
| 5. While braking, spragging, or chocking wheels | 23 | 728 |
| 6. While attending to ground points | 3 | 208 |
| 7. While moving vehicles by capstans, turn tables, props, levers, &c. | 3 | 942 |
| 8. By other accidents not included in the preceding | 78 | 924 |
| 9. From falling off trains, engines, &c., in motion | 7 | 43 |
| 10. When getting on or off engines vans, &c., during the running of trains | 7 | 190 |
| 11. By coming in contact with over bridges or erections on the sides of the line | 4 | 53 |
| 12. While attending to the machinery, &c., of engines in motion | 5 | 370 |
| 13. While working on the permanent way, sidings, &c. | 94 | 175 |
| 14. While attending to gates at level crossings | — | 4 |
| 15. While walking, crossing, or standing on the line | | |
| (a) Fog-signalmen | 5 | 4 |
| (b) 1. On duty at stations | 117 | 204 |
| 2. On duty elsewhere | 19 | 20 |
| 3. Going to or from work | 51 | 49 |
| 16. From being caught bet. vehicles | 17 | 283 |
| 17. From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, &c. | 15 | 85 |
| 18. Miscellaneous | 30 | 970 |
| 19. *From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.* | 8 | 247 |
| Total | 535 | 7,838 |

In addition to these accidents, other casualties, in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon the railways are not concerned, have occurred, viz., 23 killed and 4,890 injured whilst loading, unloading, or shunting waggons, 9 killed and 490 injured while working as cranes or capstans, 9 killed and 1,137 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 classed casualties *whilst passing* over railways at level crossings, this caused 72 deaths and 24 injuries in 1908 (as compared with 69 deaths and 22 injuries in 1907). There were 228 deaths and 107 injuries resulting from persons trespassing on the railways, and 251 persons committed suicide upon the lines in 1908 (as compared with 233 in 1907).

*The Cheap Trains Act*, 1883, provides that fares not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of 2 per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district will contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a

NOTABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS SINCE 1833 RESULTING IN GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

| Date. | Company | Nature of Accident | At | Number Killed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 5, 1853 | Glas. & S. W | Collision with goods | Stratton | 16 |
| Aug. 29, 1861 | L. B. & S. C. | Collision | Clayton Tunnel | 23 |
| Sept. 8, 1862 | Hampstead J | Collision bet. excursion and ballast train | Kentish Town | 20 |
| Oct. 13, 1862 | K British | Collision | Winchburg | 13 |
| Aug 20, 1867 | Lon. & N W | Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks | Abergele | 33 |
| June 20, 1870 | Gt. Northern | Collision, excursion with goods | Newark | 20 |
| Sept. 10, 1874 | Gt. Eastern | Collision, engine to engine | Thorpe | 25 |
| Dec. 24, 1874 | Gt. Western | Broken tyre | Shipton | 34 |
| Aug. 7, 1876 | Som. & Dor | Collision | Radstock | 25 |
| Dec. 28, 1879 | N British | Train blown off the first Tay Bridge | Tay Bridge | 73 drown d |
| July 26, 1884 | M. S. & L. | Crank axle broke | Penistone | 24 |
| Sept. 16, 1887 | M. S. & L. | Express ran into rear train | Horthorpe | 25 |
| June 12, 1889 | G N Ireland | Train divided, ran back | Armagh | 80 |
| July 27, 1892 | Glas. & S. W | Train ran into buffer stops | Glasgow | 13 |
| July 20, 1905 | Lanc. & York. | Collision between two electric trains | Hall's Road | 22 |
| July 1, 1906 | Lon. & S. W | Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve | Salisbury | 28 |
| Dec. 28, 1906 | N. B. & Cal. | Rear collision | Elliot Junction | 22 |
| Oct. 13, 1907 | Lon. & N W | Derailment on curve at speed | Shrewsbury | 18 |
| Sept. 27, 1910 | Lon. & N W | Derailment, high speed through crossover | Ditton Junction | 26 |
| Sept. 2, 1912 | Midland | Rear collision, non-observance of signals | Aisgill | 16 |
| May 20, 1913 | Caledonian | Coll., two pass. trains and troop special | Grotas | 4 and 8 |
| Aug. 14, 1915 | Lon & N W | Irish mail train derailed owing to displacement of coupling-rod on engine of passing express from Birmingham | Weedon | 9 |
| Dec. 16, 1915 | N Eastern | Double collision fire | Jarrow | 20 |

* Including 3 officers and 101 soldiers.

## RAILWAY SPEED (Year 1914).

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under —

| Company | Train. | From | To | Time. | Distance. | Av. Speed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | H. M. | Miles. | |
| North Eastern | 1. 9 | Darlington | York | 0 43 | 44¼ | 61·7 |
| Great Central | 4.23 | Leicester | Arkwright St. | 0 28 | 28½ | 62·3 |
| London and South Western | 5. 0 | Dorchester | Wareham | 0 15 | 13 | 60·0 |
| Great Western | 12. 0 | Paddington | Bristol | 1 8 | 118¾ | 89·1 |
| London and North Western | 11 30d & 5.30d | Willesden | Birmingham | 1 53 | 109½ | 57·0 |
| Great Northern | 5.30 | King's Cross | Grantham | 1 57 | 105½ | 52·7 |
| Caledonian | 5.1 & 7.3 | Forfar | Perth | 0 34 | 30½ | 57·1 |
| Midland | 3.20 | St. Pancras | Kettering | 1 16 | 70 | 58·8 |
| Great Eastern | 8.24 | Halesworth | Woodbridge | 0 23 | 22½ | 56·6 |
| Cheshire Lines | 2.30 & 5.10 | Manchester | West Derby | 0 34 | 32½ | 52·7 |
| South Eastern and Chatham | 11.20 | Tonbridge | Ashford | 0 29 | 28½ | 54·8 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | Several serv | Liverpool | Manchester | 0 40 | 36½ | 54·7 |
| Glasgow and South Western | 2. 6 | Kilmarnock | Dumfries | 1 4 | 58 | 54·6 |
| Great Southern and Western | 2.40 | Thurles | Dublin | 1 40 | 85½ | 51·9 |
| London, Brighton & South Coast | Several serv | Victoria | Brighton | 1 0 | 51 | 51·0 |
| Midland (L., T & S. Section) | 4.13 | Stepney | Westcliff | 0 39 | 33 | 50·8 |
| Hull and Barnsley | 9. 7 | Hemsworth | Howden | 0 30 | 25 | 50·0 |
| Great Northern (Ireland) | 5. 0 | Belfast | Portadown | 0 30 | 25 | 50·0 |
| Somerset and Dorset | 10.18 | Blandford | Evercreech | 0 34 | 27¼ | 48·0 |
| North British | Lothian Coast Exp. | Edinburgh | Glasgow | 1 0 | 47¼ | 47·2 |
| North Staffordshire (over L. & N W R.) | 1 8 | Crewe | Rhyl | 1 7 | 51¾ | 48·9 |
| Midland and Gt. Northern Jct. | Several serv | Peterborough | Wisbech | 0 28 | 21¾ | 46·5 |
| Midland Great Western | 8.21 | Mullingar | Athlone | 0 36 | 28 | 44·3 |
| Midland (Northern Counties) | 12.12 | Greenisland | Ballynoocy | 1 5 | 46½ | 43·0 |
| Highland | 11. 5 | Blair Atholl | Perth | 0 52 | 38½ | 42·1 |
| Belfast and County Down | 12.0 & 5.25 | Newcastle | Belfast | 0 55 | 38 | 41·5 |
| Great North of Scotland | 6.0 & 11.53 | Aberdeen | Huntley | 1 1 | 40¼ | 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. | Distance | Av. Speed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | H. M. | Miles. | |
| Midland | 6. 2 | St. Pancras | Nottingham | 2 13 | 123½ | 56·25 |
| Great Eastern | 9.50 | Liverpool Street | Trowse | 2 17 | 124 | 49·9 |
| London and North Western | 11 30d & 5.30d | Willesden | Birmingham | 1 53 | 109½ | 57·0 |
| Great Western | 12. 0 | *Paddington | Bath | 1 48 | 106¼ | 59·4 |
| Great Northern | 5.30 | King's Cross | Grantham | 1 57 | 105½ | 53·7 |
| Great Central | 3.18 | Marylebone | Leicester (via Aylesbury) | 1 49 | 102 | 56·7 |
| Caledonian | 10. 5 | Carlisle | Edinburgh (Princes St.) | 2 0 | 100½ | 50·3 |

* By slip coach.

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under —

| Company | Train. | From | To | Time | Distance | Av. Speed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | H. M. | Miles. | |
| Great Western | 10.30 | Paddington | Plymouth | 4 7 | 225¼ | 54·8 |
| London and North Western | 6. 0 | Euston | Liverpool (Edge Hill) | 3 26 | 192½ | 58·48 |
| Midland | 8.25 | Nottingham | London | 2 18 | 123½ | 55·0 |
| Great Northern | 3.45 | York | Peterboro' | 2 13 | 111¾ | 50·4 |
| Great Central | 8.20 | Marylebone | Leicester | 1 54 | 103 | 56·36 |
| Caledonian | 2.20 | Carlisle | Stirling | 2 25 | 117½ | 49·8 |
| Great Eastern | 1. 0 | Liverpool Street | North Walsham | 2 36 | 131 | 49·7 |
| North Eastern | 11.14 | Newcastle | Edinburgh | 2 12 | 124½ | 54·2 |
| London and South Western | 2. 0 | Waterloo | Christchurch | 1 58 | 104¾ | 53·0 |
| North British | 9.30 | Edinburgh | Carlisle | 2 11 | 98¼ | 45·7 |
| Glasgow and South Western | 2. 6 | Kilmarnock | Carlisle | 1 46 | 82¼ | 50·3 |
| Great Southern and Western | 1.40 | Thurles | Dublin | 1 40 | 85¼ | 50·0 |
| London Brighton & South Coast | 11.42 | Clapham Junct. | Fratton | 1 49 | 81¾ | 45·0 |
| South Eastern and Chatham | 11. 0 | Victoria | Dover Town | 1 40 | 77¼ | 49·1 |
| Highland | 11.50 | Perth | Newtonmore | 1 54 | 68¼ | 36·1 |
| Mid. and Great Northern Joint | 2.30 | Peterborough | Melton Constable | 1 37 | 68¼ | 42·1 |
| Somerset and Dorset | 2.13 | Bath | Poole | 1 30 | 67 | 40·6 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | 8. 0 | Blackpool | Halifax | 1 30 | 66 | 39·7 |
| Midland Great Western | 5.56 | Mullingar | Dublin | 1 24 | 50 | 40·3 |

continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

Officers or men in the military or police forces, when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number travelling. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

*Hiring of Special Trains.*—Although the majority of railway companies have no fixed charges for hire of special trains, the general charges are five shillings per mile, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired.

*The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.*—This Act, which received the Royal assent on August 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898.

| Class of Servants. | Number Employed at the end of 1898. | Number Killed and Injured in 1898 from all causes. | | Proportion to the Number Employed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Killed. | Injured † | Killed. | Injured. |
| Capstan men | 1,772 | 2 | 77 | 1 in 886 | 1 in 23 |
| ,, boys* | 284 | — | 10 | — | 1 ,, 28 |
| Carmen & van-guards (Adults) | 19,203 | 2 | 11 | 1 in 9,602 | 1 ,, 1,675 |
| ,, ,, (Boys & Girls*) | 6,408 | 1 | 4 | 1 ,, 6,408 | 1 ,, 1,602 |
| Carriage cleaners (Adults) | 7,147 | 4 | 52 | 1 ,, 1,787 | 1 ,, 137 |
| ,, (Boys & Girls) | 302 | 1 | 1 | 1 ,, 302 | 1 ,, 302 |
| Carriage & waggon examiners | 4,110 | 6 | 14 | 1 ,, 685 | 1 ,, 294 |
| Checkers (Adults) | 10,454 | 4 | 19 | 1 ,, 2,613 | 1 ,, 550 |
| ,, (Boys & Girls) | 57 | — | 1 | — | 1 ,, 57 |
| Clerks (Adults) | 84,191 | 2 | 18 | 1 in 39,096 | 1 ,, 4,677 |
| ,, (Boys & Girls) | 12,018 | 2 | 13 | 1 ,, 6,009 | 1 ,, 924 |
| Coopers, chain boys, & slippers (Men) | 204 | 1 | 11 | 1 ,, 204 | 1 ,, 18 |
| ,, ,, (Boys) | 256 | 4 | 32 | 1 ,, 64 | 1 ,, 8 |
| Cranemen and Cranelads (Men) | 1,658 | — | 2 | — | 1 ,, 829 |
| ,, ,, (Boys) | 243 | — | 2 | — | 1 ,, 122 |
| Engine-cleaners (Adults) | 13,514 | 2 | 68 | 1 in 6,757 | 1 ,, 198 |
| ,, (Boys & Girls) | 5,638 | 8 | 30 | 1 ,, 704 | 1 ,, 188 |
| Engine-drivers & Motormen | 23,849 | 17 | 470 | 1 ,, 1,403 | 1 ,, 51 |
| Firemen | 27 343 | 21 | 580 | 1 ,, 1,302 | 1 ,, 47 |
| Gate-keepers (Adults) | 3,471 | 2 | 5 | 1 ,, 1,735 | 1 ,, 694 |
| ,, (Boys & Girls) | 74 | — | — | — | — |
| Greasers (Adults) | 1,052 | — | 1 | — | 1 in 1052 |
| ,, (Boys & Girls) | 772 | 2 | 12 | 1 in 386 | 1 ,, 64 |
| Guards (Goods & Mineral) & Brakesmen | 16,388 | 25 | 65a | 1 ,, 655 | 1 ,, 25 |
| ,, (Passenger) | 8,427 | 5 | 30 | 1 ,, 1,685 | 1 ,, 281 |
| Horse-drivers (shunting) | 1 125 | 2 | 11 | 1 ,, 562 | 1 ,, 56 |
| Inspectors (Permanent way) | 1,032 | 1 | 2 | 1 ,, 1,032 | 1 ,, 516 |
| ,, (Others) | 9,389 | 3 | 36 | 1 ,, 2,133 | 1 ,, 434 |
| Labourers, Permanent-way (Men) | 19,340 | 28 | 55 | 1 ,, 1,074 | 1 ,, 352 |
| ,, ,, (Boys) | 27 | — | 2 | — | 1 ,, 13 |
| ,, Others (Men) | 32,219 | 22 | 72 | 1 in 4,747 | 1 ,, 726 |
| ,, ,, (Boys) | 1,362 | — | 3 | — | 1 ,, 300 |
| Lamp-men, &c (Adults) | 1,748 | 1 | 9 | 1 in 1,748 | 1 ,, 194 |
| ,, (Boys & Girls) | 362 | 2 | — | 1 ,, 180 | — |
| Loaders & Sheeters | 4,778 | 2 | 35 | 1 ,, 1,383 | 1 in 87 |
| Mechanics & Artisans (Adults) | 82,729 | 25 | 36 | 1 ,, 3,309 | 1 ,, 2,134 |
| ,, (Boys & Girls) | 8,210 | 1 | 2 | 1 ,, 8,210 | 1 ,, 4,105 |
| Messengers (Adults) | 1 120 | 1 | 2 | 1 ,, 1,120 | 1 ,, 560 |
| ,, (Boys & Girls) | 2,579 | — | 1 | — | 1 ,, 2576 |
| Number-takers (Adults) | 1,469 | 1 | 11 | 1 in 1,469 | 1 ,, 134 |
| ,, (Boys & Girls) | 803 | 2 | 7 | 1 ,, 402 | 1 ,, 114 |
| Permanent-way Men | 52,527 | 89 | 125 | 1 ,, 590 | 1 ,, 420 |
| Pointsmen | 692 | — | 9 | — | 1 ,, 77 |
| Policemen | 2,449 | 2 | 1 | 1 in 1,224 | 1 ,, 2,449 |
| Porters (Goods) (Adults) | 29,340 | 27 | 246 | 1 ,, 1,086 | 1 ,, 119 |
| ,, ,, (Boys & Girls) | 1,440 | 2 | 18 | 1 ,, 720 | 1 ,, 80 |
| ,, (Passenger) (Adults) | 27 784 | 15 | 88 | 1 ,, 1,852 | 1 ,, 316 |
| ,, ,, (Boys & Girls) | 3,484 | 2 | 12 | 1 ,, 1,742 | 1 ,, 290 |
| Shunters | 15,095 | 44 | 531 | 1 ,, 343 | 1 ,, 28 |
| Signal Fitters & Telegraph Wiremen | 4,264 | 9 | 5 | 1 ,, 474 | 1 ,, 853 |
| Signalmen | 29,412 | 10 | 30 | 1 ,, 2,941 | 1 ,, 980 |
| Signal box Lads | 2,146 | 1 | 2 | 1 ,, 2,146 | 1 ,, 1,073 |
| Station-masters & Station mistresses | 8,991 | 2 | 12 | 1 ,, 4,495 | 1 ,, 750 |
| Ticket Collectors and Examiners (Adults) | 4,490 | — | 6 | — | 1 ,, 748 |
| ,, ,, ,, (Boys & Girls) | 113 | — | — | — | — |
| Watchmen | 884 | 3 | 2 | 1 in 295 | 1 in 442 |
| Yardsmen | 1,428 | 3 | 20 | 1 ,, 476 | 1 ,, 72 |
| Miscellaneous (Adults) | 36,663 | 24 | 90 | 1 ,, 1,528 | 1 ,, 408 |
| ,, (Boys & Girls) | 2,697 | 1 | 8 | 1 ,, 2,697 | 1 ,, 337 |
| Total | 649,135 | 406 | 3,689 | 1 in 1,599 | 1 in 176 |

* "Boys and Girls" = under 18 years of age.

† Previous statements include injuries which caused the injured to be absent for at least one whole day from their ordinary work, but this year only injuries of a more serious nature are recorded.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, STANDARD AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1906.

| Company | Total Expenditure on Capital Account | Miles in Work. | Receipts. Gross Receipts. | Receipts. Per Mile. | Working Expenses. Amount. | Working Expenses. P.c. on Gr. Rec'pts. | Net Receipts. | Miscellaneous Receipts (Net) | Total Net Income. | Dividends on Ord. Stock. Yr ended | No. of Engines. Over 140 tons net. | No. of Engines. 140 tons and under | Rolling Stock. No. of Loco. Coach. | Rolling Stock. No. of Coach. Veh'cs | Rolling Stock. No. of Goods Veh'cs | Rolling Stock. No. of Brake Veh'cs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | £ | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. | | | | | | |
| Barry | 6,289,761 | 68 | 951,377 | 13,989 | 598,103 | 60 | 353,274 | 7,667 | 361,282 | 9 10 0 | — | 1 | 148 | 354 | 1,620 | 387 |
| Cambrian | 6,479,609 | 283 | 389,343 | 1 376 | 230,868 | 57 | 158,475 | 8,991 | 147,788 | Nil | — | — | 100 | 318 | 4,255 | 82 |
| Central London | 4,389,900 | 7 | 326,820 | 45,998 | 189,191 | 58 | 147,629 | 36,873 | 184,492 | — | — | — | 4 | 242 | — | 2 |
| City and South London | 3,492,800 | 6 | 231,675 | 38,989 | 121,302 | 52 | 110,384 | 14,134 | 124,488 | 1 10 0 | — | — | 4 | 242 | — | 2 |
| Furness | 7,037,038 | 134 | 774,040 | 5,771 | 513,005 | 66 | 261,035 | 15,973 | 277,010 | 8 5 0 | — | 12 | 13 | 363 | 7,404 | 244 |
| Great Central | 37,180,852 | 757 | 7,067,966 | 9,337 | 4,980,442 | 61 | 2,087,524 | 120,384 | 2,208,910 | Nil | 14 | 44 | 1,332 | 2,832 | 34,432 | 2,600 |
| Great Eastern | 34,144,330 | 1,133 | 7,196,488 | 6,418 | 5,120,799 | 72 | 2,035,687 | 125,786 | 2,161,473 | 2 10 0 | 11 | 8 | 1,284 | 3,748 | 27,188 | 2,600 |
| Great Northern | 34,980,526 | 887 | 7,778,807 | 9,037 | 5,296,540 | 71 | 2,482,267 | 136,990 | 2,439,257 | 4 5 0 | — | — | 1,398 | 3,892 | 34,922 | 2,679 |
| Great Western | 114,648,295 | 3,008 | 17,369,080 | 5,788 | 11,823,480 | 66 | 5,545,587 | 327,820 | 5,873,412 | 5 18 0 | 9 | 9 | 1,664 | 6,802 | 76,303 | 7,040 |
| Hull and Barnsley | 9,983,800 | 91 | 934,983 | 10,187 | 531,908 | 57 | 403,185 | 2,777 | 405,962 | 3 10 0 | — | — | 187 | 788 | 4,868 | 284 |
| Lancashire & Yorkshire | 63,906,893 | 591 | 8,320,431 | 14 111 | 5,907,410 | 61 | 2,412,021 | 286,466 | 2,618,517 | 4 10 0 | 27 56 | — | 1,573 | 4,424 | 34,422 | 2,800 |
| London & N. Western | 124,381,013 | 1,969 | 19,437,588 | 9,872 | 13,845,980 | 61 | 5,791,608 | 500,270 | 6,281,898 | 6 0 0 | 13 56 | 1 | 3,051 | 9,381 | 78,736 | 6,000 |
| London & S. Western | 30,732,857 | 506 | 4,380,958 | 7 208 | 2,944,500 | 72 | 1,430,458 | 169,820 | 1,600,278 | 3 10 0 | 13 | 6 60 | 946 | 2,372 | 14,800 | 1,000 |
| London, Brighton, & S. C. | 33,283,740 | 454 | 4,262,257 | 9,457 | 2,913,532 | 62 | 1,379,725 | 118,670 | 1,498,395 | 3 0 0 | 4 | 50 | 857 | 2,800 | 8,800 | 1,000 |
| London, Chat'm, & Dover | 24,302,498 | — | 120,609 | — | 101,509 | — | — | 700 | 829,130 | 829,830 | Nil | — | — | — | — | — |
| London Electric | 17,800,000 | 22 | 1,007,900 | 45,131 | 512,980 | 51 | 493,912 | 98,276 | 590,188 | 4 10 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Maryport and Carlisle | 329,379 | 43 | 135,700 | 3,149 | 89,831 | 66 | 51,869 | 637 | 51,906 | 3 0 0 | — | — | 23 | 72 | 1,476 | — |
| Metropolitan | 18,149,152 | 41 | 1,708,346 | 38,969 | 980,712 | 58 | 420,934 | 189,020 | 609,708 | 1 0 0 | — | — | 18 | 128 | 288 | — |
| Metropolitan District | 11,869,099 | 27 | 1,006,411 | 38,015 | 603,269 | 60 | 403,142 | 142,617 | 365,760 | Nil. | — | — | 19 | 121 | — | — |
| Midland | 130,064,799 | 1,533 | 16,860,641 | 10,999 | 11,198,243 | 66 | 5,662,398 | 611,708 | 6,274,106 | 6 10 0 | 6 | 6 | 3,023 | 6,940 | 119,398 | 6,400 |
| North Eastern | 88,394,361 | 1,728 | 13,094,520 | 7,580 | 8,926,228 | 68 | 4,489,300 | 184,624 | 4,673,924 | 6 10 0 | — | — | 1,989 | 4,737 | 118,633 | 4,000 |
| North London | 4,272,881 | 14 | 496,122 | 35,437 | 288,331 | 58 | 140,791 | 36,118 | 176,909 | 3 15 0 | — | — | 121 | 722 | 992 | — |
| North Staffordshire | 9,120,250 | 218 | 1,227,730 | 5,664 | 801,797 | 65 | 426,032 | 14,030 | 440,062 | 4 12 6 | — | — | 191 | 515 | 6,227 | — |
| Rhymney | 2,494,117 | 51 | 404,765 | 7,936 | 251,270 | 62 | 153,495 | 1,620 | 155,097 | 9 0 0 | — | — | * | * | * | * |
| South Eastern | 33,710,047 | — | 101,008 | — | 136,790 | — | 84,278 | 1,418,467 | 1,440,745 | 3 15 0 | — | — | * | * | * | * |
| South Eastern & Chat'm | 4,530,809 | 609 | 5,729,649 | 8,119 | 3,712,473 | 65 | 2,016,176 | 7,460 | 2,023,636 | — | 8 | 7 | 719 | 4,116 | 12,800 | — |
| Taff Vale | 4,693,321 | 124 | 1,208,120 | 9,742 | 780,120 | 65 | 428,000 | 7,507 | 433,507 | 3 10 0 | — | 6 60 | 251 | 401 | 2,136 | 174 |
| Tot. ny Eng. & Welsh Cos. | 941,708,830 | 14,768 | 134,309,361 | 8,431 | 85,261,800 | 63 | 39,047,781 | 5,401,821 | 44,649,552 | — | 108-100 | 79-160 | 20,203 | 61,863 | 586,488 | 38,000 |
| Caledonian | 36,266,399 | 1,072 | 4,213,363 | 3,796 | 4,037,756 | 62 | 2,154,605 | 165,288 | 2,319,893 | 3 7 6 | — | 6 60 | 1,083 | 2,978 | 35,800 | 2,600 |
| Glasgow & S. Western | 13,874,731 | 466 | 2,325,030 | 5,307 | 1,732,630 | 64 | 780,391 | 42,115 | 822,506 | 4 12 6 | — | 9 | 502 | 1,140 | 14,000 | 1,000 |
| Great North of Scotland | 4,311,800 | 332 | 677,440 | 2,038 | 418,412 | 62 | 259,028 | 9,338 | 268,366 | 4 0 0 | — | — | 121 | 242 | 2,800 | — |
| Highland | 7,384,498 | 485 | 830,315 | 1 717 | 573,770 | 69 | 256,545 | 4,000 | 263,196 | 3 0 0 | — | — | 125 | 242 | 2,800 | — |
| North British | 52,780,363 | 1,110 | 6,470,869 | 4,832 | 4,231,003 | 65 | 2,239,866 | 76,008 | 2,315,874 | 3 10 0 | — | 7 60 | 1,094 | 3,714 | 39,000 | 2,600 |
| Total 5 Scottish Cos. | 142,870,921 | 3,465 | 18,720,117 | 4,522 | 11,993,384 | 65 | 5,690,533 | 297,800 | 5,993,335 | — | — | 20-120 | 2,895 | 9,018 | 130,800 | 6,600 |
| Belfast & County Down | 1,376,820 | 80 | 220,604 | 2,757 | 148,909 | 67 | 70,116 | 3,000 | 75,116 | 6 10 0 | 1 | — | 22 | 174 | 1,000 | — |
| Clark, Bandon & S. Coast. | 880,343 | 98 | 115,367 | 1,214 | 78,878 | 68 | 39,463 | 716 | 40,179 | 2 10 0 | — | — | 21 | 78 | 1,448 | — |
| Dublin & South Eastern | 2,342,218 | 202 | 326,632 | 1,873 | 199,533 | 61 | 127,098 | 8,497 | 112,500 | Nil. | — | — | 32 | 112 | 1,600 | — |
| Great Northern (Ireland) | 3,846,108 | 561 | 1,226,950 | 2,207 | 836,827 | 68 | 410,323 | 19,000 | 429,323 | 2 12 0 | — | — | 211 | 1,000 | 7,600 | — |
| Great W'thern & Western | 14,997,788 | 1,120 | 1,800,348 | 1,614 | 1,200,898 | 67 | 601,358 | 25,737 | 627,075 | 4 10 0 | — | — | 211 | 1,000 | 7,600 | — |
| Midland Great Western | 7,021,426 | 158 | 686,417 | 1,078 | 479,248 | 70 | 207,368 | 9,841 | 217,194 | 2 0 0 | — | — | 78 | 200 | 2,000 | — |
| Total 6 Irish Cos. | 37,264,118 | 2,287 | 4,454,965 | 1,719 | 3,000,602 | 68 | 1,455,687 | 66,691 | 1,520,378 | — | 1 | — | 761 | 2,557 | 19,600 | 1,000 |
| Total 36 Cos. | 1,320,840,271 | 20,520 | 157,484,443 | 6,990 | 99,255,786 | 63 | 46,194,001 | 5,766,312 | 51,741,256 | — | 108-100 | 100-280 | 23,859 | 73,438 | 736,888 | 45,600 |

In this table the data is collected of entirely independent concerns, based on the Annual Reports, and such other sources of information. Joint Line figures are given only in respective proportions.

* Included in the South Eastern and Chatham Companies, which see.

### THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

This Institution was opened in Jan. 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, E. W. L. Harford, *Secretary*, H. Cuff Smart, *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

### IRISH RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

The Irish Railway Clearing House occupies much the same position to the railway system of Ireland as the (London) Clearing House does to the railways of Great Britain. It was established July 1, 1848. *Chairman*, Sir William J. Goulding, Bart., *Secretary*, Joseph Ingram, *Offices*, 5 Kildare Street, Dublin.

### ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.*

| Railways | Engineer | Solicitors |
|---|---|---|
| Barry | W. Waddell | G. C. Downing. |
| Belfast & County Down | G. P. Culverwell | Johns, Bates & Johns. |
| Brecon & Merthyr | J. Dunbar | |
| Caledonian | W. A. Paterson | D. L. Fergus. |
| Cambrian | G. C. Macdonald | W. K. Marshall. |
| Central London | A. R. Cooper | Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co. |
| Cheshire Lines Committee | A. P. Ross | Lingards & Hamp. |
| City & South London | A. R. Cooper | McMillan & Mott, Inmarica. |
| Cork, Bandon & South Coast | J. R. Kerr | Arthur Julian & F. Fitz. |
| Dublin & South Eastern | L. E. Moore | Mr William Fry |
| Furness | D. L. Rutherford | Currey, Holland & Currey |
| Glasgow & South Western | Thomas Keeling | Maclay, Murray & Spens. |
| Great Central | H. Blundell | D. H. Davies. |
| Great Eastern | H. W. Thornton | Thomas Chaw |
| Great Northern | Charles J. Brown | R. Hill Daws. |
| Great Northern (Ireland) | F. A. Campion | C. Baillie-Gage. |
| Great North of Scotland | J. A. Parker | George Davidson. |
| Great Southern & Western | A. Gordon | Crocker Barrington |
| Great Western | W. W. Grierson | Laurence B. Page |
| Highland | A. Newlands | Robert Park. |
| Hull & Barnsley | R. Pawley | J. S. Moss-Blundell. |
| Lancashire & Yorkshire | D. C. Rattray | A. de C. Parmiter |
| London, Brighton & South Coast | J. Ball | E. A. Scanes. |
| London & North Western | R. F. C. Trench | M. C. Tait. |
| London & South Western | A. W. Szlumper | W. Bishop. |
| London Electric | A. R. Cooper | Birnham & Co. |
| Maryport & Carlisle | Harold Brown | Tyson & Hobson |
| Mersey | J. Shaw | Nicholson, Graham & Jones |
| Metropolitan | W. Willox | C. de W. Kitcat. |
| Metropolitan District | A. R. Cooper | Baxter & Co. |
| Midland | James Briggs | Beale & Co. |
| Midland & South Western Junction | E. Counal | Mollings, Kilett & Co. |
| Midland Great Western | W. P. O'Neill | J. de V. White. |
| North British | W. A. Fraser | Jas. Watson. |
| North Eastern | C. F. Bangrough | R. J. Dunnell. |
| North London | R. C. Trench | C. De J. Andrewes. |
| North Staffordshire | F. A. L. Barnwell | Barcbella & Co. |
| Port Talbot Rly. & Docks Co. | W. Cleaver | Broad & Co. |
| Rhymney | W. G. Griffiths | L. G. Williams. |
| South Eastern & Chatham & Dover Rlys. | P. C. Tempest | H. H. Groves. |
| Stratford upon Avon & Midland Jct. Rly. | Russell Willmott | Blackoff & Co. |
| Taff Vale | G. T. Sibbering | Ingledew & Sons. |

* For other Railway Officers see pages 767.

## Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853, and the total length *open* on 31st March, 1918, was 35,833 miles. They are controlled by a Board *consisting* of a Chairman and two members. The present Chairman is Hon. E. W. *Gillan* and the two members are Mr A. R. Anderson and Mr Cowchman. The Administration Reports on Indian Railways formerly published had reference to the working of each calendar year, the last report issued being that for the year 1912. Owing to the adoption, by the principal railway administrations, of the Government financial year for all accounts and statistical purposes, the reports are now 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, 1913, to March 31, 1914. The capital outlay was £383,493,286. The gross receipts for 1913-1914 amounted to £43,108,833, the working expenses to £21,496,332, or 50·09 per cent. of gross receipts. The net *revenue* amounted to £21,180,800, which gave a return of 5·52 per cent. per annum on the capital invested. The net gain to the Government for the years 1913 and 1912 is £1,076,000. The number of passengers conveyed in the year was over 676,000,000, and the total weight of goods carried was 88,728,000 tons. The Indian Railways have in their service 606,980 employees, of whom 5,090 are Europeans, 8,090 Anglo-Indians, and 602,890 Indians. The number of servants killed and injured during the year from all causes was 439 killed and 996 injured; passengers, 297 killed and 824 injured; other persons, 1,320 killed and 380 injured; total, 2,280 killed and 4,200 injured.

# Indian Railways.

## STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, DIVIDENDS, &c., YEAR 1908 AND 1908.

In the year 1849 an Act was passed making it legal for Indian Railway Companies to pay interest out of capital during construction, subject to the Secretary of State's specific sanction, and to certain other conditions.

| Railway | London Office | Date of Opening of Last Line | Miles Open | Gauge | Total Capital outlay to end of Year | Gross Receipts | Working Expenses | Per Cent. Working Expenses to Gross Receipts | Net Receipts. | Dividend on Ordinary Stock in Months Per Cent. | No. of Level crossings | No. of Persons killed | No. of Persons injured |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | £ | Rs | Rs | | Rs | £ s. d. | | | |
| Assam Bengal | 80 Bishopsgate, E.C. | 1895 | 830 | Metre | £2,877,900 | 67 49 378 | 34 56 876 | 79 39 | 14 90 502 | 3 0 0 | 207 | 389 | 5,653 |
| Barsi Light | Winchester House | 1897 | 118 | 2ft 6in. | £323,100 | 10 66 668 | 4 70 020 | 44 06 | 5 96 646 | 4% 12 0<br>4% 8 0 | 17 | 49 | 209 |
| Bengal N Western | 137 Gresham House | 1884 | 2,063 | Metre | £8,400,000 | 2 07 60 424 | 82 07 563 | 39 49 | 1 25 52 851 | 7 10 0 | 214 | 1,237 | 2,889 |
| Bengal Dooars | 210-216 Gresham Hse. | 1893 | 153 | Metre | £760,000 | 18 08 646 | 7 57 974 | 41 91 | 10 50 672 | 7 0 0<br>1 0 0 | 16 | 83 | 467 |
| Bengal Nagpur | 132 Gresham House | 1880 | 1,888<br>794 | 5ft 6in.<br>2ft 6in | £29,056,717 | 4 43 64 888 | 17 44 013 | 39 31 | 4 26 20 875 | 5 0 0 | 554 | 1,366 | 13,893 |
| Bhavnagar | | 1880 | | Metre | Rs. 1 35 23 684 | 36 45 000 | 7 92 000 | 48 09 | 8 54 000 | 6 6 2 | 22 | 121 | 514 |
| Bombay, Baroda & C I | Gloucester House | 1860 | 1,231<br>1,221<br>286 | 5ft 6in<br>Metre<br>2ft 6in | £3,000 000 | 3 46 84 000 | 1 58 49 000 | 44 96 | 1 90 35 000 | 5 0 0<br>Rs 0 0 0 | 1,230<br>1,057 | 3,078<br>1,542 | 9,105<br>8,835 |
| Burma | 129 Gresham House | 1877 | 1,398 | Metre | £4,250,000 | 1 99 85 630 | 1 14 67 180 | 57 38 | 85 18 450 | 6 0 0 | 235 | 1,087 | 7,848 |
| Darjeeling Himalayan | — | 1880 | 51 | 2ft. 6in. | Rs 61 25 300 | 6 36 324 | 3 18 690 | 50 07 | 3 17 634 | — | 18 | 105 | 277 |
| Dibru-Sadiya | Blomfield House | 1885 | 91 | — | Rs. 1 26 64 000 | 14 47 000 | 8 60 000 | 59 44 | 6 48 000 | — | — | — | — |
| Eastern Bengal | — | 1885 | 1 669 | — | Rs 29 46 34 000 | 3 83 54 000 | 2 12 81 000 | 55 48 | 1 70 73 000 | — | — | — | — |
| East Indian | 108-30 Bishopsgate E.C. | 1854 | 2,442<br>271<br>in Tk II | 5ft 6in | Rs. 70,78 945 | 5 61 90 685 | 1 94 79 435 | 34 66 | 3 67 11 250 | | 1,256 | 2,315 | 34,886 |
| Gondal-Porbandar | | 1881 | 220 | | Rs. 97 98 000 | 14 20 000 | 6 72 000 | 47 26 | 7 50 000 | | — | — | — |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 48 Cophall Avenue | 1853 | 3 112 | 5ft. 6in | £6,075,000 | £ 4 77 00 547 | £ 553 12 600 | — | — | *1 5 0 | 1 198 | 2,123 | 18,209 |
| Hingoli Branch and Hyderabad Godavari Valley | — | — | 441 | — | Rs. 3 36 15 000 | 44 51 000 | 22 98 000 | 51 63 | 21 53 000 | — | — | — | — |
| Jamnagar | — | 1897 | 54 | — | Rs. 23 44 000 | 2 92 000 | 1 36 000 | 46 62 | 1 56 000 | — | — | — | — |
| Jodhpur-Bikanir | — | 1880 | 1 281 | — | Rs 3 30 88 000 | 69 83 000 | 34 98 000 | 50 09 | 34 85 000 | — | — | — | — |
| Junagad | — | 1888 | 113 | — | Rs 60 37 000 | 6 19 000 | 3 22 000 | 51 93 | 2 98 000 | — | — | — | — |
| Madras-Southern Mah | 91 York St., Westminster | 1856 | 3,169 | Metre & Broad | £16,250,000 | Rs 33 80 738 | 1 24 28 500 | 53 18 | 1 09 62 238 | 5 10 0 | 551 | 2,019 | 20,346 |
| Morvi | — | 1887 | 93 | — | Rs 52 11 000 | 7 77 000 | 2 74 000 | 35 25 | 5 03 000 | — | — | — | — |
| Nizam's (The) | 80 Old Broad Street | 1874 | 828 | 5ft 6in | £6,150,000 | 1 15 62 966 | 62 18 772 | 53 80 | 53 44 194 | 5 0 0 | 135 | 267 | 3,018 |
| North-Western State | — | 1881 | 5,203 | 5ft 6in<br>2ft 6in. | — | — | — | — | — | — | (1,286<br>660 | 3,004<br>109 | 25,814<br>600 |
| Oudh & Rohilkhund | — | 1887 | 1,495 | 5ft 6in | † | — | — | — | — | — | 281 | 1,072 | 7,864 |
| Rohilkhund & Kumaon | 137 Gresham House | 1884 | 554 | — | Rs. 3 36 26 000 | 42 38 000 | 18 31 000 | 44 28 | 23 04 000 | 3 0 0 | — | — | — |
| South Indian | 91 York St Westminster | 1880 | 446<br>920<br>99<br>332 | Broad<br>Metre<br>Narrow<br>worked | £2,766,248 | £1,970,730 | £963,454 | 48 84 | £1,009,276 | 5 10 0 | 405 | 1,016 | 5,475 |
| Total of all Indian Railways | | | 36,837 | | £31,454,266 | £43,206,533 | £21,946,233 | 50 79 | £21,260,600 | — | 8,348 | — | — |

* In addition to guaranteed 5 per cent. a Broad gauge. b Metre gauge. c 5 ft. 6 in. gauge. d 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. e Dividend. f Rupee.
† Part used. ‡ Assumed. ‖ Also 2 miles 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. ¶ Including State Lines. ** Including 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. †† Government and State Lines. ‡‡ Half year.

# The Mercantile Fleets of the World.

In consequence of the War it has been necessary to omit the statistics and particulars usually included in this Article. Information corrected to June 30, 1916, will be found in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1917 Edition, pp. 847–858.

In the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals. For a chronological list of the first steam boats, pioneer sailings, and earliest steamship lines, see WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1917 edition, page 850.

Space being so limited, the evolution of the steamship in the North Atlantic trade is presented in tabular form (page 768).

In 1824 ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 300 tons each, and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 209.

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 (see below).

In 1826, 99 owners aggregated 4,132 vessels (19,390,000 tons), which exceeded 38½ per cent. of the entire shipping of the world.

The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping showed that on June 30, 1916, the steamship empire-builders of Greater Britain owned 12,230 vessels, 20,652,862 gross tons, just over 45 per cent of the world's steam tonnage.

Owing to recent inventions passengers enjoy greater immunity from accidents, the majority of passenger steamers being now fitted with installations of wireless telegraphy and with submarine signalling apparatus.

## LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD

| Owners or Lines. | Head Office. |
|---|---|
| American Hawaiian S.S. Co. | New York. |
| Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.) | Glasgow |
| Anglo-American Oil Co. Ltd. | London |
| Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd. | London. |
| Asiatic Steam Nav Co Ltd | Liverpool |
| Atlantic Transport Co , Ltd. | London. |
| Bay S.S. Co , Ltd , The | London |
| Booker, W. H. | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Booth S.S. Co., Ltd. | Liverpool |
| Bordes Ant. Dom. & Fils | Paris. |
| Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd. | Liverpool |
| British India Steam N Co., Ltd | London. |
| Brocklebank, T. & J., Ltd. | Liverpool |
| Brys & Gylsen, Ltd. | London. |
| Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd. | Montreal |
| Canadian Pac. Ocean Services, Ltd. | London |
| Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd. (Clan). | Glasgow |
| Chargeurs Réunis | Paris. |
| China Nav Co., Ltd. | London. |
| Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Commonwealth & Dominion Line | London. |
| Cie. Générale Transatlantique | Paris. |
| Compania Argentina de Nav | Buenos Ayres. |
| Compania Trasatlantica | Cadiz. |
| Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd. | Liverpool |
| Deppe Armement Adolf | Antwerp. |
| Deutsche-Australische | Hamburg. |
| Deutsche Levante Linie | Hamburg. |
| Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd | London |
| Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd | Liverpool |
| Elders & Fyffes, Ltd. | London |
| Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co. | London. |
| Ellerman Lines, Ltd. | Liverpool. |
| Federal Steam Nav Co , Ltd. | London. |
| Forenede Dampskibs Selskab. | Copenhagen. |
| Furness, Withy & Co. Ltd. | Liverpool. |
| Gow, Harrison & Co. | Glasgow |
| Great Lakes S.S. Co. | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Great Lakes Transit Corp. | Buffalo. |
| Hain, Edward, & Son | St. Ives. |
| Hamburg-Amerika Linie | Hamburg |
| Hamburg South American | Hamburg. |
| Hanna, M. A., & Co. | Cleveland, Ohio |
| "Hansa" Deutsche D. G | Bremen. |
| Harrison, T. & J. | Liverpool. |
| Holt, A., & Co. | Liverpool. |
| Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd. | London. |
| Hutchinson & Co. | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Indo-China Steam Nav Co., Ltd. | London |
| Koninklijke Nederlandsche S M | Amsterdam |
| Koninklijke Paketvaart | Amsterdam. |
| Kosmos" Deutsche D C | Hamburg |
| Lamport & Holt, Ltd. | Liverpool. |
| Leyland, F., & Co., Ltd. | Liverpool. |
| Lloyd Austriaco. | Trieste. |
| Lloyd Brasileiro | Rio de Janeiro. |
| Maclay & McIntyre | Glasgow |
| Messageries Maritimes | Paris. |
| Nav Generale Italiana | Genoa. |
| "Nederland" Line | Amsterdam. |
| Nederlandsch Amerikansch | Rotterdam. |
| Nelson, Hugh & William, Ltd. | Liverpool. |
| New Zealand Shipping Co , Ltd. | London. |
| Nippon Yusen K.K. | Tokio |
| Norddeutscher Lloyd | Bremen |
| Oceanic Steam Nav Co , Ltd | Liverpool. |
| Orient Steam Nav Co., Ltd | London. |
| Osaka Mercantile Co , Ltd. | Osaka. |
| Pacific Steam Nav Co. | Liverpool. |
| P & O Steam Nav Co. | London. |
| Pickands, Mather & Co. | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Pittsburgh S.S. Co. | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Prince Line, Ltd. | N'c'le-on-Tyne. |
| Roland Linie | Bremen. |
| Rogner, R., & Co | W Hartlepool. |
| Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. | London. |
| Runciman, Walter, & Co. | N'c'le-on Tyne. |
| Russian Steam Nav & Trading Co. | Odessa. |
| Russian Volunteer Fleet Assn. | Petrograd |
| Ruys, Wm., & Sons | Rotterdam. |
| Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co., Ltd. | London |
| Smith, W. J. | London. |
| Soc. Gen. Transports Maritimes | Marseilles. |
| Soc. Nouvelle d'Armement | Nantes. |
| Sota y Aznar | Bilbao. |
| Southern Pacific Company | New York |
| Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey). | New York. |
| Tomlinson, G. A. | Duluth, Minn. |
| Toyo Kisen K.K. | Tokio. |
| Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd. | London. |
| Union S.S. Co. of N Zealand. | Dunedin, N.Z. |
| Unione Austriaca | Trieste. |
| Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd. | London. |
| Weir, Andrew & Co. | London. |
| Wilhelmsen, Wilh. | Tonsberg. |
| Wilson, Thos., Sons & Co., Ltd. | Hull. |

## EVOLUTION OF THE STEAMSHIP ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC

(1) Wood Paddle-boats. (2) Iron Screw Steamers. (3) Steel Steamships with more than one propeller.
(2) Iron " (4) Steel " "

| | Name of Steamer | | Owners. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1838 | Royal William | (1) | Quebec & Halifax S.N. Co. | From Pictou (N.S.), 1st to cross the Atlantic |
| 1838 | Sirius | | British & American S.N. Co. | From Cork, 1st departure from U.K. |
| " | Great Western | | Great Western S.N. Co. | Bristol 1st built for Atlantic. |
| " | Royal William (a) | | Transatlantic S.S. Co. | " Liverpool, 1st departure. |
| 1840 | Britannia | | Cunard Line | " Liverpool, 1st carried British mails. |
| 1849 | Atlantic | | Collins " | " New York 1st carried U.S. mails. |
| 1850 | Pacific | | Collins " | " Hamburg, 1st " " " |
| 1850 | Arctic | | Collins " | Last sailing of Line. |
| 1850 | Baltic | | Collins " | |
| 1850 | Hermann | | Hamburg-American Line | From Bremen to New York. |
| 1850 | Bremen | | Nordd'eutscher Lloyd | 1st Cunard from paddle steamer |
| 1850 | Hansa | | Nordd'eutscher Lloyd | |
| 1850 | Persia | (2) | Cunard | Last " " " " |
| 1850 | Scotia | | " | |
| 1851 | Great Britain | (3) | Great Western S.N. Co. | 1st Atlantic iron screw steamer |
| 1852 | City of Glasgow | | Inman Line | 1st to carry steerage passengers. |
| 1858 | GREAT EASTERN | | East. & Australian S.S. Co. | Paddle wheels and propeller |
| 1858 | Italy | | National Line | 1st Atlantic ss. with comp. engines. |
| 1859 | City of Brussels | | Inman " | 1st " " steam steering gear |
| 1871 | Oceanic (1st) | | White Star Line | 1st with midship saloon, &c |
| 1874 | Britannic | | " " | 1st to exceed 5,000 tons, Great Eastern |
| 1875 | City of Berlin | | Inman " | 1st with electric light. [excepted |
| 1879 | Arizona | | Guion " | Watertight compartments floated her |
| 1881 | Alaska | | " " | 1st 'ocean greyhound.' |
| 1883 | Oregon | | " (1) | Sunk outside New York everyone |
| | | | Cunard (2) | saved by N.D. Lloyd ss. Fulda. |
| 1879 | Buenos Ayrean | (4) | Allan Line | 1st Atlantic steel steamer * |
| 1881 | Servia | | Cunard " | 1st Cunard " " |
| " | City of Rome | | Inman (1) Anchor (2) | Fitted with three funnels. |
| 1884 | America | | National Line | 1st and last express ss. of Line. |
| " | Umbria, Etruria | | Cunard " | 1st with 20 knots speed. |
| 1885 | Aller | | Nordd'eutscher Lloyd | 1st triple-expansion express ss.† |
| 1888 | City of New York | (5) | Inman & International (1) | 1st twin-screw ocean expresses.‡ |
| | City of Paris | | American Line (2) | 1st to exceed 10,000 tons, G.E. excepted. |
| 1889 | Teutonic, Majestic | | White Star Line | Designed as mercantile cruisers. |
| 1890 | First Bismarck | | Hamburg-American Line | 1st under 6½ days from Southampton. |
| 1891 | La Touraine | | Compagnie Générale Trans. | Record Havre to New York, 6¼ days. |
| 1893 | Campania | | Cunard Line | Lucania highest day's run, 560 knots. |
| | Lucania | | " | Liverpool to New York records. |
| 1895 | St. Paul St Louis | | American | Largest express steamers built in U.S. |
| 1897 | Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse | | Nordd'eutscher Lloyd | Record day's run, 560 knots. [tons. |
| 1899 | Oceanic | | White Star Line | Balanced engines, 1st to exceed 12,000 |
| 1900 | Deutschland | | Hamburg-American Line | Fastest ocean steamer to date. |
| 1901 | Celtic | | White Star Line | 1st to exceed 20,000 tons. |
| 1902 | Kaiser Wilhelm II | | Nordd'eutscher Lloyd | Largest express steamer to date |
| 1902 | Victorian | | Allan Line | 1st fitted with turbine engines. |
| 1907 | Lusitania, Mauretania‖ | | Cunard Line | Fitted with turbine engines. |
| 1908 | Laurentic | | White Star Line | 14,892 tons, reciprocating engines with a low-pressure turbine |
| 1910 | Olympic | | " | 46,000 tons |
| 1913 | Imperator | | Hamburg-American Line | 52,000 tons. |
| 1914 | Aquitania | | Cunard Line | 45,647 tons. |
| " | Vaterland | | Hamburg-American Line | 54,282 tons. |

* Union Co. of N.Z.'s Rotomahana, 1,765 tons, was first screw steel ss. 1879.
† Marcello, 11,500 tons, of Wilson Line, was first Atlantic cargo triple-expansion ss. 1884.
‡ Kosmos Hill, 2,000 tons, of Twin-Screw Cargo Line, across east to England, 1888.
‖ Mauretania largest and fastest to date. Record day's run 676 knots, 29 January 1910.

### REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.

| Days. | | | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860. | Under 9 | from Q'town. | Scotia | 3,871 |
| 1867. | " 8 | " " | City of Brussels | 3,081 |
| 1881. | " 7 | " " | Alaska | 6,900 |
| 1883. | " 6 | " " | City of Paris | 10,669 |
| 1892. | " 5½ | " " | Lucania | 12,950 |
| 1897 | " 6 | " From. | Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse | 14,349 |
| 1900 | " 5¾ | " Cherbg. | Deutschland | 16,502 |
| 1909. | 4d. 10h. 52m. | from Q'town. | Mauretania | 31,938 |

### PROGRESS IN LENGTH.

| Year | | Feet | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1838. | 1st to exceed | 200 | Great Western | 1,340 |
| 1845. | " " | 300 | Great Britain | 3,618 |
| 1858. | " " | 600 | Great Eastern | 18,915 |
| 1871. | " " | 400 | Oceanic (2) | 3,808 |
| 1881. | " " | 500 | Servia | 7,392 |
| 1893. | " " | 600 | Campania | 12,950 |
| 1899. | " " | 685 | Oceanic (2) | 17,274 |
| 1901. | " " | 700 | Baltic | 23,884 |
| 1907. | " " | 760 | Mauretania | 31,938 |
| 1910. | " " | 850 | Olympic | 45,647 |
| 1910. | 882 X 92 X 92 | Feet. | Vaterland | 54,282 |

## LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth Co., Ltd. | Newcastle-on-Tyne. |
| Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd. | Whiteinch. |
| W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. | Dalmuir, N.B. |
| John Brown & Co. | Clydebank. |
| Caird & Co., Ltd. | Greenock. |
| Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd. | Birkenhead. |
| C. Connell & Co., Ltd. | Glasgow. |
| Craig, Taylor & Co., Ltd. | Stockton-on-Tees. |
| Wm. Denny Bros. | Dumbarton. |
| Wm. Doxford & Sons, Ltd. | Sunderland. |
| Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. | Glasgow. |
| W. Gray & Co. Ltd. | West Hartlepool. |
| Greenock & Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd. | Greenock. |
| Wm. Hamilton & Co., Ltd. | Port Glasgow. |
| Harland & Wolff Ltd. | Belfast. |
| R. & W. Hawthorne, Leslie & Co. | Hebburn. |
| D. & Wm. Henderson & Co., Ltd. | Partick. |
| Irvine's Shipbuilding & Dry Docks Co., Ltd. | West Hartlepool. |
| Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd. | Sunderland. |
| A. McMillan & Son, Ltd. | Dumbarton. |
| Northumberland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. | Howdon-on-Tyne. |
| Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Co., Ltd. | Jarrow (Tees). |
| Sir Raylton Dixon & Co., Ltd. | Middlesborough-on-Tees. |
| John Readhead & Sons, Ltd. | South Shields. |
| Richardson Duck & Co., Ltd. | Stockton-on-Tees. |
| Ropner & Sons, Ltd. | Stockton-on-Tees. |
| Russell & Co. | Port Glasgow. |
| Scott's Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. | Greenock. |
| Short Bros., Ltd. | Sunderland. |
| Alex. Stephens & Sons, Ltd. | Linthouse, Glasgow. |
| Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd. | Wallsend-on-Tyne. |
| Joseph L. Thompson & Sons, Ltd. | Sunderland. |
| Vickers, Ltd. | Barrow-on-Furness. |
| Workman Clark & Co., Ltd. | Belfast. |

## LARGEST MARINE ENGINE BUILDERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd. | Whiteinch. |
| John Brown & Co. Ltd. | Clydebank. |
| Wm. Beardmore & Co. | Dalmuir. |
| Blair & Co. | Stockton. |
| Geo. Clark | Sunderland. |
| Central Marine Engine Works | West Hartlepool. |
| Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd. | Birkenhead. |
| Denny & Co. | Dumbarton. |
| J. Dickinson & Sons | Sunderland. |
| Wm. Doxford & Sons, Ltd. | Sunderland. |
| Dunsmuir & Jackson, Ltd. | Glasgow. |
| Earle's Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. Ltd. | Hull. |
| Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. | Glasgow. |
| Harland & Wolff, Ltd. | Belfast. |
| R. & W. Hawthorne, Leslie & Co., Ltd. | Hebburn. |
| J. G. Kincaid & Co. | Greenock. |
| North Eastern Marine Engineering Co. | Wallsend and Sunderland. |
| Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co. | Wallsend. |
| Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Co. Ltd. | Jarrow. |
| Rankin & Blackmore | Greenock. |
| David Rowan & Co. | Glasgow. |
| Richardsons, Westgarth & Co., Ltd. | Middlesbrough and Sunderland. |
| Scott's Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. | Greenock. |
| A. Stephen & Sons, Ltd. | Linthouse. |
| Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd. | Wallsend. |
| J. L. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd. | Southampton. |
| Vickers, Ltd. | Barrow. |
| J. S. White & Co. Ltd. | East Cowes. |
| Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co. | Wallsend. |
| Workman, Clark & Co. Ltd. | Belfast. |
| Yarrow & Co. | Scotstoun. |

## LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES OF PRINCIPAL LINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Aberdeen Line | Geo. Thompson & Co. Ltd., 7, Billiter Sq., E.C. 3. |
| African Steam Ship Co. | 23, Billiter St., E.C. 3. |
| Allan Line | 24, Cockspur Street, S.W., and 103, Leadenhall St., E.C. |
| American Line | 2 Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St. E.C. |
| Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd. | 26, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3. |
| Anchor-Brocklebank Line | Agents, Alex. Howden & Co., 95, Lime St., E.C. |
| Anglo-American Oil Co. | 36, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. |
| Anglo-French Transit Co. | (Worms et Cie) Agents, Browne, Greeke & Co. Ltd., 3, Lloyds Avenue, E.C. 3. |
| Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd. | 85, Helen's Court, St. Helen's, E.C. 3. |
| Atlantic Transport Co. | Ltd., 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. |
| Batavia Line, Custom House & Wool Quays, Lower Thames St. E.C. | Head Office, Holland House, Bury St., Leadenhall St. |
| Ball Bros. & Co. | 38, Gt. St. Helen's, E.C. 3. |
| Bennett S.S. Co. Ltd. | Chamberlain's Wharf, 23, Tooley St., S.E. 1. |
| Bibby Bros. & Co. | 26 & 31, Mincing Lane, E.C. |
| Birt, Potter & Hughes, Ltd. | 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3. |
| Blue Funnel Line | Agents, John Swire & Sons, Ltd., 5, Billiter Sq., E.C. |
| Booth Line | The Booth Steamship Co., Ltd., 24, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. |
| Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd. | Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C. |
| Bristol Steam Nav. Co., Ltd. | 38, Rood Lane, E.C. |
| British & African S. Nav. Co., Ltd. | 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3. |
| British & Irish S.P. Co., Ltd. | 22, Great Tower St., E.C. |

British India S. Nav Co., Ltd., 122, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

Cairns, Noble & Co., Ltd., 12, St. Helens Place, E.C.

Canadian Pacific Ry Co. Head European Office. 62–65, Charing Cross, S.W. 1

City Line Agents, Montgomerie & Workman, Ltd., 36, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd. Caesar, Irvine & Co., Ltd., 123, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Commonwealth and Dominion Line Ltd. 9 & 11 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

Cook, Thos., & Son Head Office Ludgate Circus. Branches 58 & 59, Piccadilly, 125, Pall Mall &c., &c.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, 8, Lloyd's Avenue, and 56, Pall Mall, S.W.

Compania Trasatlantica Agents, Walsh-wright Bros. & Co., 22, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Cuban Line Ernest Bigland & Co, Ltd 7 East India Avenue, E.C.

Cunard Line, 21 Bishopsgate E.C. and 29 & 32, Cockspur Street S.W.

Devitt & Moore, 12 Fenchurch Buildings, P.C. 3 "Direct Line" Scrutton Sons & Co. 26, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.

Dominion Line, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

East Asiatic Co., Ltd Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue E.C.

Elder, Dempster and Co. Ltd. 4, St Mary Axe E.C.

Elders & Fyffes, Ltd 31 & 32, Bow Street W.C. 2.

Ellerman Lines, Ltd., 9 & 11 Fenchurch Avenue E.C.

Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co Ltd. 5 & 6, Billiter Avenue, and 7, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

Ellerman's Wilson Line Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C.

Federal Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., 2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

Finland Line Agents, C. Gee & Co., 17 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

France, Fenwick & Co., Ltd 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd 22, Billiter Street, E.C.

(General Steam Nav Co. Ltd., 15, Trinity Square E.C. 3.

Glen Line (McGregor, Gow & Co.), Ltd., 1, East India Avenue E.C.

Gulf Line, 22, Billiter Street E.C.

Hall, John Jun., & Co Ltd., Suffolk House Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon St. E.C. 4.

Harrison Line Thos. & Jas. Harrison Dock House, Billiter St., E.C.

Harrison Ennsie Line John T. Rennie, Son & Co., 4, East India Avenue, E.C. 3.

Henderson Line Agents, Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Holland-America Line Agents, Browne, Clevske & Co., Ltd., 2, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.

Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd., 146, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Houston Line, 16, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Johnston Line, Ltd., 6, Billiter St., E.C. 3.

Lamport & Holt Line 36, Lime St., E.C.

Leyland Line, 2, Cockspur St., S.W., and 36, Leadenhall St., E.C.

London & Edinburgh Shipping Co., Ltd., 2–12, Wapping High St., E. 1.

"London Line" Bethell, Gwyn & Co., 22, Billiter St., E.C. 3.

MacAndrew, Robt. & Co., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

MacIver, David, & Co., 6, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

Mollwraith McEacharn & Co. Proprietary, Ltd., Billiter Sq. Buildings, E.C.

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Milburn, Wm., & Co 9 & 11 Fenchurch Avenue E.C.

Mogul Line Gellatly, Hankey & Co. Dock House, Billiter St., E.C.

Moor Line Runciman (London), Ltd., 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

Natal Line Bullard, King & Co., 24, St. Mary Axe E.C.

Nelson, H. & W., Ltd., 56, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3 and 32 Cockspur St., S.W. 1

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New Zealand Shipping Co., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 1

Orient Steam Nav Co., Ltd. F. 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. 3, and 32 Cockspur St S.W. 1.

Pacific Steam Nav Co. The 28, Moorgate St., E.C. 2 and 32, Cockspur St. S.W. 1

P. & O. S. Nav Co 122, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, 17 Northumberland Avenue W.C. 2.

Power Line, 158, Leadenhall St E.C.

Prince Line Agents, Kaye, Son & Co., Ltd 118, Fenchurch St. E.C.

Quebec Steamship Co. Ltd. Agents, Killick, Martin & Co., 7 Fen Court E.C.

Red Star Line, 2 Cockspur St S.W. and 38, Leadenhall St. E.C.

Rotterdam Lloyd Agents Escombe McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue, E.C.

Royal Mail Stm Pkt. Co The 18, Moorgate St E.C. 2, and 32, Cockspur St. S.W. 1.

Scottish Shire Line Ltd Turnbull Martin & Co., 122 Fenchurch St. E.C.

Shaw, Savill & Albion Co. Ltd. 34 Leadenhall St. E.C.

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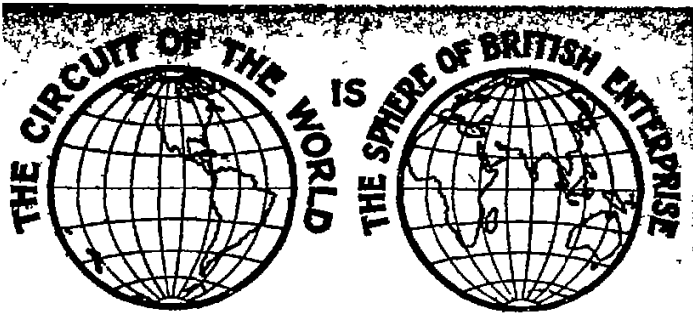
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Westcott & Laurance Line, Ltd., Thornton's Chambers, Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

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# BRITISH EMPIRE INDUSTRIES SECTION

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# APPLIED PHOTOGRAPHY.

By H. WHITWORTH HALL.

The first photographs produced in the camera were taken by Daguerre and Niépce in 1839; an advance was made in 1841 by Fox Talbot with the *calotype process*, which was further developed in 1851 by Scott Archer, who introduced the "wet-plate" process. The gelatine-bromide dry plate was invented by Maddox in 1871 and greatly improved by Bennett in 1878.

Photography has made vast strides since, there is scarcely an industry which does not employ its aid. The greatest undertaking which our Empire has ever attempted annely the present war, is supported by photography. When accurate and and reliable information and measurements are essential, photography supplies the necessary figures and facts in permanent picture form to those in command, and the fallibility of the human and personal element is eliminated. The photographic departments of the Aerial Services, laboratories attached to numerous munition works scattered throughout our country and colonies and countries of our Allies, have proved the great aid photography gives to modern warfare.

Turning from war conditions to the victories of Peace in the world fields of industry photography is equally essential and ubiquitous. Wonderful surgical undertakings of the present day owe their possibility and ultimate success to the Röntgen rays and the photographic plate. The success of the illustrated newspaper, which presents pictures of incidents almost directly after they have occurred, testifies to the triumphs of modern photography.

Applied Photography is photography in its most serious mood, but the lighter side of the subject must not be excluded from mention. There can be practically no home where the portrait photograph has not entered. Our men on active service and we at home scarcely appreciate perhaps the great debt we owe to those who discovered photography, and to others who have helped and are helping in its development. Although photography is in daily use in all countries throughout the world, nevertheless the manufacture of photographic plates and papers is confined to a few countries only and Great Britain comes easily first in the list. This does not mean that, in the other countries where the manufacture of photographic materials is carried on, large quantities are not produced, and that the quality is not of a high standard, such a statement would not only be untrue, but would be very unfair to the photographic industry, but it is recognised that the manufacture of photographic materials in Great Britain has reached a high standard of quality, and British photographic materials have the reputation of possessing the best keeping powers in hot climates. To this is due the preference given to British manufactures by overseas users, the leading firms have established abroad branch houses and agencies, and have gained for this country a very large portion of the overseas trade, with every prospect of its being held and considerably increased.

The subject of overseas photography must not be dismissed without mention of the important part played by photography in the exploration of new lands. No modern explorer's equipment would be considered complete if he did not include photographic apparatus in various forms and large quantities of sensitive materials. It would be impossible to accomplish the same amount of picture-record work with the aid of the pen, pencil or brush, if accommodation could be provided, the artists could not work under the conditions which generally prevail, especially in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Quite apart from this when picture records of probably inestimable value to present and future generations are required, such as Ponting's pictures of the Scott expedition, it is essential that the fallibility of the artist and draughtsman be completely eliminated.

A branch of applied photography which has come much to the front during recent years is that known as "commercial photography," i.e., photography employed as an aid to commercial enterprise. Manufacturers, merchants, and agents in place of written descriptions, artists' sketches, or actual samples now send photographic pictures, prospective buyers, especially if situated in far distant countries, place greater confidence in the clean straight forward photographic reproduction than in the hand-drawn picture, which may, after all, be but an idealised version of the article as imagined by the artist. Commercial travellers often do more business by showing sets of photographic prints than by exhibiting actual examples of the goods, especially if the latter are of a bulky or numerous nature, often the intending purchaser cannot wait while a lot of unpacking takes place, whereas he will generally look through a set of photographs of articles in which he is commercially or otherwise interested. Such is the fascination which the photographic picture possesses for most people.

Commercial photographs effect great saving in many ways—a photograph costs much less than a sample, there is less packing, less labour in handling and less carriage. Commercial photography represents one of the largest fields of applied photography, and will considerably increase during the next few years. Scarcely a day passes without some new use for photography being suggested or found, and one wonders how we managed in the near past without its valuable aid.

# Wellington

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And at London, Paris, Calcutta, Bombay, Montreal.

# ASBESTOS.

ASBESTOS is one of the most marvellous products of inorganic nature, and is a paradoxical link between the mineral and vegetable kingdoms, with characteristics of both, yet altogether different from either. It is found in a hard, heavy rock, and when treated, yields fibre as soft as silk and as light as a feather.

The Greeks called this remarkable material Asbestos, indestructible, and amianthus, undefiled, from its resistance to decay under any condition of time, heat or moisture.

Asbestos is found all over the world. It occurs in some parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, but not in quantities that would pay for its working. The principal sources of supply are within the British Empire, Canada producing the greatest quantity, followed by Newfoundland, Australia, South Africa and Siberia.

Asbestos is composed mainly of the silicate of magnesia with a little alumina, and contains varying quantities of iron oxide. The best fibres are long, flexible and white.

One of the first recorded uses of Asbestos was for wicks for the lamps which provided the sacred fires in the temples of the Gods in ancient Greece. The natives of Siberia were using a cloth made from asbestos about 300 years ago, and the principle underlying the process of working up asbestos from the native rock is much the same to-day as was described by Marco Polo in the thirteenth century. They broke up the asbestos rock found in the native serpentine formations and beat it in a mortar to release the fibres from their earthy base. After repeated beating, blowing and sifting, the fibres were spun and then woven in a rough loom into cloth. By modern methods the raw material is first blasted out and the broken rock carefully hand-sorted, and transported to the mills, where it is coibed, run through crushers, and graded according to the length and quality of the fibre. The raw asbestos is crushed and pulverised, after which the material is dried in heated cylinders. It is then re-crushed, screened and fiberised in cyclone mills. The fibre is now ready for the carding engines, which straighten the fibres and places them parallel. It is finally passed through a finisher or condenser, which removes waste material. It is then ready for spinning.

The demand for the raw material is enormous. Prior to the war, the Germans and Austrians made very strenuous efforts to secure not only the British market but also the markets of the Empire and other countries, but, due to the enterprise and courageous efforts made by the principal British manufacturers, their efforts were frustrated, in spite of the fact that the enemy industry was heavily subsidised.

It is very interesting to record that the war has brought about very considerable developments, and asbestos has been found valuable in ways hitherto unthought of, and in all cases the home firms have risen to the occasion.

Much superior goods are now being made than were ever exported to this country by the foreign firms, and at reasonably low prices having regard to the enormously increased cost of production due to the difficulty of obtaining supplies of raw materials, increased freights, etc.

The Asbestos Industry has a great future before it. Electrical engineers and manufacturers of all classes of steam and electric machinery, shipbuilders, armament makers and many others find asbestos absolutely indispensable. To give a tithe of the manufactures would require a long article to do full justice.

The engineer and electrician find many uses for asbestos in their manufactures, the former calling for steam-engine packings and jointings, in the manufacture of which asbestos is pre-eminent owing to its heat-resisting properties. The electrician calls asbestos into use as the only fireproof textile insulator for his various electrical appliances. Asbestos millboard is largely used as an insulator in buildings and as a lining for retorts, gas stoves, etc. In steam-pipe insulation asbestos plays an important part in the prevention of radiation of heat, and the consequent saving of fuel amounts to a large percentage.

In the form of a specially woven cloth and prepared fibre, asbestos is largely used as a filtering medium in breweries, chemical works, etc., and in the treatment of sewage.

Asbestos finds a wide use in the laboratory in the filtration of acids and other liquids. Fireproof curtains are compulsory in theatres. Asbestos paint is extensively used.

From Asbestos combined with the finest quality British Portland Cement, asbestos-cement building sheets and slates are produced. The scientific combination of these materials gives a product of great strength, fireproof, waterproof, and indestructible, and which is extensively used in the erection of factories and workshops of all descriptions, bungalows, schools, barracks, garages, hangars, military huts, hospital and staff quarters, and is invaluable for lining walls, forming ceilings, or partitions.

In the form of large ribbed roofing tiles or sheets, it is rapidly replacing galvanised corrugated iron in the hands of structural engineers, because it does not decay and is of better appearance.

To-day asbestos is indispensable in a hundred British industries, and in one form or another is found in use throughout the civilised world.




# Asbestos

TURNER BROTHERS ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

MANUFACTURERS

ROCHDALE · ENGLAND

# MARINE INSURANCE.

TOWARDS the latter part of the Seventeenth Century, the Commercial Community interested in Shipping collected together at a small Coffee-House kept by a man of the name of Edward Lloyd, first of all in Tower Street and, after 1691, at the corner of Abchurch Lane and Lombard Street, in the City of London. The name of this Coffee-House keeper has come down from generation to generation in connection with the greatest Shipping and Marine Insurance transactions of the World.

Before his time Marine Insurance appears to have been conducted in England by the Lombards, who came from Italy and founded Lombard Street, but from the time that Lloyd established his Coffee-House, where Seafaring men jostled against Merchants, Britons conducted Marine Insurance in England.

There is still preserved at Lloyd's a Policy of Marine Insurance dated January 20th, 1680, upon the Good Ship called the "Golden Fleece," of 250 Tons (Gasper Hicks, Master), for a voyage from Lisbon to Venice, at the rate of Four Pounds per cent.

Edward Lloyd must have been a man of wisdom and enterprise, for he was the founder of that great system of Commercial and Maritime Intelligence which has ever since been carried on by Lloyd's.

In 1696 he started a Newspaper, which gave a List of Ships whose arrivals and sailings had been reported. That Newspaper, which he called "Lloyd's List," succeeded admirably for a short time, but criticism was not much tolerated in those days, and Edward Lloyd ventured to write an Article which called in question the action of the House of Lords with regard to Silks. The House of Lords apparently resented this, they immediately censured Edward Lloyd, and suppressed his Newspaper, and it was not till 30 years later that he was allowed to re-establish it. Since that date "Lloyd's List" has appeared regularly, and is still printed and published as a daily Shipping and Commercial Newspaper at Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, in the City of London.

The frequenters of Lloyd's Coffee-House were not permitted to enjoy for long the monopoly of Marine Insurance, and in the year 1720 Parliament allowed two Marine Insurance Companies to be established in London. These Companies, The Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation and the London Assurance Corporation, are continuing business at the present day.

In the year 1770 those frequenters of Lloyd's Coffee-House whose particular business was Marine Insurance, formed themselves into an alliance, and moved to Pope's Head Alley, taking with them "Lloyd's List." In 1774 they removed to the Royal Exchange, where the Corporation of Lloyd's is still established, and in the same year the Underwriters of Lloyd's found it necessary to have complete information with regard to the construction and condition of the Ships which they insured, and they accordingly established a Register of Shipping. This undertaking grew and prospered, and is still carried on by "Lloyd's Register of Shipping" at 71, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

In 1803 the Members of Lloyd's started a Fund for the benefit of sufferers by the War between this Country and Napoleon. This Fund, called "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund," eventually reached a sum of over £883,000, and has rendered much help to the relatives of Sailors and Soldiers who have fought in all our Wars from 1803 down to the present day. In 1915 the Members of Lloyd's subscribed over £115,000 for a similar object in connection with the present Great War, and this sum is administered by the Committee of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund.

Other funds raised at Lloyd's in connection with the Great War are Lloyd's French Ambulance Fund, £28,583, King George's Fund for Sailors, £16,044, Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund, £12,244, St. Dunstan's Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Hostel, £9,969, and the Y.M.C.A. Canteen and Hut Fund, £4,800, besides contributions to many other War Funds.

In the year 1810 a select Parliamentary Committee was appointed to enquire into the monopoly of Marine Insurance, which was held by Lloyd's and the two Marine Insurance Companies referred to above. The Committee recommended that the monopoly should be abolished, but the House of Commons decided that

Lloyd's had rendered a great service to the Country, through the long years of War with France by supplying the Government with information in regard to maritime matters and, together with the Marine Insurance Companies, by insuring the arrival in this Country of Merchant Ships and their valuable cargoes. The House, therefore, resolved that no alteration should be made, but ten years later, in 1820, an Act was passed by which Marine Insurance in this Country was thrown open to the Public.

Since that date many other Marine Insurance Companies have been established, and these Companies together with Lloyd's form the Marine Insurance Market of London and practically of the World

The Marine Insurance Companies, although competitors with the Underwriters at Lloyd's for Insurance business, are yet supporters of the Corporation of Lloyd's and its system of collecting Maritime Intelligence from and diffusing it to all parts of the World.

The Royal Exchange was destroyed by fire on the 10th January, 1838, and by this unfortunate circumstance most of the important records of Lloyd's were lost It was to the Rooms at present occupied by Lloyd's that Queen Victoria came when she opened the new Royal Exchange in 1844.

In the year 1871 Lloyd's was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and this Act has been amended and added to by Lloyd's Act 1888, Lloyd's Signal Station Act 1888 and Lloyd's Act 1911.

Lloyd's, as a Corporation, does not undertake Insurance Business, and the Committee of Lloyd's, as a body, is only interested in the Insurance Business carried on at Lloyd's to the same extent that the Committee of the Stock Exchange is interested in the Business carried on by its Members, namely, the laying down of regulations to safeguard the interests of Members as well as those of the Public

Besides this, the work of Lloyd's, as a Corporation, is to protect the interests of Members of the Society in respect of Shipping, Cargoes, Freights and other Insurance business, and for this purpose it is necessary to obtain early information of the movements of British and Foreign Mercantile Shipping and to be in touch with every Port in the World.

The Corporation of Lloyd's has therefore established Signal Stations and Wireless Stations at many important points on the Coasts of the United Kingdom and Abroad and there is a Lloyd's Agent, or Sub-Agent, at every Port in the World.

Lloyd's Signal and Wireless Stations have proved themselves very valuable not only to Underwriters but also to Shipowners and Merchants, as, besides getting news of her passing, it is frequently necessary that a Vessel should be intercepted off the Coast, either at Home, or in distant Waters, and ordered to a new destination.

Marine Insurance business has always been the principal business at Lloyd's, but for some years past a very considerable Insurance business for War Risks, Fire, Aircraft, Accident, Employers' Liability Jewellery, Motor Cars, Burglary, etc., etc , has been transacted by Members of Lloyd's

All Underwriting Members of Lloyd's deposit with the Committee of Lloyd's Securities and Guarantees in proportion to the amount of business that they transact, and all Underwriters' accounts are audited annually by approved Auditors, who report the result of these Audits to the Committee of Lloyd's. In addition to this, the personal Liability of all Underwriters is unlimited, and the security of a Lloyd's Policy is, therefore, fully safeguarded.

To effect an Insurance at Lloyd's, it is necessary to employ the services of an Insurance Broker, who must be either a Member of, or a Subscribor to, Lloyd's.

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# BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

By JOSEPH L. CAROZZI, Editor, "Syren and Shipping."

THE United Kingdom contains a much greater number of shipbuilding yards than any other country in the world. Including yacht and boat yards, and excluding Royal Dockyards, there were about 160 of them in pre-war days—67 in Scotland (chiefly on the Clyde), 40 on the North-east coast, 48 elsewhere on the English coast, and 5 in Ireland. During the war the productive capacity of many of the plants has been very greatly increased, and a number of new yards and important extensions of existing yards are definitely projected.

The work which the British industry regularly does is extremely varied, and includes battleships, battle cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, fleet auxiliaries, ocean liners, passenger and cargo steamers, cargo steamers, channel packets, coasters, paddle steamers, stern-wheel steamers, bulk-oil-carriers, meat-carrying steamers, dredgers, hopper-barges, yachts, train ferries, and floating docks. A number of firms even specialise in the construction of aircraft.

Before the war British shipbuilders produced more rapidly and at less cost than the most successful of their rivals, and the work they did for foreign owners to some extent reflected that. In the five years, 1910-14, their mercantile work for abroad averaged 22½ per cent. of the total output of merchant ships. In recent years, moreover, they have undertaken the construction of war vessels, including Dreadnoughts, for Brazil, the Argentine, Chile, Russia, Norway, Greece, and Japan.

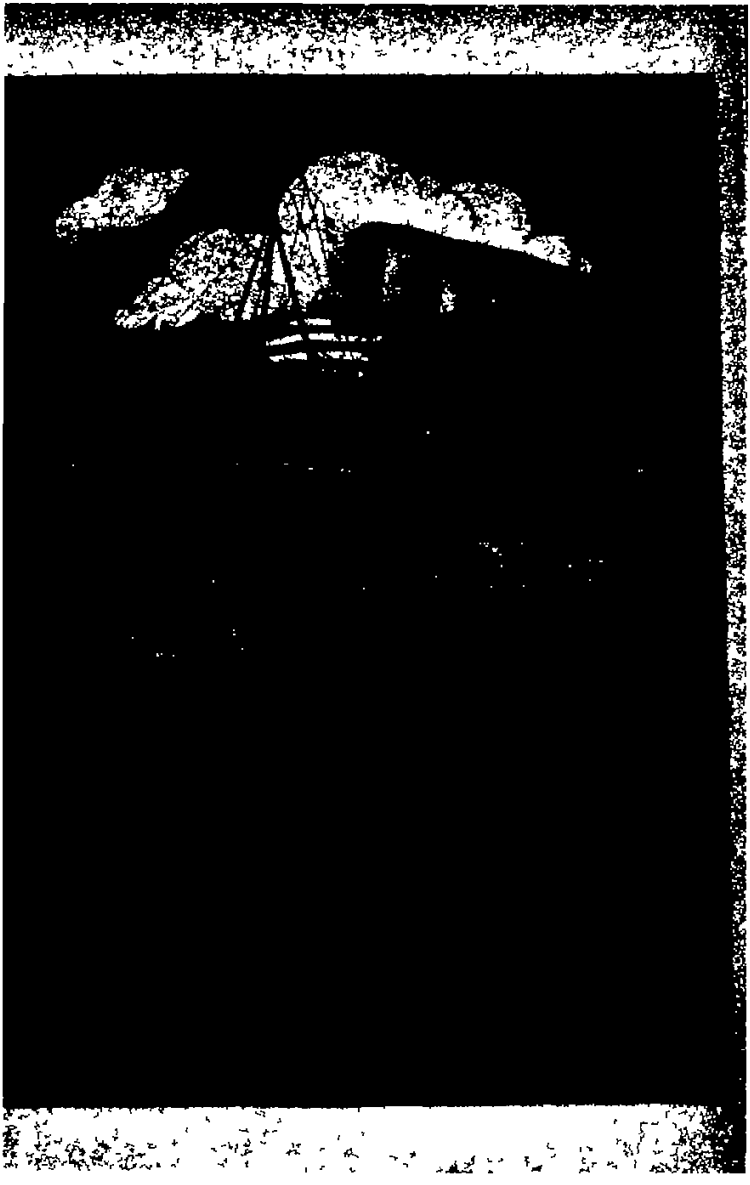
The productive capacity of the United Kingdom's shipyards has never been greater than it is to-day. For an obvious reason, it is not permissible to be more precise than that. What the post-war power to produce ships will be may be assumed from the facts (1) that in the latest complete year before the outbreak of war—in 1914, that is—something like 2,364,000 tons of mercantile and war shipping was launched, (2) that since then important extensions of plants have been made or definitely projected. Excluding vessels of 100 tons gross and under, the merchant ship proportion of the total was 1,282,153 tons gross. The aggregate for the rest of the world, including British Dominions, compatable with the 2,364,000 tons, was, in round figures, 2,450,000 tons. In 1913 two firms launched between 90,000 and 100,000 tons; four firms between 80,000 and 90,000 tons; three firms between 60,000 and 70,000 tons; nine firms between 40,000 and 50,000 tons; and twenty-one firms between 30,000 and 40,000 tons.

The United Kingdom early took the lead in steel shipbuilding, and it has never lost it. [illegible] construction of leviathan liners. Their *Oceanic*, for the White Star Line, was the first vessel to exceed the length of the *Great Eastern*. The first of the Atlantic greyhounds—the Cunard liner *Blake*—was built on the Clyde; and the speediest vessel in the New York pre-war service—the Cunarder *Mauretania*—on the Tyne. In respect of the comfort and elegance of their accommodation, British-built ships challenge comparison with the best produced anywhere.

The earliest turbine-driven warships and the earliest turbine-driven merchant ships were built in the United Kingdom, so were the first vessels to be propelled by reciprocating engines exhausting into low-pressure turbines, and the first vessel to be driven by geared turbines. Practically all the important developments of Naval Architecture are to the credit of Great Britain. The laborwood system of framing ships longitudinally, instead of transversely, is British. On June 30, 1914, over 470 laborwood vessels of 2,650,000 tons gross had been, or were being, built to the classification of Lloyd's Register. The world's largest bulk-oil-carrying vessels have been built in the United Kingdom—principally on the North-east coast. The steamer with cold-storage accommodation for the transport of perishable cargoes, has been highly developed by British builders. Many ocean-going vessels now hold Lloyd's class for the carriage of refrigerated cargoes. Several of the vessels each bring in a single voyage as much as, roughly, 5,000,000 lbs. of meat.

The ordinary cargo steamer is, however, the glory of British shipbuilding, as it is the glory of British shipping. It has been evolved in the doing of the world's work, and is, therefore, ideally suited to it. With trade conditions normal, its first cost is low, and so are its working expenses. With it British owners captured the world's carrying trade. The State's temporary standardised ship policy seems to cut across the course of its further development by taking away the inducement to individual initiative. A number of British firms, however, duplicated cargo steamers in pre-war days, and the only effect of the State's adventure will more than likely be an extension of standardisation along that line.

During the past thirty years foreign countries have done an increasing amount of the world's total shipbuilding. The British industry has nevertheless steadily increased its output. In 1893 it launched 641 merchant vessels of 1,169,000 tons gross; in 1903 [illegible] vessels of 1,427,000 tons gross, and in 1913 [illegible] 693 vessels of 1,932,153 tons gross. [illegible] every type have grown bigger and their speed has appreciably increased. Accommodation for passengers has been vastly improved, the



# BRITISH SHIPOWNING.

## By the Editor of "The Shipping World."

THE war has so profoundly affected the whole course of British shipping, and so completely changed the character of British shipowning, that the pre-war conditions of the industry now appear to be almost historic and of little more than academic interest. During the past three-and-a-half years our shipping has undergone a veritable revolution in ownership. In naval architecture and marine engineering we have been compelled to mark time, there is nothing new in the permanent design and construction of the ships themselves, although to accelerate their output a standard type has been evolved. But in their control and management the urgent war necessities of the State have imposed far reaching changes and restrictions on the shipowner's business, and to all intents and purposes this great international industry, the most important in the world and the one most vital to our continued existence as a nation, has now become a Government-controlled concern. It is no exaggeration to say that the shipping interests of these Islands have sacrificed more than any other key industry. The material wastage from the war has been greater than in any branch of industrial activity. The personal risks have been graver. The war taxation of shipping has been heavier, and ship management has been subjected to a closer degree of supervision than that exercised over any leading business, with the possible exception of our railways.

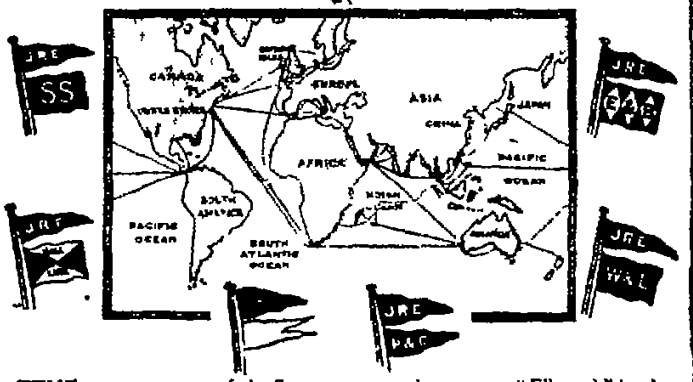
A few figures will well illustrate the nature and extent of the change that has come over British shipping and shipowning since the out break of hostilities. Before the war the ocean-going vessels on the United Kingdom Register represented between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 tons gross, and of this total over 15,000,000 tons were regularly employed in trade with the United Kingdom, the remainder being engaged in trades between foreign countries and various parts of the Overseas Dominions. Soon after war was declared, ships engaged in this distant trading were brought home for British trade, with the result that to-day, out of the 15,000,000 tons of ocean-going vessels on the United Kingdom Register, no less than 14,000,000 tons are employed in home service. Of this total, however, only about one-half is available for the regular trade of the country. About 6,000,000 tons are required to satisfy the needs of the Navy, the Army, our Allies, and our Overseas Dominions; while a further million tons is being used for these purposes on the outward voyage, and although available for imports, is lost to our export trade.

It is well known that the services rendered by our merchant navy for the direct purposes of the war are very varied. A considerable number of the high-class vessels possessed of a good turn of speed have been converted into auxiliary cruisers and have already proved their worth, others into floating hospitals, others again into supply ships for the Navy, or carriers of essential foods and materials to the Allied armies and civilian populations, many are transports and hundreds are patrols and mine-sweepers. This radical transition in service has come about gradually, but in now general Government requisition has been followed by Government control over all shipping in order to ensure the employment of every vessel in an equitable a manner as possible and at rates of freight most consistent with the national welfare. A Controller of Shipping has been appointed in Sir Joseph P Maclay, Bart., and a Ministry of shipping is now one of our most important Departments of State. Our Government has requisitioned for hire, at Government rates, about 97 per cent. of the ocean-going "tramps" on the United Kingdom Register, while all British liners without exception have been requisitioned and are being run for Government account. The owners receive hire at fixed Government rates and the private freights they earn go to the State and not to the shipowner. Furthermore, every voyage overseas of a British steamer is now directed by the Government in the national interests, and a limitation of freight rates to the Allied countries is general. Owners have unreservedly placed all their organisation and resources, to say nothing of their experience and knowledge, at the disposal of the Government for running the requisitioned liners, to the neglect of their individual interests at a time when the competition of neutrals in the seaborne trade of the world is particularly keen and strong.

It is not pretended that this state of affairs is one favourable to the future of British shipowning, and in the circumstances we are well entitled to speak of the sacrifices now being made by our shipowners for the benefit of the nation. Very probably the State control of shipping will outlast the war for a length of time perhaps to be measured by years; but shipowners, while accepting the inevitable, are unanimous in their aversion to Government management or to the nationalisation of shipping in any form whatever, and through their two great representative bodies, the Chamber of Shipping and the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association, have roundly declared that it would be a disaster to substitute the principle of State responsibility for the principle of the individual responsibility of the shipowner.

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# BRITISH MARINE ENGINEERING.

## By the Editor of "Syren and Shipping."

THERE are, including shipbuilders who are also makers of propelling machinery, about 109 marine engineering firms in the United Kingdom 47 in Scotland, 19 on the North-east coast, 31 elsewhere on the English coast, and 3 in Ireland, and in 1913, the last complete pre-war year, their combined output was about 3,000,000 horse-power Two firms had each over 300,000 horse-power to their credit, one between 200,000 and 300,000 horse-power, three between 100,000 and 150,000 horse-power and thirteen between 50,000 and 100,000 horse-power Since the outbreak of war, a considerable number of other firms have been turned on to the construction of marine-engines. The actual productive capacity of the industry is, therefore, much greater than these figures indicate

The pioneers of steam navigation were Britons. The *Comet*, Europe's first successful passenger steamer, was Clyde-built, and from her time forward British marine engineers have led the world. By the steady increase of steam pressures, the adoption of surface condensation, and the compounding, tripling, and quadrupling of expansions they carried the reciprocating engine to a high pitch of efficiency The first warship and the first merchant ship—the Clyde steamer *King Edward*—to be direct-driven by Parsons turbines were British-built, so were the first merchant ship—the New Zealand Company's *Otaki*—to be fitted with reciprocating engines exhausting into low pressure turbines, and the first merchant vessel—the Newcastle cargo boat *Vespasian*—to be driven by geared turbines. The only other embodiment of the turbine idea which has been applied to the propulsion of large vessels is the Curtis—an American arrangement which, in its British form, is known as the Brown-Curtis. Using steam turbines, associated with an electric transmission system, have been installed in two smaller vessels.

Except for a year or two, when the Germans threw out for speed at any price, the blue ribbon of the Atlantic has belonged to a British vessel. The holder at the moment is a Tyne ship—the Cunarder *Mauretania* The speediest cross-Channel packet has generally been British. The Newhaven-Dieppe *Sirdar*—*Paris*—was built at Dumbarton. Some notably fast paddle-boats are to the credit of the Clyde. How British war ships compare in point of speed with those of other countries would be indiscreet to indicate. It may, however, be set down as a fact that no technical interest has played a more important part in the development of the marine steam engine than the British Admiralty.

The economy of British marine steam engines of every type has always been notable, and in the promotion of it auxiliary machinery has played a very large part. British auxiliaries are acknowledged to be the best in the world.

It is not easy exactly to estimate the position of the marine internal combustion engine, as almost immediately after the industry took the Diesel up the war broke out. The Diesel oil-engine is a continental idea, and in, at any rate, its four-cycle form, has made considerable headway there Thanks to the enterprise of Lord Pirrie, a British company is making the most successful of the continent's four-cycle engines—the Burmeister and Wain A British firm—Messrs. Doxford Sunderland—have evolved a two-cycle engine of their own. A number of other British concerns are licensees of Continental makers. On the whole, there does not seem to be any reason to be despondent about Great Britain's Diesel prospects more engines of the type are, in fact, in progress than there have ever been Most of the United Kingdom's surface ignition engines are small. For craft like auxiliary yachts, fishing vessels, ships' lifeboats, naval pinnaces and launches, British-made paraffin engines are preferred to almost any other They also figure, very nearly exclusively, as prime-movers in the emergency lighting and wireless sets of steam-going passenger ships.

Oil burning steamers are naturally less numerous in general trade than they are in trades which run conveniently to liquid fuel sources of supply stations. There are, however, several highly efficient British oil burning systems. Many warships are oil-burners, and a considerable number use it on occasion in conjunction with coal Just before the outbreak of war, one or two important British shipping companies were preparing to convert a selection of their coal-burning steamers to oil-burning.

Steam-turbines, geared down to suitable propeller speeds, were rapidly finding favour when the industry came under control To date, three transmission systems have been tried. In one the turbines generate electricity which is transmitted to motors on the propeller shafts. In another, they drive a centrifugal pump arrangement, which in its turn drives water turbines on the propeller shafts. In the third, mechanical reduction gears are employed. The last-named is far and away the most popular, and an efficiency of 98½ per cent. is claimed for it. The future of marine engineering appears to lie with the geared steam turbine and the Diesel oil-engine.

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# OIL TANKERS.

## By ROBERT MACINTYRE.

OWING to the world's heavy normal demand for petroleum and its various products, the sea transport of oil in bulk has become an important and highly profitable branch of shipping. Practically every maritime country has its fleet of tankers, although a majority of the vessels fly the British or the American flag. Exactly how many bulk-oil-carrying vessels there are altogether in different to tell as no figures relating to losses or new construction are available for publication but in May 1915, there were about 6 4 ocean going steamers of the type, representing 1 637,000 tons gross, as well as 67 sailing ships of 99,788 tons gross.

The modern tanker dates from about 1886, the oil having previously been transported in barrels or tins. In 1885 the United States exported 300,000 000 gallons in barrels or tins, and only 1,750,000 gallons in bulk. By 1890 the shipments in barrels or tins had decreased to about 170 000 gallons, and the shipments in bulk increased to 454,000,000 gallons.

An iron sailing vessel, the *Atlantic* was built on the Tyne in 1862 to carry oil in bulk, and a steamer of 1 748 tons gross, the *Vaderland* in 1872. The first vessel to load a bulk cargo of oil in America for Europe was the Norwegian steamer *Star* which sailed from Philadelphia for Rouen in 1878. The pioneer vessels of the type as we know it to-day, were the Tyne-built steamer *Glanaf* of 2,307 tons gross, and the Swedish built *Zoroaster* of 2,307 tons gross, and the Swedish built *Zoet*. They were built in 1885 or 1886 *The Bakuin*, launched a little later at *West Hartlepool*, was *the first British-owned* tanker These were naturally immature embodiments of the idea of carrying oil in holds which are themselves really oil tight tanks but that the idea was sound is abundantly proved by the course which the evolution of the type has taken

The different stages of the progress have been admirably enumerated by Mr Herbert Harringer as follows —(1) The introduction of longitudinal and transverse bulkheads (2) the fitting of expansion trunkways, (3) the provision of coffer dams forward and aft of the cargo tanks, (4) the carriage of oil direct to the skin of the vessel without the use of independent tanks, (5) the abolition of the cellular double-bottom below the cargo tanks (6) the building of pump rooms extending the whole breadth of the vessel and carried down to the bottom plating of the ship and up to the upper deck, (7) the fitting of compound hatches in order to deal with the carriage of other than liquid cargoes (8) the elaboration and improvement of pumping arrangements, (9) the fitting of mechanical ventilation to tanks, (10) the provision of steam heating coils in the cargo tanks, (11) the introduction of liquid fuel in place of coal for steam raising.

The great majority of the large tankers built in the United Kingdom and the United States are constructed with longitudinal frames on the Isherwood system. Some of the vessels have their propelling machinery aft, and some in the ordinary way, amidships. The oil-carrying capacity of the bigger vessels is impressive Between them the Anglo-American Oil Company's Belfast built steamer *Progress* and barge *Aurania*—the steamer tows the barge—carry 18,000 tons of oil. The Eagle Oil Transport Company's *Sea Jermyn* and *Sea Azure*—both of which were built by a well known firm of old-established shipbuilders upon the N E coast—were said at the time they were launched to have a deadweight capacity of 16,500 tons each.

Other types of bulk-oil-carrying vessels are not however unknown. An American vessel has been fitted with cylindrical tanks placed horizontally in the holds the tanks are removable, the idea being to use the ship for carrying either oil or ordinary cargo. Vessels fitted with cylindrical tanks have also been built in the United Kingdom. In their case the tanks stand vertically, and their diameter is nearly the same as the beam of the vessel where they are fitted. To meet the war's demand for more tanker tonnage Lloyd's Register have given classification to ordinary cargo vessels in which the oil is carried in similar tanks

Oil has, as we know, a high value in war and it is, therefore vitally necessary to store it in such a way as to render it safe from attacks by either naval guns or air raft bombs. A Shields firm have designed a large storage tank, 150 ft. long by 30 ft in diameter, with a capacity for 2,400 tons of liquid fuel. It has hemispherical ends, and is *subdivided by* bulkheads of dished form to keep down the weight. Ballasting compartments are provided with efficient arrangements for submerging the tank to the sea bottom and raising it to the surface again when required

The firm have also designed a cylindrical storage vessel 450 ft long with a mean diameter of 40 ft. 9 in and a capacity for 21,000 tons of oil As the oil is pumped out water takes its place so that instead of the barge rising in the water during discharge it gradually sinks but always, within a small margin floats at its loaded draught, a channel in the centre, which runs for the whole length of the vessel, and from which all the valves can be controlled, giving the necessary headway The stability of the vessel is secured by ballasting with pig iron and concrete

This type of floating oil store would be very economical, if used for large volumes, as the steel required for its construction is only a third of that required for an oil tanker, and about half of that required for a cargo vessel of the same deadweight. The replacement of the oil with water, and of the water with oil, ensures an equal distribution of the load, interesting in that way the stresses which a vessel has to endure when the loads are varied in amount and distribution.

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# OIL FUEL

By HENRY C. BRAUN, C.E.

ALL oil fuels suitable for industrial purposes are derived from either petroleum, shales, or coal.

The petroleum strata are found distributed over the whole world. In normal times the United States produce nearly 300,000,000 gallons of petroleum annually, Russia and Galicia about a third of this amount, while the East Indies, Rumania, India, Mexico, Japan, Canada, etc. between them provide about 30,000,000 to 90,000,000 gallons a year. Shale oil mainly comes from Scotland. Crude coal tar, creosote oil, as well as crude petroleum and petroleum residues are generally employed as liquid fuel for furnaces for steam, smelting, etc. During the distillation of crude mineral oils, the heat is raised progressively, the first liquids to come off are light spirits while later the lamp oils, lubricating oils, and other denser liquids are distilled off until at last is left a heavy residuum from which nothing further can be distilled. This product has of late years been turned to good account and its utilisation has given birth to a series of inventions of vast and far-reaching importance. The heavier liquid fuels are used mainly in steam boilers, marine and stationary furnaces for smelting metal, and the production of heat for various industrial processes where formerly coal, coke and wood were used. The liquid fuels of lighter density are employed mainly in internal combustion engines. A popular illustration of this system is the use of petrol and paraffin in motor boat, car, and aero engines, which have to be started by external means, such as manual power, compressed air or electricity, etc. The engine sucks into its cylinder a charge of air and fuel, which on the next return stroke of the piston is compressed and, at the right moment ignited by any one of the several means, and the resultant explosive pressure is then used to work the engine, the momentum of the flywheel being relied on to draw in the next charge.

There are three main types of internal combustion engines for utilising the various classes of liquid fuel.

For burning the heavy oil probably the Diesel engine is the best known. In this engine air is compressed to such an extent that an inflammable liquid squirted into it spontaneously ignites so that no external ignition system is required to explode the charge. By the use of coal-tar oil, lately in the Diesel engine, very extraordinary results have been arrived at. In an installation where 4,000 tons of coal were used and over 800 tons of clinkers produced (which had to be carted away) 60 tons of tar-oil is now employed with equal efficiency and enormous economy in running. A home-produced fuel is thus utilised, transport and shipping saved, and coal in its best most economical, and efficient form used.

Engines similar in general construction and design to the popular gas engine found in factories are made to use lamp oils. In these engines the oil is vaporised by external lamps, the heat of the last explosion, or the heat of the exhaust. The vapour is then sucked into the cylinder, together with the proper proportion of air, compressed and ignited by means of a red-hot porcelain or metal tube, or an electric spark.

Shortage of petrol, caused by military requirements, has given rise to many inventions for using common lamp oil for propelling cars and cycles. As in the Hunter paraffin vaporiser the engine is started on petrol, and the heat of the exhaust volatilises the oil before it is delivered to the engine in a truly gaseous vapour, and not merely a current of air holding particles of hydrocarbon in suspension. Twenty to forty per cent. economy is claimed in the running cost by this system. For the lighter liquid fuels, such as petrol, there are engines in infinite variety. The spirit being so volatile no heat is required to vaporise it, a carburettor producing the gaseous mixture which is drawn into the cylinder by the first out-stroke of the piston. The first in-stroke compresses the gas, ignition from an electric sparking plug takes place and the working stroke results. The second in-stroke clears the cylinder and expels the burnt gases.

Even of greater importance in many of the industries are the inventions that have enabled the heavy residual products of the still to be used for producing steam for land and steam boilers. Crude petroleum, shale oil, and the heaviest of petrol-like residues have taken the place of coal, coke, etc., as a fuel in both factories and steamships, and boilers of an aggregate of many million indicated horse-power have already been installed by our well-known British firms alone who have made a speciality of this type of invention.

The development of this important branch of industry is largely due to the enterprise and intelligence of British engineers, and although the industry is comparatively in its early stages the results obtained are of the greatest importance. One pioneer company alone has installed in over 300 steamships, some of them up to 14,000 horse-power their system of replacing coal by liquid fuel.

In the Wallsend-Howden patent liquid fuel burning system the heavy oil is injected into the furnaces under pressure by means of special fuel pumps, the liquid passing through heaters and strainers, which raise it to the required temperature and thoroughly filter it. It is then forced into the nozzle situated in the front of the furnace, where it is driven in in the form of a scalpel spray of exceedingly fine particles, which burst into a flame a few inches from the nozzle.

Of course, there is no refuse to accumulate outside the furnaces. In this system there is an annular space around the nozzle in which deflecting plates are fixed. These give a spiral motion to the entering air, and the flame is thus well distributed over the whole of the interior of the furnace.

There is an extraordinary boiler efficiency obtained, as much as 10% per cent. having been arrived at in practice with comparatively low-grade oil fuel.

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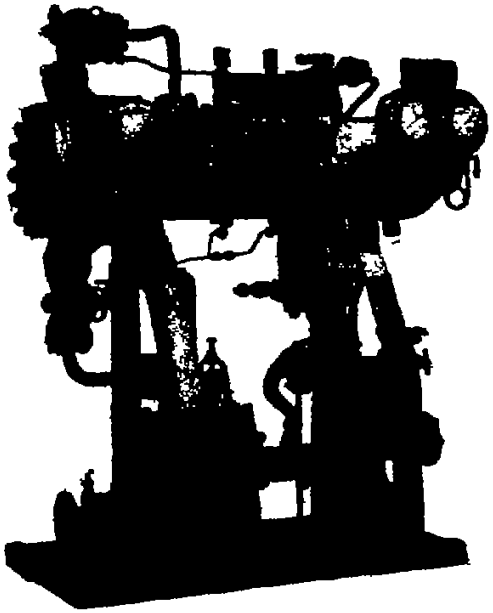
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# OIL MILL MACHINERY

## (The Extraction of Oils from Oleaginous Seeds).

### By R. A. BELLWOOD

VEGETABLE oils have always been of enormous value to the human race used as foods and for medicinal, lighting, lubricating, and a great number of other purposes. More recently an entirely new field has been opened for the use of vegetable oils—in the manufacture of margarine—and the quantities required for this purpose are steadily increasing.

The origin of the oil-milling industry would be difficult indeed to place. By more or less crude methods with native made inefficient plant, oils have been obtained from oil bearing seeds, one might say, since the world began. It is not proposed here to deal with that part of the subject, but to refer briefly to the methods and processes in use to-day.

Until recent years all vegetable oils were expressed (that is the seed after suitable preparation was submitted to pressure and the oil forced out). To-day an alternative method is the extraction of oils by means of chemical solvents is firmly established and in general use.

Generally speaking for expressing oils from seeds there are different types of presses in use. That which has been most favoured in this country is the Anglo-American system, probably on account of the fact that previous to the war the seeds chiefly treated here were cotton seed, linseed and rape seeds which lend themselves more readily to treatment by this system. A standard unit of Anglo-American machinery usually comprises the following:—

A magnetic machine to remove any iron from the seed.

A screen to take out the dirt and foreign matter.

A set of rollers to grind the seed.

A cooker to heat and temper the seed.

A mixer (an iron pan which takes the heated meal from the kettle and moulds it to cake shape for the press).

Four to eight (or more) plate presses, each taking a charge of meal from the moulding machine; these are enclosed in pressbox which retains the solid material and allows the oil to escape.

A paring machine which removes the oily cake from the cake as taken from the presses.

A set of edge runners or mills to grind the paring from the paring machine. The parings are returned to the kettle and mixed with the new seed from the mills.

A set of hydraulic pumps with the necessary valves to operate the presses.

In addition elevators and conveyors are supplied, taking the seed from one part of the plant to another so that the whole works almost automatically. The cakes from the presses are the ordinary oil cake, chiefly used as cattle food.

Another type of press is the "cage" or "perforated box" press of which there are two variations. In what is known as the "tramway system" the extracting boxes of the presses are removable—whereas in the other the extracting boxes are fixed. These extracting boxes are built up of thin staves which have one serrated edge forming a box with innumerable fine perforations these allow the oil to escape under pressure. In the tramway system, the boxes are filled with seed which is then compressed in a preliminary packing press; more seed is placed in the box, and it is again compressed. The boxes are then taken on a truck to a finishing press, where the oil is expressed. In this way more material is packed into the press box than can be done with the stationary type of press. After the seed has been under pressure in the finishing press a given time, the box is taken away to the preliminary press where the cakes are ejected and the box refilled. Preparation, cleaning, grinding and cooking plant is of course required with these presses; this is substantially the same as for the Anglo-American system, modified to suit the particular seed being worked.

Cage presses are usually employed in working up seeds having a high percentage of oil such as palm kernels, copra, ground nuts castor seed, shea nuts, etc. If high class edible or medicinal oils are wanted the cage presses are generally employed but the material is treated in the presses no heat being applied to the seed, and thus results in a better quality of oil being produced known as cold drawn oil. After cold pressing, there is still a considerable percentage of oil remaining in the seed, so that the cakes are ground up, again and may be pressed again hot or better treated by the solvent extraction process by which practically all the oil remaining can be extracted.

The tendency to-day is certainly to deal with practically all seeds by the solvent extraction process, the plant being suitable for seed with either a high or low oil content. There are a few numbered chemical extraction plants already working in this country, and there are likely to be more on account of the demand created by the war for palm kernel and such oils previously to which practically the whole of this trade is in their hands.

The products of the solvent extraction process are oil and meal, the latter being sold as a cattle food or as a fertiliser, according to the seed being treated. At one time there was a strong prejudice against extracted oils and meals but that is rapidly dying out. Oil refining processes have been greatly improved and the oil from chemical extraction plants can readily be used for edible purposes. Chiefly the solvent used in this process is benzine but there is no difficulty in employing other solvents such as trichlorethylene carbon tetrachloride, carbon disulphide, etc.



View of CHEMICAL OIL EXTRACTION PLANT treating PALM KERNELS

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# THE DIESEL ENGINE

ABOUT the present position of the British Diesel engine industry it is not, for an obvious reason, permissible to be very definite. Relatively to that of our principal enemy it is no worse than it was, and is probably appreciably better. Denmark unmistakably leads the world so far as oil-engines for the propulsion of ocean-going vessels is concerned, but that is in our favour rather than against us, seeing that our most successful makers to date—the Burmeister and Wain (Diesel System) Oil Engine Company, Glasgow—are associated with the most progressive of the Danish concerns, and presumably have access to the records of its experience.

Without detriment to any military or civil interest two important facts may be put on record—(1) the number of the United Kingdom's makers of Diesel engines has very greatly increased since 1914. (2) the country's output of marine machinery of the type has been much more considerable than the man in the street is aware. How much of the experience gained will prove to be genuinely useful remains to be seen, but it is highly probable that the current activity will induce far-reaching enterprise along other lines.

Before the war there were licensees in the United Kingdom of the best-known Continental makers, including German, Belgian, Dutch, Danish, Swiss, Swedish and Italian firms. Not all the European made engines for the propulsion of merchant ships. Swedish, Danish, Dutch and Russian variations of the Diesel idea, adapted by British marine engineers and made for the most part in the United Kingdom, have, however, been installed in British built vessels. Continental Diesels are also to be found in a considerable number of our electrical power stations. A two-cycle four-cylinder Swiss engine of over 4,000 brake horse-power is used to generate a part of the power required by a well-known Belfast firm of shipbuilders.

The Vickers-Diesel, which in one form has been more largely manufactured in the United Kingdom than any other since the outbreak of war, is a native development. So is the Diesel which is made for various land and marine purposes by Messrs. Mirrlees, Bickerton and Day, Manchester. Messrs. Doxford's (of Sunderland) opposed-piston type of two-cycle Diesel, whose performances have very favourably impressed *Lloyd's Register*, is another. About most of the more important British variations of the Diesel idea it would not be expedient to be precise, but the known facts about them, taken altogether, justify the broad conclusion that our technical progress is, at any rate, in places, highly promising.

Diesels which do stationary work on land are, as the records of public and private power-stations show, highly efficient. Their economy over even turbo-generators is in normal circumstances very marked. Just now, of course, with fuel oil very dear and almost unobtainable, their superiority is naturally not so pronounced, but, judging from the testimony of members of the Diesel Engine Users' Association, tar oil promises to be a highly suitable substitute. As tar oil is a home product, there are obviously interesting possibilities in this direction.

In merchant shipping the Diesel has, so far, been applied to the propulsion of only comparatively slow vessels, although it is bound, the advocates of its use claim, eventually to displace the steam engine in all types and sizes of ships. The economy of the Diesel cargo vessel or passenger and cargo vessel, is very marked, especially on routes which are convenient to oil sources or supply stations. The fact that coal is normally cheap in the United Kingdom and oil dear is of less importance than it seems to be, because a Diesel ship can do more work on a less weight and bulk of fuel than a coal burning steamer. It can, in fact, bunker at the cheapest oil port on its route for the round voyage.

The oil consumption per brake horse-power of a marine oil engine of the Diesel type may roughly be assumed to be 0·45lb. at full power. Taking the coal consumption of a modern reciprocating marine steam engine at 1·2lb. per indicated horse-power (or about 1·47lb. per brake horse-power) a Diesel ship would, therefore, be able to do the same work as a steamer of the same dimensions on 33 per cent. of the fuel weight. The Diesel ship's superior economy is not in any degree doubtful, per unit of capital investment her earning power is much greater.

In the early stages of its adaptation to the propulsion of ocean-going merchant vessels there was ground for the criticism that the Diesel was less reliable in the rough and tumble of sea work than the reciprocating steam engine. So far, at any rate, as the best makes are concerned, there is no point in the objection now. British ships propelled by means of British-built four-cycle Diesels have made long runs of thousands of miles in all kinds of weather without a machinery mishap involving an involuntary stoppage. The best Diesels are now, indeed, quite as reliable as the steam engine.

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# THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY.

By E. AUSTIN HURSON.
(The first Aeronautical Editor of "The Daily Mail," Paris.)

THE aircraft industry, as we know it to-day had its inception amidst the stress and turmoil of war. Before then, aeroplanes, and all that appertained thereto, were in the experimental stage, and nobody seemed to be over-anxious to launch out in such a colossal manner to make it possible to lay claim to the possession of a great British industry.

Aeroplane building, strange as it may seem—for time seems to fly swiftly these days—is not quite a decade old. In 1903 the Wrights of America were making successful flights with a motor driven aeroplane but it was not until three years later that the first successful steps were reached by Santos Dumont.

These pioneers if they did not build their own craft with their own hands were largely responsible for their construction and the machine on which Dumont first flew and which is kept as a relic in London shows the amazing strides which have been made since the frail bamboo parts were fitted together for these first epoch making journeys.

The flights of Henri Farman, with his biplane the further successes of the Wrights in France the Channel-crossing by Blériot and the London to Manchester flight by Paulhan brought convincing proof that there was a future for the aircraft industry, but with everything still in the experimental stage there was no great inducement for pioneers to launch out on ambitious undertakings.

In the commercial world something more than patriotism must provide the incentive and the monetary power for a new invention may suddenly revolutionise a young industry and divert into rival channels the moneys which early effort has anticipated.

The war, however showed clearly that the aviation problem was one which must be faced, in spite of all risks and without delay and necessity serving as a goad, the industry sprang into being and made such remarkable strides that to-day it has become one of the most important in our midst and as the future of which is so sure that it can even be regarded as the solvent of more than one of the industrial problems which will arise after the war.

The production of aircraft has reached such a high stage that the elements of risk so far as commercialism is concerned have almost been overcome. The machines now in use, turned out in countless numbers in the great workshops of the country are of trustworthy manufacture easy to handle and manœuvre in the air capable of long distance flights in all weathers, and able to withstand the hard wear and tear of continual use. The organisation of the factories is as perfect as one could well wish them to be, and the great armies of workers who before the war were employed at other trades have been trained to such a high state of efficiency that when the war is over the great work which has been done during the last three and a half years will not only go on smoothly, but will enable us to keep a grip on the lead we have won in aircraft building.

There can be no doubt that immediately the war is over there will be a great boom in aircraft building, and many new companies will be floated. I anticipate no slackening off, for the simple reason that commercial firms who have a considerable lee-way to make up will be among the first to recognise that, in business the firm who gets there first will win the prizes and that the possibilities of the air must be considered.

It is impossible to say exactly how things will shape but the express delivery of small and costly packages will probably be among the first things to be considered and from that the quick carrying up of the passenger service to the continent will only be a step. The naval and military requirements will also have to be met and maintained so that the possibilities of the industry may be said to be practically without limit.

To maintain our superiority in the industry it will be necessary to see that every encouragement is given to all its various branches. In the first place, the realms of invention and experiment must be made easy of access not only to the talent at present in the workshops but to all who show an aptitude for research work. The inventive mind of Great Britain has stood us in good stead during every crisis which has arisen in the war, on the field where the tanks roll successfully up to victory, on the sea where we have striven to combat the U boat menace, and in the air, about which at the present time one can only enlarge.

There is no reason to fear that after the war Great Britain will not still be predominant in scientific genius but bearing in mind that a sudden discovery may bring marvellous changes to the industry it cannot be over emphasised that we must be constantly at work in the experimental laboratories and workshops in our colleges and technical schools to make sure that such a discovery shall be ours. Nor must the workers be disbanded and all need to drift back to the trades from which they have been drawn. Those who are specially skilled, who have become experts, are an asset to a nation on the threshold of a new era, and can help on to join the others who, as the industry develops, will find employment in the great factories which will spring up in the country.


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# COAL AND COMMERCE.

By C. H. CORDINGLEY, Cardiff Representative of "Lloyd's List."

STRANGE as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact that it has required a world wide war to bring home to us the value of our unrivalled coal supplies. A moment's reflection will show that the war could not have been carried on without the aid of a plentiful supply of this commodity and it is our good fortune to possess the best steam coal in the world. It is the lifeblood of the Allied Navies and the Mercantile Marine. Without fuel, the provision of ships, munitions and guns, and the assemblage of the vast amount of material necessary for the prosecution of the war could not proceed. Coal has been our chief export, and has played an important part in cheapening our incoming goods and maintaining the value of the sovereign. In many ways coal has been more valuable than gold, and has been the chief negotiable instrument utilised by the belligerents with neutrals for supplies of foodstuffs, raw material etc. The cost of supplies for home use has advanced upon pre war figures and averages anything from 20/ to 25 per ton according to quality and locality, but these prices are low compared with 35/ to 47/ for coal in Paris, while Spanish consumers are glad to secure British coal even at the extraordinary cost of £15 to £16.

But vital as the part is which coal has played in the war, *its place in the constructive elements* when peace comes will be equally as prominent and valuable. Reliable statistics of coal production throughout the world are not obtainable for the past three years but it is a self evident fact that so far as the continental countries are concerned the fall in production has been substantial. There is the loss of the Belgian coalfield, and the best collieries in France are in the war zone. In the case of the United Kingdom the output of 287,411,000 tons in 1913 dropped to 256,349,251 tons in 1916, a loss of 31,061,513 tons, and this falling off has become more substantial during 1917. The production in South Wales was less in 1916 as compared with 1913 by nearly 4½ million tons. Men employed in the coalfield of this country numbered 1,110 484 in 1913, but for 1916 the figure was 988,693, a reduction of 112,827, and on the basis of the average production per person in 1913 this means a loss in coal raised of over 29½ million tons. The rapidity with which we regain our pre-war production will depend very largely upon the transport facilities available. The scope for trade will be unprecedented. It is worth noting that in 1913 Germany exported to Italy 902,000 tons of coal, to France 2,342,000 tons, to Russia 2,102,000 tons and to Belgium 5,728,000 tons. Italy also imported some millions of tons from Austria. In the same year, 1913, France in addition to her own production of nearly 40 million tons, imported altogether 22,849 000 tons of which the United Kingdom sent 18,775,000 tons. It is certain that for years after peace is declared France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Portugal and Spain will look to this country mainly for their fuel supplies.

The stocks of coal abroad are everywhere low. The coaling stations throughout the world will need replenishing. These stations which have been of immeasurable service during hostilities in coaling the Allied Navies and Mercantile Marine, will be increasingly valuable in the future. For trade to resume even its pre-war condition, to say nothing of extension, ships must run and must be coaled, and one of the first operations of coalowners and coal exporters when peace is declared will be to see to the refilling of the various coaling stations throughout the world. Germany recognised the value of these stations before the war and made strenuous efforts to get a footing in the Mediterranean depots at the expense of selling Welsh coal at a loss. That however should not be permitted in future.

Much could be written of the scope for *increased trade with South America*. Great Britain has been unable to keep up her supplies to Argentine, Uruguay, and Brazil, during the past three years, and the total has declined from 4,611,000 tons in 1914 to 1,803,000 tons for 1916, whereas the American owners increased their shipments to the same countries from 476,000 tons to 1,854,000 tons in the same period.

Costs of production have increased enormously in the United Kingdom largely due to higher wages, while as regards material, pitwood which before the war cost 2/ per ton, has risen up to 75/- per ton. The tendency of labour is rather to reduce the output per man. This being so, coalowners will be forced more than ever to make the best of their production and by the provision of up-to-date plant develop the by-product side of the industry.

The Coal Trade of the United Kingdom is likely to be under the control of the Government for some time after the war. How long it is impossible to say, but there is little doubt that it will be an advantage to all concerned, consistent with our obligations to our Allies, that those engaged in the commercial side of the industry should at the earliest opportunity have free scope to exercise initiative and enterprise.

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# TUBE MANUFACTURES.

## WROUGHT-IRON AND MILD STEEL TUBES OR PIPES.

By H. J. RHODES.

THERE must be many users of tubes, or pipes as they are just as often called, to whom the history of the industry and the process of manufacture are more or less unknown. The manufacture of tubes from wrought-iron and steel is a comparatively new industry.

At the beginning of last century, gun barrels were made from iron plates or strips by bending them into the rough shape of a tube with the edges overlapping and then welding the edges together—the tube being supported inside by a bar or mandril. It is on record that in 1815 Wm. Murdoch, the pioneer of gas lighting, employed old gun barrels screwed together to convey gas in his works near Birmingham, and for ten years thereafter gun barrels were apparently the only available source of supply for those who required wrought iron tubes.

In many parts of the kingdom to-day gas pipes are still spoken of as gun barrel —an excellent example of how a name can be perpetuated to describe an article which has long since lost all connection with the original. The need of wrought iron pipes grew rapidly, and a quicker and less costly method of manufacture than that of gun-barrel must be had to be sought for, and this was discovered by Cornelius Whitehouse, of Wednesbury, in 1825, when he invented the process of butt-welding with a draw bench and dies.

The principles of his invention have been in use ever since for the manufacture of tubes by the butt-welding process, but, naturally, the methods of application have been very greatly altered and improved.

The production of tubes by the Whitehouse invention did not for long fulfil all the requirements of the new conditions which were arising, and for which larger and stronger tubes became necessary than could be produced by the butt-welding process. The minds of many ingenious men were at work, and it was only after long and costly experimenting that, somewhere about the year 1840, the process known as lap welding was established.

The methods of welding tubes known as butt welding and lapwelding were, until comparatively recently, the only processes employed for the manufacture of wrought-iron and steel tubes, and probably three-fourths of the world's requirements are still manufactured by these two original methods.

The butt-welding process is usually the process by which tubes from ¼-inch to 2-inch bore are manufactured for gas, water, and steam, and like purposes where the pressures are normal.

The strips or hoops are delivered to the tube mill from the iron and steel works of a length, width and thickness suitable for the size of tube to be made. The flat strips or hoops are brought to a welding heat in a regenerative furnace, gripped by tongs, and drawn from the furnace through a bell-shaped die. The die is shaped so as to gradually bring the hoop into the shape of a tube, the edges being forced against together and welded. The tube after being welded passes immediately from the draw-bench through sizing and straightening rolls to give the correct outside diameter and finish to the tubes.

The lap-welding process can be applied to all sizes of tube from ¼ inch upwards.

The strips or plates are first of all planed or scarfed on the edges. The scarfed strips are then heated to a bright red heat in a "turning up" or "bending furnace," from which they are drawn through a die so designed as to bend the plate into a tubular shape with the edges overlapping. The plate, when so shaped, is termed a skelp. The skelp passes into another furnace, where it is raised to a welding heat, and is then put hot out at the front of the furnace into the welding rolls, which are set one above the other, each having a semi-circular groove of a diameter equal to the external diameter of the tube. Between these rolls a mandril is held in position on a long bar, over which the revolving rolls rapidly carry the tube. Thus the weld is made by the pressure exerted on the lapped edges while passing between the roll surfaces and the mandril.

When the use of mild steel became general, a great deal of attention was directed to finding a suitable method of producing tubes direct from solid bars, by which means there would, of course, be no weld. These tubes became known as solid drawn or weldless tubes. A great deal of ingenuity was displayed, but the difficulties to be overcome were so great that it is only within the last few years and after the expenditure of very large sums of money that any of these processes proved a commercial success. By far the greater part of the weldless tubes made to-day are produced by what is known as the hot-rolled process. As a rule, cold-drawn tubes are only produced for certain special purposes, the cost of producing cold-drawn tubes being very much greater. The first operation in the manufacture of hot-rolled weldless steel tubes starts upon a billet of round steel bar, cut to such dimensions as will give the required size and length of tube. After heating, the billet is passed through the piercing machine, the result of this operation being a short thick walled tube, which is then transferred to a rolling mill, where, by a series of passes through the rolls, the tube is gradually rolled out to the required length and thickness.

There are a variety of methods for piercing and rolling weldless tubes, which it is not possible in an article of this length to describe.

The processes of manufacture of wrought-iron and steel tubes briefly described in this short article, viz., the welded and the weldless processes, together constitute the methods by which practically the entire requirements of the world are supplied.

The industry of tube-making has grown to enormous dimensions. There are large works in most European countries, and in Canada and the United States. Great Britain, the pioneer of the industry, is one of the largest producers.

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# BRASS FOUNDING.

THE art of recovering metals from their ores and the skill with which they have been applied to the use of man is one which at all times has been intimately associated with the advance of civilisation. The earliest stages of this art date from the era known as the Bronze Age, when the copper-tin alloys or bronzes were the most satisfactory, if not the only, metals that were shaped into tools and weapons. In those remote days iron was either altogether unknown or its properties were not understood. The earliest bronzes were not made by the melting together of the two pure metals copper and tin, but by the reduction of oxidised ores of copper containing tin-stone, or of copper ores intentionally mixed with those of tin. The two metals were in this way simultaneously reduced and bronze obtained in one metallurgical operation. The smelting process was conducted in the most primitive of furnaces, which simply consisted of a hole in the ground into which the metal-bearing materials and fuel were charged, blast being supplied by means of a rude foot blower. Under these conditions the quantity of metal obtained from each melt was not more than a few pounds, and the difficulties were such as to lead to marked variations in the composition of the alloys made. Nevertheless, when the adverse conditions under which the ancients had to work are taken into account the results they obtained are really extraordinarily good. It is quite misleading, however, to credit the early metal workers, as some people do, with a knowledge of hardening and tempering bronze that cannot be reproduced at the present time. As regards sword blades, &c., there is no doubt their method was first to cast the metal to the desired shape and size and then to subject the cutting edges to severe hammering whilst the metal was cold. It is to this hammering or "cold working" of the metal that the comparatively fine cutting edges of the copper and bronze implements must be attributed.

As in the case of bronze, the copper zinc alloys or brasses were not first made by the melting together of metallic copper and zinc. The Romans, who were the first makers of brass, made it by melting granules of copper along with calamine or zinc ore and charcoal. The mixture was first heated to a comparatively low temperature at which the zinc was reduced and this metal being volatile its vapours diffused into the solid copper. When this stage was finished the temperature was raised and the copper permeated with zinc became molten and brass was produced. This method of making brass was in use in England even up to about 1780, although the use of metallic zinc for this purpose was known in this country so far back as 1721.

With the increased industrial demands for more regular and reliable high quality alloys of all kinds, which was brought about during the nineteenth century, it became necessary to pay great attention to the metallurgy of the non-ferrous alloys both for general foundry purposes and for rolled and extruded sections. Stimulated by these demands manufacturers and scientific metallurgists have made many investigations and accumulated valuable information relating to the influence of specially added elements such as phosphorus, manganese, nickel, silicon, iron, aluminium, &c., upon the chemical, physical, and mechanical properties of the bronzes, brasses, aluminium alloys and a wide range of other non-ferrous alloys. Brasses and bronzes containing one or more of the above elements are now very widely used for a variety of special purposes, and the results that are now daily specified and produced are vastly superior to those that could be got only a few years ago. As a natural sequence to the advance which has been made in this connection it has become essential to have stock alloys containing definite percentages of these special elements, and free from objectionable impurities, in such a form that they can be conveniently and economically added to the required mixture. Thus we have alloys containing phosphorus in phosphor-copper and phosphor-tin extensively used in making phosphor-bronze, manganese in manganese-copper for the manganese brasses, and certain aluminium alloys, silicon-copper for silicon-bronze, &c. nickel-copper alloys to be used as such, or for the introduction of nickel to bronzes and aluminium alloys.

Many of the copper alloys are now rolled or extruded into numerous kinds of sections, and in this form they are extremely useful for the rapid production of special articles, when required in large numbers, by automatic machines. Though not fully appreciated by many this question of output is only one, and in many instances by no means the chief, advantage of using rolled or extruded bars; by working with bars of this kind the user obtains a much more reliable and greatly superior article from the point of view of strength than can be got by the ordinary method of casting. Further, the makers of such bars can supply the same material in a variety of conditions covering a wide range of hardness, strength, and ductility.

Leading types of merchandise in which brass and bronze is an essential feature, such as cabinet brass work (door furniture, locks, and general domestic brass work) gas and electric lighting fittings, water and steam fittings, ornaments, and the multitude of other purposes in which copper alloys are the main feature, are some of the British industries that has materially contributed to the development of [illegible] founding.

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# CAST IRON INDUSTRY.

By JOHN KING,

Chairman National Light Castings Association.

THE art of melting and casting metals goes back beyond the confines of written history and references in the records of the ancient Egyptians and early Hebrews make it certain that even in those times the art had not only been practised for a very long period but had reached a comparatively high stage of development. These early castings were, of course, of bronze cast iron being then unknown.

In Ironfounding there is a record of steady progress in the methods of manufacture and quality of the products.

Ordinary iron castings were not regularly produced in Great Britain until the year 1700 although such castings had probably been first made in this country as early as 1490. The casting of ordnance dates from the beginning of the sixteenth century a large iron gun having been cast in London in 1516 while one or two of the cannon in the yard of the Tower of London date from about 1529. The skill and experience of English founders in casting ordnance appears to have given them a leading position by the time Elizabeth came to the throne, and during her reign considerable numbers of cast iron cannon were exported to the Continent. Dud Dudley who obtained a patent for iron manufacture from James I. in 1619 was an ironfounder in addition to being an ironmaster.

In 1706 a brassworks known as the Baptist Mills was established at Bristol by Abraham Darby in association with four partners, the workmen being Dutch brass founders, who had been brought over from Holland some time before to make brass castings. Darby induced his workmen to endeavour to make iron castings in sand moulds and as a result considerable loss was incurred in unsuccessful experiments. One night, in association with a young workman named John Thomas Abraham Darby succeeded in casting an iron pot and shortly afterwards he took over the Coalbrookdale Ironworks where for more than one hundred years iron castings were regularly produced by the same process, every precaution being taken to preserve the secret.

During this period ironfounding experienced an immense development. The first of the great Scottish ironworks had been established by Sir George Hay as early as 1690. The Carron Works were established in 1759 and the Clyde Ironworks in 1786. In all these, in addition to the manufacture of pig iron, cannon and other iron castings were produced. An important branch of the industry which has been actively developed during the past 150 years is the production of castings for the building trades, domestic use, and architectural purposes.

The invention of the steam engine by James Watts marked a new epoch in the iron industry, followed by the development of iron and steel shipbuilding.

Cast iron is now applied to a very wide variety of purposes, and the products of the ironfoundry have played an important part in the industrial development of the last century. Castings for the engineering and shipbuilding trades form the chief output of many important foundries. The manufacture of large cast iron pipes for water supply and sewage schemes was at the beginning centred in Great Britain, and British ironfounders supplied the requirements of the world until a comparatively recent date, when the advent of German and American competition deprived them of a large part of the trade. A large number of foundries devote themselves to the lighter classes of castings for the building trades and domestic purposes, such as cooking ranges and heating stoves, pipes and gutters for the conveyance of rain water, soil and drainage, hot water heating pipes and apparatus, cast iron baths and hollow ware, staircases, verandahs and other constructional work, school fittings and a wide variety of general castings.

Great Britain was the emporium of the world for these products until recently when America and Germany entered into competition. The latter country, especially by cutting prices secured a considerable share of the export trade and had begun a vigorous campaign in the British market immediately prior to the War, the British manufacturers being handicapped Britain having nothing to bargain even with our Colonies, but the Colonies generously gave preferential conditions to the Mother Country.

Had the iron and steel industry been fostered here as it has been in Germany and America, it would have been better for Britain to-day.

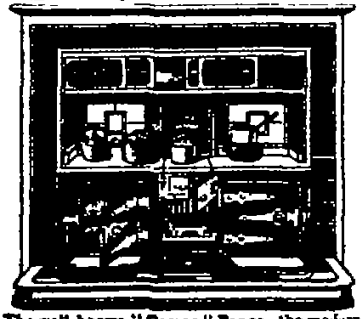
One of the marvels of this war time has been the wonderful adaptation and increased power of production of the Foundries for the production of War appliances, Grenades, Bombs, Fuses and the varied assortment of parts connected with Shells and Bombs, which hitherto had been made in Brass, Copper, and Steel are now made in Cast Iron, and the production is phenomenal.

It is for our Government to see that besides home trade our interests in the export market are so maintained as to enable us to obtain, keep and develop our proper share of the world's trade.

Britain ought to remember that in the eighties she led the world in the production of iron and steel, but in 1913 her total production only amounted to 15 per cent., America and Germany having an output of, roughly, 35 per cent. of the total. Bridlebare, consider! Remember our King's command before this terrible war began—"Wake up, Britain."

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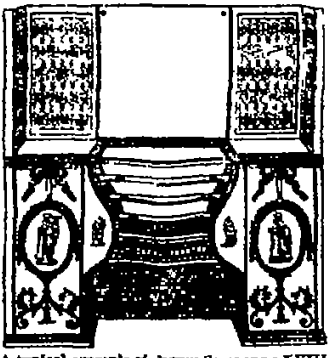


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# COPPER.

By L. H. QUIN.

THE date of the discovery of copper and of its earliest employment is veiled by the mists of antiquity, but the metal was certainly in use long before the First Dynasty in Egypt, possibly 5,500 B.C., and it is one of the half dozen to which reference is made in the Old Testament where we are told that Tubal Cain was a worker in brass and iron. The copper mines of Mount Sinai are said to be the oldest known, but the Rio Tinto Mines in Spain have been worked on and off about 3,000 years.

The Welsh smelting industry dates from the sixteenth century, and early in the eighteenth century the bulk of the world's copper was derived from British mines, chiefly in Cornwall. The Welsh smelters about the middle of last century drew largely for their raw material from Chili, which country was then developing its mineral resources, but nowadays the greater part of the world's copper comes from North America, and a still greater proportion is refined there. There are great hopes of increased production, especially from African and South American, important schemes being in progress in the latter part of the world, while the developments in progress in Australia should attend to production there. Further to add to increase the importance of the Empire, a Copper Producers' Association has been formed in Australia which will entirely control the output there, hence all chances of the business getting into alien hands has been removed.

The copper industry in North America dates from about 1844 when the metal was discovered in the State of Michigan, and within twenty years or so the Lake Superior mines became the most important producers in the United States. The output of the British Empire last year amounted to about 100,000 tons (45,000 tons from Australasia and 55,000 tons from Canada), or, say, 7 per cent. of the world's supply of nearly 1,400,000 tons. Of this total over one million tons were converted into refined metal in the United States. The capacity of the United States refineries now approaches 1,800,000 tons of refined copper a year and they will probably be fully engaged owing to the enormous ensuing supply of raw material available, thanks to the enormous stimulus to output provided by the high war prices.

The average price of refined copper in 1913 in London was £73, with a world's output of 968,000 tons; in 1914 £68, with an output of 980,000 tons; in 1915, £84, with an output of 1,400,000 tons, and in 1916, £118 with an output of 1,400,000 tons.

The principal grades of copper are as follows: Best selected (refined), averaging 99·75 per cent. pure; Blister and Bessemer (rough copper from refining), running 98 per cent. pure and upwards; Chili bars (rough copper), 95 per cent. to 99 per cent. pure, frequently carrying bullion; Electrolytic (refined), 99·93 per cent. pure upwards; Lake (refined) copper from the Lake Superior mines, Standard practically anything from 99 per cent. pure upwards, and Tough (refined), about 99·26 per cent. pure.

In the years prior to 1914 the electrical trade in its various ramifications was the largest consumer of copper, chiefly in the form of wire for power transmission, lighting and communications, while very big quantities of metal were also absorbed by electrical and general engineers. Since the war there has been an enormous consumption of copper for the manufacture of brass (an alloy of copper and spelter) for cartridge cases and shell fuses, hundreds of thousands of tons a year being absorbed for this purpose, and this is the chief demand to-day.

British manufacturers have always excelled in the production of finished copper and brass goods, and there is not the least doubt that their export trade will be immensely stimulated when business gets upon a peace footing again. They have always held their own in the past, and the close of the war will find them in a stronger position in every way to increase their volume of export business.

The following table taken from *Quin's Metal Handbook and Statistics* shows the position of supplies during recent years:—

| | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Africa ... | 22,510 | 23,765 | 24,000 | 35,000 |
| Australasia ... | 46,500 | 37,600 | 40,000 | 45,000 |
| Canada ... | 34,500 | 33,610 | 48,000 | 55,000 |
| Chili & Bolivia | 87,335 | 85,145 | 93,000 | 70,000 |
| Germany ... | 34,000 | 30,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Japan ... | 72,000 | 67,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Mexico ... | 51,000 | 34,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Norway ... | 11,000 | 11,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Peru ... | 25,500 | 22,515 | 8,000 | 15,000 |
| Russia ... | 35,000 | 31,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Servia ... | 5,276 | 4,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Spain and Portugal ... | 55,000 | 50,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| U.S.A. ... | 540,000 | 507,000 | 650,000 | 865,000 |
| World's Total ... | 968,000 | 980,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 |

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# GALVANIZED IRON.

By JAMES WHITBY, Chairman Metal Trades Section, London Chamber of Commerce.

THE galvanized iron of commerce consists of steel sheets covered with a coating of spelter or zinc, the process being British, and dating from 1846, when it was patented in this country. The object of the process is to render the steel immune from oxidation. An unprotected sheet of steel exposed to the weather would rust and decay rapidly—covered with spelter it will withstand climatic and atmospheric influences for years without deterioration. The word "galvanized" has no real significance in this connection, for galvanizing plays no part in the deposition of spelter upon the steel, and the term seems to have been applied originally because spelter and iron together form a galvanic couple.

In the earlier days of the industry, the basis of the sheets was iron and the term has survived, much as the term "charcoal" lingers in the tinplate trade, though its original significance is only a memory. The original iron sheets were mainly produced in Staffordshire, but under present conditions the steel used was imported partly from Germany, Belgium, France and United States, in the form of what was termed sheet bars. A number of works, however made their own steel and sheet bars. Steel has practically superseded iron for although iron sheets are still made the quantity is negligible.

Under modern practice, after leaving the rolling mill, the steel sheets (then known as black sheets) are pickled in a mixture of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid and water to remove any scale which may be adhering to them, and are then passed through a bath of molten spelter, from which they emerge completely coated.

The sheets in merchantable form are either flat or corrugated. The flat sheets find wide employment in the working-up trades, being used for the manufacture of roofing, ridging, flashing baths cisterns tanks, sanitary shutters, wheel barrows buckets, and farm apparatus such as feeding troughs and the like, while the corrugated sheets, which normally constitute the major part of the output, are used for roofing and fencing purposes, and also for making tanks.

The corrugations impart great strength to the sheets and most sheets have either eight corrugations or ten corrugations, such sheets being known as 8'8" and 10'5" respectively, but other specifications are also made for certain markets for instance, 7'3" 9'3", 11'3" and 12'3".

The sheets range in length from four feet upwards, but the usual specifications are from five to ten feet. The basis thickness is always 24 gauge, which is understood to be taken in the black—that is before the sheet is galvanized but both thinner and thicker sheets are rolled say, from 16 to 30 gauge.

The various export markets have their own peculiarities, both in the sizes and gauges of the sheets, and in the method of packing. For instance, Calcutta takes almost invariably 24 gauge sheets, 10'5", which are packed in bundles, while Bombay will have hardly anything but 8'5" × 24 gauge, packed in skeleton cases. Japan, Straits Settlements and Burmah buy from 24 to 30 gauge, but the latter are in greatest demand.

South America takes in most cases 24 gauge sheets in skeleton cases, but Australia will have nothing but 24 gauge or thinner, packed in close fitting cases, to ensure the goods arriving in the very best condition. Australia also pays a higher price than other markets, as importers there only take best quality sheets.

India is, under normal circumstances, by far the largest market overseas, there being an enormous demand for buildings there, in connection with the tea gardens and estates, and so on, while large quantities are taken by the railway companies for the roofing of sheds, and sheets are used, too, in many other directions.

The "count" is very important in galvanized sheets, retailers' profits being materially affected by the number of sheets to the ton, and the desirability of getting the very utmost number has led to the cutting of the gauge, so that a few extra sheets can be obtained.

In the Eastern markets orders come over in many cases in which the gauge is mentioned, also the number of sheets per ton, but these in most cases do not agree, and the invariable practice is to execute the order in the number of sheets per ton irrespective of gauge.

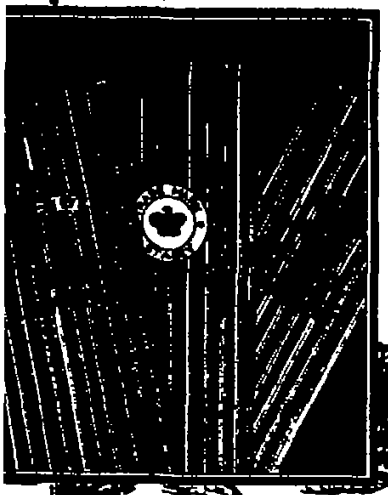
The galvanized sheet industry is a very important one in the United Kingdom, although, like others, it has been entirely disorganized by the war conditions. Our exports during 1914 were about (68 000 tons, of which over 280,000 tons went to British India, nearly 110 000 tons to Australia, 27,000 tons to the Argentine Republic, 24 000 tons to British South Africa, 17,000 tons to New Zealand, and 12,000 tons to Canada. Our enemy never cut any great figure in the trade, owing apparently to inability to obtain the necessary degree of skill in rolling, whereas the British makers could always get the material very near to the calculated weights. This demands an accuracy in working, which Germany was never able to approach.

The war has, of course, dislocated export trade, and all the big overseas markets are starving for supplies, hence when peace comes, our manufacturers should be assured of a period of unexampled activity. British India for instance, which in 1914 took over 280 000 tons, only had 64,000 tons in 1915, and less than 10 000 tons in 1916. This is an illustration of the gaps which will have to be filled and with which our manufacturers can be relied upon to make every preparation to deal satisfactorily when the time comes.

The following table, taken from "Quin's Metal Handbook and Statistics," shows our total exports and the exports to leading countries, in tons, during recent years —

| | 1914 | 1915 | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | tons. | tons | tons |
| British East Indies | 25,[illegible] | 11,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] |
| Japan .. | 14 [illegible] | 6,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chile | [illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Uruguay | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Argentine Republic | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| British South Africa | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| British India .. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Straits Settlements | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ceylon | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Australia | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Zealand .. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Canada .. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Other Countries | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total Exports... .. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

# GALVANIZED SHEETS



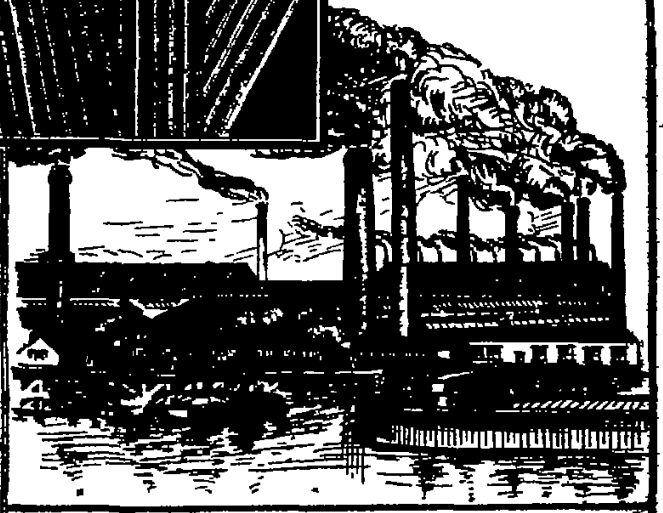
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# SPELTER.

By the Editor of the "Metal Bulletin."

SPELTER is one of the world's most abundant commercial metals, although since the war broke out no complete statistics have been available dealing with the world's production. This, however, must be well over one million tons, compared with about 878,000 tons in 1913, the last year for which returns were compiled.

The metal, which in peace times was used mainly as a preservative for steel, has during the war assumed the important military significance owing to the fact that it is an essential component in brass, of which alloy hundreds of thousands of tons must have been utilised, brass being composed of copper and spelter.

The British galvanized trade alone before the war absorbed about 70,000 tons of spelter a year, but this trade has fallen into quite a secondary position owing to restrictions of one kind and another, and during 1916 it is doubtful whether more than 20,000 to 30,000 tons were utilised in this connection.

The principal countries producing zinc ores are the United States, Germany and Australia. Other countries producing zinc ores in quantities are Spain, Italy and North Africa, while Japan and Tunis are making substantial headway with the development of their resources.

The leading zinc ores are blende and calamine. The Australian ores, which have since the war attracted a very great deal of attention, because during peace conditions they were mainly treated on the Continent, consist of tailings from the Broken Hill Mines, and are a mixture of zinc and lead bearing material. The zinc runs about 47 per cent.

The activity of the search for spelter bearing ores is reflected by the fact that during 1916 the United States imported about 103,000 tons of ore from Australia, 10,000 tons from China, 60,000 tons from Spain, and substantial quantities from Italy, French Africa, and the French West Indies, although the major portion of the imports was derived from Mexico.

Prior to the war the United Kingdom was dependent mainly upon Germany and Belgium for its supplies, and works in both countries, particularly the latter, drew large supplies for their raw material upon Australia. What has been going on in Belgium since the war is a mere matter of conjecture, but it is believed that the German works have been straining every effort to extend their production so as to supply war material to the Central Powers. Sulphuric acid is an important by-product from spelter works.

It is curious [illegible] statistics regarding the British imports of spelter for the period since the war started. It is known, however, that great efforts have been made to render this country less dependent than before upon other countries, and the results of this policy will undoubtedly be felt in the future, even though it may be too soon at present to look for great things. Important extensions are on foot, however, and the foundations have been laid for one or two big schemes. It remains to be seen at what price peace requirements can absorb the world's enormously increased production.

Apart from the developments dealt with in the article in last year's annual, it may be remarked that good progress is being made with the Tasmanian plant which is being erected at the cost of a million pounds sterling, partly by private enterprise and partly by British Government capital, to treat Australian concentrates. A large plant under State auspices is also being erected at Avonmouth with a capital of £600,000, raw material in this case, too, coming from the Broken Hill region.

The development of the spelter industry in the United States is one of the commercial wonders of the last two years. During 1913 the United States produced about 315,000 tons of spelter, and in 1914 about 320,000 tons, the total being increased in 1915 to 437,000 tons and in 1916 to 558,000 tons, of which about 500,000 tons were from United States ores and the remainder from imported raw material. The 1917 output should considerably exceed 600,000 tons, provided nothing occurs to cause a general shutdown of mines and smelters. At the end of 1916 there were 211,000 retorts at United States spelter works, against 114,000 at the end of 1914.

Japan has also gone ahead fast, the production, which was about 7,000 tons in 1914 doubled in 1915 to 16,000 tons and increased in 1916 to about 42,000 tons. Canada too previously a negligible factor turned out in 1916 between 14,000 and 16,000 tons. There can be no doubt that in the new commercial era which is coming the British Empire will constitute a highly important factor as regards the world's supplies of spelter.

Tabulated below are the extreme prices paid here during the last ten years for good ordinary brands of spelter, as given in *Quain's Metal Handbook and Statistics* —

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907 | £19½ | and | £20½ | 1912. | £23 and £27 5 |
| 1908 | 18 | " | 21½ | 1913 | 20½ " 24 |
| 1909 | 17½ | " | 22½ | 1914 | 21½ " 25 |
| 1910.. | 21½ | " | 24½ | 1915 | [illegible] |
| 1911.. | 20½ | " | 23½ | 1916 | [illegible] |

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# BRITISH GRANITE QUARRIES.

By H. J. GRACE.

GRANITE primarily consists of quartz and orthoclase, biotite, muscovite, hornblende, augite, and is holocrystalline. Other minerals entering into its composition are plagioclase felspar, oxides of iron, apatite, zircon, garnet, epidote, cordierite, sphene, topaz and tourmaline, calcite, limonite, kaolin and chlorite being among the resultant products of decomposition. Commercially, the term "granites" covers products that evade the strictly correct geological definition, such as syenites, diorites, granophyres, gabbros, greenstones, and in some cases grits.

Aberdeen quarries yield a true and distinctive granite, Peterhead, Kemnay, Dalbeattie, Creetown and Ross of Mull being other deservedly renowned centres of the industry

In England, Leicestershire, Cornwall, Cumberland and Westmoreland are rich in areas of supply, Warwickshire also possesses local sources. Wales has large areas extensively worked in Carnarvonshire. Ireland has a considerable supply in several districts, notably in Newry The Channel Islands produce a large quantity of material, and the Isle of Man has an extensive area, but difficulties of transport hinder the development of the Manx quarries

The first step in the opening of any quarry is the removal of the top soil, or overburden, after which lifts or levels are excavated of varying depths. The accumulation of spring and surface water during the operation of sinking, and afterwards, necessitates almost continuous pumping where the quarries are worked in excavations or pits. The granite having been bored, the faces are divided into sections, averaging usually about 10 yards in width up to about 20 yards, with a set of men to each section. Preparatory to blasting, holes are drilled into the rock by hand or by means of steam drilling machines, the customary depth being from 10 to 12 feet, the deepest about 20 feet, with a top diameter of 3½ to 4 inches. As a rule two to four charges are necessary, the first being so regulated as to be only sufficiently powerful to spring the rocks—that is, to loosen and open out their joints—the final stronger charge completing the work. Stones that remain unworkably large after the explosion are separately bored, charged with blasting powder, and reduced in size. Blocks intended for sundry specific purposes are roughly dressed below, prior to their removal to the surface for monumental, building, kerb or sett-making purposes and for the crushing or breaking mills. The carriage of the deposits to these mills is facilitated by tram-lines and effected by horse and mechanical power In some instances the most up-to-date quarries have successfully adopted for this haulage an aerial power-worked cableway of extraordinarily ingenious design, the system being suggestively known as the Blondin. Steel skips carried along this cableway have each a loading capacity of 50 cwts. and upwards. With clock-like regularity these receptacles are lowered empty, hauled up full, run swiftly overhead to the crushers, into the hoppers of which their contents are deposited, and then return to their starting place, to be again lowered and refilled. In the crushing mills the stones pass through breakers into rollers, falling into elevators and then into screens, which sort out the different sizes, rejections, or tailings, being recrushed.

In the dressing of stones for setts, kerbs, etc., the first or preparatory stage is carried out on the floor of the quarry, where the blockmakers shape them into the rough form in which they reach the settmakers and kerbdressers above. These settmakers exercise a wonderfully accurate judgment in deciding at sight how each block will shape best and with least waste under their hands. Into this judged shape it is wrought by heavy hammers, lighter ones being substituted for the finishing touches. For kerbmaking much larger blocks are used, the dressers wielding a variety of tools. For certain purposes, such as "Durax" setts, a stone-splitting machine of Danish invention, in the working of which a movement of the foot controls the action of steam hammers, has proved serviceable. The bursting of big stones of a size otherwise unwieldy has also to be accomplished by hand. An expert, with a sharp heavy hammer, nicks the line of fracture in about the centre, then draws the great block by striking it smartly at one end. After a varying number of blows it severs at the line made by nicking Stones still larger are divided by what is known as the plug and feather process, the largest of all are drilled and blasted when the former process would be insufficient. A trade is carried on in block or unbroken granite for breaking by hand on roads and in workhouses.

In consequence of the excessive pressure of work in all departments of the Home Office owing to the War, the published statistics of production have been very much curtailed, and the latest available returns are those for 1915, in which year the production of igneous rocks in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man included, was 6,686,415 tons, with a value of £1,200,212. Limestone was produced to the extent of 11,115,908 tons, valued at £1,206,266. Separate figures for different areas have not been published. During the War, the imports and exports have been reduced to a very small amount. The last official returns prior to the War accounted for about 11,000 tons of granite exported in the year, about 974,000 tons imported.

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# THE COAL TAR COLOUR INDUSTRY.

THE coal tar colour industry (ignoring the earlier discovery of the yellow colouring matter "picric acid") is generally regarded as having began with the discovery by the late Sir W. H. Perkin in 1856 of a mauve colouring matter derived from coal tar. A works was started at Greenford Green, in Middlesex, for the manufacture of this colour, and the manufacture of other colours subsequently discovered was in due course undertaken. Scientifically and commercially, therefore, this important industry is of British origin. The industry continued to grow, but, for a number of causes, which cannot be adequately treated in the space at present available, the development took place almost entirely in Germany, and during the two or three decades preceding the outbreak of the present war the various important industries in this country which require synthetic colouring matters were mainly dependent on German sources of supply.

Some idea of the general importance of the industry may be gleaned from the following figures. In 1912 we imported £1,731,000 worth of synthetic dyestuffs from Germany and £146,000 from Switzerland, and it is generally estimated that dyestuffs to the value of about £180,000 were purchased by British consumers from British makers, which figures show a total British consumption of approximately £2,000,000 worth of synthetic dyestuffs. Further, in 1913, £177,000 of British made dyes were exported, which means that the British makers contributed less than £300,000 worth of synthetic dyestuffs to the world's markets (including Germany), whereas the Germans probably contributed more than £10,000,000 worth to the world's markets (excluding Germany). The enormous preponderance of Germany is thus easily recognised. It should be noticed that India and China were amongst the most important of the overseas markets.

It is not, however, the actual value of the dyestuffs which makes the industry so important, as the much greater value of the outputs of industries dependent on synthetic dyestuffs, notably the great textile industries of this country.

It is impossible here to examine in detail the importance of dyestuffs to the various dye-consuming industries, and the example of the cotton industry must suffice. It appears probable from an examination of official statistics that the amount paid by manufacturers of cotton goods in 1913 to firms engaged in bleaching, dyeing, and cognate processes, for operations involving the use of dyestuffs, exceeded £2 600,000, or more than four times the value of the total consumption of dyes in the United Kingdom. This is value of work only, and not the value of the dyed and printed articles. These dyed and printed cotton goods are consumed all the world over, and the value of the exports of dyed goods in 1913 (excluding such articles as hosiery, lace, ribbons, etc.) exceeded £30,000,000. These exports were sent very largely to British and other ports in Asia, where an increasing market is to be anticipated. Taking the dye-consuming industries together, it has been estimated that the value of the goods made in the United Kingdom in a year, the manufacture of which involves the use of synthetic dyestuffs, exceeds £200,000,000.

One of the first results of the declaration of war was the realisation by the Government of the dependence of the vital British textile industries on German dyestuffs, and as a result of the work of a Committee appointed by representatives of the dye users, at a meeting held at the Board of Trade, a new dye-making company was brought into existence which has the character of a national undertaking. Subscriptions were invited from consumers of dyestuffs, and the Government promised to advance as a loan £1 for every £1 subscribed by the public up to a total share capital of £1,000,000 publicly subscribed, and thereafter £1 for every £4 subscribed by the public up to a total share capital of £3,000,000 publicly subscribed. The total capital resources of the company were thus to be £4,500,000. In addition the Government transferred to the Company a loan of £30,000 made to Read Holliday & Sons, Limited, and also promised a grant of £100,000 to be spent on research work during ten years. A report issued to the shareholders in October, 1917, stated that the share capital was £942,000, and the Government loan £1,142,800, making the total capital of the Company over £2,000,000. The Company also as a result of its second year's working paid its maximum dividend of 6 per cent. and wrote off £220,000 from the cost of new construction. The Company also paid the maximum dividend last year.

The Company purchased the undertaking of Read Holliday & Sons, Limited, at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and large extensions to those works have been made. After careful investigation and inquiry the Directors decided to proceed with the construction of new works in Huddersfield for the manufacture, not only of the finished dyestuffs, but also of the "intermediate products" and basic materials which are required in the industry. The Company appointed a Technical Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr M. O. Forster, F.R.S., and it also possesses a Research Council, consisting of University Professors and technical members of the staff, and presided over by Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S. Good progress has been made, and much of the new plant erected is in operation, but the Company's activities are naturally affected by war conditions which place limitations on the supplies of raw materials, new plant and labour.

The difficulties of the problem of establishing a dye-making industry in the United Kingdom should not be underrated, and it is now generally realised that it will take some years to make the industry successful. Dyemaking may be generally divided into three stages (a) the making of the pure basic material (b) the making of the series of compounds known as "intermediate products," and (c) the making of the finished dyestuff. The manufacture of the intermediate products had been concentrated upon by the Germans, and they produced them in large quantities at cheap prices and sold them to dye manufacturers in other countries. The prices charged by German manufacturers for intermediate products delivered to the United Kingdom were frequently cheaper than those at which the British manufacturers could produce. The manufacture of intermediate products was curtailed therefore in England, the dye-maker finding it more profitable to make his dye from imported material. The intermediate product-making is, however, the chief difficulty, and it has been necessary first, therefore, for the new Company to design and erect plant for the manufacture of these products.

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# THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By CHARLES STEWART, Editor of "The Cotton Gazette."

THIS highly important industry is practically carried on in Lancashire, and is mainly controlled by the Liverpool and Manchester markets—the *former city* being the principal port for importing and distributing the raw material, Manchester as a centre being especially identified as the hub of spinning, weaving, and distributing the finished product.

The cotton industry of Great Britain is the largest of its kind in the world. Rather more than 2,000 mills employing 655,000 operatives (under peace conditions) are occupied in housing roundly 60,000,000 spindles and over 800,000 looms, involving an annual consumption of some 4,000,000 bales of cotton of various growths.

The world's *cotton mills number 6,513*, operating 162,000,000 spindles and 2,800,000 looms. The world's cotton operatives number some 3,400,000, and these totals cover the industry of no less than thirty nine countries, our own included.

Great Britain's percentage of the whole in mills is thirty-one her percentage of spindles is thirty, her percentage of looms is twenty-eight, her percentage of operatives is nineteen. These figures apply to normal peace conditions.

The cotton industry of Great Britain commences on the quay or in the dock where bales are first landed from abroad. No less than 748 steamers carried cotton to British ports during the year 1915. And this in war time. No less than 5,049,000 bales were landed, the bulk going up country Note.—4,113,000 bales were landed in 1914, but number of carrying ships not published. There are no conclusive available statistics related to the labour employed in the handling and forwarding of cotton on its arrival in this country, not a bell is grown here. There are no available statistics to show the extent of the labour employed from the ship to the warehouses, to the railway or canal, en route to the mills, but it can easily be imagined that the moving of some 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 of bales of cotton involves extensive handling. Bales do not move by themselves.

London as a market for actual cotton is not now of any consequence. Liverpool and Bootle accommodate about 690 warehouses for practically exclusively cotton storage with an approximate capacity of 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bales. The largest stock on record held in these warehouses at one time having been 1,980,000 bales.

The Manchester Dock Estate and Bridgewater department of the Ship Canal can warehouse about 215,000 bales, of which, say, 150,000 bales is estimated as representing the greatest quantity which has been as yet accommodated in Manchester and Salford at one time.

A very large proportion of railway, canal, and road motor transits with their attendant labour is all part and parcel of the cotton industry of Great Britain, but to realise the actual widespread cotton interest of this country, the hitherto unthought arteries of machinery, and their manual service must be associated with the industry as a whole, and to appreciate this fully, if it were possible to imagine such a blockade as would prevent a single bale of cotton from being landed in Great Britain in any one year, the paralysis of trade throughout the County Palatine, on every hand, would quickly bring home, not only the extent of the industry itself, but its manifold ramifications. In a lesser degree, the shortage of freights now is a severe object lesson at our doors.

Nor is this by any means all or nearly all.

The Liverpool Cotton Association consists of 538 members of position, embodied in 200 firms, the office staffs of each varying from, say, six to twenty or more, expert responsible salesmen, cashiers, bookkeepers, clerks, and the like. Incidentally no less than 151 officers, non commissioned officers, and men of the staffs of *Liverpool cotton firms* have already laid down their lives for their country and empire.

The bulk of the members of the Manchester Cotton Association are mill-owners, whose main activities are centred in the mills, or other kindred works and factories already enumerated. In addition there are no less than 240 firms in Manchester and Salford in business as cotton yarn agents, 220 as cotton cloth agents and merchants, whose yarn and cloth distributing operations exploit fields in practically every corner of the globe." All these have their warehouses, *offices, and staffs*, and represent the cotton industry just as much as the mills themselves and their first hand operatives. Further, there are enormous works devoted to the manufacture of cotton machinery, employing thousands of the most expert mechanics in the world. Bleachers, dyers and finishers swell the total.

To draw a definite line as to which specific district in Lancashire uses cotton of a particular growth in its conversion from the raw state into yarns and cloth would scarcely convey information of much value to the general public. Those in the trade used no telling. But, roundly speaking, Oldham and its immediate area of many townships spins mostly cotton of American growth, and a very small proportion of East Indian. Time was when the latter growth was extensively used in Lancashire for counts of yarn, which found a ready market in India itself. Bombay spinners and manufacturers now produce their own main requirements to an increasingly important extent from native cotton grown comparatively nearby their own mills, and what little East Indian cotton is used in Great Britain now is mostly for special "mixings" with other growths. The Bolton and South Lancashire areas use principally cotton of Egyptian growth, and long stapled American. Rougher fibres, such as Peruvian, are manipulated in the few Yorkshire and Midland mills, and are largely mixed with wool for hosiery and the like.

The African yields created under the auspices of the British Cotton Growing Association are absorbed variously As yet they are too limited and mixed in character to produce a specific manufactured article by themselves. It is a question of time and financial support, government or otherwise, when this will be remedied.

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# WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES.

By R. TALBOT OVERTON.

BRITISH woollen industries, from a remote period in British history, remained the capital source of national wealth until the development of the cotton trade towards the close of the eighteenth century

The Colonial developments of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with the invention of the spinning frame and power-loom, supplied an impetus that carried the trade far and quickly ahead.

The chief overseas sources of supply of raw wool are Australia, New Zealand, South America, South Africa and India China, Persia, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, North Africa, Spain, Portugal and other countries also figuring on the list, even Iceland contributing a quota. The supplies from the East and Russia are considerable.

Woollen textiles are divided into three general classes of fabric, in the manufacture of which three principles are operative—the woollen, worsted and "stuffs"—and to a great extent these *principles are localised in practice.* At one time the famous products of the West of England and parts of Scotland were almost wholly those of the first named principle, the output to-day being much more varied While re-manufactured materials, cotton "sweepings," and "rud and "flocks"—the wastes in the manufacture of woollens and worsteds—are used in the making of the cheap cloths of Batley, Dewsbury and the Yeadon districts in Yorkshire, nothing but the genuine material at its best enters into the composition of the unsurpassable best cloths of the "West Country" and certain defined Scottish areas. Leeds and its districts adhere in the main to the woollen principle, Huddersfield to the worsted, and Bradford to the "stuffs." But both Bradford and Leeds make worsted fabrics in large quantities, and Huddersfield, working in part on the woollen principle, turns out cloths with both woollen and worsted properties. The woollen differs from the worsted principle in the construction of the yarn (thread), in the arrangement of the fibres of which the threads are composed. In the "stuffs" trade cotton warps are the rule, though warps of worsted, wool, silk and linen are also in use, the wefts being usually of Botany (the original Australian variety) and English wool, mohair and silk.

A hundred years ago the value of the woollen yarns and piece goods distributed from the manufacturing centres of Great Britain and Ireland was about £17,000,000, as against an average of about £55,000,000 of late years. In 1913 our total imports (including 122,000,000 lbs. of imported woollen rags) amounted to 1,016,000,000 lbs., and our home product to 125,000,000 lbs. In 1914 (the first year of the war) these figures fell respectively to 953,000,000 lbs. and 121,000,000 lbs. but in 1915 the grand total rose to 1,179,000,000 lbs., of which 122,000,000 lbs. was produced at home The weight of foreign wool exported in 1913 was 308,000,000 lbs., and of domestic 20,000,000 lbs., in 1914, 297,000,000 lbs. of foreign and 33,000,000 lbs. of domestic, against 146,000,000 lbs. and 32,000,000 lbs. for 1915. The bulk retained for consumption was thus 804,000,000 lbs. for 1913, 671,000,000 lbs. for 1914, and 1,001,000,000 lbs. for 1915. The woollen yarn exported during these three years weighed 56,000,000 lbs. (1913), 37,000,000 lbs. (1914), and 17,000,000 lbs. (1915), woollen piece goods exported measured 185,000,000 yards, 107,000,000 yards, and 160,000,000 yards. In millions of pounds sterling, the values of woollen exports of all kinds were 34·0 in 1913, 25·3 in 1914, and 31·1 in 1915.

Later statistics of the ordinary kind are wanting, and would be valueless and misleading, the trade in all its ramifications having been temporarily revolutionised by the war-time action of the Government in becoming first-purchaser and controller Governmental requisition of British and Australian wools has extended to their by-products, such as manufacturers waste and shoddy Owing to foreseen probable short age due to freight difficulties, the authorities, after taking what they required, rationed all users *pro rata*, the hours of work being reduced to fifty per week. The prices of wool, both for their own requirements and for civilian purposes, were fixed by Government, which also fixed the prices for all their cloths, based on agreed conversion costs. All makers whose machinery was suitable became makers, more or less, for the British and Allied Governments. Standard cloths were selected for officers wear, and prices fixed for maker, merchant, and maker-up. The abnormal conditions squeezed out the middleman—*i.e.*, the merchant or broker—and dislocated established activities, nearly every manufacturer making articles quite different from those of his normal output, and the civilian trade being very much cut down to meet the shortage of supply

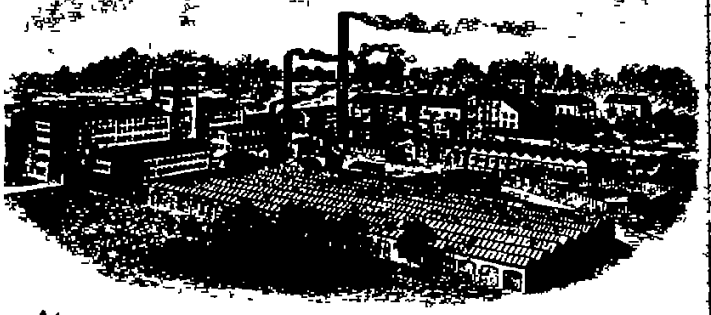
For the purpose of incorporation in the present article the War Office furnished the following statement of quantities of the principal woollen goods purchased by the Army Contracts Department from August 4, 1914 to August 31, 1917, including purchases for Allied Governments. Cloth, woollen, 152,074,000 yards; flannel, 140,328,000 yards; blankets and rugs, 34,398,000; cap comforters, 18,478,000; drawers, woollen and flannel, 28,852,000 pairs; vests, woollen and flannel, 12,448,000; gloves, woollen, 14,764,000 pairs; socks, worsted, 90,338,000 pairs; jerseys and [illegible] 14,980,000.

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# THE LINEN INDUSTRY.

By W. H. WEBB, President Linen Merchants' Association.

THE botanical name of flax is "Linum Usitatissimum" (the most useful of fibres). The first books of the Sacred Record contain frequent references to flax and linen, and all other textiles, with the exception of the products of wool, are babes in years as compared with linen

Before Moses wrote the first books of the Sacred Volume, before even the Patriarch Abraham visited Pharaoh, the Egyptians had attained great perfection in the fabrication of linen.

The wonderful strength and durability of the mummy linen found to-day in the tombs of Egypt, and which must have been made at least 4,000 years ago, is striking proof of the outstanding qualities of this fibre.

The earliest record we have of linen being made in Ireland dates back to the thirteenth century, and it was probably introduced by the Norman settlers.

To-day in fabrics for military equipment requiring the greatest strength and durability, linen has again strikingly demonstrated its superiority

After exhaustive experiments, linen was found, owing to its great strength and durability, to be the one satisfactory covering for the wings of aeroplanes, and every available loom in the north of Ireland is engaged in its manufacture.

For the paddings or linings of uniforms and for the thread used in the making of boots and uniforms, the demand has been unlimited, simply because it was found that linen would far outwear that made of any other fibre.

War, the great mover, has placed the superiority of linen in an unassailable position.

Linen possesses other unique properties of considerable value to mankind. Its "absorbency," which far exceeds that of any other fibre, makes it peculiarly suitable for the manufacture of towels.

The smoothness also of the fibre, which does not lend itself to the lodgment of germs, is the reason it is preferred for surgical dressings, and why it is also so desirable for damask table cloths and bed linen.

It is difficult to get definite figures for comparison in the linen industry, as in almost all available records flax, jute and hemp are grouped together

Under this grouped heading the power looms in the United Kingdom in 1875 numbered 41,980, as against 54,440 in 1906, the distribution being:—

| | *Ireland.* | *England & Wales.* | *Scotland.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1875 .. | 17,827 | 5,684 | 18,569 |
| 1906 .. | 32,952 | 4,434 | 17,186 |

but for the reasons given these figures, as regards linen, are unreliable.

Little or no jute and hemp are manufactured in Ireland, as this is almost entirely confined to Scotland, therefore one would be safe in saying that by far the greater proportion of the linen produced in the United Kingdom comes from Belfast and district, where it is looked upon as the "staple industry"

The principal manufacturing centres in Scotland are Dundee and Dunfermline.

Broadly speaking, the heavier, coarser linens are made in Scotland, and the medium and finer varieties around Belfast.

Linen manufacturing can only be said to exist in England, a small section of the industry centring around Leeds, where about 600 operatives are employed.

Bleaching and finishing, both in Scotland and Ireland, is principally carried out in the country districts around the manufacturing centres, usually on the banks of some river, as a plentiful supply of water and a clean, pure atmosphere are essential for this operation.

Belfast is peculiarly well adapted to be the centre of the linen trade, as the immense shipyards give employment to the men, leaving a large surplus of women available for employment in the factories.

The total exports of linen goods, including flax yarns, from the United Kingdom in 1913 amounted in value to £9,400,000.

The raw material used in the linen industry is unfortunately not a home production, with the exception of the comparatively small amount grown in Ireland. Russia supplies the bulk, and other imports come from Holland and Belgium.

The Belgian or Courtrai flax is the finest in quality, Irish comes next, then the Dutch, Russia supplying all the coarser fibre.

To-day, however, the Allies depend entirely on the flax grown in Ireland for producing the aeroplane cloth essential for the wing coverings of their aeroplanes, and the farmers, assisted by the higher prices, are rising to the occasion.

An attempt is being made to revive flax growing in England, an experimental station having been started at Selby in Yorkshire, with a view to handling the crop grown by farmers in the district.

The Linen industry, like many others, has suffered severely from the extreme individualism characteristic of our whole industrial system for many years.

The current is now, however, running strongly in the direction of co-operation, and it will emerge at the end of the war highly organised and ready for the bitter industrial struggle which is bound to follow

The question of raw material is receiving attention, plans are well forward for carrying out important research work in connection with the industry, including a fully equipped laboratory in Belfast.

That all-important question of marketing has not been overlooked, and a comprehensive scheme for popularising and increasing the sale and distribution of Irish linen will be ready at the close of hostilities.

The North of Ireland is, from climatic reasons, peculiarly adapted for the making of fine linen, its people are industrious and progressive, and being imperially-minded are ready and anxious to take up the broader, patriotic, more enlightened trade policy, which holds such vast possibilities for our Empire, when this tragic struggle has terminated.

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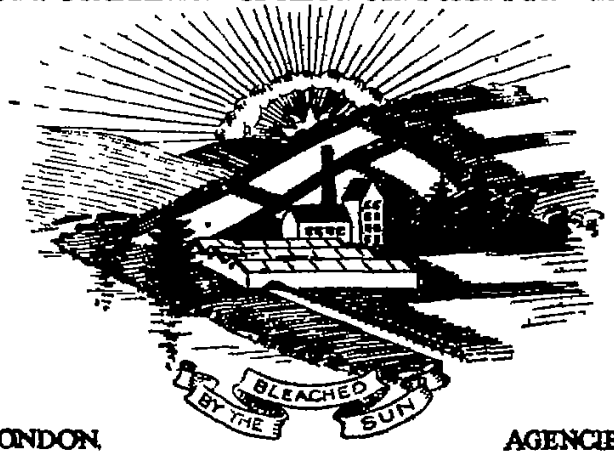
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# THE FABRIC GLOVE INDUSTRY.

By W. PINKHAM.

FABRIC Gloves have undoubtedly been worn for a long number of years, probably from the earliest periods of civilisation. It is not, however, to trace the history of the manufacture of Fabric Gloves which is the special point of this article, but rather to show how important an industry it is, and how desirable that the gloves should be manufactured in this country. The writer well remembers the period when Fabric Gloves were made by hand. The introduction of the sewing-machine made a vast difference in this, as in all other industries, and the firms who were the first to introduce machines in the manufacture of their goods did undoubtedly capture the larger portion of the trade. Fabric Glove manufacturers in this country were rather slow in realising the importance of the use of machinery, it is recognised that the larger the output the cheaper the cost of production. In this, as in many other ways, the Germans were quick to realise this great factor in being able to produce the article cheaply, in that way being able to give to the consumer the advantages of cheap production. The Fabric Glove industry, like many others, received a great impetus by this use of machinery thirty-five or forty years ago. At that period a comparatively small quantity of Fabric Gloves were being worn, and certainly none of the fine quality and textures as made in 1914. It is well-known to those who can remember that period, the German manufacturers of that date, who were endeavouring to place their goods on the market, had very few samples and very few qualities to show. Their goods, too, were very crude in their make, very bad in their fit, but in this, as in other things, patience and perseverance will succeed in the end, and the Germans did, undoubtedly, succeed in capturing almost the entire glove trade, not only in this country but the whole world, largely due to the information given them by British buyers of the requirements of the English-speaking races. In addition to this, any invention or new idea in connection with this industry would naturally be carried to the seat of the industry, following out the old adage, "Unto him that hath shall be given," with the result that Fabric-glove makers in other parts of the world, except Saxony, have been almost entirely squeezed out of existence.

The best Milanese machines, for weaving the cloth, are still made chiefly in this country, and were the invention of a Nottingham man. The fine yarn used in weaving the material is still spun in this country from cotton produced by countries in British possession.

Fabric Gloves of a grade and quality superior to the best made in Saxony are made in England, this fact is recognised by the Board of Trade experts. We must realise in this country that one of the great reasons for the success of the German manufacturers was their attention to detail, always striving to make their goods appear to the very best advantage, and also making them appear better than they really are. I think English manufacturers are equally capable, and as full of business energy as the German. There is, therefore, no reason why Fabric Gloves cannot be made in this country, and to compete successfully with those made in Saxony.

The importance of the industry is shown by the fact that the export of Fabric Gloves from Germany during 1913 was just 4½ million dozen pairs, this country importing of the number 2½ million; the United States (an English-speaking race) also importing 1½ million. The amount of Fabric Gloves manufactured in this country before the War did not exceed ½ million dozen pairs, and the number of manufacturers were very few. Since 1914 several new firms have started, with the firm determination to capture the trade, and do not ask for any preference, but just the same consideration as shown to the German manufacturers. I am quite convinced that if they are given that, they will, in the very near future, be able to bring back to this country a very large proportion of the business of the world in Fabric Gloves. Whilst up to the present German gloves have appeared to be better than they really are, British gloves are better than they really look. The Board of Trade, I am convinced, will do all they can to help British manufacturers to turn out the best articles required, and will be only too pleased to give intending purchasers the names of manufacturers in this country who have successfully competed, even before the War, with German makers.

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# A NEW BRITISH INDUSTRY.

As a human food the value of milk is fully recognised, but the commercial use of its inedible by-products is less known. Many will find it difficult to believe that a material which is practically entirely composed of a residual product of milk is not only playing an important part in the industrial life of to-day, but also is aiding substantially the allied forces to carry on the great struggle.

Nevertheless it is true, since this wonderful material is not only being employed as an insulator *in nearly every* Wireless and Telephone Installation existing to-day—in Aeroplanes, Motor Vehicles, Magnetos and other Electrical Fittings—but is also in general domestic use in the form of Combs, Beads, Buttons, Hair Prongs, Cigarette Holders, Umbrella Handles, etc.

The credit for the original invention is generally given to a Swiss and a German in partnership. At any rate, the Germans, as in the case of so many by-product industries, were certainly the first to see its possibilities. Recognising that the natural raw materials, Amber, Coral, Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Horn, etc., were scarce and costly, or wasteful or difficult to work, while such compounded products as Celluloid, Vulcanite, etc., had each some serious defect, and feeling that the new product was just what was required to fill a long felt want, a German Company secured a practical monopoly of the process of manufacture, and *more Germanico* did not fail to exploit it to the advantage of themselves particularly and their countrymen generally.

The British manufacturer could only secure his supplies of raw material on terms prohibitive to competition with German and Austrian-made imports, and the British consumer had to use Foreign goods. Much British money was spent in attempting to remedy this, but it was not until the beginning of *1915* that a perfect material was produced by an all-English Company. This material, to which the name "ERINOID" was given, after very severe tests has been finally pronounced by unbiassed writers to be actually superior to the German product, thus supplying one of the very few concrete instances of the production by a wholly British organisation of a material displacing and improving upon what was formerly a wholly German product.

The process of manufacture is partly mechanical, partly chemical, and altogether too complicated for description in detail here. A rough idea, however, may be gathered from the following sketch.

In the initial process at the source, when the essential fats and food products have been extracted from the milk, the residues are solidified by chemical treatment, and the product, after preservative measures have been taken, is sent to the factory. There, by means of specially designed machinery, it is further consolidated into slabs and bars of varying thickness and diameter and of colour according with the dye which has been added. After being immersed in a chemical bath, the chief ingredient of which is Formaldehyde, the product is made thoroughly hygienic, tough, and resilient.

Finally any moisture is removed by hot air, and the material is ready for issue.

In its completed form "ERINOID" is absolutely odourless, and—in general physical characteristics—closely resembles natural Horn. It is, however, more convenient and economical for practical purposes than Horn, owing to the sizes and shapes of the pieces in which it is supplied.

In addition to these recommendations and to its insulating properties, other notable features are —

(1) Non-inflammability — always a desirable attribute, but one especially so in articles intended for children.

(2) An almost unlimited range of colour combinations and effects, and a capacity for adapting itself so admirably to the faithful reproduction of such substances as Tortoiseshell and Buffalo Horn, that the imitation can be detected from the real only with difficulty.

(3) Working qualities, and amongst these especially Turning, for which experts pronounce it ideal. The final polish is easily obtained, and is of remarkable brilliancy and permanence.

Some indications of its uses have been given already, but it is impossible in a short space to cover its full scope of utility. Mention may be made, however, of its value to the musical trade, where, amongst many other uses, it is largely employed for piano keys.

No limit can be set to the field of operations of such a material, and already "ERINOID" has been welcomed by France, Italy, Portugal, Holland, Australia, South Africa, the United States, Japan, India, China.

As some may harbour an impression that this new industry is using material which might be available for food, it should be stated that the Government Authorities have satisfied themselves that such is not the case.

Actually a real benefit has been conferred on farmers in remote districts and countries by the opening of a new market for their waste materials. Formerly, owing to lack of knowledge and means of preparation, the residues of milk frequently found their way into the streams, whereas now by simple scientific processes an important commercial use is provided for all its by-products.

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# BRITISH BRUSH MAKING

By T. MARSON TILL, Secretary of the British Brush Manufacturers' Association.

THERE is hardly a household, factory, work shop, or institution that exists where brushes of some kind or other are not used—*yet few* people seem to know how or of what brushes are made

It is perhaps little known that the bristle used for brush making throughout the world is grown on the semi-wild boar in Russia, China, and India.

Although bristle is the most important material used in the industry, brushes are also made from the hair of the horse, bear, goat, badger, squirrel, sable, and other animals—from fibre from the Mexican aloe tree—from piassava (bass), kitool, cocoa, and other fibres from various tropical palms.

The *manufacture of brushes is divided roughly* into five branches :—

1. Brushes "drawn" with wire or thread.
2. Painting and shaving brushes.
3. Brushes and brooms set with pitch, etc.
4. Twisted wire brushes for flues and boilers.
5. Ivory and bone hair and tooth brushes.

WIRE DRAWN BRUSHES

Include toilet, stable, and household brushes, such as scrubs and shoe brushes.

Tufts or knots of bristle or hair of double the length required are placed under loops of wire, which are passed through holes in the back of the brush and then drawn back with the bristle, thus bending them double and causing both ends to stand upright together On the back of the stock is now glued and screwed a piece of decorative wood to cover up the wires and bent tufts showing through. The brush is then finished and polished.

Some of the commoner sorts of "drawn" brushes are made by plugging the "knots" with staples into the board by machinery, and this process has considerably developed during the war

PAINTING AND SHAVING BRUSHES.

There are two classes of *painting brushes*—those for painters and decorators and those for artists.

Before painting and other bristle brushes can be made, the bristle, which is the most expensive part of the brush, has to be sorted and "dressed" into certain lengths from the raw bristle, washed, mixed, and tied into knots of required sizes and stiffness, so that the bend of all the bristles faces inwards, and the tips form concentric rings. The buying of suitable bristles and these operations require much skill and training.

The knots of bristles when so finished are concentric at the roots, and are bound on to the handle by string or wire, or are driven into a socket. A new process under which the roots are set in vulcanised rubber is being developed with success.

*Artists' brushes* are made from hair taken from the tail of the sable, marten, kolinsky, and squirrel, and also from bristles. They are set in quills of various sizes, or in metal. The work is chiefly done by girls. The firms in England who specialise in artists' brushes are few in number

*Shaving brushes.*—The hair from along the saddle of the back of the badger is the best hair from which these brushes are made. Goat hair and bristles are also used and made to imitate badger, and unless the brush is stamped "badger hair" it may generally be taken that the brush is made of a mixture of hairs. The best badger hair is worth to-day about 10s. an ounce

BRUSHES AND BROOMS.

An entirely different process, known as "setting," is employed in the manufacture of these.

A knot of hair, fibre, or bristles is taken and the root end dipped into boiling pitch, bound with a thrum, then dipped again and inserted into a hole already bored in the wooden stock, a slight twist being given in the process to splay the hairs.

TWISTED WIRE BRUSHES FOR FLUES AND BOILERS.

These are chiefly made by special machinery

IVORY AND BONE HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES.

This is a distinct branch of the trade, although most of the brushes come under the heading of "drawn" work.

Bone nail brushes are almost now entirely superseded by wooden ones.

Although the antiquity of the brush trade itself is not very great, the following early references to brushes are on record —In the year 1377 A.D., "or wyped it (a coat) with a brusshe. In the year 1519, "Olde men brussheed theyr dusty clothes with cowe tayles as we do with bear brusshes." The painting brush used by artists is probably the oldest type of brush The few hair brushes that were made 130 years ago for the *toilet were constructed on the principle upon* which the modern broom is made—that is, the hairs were set in with pitch.

In the cheaper and commoner kinds of brushes foreign competition made some headway prior to the war, but in the better class of goods the British trade has always more than held its own.

Statistics give the following values of the trade :—

| | Imports. | Exports. | Re-Exports. | Home Trade. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1907 | — | — | — | 1,650,000 |
| 1913 | 456,141 | 237,312 | 23,157 | — |
| 1914 | 364,908 | 216,256 | 18,806 | — |
| 1915 | 277,678 | 187,108 | 14,107 | — |
| 1916 | 432,043 | 236,396 | 19,418 | — |

In the year 1908 the British Brush Manufacturers' Association was formed, with a membership of some seventy leading manufacturers in the country

The Association has standardised the stamping of brushes as to weight and material used, and has established the difference between bristles and hair—bristles now being strictly recognised in the trade as only the hair of the hog, pig, or boar

The Government and Municipal bodies recognise the Association as representing the Trade, and much useful work has been done for the war and in other ways in co-operation with them.

The Scottish and the Irish British Manufacturers' Associations are both affiliated to the B.B.M.A.

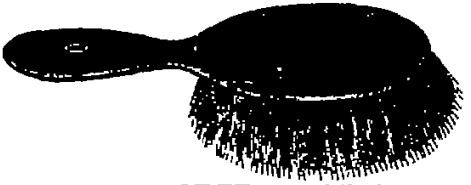
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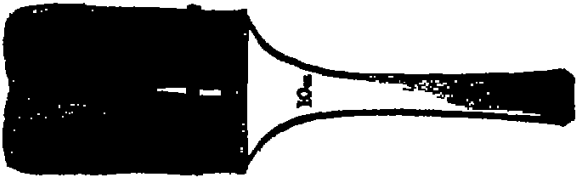
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***Illustrated Catalogue on application.***

# LEATHER INDUSTRY.

By Dr J. GORDON PARKER,

Principal of the Leathersellers' Technical College.

THE manufacture or tanning of leather is in magnitude one of the most important industries of Great Britain, and at the same time one of the most ancient crafts.

The origin of tanning is lost in antiquity, but specimens of leather exist in our museums taken from the ancient temples and tombs of the Pharaohs, showing that good leather was manufactured, and even excellently dyed and finished, some 4,000 years B.C.

It is probable that the earliest form of tanning was the oil and smoke tannage, which consists of rubbing the skin with soft fat and afterwards exposing it to smoke produced by burning green wood, somewhat similar to the process still used by various Indian tribes.

It seems likely that vegetable tanning may have derived its origin from the staining powers possessed by certain wild berries, many of which possess, besides their colouring properties, a certain amount of tanning matters also. It would, therefore, be found that those juices not only coloured the skin but at the same time had a preservative action on the putrescible hide.

The art or craft of tanning has not undergone any radical changes like most other industries. In general, the method of production is very much the same as was practised centuries ago, the main difference being that materials have been introduced which have a more rapid action than the old oak bark method.

Sole leather and the leather used for boots, belting, harness and saddlery, was formerly tanned with oak bark liquor, and the process took, according to the thickness of the skin, from twelve months to even two or three years.

Towards the middle of the nineteenth century other materials were introduced, notably myraboloms from India and valonia from Asia Minor, and these materials were blended with the oak bark in varying proportions. The addition of these resulted in the production of a firmer and better wearing leather of greater strength, and at the same time, because of the nature and strength of these materials, shortened the period of tanning.

In the early 'seventies a French patent was taken out for the extraction, concentration and decolorisation of tanning extracts, and there sprang up in France and Hungary factories where the oak and chestnut wood was extracted and the liquor concentrated in the form of extract containing upwards of 25 per cent. of tannic acid.

The introduction of these extracts had a marked effect upon the tanning industry, reducing the period of tannage and consequently cheapening the production of leather.

Other materials have since been introduced, such as mimosa bark from Australia and South Africa, and quebracho from the Argentine.

Each of the various tanning materials possesses certain characteristics, and the art of tanning leather satisfactorily depends on the blend of the materials used. To-day, although oak bark is still used, practically 90 per cent. of the tanning materials are imported from various parts of the Empire.

Our tanneries are converting 150,000 hides per week into leather, of which number only about 60,000 per week are from our own native cattle. The others come largely from South America and within the Empire.

The industry has been able to produce leather for our own Army's requirements, and also has assisted in supplying our Allies with harness and accoutrement leather, as well as some millions of pairs of boots.

LIGHT AND FANCY LEATHER.—Great Britain has always had a name for the production of first class fancy leather. This is made largely from the skins of sheep, goat, calf and seal. These skins, being much lighter than cattle hides, are tanned with different materials and in a much shorter space of time. Light skins can be transformed into leather in as many days as a hide requires months. Such skins are afterwards dyed, and grained and finished by special skilled workmen for various fancy articles. They form the raw material for the bookbinder, the upholsterer, and the manufacturer of fancy leather articles. This is a branch of the trade which has undergone considerable development during the past four years and which after the war should develop to a much greater extent.

CHROMIUM TANNING.—In 1881 the first patent was taken out for the production of leather by means of chromic acid, although in 1858 a German professor had made public a process which brought about a similar result. The method of chrome tanning almost revolutionised the manufacture of boot upper leather, especially glazed kid and calf. The process of chroming skins is a very rapid one and is highly technical, but the resulting product when properly manufactured is generally considered superior in strength and wearing properties to vegetable tanned leather. It is also lighter and has a smarter appearance.

Certain progress has been made in the chrome tanning of heavy hides for sole leather and belting, also for picker bands and special mechanical leathers for cotton mills, but the British manufacturers have been behind in taking full advantage of this newer process, and it was not until America and Germany had begun to export large quantities of chrome tanned leather to this country that the British manufacturers took up chrome tanning seriously. During the past few years, however, a good deal of leeway has been made up.

There is no doubt that Great Britain possesses many advantages for the production of chrome upper leather, owing to the fact that large quantities of calfskins and kips are produced within the Empire, India alone producing twelve million kips per annum, besides immense quantities of goat.

ESTD. 1865.

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# BRITISH POTTERY INDUSTRY.

By SYDNEY MALKIN, President of the Hanley Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.

BRITISH pottery is manufactured principally in North Staffordshire in an extensive district comprising the townships of Hanley, Burslem, Tunstall, Stoke, and Longton, which towns have in recent years been federated into the important borough of Stoke-on-Trent—a city which ranks as one of the fifteen largest in Great Britain.

Up to the time of Josiah Wedgwood, this area was wild and uncultivated, without even canal communication or good roads, and was isolated from the great centres of trade and commerce. The ware produced consisted of rough red ware which was chiefly disposed of in the adjacent area. There was very little export trade, and the reputation of the potteries did not extend beyond a few score of miles.

With the advent of Wedgwood, all this was changed. Roads and canals were built, better clays were brought from the South of England, whereby the fine Queen Ware or Ivory was first introduced to public notice and soon became renowned throughout Europe. Local collieries were developed, for it was evident that the coal of North Staffordshire possessed unique calorific value and was admirably adapted for firing pottery, a higher class of labour was utilised and some of the best artists of that day found scope for their genius in supplementing the efforts of the manufacturers, including such well known names as Flaxman, Turner, Whieldon. But it was the superior mechanical perfection of the ware produced by Wedgwood and other potters of that period as well as their remarkable cheapness that laid the foundation of the prosperity of Staffordshire. Ere long it was realised that there were vast possibilities in respect to trade with foreign countries. British china and earthenware was admittedly more perfectly finished than anything that had previously been produced, and the reputation then established has since been maintained and amplified by generations of skilled potters and artists. A few years later, the high class ornamental and decorative China produced at Worcester and Coalport, attained world wide reputation and this has since eclipsed the best efforts of the Continent and the East.

For table ware (whether as dinner sets or tea sets), British pottery is more artistic and more durable than the productions of any other country. These qualities have resulted in the creation of perhaps the largest and most important branch of the trade, viz., that which provides for the requirements of hotels, restaurants, railways, steamships, and institutions of all kinds which require special badging whether trade marks, monograms, crests, or special designs for advertisement purposes. During the last few years, an immense variety of all kinds of other articles for table use have been introduced, including fruit dishes, dessert sets, teapot sets, coffee sets, biscuit jars, savory sets, etc., many of them specially suited to the varying requirements of foreign and colonial markets. Also there has been a remarkable development in artistic jardinieres, pedestals and pots, rose bowls, and other articles for the decoration of the homes of the millions as well as the palaces of the great. At the same time the requirements of modern cookery in respect to culinary articles have been studied from a hygienic standpoint, and as a result a wide variety of new and approved devices have been perfected by some of the leading manufacturers in Staffordshire, whereby a complete range of hygienic fish and milk bowls, household jars, cooking utensils, and other requisites for the kitchen and pantry are available. These are manufactured in pure white "iron-stone" ware of a very hard and durable character such as no other country has succeeded in producing. Hence the trade of the whole world in this class of pottery has naturally gravitated to Staffordshire.

On the other hand, the modern development of utilising high-class toilet ware for the artistic finishing of bedrooms has provided further scope for the genius of English art as applied to pottery, and an unique branch of the industry has been evolved in producing bedroom, toilet, and fireplace sets to harmonize with modern furnishings, so that the decoration of a room can be *en suite* throughout. All the great departmental stores throughout the world find it helpful to keep in touch with British firms who specialize in this direction.

Quite apart from these aspects of the trade (which are more or less of a domestic character), in recent years, through the awakening of sanitary science, a demand has sprung up for large fireclay pieces, including lavatories and public conveniences of all kinds for public works. In this connection, the names of Doulton, Twyford, Howson, and "Caxidon" are known in almost every important city of the British Empire, and indeed throughout the civilized world. For utility and soundness their productions are unrivalled.

About the year 1850, a new branch of the industry was developed in the manufacture of encaustic and fine glazed tiles, of a durability and regularity unequalled by the products of any nation or period. The demand for this class of pottery as a hygienic method of finishing the walls of workshops, tunnels, laboratories, and latterly railway tubes, has given immense impetus to this important section of the industry.

What was originally considered as a luxury for the rich is now looked upon as a commercial necessity in connection with all classes of buildings from the cottage of the artizan to the palace of the prince, from the school of science to the stately church. In recent years the highest art has been introduced in the production of majolica glazed tiles for conservatories, vestibules, and ecclesiastical buildings. Unique features have been produced by Pilkington's, Mawe, The Maruden Tile Co., and other leading firms whereby the renown of English art tiles has been still more firmly established. Undoubtedly a great future will open up for this branch of trade after the War.

Some reference must also be made to the wonderful development there has been in the science of producing pottery suitable for invalids and for hospital use. The present war has caused an immense demand for this class of ware, and it has been ably met by British potters, who have supplied the needs of doctors and nurses, giving the most scientific and approved shapes so that the necessities of the sick room, and the welfare of our wounded soldiers has been met on hygienic lines, and with great advantage to the sufferers.

With the advent of electrical engineering great impetus was given to another and most important branch of the trade—electrical fittings—of which many millions are exported to every part of the world from the factories in North Staffordshire. By the severest tests of high voltage, British [illegible] have proved [illegible] superiority over [illegible]

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# LEAD PENCILS.

## By G. H. MEADMORE.

THE manufacture of lead pencils in similar form to the familiar article of to-day dates from a period immediately following the discovery of the once famous Borrowdale mine, situated a few miles from Keswick, in Cumberland, in the year 1564. At a much earlier period metallic lead was used for marking on parchment, paper or other material, and it is doubtless owing to the earlier use of this substance that the erroneous term "black lead" has been applied to plumbago or graphite, the mark produced by the latter being much blacker than that from metallic lead.

The history of the lead pencil, for nearly three centuries, is closely associated with the fortunes of this mine, and it is probable that in no other part of the world has similar graphite been found equal to that found there. Analyses, however, which have been taken of the Borrowdale graphite show that it was not of exceptional purity, but it was the physical condition in which it occurred that gave it its value for pencils. The product was so greatly desired, and was so closely maintained as a monopoly, that in pursuance of an Act of Parliament the mouth of the mine was guarded by an armed force, and to maintain the monopoly and conserve the supply the mine was only worked during six weeks in each year. To prevent pilfering, the mine was closed by flooding. The graphite was sold by public auction in London, and for many years the Cumberland mines were probably the only source of supply for pencil making. The graphite was used in its crude state, being simply cut or sawn into thin sheets, which were again cut into rectangular sticks and enclosed in their wooden casing. This method was not economic, and towards the close of the 18th century, when the deposits began to show signs of exhaustion, and also during the early part of the 19th century, efforts were made to discover a means by which the waste which had accumulated in the factories and the residue from the mine could be utilised. Pulverisation, with the addition of a binding medium such as glue, isinglass, or gum, was tried, but without marked success, and was eventually abandoned in favour of the process originated by Conté, a French chemist, in 1795. By this process the lead was made from finely ground graphite mixed with clay, formed into strips and baked. This invention marks the most important step in the manufacture of the modern pencil, and is the process now in universal use. The richest deposits of the Borrowdale mine were worked out by the middle of the last century.

Graphite, of which there are two distinct types, viz., foliate or crystalline, and compact or amorphous, has since been found in many parts of the world, but that mostly used by the pencil manufacturer comes from Bohemia, Bavaria, and Mexico. Foliate graphite is difficult to grind to the required fineness, and is less brilliant in colour than the amorphous, which, on the other hand, can be ground to a gritless fineness, and is of a nature which combines readily with other materials.

The manufacture of the modern pencil requires considerable technical knowledge, and involves a large number of operations. The graphite, which has already been prepared at the mines, is mixed with clay in a dry state, then moistened and milled to the requisite fineness. Filter presses free the "batch" from an excess of moisture, and it then passes through a series of compressors, from the last of which it is extruded through a hole or holes, slightly larger than the actual thickness required to allow for shrinkage, and the "strip" is thus formed. At this stage it is in plastic form. It is laid out in trays, in lengths of about 22 inches, and after drying is ready for baking. The degrees of hardness are primarily obtained by varying the proportions of clay and graphite.

Nearly all pencils are made of cedar wood, which, owing to its softness, straight grain, and freedom from knots, make it peculiarly adapted for this purpose. The red cedar, or pencil cedar, belongs to the Juniper family, being the *Juniperus virginiana*, which is found in the south eastern states of the U.S.A. The wood is mainly imported in the form of "slats," which are strips about 7½ ins. long, ⅜ ins. thick, and from 2 ply to 6 ply in width, 6 ply being the width of 6 pencils. The slats are grooved, coated with glue, and the strips of lead inserted. Two slats, one of which contains the strips, are glued together, and the blocks thus formed are fed into the shaping machine. This machine cuts a series of semi-circular grooves on each side of the blocks, converting them into shaped pencils. The pencils have then to be sand-papered, coloured and polished, the ends cleaned, and finally stamped and bronzed.

A reference to the Census of Production shows that in the year 1907 pencils to the value of £63,000 were produced in the United Kingdom. Considerable progress has been made since that date, and particularly since the outbreak of the war. New companies have been formed, old established companies have increased their output, and it is estimated that the production in 1916 exceeded 1,800,000 gross, or was at the rate of more than 2½ million pencils per week.

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# GLASS BOTTLES.

By A. SIMPSON.

As we know them to-day glass bottles are vastly different to those which were in use in the early ages. The earliest bottles were made from the skins of animals, but the ancient races also used bottles made of stone, ivory, alabaster, porcelain, and glass.

The actual origin of glass manufacture is somewhat obscure, but there is no doubt that the production of vessels to contain liquids, etc., was among the initial efforts of the pioneer glass-makers. The early glass bottles were not made by blowing in moulds as is the case to-day but were formed upon a core of clay or sandy paste attached to a rod, which was dipped into the molten glass, the core being removed after the glass was cold. This method was used about 1400 B.C., and the use of the blowpipe was not adopted until considerably later

From reference to ancient records it appears that the manufacture of glass for domestic and industrial purposes began during the time of the Roman Empire, and at the dawn of the Christian era had been developed to an extraordinary extent.

The earliest reliable record of the manufacture of glass in Great Britain dates from 1230, when we find the industry established on the borders of Sussex and Surrey but in Elizabeth's time it began to decline owing to the restrictions upon the use of timber as a fuel About the year 1610 coal was first used as a fuel for glass furnaces, and the industry gradually expanded until in 1696 we find that there were eighty-eight glass factories in the country of which thirty nine were classified as bottle factories.

In 1745 the industry was in such a prosperous condition that the Government imposed an excise duty on glass manufacture, but this was of such an exorbitant nature that it considerably retarded its progress.

*In 1840 the production of glass bottles in Great Britain* amounted to 525,674 cwts., of which 292,987 cwts. were exported, but in 1845 the tax was repealed, and from that time the industry has gradually grown to its present dimensions.

In making glass bottles by hand the larger varieties are generally made by a gang of five workers, known as a "chair" or "hole." The work performed by each member of the "hole" is as follows the "gatherer" takes the molten glass from the furnace by means of an iron blowpipe and rolls it into shape on a slab of iron or stone. The "blower" takes the glass from the gatherer and places it in a mould and blows down the pipe until the bottle is the required shape. The "wetter-off" next detaches the bottle from the blowpipe with an iron tool called a "snuffet." The "maker" finishes the neck of the bottle with a band of molten glass, which he shapes with a hand tool. The "taker-in" picks up each bottle as it is finished on a long rod and carries it to the annealing furnace or "lehr," where it is cooled gradually The "wetter-off" and "taker-in" are usually boys.

In making small bottles the "hole" generally consists of four workers—two "blowers," a "maker, and a "taker in ' Sometimes, however, the "blower" has an apprentice who acts as gatherer

The introduction of machinery for making glass bottles undoubtedly marks the most important stage in the development of the industry About the year 1876 a machine was designed in Australia to produce pickle bottles, but owing to labour obstruction was never developed. Shortly after this a machine was designed by Ashley in Castleford, Yorkshire, where it was demonstrated at a local works, but this was only partially successful, for although a large company was formed to work the patents it eventually came to grief By this time many people interested in the manufacture of glass bottles in both Europe and America were giving the question of machinery serious thought, and a number of machines were exploited in quick succession, most of which were more or less efficient.

About fifteen years ago Owen designed a machine in U.S.A. which has since been improved This machine is absolutely automatic, and is now capable of producing fifteen quart bottles and twenty four small capacity bottles per minute

Other notable machines are the Forster, Steel, Wilsin, Miller, and O'Neill, all of which should play their part in the struggle for commercial supremacy when the war is over

The British manufacturer of glass bottles has now a great opportunity to supply a larger portion of the world's demands, and the manufacturer that has equipped his works with the most efficient and up-to-date labour saving devices will be in the best position to meet the vast requirements of the overseas markets.

The following statistics show the exports of glass bottles from the United Kingdom to all sources at intervals of ten years from 1853 to 1913 —

| Year | *Quantity* | *Value.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1853 | 457 787 cwts. | £245,456 |
| 1863 | 614,551 ,, | £312,696 |
| 1873 | 997,290 ,, | £461,914 |
| 1883 | 769,137 ,, | £306,406 |
| 1893 | 630,202 ,, | £305,781 |
| 1903 | 806,868 gross | £443,782 |
| 1913 | 974,445 ,, | £606,547 |

Exports at intervals of ten years from 1863 are as follows —

| Year | *Quantity.* | *Value.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1863 | 821,796 gross | £423,855 |
| 1903 | 1,831,935 ,, | £732,208 |
| 1913 | 1,952,671 ,, | £814,488 |

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# THE GROWTH OF THE TALKING MACHINE INDUSTRY.

By CHARLES FREDERICK HIGHAM.

IT seems almost incredible that the modern gramophone should ever have originated in a card-board horn talking-machine worked by hand—nevertheless, it is the direct descendant from the first crude attempt at registering sound vibrations vertically on tin-foil, as in the Edison phonograph of 1877, up to the latest lateral gramophone which faithfully reproduces the slightest inflection of the human voice. Shortly after Thomas Edison's first talking-machine, Mr Sumner Tainter and Professor Alexander Bell introduced the method of engraving sound waves on soft wax by means of a needle highly sensitive to sound vibrations, so delicately poised as to cut a groove into the revolving cylinder of wax with every vibration. About the same time Emile Berliner conceived of the idea of engraving on a flat plate instead of on a cylinder, and it is from this revolving disc that the perfect-toned records of to-day have evolved. In 1908 the industry made *big strides forward, developing rapidly* in America and Europe, and coming eventually to England.

Although England was not at first as actively interested in the progress of the industry as France or Germany, for example, at the present day the manufacture of gramophones and records is an important British industry

At first the manufacture of talking-machines was confined exclusively to America, but no great trade was established for some time, owing to the extremely high prices of the instruments. Later, when more serious attention was devoted to furthering the development of the industry, gramophones and talking-machines began to be manufactured in the British Isles. With more skilled workmanship, and consequently larger output, the phonograph and cheaper makes of gramophones were by degrees brought within the reach of the working-class, until ultimately there were but few homes in the British Isles which did not possess a phonograph or a gramophone, and at *the present day the popularity of* the gramophone is immense. The far-reaching influence of the gramophone is forcibly demonstrated by the fact that Sir Ernest Shackleton took a gramophone with him on his first expedition to the Antarctic.

The fundamental principle of the gramophone is not elaborate—it was the developing and perfecting which has taken years to bring up to the present-day standard. The making of a record consists in focussing the waves of sound by the agency of a horn or cone, by singing, talking, or playing into the mouth of which, vibrations are set up on a diaphragm of highly sensitive material, usually glass or mica, at the other end of the cone, from whence these vibrations are transmitted to the stylus, or cutting point, which traces them on the wax disc or cylinder

Music is no longer a transient art, every note may be made permanent, and the music of the world's finest singers immortalised by the gramophone. The student of music in the future will *be able to hear the great musicians and singers* of to-day playing or singing the masterpieces which made their names famous; when he sings their songs or plays their compositions, he will have the opportunity—even as the present-day student has—of studying their technique and expression at leisure and as often as he chooses. The gramophone is the medium by which men and women may hear the world's greatest artists in their own homes. This alone would make the industry worthy of cultivation.

The gramophone *has unique educational* values. Often in America school-children march and drill to music rendered by the gramophone. The art of elocution and foreign languages could be more easily taught by carefully selected records of an expert in the particular subject, than by forcing the students to labour under the often faulty accent of a local teacher The talking machine has already proven its usefulness in numerous business houses in England and America.

The latest *application of* the gramophone is the recording of gun-drill instructions, set to a popular melody, thus rendering them easy to remember Not infrequently lectures have been delivered by the gramophone, and a year or so ago a well-known politician, being unable to personally attend a meeting, recorded his speech on the gramophone, and it was reproduced at the meeting The two great recruiting speeches of the Lord Mayor, a little while ago, were recorded and added to the British Museum's *library of records*, to which go all *the brilliant* performances of the greatest artistes, and speeches by prominent public men. This collection of records will be absolutely invaluable to future generations.

The growth of the talking machine industry deserves to be encouraged, if within thirty years it has developed from a harsh-toned mechanical contrivance to a wonderfully constructed beautiful instrument which reproduces sound without the minutest degree of difference from the original, what immense possibilities future years must hold in store for the talking-machine industry as a whole!




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# THE BRITISH PIANO AND THE WAR.

THE position of the British piano trade as a result of the war presents a strange anomaly. On one hand we see that the closing of the market to German-made instruments, which had hitherto enjoyed a high and indeed somewhat exaggerated prestige in the eyes of the public and profession, provided the British maker with an exceptional opportunity to supplant his chief competitor; on the other hand this advantage has been rendered almost nugatory by a scarcity of labour and material. In the early part of 1916 it was seen that the situation with regard to the latter was a most serious one, for the depredations of the German submarine and the increasing demand on tonnage for war purposes led the Board of Trade to place drastic restrictions on the import of materials necessary to the production of pianos. At the same time the Government recognised the necessity of maintaining as far as practicable the export trade in this class of goods, and a system of rationing the musical instrument trade was put into operation on the understanding that the bulk of the material so allotted should be devoted to the production of instruments to be sold in the foreign markets. These rations suffered continual reduction, until by the latter part of 1917 the supplies had become so restricted, especially in regard to copper strings and other metal requirements, that the chief factories found themselves facing the early prospect of a complete stoppage. Such an event would obviously have been to the advantage of the German, as it would have meant that his *goodwill* remained unimpaired, and that at the end of the war his British competitor would find himself seriously handicapped by the lack of capital and with a depleted organization. Fortunately this grave position synchronised with a phase of the war which demanded an enormous increase in aeroplane production, and it was quickly discovered that the type of labour and machinery employed in piano making was eminently suited to the delicate construction of the aeroplane, more especially of the wings and propellers. Many of the leading musical instrument firms entered upon this important work, and were thus enabled not only to keep their organizations intact, but to be placed in a position of readiness to effectively meet the German competition immediately on the completion of hostilities. It also permitted them to continue to make and export the small quantities of pianos which the modest rations of material allowed, although obviously this diversion of their manufacturing energies postponed any serious efforts to replace German pianos by those of British make.

The future of the British piano may reasonably be regarded as bright, for, whilst it is too much to hope that German pianos will never find a market in this and the other Allied countries, there should exist for a considerable period sufficient antagonism against goods emanating from Germany to give the British piano maker a start. This, however, must only be regarded as a transitory advantage, and obviously the extent to which he will eventually benefit depends solely on his ability to offer the same value as the German, whilst this may be rendered easier, so far as the home market is concerned, by a protective tariff it will be a stern test of manufacturing efficiency to produce an instrument which can compete on level terms with the products of Germany and America. It would be foolish to ignore the fact that, partly as a result of cheap labour and large output, the Germans have in the past been enabled to produce excellent pianos at low prices, and also that, even in their cheaper instruments, they have succeeded in producing a pleasing tone. The English piano trade, however, has not been standing still in the past three years, the various firms have effectively combined to consider all questions relating to their trade, and it is to be expected that this unity will enable them not only to offer a stronger opposition to German competition, but will also enable them to secure a greater measure of support from the Government than they have hitherto enjoyed. Moreover, the British maker, temporarily freed from the stress of German competition, has been able to devote time and research to the improvement of his goods, whilst the necessity of carrying on production under war conditions has revealed certain economies and improvements in the methods of production that can advantageously be put into effect after the war. Even before the war, however, makers of the better known English instruments had nothing to learn from the Germans as regards quality, and those who claimed some mysterious superiority of tone for German pianos could only have been inspired by that strange form of prejudice in favour of things un-British which is, or used to be, an idiosyncrasy of the race. The formidable nature of German competition in this trade can be realized from the fact that in the last pre-war year the exports of Germany in this class of goods represented over four times the value of those exported from this country but it may be expected that, if the British maker rises to his opportunity, Germany will fall to the third piano producing country, America ranking first and Britain following.

Whilst no accurate statistics as to the output of pianos of the various countries is obtainable, it is estimated that the world's annual production prior to the war was made up as follows —

| | |
|---|---|
| America | 350,000 |
| Germany | 170,000 |
| England | 75,000 |
| France | 25,000 |
| Austria and Switzerland | 12,000 |
| Russia | 10,000 |
| Spain | 2,500 |
| Italy | 1,500 |

It may be noted with interest that Italy, the country which gave birth to the piano, ranks lowest, she reached her highest production with the pianos of Christofori and other makers in the early eighteenth century, after which date the trade passed to Germany, who maintained her lead until about 1900, when England and France became the chief producers. From the middle of the nineteenth century till the present day, America obtained the lead with Germany for her chief rival, the rapid development of the American piano industry in later years being materially assisted by the invention of the player piano, of which the American piano makers were the pioneers. The British maker is fully alive to the possibilities of the present situation, and is determined to offer advantages in both quality and price that will leave no room for excuse to purchase a foreign made instrument on these scores, and it may safely be asserted that after the war it will be a matter not merely of patriotism but of wisdom to purchase a British made instrument.

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# CONCENTRATED FOODS.

## By FRANCIS FRENCH.

THE term "concentrated foods" is one of wide application embracing a larger variety of products than is generally appreciated, and it will be shown in the course of the present article how vast and wide-spread has been the benefit conferred upon the community by the developments in the preparation and manufacture during recent years. In considering the subject, therefore, it is well to call to mind some of the articles which may be included under the above generic heading and immediately we shall think of extracts, evaporated vegetables, the two in combination in the shape of powdered soups, condensed milk, etc., but there must also be included jellies in squares and powders, blancmanges and creams, and numerous beverages in crystal and liquid form. The origin of the preparation of food in a concentrated form is remote. Meat extract, for instance, was first described by a chemist named Proust in 1801, though the manufacture owes its commercial introduction to the great Liebig about a half a century later. It is, however, in the last two decades that really great progress has been made in the production of a diversity of articles. With improvements in manufacture has come a greater appreciation of the advantages and conveniences of food in this form, and the industry has attained a position of very great importance, comprising firms with world wide ramifications and equally wide repute. Indeed, these manufacturers may claim justly that they have had a not unimportant share in the widening of the knowledge of the world and in its progress, for all the great explorers of recent times to a large extent have depended for their sustenance upon the concentrated foods which have made their journeys possible and have contributed in no small share to their success. This has alike been the case in the Polar regions as in the tropics, the portability and highly concentrated form in which the goods have been manufactured enabling a large quantity to be carried, this in turn allowing of the prolongation of the expedition until a successful result has been possible.

It must be remembered that most articles of food are perishable in their natural state, and their concentration and preservation whilst in a state of perfect and uncontaminated freshness before exposure to the decomposing effects of time and the infesting organisms polluting the market place and thoroughfare, is an enormous advantage. To this must be added the benefit of the convenience and economy of the supply in small quantities. Take as an instance soup, which is now being recognised as an invaluable addition to a mid-day or evening meal. Unfortunately the stockpot is not an English institution, but the readily obtainable packet of powdered soup supplied the omission to the great dietetic advantage of those partaking. It is an entire mistake to regard the food value of soup as negligible, on the contrary, the custom of preceding a substantial meal by a small quantity of soup has a physiological warranty. Soup or the extractives contained *in it stimulate the gastric glands and encourage* in a remarkable manner the digestion and assimilation of the more solid repast. When, therefore, soup is merely a first course, clear soups or those slightly thickened are the best, but if the soup is an important part of the meal it should be a thick variety containing peas, beans, or potatoes. Again, further examples of the great convenience to the housewife may be quoted in packet jellies which may be made into a delicate and nutritious dish in a few moments, whilst the preparation from the original ingredients would involve the expenditure of some hours.

Admitting then the great service and advantage of these preparations of concentrated foods to those resident in the homeland, it remains to be said that it is upon the seas and in the countries beyond the seas that the utility of concentrated foods has been more fully realised and appreciated. The question of tonnage is one that looms large in the eyes of the whole world at the time this is being written and the saving of every inch of freight is being forced upon the nations, and here and now it is that concentrated foods have proved their value beyond question or doubt. For our Armies abroad as for our Navy on the high seas our manufacturers have poured forth almost incredible quantities of their satisfying productions which had to be packed into and compressed into the minimum of space. The result has been that, in spite of the colossal nature and *extent of the task, it is an indisputable fact* that never in the history of the world has an army or a navy been so satisfyingly or regularly fed as during the present war. But in peace as in war our concentrated food productions have had their victories. Those in the field of exploration have been mentioned above, those in commerce are happening every day, so that, go to any part of the world you may, little difficulty is experienced in procuring well-known brands of soups, jellies and the other articles already mentioned, an ever-present reminder of the capability and resources of the old country.



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# MODERN OFFICE APPLIANCES.

By CECIL CHISHOLM, M.A.

FIFTY years ago the London office was a dingy and dusty abode of inefficiency. Business being looked upon as an inferior though necessary occupation, it was felt that any attempt at neatness or comfort was out of place.

But when business became more popular, and some of the impoverished scions of the aristocracy began to spend their days in the City, a change began to be evident. Young gentlemen accustomed to Mayfair standards of comfort refused to put up with the hair-dust chairs and the worm-eaten desks east of Chancery Lane. They caught glimpses of the polished mahogany and other splendours in the offices of company promoters, financiers, and the American invaders, and so the London Houses began to take their appearance more seriously. A period of elaborate office furnishing set in, with the result that to-day the great British offices compare favourably with those of America and other countries. Now comfort is the first, but it is not the last, requirement of a modern office. Comfort and hygienic surroundings the clerks must have, if they are to work efficiently. They require up-to-date equipment as well. Literally, three-fourths of routine office work may now be done by machinery. It has taken British business men a considerable number of years to realise this. Until the outbreak of the European War the desire to avoid dismissing members of the staff, and a distinct aversion to try "new fangled machines," did much to set back the wheels of progress.

In a few months the war changed the whole situation. Almost every manager in the United Kingdom was faced with a large amount of clerical labour, and a sadly depleted and often inexperienced staff to do it. In addition to the almost universal use of the typewriter, every conceivable device that would save time, labour and expense was worth trying. Consequently, to-day British offices are among the best equipped in the world.

How far can mechanism replace hand labour in the average office? Let us follow a normal day's routine and see just where mechanical equipment can step in. The day begins with the opening and assortment of a heavy mail. Probably an envelope opener is used. The clerk picks up a bundle of envelopes, places them in a hidden box, and turns a handle. Immediately an almost invisible shred of the edge of each covering is cut off, leaving the contents ready to drop out on the envelope being inverted and shaken.

After assortment the letters have to be answered. In the case of a large business many of the oft-repeated inquiries or complaints will be answered by the clerk's merely dictating a series of numbers—e.g., 4—16—as his typist. Each number represents a carefully prepared and listed "stock" paragraph which meets the point in the correspondent's letter. These paragraphs are collected together in a "stock paragraph book," so that a very competent typist can frequently compile the letter without any help from the correspondence clerk.

With the aid of a dictaphone letters can be dictated at the office or the home, at a principal's own time and convenience, a clerk afterwards typing from the "records" placed into a receiving cylinder.

When a certain type of inquiry is constantly met with a printable stock letter will be used. These are kept ready, so that only the date and the name and address of the correspondent require to be filled in. Stock letters of this kind are usually prepared by the thousand on a rotary office printing machine. These letters show the full stops through the paper exactly as in a typewritten letter. The letter is set up from actual type by mechanical means and inserted into the form which is made to receive it. The letter once set up is proofed, re-read and O.K'd by the manager responsible. It is then run off by the machine much as a newspaper is run off by a rotary press. The type is inked by a ribbon during the first half of its revolution, and prints a sheet during the second. Some duplicating machines produce thousands of copies of either handwritten or typewritten matter at one hundred copies a minute, which work can be done by an amateur after a few hours' practice. One of these machines inks itself, feeds the paper and counts the number of copies. Some of these machines which print from wax stencils avoid the soiling of the lady operator's hands. Next the individual letters must be copied. This is sometimes done at the time of typing by the use of a carbon or carbons. But unfortunately corrections made while typing do not show on carbon copies. To obviate this difficulty a special mechanical copier is frequently used. The best modern method of copying daily correspondence requires no carbons, water, or damp sheets, four or five copies of handwriting or typewritten matter can be reproduced.

When letters go to a list of names they are folded by one machine, the envelopes are addressed by a second, and stamped by a third.

The letters being duly despatched, the copies must next be filed. The science of filing has now reached extraordinary precision. But there is no golden rule in filing methods. Briefly it may be said that all filing cabinets should be of steel, every drawer should move on ball bearings, so as to prevent sticking and strain on the clerks, and the simplest arrangement is usually the best.

There are three principal filing methods—loose leaf, card index, and vertical filing. Loose-leaf books have numerous advantages, but they tend to be bulky. The card index is neat and orderly, but it requires an extremely intelligent filing clerk if it is to be efficiently operated. The vertical filing system is the most easily operated where the number of letters and documents to be filed is not enormous. During the last few years the vertical filing system has been greatly improved by the introduction of a filing method combining the numerical with the alphabetical system. There are a number of these now on the market, most of which are fairly reliable.

In the counting house a whole series of automatic devices are now at the cashier's command. Chief of these is the calculating machine, which not only adds and subtracts, but multiplies. An intelligent child can with its help do the work of a bookkeeper. Its simpler form the adding machine, is too well known to need comment. But machinery is not used in the modern office merely to save labour. It also ensures accuracy; the calculating machine can never make a mistake. Mechanism has even been invented to ensure the business man against theft. Cheques treated by one specially devised machine cannot by any human ingenuity be successfully tampered with. The coin-counter, a very rapid and handy little device, never makes errors in counting either sixpence or half-crowns.

Finally, we have hand fire extinguishers, and also the sprinkler system, which insures an automatic drenching by the soaking of a cap which lets loose a shower of water.

The modern office can, therefore, be largely staffed by women. The urgent need to-day is for better methods of training both men and women in the supervision of office staffs. Machinery will do much, but it will not think. We have to guarantee more young executives who can.

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# PAPER TRADE INDUSTRY.

## By H. P. STEVENS, M.A., F.I.C.

RAW MATERIALS.—The raw materials used in the British Isles for the manufacture of paper consist of (1) vegetable fibres, derived chiefly from wood, esparto, rags and straw, (2) soda, lime and bleaching powder for the purification of the fibres; (3) rosin, glue, gelatine and starch for sizing and giving a finish to the paper; (4) loading materials such as china-clay, chalk, gypsum, etc., to cheapen and render the paper opaque, (5) colours such as ultramarine, coal-tar dyes, the former being used chiefly to counteract the natural yellow tinge in the manufacture of white papers, and (6) waste papers. The manufacture of paper also requires coal for steam raising and a very ample supply of good water.

Rags, which once supplied the bulk of the paper-makers' raw material, are now used for high-grade papers only, and Great Britain is dependent on its Colonies and on foreign countries for the supply of the great bulk of vegetable fibres. Of these wood pulp is the most important. In normal times this comprises four fifths of the amount of our imports of fibrous materials.

Wood pulp is of two varieties—"mechanical" wood pulp and "chemical" wood pulp. The former predominates and consists of wood ground to pulp in a stream of water, the latter consists of wood disintegrated by chemical processes and fetches two or three times as much as the mechanical pulp. The wood used is mostly coniferous (spruce fir) and therefore derived from countries with temperate or cold climates. Norway and Sweden supply the bulk of our requirements, next in importance are Russia (Finland), Canada, Newfoundland and Germany. The cutting off of supplies from the last-named country has not appreciably affected the position, and until the recent restrictive measures came into operation, the British imports of wood pulp had increased rather than diminished. There are ample reserves of wood in Canada and Newfoundland to supply all British requirements.

Esparto is imported in the raw state and converted into pulp in English mills. It is mostly derived from Algeria, the remainder from Spain and parts of the North Coast of Africa. Owing to the war, imports have dropped to two-thirds their original amount.

Rags are largely imported, but the war has reduced the import to one-third of the pre-war figure.

The following figures give the imports of fibrous raw materials for the three years 1913, 1914 and 1915 —

| Description | 1913 Tons. | 1914 Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Mechanical Wood Pulp | 539 264 | 537 089 |
| Chemical Wood Pulp | 411,923 | 433,239 |
| Esparto | 264,867 | 253,144 |
| Rags | 28,838 | 22,294 |
| Other Materials | 15,288 | 11,856 |
| Totals | 1,259,180 | 1,207 672 |

Of other raw materials the most noticeable feature is the falling off in imports of bleaching powder.

*Imports and Exports of Paper.*—For our purposes the term "paper" must be held to include not only printing, writing and wrapping papers, but also paste board, cardboard, mill board, straw boards, and many specialities.

As regards imports Norway and Sweden supply us with the greater part of the cheaper kinds, such as news and wrapping papers, while Germany's exports of paper to this country were of equal importance, for, although cheap printings, such as newspaper, did not bulk so largely, this was neutralized by the larger quantities of almost every other type. The cutting off of the Germans supplies has not caused as much inconvenience except in the case of some special types, such as vegetable parchment, photographic, grease-proof, and filter papers. Steps have been taken to increase the home supply, which in some cases is already adequate.

The following figures give the quantity and value of the British imports of paper and boards during the last three years —

| Imports. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 |
| Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | £ | £ | £ |
| 644,057 | 660,571 | 259,322 | 7,274,719 | 6,781,128 | 4,648,888 |

Over one quarter of these quantities is accounted for by straw boards manufactured in countries where straw is plentiful. Great Britain is estimated to produce about 11 per cent. of the world's output of paper and Canada 5 per cent. The United States is by far the largest producer, manufacturing over one-third, and is followed in order by Germany, England, France, Austria, Canada, Italy, Russia, Finland, etc. The British exports of paper for the last three years are given in the following table :—

| Exports. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 |
| Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | £ | £ | £ |
| 1 4,946 | 134,815 | 157,985 | 2,479,165 | 2,128,930 | 2,897,973 |

*Manufacture of Paper in the British Isles.*—There are 251 paper and cardboard mills in England, sixty-one in Scotland and seven in Ireland. Wood pulp is only manufactured at two mills. There are thirty-seven paper mills in Canada and a large number of wood pulp mills. Some Canadian mills combine the manufacture of both wood pulp and paper. In Newfoundland there are two large establishments, one producing wood pulp and paper and the other wood pulp only. There are seven paper mills in Australia, three in New Zealand and eight in India. Official statistics of the paper output in Great Britain and Ireland were furnished in 1907 for the Census of Production :—

| Paper — | United Kingdom. Quantity Tons. | Value. £ |
|---|---|---|
| Paper for Writing and Drawing and for Envelopes | 194,280 | 3,080,000 |
| Paper for Printing and for Posters, etc | 108,080 | 2,580,000 |
| Packing and Wrapping Paper Bags, etc | 151,200 | 1,962,000 |
| Printing and Coated Papers (not Hangings) | 34 020 | 846,000 |
| Pasteboard, Cardboard and Millboard | 44,460 | 561,000 |
| Other Sorts | 26,730 | 700,000 |
| Paper Bags | 20,340 | 457 000 |
| | 584,330 | |
| All other Products — Recorded by Value only | | 114,000 |
| Total Value | | 12,250,000 |

| | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons. | £ | £ | £ |
| Newsprint | 841 280 | 1,228,598 | 1 201 723 | 1,253,771 |
| Printing, Writing and Wrapping Papers | 888,841 | 3,372,412 | 3,098,378 | 3,781 674 |
| Boards | 137,828 | 623,864 | 520,478 | 641 000 |
| Straw | 11,128 | 378,251 | 257,863 | 141,883 |
| Other Materials | 3,634 | 142,849 | 104,918 | 26 394 |
| Totals | 1 104,881 | 5,870 893 | 5,083,816 | 6,123,761 |

A more recent but unofficial estimate has been kindly supplied me by the Paper Makers' Association. The following figures give the annual pre-war production of paper manufactured in the British Isles —

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| News, all grades | 377 000 |
| Printing and Writing Paper from Wood Pulp | 284,000 |
| Printing, mostly from Straw (Esparto | 164,000 |
| Brown Papers and Specialities | 228,000 |
| Best Writings and Blottings, mostly from Rags | 19 000 |
| | 1,022,000 |
| Mill Boards, Leather Boards, etc | 68,000 |
| Total quantity | 1,090,000 |

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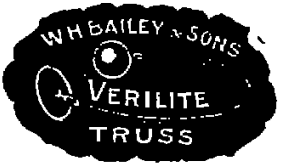

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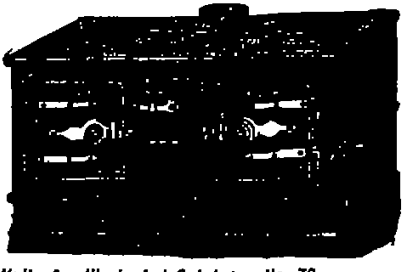
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| **MALVERN COLLEGE.** | Entrance Scholarship Examination early in June One or two £87 (£69 for the first year), Five of £50, and Five or more of £30 per annum. Exhibitions, value £12 to £25 per annum, may be awarded boys who do well but fail to obtain scholarships. Apply to THE HEADMASTER, or BURSAR, THE COLLEGE, MALVERN |
| **ST. BEES SCHOOL.** | An Examination is held in March for not less than four Foundation Scholarships of the value of £50 each, four Junior Scholarships of £21, and fifteen places on the Foundation of about £30 Full information from the HEADMASTER, or BURSAR, ST BEES SCHOOL, CUMBERLAND |
| **SEDBERGH SCHOOL.** | Entrance Scholarship Examination in May in London and Sedbergh. Ten Scholarships (£90 to £23) are offered. House Exhibitions may be awarded to deserving candidates. Exhibitions of Honour (£35) are offered to the sons of those who have fallen in the war Northern Exhibitions (£75) and others are also offered Apply to the BURSAR, SEDBERGH SCHOOL, YORKS. |
| **SHERBORNE SCHOOL.** | An Examination for Entrance Scholarships, open to Boys under fourteen and over twelve years of age on June 1st, 1918, will be held in June. Further information can be obtained from the HEADMASTER, SCHOOL HOUSE, SHERBORNE, DORSET. |

**BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL, TIVERTON.**

Ten Scholarships of £40 to £30, and others of less value, will be offered for competition on May 29th, 1918, and the following days University Endowment, £900 a year Apply to the HEADMASTER.

**UPPINGHAM.**

An Examination will be held in June, 1918, for about Seven Open Scholarships, varying from £85 to £30 per annum. House Exhibitions also are awarded by the same examination. Allowance is made for age, which must not exceed 15 on Sept 30th, 1918. Apply to THE HEADMASTER, UPPINGHAM, RUTLAND

**KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.**

An examination is held each Summer Term. Candidates for Senior Scholarships must be under 16, and for Junior Scholarships under 14, on May 1st The value of the Scholarships depends upon the Standard attained, but will never exceed the amount of Tuition Fees (£27-24 per annum) See "Public School's Year Book"

**ST. PETER'S SCHOOL, YORK.**

An Examination for Scholarships and Exhibitions varying from £50 to £15 will be held in June, 1918. General knowledge is required in preference to specialisation in one subject. Exhibitions also awarded. Two reserved for sons of Officers and Clergymen Further details from S M TOYNE, M.A., HEADMASTER.

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### (1918 EDITION)

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BOYS AND GIRLS.

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GIRLS.

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GIRLS.

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GIRLS.

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BOYS AND GIRLS.

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Careful Teaching. Home Comforts.

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BOYS.

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GIRLS.

### FAIRVIEW.

Principal - Miss BAILEY, L.L.A.

(Assisted by certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors).

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High-class Modern Education. Individual Care. Home Comforts. Every effort made to secure religious, mental, and physical well-being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Swedish Drill, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Riding, Cycling.

*Fees Moderate and Inclusive.*

## ASHTEAD.

A healthy, elevated Surrey village and rural residential district between Epsom and Leather-head 16 miles from London. Ashtead Woods, once a Saxon forest, are common lands. Surroundings are similar to Leatherhead, 2 miles.

GIRLS.

### PARSON'S MEAD.

Principal - - - Miss ELLISTON.

*Premises.*—Picturesque, comfortable house standing in beautiful grounds, with orchard, field, and tennis lawns.

*Aim.*—To train the mind and body of each girl to fit her for her position in life. Individual character and abilities carefully studied.

Special attention English Language and Literature, History, and Current Events.

Special Features.—Music, Art, French, Needlework.

Dancing, Fencing, Drill, Games.

A Domestic Science School in connection.

## BANSTEAD.

A healthy Surrey village with beautiful Downs, &c., 15 miles from London, 300 ft. above sea-level. Climate dry and bracing. Soil porous—chalk and gravel. Prevailing winds, S.W. Low death-rate.

GIRLS.

### ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,
THE LARCHES.

**Principal: Miss A. C. MOLYNEUX, L.C.P.**

*School Course* affords a sound and efficient Education. Standard is that required for Public Examinations.

*Curriculum* includes Scripture, English Language and Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, Latin, Elementary Science, Drawing, Brushwork, Needlework, Class-singing, Drill.

*Premises* on gravel soil, 300 ft. elevation, 3 acres grounds, beautifully situated in open country.

*Entire charge taken of Pupils from abroad.*

Prospectus and References on application.

## BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bath City and County Borough. Health resort, Somerset. Pop. 50,720. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe." Elevation, 60 to 750 feet. Water-supply, pure and abundant springs. Sunshine (1896), 1,123 hours.

GIRLS.

### OLDFIELD LODGE SCHOOL,
OLDFIELD ROAD.

Principals—
Miss E. M. SPEAR, B.A. London (Hons.),
Miss E. S. DENNY, A.T.C.L.

Large garden with tennis-court. Lessons out of doors in summer when possible. School provides careful training and thorough modern education. Pupils prepared for London or Bristol Matriculation, Oxford Local, Associated Board, Royal Drawing Examinations.

*Fees* for boarders from 15 guineas a term, exclusive of extras. Domestic arrangements under the care of Miss K. C. Denny (trained nurse).

*Entire charge of pupils from abroad.*

## 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. Rly. Pop. 2,924.

GIRLS.

### THE TOWERS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - Mrs. JUTSON

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Mistresses and Professors.

The Towers is a large and airy house built for a school. It stands at an elevation of 400 feet in grounds of 2 acres. Playing field adjoining.

Formation of high Character and care of Health are essentials. Education is individual, modern, and on carefully chosen lines, and is under the personal supervision of the Principal.

French, Music, Dancing and Art are very successfully taught and practised.

Cycling, Tennis, Basket-ball, Lacrosse, Drill, Rowing, Riding, etc.

*Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.*

## BECKENHAM.

Population, 27,650. S.E. & C. Rly. One of the select residential suburbs within 8 miles of London. It still retains many attractive rural characteristics. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low death rate testifies to the healthiness of the district.

BOYS. (*Founded 1866.*)

### THE ABBEY SCHOOL.
(PREPARATORY.)

Headmaster - W. SALTER, M.A.,
Classical Honours, Merton College, Oxford.

*Aim.*—To be a home of keenness and a power for good, develop character, health. Work and play.

Premises specially designed and constructed in extensive grounds. Climate very healthy, especially suited for young boys. Excellent drainage, central heating. The School has a first class record for conduct, health, work, and games. *Colonial Boys are welcomed and taken entire charge of.*

*Fees.*—30 to 35 guineas per term.

## BEN RHYDDING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the Valley of the Wharfe, almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse, bracing mountain air, and exceptionally pure water-supply. 16 miles from Leeds."

BOYS.

### OLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL.
WHARFEDALE GRANGE.

Principals - {E. W. STOKOE, M.A.
{C. W. DEAN, M.A.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7–14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Delicate Boys receive special attention. Entire charge taken of those whose Parents are abroad.

*Premises.*—High position, dry soil, extensive, well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Class rooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout.

*Sanitary arrangements & Water-Supply excellent.*

Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts. Large open-air Swimming Bath. Air Rifle Shooting. Private Golf Links.

## 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. 13,654.

GIRLS.

### BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
BEVERLEY, YORKS.

Headmistress - Miss G. M. ROBSITER, 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 12 acres. Gymnasium.

*Boarding House* for 22 pupils in own grounds.

*Fees.*—Kindergarten Preparatory, £5 12s. 6d. Term. Day Pupils, £4 4s. Boarders, £26 extra.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on the Great Eastern, Midland, London & N.W. to Oxford and Cambridge. Drainage modern. Water-supply constant. Death-rate 10·7 per 1,000. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds. Riverside Promenade more than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming Baths. Noted for its educational advantages; numerous good Private Schools. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate, mild, very healthy. General and zymotic death-rates very low." Pop. 39,189.

GIRLS. (*Established 1897.*)

## THE CRESCENT HOUSE SCHOOL.

*Principals*: Miss FRY and Miss HAMMOND, A.F.T.C.L., L.R.A.M.

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

*Curriculum.*—English Subjects, Languages, Latin, Mathematics, Economics, Botany, Dressmaking, Drawing, Brushwork, Theoretical, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Needlework, Painting, Dancing, Cooking, Typewriting, Shorthand. Numerous Successes all examinations.

Diet liberal and varied.

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,

LANSDOWNE ROAD

Principal - - Miss STANSFELD

Assisted by an Efficient Staff

The COURSE OF TRAINING 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—

The SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

## BIRMINGHAM,

Warwickshire, the chief town of the Midlands, is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its imposing public buildings, which include the Corinthian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery

BOYS. **BOURNE COLLEGE,**

QUINTON

Headmaster—T. J STEWART HODSON, B.A., Lond. B.Sc.(Lond.)

Assisted by Staff of qualified Masters.

*Situation.*—About 2 miles outside the City of Birmingham. 20 acres of ground. Modern buildings, Workshops, and Chemical Laboratory

*Aim.*—To inculcate principles of honour, truthfulness, and *esprit de corps*.

Thorough English and Commercial Education. Training for Universities and other Public Examinations.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Swimming.

*Fees.*—Low to £16 per term.

(Passage). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bexhill has always been celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants. The death-rate for 1905 here was only 11·85. The town holds a first place among health resorts, owing to the general salubrity of the climate, genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine, perfect drainage, the purity of its water, and its freedom from epidemics. The sea-bathing is excellent. Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children." Golf links, 18 holes. Pop. 14,130. Sunshine (1906), 1,568 hours.

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.

Escort provided to and from London.

References upon application.

BOYS. **HOLMWOOD SCHOOL.**

*Situation.*—On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views.

*Buildings.*—Excellent sanitation and ventilation. Automatic disinfectors, fire-escapes. Dormitories, Cubicles, Bathrooms, Dark Room for Photography Gymnasium, Laboratory

*Grounds.*—Six acres (Garden, Tennis Lawn, Football and Cricket Ground).

*Education.*—Efficient preparation for Professions, higher departments of Commerce, Public Schools, and Royal Navy. *Modern Languages* taught conversationally

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Sussex Engineers.

*Headmaster*—

A. F BRYAN, B.A. and Inter Sci. London.

## BLACKPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating and of a peculiarly tonic character." Sunshine (1906), 1,134 hours. Pop. 58,371.

GIRLS.

## HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE.

Assisted by ten Resident Mistresses and a large staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool, well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

Situated on the estuary of River Mersey, 7 m. north of Liverpool, the sea coast forming its south-west boundary. Population, estimated 3,800. Average death-rate, 20·70 per thousand.

GIRLS.

## SANDFORD.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

*Principals*—

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. Usual 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.*—20 guineas to 26 guineas per term.

# BOGNOR

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Aspect S. The air is remarkably pure, balmy, and bracing. Unrivalled sands and safe sea-bathing, and an ideal winter health resort. The atmosphere of Bognor is clear, dry, and exhilarating." Sunshine (1908), 1,498 hours.

BOYS.

## HOLYROOD HOUSE.

Principals - {H. W. WHITE, B.A. Lond. {O. G. KEALY, M.A. Oxon.

PREPARATORY FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN FOR CADETSHIPS IN ROYAL NAVY AND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Premises specially designed for school. Stand in own grounds of over 8 acres. Chemical Laboratory, Carpenter's 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.

# BOSCOMBE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Boscombe (in Borough of Bournemouth) occupies a naturally beautiful sheltered position at good elevation overlooking sea. Dry soil, general climate. Air from pine woods and invigorating sea breezes ensure the maximum of health for school children."

GIRLS.

## ST. OSWALD'S,

SEA ROAD, BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH.

HIGH CLASS SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

Head Mistresses {Miss G. M. PARKER, B.A. {Miss A. G. H. DEVINNEY

Assisted by well qualified Staff.

*Buildings.*—Two large houses and gymnasium, near sea and gardens.

*School Course.*—Scripture, usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, Nature Study, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, and Music. Tennis, Hockey, Cycling, Swimming.

Special terms daughters of Officers and Clergy. *Entire charge, children from abroad.*

*Fees.*—Go to 72 guineas per annum.

# BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"For the past 30 years Bournemouth has been adding to its reputation as one of the most perfect sanatoria in the United Kingdom." Bright sunshine.

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.

Boarders received from 8 years of age. Preparatory Class for younger boys.

*Entire charge Foreign and Colonial children.*

# BRIDPORT

(Dorset). 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.

GIRLS.

## ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

KINDERGARTEN AND PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS.

Principal - - Miss LINSTEAD.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Masters and Mistresses.

*Aim.*—To render school life bright and happy.

School Course arranged to meet requirements of Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. Pupils prepared Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. Ablette Royal Drawing Society. Health of Pupils and Physical development first consideration. Large Playing Field. Sea-Bathing, Swimming, &c.

*Entire charge Foreign and Colonial Children.*

# BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of places on the East Coast with a larger amount of sunshine. It has an unlimited pure water-supply and perfect sanitary arrangements." Sunshine (1906), 1,978 hours. Pop. 131,239. *See* HOVE, p. 870.

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 Governess.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for the Oxford and Cambridge Exams., and the Music Exams. of Associated Board of R.A.M.—R.C.M.

*Fees.*—Resident pupils, inclusive, £60 a year.

*Prospectus and references on application.*

## BROADSTAIRS.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Broadstairs is built on cliffs. Aspect, S.E. Has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year" Sunshine (1916), 1,705 hours. Pop 8,929.

BOYS. **DUMPTON HOUSE.**

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.
*(Late Porter Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge).*

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

BOYS. **ALEXANDER HOUSE SCHOOL.**

*(Established over 30 years.)*

Good Class Boarding School for Sons of Gentlemen. Beautifully situated on high ground 3 minutes from Sea. Giving a thoroughly Sound Education on Modern lines Individual attention.

Limited number of boarders. Most careful training. Young, delicate, and backward boys receive special attention.

*Entire charge taken of pupils from abroad*

Fees from 25 guineas per term

Prospectus, etc., on application to the Headmaster

## 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. Brading sand dry Chiefly sand and gravel Purest water, good drainage." Pop. 30,000. Death rate, 9 per 1,000. Golf links, 18 holes.

BOYS.

**PIERREMONT SCHOOL,**

**OAKLANDS, SUNDRIDGE PARK.**

*Principal*—

NEVILLE W ROSS, M.A.
*(Jesus, Camb., B. in L. Paris, for four years Assistant Master R.N.C., Osborne).*

(Removed from Broadstairs owing to the War)

PREPARATORY (7-13) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Situated on high ground. 2 acres of grounds. Gravel soil.

*Entire charge of children from abroad.*

Special attention paid to delicate children.

*Fees.*—From £80 to £100 per annum.

## BUDLEIGH SALTERTON

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Possesses 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. (Cantab.)

To prepare Boys (7–14) for Entrance 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, 8 acres. Sanitation excellent.

*Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.*

*Fees.*—30 to 24 guineas per term.

## BURNHAM.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes** —"Burnham (Somerset), on the east side of Bridgewater Bay, occupies a very healthy situation, dry, sandy soil, excellent water supply, The climate possesses special recuperative properties, beneficial to invalids of delicate constitution."

GIRLS. **GARDENHURST,**

**BURNHAM.**

Principals - - The Misses HAINS.

*Aim.*—To combine a thoroughly good modern education with development of character, and cultivation of sense of duty, self-control, responsibility and courtesy

Pupils prepared usual examinations when desired. Modern Languages taught on new direct method Special attention Music, Drawing and Painting, Lectures.

*Entire charge taken where parents are abroad.*

Hockey, Lacrosse, Netball, Cricket, Golf, Gymnastics, Swedish Drill.

*Fees.*—£30 to £50 per term

## CHELTENHAM.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes** —"The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England, being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree of bright sunshine. Children of school age and elderly people do remarkably well" Pop. 48,942.

BOYS. **BRANDON HOUSE.**

Mr 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 certificate renewed annually

All Games, Gymnasium (very fine). Carpenter's Shop, Swimming, Boxing, Fencing.

Special Terms for Sons of Officers.

## CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 12,290. Possessing high reputation for convenience (London, 1¼ hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death-rate, 12 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, £12. Boarders, £48 per ann.

## CHULMLEIGH

(N Devon). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"High situation, 900 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 POWLESLAND, M.O P., J.P**

Assisted by staff of thoroughly qualified Resident and Visiting Masters.

600 feet above sea-level. 20 acres of grounds. Large Gardens, Dairy, and adjoining Playfield.

*Aim.*—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 12 *guineas per term*

## CRANBROOK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Cranbrook is a small market town situated on a beautiful undulating country in which hops are largely grown. Population at census of 1911 was 4,081. Public water-supply."

BOYS. **QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL.**

(*Royal Charter* 1574.)

**Headmaster: Rev C. F PIERCE, 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. Physical Drill.

*Special provision for Pupils whose Parents are abroad.*

*Fees.*—£54 ext. inclusive.

## COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"As stated 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 1916 was 1,396. The rainfall is low Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable. Water-supply of excellent quality, obtained from a mountain lake. Sewage system recently extended."

BOYS.

### RHOS-ON-SEA PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

**Mr. J H GLOVER, M.A**

Assisted by thoroughly efficient staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Prepares boys (between 8–14) for Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Sound education on modern principles, individual attention. Gymnastics, Drill, Rifle-Shooting. School stands in its own grounds (6½ acres) on the sea-coast. Cricket, Football, Tennis, Golf, etc. Delicate boys receive special care.

*Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad*

*Fees.*—50 to 100 guineas per annum.

BOYS.

### RYDAL MOUNT SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised by Board of Education.

**Headmaster - Rev A. J COSTAIN, M.A.**

(*Late Classical Exhibitioner, Lincoln College, Oxford*).

An Efficient Staff of University Graduates.

Eleven acres of playing fields. Carpenter's shop. Gymnasium. Laboratories and general equipment up to the best modern standards. Cadet Corps.

A school for those who wish to send boys to a small Public School of 250 boys.

*Write Headmaster for Illustrated Prospectus*

BOYS. **COLLEGE SCHOOL.**

*Headmaster—*

**T HERBER DAVIES, B.A., F R G S.**

(*Classical Mathematical Tutor*).

Last five years' Successes include—28 College of Preceptors (Senior and Junior), 6 Second Division Clerkship Civil Service, 12 Banker's Entrance Examination, 14 Medical Dental and Pharmaceutical Examinations, 6 Oxford Locals, 12 Royal Society of Arts (Advanced and Intermediate), 8 London Chamber of Commerce.

*Fees.*—£45 to 55 a year inclusive.

*Illustrated Prospectus and Official Guide on application.*

[illegible] Rly., 25 minutes from King's Cross. The locality is high and healthy, and the surrounding district abounds in subjects of great historical interest.

BOYS. (*Established 1890.*)

## CLAYSMORE SCHOOL,

GORDON HILL.

**Principal - - E. PULLING, B.A.**

*Premises.*—Situated in delightfully rural district 12 miles N. of London, 12 acres of grounds.

*School Course* designed to secure thorough preparation in all English Subjects, and those special branches of Technical Knowledge to fit Pupils for their future career

Spanish, French, Latin.

Health and moral training matters of supreme importance.

Physical Exercises, Drill, Cricket, Football and Tennis.

*Fees.*—13 to 18 guineas per term.

## DOWNHAM MARKET.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Downham Market is situated on a western slope, protected from east winds. Climate is bracing, healthy, and several degrees warmer than in corresponding parts. Subsoil of sand and greensand, modern drainage an excellent public water-supply."

GIRLS. **HILL HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

**Patron - The Lord Bishop of Norwich**

**Principals - - { Miss MARKHAM. / Miss ALICE MARKHAM.**

Assisted by Resident Trained and Certificated Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Course of Study includes Scripture usual English subjects, Modern Languages, Botany, Nature Study, Class Singing, Drawing, Drilling, Needlework, Shorthand and Typewriting. Music a particularly strong feature. Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations, Royal Academy (Music) Examinations and Royal Drawing Society. Hockey and Tennis under Games Mistress. Girl Guides School Company.

*Fees.*—40 to 50 guineas per annum.

## FLEET.

One of the healthiest spots to reside in, within a handy distance from Town, with dry, bracing air, adjacent to many square miles of open heath bought up by Government. 36½ miles from Waterloo (L. & S.W. Rly.).

GIRLS.

## THE CROFT SCHOOL.

**Principal - - Miss M. L. HODGSON**

*Premises* situated in best part of Fleet. District celebrated for its pines and heather. Most beneficial to delicate children.

*Modern Education* on original lines. Complete Programmes of work, including English, Languages, Literature, Science and Art.

Handicrafts a special feature. All round Physical Training, Home Training, and Development of each child.

Elementary Gardening, Cooking, and Household Management.

*Fees.*—72 guineas per term.

[illegible] accommodation [illegible] Rly., 25 minutes from Victoria. Modern [illegible] clean; quickly-drying soil-subsoil, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is beneficial for convalescents and in anæmia, scrofula, and early tubercular disease, excellent for children. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records."

Situated on the coast between Brighton and Hastings, on the eastern slopes of Beachy Head, which rises 550 feet above the sea, and shelters the town, Eastbourne has developed, under the fostering influence of the Devonshire and Gilbert families, into a fashionable watering-place (select but not dull), a residential town (within one and a half hours from London by express train), and an important educational centre. The seafront extends for a distance of three miles, without a single shop.

BOYS. **ST. BEDES.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

**Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.**

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field at the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring.

Reduction in Fees for sons of Navy and Army Officers.

GIRLS. **GRANVILLE HOUSE,**

MEADS

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

**Principals { Mrs. DE LA MOTHE / Mrs. NELSON FOLEY B.Sc.(Lond.)**

Assisted by large Resident and Visiting Staff.

House beautifully situated in its own grounds in the healthiest part of Eastbourne.

Object of the School is to give a good general education.

Special advantages for Music, Art, Modern Languages.

*Entire charge taken of girls whose parents are abroad.*

Tennis, Riding, Swimming, large Playing Field for Hockey. Recreation Room 50 ft. long.

Good references.

GIRLS. **BERESFORD HOUSE SCHOOL,**

UPPERTON ROAD.

**Principal - - - Miss SPEAKMAN,**

*Premises.*—12 minutes from Sea and Downs. Playing Field, use of Sanatorium.

Limited number of pupils received. Closest attention given to education and moral training. Health paramount importance.

*School Course* includes usual English Subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Science, Needlework, General Knowledge and Current Events, Cooking, and Dressmaking.

*Entire charge taken of girls whose parents are abroad.*

Pupils prepared for usual Examinations.

*Fees.*—£45 to £60 per annum.

[illegible] Station, 1 hour. Steamer to Guernsey, 2½ hours. Steamer to Jersey, 4 hours. Channel Islands 90 m. direct. Bathing in sheltered position on the Esp. 20 m. direct Weymouth. 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 bathing 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 (1916), 1,982 hours. Pop. 11,982.

BOYS. **ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS 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.

*Aim.*—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, 3 acres.

Regular Physical Culture and Recreation. Swimming. Carpentry. Shooting.

*Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.*

*Fees.*—24 to 27 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

**SOUTHLANDS SCHOOL.**

*Headmistress*—

Miss ANSTICE R. PEARON

MODERN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Large houses, in own grounds, facing sea.

Preparation for Universities if desired.

*Illustrated Prospectus from the Headmistress.*

## FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, S. & S.E. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation. The water-supply is constant, and the water exceedingly pure. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted." Sunshine (1916), 1,557 hours.

BOYS.

**PENFILLAN HOUSE.**

Mr. N. E. TOKE (B.A. Lond.)

and

Mr. H. WHYTE (B.A. Oxon.)

(1st Class Honours in Class. Mods. and Lit. Hum., late Open Classical Scholar Univ. Coll.)

Prepare a limited number of Pupils for ARMY, INDIAN POLICE & UNIVERSITIES.

Terms moderate. List of Successes on application.

(Cont.) 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 unbracing as sea-coast. Water-supply and sewerage good. Faversham is on the main road from London to Dover. Fifty miles from London, S.E. & C.R'y. This limb of the famous Cinque Ports contains many old world buildings of great antiquarian interest. Pop. 12,683.

BOYS. (*Founded 1527*)

**QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL.**

Headmaster - - - H. KITTO, M.A.

GOOD EDUCATION, AT MODERATE COST, FOR THE SONS OF PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC.

Recognised as efficient by Board of Education.

MANY SUCCESSES.

*School Premises.*—Modern, in 2 acres grounds. Very healthy. Gymnasium. Workshop. Laboratory. Rifle Club and Range. Library. Leaving Scholarships. Every provision for outdoor recreation.

*Fees.*—£43 (Board). Tuition, £18 to £25 (according to age) per annum.

GIRLS.

**THE WILLIAM GIBBS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

Head Mistress - Miss M. FREY.

Assisted by staff of Certificated Mistresses.

Course of instruction includes usual English subjects. Needlework, Latin, French, German, Drawing, Class Singing, Games. Physical Drill. Preparatory department for children under 8, under direction of experienced Kindergarten Mistress. Free Places and Scholarships offered for competition each year. Boarding-house under direct supervision of Head Mistress.

*Fees.*—£1 10s. to £3 10s. per term.

*Boarders.*—£36 to £40 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 Felsted School*).

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 250 Boys (9 to 19 years).

*Object.*—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. *Premises.*—Elevated situation, 23 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Ranges, Gymnasium, Tives Courts; Carpenter's Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath; Library, Reading Room, Chapel, Officers' Training Corps. Sanitation certified. *Fees.*—Under [illegible]

## PARKSTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Within easy distance from Liverpool and Southport. The air is bracing. Sandy soil. Good water-supply. Has one of the lowest death-rates in Lancashire. Pop. 8,000."

BOYS. **HOLMWOOD SCHOOL,**

*Headmaster*—

Rev. C. H STUART GMELIN, M.A. (Oxon.)
(*Late, Harold Taylor, Esq.*)

PREPARATORY (7½ to 14½) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

*Premises.*—Entirely new buildings, recently erected Classrooms and Dormitories face south. Sanatorium. Course of instruction arranged with a view to preparation for Public Schools (Entrance and Scholarship). Royal Navy, etc. Games form part of general routine of School. Cricket, Football, Swimming, Boxing, Shooting, Drill, Gymnasium, Carpentering.

*Fees.*—30 to 35 guineas per term.

## FROME

(Somerset). G.W Ry., a very clean and healthy market town of some industrial importance on River Frome (an affluent of the Avon), 24½ miles S.E. of Bristol. Frome was formerly called Froome Selwood, from its situation near the Forest of Selwood. Pop. 10,400.

BOYS. (Established 1860.)

**KEYFORD COLLEGE.**

*Principal*—

E. S. F MANN, Diploma Gold Medal,
Sixteen years Headmaster of Secondary Schools.

Handicrafts, Music, Rifle Club, Swimming, etc.
Every modern improvement. Excellent grounds. Large healthy Rooms. References permitted to the Right Honourable the Earl of Coventry, Clergy and Parents.

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad, etc.

Preparation for the Oxford and Cambridge Locals.

*Fees.*—Per term, under 13, £12, over, £13.

## GOSBERTON, LINC.

The neighbourhood of Gosberton (5 m. from Spalding), is healthy, with good drainage and water. As an instance, the college for girls, situated in the village of Gosberton, has had no illness for the last two years.

GIRLS.

**GOSBERTON HALL COLLEGE,**
**NEAR SPALDING**

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Stands in own grounds of 25 acres. 14 miles from Gosberton Station. 24 miles from Sutton. No illness in the school during last five years. Not within the danger zone of air raids.

Pupils may be prepared for various Public Exams. From 30 to 100 per cent. successes gained recently, and several Honours. All usual accomplishments. A happy home life. Cycling, Swimming, Driving, and Games.

*Entire charge taken when desired.*

*Principal*—
Mrs. H. E. HARRISON.

## GUILDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on River Wey, in one of the most beautiful parts of Surrey, at a good altitude above sea-level, and within 45 minutes of London. The healthiness of the town and its surroundings make it a first-class residential centre." Pop. 23,600.

GIRLS.

**THE OPEN AIR SCHOOL,**
**NORMANDY, near GUILDFORD.**

*Principal*—
Miss HILDA WILSON, M.A. Lond.,
London Teacher's Diploma.

Lovely Old House (with modern conveniences), facing south, 6 acres of gardens and fields, 200 feet above sea level, by the pinewoods. Small Farmery.

*Aims.*—Perfect Health, Reliability, Good Judgment. *Open Air Life* by Day and Night. Individual Training, by mutual help and responsibility.

Special Scholarship, English, Farm, Garden, Dairy, Domestic or Infant Care Work, for Older Girls.

## HARROGATE.

*The Medical Officer of Health writes*:—"For thoroughly equipped private secondary schools Harrogate is famous, is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places,' and is world renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is and always has been remarkably low." Sunshine (1916), 1,498 hours. Pop. 32,703.

BOYS.

**CLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate. *Playing Fields 10 acres.*

*Special arrangements for Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.*

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal—

J WALTER BUTTALL, Exmr. B.Sc.

GIRLS.

**ELMWOOD,**
**STRAYSIDE, HIGH HARROGATE**

*Principals*—
Mrs. HOGBEN and Miss CHARTERS, B.A.

*Premises* stand in own grounds of nearly 3 acres.

*Aim.*—To provide liberal education by which each Pupil may be fitted to play her part in life. Pressure of all kinds avoided.

Individuality carefully studied.

Preparation for Universities, etc.

Special attention to Physical Development under trained Mistress.

Swedish Drill, Games daily, Dancing, Swimming.

*Fees.*—30 guineas per term.

## HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

Pop. 27,297. L. & N.W. & Met. Rlys. 12½ m. from London. Occupies an elevated situation overlooking a broad vale in Middlesex. It is chiefly noted for its famous public school. Its healthy position, climate, and surroundings make it a desirable place of residence.

GIRLS.

### ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL.

Principal - Miss ALICE J. ROBINSON.

Historical Tripos, Newnham College, Cambridge, Maria Grey Training College, London, Cambridge Certificates for Theory and Practice of Education, also for Practical Teaching, late Head Mistress Barnsley Girl's High School.

Residence and Education from £100 a year

## HASSOCKS

is six miles S.E. of Hayward's Heath. Close to a warm sea, the climate of Sussex is milder than that of Kent and Surrey, more sheltered from the North and the East, a great proportion of its soil is either sand or chalk.

GIRLS. **QUEEN'S COLLEGE,**

"THE BUNGALOW"

Principal - Miss E. L. BENAVT, B.A.(Lond.)

(15 *Years Headmistress Cambridge High School*).

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH KINDERGARTEN

Efficient Staff of Certificated Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Facing the Downs. Grounds 3½ acres. Refined home with family life under direct supervision of Principal.

Ordinary School Course, Music, Art, Languages. Preparation, if desired, for Oxford and Cambridge Locals and London University

*Fees.*—30 guineas per term.

## HASLEMERE

is situated in S.W corner of Surrey, 500 feet above sea-level. Dry, bracing air and fine scenery are residential attractions, no fogs, abundance of sunshine, soil, sand or gravel-clay towards the crust.

BOYS. **FERNDEN,**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principals - {N. G. BROWNRIGG
{R. T. GLADSTONE, M.A.

*Premises.*—600 feet above sea-level. South aspect, sheltered from north and east by thick belt of pine trees. 33 acres of grounds. Buildings provide accommodation for 65 boys. Gymnasium, Swimming-bath, Electric Light.

*Aim.*—Thoroughly sound preparation for entrance into Public Schools and Naval College, Osborne.

Modern Languages special feature.

*Fees.*—180 guineas per annum.

## HEREFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On a gravel subsoil, 289 ft. above sea-level, Hereford affords a climate with a happy medium, neither too cold and bracing, nor too relaxing. Water-supply and drainage good." This historic city and county town is situated on the left bank of the River Wye in the Wye Valley, 144½ m. from London. G.W. Ry., L. & N.W. Ry., and M. Ry. It is a cathedral city, a healthy place of residence, and an excellent centre for tourists, offering attractions to the antiquary, artist, and sportsman. Pop. 22,368.

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 talked. French Preparatory House stands on a hill in 3 acres of ground.

*Fees moderate and inclusive.*

GIRLS.

### HARLEY SCHOOL,

AYLESTONE HILL.

Principals {Miss HARLE.
{Miss C. P. HARLE, A.C.P., L.L.A.

Assisted by competent English and Foreign Teachers.

*Premises* situated in one of the best suburbs of Hereford. 3 acres of ground.

*Course of Study* includes Religious Knowledge, usual English subjects, Mathematics, Science, Book-keeping, Shorthand Foreign Languages, Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, Calisthenics, Needlework.

*Pupils whose parents reside abroad have every care and attention. Fees.*—30 to 80 gs. per annum.

## HIGHAM

is situated near Gads Hill in the district immortalised by the late Charles Dickens, about 2 miles from the ancient and important market town of Rochester. S.E. & C. Ry. 30 miles from London.

BOYS.

### LITTLE HERMITAGE.

HIGHAM, ROCHESTER.

Rev JOHN SANGER, M.A.,

*St. John's College, Cambridge,*

Receives limited number of Pupils and prepares for Universities and all Preliminary Examinations. Each Pupil receives as much individual instruction as he requires. Long list of Pupils who have passed Examinations.

*Premises* contain Class-rooms, Studies, Billiard Room, Laboratory, Workshop.

*Grounds.*—Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Golf Course, Winter Tennis Court.

Miniature Rifle Range, Garden, Orchard, Meadows, Home Farm.

*Fees.*—£150 to £200 per annum.

[illegible] climate of Hove is singularly dry and sunny, lying open to the bare Downs on the North and the sea on the South. There is nearly always a gentle 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. The humidity of the air is rarely as go to 80 per cent. in the summer; the ground dries rapidly after rain." Sunshine (1906), 1,849 hours. Pop. 42,173. *See* BRIGHTON, p. 865.

GIRLS. **WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL.**

SAN REMO.

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

Principal - - Miss MAUDE BURLAND.

*Premises* face the Sea and Lawn.

*Education* sound and efficient. Girls prepared Cambridge Locals, Royal Drawing Society, Associated Board or any other examinations if required. Music and Modern Languages special features. Conversational French. Domestic Economy Course. Domestic arrangements under direct supervision of Principal who is a fully certificated Nurse.

*Entire charge of pupils from abroad.*

*Fees.*—95 to 75 guineas per annum.

GIRLS. **ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE,**

98, WILBURY ROAD.

*Principals*—

Miss CADWALLADER (Ladies' Coll., Cheltenham).

Miss MARSLAND (Newnham Coll., Cam.)

Miss L. E. CADWALLADER, B.A. (Lond. Univ.).

Affords Gentleman's Daughters high class modern Education. Individual physical, mental disposition studied. *Curriculum.* Comprehensive, includes Religious Knowledge (Church of England). French, German (resident Foreign Teachers). *Music.*—Highly qualified Assistants and Visiting Masters. Orchestra. *Premises.*—Commodious, detached. Sanitation perfect. Close to Sea, healthiest part. *Playing Field.*—Tennis, Cricket, &c. Gymnasium, Riding, Swimming, Cycling.

## HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Rainfall average 29 ins. Very equable temperature—climate excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; air is bracing and very pure." Sunshine (1906), 1,329 hours.

BOYS. **KINGSMEAD SCHOOL.**

Principal - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.

Assisted by

J. H. WATTS, B.A., H. WATTS, M.A., and others.

Boarding and Day School (accommodation for thirty Boarders). Exams. taken—Camb. Locals and Matriculation.

Religious Teaching and Influence thoroughly Evangelical.

The School is situated near the Sea and faces south. It stands in own grounds of 4½ acres and is in an open position.

There is a Carpenter's Shop, and separate Gymnasium.

The household arrangements are under Mrs. Arthur Watts, assisted by a Lady Matron.

[illegible] pleasantly situate with all the Hotel Comforts, combines places a special institution for convalescents. Apart from this, Frenchstone seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop. 2,521. G. E. Rly.

BOYS. **THE GLEBE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARKER, M.A. (*Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford*).

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 200 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 45, 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. BERESFORD, M.A. (*Formerly Sabaler Scholar, Caius College, Cambridge*).

Boys prepared from 7 to 14½ for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and Osborne.

Thoroughly wide, comprehensive SCHOOL COURSE. Importance attached to ENGLISH generally, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE, GEOMETRY, GEOGRAPHY, MODERN LANGUAGES.

Carpentry, Physical Drilling, Games, Bicycle Rides, Photographic Expeditions, Air-Rifle Club.

EXCELLENT SITUATION for Health on Cliffs, overlooking Sea. Pure water. Good drainage. Classrooms, Dormitories, Bathroom, Playroom, light, lofty, well ventilated, warmed.

## LEICESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The county town of Leicester is situated on the Soar. The total area of the borough is 8,982 acres. The altitude varies from over 300 feet to 265 feet above sea-level. It is a very healthy town, the general death rate being remarkably low."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

**CHARNWOOD.**

KINDERGARTEN AND JUNIOR SCHOOL, ROTHLEY 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.*—9 guineas per term.

Hampshire, immediately west of Gosport Bay; on a peninsula between Portsmouth Harbour and Southampton Water, about half an hour from Portsmouth. It overlooks 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 air contains properties strength-giving to growing children, and is beneficial for chest complaints."

GIRLS.

## ST. BONIFACE COURT.

(LEE COLLEGE.)

Principals—

The Misses CLARKE and McLELLAN.

For the Daughters of Gentlemen.

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations.

School beautifully situated on Sea front, facing Isle of Wight. Houses, spacious with lofty rooms, well furnished. Large Hall, well lighted and ventilated for indoor recreation.

Special attention given to Health and Physical Culture. Outdoor sports include Bathing, Boating, Tennis, Croquet, Basket-ball, Cycling, and Swimming. Swedish Drill.

Climate specially suitable for Indian and Colonial children. Entire charge taken.

BOYS.

## WYKEHAM HALL.

A Preparatory School of the Highest Class, at an unusually moderate fee, for the

SONS OF GENTLEMEN

Principal—ERNEST W. WEBB, B.A.

A special feature is made of taking entire charge of Anglo-Indian and Colonial boys at a very moderate inclusive fee.

Ideal Seaside and Country Home.

Individual attention.

Numerous Public School Scholarship successes.

Separate Cubicles, Bedroom for younger boys. Grounds, 7 acres. Sanatorium, Carpenter's Shop, etc., etc.

## LITTLEHAMPTON

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On the South Coast. The town is quite open to the south and south-west, and the air is well known to possess invigorating and restorative qualities of a very high order. Sanitation on the most approved modern principles." Pop. 8,392.

BOYS.

## DORSET HOUSE.

*Principal*—

MALCOLM MUNRO, M.A. Oxon.

Assisted by competent Resident and Visiting Masters.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

*Premises.*—Detached, standing in own grounds of 4 acres. Excellent ventilation and sanitary arrangements.

*Curriculum* embraces the usual subjects for boys intending to enter Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Miss Munro, assisted by experienced matron. *Fees.*—£— per term.

## LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the city has extended great care has been taken, with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts." Pop. 746,421.

GIRLS.

## LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.

HUYTON HALL, HUYTON, Nr LIVERPOOL.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

*President*—THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.

*Visitor*—LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

Headmistress - Miss ANTHONY, B.A. (Lond.) Hons.

Parents unable to send their daughters abroad are invited to write for Prospectus. Extensive School Buildings in healthy country. House system. Large efficient staff. Exceptional facilities for conversational French, German; Music (orchestra), Art, Dancing and Domestic Science. Leaving Scholarships to the Universities. A scholarship of £45 per annum offered daughter of officer on active service.

WOMEN.

## LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, BEDFORD STREET.

Principal - - Miss IRENE M. MARSH.

Large Certified Staff.

Ling's Swedish System.

The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world.

The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. Object.—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Dancing, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports, Medical Gymnastic Instructors, Massage Treatment, &c.

*Fees.*—27 guineas per term (inclusive).

## LLANDUDNO, N. WALES

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. Air is dry and bracing. High annual average temperature. Winter months equable and comparatively warm. High amount of sunshine. Fog and snow seldom seen." Pop. 20,469.

BOYS.

## TAN-Y-BRYN.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FOR BOYS OF 7 TO 14 YEARS, PREPARING FOR NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE, OR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

*Headmaster*—

CHARLES J. MONTGOMERY, M.A.

(*Late Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford*).

Sound, general education, under most healthy conditions. Special attention to delicate boys.

Games, Drill, Gymnastics, Safe Bathing, Excursions.

*Fees.*—as to go guineas per term.

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## LOSTOCK GRALAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Lostock Gralam is mild and equable, and not subject to extremes of heat or cold. The average rainfall is 28·43 ins."

GIRLS.

### WINCHAM HALL SCHOOL.

*Well Equipped Modern Boarding School for Girls.*

Well Qualified Resident English, Music, Art, French, Housewifery and Games Mistresses.

Resident results in Examinations. Large, Comfortable House. Bracing Position. 22 acres Grounds. Gymnasium. Good Library Unbroken Health Record. Own Baby and Laundry

Separate House for Housewifery Subjects, Cooking, Dressmaking and Needlework.

Juniors, 35 guineas. Seniors, 45 guineas. Inclusive Board, Lessons and all Subjects.

Splendid Health Record.

Illustrated Prospectus from—

Miss PARKER, Principal.

## LYTHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild, water-supply pure and abundant, beach sandy; drainage modern, isolation, pavilions, steamers, sea-bathing. Leafy Lytham. Residential district suitable for lung, heart, and rheumatic patients." Pop. 9,469.

GIRLS.

### EDENFIELD,

ASHBELL and FAIRHAVEN

A Magnificent residence, standing on the sea front in grounds of 4 acres. Playing fields for Hockey, Net-ball, etc. Gymnasium.

*Staff Resident.*—University graduates. Art, Music, Games, and Physical Culture, and French mistresses.

*Visiting.*—Professors for Pianoforte, Singing, Violin, &c.

Education, mod. Geology. Trained Nurse.

Individual attention and Home life.

*Fees.*—From 60 guineas.

Principals - The Misses ROBERTSHAW.

## MUNDESLEY-ON-SEA.

A quiet holiday resort with cliffs and sloping sands on the Norfolk coast, seven miles S.E. of Cromer (G.E. Railway and G.N. and M. Joint Railway), once the residence of the poet Cowper. The air is dry and very bracing.

BOYS.

### ST. MARGARET'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

PASTON VICARAGE

(1 mile from MUNDESLEY).

Principal - - Rev C. T EASTMAN

*(Dulwich College and Durham University).*

House stands in 3 acres of grounds, 1 mile from Paston and Knapton stations.

Boys prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Individual attention. Special advantages for backward and delicate boys. Swimming, Gymnasium. All games under supervision of Principal, who was a Varsity Cricketer. Only a few vacancies. *Fees.*—60 guineas per annum.

## ORPINGTON.

DOWNE, near Orpington, Kent.

Downe is 4 miles from Orpington, and 7 miles from Bromley (S.E. and 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. 5,078.

GIRLS.

### DOWNE 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, Sciences, Mathematics, Dancing, Gymnastics.

*Premises.*—Fine Country House. 25 acres for Recreation—Lacrosse, Cricket, Tennis Lawns.

Sanitary arrangements excellent.

*Fees.*—50 guineas per term inclusive.

# 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. Weekly 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 10·3 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. 8,108.

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, Fives 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.

## ST. OUTHBERT'S.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster—
*J. E. HEALEY, M.A. (Oxon.)*

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public Schools or Osborne. Fine open situation, facing Common, south aspect.

All usual subjects, with full recognition of English.

Physical Development of primary importance.

Playing Field adjoins School House, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath.

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful, self reliant.

*Fees* (inclusive).—30 to 33 guineas per term.

BOYS.

## HILLSIDE,
### WEST MALVERN

Principal - H. CAPEL SMITH, M.A.
*(Late Scholar of Marlborough and of Queen's College, Oxon.)*

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

School stands in its own grounds of 2½ acres. 1,000 feet above sea-level on the western slope of the Worcestershire Beacon.

School buildings include Schoolroom, Classrooms, Dining Hall, Chapel, Gymnasium, Play room, and Workshop. Swimming Bath.

*Fees.*—80 to 100 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

## THE ABBEY, MALVERN WELLS

The School consists of Senior House and Preparatory House and House for Domestic Training, 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

GIRLS.

## MALVERN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - Mrs. GARNER and Mrs. DALTON.

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign Resident Mistresses.

The aim of the School is to provide a modern and complete education, with Mother's care.

Training and development of character a special feature, combined with Physical culture.

Conversational French.

The premises consist of a large, adjoining detached houses, in own extensive grounds.

High average of successes at all examinations.

*Fees.*—18 to 30 guineas per term

## PAIGNTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated at the head of Torbay, with Torquay 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 (1906), 1,678 hrs. Pop. 21,241

GIRLS.

## ST. PETROX SCHOOL.

Principals - {Miss E. E. WRIGHT
{Miss DAVIDSON, L.L.A. (Hons.)

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, Plain Needlework, Class Singing, and Drill.

*Particularly suitable for children from India and the Colonies.*

*Fees.*—20 to 25 guineas per term.

## NORWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate dry and bracing, good for those afflicted with delicate constitutions, conducive to longevity." The ancient City of Norwich, known as the "pleasantest City in England," is equally rare houses and trees blended in it. It is close to the Norfolk Broads and twenty-two miles from the coast. The city contains many buildings of architectural and ecclesiastical interest, the chief of which is the fine cathedral. Norwich has a history full of interest, and is rich in subjects of interest to antiquaries of all classes, and to seekers after genealogical data. *G.E. Railway*, and *G N and Midland Railways*. Pop. 111,478.

BOYS.

### BRACONDALE SCHOOL.

Principal F. B. WILLIAMS (*Lond. Univ.*)
Assisted by adequate staff of University men.

*Premises.*—On high ground, specially erected for School. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Chemical Laboratory, Electric Light.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Natural Science, Agricultural Chemistry, Swedish Physical Drill.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation and Universities.

Formation of Character by influence of high moral and religious principles regarded of prime importance.

*Fees.*—28 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

### PEMBROKE HOUSE SCHOOL,

34 and 36, UPTHANK ROAD.

Principal - - - Miss GIRLING.

Premises situated on high ground with extensive gardens.

School Course comprises Religious Knowledge, English Language and Literature, History, Geography on Modern Lines, Mathematics, Latin, Modern Languages, Elementary Science, Class Singing, Needlework, Kindergarten Class.

Music a special feature.

Tennis, Cycling, Swimming, Hockey, Physical Culture.

*Entire charge where parents are abroad.*

*Fees.*—20 to 22 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

### EATON GRANGE.

Principal - - Miss CHITTOCK.
Assisted by fully qualified staff of Resident Mistresses.

*Premises.*—Stand high on gravel soil, fine open situation. Large lofty rooms. 2 acres of grounds.

*Aim.*—To give thorough and systematic course of study specially adapted to daughters of gentlemen, with careful attention to individual needs.

*Specialities.*—French, Elocution, Physical Culture, and Games. Gardening.

Tennis, Basket-ball, Archery

*Special arrangements for pupils whose parents are abroad.*

*Fees.*—20 to 25 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

### LONSDALE HOUSE SCHOOL,

EARLHAM ROAD

Principals - - { Miss BOOBBYER.
{ Miss CALLIS.
Vice-Principal - Miss HARRINGTON.

*Premises* specially adapted for School. Thoroughly modern education. Overpressure avoided. Religious and moral culture receive careful attention. *Course of Study* includes usual English subjects, French, Needlework, Class Singing, Harmony Physical Science, Current Topics. *Extra Subjects*—Instrumental Music, Solo Singing, *Elocution*, Foreign Languages, Shorthand, Typewriting Book-keeping, Drawing, Painting, Dancing, Calisthenics, Drill.

Swimming, Hockey, Tennis, Badminton.

*Fees Moderate.*

## PANGBOURNE

is one of the healthiest villages of the Upper Thames. Drainage extremely modern and efficient. There is no healthier district in this country than the high ground in the neighbourhood of Pangbourne, the air is mild and bracing

### NAUTICAL COLLEGE.

FOR CADETS R.N.R. AND MERCHANT SERVICE.

*Approved by Admiralty and Board of Trade.*

Thorough instruction in Navigation and Seamanship, including Boat-handling on the Thames. Latest and most perfect equipment. Age of admission between 13½ and 15.

*Fees.*—£80 per annum for two years, followed by training in sailing vessels and with the Fleet.

For full particulars apply to—

DEVITT & MOORE, Managers,
12, Trinity Buildings, E.C. 3.

## PENMAENMAWR.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Penmaenmawr is an ideal town for the child's school life. Protected from South-West prevailing winds, enjoying as many hours of sunshine as most of the towns of the United Kingdom, a beach which is extensive and safe."

BOYS.

### MERTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

Headmaster - J. EDGAR RHODES, M.A.

Old-established School with excellent premises, beautifully situated in 2 acres of ground, 200 feet above sea level. Bracing, equable climate. Education on modern lines in preparation for Scholarships and entrance to Public Schools and Osborne. Small classes under charge of fully qualified teachers. Gymnasium, Physical Drill. Supervised Games, Bathing, Boating, Scouting, Miniature Rifle Shooting, &c.

For Illustrated Prospectus, apply the Headmaster

# PORTSMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Portsmouth, including Southsea, is largely patronised as a health resort. The town is exceptionally light, sunny, and cheerful in appearance. The climate is specially beneficial in cases of anæmia, tuberculous affections, and to delicate children."

GIRLS. **OAKWOOD HOUSE,**

LONDON ROAD.

GIRLS' SCHOOL, WITH KINDERGARTEN PREPARATORY FOR BOYS.

Headmistress - - Miss LOWE.

The school is situated in the healthiest part of the town near the South Downs.

The aim of the school is to give a thorough education on modern lines, with preparation for examinations if desired.

Special attention is given to delicate children.

Games are encouraged, and classes are held out of doors whenever possible.

*Prospectus and Views on application.*

# RIPON

(Yorks) 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. 8,228.

GIRLS. **SKELLFIELD.**

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Headmistress - Miss F YATE-LEE, M.A.

Assisted by large staff and Lady Matron.

*Aim.*—To provide thorough all-round Education.

*Curriculum.*—Includes English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Domestic subjects, Music, Art.

Elder Girls 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, Gymnasium, Library, Gardening.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

# ROCHESTER.

Cathedral city on River Medway. Closely connected with Chatham Dockyards and neighbouring military and naval establishments. Possesses many advantages as a residential centre in quiet and healthful surroundings.

BOYS. **KING'S SCHOOL.**

(*Founded in 7th Century, reconstituted 1542.*)

Headmaster - - Rev W PARKER, M.A., B.D (*Trinity College, Dublin*).

Assisted by large staff of Masters.

*Senior School*, an old Public School, preparing for Universities, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for a Business Career.

*Junior School* prepares for Osborne, and for Scholarships in King's School, or other Public School.

Separate houses. Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships. Officers' Training Corps.

Fees:—£36 to £70 per annum.

See "Public Schools Year Book."

# ROMSEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A market-town in the Test Valley, 12 miles from the South Hants coast. The Soil is gravel, well drained by rapid-running mill-streams. Climate equable. Rainfall 30 inches. Surrounding country mostly woodland bordering on the New Forest."

BOYS.

**OSBORNE HOUSE SCHOOL.**

Headmaster - Mr WILLIAM SUMMERS.

Assisted by a Graduate in Science.

School Course includes usual English subjects, French Grammar, Conversation, Literature, and Composition, German, Latin, Chemistry, Physics, and Drawing. Pupils prepared for Public Examinations. Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Summers.

Great and individual attention paid to health, temperament, physical development, and moral life of the pupils. Cricket, Tennis, Football, Gymnasium, Swimming. Annual Sports Meeting.

*Fees.*—12 to 14 guineas per term.

# ROSS.

A picturesque little market-town, the second in importance in Herefordshire, on the left bank of the Wye, 14 miles S.S.E. of Hereford. Known as the "Gate of the Wye," the magnificent scenery of which needs only to be seen to be appreciated as it deserves. The town is well lighted with gas and electricity, the drainage is modern, water-supply constant, elevation 130 to 200 feet. Fine bathing in the river Wye.

GIRLS.

**PALMERSTON HOUSE SCHOOL.**

HIGH CLASS HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A first-class Education is combined with the comforts of Home Life.

Pupils are prepared for Examinations, if desired, by a Staff of qualified and experienced English and foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Entire charge is taken of Anglo Indian children, who receive special care and attention.

HIGHEST REFERENCES FROM PARENTS OF PUPILS.

BOYS.

**BRADLEY COURT (AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL),**

MITCHELDEAN (8 miles from Ross).

Principal - - - R. H. ABBOTT.

A School combining Preparation for the Colonies, Home Farming, Land Agency, and Estate Management with a General Education.

Manual Work and much Outdoor Life.

Also suitable for those BACKWARD or DELICATE Boys who are unsuited for Public School Life.

Home Farm, 140 acres. Model Dairy, Model Poultry Farm, Fruit growing, Horticultural. Full Farm Course.

*Prospectus sent on application.*

## ST. ALBANS

(Herts). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Means of access: Midland Ry., G.N. Ry., L. & N.W. Ry. 20 miles from London. An ancient and historic city. Altitude, 400 ft. Bracing and healthy. Particularly suitable for children. Pure water, and modern drainage." Pop. 28,132.

BOYS.

### WELLINGTON COURT,

CRICKET ROAD.

**Principal - W. MILLINGTON, M.A.**

*(Sometime open Classical Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, and Student of the University of Paris).*

Assisted by experienced staff, prepares Young Gentlemen (5–14) for Public Schools and Navy.

*Premises* specially built for a school in own grounds. Excellent health record.

Small Classes. Individual attention.

Field near for Cricket and Football.

*Fees.*—Per annum, 80 guineas for boarders, 20–24 guineas for day boys.

## SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 4,398. On the Sussex coast, 58 m. from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. L.B. & S.C. Rly. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing to intercept it. Golf, two clubs, each with gentlemen's links (18 holes) and ladies' course."

BOYS.

### NEWLANDS,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

**Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.**
*(Keble College, Oxford),*

**Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.**
*(Emmanuel College, Cambridge),*

With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8–14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' games carefully organised. Drilling, 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 - P. C. B. WELCH, B.A.**

Boys between 8 and 14 specially prepared for Public Schools and Osborne College.

The Buildings, specially erected, stand in 6 acres ground on Downs. Three-quarters mile from Sea, hence Down and Sea Air combined. Rooms large, well ventilated. Sanitary arrangements certified perfect. Usual Curriculum. 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.

## ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In sunniest corner of England. Bright sunshine averages about 2,800 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.

**Principals { Miss AGNES BOOTH**
**{ Miss LILIAN STRATTON**

& 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 certified. Gymnasium. 3 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea Bathing, Riding, Cycling. *Fees.*—From £75 a year. *Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.*

## SHREWSBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild and healthy. Rainfall moderate, 20 to 25 inches per annum. Soil drainage good. Air very fresh and clear, due to prevailing South-west wind having free course through the town. Fogs not common nor dense."

BOYS.

### KINGSLAND GRANGE.

**Headmaster - W. B. C. DEW, Esq., B.A.**

Receives 60 Boys (7–14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel soil, 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Course of instruction includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Athletic Sports.

*Fees.*—25 guineas per term.

## SOUTH MOLTON

(Devon). The Medical Officer of Health writes—"The district is hilly, the climate bracing. The geological formations are millstone grits and sandstones. Rainfall about 40 inches. Old people, those returning from the tropics, and children do well in this climate." Pop. 2,742.

BOYS.

### WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL.

**Headmaster - Rev. R. C. HARRIES, M.A.**

*School.*—Founded in 1898 by the late Earl Fortescue and Prebendary Brereton. A Public School for Professional and Middle-class people. Moderate Fees.

*Aims.*—To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers.

*Situation.*—Entirely rural, elevation 650 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. Its soil is sandy, clean, and dry The air, generally from the sea, is clean, pure, and of even temperature."

BOYS.

### SOUTHPORT MODERN SCHOOL

And BUSINESS TRAINING COLLEGE.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In a most beautiful and healthy seaside town Splendid buildings. Hygienic arrangements perfect. Excellent staff Individual attention. Boys prepared for Business, the Universities, and Schools of Technology Numerous Honours and Distinctions at Examinations. Physical Culture, Games, Swimming Club, Cadet Company

*French Boys resided.*

Lieut.-Col. J. C. UNDERWOOD, A.C.P., F.R.G.S.
(Registered Teacher)

## STANMORE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Stanmore, in Middlesex, 13¼ m. from London, occupies an elevated, healthy position in a district which offers excellent residential attractions to City men. There are many fine country seats in the vicinity" Pop. 2,849.

GIRLS.

### "WOODLANDS."

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss COWPER

Assisted by strong Resident Staff and Visiting Professors.

*Premises.*—*Country Residence in 5 acres grounds, every convenience, high elevation.*

*Aim.*—Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Powers.

*Curriculum.* — Comprehensive, thorough Modern System, individual treatment according to requirements. Examinations if required.

*Physical Training* — Gymnastics, Swedish Drill, Out-door Games and Recreation

Entire charge where parents abroad.

## SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated, adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs. Climate, dry, bracing. Subsoil, mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water-supply Average death-rate, about 10 per thousand."

Sutton contains Public Hall, College of Music, Art School, numerous social and scientific societies, Golf Clubs at Banstead, Epsom, and Mitcham Local Electric Trams, and good railway service (L.B. & S.C.R.) to London Bridge (11¼ miles) and Victoria.

BOYS.

### HOMEFIELD SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principal - - Mr. WALFORD.

*Premises* stand in own grounds, 200 ft. above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton.

*Curriculum.* — Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music, and Dancing.

*Gymnasium.*—Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

*Fees.*—60 to 80 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

### WELLESLEY LODGE.

Principals - - The Misses ANSELL.

*Premises.*—Picturesque house in own grounds, with gardens, orchard, and shady walks.

*Aim.*—School founded on modern methods of education, to train girls to become well developed, well mannered and cultured gentlewomen. Individual attention.

Music, Art, Modern Languages, Elocution, Gymnasium, Dancing, Swimming, Gardening, Cycling, Riding.

Musical evenings, debates and literary meetings, working parties are held, and lectures on current events.

*Fees.*—25 to 30 guineas per term.

## STROUD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Two hours by rail from London, in the Western Cotswold, beautiful uplands and wooded valleys sunshine, pure air and water Minchinhampton and Painswick Golf Links, 700 ft. above sea-level. Hunting, good roads and walks." Pop. 8,767

BOYS.

### MARLING SCHOOL.

Headmaster - R. R. DOBSON, M.A.

(*Exhibitioner and Prizeman of Christ College, Cambridge*).

Assisted by highly qualified Staff.

School founded in 1887. Large Hall to seat 200 boys, 6 Class-rooms, Workshop, Gymnasium, Physical and Chemical Laboratories, School Gardens. Pupils prepared for Cambridge Senior and London Matriculation, University Scholarships, and Entrance Examinations.

Cadet Corps. Large Playing Fields, 7½ acres. Headmaster takes 30 boarders.

*Fees.*—3 to 4 guineas per term.

*Boarders.*—£50 to £54 per term extra.

## TIVERTON,

A municipal borough in Devonshire, 14 miles from Exeter. Elevation, 222 feet, aspect, S., climate, mild, full supply of soft water, drainage, modern, soil, gravel. Good public baths. River fishing, shooting, football, hockey, golf links (9 holes). G W Ry Pop. 12,209.

GIRLS.

### GREENWAY SCHOOL,

TIVERTON

Head Mistresses { Miss SCOTT, M.A., Miss MOLYNEUX, M.A.

The Curriculum includes all the ordinary subjects.

*Music.*—Curwen and Matthey Systems employed. Visiting Masters from Exeter for Piano, Violin, and Violin Cello.

*Physical Training.*—Qualified Medical Gymnast on the Staff.

All work made educative. Much attention given to character training.

Position of school high and healthy Grounds of 12 acres. Tennis-Courts, Fields, Gardens.

Health Record Excellent.

*Fees.*—70 to 80 guineas.

## THAMES, GREENHITHE,

[illegible] 20½ m. from London. S.E. & C. Ry. On River Thames, 2½ m. north-e of of Dartford. Compasses are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier in the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from Greenhithe June 19th, 1845.

BOYS.

## THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

H.M.S. "WORCESTER," off Greenhithe, Kent.
Est. 1862. *Incorp.* 1892.

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Green hithe, 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 "Worcester" counts as one year's sea service.

Terms £36 per annum.

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—
The Secretary 72, MARK LANE, LONDON E.C.

## TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor" Sunshine (1906), 2,992 hours. Pop. 38,772.

BOYS. **RICHMOND LODGE.**

*Head master*—
G. W. PRIESTLEY B.Sc A.R.C.S.(Lond.)
Classics and English—W HUNNIFORD, London University

A well-known successful and efficient Preparatory School of about 50 Boys, in the best part of Torquay Sunny airy class-rooms in bracing and elevated situation. A few Boys received in Headmaster's house under the care of Mrs. Priestley Well-equipped laboratories.

Preparation for Army, Civil Service, or the Universities. Special opportunities for Boys intended for Scientific careers, Engineering, Mining, &c. Many previous successes.

*Colonial and Indian Pupils received.*

GIRLS. **LAURISTON HALL.**

Principals - { Miss E. VIGOARS
Miss E. VIGOARS.

*Situation.* - High, healthy position. Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful, Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature, and Languages.

Well-equipped Swedish Gymnasium. Physical education carefully supervised. Dancing special feature. Older pupils receive Housewifery course, including Housekeeping, Book-keeping, Needling, Cooking, and Laundry work.

Ideal for delicate children or those who have been born in tropical countries.

Fees—25 gns. per term. 100 gns. per term.

## ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"20 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Excellent and abundant water-supply" Pop. 39,697.

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 Delicate Girls.*

## WARWICK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Historic county town on River Avon in centre of one of the prettiest districts in Midlands. The drainage and water-supply are good, and the climate mild and healthy Its splendid castle contains a magnificent collection of art treasures."

BOYS.

## WARWICK SCHOOL.

(*Chartered by Edward the Confessor*)

This Historical School gives Advanced Education in Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages and Classics, and prepares boys for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Professional or Industrial Careers. Arrangements made for boys from the Colonies. Accommodation for 300.

Headmaster's House accommodates 70 Senior Boarders—eligible after 16th 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, 58 guineas per annum.

## WATFORD

(Hertfordshire). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Principally residential, 19½ m. from London Stands high upon gravel soil healthy climate and bracing air, abundant pure water-supply and modern drainage." Pop 49,939.

BOYS. **SHIRLEY HOUSE.**

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Headmaster - R. T CAMPBELL, B.A. (Cantab.)

Boys received from 7 to 14.

Main Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods).

School Hours in own grounds (20 acres). Cricket and Football Field (5 acres). Specially designed Class-rooms. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill Swedish and Military Swimming. Rifle Range, Squash Racquet Court, Carpenter's Shop.

Capable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's supervision. *Entire change of pupils from abroad.*

Telephone, 228 Watford.

## WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Situated at foot of Mendip Hills, at head of Cheddar Valley." Climate mild, prevailing winds, south-west, surrounded by beautiful scenery, well-wooded."

GIRLS.

## HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

3, CATHEDRAL GREEN

Head Mistress—Miss ETHEL BILES, A.R.C.M.

School House situated close to the Cathedral, with large Class-room over the West Cloister. Limited number of Boarders under immediate superintendence of Head Mistress.

The School Curriculum includes Religious Instruction, English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Nature-study, Needlework, Drill, Music.

Pupils prepared for London Matriculation, Oxford Locals, Ablett's Drawing Associated Board Examinations.

*Fees.*—28 guineas per term inclusive.

## WESTERHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Westerham is situated in a sheltered position near the foot of the well-known Westerham Hill, and within an hour by rail of London. There is main drainage and a public water-supply." Pop. 3,449. Westerham derives its name from its location at the western extremity of the county of Kent, and is mentioned in Domesday Book. Fine drives, extensive views, and heather-covered expanses.

BOYS. **"HOSEY CROFT."**

*Principal*—

W. N. DARKIN (University Coll. Durham).

Preparatory for Public Schools, Army and Navy. 12 Boarders received. Individual attention ensured.

*Premises.*—Modern. 600 ft. above sea-level. Close pine woods. Large garden and playing field. Workshop.

*School Course.*—Includes Scripture, English History, Geography, Literature, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Drawing, Chemistry, Nature Study, Voice Training and Class Singing, Swedish Drill, Gardening, Carpentering.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis.

Entire charge pupils from abroad.

GIRLS.

## THE HILL SCHOOL.

Principals - - { Miss A. M. MACKINTOSH. Miss E. CROSLAND

*Situation* on southern slope of North Downs, 600 ft. above sea-level. One hour from London. 6½ acres of grounds.

*Aim.*—To provide thorough education on modern lines, combining home training with discipline and advantages of school life.

*Curriculum.*—Scripture, usual English subjects, Foreign Languages, Music, Drawing, Needlework, Wood-carving, and Dressmaking. Swedish Gymnastics, Dancing, Games.

*Fees.*—25 to 30 guineas per term.

## WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

A small town of modern construction, situated 2½ miles from and to the west of Margate originally intended, and hitherto exclusively developed, as a seaside resort for the upper classes desirous of obtaining all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted. Pop. 3,678.

GIRLS. **ETHANDENE.**

FOR GIRLS.

*Principals*—

The Misses K. S. and A. H. HARE.

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art.

*Premises.*—Perfect sanitation, well ventilated Class-rooms, Gymnasium Hall (40 ft. by 25 ft.)

*Physical Training* on Swedish system. *Aim.*—General health, all-round development, graceful bearing.

*Indian and Colonial Pupils specially provided for.*

## WEYBRIDGE

(Surrey). The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Situated in pine country overlooking the Valley of the Thames, the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy. The soil is gravel and sand. There is a constant and excellent water-supply, and there is an efficient system of drainage."

GIRLS. **HEATH HOUSE,**

WEYBRIDGE

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Miss M. H. HIGGINS.

Assisted by Resident Staff of qualified Mistresses proficient in *English, Music, Art,* and *Foreign Languages.*

*Premises.*—Excellent; elevated situation on gravel soil, in own extensive grounds of nearly four acres.

*School Course.*—Provides for broad Education upon Modern Lines. GIRLS TAUGHT THE AND NECESSITY of corporate public-spirited life.

Usual Public Examinations prepared for.

Social observances receive due care.

Fees moderate.

## WINDLESHAM

is situated over 300 feet above sea-level in one of the healthiest parts of Surrey, 25 miles from London. The subsoil is sand and gravel. 2 miles from Sunningdale Station and 1½ miles from Bagshot Station.

BOYS.

## SUTHERLAND HOUSE.

Mr. OSWALD H. BRADNACK, B.A.(Lond.),

assisted by an efficient staff of University Graduates, prepares a limited number of boys for the Scholarships and Entrance Examinations at the Public Schools and for the Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Premises exceedingly healthy. Situated in Surrey pine-wood district. Sand and gravel subsoil. 23 acres. Cricket and Football fields, small Golf course, gravelled playground, Gymnasium, School Chapel, Sanatorium, Library, Museum, Workshop, and Rifle Range.

*Fees.*—200 guineas per annum; 170 guineas for boys who enter under 10.

# WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Bristol Channel, on the sea-ward of the Mendips, sweeping the southern slopes of Worlebury, and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot. Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston-Worle ridge, and open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean, the town has an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year difficult to find anywhere else in England. Its climate is equable and dry—bracing in summer, warm in winter, being sheltered against the east wind by the Mendip range. Favoured with a dry sub-soil, a high sunshine record, and remarkably free from infectious diseases, the town is admirably suited for invalids and delicate children, and is pre-eminently delightful as a holiday centre, with numerous beauty spots."

A spacious asphalted marine parade and carriage drive extends for over two miles, protected by a sea wall. The piers of Weston-super-Mare are amongst its chief attractions. Ample opportunities for marine excursions. On Knightstone are swimming baths, and a handsome pavilion, capable of seating 2,500 people, used principally for theatricals. Public Library and Museum. Electric tramcars.

PARKS.—Grove Park, at the base of Worlebury Woods, bandstand. Clarence Park, lawns and flower beds, and recreation ground. Prince Consort Gardens, situated on the slopes of Worlebury Hill, sea views.

WORLEBURY WOODS.—Nearly 300 acres, open to the public.

RECREATIONS.—Golf links (18 holes) on sea front. Cricket, tennis, bowls, archery Rifle range (2 miles), miniature range in Town. River angling.

Sunshine (1906), 1,431 hours. Water supply, constant. Drainage, modern. Soil, sandy Baths, sea water, swimming, Turkish, etc. Bathing, mixed.

---

BOYS. *(Founded 1877.)*

## ETONHURST

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN

(Between ages of 6 and 13).

Mr GEORGE R. WOLLEN, M.A.
(Formerly of Strathedna, Blackheath).

Assisted by Efficient Staff, Masters & Governesses

Prepares Boys for PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Scholarships and Entrance Examinations) and ROYAL NAVY Thorough ground work. Careful Physical Training.

*Entire charge taken of Boys whose Parents are in India or Colonies. Inclusive Terms.*

Illustrated Prospectus.

---

BOYS.

## LEWISHAM SCHOOL.

*Headmaster—*

LEONARD C. COMFORT, B.Sc.(Lond.)

*Object.*—To give sound Education suitable for Commercial or Professional life, with good Moral and Physical training.

Prepares for Cambridge Locals, Matriculation, also Preliminary Law and Chartered Accountants.

*Premises* specially built with lofty, airy rooms. Healthiest position in the West of England. Ideal School for Delicate Boys. Football, Hockey Cricket, Cadet Corps, Tennis, Bathing, Carpentry, Gymnasium, and Chemical Laboratory Modern Languages a speciality

---

BOYS.

## BRYNMELYN SCHOOL.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Headmaster - H. E. LANDON, B.A.(Lond.)

*Premises situated on high ground, with fine view of sea*

Limited number of Boarders, ensuring individual care of each boy with regard to health training, and tuition.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, and Science.

Practical Chemistry, Singing, Drawing, Wood carving, Carpentering.

Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Swimming.

*Fees.*—20 to 24 guineas per term.

---

GIRLS. **THE WHITE HOUSE.**

(Formerly Charlton, Ellenborough Park.)

HIGH CLASS SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

Principal - - Miss CRUNDALL, assisted by fully qualified Staff

Premises.—Stand in own grounds immediately facing Sea, Tennis, Croquet Lawns, and Kitchen Garden.

*Aim.*—To provide good and thorough education and endeavour to lay foundation of true womanly character and fit girls to take proper position in after life.

Daily Physical Training. Use of large Gymnasium and Playing Field. Illustrated Prospectus *on application.*

---

GIRLS. **"ATHELSTAN"**

## (SCHOOL FOR GIRLS),

THE SHRUBBERY.

Principals - - {Mrs. E. B. HOBBS / Miss JOHNSTONE

*Premises* stand high in the healthiest and most sheltered part of Weston.

*Aim.*—To provide thoroughly good and practical Education combined with comforts of Home.

Course of Instruction includes usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Drawing, Book keeping, Needlework, Class Singing, Drilling.

Preparation for all Examinations.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Cycling.

*Fees.*—12 to 14 guineas per term.

---

BOYS. **ST. ANDREWS,**

"SILVERDALE"

Principal - - O. P. A. Calamitsos, B.A.

*Premises* in own grounds, 14 acres, on one of the loftiest sites in Weston. Large Class-rooms. Airy Bed-rooms. Laboratory Gymnasium.

*Curriculum.*—Classics, French, German or Spanish, Mathematics, Book keeping, Science, Drawing, Typewriting, Shorthand.

Pupils prepared Local Examinations, Army and Navy Entrance, and Civil Service Exams.

Domestic arrangements in charge of Mrs. Calamitsos.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

*Fees.*—£30 to £60 per annum.

## WEYMOUTH

(Dorset). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its rare geographical position, situated at the extremity of a promontory, sheltered from the North by the Dorset Hills, with the Crescent Bay facing the East, and with the pure, fresh, and invigorating breezes of the English Channel fanning it from the West, with its wealth of bright sunshine, its small rainfall, its soft yet mildly invigorating atmosphere free from any oppressive humidity, render the climate one of the most equable in Great Britain." Sunshine (1910), 1,677 hours. Pop. 22,304.

GIRLS.

## WESTBOURNE SCHOOL,

1 and 2, GROSVENOR ROAD, WEYMOUTH.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss BATT.

Assisted by Certificated Teachers and Visiting Professors.

Kindergarten Class for Children under 8. Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals and Trinity College of Music, London.

Lessons given in Wood-carving by Miss Batt (Medallist).

*Games.*—Playing Field, Hockey, Tennis.

GIRLS.

## WEYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL

(Co-educational),

21 and 23, DORCHESTER ROAD.

Capital premises close to sea. Modern methods. Home comforts. Splendid health record. Good exam results. Elder students may specialise in Music, Art, or Languages, or prepare for Commercial career

*Principals*—

The Misses BENNETT and LAPHAM.

## WOODBRIDGE

(Suffolk). The climate of Woodbridge has all the bracing qualities associated with the East Coast without extreme rigour. The rainfall is moderate, and while the tidal river, Deben, brings cool sea-breezes in summer, warm and sunny autumns are the rule. Pop. 4,603.

BOYS.

## WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL.

Well-endowed Public School with old traditions and progressive modern policy

*Situation.*—Exceptionally healthy; 19 acres grounds.

*Buildings.*—Extensive, modern, thoroughly hygienic; Laboratories, Gymnasium, and Workshop.

*Three Boarding Houses.*—Junior boys separate. Good and liberal diet.

Preparation for Universities, Civil Service, Army, Scientific pursuits, and Country Life.

*Games and Sports organised, O.T.C., numerous* Exhibitions, Scholarships and Prizes.

Apply, Headmaster, R. EBHARD DAVIS, M.A.

*Fees.*—£6 6s to £72 per annum.

## WYLDE GREEN

(Warwickshire). L. & N.W. Railway. Situated close to Sutton Coldfield on gravel soil 400 ft. elevation. Suitable for young and delicate children. Dry and invigorating. Free from fog. Beautiful open country, near to Sutton Park. Pure water. Modern drainage. Exceptionally low death-rate.

BOYS.

## HIGHFIELD HOUSE SCHOOL.

*Principal*—

C. D. LOVEGROVE, F.R.C.I.

(*Trent College and Merton College, Oxon.*)

*Preparatory* for boys (9–13) for Public Schools and Navy.

*Premises* on gravel soil, 900 ft. above sea-level. Large, lofty, well ventilated rooms.

*Usual Curriculum. Entire charge taken of boys from abroad.*

Rifle Range. Scout Troop. Games.

*Fees.*—18 to 20 guineas per term.

COACHING FOR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

## YORK.

The ancient City of York, celebrated for the number and interest of its memorials of mediæval times and having its noble Minster as its crowning glory, stands on the river Ouse at its junction with the Foss and at the point where the three Ridings meet. Soil, boulder clay. The situation is low and flat. Water-supply, pure, abundant, and uninterrupted. The city is surrounded by open, cultivated country, with good, level roads. There are large stray and other open lands with facilities for outdoor games. Sunshine (1912), 1,139 hours.

BOYS. (*Founded 1548.*)

## ARCHBISHOP HOLGATE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Headmaster - P. J. VINTER, M.A.

(*Late Major Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge*).

To provide high-class modern education preparatory for Commercial, Engineering, Professional, University Careers.

*Situation.*—In 4 acres of ground, just outside city walls.

*Premises.*—Modern, fireproof. Accommodation, 30 Boarders. Library, Gymnasium, Laboratories, Workshop. Sanitation perfect. Playing field, 7 acres.

Inclusive Fees from £45 per annum

BOYS.

## ELMFIELD COLLEGE.

Headmaster - S. R. SLACK, B.A.(Lond.)

Boarding School recognised by the Board of Education. Owned and managed by its Old Boys.

Buildings situated 2 miles from York in grounds of 20 acres, include Laboratory, Gymnasium, Workshop, Sanatorium, and Steam Laundry

School curriculum adapted to meet all modern needs.

The Cadet Corps is attached to the Yorkshire Regiment.

Milk, Eggs, and Vegetables from own farm.

*Fees.*—17 to 19 guineas per term.

# "WHERE TO STAY."

## WHITAKER'S INDEX-DIRECTORY

TO

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**UNIVERSITY ARMS HOTEL.**

First Class. Electric Light. Close to Colleges. Unrivalled position. Lounge. Suites of Rooms. Bath Rooms. Excellent Chef. Night Porter

Favourite Resort of American and Colonial Visitors.

CARRIAGES. STABLING.

*MOTORS ON HIRE. GARAGE AND PIT Standing for 50 Cars.*

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M. D BRADFORD,
*Resident Proprietor*

### FURNESS ABBEY.

**The English Lake District.**

**FURNESS ABBEY HOTEL**

(BARROW-IN-FURNESS).

*Under the direct management of the Furness Railway Company*

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED WITHIN THE GROUNDS OF FURNESS ABBEY

Covered approach between the Station and Hotel.

Illustrated Brochure on application to the Manager.

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**ST GEORGE'S HOTEL.** First-class. Premier position. New covered Terrace with Balcony Facing the Sea. Patronised by the nobility and the leading families. Electric light. Lift. Inclusive terms sent on application. Phone No. 7

THOMAS P DAVIES, Res. Proprietor

### LLANDUDNO.

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S. CHANTREY, Proprietor.

### MALVERN.

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MRS. REILLY

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**WEST END BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.** Near Tramway Cars and Railway Stations. Separate Tables. Smoking Room.

MISS SLIGHT,

**50, MANOR PLACE.**

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### MALVERN.

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MRS. BRAY HARTLAND.

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## MARGATE.


# EN PENSION.

2 & 4, HAROLD ROAD, CLIFTONVILLE.

CLOSE TO SEA AND OVAL BANDSTAND.
GOOD GARDEN.
CONVALESCENTS WITH OR WITHOUT NURSE CAN BE RECEIVED.

*Telegrams*, "Mountain," *Telephone*, 166, } Margate.

Miss F. M. MANT


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MRS. W. & MISS STURTEVANT.


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"**HIGHCLIFFE.**" High-class Board Residence. On Sea Front, with uninterrupted views. Lawn and steps leading down to Sands. New wing added 1911. Golf Links easy distance. Excellent cuisine. Personal supervision. Separate tables. Private suites. Telephone, 47

MRS. HOOKE.


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First-Class Private Residential.

Situated on Front. Facing due South.
Spacious and Elegant Public Rooms.
Charmingly Appointed Bedrooms.
Electric Light. English Cuisine.

*Moderate Inclusive Charges.*

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Telephone, Worthing 509.


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**HOUSE AGENTS.** THOMAS WHITE & CO., LTD., Auctioneers, Valuers for Probate, Removal Contractors, House Furnishers, Decorators, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, Drapers, Military Tailors, Outfitters, and Bootmakers. Field service equipments of all description complete. Telegrams, "Whites, Aldershot." Telephone, No. 36.

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## BEDFORD.

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## BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

**HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.** STAINES & CO. 7, St. Leonards Road, and Sea Road, Cooden Beach. Agents for all available Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let or Sold. Special Lists, Map, and Guide gratis. Telegrams "Property, Bexhill." Telephone, 349 and Cooden 15.

## BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

**FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES** apply to JOHN BRAY, Estate Agent, Auctioneer, Probate Expert and Mortgage Valuer, 5, Devonshire Place. Telephone, "Bexhill 14." Telegrams, "John Bray, Bexhill." Also at St. Leonards-on-Sea and for Eastbourne.

## BRISTOL.

**ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, AND VALUERS.** W. HUGHES & SON, 26, College Green, Bristol. Established 1823. Telephone, 1210. Profusely Illustrated Register of Country Estates and Houses published, also a List of Houses, Business Premises, &c., in Clifton, Bristol, and District.

# HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.

## BROADSTAIRS.

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COCKETT, HENDERSON & CO.,
'Phone, 184. Station Gates, Broadstairs.
*London Address, 100, Jermyn Street, S.W. 1.*

## EASTBOURNE.

**FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES**, to be Let or Sold, apply—

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| Places. | 1904 | | | 1905 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. | Nov | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |
| | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° |
| Aberdeen | 48·1 | 44·6 | 37·8 | 35·7 | 37·3 | 37·3 | 38·7 | 47·9 | 54·1 | 58·1 | 57·6 | 54·2 |
| Balmoral | 47·8 | 43·4 | 33·0 | 31·8 | 33·7 | 35·5 | 35·6 | 47·9 | 52·4 | 56·1 | 55·2 | 52·1 |
| Bath | 51·7 | 44·2 | 39·1 | 38·8 | 39·1 | 39·4 | 42·6 | 50·6 | 57·4 | 62·1 | 61·2 | 57·7 |
| Belfast | 51·0 | 45·6 | 38·6 | 37·7 | 38·3 | 40·8 | 44·4 | 49·6 | 56·3 | 60·1 | 59·2 | 57·3 |
| Bettws-y-Coed | 49·7 | 44·6 | 36·7 | 35·8 | 36·7 | 38·9 | 42·1 | 51·1 | 57·4 | 61·7 | 60·8 | 57·4 |
| Birmingham | 51·2 | 45·4 | 39·7 | 38·1 | 39·4 | 39·4 | 42·8 | 49·7 | 56·7 | 60·8 | 60·2 | 57·4 |
| Blackpool | 52·3 | 46·7 | 39·1 | 38·9 | 39·1 | 39·1 | 41·4 | 49·6 | 55·7 | 60·8 | 60·2 | 57·4 |
| Bognor | 54·8 | 48·3 | 39·1 | 38·1 | 38·7 | 39·9 | 42·9 | 49·3 | 56·7 | 60·8 | 60·2 | 57·4 |
| Bournemouth | 54·4 | 48·2 | 41·7 | 40·8 | 40·3 | 40·8 | 43·7 | 49·3 | 56·7 | 60·8 | 60·2 | 57·4 |
| Bradford | 48·4 | 42·6 | 34·4 | 34·2 | 34·8 | 36·1 | 40·2 | 49·1 | 55·1 | 59·7 | 58·9 | 56·2 |
| Brighton | 53·0 | 45·7 | 39·3 | 38·8 | 39·6 | 39·7 | 42·8 | 49·6 | 56·6 | 60·4 | 59·8 | 57·4 |
| Buxton | 47·8 | 42·1 | 33·1 | 31·9 | 32·8 | 34·6 | 38·6 | 48·6 | 54·8 | 58·9 | 57·9 | 55·4 |
| Cambridge | 50·1 | 44·0 | 36·9 | 36·0 | 36·6 | 37·8 | 41·8 | 49·3 | 56·1 | 60·2 | 59·2 | 56·7 |
| Cardiff | 53·0 | 46·6 | 39·0 | 38·2 | 38·7 | 39·5 | 42·5 | 49·0 | 56·1 | 60·1 | 59·2 | 56·7 |
| Cheltenham | 53·0 | 46·8 | 39·0 | 38·2 | 38·9 | 39·7 | 42·7 | 49·1 | 56·1 | 60·2 | 59·2 | 56·7 |
| Clacton-on-Sea | 53·1 | 44·9 | 39·3 | 38·9 | 39·0 | 39·1 | 42·3 | 49·6 | 56·1 | 60·1 | 59·2 | 56·7 |
| Colwyn Bay | 51·7 | 47·0 | 39·6 | 39·9 | 39·4 | 39·8 | 42·6 | 49·1 | 56·1 | 60·2 | 59·2 | 56·7 |
| Cromer | 51·9 | 44·8 | 36·7 | 36·6 | 36·7 | 37·0 | 40·6 | 49·1 | 56·1 | 60·3 | 59·2 | 56·7 |
| Douglas, I. of Man | 52·7 | 46·4 | 40·7 | 39·6 | 39·6 | 39·0 | 42·2 | 49·1 | 56·1 | 60·2 | 59·2 | 56·7 |
| Dublin | 50·9 | 45·3 | 38·6 | 37·9 | 38·4 | 41·1 | 42·8 | 49·1 | 56·1 | 60·2 | 59·2 | 56·7 |
| Dundee | 47·2 | 42·6 | 35·5 | 35·5 | 35·3 | 37·1 | 40·9 | 49·0 | 55·1 | 59·1 | 57·9 | 55·2 |
| Eastbourne | 54·5 | 48·6 | 39·9 | 39·5 | 39·8 | 39·8 | 42·9 | 49·4 | 56·7 | 60·7 | 60·2 | 57·4 |
| Edinburgh | 47·8 | 44·4 | 36·7 | 35·2 | 35·9 | 37·0 | 40·9 | 49·7 | 55·7 | 59·7 | 58·7 | 56·2 |
| Falmouth | 54·7 | 48·4 | 40·8 | 39·8 | 39·4 | 40·2 | 43·6 | 49·8 | 57·9 | 60·9 | 60·2 | 57·6 |
| Felixstowe | 52·9 | 44·8 | 38·3 | 38·8 | 38·4 | 38·1 | 41·1 | 49·2 | 56·3 | 60·3 | 59·2 | 56·7 |
| Glasgow | 49·7 | 45·3 | 37·0 | 34·7 | 35·2 | 36·8 | 39·8 | 49·2 | 54·2 | 58·2 | 57·2 | 54·7 |
| Guernsey | 53·6 | 48·1 | 41·0 | 39·3 | 39·1 | 40·0 | 42·9 | 49·7 | 56·1 | 60·1 | 60·0 | 57·6 |
| Harrogate | 48·0 | 43·1 | 35·3 | 33·4 | 33·7 | 35·8 | 39·7 | 49·0 | 55·6 | 59·3 | 58·3 | 55·8 |
| Hastings | 54·2 | 48·0 | 39·4 | 38·8 | 39·7 | 39·8 | 42·1 | 49·6 | 56·2 | 60·2 | 59·7 | 56·7 |
| Huddersfield | 49·7 | 43·9 | 36·1 | 35·4 | 35·4 | 36·4 | 40·3 | 49·2 | 55·6 | 60·4 | 59·2 | 56·7 |
| Hull | 51·3 | 44·9 | 36·1 | 36·3 | 36·7 | 37·1 | 41·4 | 49·4 | 55·9 | 59·8 | 58·8 | 56·4 |
| Jersey (St. Aubin's) | 52·7 | 46·0 | 41·9 | 39·2 | 39·0 | 41·0 | 44·0 | 50·4 | 57·0 | 60·8 | 60·2 | 57·6 |
| Leamington Spa | 51·7 | 44·9 | 34·8 | 34·3 | 35·0 | 37·5 | 41·7 | 49·7 | 56·6 | 60·7 | 59·7 | 57·4 |
| Lincoln | 51·3 | 44·5 | 35·2 | 34·7 | 34·7 | 37·1 | 40·7 | 49·7 | — | — | — | — |
| L'pool(Hideton Obs.) | 51·4 | 45·1 | 37·5 | 36·8 | 37·0 | 37·9 | 41·2 | 49·1 | 56·1 | 60·8 | 59·8 | 57·2 |
| Llandudno | 52·0 | 47·8 | 40·0 | 39·7 | 39·8 | 39·7 | 42·7 | 49·3 | 56·3 | 60·4 | 59·7 | 56·7 |
| London (West'r) | 54·0 | 48·2 | 39·4 | 39·7 | 39·6 | 39·8 | 44·0 | 49·8 | 56·6 | 60·6 | 60·2 | 57·8 |
| Malvern | 52·1 | 45·8 | 38·2 | 38·7 | 38·6 | 39·8 | 42·3 | 49·7 | 56·7 | 60·6 | 60·0 | 57·8 |
| Manchester | 51·9 | 45·0 | 36·0 | 35·8 | 36·3 | 37·1 | 41·6 | 49·6 | 56·0 | 60·1 | 59·2 | 56·7 |
| Margate | 54·3 | 48·2 | 40·1 | 39·6 | 39·8 | 39·8 | 42·6 | 49·8 | 56·7 | 60·7 | 60·2 | 57·4 |
| Marlborough | 51·7 | 44·4 | 37·7 | 36·0 | 37·0 | 38·9 | 42·7 | 49·8 | 56·4 | 60·7 | 59·7 | 56·4 |
| Newquay | 54·4 | 48·4 | 40·6 | 39·7 | 39·7 | 41·4 | 44·3 | 50·0 | 56·6 | 60·6 | 60·2 | 57·6 |
| Norwich | 52·6 | 44·4 | 37·3 | 35·1 | 35·7 | 37·1 | 41·3 | 49·5 | 56·1 | 60·4 | 59·4 | 56·7 |
| Nottingham | 50·7 | 43·6 | 34·4 | 33·2 | 33·8 | 37·0 | 41·3 | 49·8 | 56·6 | 60·3 | 59·3 | 56·7 |
| Oxford | 52·5 | 45·2 | 35·5 | 35·0 | 34·6 | 36·1 | 41·7 | 49·9 | 56·7 | 60·6 | 59·7 | 57·1 |
| Paignton | 54·0 | 44·5 | 37·5 | 36·7 | 36·0 | 41·5 | 44·7 | 50·8 | 56·9 | 60·8 | 60·2 | 57·4 |
| Penzance | 54·7 | 48·7 | 43·1 | 40·3 | 40·5 | 44·2 | 46·9 | 50·4 | 56·7 | 60·7 | 60·7 | 57·6 |
| Plymouth | 53·1 | 46·9 | 40·1 | 37·5 | 37·9 | 41·4 | 44·0 | 50·2 | 56·7 | 60·7 | 60·2 | 57·6 |
| Portsmouth | 53·6 | 46·5 | 39·4 | 38·3 | 38·6 | 39·8 | 44·0 | 49·6 | 56·6 | 60·6 | 60·2 | 57·4 |
| Scarborough | 51·2 | 45·2 | 37·8 | 36·5 | — | 38·3 | 40·6 | 49·9 | 57·7 | 60·6 | 60·0 | 57·4 |
| Scilly | 54·7 | 48·4 | 41·2 | 41·2 | 41·2 | 41·2 | 45·5 | 51·7 | 57·4 | 60·6 | 60·2 | 58·6 |
| Sheffield | 51·0 | 44·8 | 34·9 | 35·0 | 34·9 | 37·5 | 41·1 | 49·4 | 56·7 | 60·7 | 59·7 | 56·7 |
| Skegness | 51·9 | 44·3 | 36·7 | 36·1 | 36·4 | 38·8 | 42·1 | 49·7 | 56·7 | 60·7 | 59·7 | 56·7 |
| Southampton | 54·2 | 48·2 | 39·3 | 38·4 | 38·9 | 39·4 | 42·9 | 49·4 | 56·4 | 60·7 | 60·2 | 57·4 |
| Southend | 52·6 | 46·2 | 38·2 | 38·4 | 38·7 | 39·4 | 42·2 | 49·3 | 56·4 | 60·7 | 60·2 | 57·4 |
| Southport | 51·5 | 45·3 | 38·1 | 38·4 | 38·7 | 39·7 | 42·1 | 49·1 | 56·1 | 60·3 | 59·7 | 56·7 |
| Stonyhurst | 49·7 | 44·2 | 36·8 | 36·2 | 36·4 | 37·1 | 40·4 | 49·2 | 55·6 | 59·7 | 58·7 | 56·2 |
| Torquay | 53·8 | 47·0 | 40·1 | 39·1 | 39·4 | 41·2 | 43·4 | 49·8 | 56·7 | 60·7 | 60·2 | 57·6 |
| Totland Bay | 53·0 | 46·3 | 39·1 | 38·1 | 38·6 | 39·6 | 42·6 | 49·7 | 56·5 | 60·5 | 60·2 | 57·4 |
| Tunbridge Wells | 53·7 | 44·0 | 37·8 | 36·6 | 36·7 | 38·3 | 41·7 | 49·7 | 56·7 | 60·7 | 60·2 | 57·4 |
| Valencia | 54·0 | 49·1 | 41·2 | 40·1 | 40·8 | 41·1 | 44·8 | 49·8 | 56·7 | 60·6 | 60·4 | 57·6 |
| Ventnor | 53·7 | 47·4 | 40·4 | 39·6 | 39·6 | 40·2 | 44·4 | 49·8 | 56·7 | 60·7 | 60·2 | 57·6 |
| Weymouth | 53·4 | 47·7 | 39·3 | 38·8 | 38·9 | 39·8 | 44·2 | 49·8 | 56·7 | 60·7 | 60·2 | 57·6 |
| Whitby | 50·0 | 45·3 | 37·6 | 37·4 | 36·8 | 37·8 | 41·3 | 49·3 | 56·0 | 60·1 | 59·2 | 56·7 |
| Woolacombe | 53·1 | 47·3 | 40·6 | 39·8 | 39·8 | 41·3 | 43·8 | 49·8 | 56·7 | 60·7 | 60·2 | 57·6 |
| Worthing | 54·7 | 48·0 | 39·9 | 39·7 | 39·9 | 39·7 | 42·7 | 49·8 | 56·6 | 60·6 | 60·2 | 57·4 |
| Yarmouth | 52·7 | 45·4 | 36·7 | 35·4 | 34·9 | 36·7 | 40·8 | 49·1 | 56·1 | 60·2 | 59·2 | 56·7 |
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COLOMBO—Delmege, Forsyth & Co.
HONG KONG, &c.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
MADRAS—Parry & Co.

Head Office for South Africa: KING & SONS, Durban, Natal. [1]

# THE NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY

(Incorporated in New Zealand) LIMITED.

**Direct Service of Swift Royal Mail Steamers to New Zealand and Australia.**

**ROUTE: Out and Home via Panama Canal.**
With liberty to call at any place on the route or not on the route.

**FLEET.**

*These Steamers are constructed and fitted especially for the New Zealand trade, are of the highest class, lighted throughout with electric light, and are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy, and every modern improvement for the safety, comfort, and convenience of passengers. Passenger Tickets interchangeable by P & O Mail Steamers.*

**MAIL STEAMERS.**

| | Tons Reg | | Tons Reg |
|---|---|---|---|
| REMUERA (Twin-Screw) .. | 11,276 | RIMUTAKA (Twin-Screw) | 8,938 |
| RUAHINE (Twin-Screw) . | 10,758 | RUAPEHU (Twin-Screw) | 7,885 |
| TURAKINA (Twin-Screw) .. | | 8,493 | |

**INTERMEDIATE AND CARGO STEAMERS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HOROBATA (Twin-Screw) | 11,243 | ORARI (Twin-Screw) | 9,179 |
| HURUNUI (Twin Screw) | 10 644 | PAPAROA (Twin-Screw) | 7,697 |
| KAIKOURA (Twin-Screw) .. | 8,697 | WAIMATE | 5,610 |
| OPAWA (Twin-Screw) | 9,297 | WHAKATANE .. | 5,764 |
| PIAKO (building) .. . | 9,000 | | |

HEAD OFFICES—138, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.,
And CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND

For Freight and Passage apply to—J. B. WESTRAY & Co., 138, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

# WEST AFRICA.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS OF THE

## AFRICAN STEAM SHIP CO.

(Incorporated 1852 by Royal Charter) and

## THE BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,

Sailing regularly from LIVERPOOL, taking Passengers at Low Rates. Limd.

## Elder Dempster and Co., Limited

Head Offices: COLONIAL HOUSE, LIVERPOOL,
4, St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C. 3; 30, Mosley Street, MANCHESTER,
And at HULL, CARDIFF, BIRMINGHAM, &c.

# The "KANDAHAR" Pencil

**A Pencil of uniform excellence.**

Manufactured by

## GEORGE ROWNEY & CO. (*Est. 1789*), LONDON, W.

The "Kandahar" Pencil is smooth in working, very durable. It will outlast a dozen ordinary pencils. It is made in all degrees for all purposes.

**4d. each. 3s. 6d. *per dozen, net.***

**BUY ROWNEY'S BRITISH PENCILS AND KEEP YOUR MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.**

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government

# P. & O., British India & New Zealand Shipping Companies'

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES.



EGYPT, INDIA, MAURITIUS, BURMA, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALASIA, EAST and SOUTH AFRICA, also Mediterranean Ports.

TICKETS INTERCHANGEABLE

*All sailings subject to cancellation or deviation with or without notice*

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS.
Weekly to Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Bombay
Fortnightly: Ceylon, Straits, Far East and Australia.
Occasionally to Calcutta.
*Australian Tickets interchangeable by Orient Line.*
*Return Tickets, ports east of Suez, at a Fare and a Half.*

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Fortnightly to Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.
Every Fourth Week to Queensland via Torres Straits.
Fortnightly to Karachi, Bombay and Persian Gulf.
Every Fourth Week: Port Sudan, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

For Passage apply P. & O. and BRITISH INDIA Passenger Dept., 122, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, or 17, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2, London.

*BRITISH INDIA S N Co.—For general information apply to the Agents, Gray, Dawes & Co., 28, Gt. Winchester Street, E.C. 2; Freight Brokers Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C. 3, Queensland Line, Birt, Potter & Hughes, Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.*

## New Zealand Shipping Company.

Every Fourth Week from London and Plymouth to New Zealand and Australia.
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
*Tickets interchangeable by P & O Mail Steamers.*
APPLY J. B. Westray & Co., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3

**P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.**

AUSTRALIA VIA THE CAPE.
"One Class only"

APPLY MANAGER, 22, Lime Street, E.C. 3.

# ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK,

## LIMITED.

**Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000, represented by 100,000 Shares of £15 each.**
**Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £710,000.**

DIRECTORS.

H. A. RICHARDSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

RAOUL HECTOR FOA, Esq. | SIR MARSHALL FREDERICK REID, C.I.E.
EMIL PORGES | ALAN RICHARDSON, Esq.
LEWIS HUTH WALTERS.

*Bankers*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
*Solicitors*—Messrs. BOND, JOHNSON & JEUKS, 24, Austin Friars.
*Manager*—H. R. COOMBS, Esq. *Secretary*—GEO. H. SOUL, Esq.

**Head Office: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 4, LONDON.**

*Branches:*

**ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, BENI-SOUEF, MANSOURAH, PORT SAID, TANTAH, ZAGAZIG, KHARTOUM, MALTA, GIBRALTAR.**

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 5 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 £300. [1

# THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK,

## LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL ISSUED AND PAID UP | £2,250,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 1,500,000 |
| UNCALLED LIABILITY | 2,250,000 |
| **Total responsibility for Creditors** | **£6,000,000** |

HEAD OFFICE—OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paris, and New York (Agency). Correspondents in all the principal Commercial Centres in North, Central, and South America, the European Continent and the Colonies.

**ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF BANKING UNDERTAKEN.**

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. [3

# BANK OF ROUMANIA, LIMITED.

(FOUNDED 1866.)

**Head Office: 27, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.**

**CAPITAL (fully paid), £300,000; RESERVE FUNDS, £200,350.**

*Chairman:* EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, K.P., C.V.O., C.B.
*Vice-Chairman* E. W. H. BARRY, Esq.
*Bankers:* BANK OF ENGLAND, GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

# THE BANK OF ADELAIDE.

*Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1865.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital | £[illegible] |
| Reserve Fund .. | £[illegible] |
| | £[illegible] |
| Uncalled Capital | £[illegible] |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £[illegible] |
| | £1,[illegible] |

**Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

DIRECTORS: ARTHUR WATHERHOUSE, Esq., *Chairman*. GEO. BROOKMAN, Esq., J.P., J. R. FOWLER, Esq., M.A., HOWARD W. LLOYD, Esq., ARTHUR G. RYMILL, Esq.
JOHN SEALE, *Manager*. E. R. YOUNG, *Assistant Manager*.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALDINGA | CUDNAMURKA | KAROONDA | PALMER | STREAKY BAY |
| ARDROSS | DENIAL BAY | KEITH | PARILLA | SWAN REACH |
| BALAKLAVA | EDEN VALLEY | KOOLUNGA | PARKHOUSE | TARLEE (Sub.) |
| BALHANNAH | MOUTHBROKE | LAMEROO | PINNAROO | TRURO |
| BLANCHETOWN | MUWANDETOWN | LOBETHAL | PORT ADELAIDE | TUMBY BAY |
| BLUMBERG | PENOLA | LOXTON | PORT AUGUSTA | UNLEY (Branch) |
| BLYTH | GEORGETOWN | MANNUM | PORT BROUGHTON | WAIKERIE |
| BOOBOROWIE | GERANIUM | MINLATON | PORT LINCOLN | WANDI |
| BRIMPTON | GOLDEN | McLAREN VALE | PORT PIRIE | WAROOKA |
| BRINKWORTH | GOMERACHA | MOORLOOK | PORT VICTORIA | WILKAWATT |
| CALTOWIE | HALBURY | MORGAN | PORT VINCENT | WILLOWIE |
| CARRIETON | HAMMOND | MOUNT PLEASANT | RHINE VILLA | WILLUNGA |
| CEDUNA | HAWKER | MOUNT TORRENS | SPEAN | WOODSIDE |
| CLARENDON | HINDMARSH | MUNDOORA | SNOWTOWN | YACKA |
| CLEVE (Sub.) | HOVLETON | MURRAY BRIDGE | SPALDING | YAKKALILLA |
| CRYSTAL BROOK | HYDE PARK | NOARLUNGA | SPRINGTON | YARRANNA |
| CUMMINS | KAPUNDA | OWEN | STANSBURY | YORKETOWN |

**London Office—11, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.**

DIRECTORS: WILHELM LUND, Esq., W. A. HORN, Esq., Sir KENNETH S. ANDERSON, K.C.M.G.
PERCY ARNOLD, *Manager*. W. J. MARSON, *Accountant*.

**AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD**

Bills on Accumulate purchased or collected. [illegible]
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued and Remittances cabled. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application, and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

# THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835).

**Head Office—4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Paid-up Capital** | **£2,000,000** |
| **Reserve Fund ..** | **£2,875,000** |
| **Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter** | **£2,000,000** |
| | **£6,875,000** |

**COURT OF DIRECTORS.**

RT. HON. LORD ALDENHAM.
CHAS. E. BARNETT, Esq.
CHARLES G. HAMILTON, Esq.
RT. HON. LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.
T. R. JOHNSON, Esq.
RT. HON. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.
F. V. C. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq., D.S.O.
THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT MIDLETON, K.P.
HAROLD NELSON, Esq.
HORACE PEEL, Esq.
ARTHUR WHITWORTH, Esq.

## Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the numerous Branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Dominion of New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

R. W. EVANS, *General Manager*. [illegible]

# Bank of Bengal

**(Established 1809).**

**Capital fully paid up .. .. Rs. 2,00,00,000**
**Reserve Fund . . Rs. 1,50,00,000**
**Reserve for Depreciation of Investments Rs. 67,50,000**

**HEAD OFFICE .. .. CALCUTTA.**

*Branches and Agencies*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BURRA BAZAAR (Calcutta) | BENARES | HYDERABAD (Deccan). | NAGPORE. |
| CLIVE STREET ,, | BOMBAY | JALPAIGURI | NARAINGUNGE. |
| PARK STREET ,, | CAWNPORE | LAHORE. | PATNA |
| AGRA | CHITTAGONG | LUCKNOW | RANGOON. |
| AKYAB | DACCA | MOULMEIN | SECUNDERABAD |
| ALLAHABAD | DELHI | | SIMLA |

*London Agents*

**Messrs. COUTTS & Co., 440, Strand, LONDON, W.C. 2.**

Current accounts opened and deposits received. Loans and Cash Credits granted. Government and other Securities received for safe custody Purchases and Sales effected Interest collected and remitted General Banking business undertaken (69

# BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

**(Established 1817.)**

**Paid-up Capital, £3,894,980**

**Reserve Fund, £2,800,000**

**Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £3,894,980**

***HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.***

**London Directors.**

Sir FREDERICK GEDGE, *Chairman*
H L M. TRITTON, Esq., and WALTER S M BURNS, Esq
DAVID GEORGE, *Manager* HALKERSTONE MELDRUM, *Assistant Manager*
J S CAMPBELL, *Secretary* DAVID GIDDIE, *Accountant*

The Bank has 170 Branches and Agencies in New South Wales, 49 in Queensland, 59 in Victoria, 6 in South Australia, 10 in Western Australia, 54 in New Zealand, 8 in Tasmania, 3 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: 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. 2.** (7

# BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED

*Head Office:*

**54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **AUTHORISED CAPITAL** - | **£13,500,000** |
| **SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL** - | **£12,679,440** |
| **PAID-UP CAPITAL** - - | **£4,594,443** |
| **RESERVE FUND** - - | **£2,200,000** |

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FREDERICK CRAUFURD GOODENOUGH, Esq., *Chairman.*

COSMO BEVAN, Esq., EDMUND HENRY PARKER, Esq., *Vice-Chairmen.*

HUGH GURNEY BARCLAY, Esq.
ROBERT LEATHAM BARCLAY, Esq.
FRANCIS AUGUSTUS BEVAN, Esq.
HENRY BIRKBECK, Esq
THOMAS ROBINS BOLITHO, Esq.
WILLIAM EDWARD THOMAS BOLITHO, Esq.
SEYMOUR PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq
EDWARD GURNEY BUXTON, Esq
GEOFFREY FOWELL BUXTON, Esq
Sir GILBERT HENRY CLAUGHTON, Bart.
FREDERICK GEORGE HUGH CLAYTON, Esq.
CHARLES HENRY DENT, Esq
ERNEST RALPH DODSWORTH, Esq
HERBERT GOSLING, Esq.
WALTER SOMERVILLE GURNEY, Esq.
Sir JOHN COUSIN HORSFALL, Bart.
The LORD KINNAIRD, K.T
GEORGE MACPHERSON, Esq
JOHN EDWARD MOURSEY, Esq.
HUGH EXTON SEEBOHM, Esq
Sir JAMES SMITH.
HAROLD EDWARD SNAGGE, Esq.
PEROT TEW, Esq.
HERBERT LESLIE MELVILLE TRITTON, Esq
JOSEPH HERBERT TRITTON Esq
FRANCIS BARRY WHITFIELD Esq.
CECIL MERCER WOODBRIDGE, Esq.

WILLIAM FAVILL TUKE, Esq., *General Manager.*

EDWIN FISHER, Esq., *Secretary*

WILLIAM NORMAN SKELEY, Esq.,
EVELYN COOPE RUGGLES-BRISE, Esq., } *Assistant Secretaries.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **DEPOSIT & CURRENT ACCOUNT (June 1917)** | **£105,001,752** |
| **CASH IN HAND, AT CALL, &c.** - - - | **£26,285,409** |
| **BILLS OF EXCHANGE** - - - - - | **£9,289,322** |
| **ADVANCES** - - - - - - - - | **£47,422,100** |
| **INVESTMENTS** - - - - - - - - | **£26,310,080** |

***This Bank has over 800 Branches in England and Wales.***

# BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

*(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.)* Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

**AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - £5,500,000.**

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stock | £429,968 |
| "A" Preference Shares issued to N.Z. Government | 500,000 |
| "B" " | 250,000 |
| Ordinary Shares—£1,000 000 paid up, £500,000 uncalled | 1,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits | 2,246,595 |

**Head Office—WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.**

**Directors.**

HAROLD BEAUCHAMP, Esq., *Chairman.* | D. J. NATHAN, Esq. | J. H. UPTON, Esq.
R. W. KARR, Esq. | WM. RENCH, Esq. | WILLIAM WATSON, Esq.

*General Manager*—WILLIAM GALLENDER.

**London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C. 4.**—ALEXR. KAY, *Manager*

*London Bankers*—
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.

**THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,**

Grants drafts on any of the above places. Makes telegraphic transfers.
Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents.
Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of Australasia, Fiji, and Samoa.
Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies, and receives for safe custody, on their behalf, Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due.
Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies. [8

# THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

## Head Office: 4, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

**DIRECTORS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lt.-Col. FREDERICK R. S. BALFOUR. | FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq. | ROSS PURDY, Esq. |
| ALGERNON HERCULES POLL, Esq. | JOHN EDWARD M'CLINTOCK, Esq. | JAMES ORMEAU IN TRUSH, Esq. |
| | FRANCIS MACKENZIE OAKLEY, Esq. | |

*General Manager*—WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLIS, Esq. *Joint Sub-Managers*— HENRY PERCY ROBERTS, Esq. PATRICK BRODIE O'HEA, Esq. (acting).

*Secretary*—LOUIS GEORGE BALLY, Esq. (acting).

**AUDITORS.**

MESSRS. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.

**BANKERS.**

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED; and BARCLAY'S BANK, LIMITED, United Kingdom: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED. THE BANK OF SCOTLAND; THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, and their Branches. France: MESSRS. HEINE & CO., Paris, and B. RACQT. DUTAT & CO. HEINE. Italy: BANCA BARINGHIANCA, Milan, and BANCA ITALIANA DI SCONTO, Genoa. Portugal: BANCO DE PORTUGAL, Limited; CREDIT PREDIO-PORTUGUEZ, Oporto. Spain: Messrs. E. SALIS & HIJOS MESSRS. GARCIA-CALDERÓN Y Cª., Madrid.

Agencies in New York: THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N.B.A., NEW YORK.

**BRANCHES AT**

**Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fe, Monte Video. Also Sub-Branches at Praça Onze de Setiembre, Praça Constituicion, Avellaneda, Lavalle, Calle Victoria, Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres, and Avenida Rondeau, Monte Video.**

**CORRESPONDENTS**

All Business, Mercantile; Port, Court, Mansion, Market, Permanence, Peloton, Rio Grande do Sul; and all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, Brazil, and the River Plate. Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Trades based on the Bank's Branches and Correspondents. The purchase and sale of Funds negotiable, as also the issues of Letters of Credit, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Coupons, Cable Transfers, and all other legitimate Banking business.

Deposits received at Interest for fixed periods, the terms of which may be ascertained on application. 10

# BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

*NEW YORK: 59, WALL STREET.*

**PHILADELPHIA:** *Corner of* 4th and Chestnut Streets.

**BOSTON:** 60, State Street.

**BALTIMORE:** ALEX. BROWN & SONS, *Corner of* Baltimore & Calvert Streets.

**Telegraphic Transfers of Money made between the United States and all parts of the World.**

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BOUGHT AND SOLD

COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS Drawn in the United States on all Foreign Countries are effected.

COMMERCIAL and CIRCULAR CREDITS, available in all parts of the world, and a special form of INTERNATIONAL CHEQUE for the convenience of Travellers, are issued.

*LONDON:*

## BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between London and the United States, Canada, and Mexico, buy and sell Bills of Exchange, and make collections of Drafts drawn on the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, 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. 2.*
WEST END OFFICE 123, PALL MALL, S.W. 1 [19

# CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

*HEAD OFFICE:*
*TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA*
Established 1855

*President* W. G. GOODERHAM
*First Vice-President* W. D. MATTHEWS. *Second Vice-President* R. S. HUDSON
*Joint General Managers* R. S. HUDSON, JOHN MASKEY
*Superintendent of Branches and Secretary* GEORGE H. SMITH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid-Up Capital - - | $6,000,000.00 | £1,232,877 |
| Reserve Fund (earned) - | $5,000,000.00 | £1,027,397 5s. 2d. |
| Investments - - - | $21,284,782.91 | £4,628,749 17s. 10d. |

**5% to 5½% DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.**

For terms of two 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. MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W.S., 20, Castle Street, Messrs. BELL, COWAN & CO. 52, St. 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. [18

# Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

**Capital £1,200,000. Reserve Fund £1,900,000.**

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER (*Chairman*).
Sir HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.
THOMAS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G
WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE GOSCHEN, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.
WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL, Esq.
LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Managers:—T. H. WHITEHEAD and T. FRASER. Sub-Manager:—W. E. PRESTON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMLAPURA. | COLOMBO. | IPOH. | MANILA. | SHANGHAI. |
| BANGKOK. | DELHI | KARACHI. | MEDAN | SINGAPORE. |
| BATAVIA. | FOOCHOW | KLANG. | NEW YORK. | SOURABAYA. |
| BOMBAY | HAIPHONG. | KOBE. | PEKING. | TAIPING (F.M.S.) |
| CALCUTTA. | HANKOW | KUALA LUMPUR. | PENANG. | TAVOY |
| CANTON | HONGKONG. | MADRAS. | PUKET | TIENTSIN |
| CEBU | ILOILO | MALACCA. | RANGOON | YOKOHAMA |
| | | | SAIGON | |

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 £500. [35

# 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*.
JOHN IRVINE BOSWELL, Esq., M.D.
WM. H. DAVISON, Esq.
Sir THOS. O. DEWEY, Bt.
JAS. SMART, Esq.
FREDERICK SCHOOLING, Esq.

*Manager*—EDWARD LEONARD.

*Current Accounts are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers, Interest being allowed on minimum monthly balances of £100 and upwards at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and credited to the Accounts half yearly, on the 30th of June and 31st of December. No charge is made for keeping Accounts where a remunerative balance is maintained.* [11

THE . . .

# British Empire Industries Section

CONSISTS OF

A SERIES OF SPECIAL ARTICLES UPON PRODUCTS OF THE **BRITISH EMPIRE** AND GOODS MANUFACTURED OR DISTRIBUTED BY REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH FIRMS.

*See pages 771–841.*

# COLONIAL BANK

*(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836.)*

**Subscribed Capital - - - - £2,000,000.**

**Paid-up, £600,000. Reserve Funds, £200,000.**

**Head Office, London: 29, GRACECHURCH ST., E.C. 3.**

CHARLES H HEWETT and E. HYSLOP BELL, *Joint General Managers.*
J D RACE, *Manager.*

**Manchester Branch:** 21, York Street. **Liverpool Branch:** 25, Castle Street.
**New York Agency:** 22, William Street. **Canada:** The Bank of British North America.
**India:** Cox & Co. **France:** Cox & Co. (France), Ltd.

***BRANCHES.***

**West Indies—**

ANTIGUA.
BARBADOS.
BRIDGETOWN and SPEIGHTSTOWN.
BERBICE.
DOMINICA.
DEMERARA—
GEORGETOWN and MAHAICA.
GRENADA—ST. GEORGE'S.
*Agents at* GRENVILLE.
JAMAICA—
KINGSTON
FALMOUTH.
MONTEGO BAY
MORANT BAY
PORT ANTONIO
PORT MARIA
ST ANN'S BAY.
*Agents at* SAVANNA-LA-MAR
ST KITTS.
ST LUCIA
ST VINCENT.
TOBAGO.
TRINIDAD—
PORT OF SPAIN
SAN FERNANDO

**West Africa**—ACCRA, SECCONDEE, WINNEBAH, COOMASSIE (Gold Coast), JOS, LAGOS, KANO, PORT HARCOURT and OLUTSHI (Nigeria), FREETOWN (Sierra Leone).

For the convenience of its customers the Colonial Bank has opened an office for drawing accounts at 29, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

The Bank in London and at its Branches receives money on Deposit, opens Current Accounts, issues Letters of Credit, Drafts on Demand and Telegraphic Transfers, negotiates approved Bills of Exchange, receives Bills for Collection, and conducts a general Banking business with the West Indies and British West Africa.

On Current Accounts in London interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances.

# The School You Want

WILL BE FOUND IN

## WHITAKER'S ALMANACK

*See pages 852 to 881*

## WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS & CLIMATES

SENT POST FREE.

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:**

**16, PALL MALL EAST, S.W.1.**
**26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. 2.**

**PARIS:**

**41, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.**

Makes a specialty of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States for individuals, firms and companies, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor.

**Statement of June 30th, 1917.**

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds and Stocks, at market value | $16,187,635.79 |
| Other Investments—Short Term—at market value | 38,749,189.60 |
| Bills Purchased | 42,822,146.25 |
| Loans | 56,861,120.82 |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 1,858,704 98 |
| Real Estate | 3,607,180.00 |
| Cash on hand and in Bank | 42,098,009.84 |
| Liability of Customers for Acceptances | 7,816,610.78 |
| Accrued Interest | 968,426.26 |
| | $210,518,983.82 |

LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $5,000,000 00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits | 12,573,477.69 |
| Deposits | 183,650,978.89 |
| Domestic and Foreign Acceptances | 7,816,610 78 |
| Accrued Interest, Taxes and Dividend Reserve | 1 477 865.96 |
| | $210,518,983.32 |

**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 2¼% Interest paid where approved Credit Balances are maintained

**DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.**—Interest paid on Deposits, 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.2.**

**Branches throughout the United Kingdom.**

# HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL ALL PAID UP | $15,000,000 |
| STERLING RESERVE held in London at exchange of 2s. per $=£1,500,000 | $15,000,000 |
| SILVER RESERVE | $8,500,000 |
| | $23,500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS | $15,000,000 |

Head Office—HONGKONG. *Chief Manager* N J STABB.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Canton | Hongkong | London | Peking | Singapore |
| Bangkok. | Colombo. | (Shanghai) | Lyons | Penang. | Soerabaya. |
| Batavia. | Foochow | Ipoh. | Malacca. | Rangoon. | Tientsin. |
| Bombay. | Hankow. | Johore. | Manila. | Saigon. | Tsingtau. |
| Calcutta. | Harbin. | Kobe (Hiogo). | Nagasaki | San Francisco | Yiehlo |
| | | Kuala Lumpur | New York. | Shanghai. | Yokohama |

Drafts granted upon, and Bills negotiated or collected at any of the Branches or Agencies.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers, negotiable in the principal Cities of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and America.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

Current Accounts opened for the convenience of Constituents returning from the East.

The Agency of Constituents connected with the East undertaken. Indian and other Government Securities purchased for sale custody and Interest and Dividends on the same collected as they fall due.

Dividends on the Shares of the Corporation on the London Register are payable in London in February and August in each year on receipt of telegraphic advice from Hongkong that the dividend has been declared.

Shareholders on the Eastern Register on giving due notice, may also have their dividends paid in London at the same time.

*LONDON COMMITTEE—*

HENRY KESWICK, Esq., M.P WILLIAM GAIR RATHBONE, Esq.
J. H. M. SMITH, Esq. A. M. TOWNSEND Esq.

*Managers in London—*

Sir CHARLES ADDIS. H. D. C. JONES.

*Sub-Manager*—JOHN MACKINNON. *Accountant*—W. M. MACKIE.

**9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

# LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 71, LOMBARD ST., E.C. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | £31,304,200 |
| CAPITAL PAID UP - | 5,008,672 |
| RESERVE FUND - | 3,600,000 |
| DEPOSITS, &c. (Oct., 1917) | 159,041,262 |
| ADVANCES, &c. do. | 62,433,784 |

THIS BANK HAS NEARLY 900 OFFICES IN ENGLAND & WALES.

FRENCH AUXILIARY

LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) & NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK (FRANCE) LTD.

# LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, Limited.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

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. 2.**

*DIRECTORS.*

*Chairman*—JOHN BEATON, Esq. *Deputy Chairmen*—WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, Esq
EDWARD ANTHONY HENEL, Esq., *Managing Director*
MAX JULIUS BONN, Esq.
LEONARD DANEHAM CUBLIFFE, Esq.
MAURICE GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.
CHARLES EVELYN JOHNSTON, Esq.

*Manager*—T. J. FINNIE.

*Secretary*—A. W. SAUNDERS. *Inspector of Branches*—H. L. RICHARDSON
*Chief Accountant*—T. H. HUGHES

*BRANCHES.*—Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Manáos, Para, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo, Curityba, Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas, Porto Alegre. Argentina—Buenos Aires, Rosario. Uruguay—Montevideo. United States—New York (Agency). France—Paris, 8, Rue Scribe. Portugal—Lisbon, Oporto.

*BANKERS.*

London THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
Liverpool THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Ltd.
France BANQUE DE FRANCE (Paris), SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (Paris and Branches).
Italy CREDITO ITALIANO. Spain CRÉDIT LYONNAIS. Portugal BANCO DE PORTUGAL.

*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 on 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 Dividends 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.

# THE LONDON & PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £2,000,000.**

**RESERVE FUND, £1,650,000.**

*Directors.*

ROBT. WOODROW CROSS, Esq.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, Esq.
Lt.-Col. ALFRED GILBEY.
The Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart., P.C.
RICHARD COOPER MITCHELL, Esq.
WM. EDGAR-MORRELLS, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. THE VISCOUNT TIRL.
Sir JOSEPH SAVORY, Bart.

*Joint General Managers*—WILLIAM CARRUTHERS, Esq. WILLIAM JOHN STONOR, Esq.
*Secretary*—REES GRIFFITH THOMAS, Esq. *Auditors*—Messrs. COOPER BROTHERS & Co.
*Solicitors*—Messrs. MUKER & LONGDEN.

**HEAD OFFICE: 3 BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.**

## METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

Aldersgate (cor. Aldersgate Street), Balham, Barking, Bedminster, Bermondsey (cor. 4 & 6, Old Kent Road), Bishopsgate, E.C. (Nos. 229 & 230, Bishopsgate, cor. Wormwood Street), Blackheath, Bow (Nos. 2 & 4, Bow Road), Brixton (Nos. 2 & 4, Brixton Road), Camberwell (Nos. 1 & 2, Denmark Hill), Camden Town (Nos. 2 & 4, Camden Road), Chelsea (Nos. 2 & 4, Sloane Square), Chiswick (Nos. 2 & 4, Turnham Green), Clapham (Nos. 2 & 4, Clapham High Street), Clapham Junction (Nos. 2 & 4, Lavender Hill), Clapham Park (Nos. 2 & 4, Old Town), Clapham Road (Nos. 2 & 4, Clapham Road), Clapham Rise (Nos. 2 & 4, Clapham Rise), Clerkenwell (Nos. 2 & 4, Clerkenwell Road), Cricklewood (Nos. 2 & 4, Cricklewood Broadway), Dalston (Nos. 2 & 4, Kingsland Road), Ealing (Nos. 2 & 4, Broadway), Ealing Dean (Nos. 2 & 4, Ealing Dean), Earl's Court (Nos. 2 & 4, Earl's Court Road), Ealing (Nos. 2 & 4, Ealing Broadway), Edgware (Nos. 2 & 4, Edgware), Edmonton (Nos. 2 & 4, Fore Street), Enfield (Nos. 2 & 4, Church Street), Finchley (Church End) (Nos. 2 & 4, Finchley Road), Finchley (North) (Nos. 2 & 4, Ballard's Lane), Finchley Road (Nos. 2 & 4, Finchley Road), Finsbury Park (Nos. 2 & 4, Seven Sisters Road), Forest Gate (Nos. 2 & 4, Woodgrange Road), Golders Green (Nos. 2 & 4, Golders Green Road), Greenwich (Nos. 2 & 4, Greenwich High Road), Hackney (Nos. 2 & 4, Mare Street), Hackney Downs (Nos. 2 & 4, Amhurst Road), Hammersmith (Nos. 2 & 4, King Street), Hampstead (Nos. 2 & 4, Heath Street), Hampstead (Swiss Cottage) (Nos. 2 & 4, Finchley Road), Hampstead Garden Suburb (Nos. 2 & 4, Central Square), Hampton Wick (Nos. 2 & 4, High Street), Harlesden (Nos. 2 & 4, Station Road), Harrow (Nos. 2 & 4, High Street), Harrow Weald (Nos. 2 & 4, Uxbridge Road), Hatton Garden (Nos. 2 & 4, Hatton Garden), Hendon (Nos. 2 & 4, Church End), Highbury (Nos. 2 & 4, Holloway Road), Highbury Corner (Nos. 2 & 4, Upper Street), Highgate (Nos. 2 & 4, North Road), Holborn (Nos. 2 & 4, High Holborn), Holloway (Nos. 2 & 4, Holloway Road), Hornsey (Nos. 2 & 4, Hornsey Rise), Hounslow (Nos. 2 & 4, High Street), Ilford (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), Kensington (Nos. 2 & 4, High Street), Kentish Town (Nos. 2 & 4, Kentish Town Road), Kilburn (Nos. 2 & 4, Kilburn High Road), Kingsland (Nos. 2 & 4, Kingsland High Street), Lee (Nos. 2 & 4, Lee High Road), Leyton (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), Leytonstone (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), Lordship Lane (Nos. 2 & 4, Lordship Lane), Loughton (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), Maida Vale (Nos. 2 & 4, Maida Vale), Manor Park (Nos. 2 & 4, High Street), Mansion House (Nos. 2 & 4, Queen Victoria Street), Marylebone (Nos. 2 & 4, Marylebone Road), Mayfair (Nos. 2 & 4, Curzon Street), Mill Hill (Nos. 2 & 4, The Broadway), Mitcham (Nos. 2 & 4, London Road), Muswell Hill (Nos. 2 & 4, Muswell Hill), New Cross Gate (Nos. 2 & 4, New Cross), Newington Green (Nos. 2 & 4, Green Lanes), Old Kent Road (Nos. 2 & 4, Old Kent Road), Old Street (Nos. 2 & 4, Old Street), Orpington (Nos. 2 & 4, High Street), Palmers Green (Nos. 2 & 4, Green Lanes), Peckham (Nos. 2 & 4, Rye Lane), Penge (Nos. 2 & 4, High Street), Pentonville (Nos. 2 & 4, Pentonville Road), Piccadilly (Nos. 2 & 4, Piccadilly), Pimlico (Nos. 2 & 4, Wilton Road), Putney (Nos. 2 & 4, High Street), Queen's Gate (Nos. 2 & 4, Queen's Gate), Ravenscourt Park (Nos. 2 & 4, Goldhawk Road), Regent Street (Nos. 2 & 4, Regent Street), Richmond (Nos. 2 & 4, George Street), Ridley Road (Nos. 2 & 4, Ridley Road), Rotherhithe (Nos. 2 & 4, Lower Road), Shepherd's Bush (Nos. 2 & 4, Uxbridge Road), Shoreditch (Nos. 2 & 4, Shoreditch High Street), Shoreditch (Nos. 2 & 4, Kingsland Road), Shoreditch (Nos. 2 & 4, Old Street), Shoreditch (Nos. 2 & 4, Shoreditch High Street), Southall (Nos. 2 & 4, High Street), Southgate (Nos. 2 & 4, High Street), Stamford Hill (Nos. 2 & 4, Stamford Hill), Stamford Hill (Nos. 2 & 4, Stamford Hill Broadway), Stoke Newington (Nos. 2 & 4, High Street), Streatham (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), Streatham Hill, Station Road (North), Sydenham (Nos. 2 & 4, Sydenham), Teddington (Nos. 2 & 4, Broad Street), Thornton Heath, Parkstone (Nos. 2 & 4, Thornton Heath), Tooting (Nos. 2 & 4, Tooting High Street), Tottenham (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), Tottenham Court Road (Nos. 2 & 4, Tottenham Court Road), Tufnell Park (Nos. 2 & 4, Fortess Road), Twickenham (Nos. 2 & 4, London Road), Victoria (Nos. 2 & 4, Victoria Street), Wallington (Nos. 2 & 4, Woodcote Road), Walthamstow (Nos. 2 & 4, Hoe Street), Walthamstow, E. (Nos. 2 & 4, Lea Bridge Road), Walthamstow, Upper (Nos. 2 & 4, Upper Walthamstow Road), Wandsworth (Nos. 2 & 4, Wandsworth High Street), Wandsworth Common (Nos. 2 & 4, Northcote Road), Wandsworth Road (Nos. 2 & 4, Wandsworth Road), Wanstead (Nos. 2 & 4, High Street), Watford (Nos. 2 & 4, High Street), Wealdstone (Nos. 2 & 4, Station Road), Wembley (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), West Brompton (Nos. 2 & 4, Old Brompton Road), West Ealing (Nos. 2 & 4, South Road), West Green (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), West Hampstead (Nos. 2 & 4, Broadhurst Gardens), West Hampstead (Nos. 2 & 4, Finchley Road), West Kensington (Nos. 2 & 4, Kensington High Street), West Norwood (Nos. 2 & 4, Norwood High Street), Westbourne Park (Nos. 2 & 4, Westbourne Park Road), Whetstone (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), Willesden (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), Willesden Green (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), Willesden Lane (Nos. 2 & 4, Willesden Lane), Wimbledon (Nos. 2 & 4, The Broadway), Wimbledon Hill, Wood Green (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), Woodford (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), Woodford Green (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), Woolwich (Nos. 2 & 4, Powis Street), Wormwood Street (Nos. 2 & 4, Wormwood Street), Worple Road (Nos. 2 & 4, Worple Road), Wood Green (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), Wood Green, Woodside (Nos. 2 & 4, High Road), Wood Street (Nos. 2 & 4, Wood Street

# LONDON
AND
# SOUTH WESTERN
# BANK LIMITED

***Head Office:*** 170, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C. 3.

*General Manager* SIR HERBERT HAMBLING.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Subscribed Capital** - - | **£3,000,000** |
| **Paid-up Capital** - - - | **1,200,000** |
| **Reserve Fund** - - - - | **1,350,000** |
| **Deposits** - - - - - | **31,750,000** |

**THE BANK HAS OVER 200 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE SUBURBS AND IN THE COUNTRY.**

***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.
**SPECIAL SHIPPING DEPARTMENT:** Credits opened, Freights collected and remitted.
**FOREIGN EXCHANGE** bought and sold, Sterling and Currency Drafts issued; cable and mail Transfers made to all parts of the world.

*FRENCH SUBSIDIARY:*

## COX & CO. (FRANCE) LIMITED.

*LONDON* { *City Agency* **168, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.**
*West End Agency:* **16, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.**

**Branches:** PARIS, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, HAVRE, ROUEN, MARSEILLES.

**Every description of Banking Business in France is transacted.**
**Special facilities for Remittances to Members of H.M. Forces in France.**

THE

# LONDON CITY & MIDLAND

## BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

HEAD OFFICE:

**5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.**

FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICE: 8, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Subscribed Capital** | **£24,895,992** |
| **Paid-up Capital** | **5,186,665** |
| **Reserve Fund** | **4,341,000** |
| **Deposits** | **£201,198,853** |
| **Reserves** | **51,707,814** |
| **Bills of Exchange** | **26,937,544** |
| **The Capital has been increased** | **£405,872** |
| **And the Reserve Fund ,, ,,** | **£341,000** |

**by reason of the Belfast Bank purchase.**

*OVER 1,000 OFFICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.*

Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman.*

# LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK

## LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1836.)

**AUTHORISED CAPITAL £17,000,000, in 850,000 Shares of £20 each. Reserve exceeds £4,600,000,**

*Chairman*
THE RIGHT HON THE VISCOUNT GOSCHEN

*Deputy Chairman*
WALTER LEAF, ESQ

**HEAD OFFICE: 41, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.**

*Joint General Managers*
F J. BARTHORPE. J W BUCKHURST

**FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICE: 82, CORNHILL, E.C. 3.**

*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*

**SPANISH BRANCHES:**

BARCELONA - - Passo de Gracia 8 & 10.
MADRID - - - - Calle de Alcalá 43

**AFFILIATED IN IRELAND:**
ULSTER BANK LIMITED.

**AFFILIATED IN FRANCE:**
LONDON COUNTY and WESTMINSTER BANK (PARIS) LIMITED,
PARIS - - - - 22, Place Vendôme.
BORDEAUX - 22/24, Cours de l'Intendance.

**Every description of British and Foreign Banking Business Transacted.**

*EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE DUTIES UNDERTAKEN.*

# THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED 1836).

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - | £19,800,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - - | £2,970,000 |
| RESERVE FUND - - - - - | £1,125,000 |

*DIRECTORS:*

WILLIAM BENNETT, Esq.
WILLIAM T. BRAND, Esq.
WALTER S. M. BURNS, Esq.
STANLEY CHRISTOPHERSON, Esq
Right Hon. THE EARL OF DENBIGH, C.V.O.
ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES GOW, Esq.
JOHN RICHARD HILL, Esq.
CHARLES E. JOHNSTON, Esq.
CHARLES THOMAS MILBURN, Esq.
E. M. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
Sir EDWARD D. STERN, D.L.
EDMUND R. TURTON, Esq., M.P.
F. L. WALLACE, Esq.
LEWIS H. WALTERS, Esq.
Sir DAVID YULE,

*Head Office:*

**5, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.**

**The Bank has 310 Metropolitan and Country Branches and Sub-Branches.**

Current Accounts are kept and Deposits received upon the terms usual with Bankers in London and the Country respectively.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Bank holds itself at the disposal of its Clients for business through Letters of Credit, Bank Drafts, Cable Transfers, etc., issued on advantageous Colonial and Foreign Centres.

# 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.

R. Rees Reynolds, Esq. (Chairman).
Hon. Hugo Baring.
W. T. Brand, Esq.
Richard Foster, Esq.
John G. Griffiths, Esq., M.V.O.
Kenneth Matheson, Esq.
Herman Billing Sim, Esq.
Robert A. Thurburn, Esq. (*Managing*).

*Sub-Manager and Secretary*—G. R. Hutchinson

BRANCHES.

Argentina.—Buenos Aires; Rosario; Mendoza, Cordoba, Tucuman, Paraná, Concordia, Bahia Blanca, and Barracas, Boca del Riachuelo, Once de Setiembre, Calle Santa Fé, Calle B. de Yrigoyen (Districts of City of Buenos Aires). Uruguay.—Monte Video, Monte Video Agency (Calle de Rio Negro), Paysandu (Agency) Salto (Agency). Brazil.—Rio de Janeiro; Santos, São Paulo; Bahia, Pernambuco, Pará, Victoria, Curityba, Manaos (Agency). Chili.—Santiago, Valparaiso. France.—Paris. United States of America.—New York (Agency).

Bankers.—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.**

THE




# OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA.)

ESTABLISHED 1858.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... | £3,407,804 |
| Capital, Paid-up ... ... ... | 1,488,280 |
| Reserve Fund Account... ... ... | 628,800 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... | 715,464 |

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 on [illegible] current rates.

London Office—6, BIRCHIN LANE, E.C. 2.

Manager, HON. DOUGLAS [illegible]

# NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT

(Established under Egyptian Law, 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 - - £1,331,350**

Governor . . . . . F T. ROWLATT, Esq.

Head Office—Cairo.

*LONDON COMMITTEE:*

R. W. P. FOSTER, Esq., C.M.G. | Hon. ALGERNON MILLS.
Sir CARL MEYER, Bt. | Hon. SIDNEY PEEL, D.S.O.

**London Agency: 6 & 7, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 4.**

Manager - - J. T. BEATY POWNALL. Assistant Manager - A. F. GILLESS.

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, Damanhur, Fayoum, Kenah, Luxor, Mansourah, Minieh, Monsky (Cairo), Port Said, Kafr el Farag (Cairo), Zagazig, and Zaraziq; and in the Sudan at Khartoum, Port Sudan, Suakim, and the Sub-Agencies at El Obeid, Tokar, and Wad Medani. [31

# NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

**Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.**

*(Registered in London under the Companies Act of 18 , on the 3rd March, 1-86.)*

**ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.**

**AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - £2,000,000**
**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL** (80,000 Shares at £25 each) - **£2,000 000**
**PAID-UP CAPITAL** (£12 10s. per Share) - - - - **£1,000,000**
**RESERVE FUND - - - - - - - - £1,250,000**

*Board of Directors:*

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., *Chairman.* ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*
Sir JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. ROBERT MILLER, Esq. Sir CHARLES C. McLEOD.
ALFRED SIMSON, Esq. J. N. STUART, Esq. J. A. TOOMEY, Esq.

**Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.**

*General Manager* H. CHALMERS *London Manager* C. NICOLL.

**Branches:**

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, COLOMBO, CHITTAGONG, RANGOON, AKYAB, MOULMEIN, MANDALAY, AMRITSAR, DELHI, TUTICORIN, CHERRA PUNJI, ADEN, ADEN STEAMER POINT, KANDY, MEWERA KUNA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, MALINDI, MALINDI, NAKURU, KISUMU — British East Africa; ENTEBBE, KAMPALA, JINJA — Uganda; TANGA, DAR-ES-SALAAM — Occupied Territory German E. Africa.

The Bank purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills payable in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, British East Africa, Uganda, etc., on current terms.

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches, as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches, at the exchange of the day.

The Bank, on behalf of its Constituents, undertakes the purchase and Sale of Government, Indian and Colonial Securities, Railway Stock, Bank and other Shares, the collection of Pensions, Pay and Pensions from the Public and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Securities, and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon. Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London, or any of its Branches.

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application. [3

THE

# NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND,

LTD.

Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts, and in New Zealand by Special Act of the General Assembly.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Authorised Capital** - - | **£3,000,000** |
| **Subscribed Capital** - - | **£2,250,000** |
| **Paid-up Capital** - - - | **£750,000** |
| **Reserve Fund** - - - | **£715,000** |
| **Uncalled Capital** - - - | **£1,500,000** |

DIRECTORS.

Hon. W PEMBER REEVES, *Chairman.* CHARLES KIGAR, Esq. ROBERT LOGAN, Esq.
J. H. B. COATES, Esq. H. F FRESHWATER, Esq. LINDSAY B. SMITH, Esq.

**Head Office: 17, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.**

ARTHUR WILLIS, *Secretary and London Manager.*

**Chief Office in NEW ZEALAND: WELLINGTON.**

D. W DUTHIE, *General Manager*

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, Telegraphic Transfers made, Bills negotiated and collected. Deposits of £50 and upwards received on terms to be ascertained. Every description of Banking business conducted between London and New Zealand.

# NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

Established in the Year 1833.

| | |
|---|---|
| **SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL** - | **£15,900,000.** |
| **PAID-UP CAPITAL** - - - - | **£3,000,000.** |
| **RESERVE LIABILITY** - - - - | **£10,600,000.** |
| **RESERVE FUND** - - - | **£1,900,000.** |

**Head Office: 15 BISHOPSGATE (Corner of Threadneedle St.), E.C. 2.**

DIRECTORS.

C. F CAMPBELL, Esq.
M. O. FITZGERALD, Esq.
C. R. GILLIAT, Esq.
W H. N GOSCHEN, Esq
D. J. H. CUNNICK, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD INCHCAPE, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
F A. JOHNSTON, Esq.
Col. C. V. E. LAURIE, C.B., D.S.O
F C. LE MARCHANT, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.
G. F MALCOLMSON, Esq.
S. R. PETER, Esq.
R. WIGRAM, Esq.

JOINT GENERAL MANAGERS.

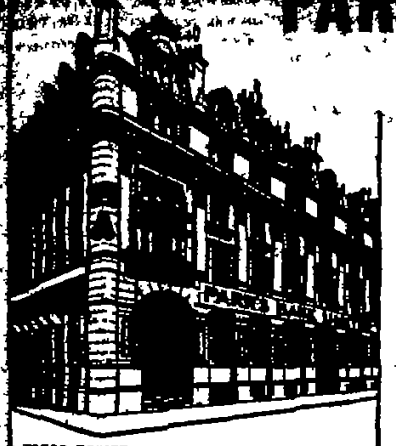
F RILEY, Esq. | A. G HOPEWELL, Esq.

The Bank has Branches or Agents throughout the United Kingdom and Correspondents in all parts of the world, BRITISH, COLONIAL and FOREIGN Banking and EXCHANGE business transacted.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.
Copies of the Annual Report of the Bank, Lists of Branches, Agents, and Correspondents, may be had on application at Head Office, and at any of the Bank's Branches.

FRENCH AUXILIARY:

LIBYPTO-BANK (FRANCE) and NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK (FRANCE), LIMITED.

# PARR'S BANK
## LIMITED.



HEAD OFFICE:—
**4, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C. 2.**

**AUTHORISED CAPITAL:**
**£15,000,000.**

**ISSUED CAPITAL:**
**£12,117,650.**

**PAID-UP CAPITAL:**
**£2,423,530.**

**RESERVE FUND:**
**£2,100,000.**

CECIL F. PARR, *Chairman.*
B. HUGH TERRANT, *Deputy-Chairman.*

JOHN STEWART, *General Manager.*
J. C. ROBERTSON, *Deputy General Manager.*
F. W. INGALL, *Asst. General Manager.*

### *METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.*

**4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, E.C.2.**
A. S. Pigg, *Manager.*
F. F. Hobson, C. J. Finch, *Joint Assistant Managers.*

**52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2.**
W. H. Hawkes, *Manager.*
E. J. Gayler, *Sub-Manager.*

St. Lawrence Br., E.C. (Gale Waller, Bembery Fitz & Co.), 1 Bishopsgate, Without, E.C. 2.
Bishopsgate, Within, E.C. 2.
Bloomsbury, 168, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Brompton, 202, High Road, S.W. 3.
Chancery Lane, 240 and 242, Black Street, W.C. 2.
Cheapside, 7, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
Chelsea, 4 and 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C. 2.
Chelsea, 34, Sloane Square, S.W. 1.
Chiswick, 324, Upper Road, W. 4.
Clapham, 32, High Street, S.W. 4.
Clapham, 56, High Street, S.W. 4.
Clapham, Surrey.
Court's, 208 and 211, Hart's Court Road, S.W. 8.
Finsbury, 1, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.
Fleet Street, 37, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Golders Green, 14, Golders Green Parade, N.W. 4.
Hampstead, 11, Dobbin Parade, Hampstead Hill, N.W. 3.
Highgate, 348, Archway Road, N. 6.
Kensington, 23 and 25, Kensington High Street, W. 8.
Kilburn, 94, High Road, N.W. 6.
Kingston-on-Thames, 1, Kingston Hill.
Notting Hill Gate, 76, High Street, W. 11.
Regent Street, 388, Regent Street, W. 1.
Savoy, Strand (Branch of 72, Fleet Street).
Streatham, 324, High Road, S.W. 16.
Strand, 264, Strand, W.C. 2.
Sydenham, 108, Sydenham Road, S.E. 26.
Upper Holloway, 280, Holloway Road, N. 19.
Wandsworth, 228, High Road, S.W. 18.
Willesden Green, 5, Station Parade, N.W. 10.
Woodford, George Lane, E. 18.

### *PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.*

**Liverpool, Manchester, Bath, Bedford, Birmingham, Bristol, Burton-on-Trent, Carlisle, Chester, Chesterfield, Derby, Exeter, Hastings, Ipswich, Isle of Man, Jersey, Leicester, Luton, Macclesfield, Northwich, Preston, St. Helens, Southport, Warrington, Widnes, Wigan, and 325 others.**

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
DRAFTS, LETTERS OF CREDIT, AND CIRCULAR NOTES PROVIDED.
DOMICILIATION, CREDITS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS ARRANGED.
EXECUTORSHIPS, TRUSTEESHIPS, AND CUSTODIAN TRUSTEESHIPS UNDERTAKEN.

Every Office of the Bank is formed to discharge in regard to the locality in which it is situated, all the duties of a Local Bank.

# QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

Incorporated by Special Act of the Queensland Legislature, 1872. Limited Liability Act, 1891.

Bankers to the Government of Queensland under Agreement extending to 30th June, 1921.

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: WALTER YARDON RALSTON.

**London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.**

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. Subscribed Capital, £600,000.

Paid up Capital, £480,000.

Reserve Fund, £222,000. 3½% Interchangeable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,[illegible] 3s. 9d.

Bankers:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

SYDNEY: 96, PITT STREET. MELBOURNE: 360, COLLINS STREET.

*Queensland.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allora | Clayfield | Goondiwindi | Kilkivan | Oakey, with Receiving Office at Jondaryan | Thursday Island |
| Ayr | Cleveland | Grantham | Kingaroy | Pialba | Toogoolawah |
| Barcaldine | Clifton | Gympie | Laidley | Pittsworth | Toowoomba |
| Beaudesert | Cloncurry | Halifax | Longreach | Port Douglas | Townsville |
| Biloela | Cooktown | Harrietville | Maclay | Proserpine | Warwick |
| Boonah | Crow's Nest | Herberton | Maryborough | Rockhampton, with Receiving Office at Mount Archer | Wellington Point |
| Bowen, with Receiving Office at Dalrymple | Cunnamulla | Home Hill | Mitchell | Roma | Westbrook |
| Brisbane, with Receiving Offices at Petrie's Bight, Valley, Fortitude Valley, Kangaroo Point, Paddington, Spring Hill and Woolloongabba | Dalby | Ingham | Monto | Stanthorpe | Wilsonton |
| Bundaberg | Esk | Innisfail | Mount Morgan | Surfers Paradise | Winton |
| Caboolture | Forest Hill | Ipswich | Mungindi | Tambo | Woodford |
| Cairns, with Receiving Office at Edmonton | Gatton | Irvinebank | Murgon | Taroom | Woodstock |
| Charleville | Gayndah | Jandowae | Nambour | Texas | Woolloongabba |
| Charters Towers | Gladstone | Kandanga, with Receiving Office at Imbil | Nanango | Theodore | Yandina |
| Childers | Goomeribong | Kenilworth | Nerang | Thursday Island | Yeppoon |

The Bank accepts Deposits on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with England and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. 149

# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1869

| | |
|---|---|
| **Capital Authorised** | **$25,000,000** |
| **Capital Paid-up ..** | **$12,911,700** |
| **Reserve and Undivided Profits** | **$14 324,000** |
| **Total Assets** | **$300,000,000** |

**Head Office - - - MONTREAL.**

Sir H. S. HOLT, *President.* B. E. PEASE, *Vice-President and Managing Director.*
C. E. NEILL, *General Manager*

**365 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland, 38 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Venezuela.**

BRITISH WEST INDIES.—ANTIGUA, St. JOHN'S; BAHAMAS, NASSAU; BARBADOS, BRIDGETOWN and SPEIGHTSTOWN; DOMINICA, ROSEAU; GRENADA, St. GEORGE'S; JAMAICA, KINGSTON, ST KITTS, BASSETERRE and CHARLESTOWN (Nevis); TRINIDAD, PORT OF SPAIN, SAN FERNANDO, and SCARBOROUGH (Tobago); BRITISH HONDURAS, BELIZE; BRITISH GUIANA, GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM; and Rodney HALL (Orealyne).

**NEW YORK CITY: Corner William and Cedar Streets.**

London Office—

**BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.**

H. D. WORTLEY, *Manager.* JAMES MACKIE, *Assistant Manager.*

# STANDARD BANK
## OF SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province, to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

| | |
|---|---|
| **SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL** | **£6,194,100** |
| **PAID-UP CAPITAL -** | **£1,548,525** |
| **RESERVE FUND -** | **£2,000,000** |
| **UNCALLED CAPITAL -** | **£4,645,575** |
| | **£8,194,100** |

*BOARD OF DIRECTORS*

W. REMERSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Sir DAVID MILLAR BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
ROBERT B. DICKINSON, Esq.
JAMES FAIRBAIRN FINLAY, Esq., C.S.I.
HORACE PEEL, Esq.
WILLIAM SMART, Esq.
Rt. Hon. LORD SYDENHAM, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
H. L. M. TRITTON, Esq.

*General Manager in South Africa*—HECTOR MACKENZIE
*Deputy General Manager*—J. P. GIBSON *Assistant General Manager*—NOEL JENNINGS.

*London Manager*—FRANCIS SHIPTON *Secretary*—JOHN JEFFREY

**BANKERS—The Bank of England; Parr's Bank, Limited.**

*Head Office:*

**10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.4.**

***New York Agency:* 68, Wall Street.**

**OVER 250 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.**

**EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS** transacted with the Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, Portuguese East Africa, South-West Africa Protectorate, and the Belgian Congo and with the Bank's Agencies in New York and elsewhere.

**CURRENT ACCOUNTS** are opened on the usual terms.

**DEPOSITS RECEIVED** for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

***BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.***

**MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES** made.

**LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS** granted on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank

***THE BANK ISSUES CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT*** available in all parts of the world

**COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT** issued.

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS AND SHARES** effected.

**DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES, &c.,** received

***EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS*** undertaken.

*The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.*

# THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

ESTABLISHED 1837 INCORPORATED 1880. LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL—AUTHORISED AND ISSUED .. .. .. .. .. .. | £6,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL, £2,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £1,000,000 .. TOGETHER, | £3,000,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS .. .. | 4,000,000 |
| TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES .. .. .. .. | £7,000,000 |

## HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, *Chairman.*
The Rt. Hon The EARL OF CHICHESTER.
JOHN DENNISTOUN Esq.
HUGH D FLOWER, Esq
CHAS. A. GALTON, Esq
S. R. LIVINGSTONE LEARMONTH, Esq
WM R. MEWBURN, Esq.
The Hon. A. R. MILLS, M P
R. C NESBITT, Esq
F G PARBURY, Esq.
The Hon. EDMUND W PARKER.
Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C M G

Trustees.

HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq | The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CHICHESTER

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

*Manager*—ARTHUR C. WILLIS. *Assistant Manager*—WILLIAM J ESTABR.
*Secretary*—T C. C. SAUNDERS. *Accountant*—W A. LAING.

**The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.**

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [42

# ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727*

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL .. .. .. | £2,000,000 |
| REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS .. | £800,000 |

**Head Office** .. ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
*Cashier and General Manager* A. K WRIGHT *Secretary* J B. ADSHEAD

**London Office** .. 3, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.
WM WALLACE, *Manager* ALEX. DICK, *Deputy-Manager*

**Glasgow Office** .. EXCHANGE SQUARE
A. DENNISTOUN *Agent.* THOMAS LILLIE, *Sub-Agent.*

***167 Branches throughout Scotland.***

Banking business of every description transacted. Accounts opened for Foreign and Colonial Correspondents. Bills, Cheques, and other documents collected. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice.

**To the Statesman, to the Naval and Military Officer, to the Householder, to the Business Man, to the Banker, to the Philanthropist, to the Sportsman, to the Traveller, to ALL—"Whitaker" is indispensable.**

# THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK LIMITED.

*(Established 1839.)*

| | |
|---|---|
| **AUTHORISED CAPITAL** - - - | **£35,000,000** |
| **SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL** - - - | **£22,934,100** |
| **PAID-UP CAPITAL** - - - - | **£3,554,785 10s.** |
| **RESERVE FUND** - - - - - | **£1,150,000** |
| **Number of Proprietors** - - | **upwards of 10,500.** |

**Directors:**

Sir Felix Schuster, Bart., *Governor.* Lindsay Eric Smith, Esq., *Deputy Governor.*

Major H. W. Barrand.
Alfred E. Bevan, Esq.
Charles G. Cave, Esq.
John Allan Clayton-Hodge, Esq.
Frank Crawshay, Esq.
Hugh Colin Grenfell, Esq.
H. W. Dunsmure, Esq.
Capt. A. R. Lyell-Melville.
John Mayo, Esq.
Robert Fowler Miles, Esq.
Henry W. Prescott, Esq.
Llewelyn L. C. Prescott, Esq.
Lt.-Col. Bertram Abel Smith.
Reginald Abel Smith, Esq.
Gerald Dudley Smith, Esq.
Col. Herbert Reginald Smith.
Rt. Hon. Lord Stuart of Wortley P.C.
Lt.-Col. A. M. H. Wallinger.
Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon West G.C.B.
Charles H. R. Wollaston, Esq.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 2, Princes Street, E.C.

**General Managers:**

H. H. Hart (Town and *Foreign*). L. H. Thomas (*Country*).
F. W. Hyde, *Manager* (Town).
H. G. Hollingsbee, *Deputy Assistant Manager.*
H. R. Hoare, *Secretary.* Lt. L. J. Cuthbert, *Assistant Secretary.*

## TRUSTEE DEPARTMENT: 2, Princes Street, E.C.

W. H. Shoubridge, *Manager.*

## LOMBARD STREET OFFICE (Smith, Payne & Smiths): 1, Lombard Street, E.C.

## CORNHILL OFFICE (Prescott's Bank, Limited): 50, Cornhill, E.C.

**Metropolitan and Suburban Branches:**

37, Bishop's Road, W.; 34, Bedford Row, W.C.; 324, Bishopsgate, E.C.; 160, High Holborn, W.C.; 22, High Street, Bromley, Kent; 95, Chancery Lane, W.C.; 48, Charing Cross, S.W.; 52, High Road, Chiswick; 124, Fenn Street, E.C.; High Street, Croydon; 97, High Road, East Finchley N.; 154, Farringdon Street, E.C.; 191, 197, Fleet Street, London, W.C.; 9 and 10, Gracechurch Buildings, E.C.; 25, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.; Holborn Circus, E.C.; 185, High Street, Kensington, W.; 1, Leigh Acre, W.C.; 14, Mount Street, W.; 11, The Parade, Watford; 180, 181, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.; 488, Oxford Street, W.; 39, London Street, Paddington, W.; 160 Piccadilly, W.; Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey; 668, Regent Street, W.; 99, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; 34, Sloane Square, S.W.; 111, South Bed, Croydon; 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.; 76, High Street, South Norwood; 18, Southwark Street, S.E.; 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N.W.; 10, Tottenham Court Road, W.; 137, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Country Branches:**

Aylesbury, Bagnoley, Bath, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Cheltenham, Chesham, Derby, Dewsbury, Dunmow, Driffield, Eastbourne, Exeter, Faversham, Gainsborough, Gerrards Cross, Grimsby, Hadleigh, Hayle, Hereford, Hull, Leeds, Lincoln, Maidstone, Mansfield, Nottingham, Ramsgate, Oxford, Plymouth, Scarborough, Sheffield, Stamford, Southampton, Thornbury, Tunbridge, Tring, Tunbridge Wells, Winchester, York, and numerous other Branches and Agencies throughout the country.

**CURRENT ACCOUNTS.**—Current Accounts are kept according to the usual custom of London and Country Bankers. Deposit Accounts.—Deposits are received at interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

**FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BUSINESS.**—The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued. Exchanges and Bullion effected for all the British and Foreign Banks and Bankers. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, &c., realised for Customers without charge.

The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of the customers.

**EXECUTORSHIPS AND TRUSTEESHIPS.**—The Bank, having the necessary powers, is prepared to undertake the office of Executor, Trustee and Custodian Trustee on terms, particulars of which can be obtained from the Head Office or any Branch of the Bank.

**Wills.**—In connection with the Executorship Department it is hereby stated that no liability attaches to the Solicitor or Staff of the Bank, Executorship in respect of any Will or Settlement of the Bank.

# WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

**LIMITED.**

Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House.

**Total Assets at December 31st, 1916 - - £27,822,940**

*The Bank comprises the following:—*

WILLIAMS DEACON & CO, London
Founded as RAYMOND, WILLIAMS, VERE, LOWE & FLETCHER, 1771.

HEYWOOD BROTHERS & CO, St. Ann Street, Manchester.
Founded 1788.

SHEFFIELD & ROTHERHAM JOINT STOCK BANKING CO, Ltd
Founded as WALKERS & STANLEY about 1790.

HARDCASTLE, CROSS & CO, Bolton.
Founded 1812.

CLEMENT ROYDS & CO., Rochdale.
Founded 1812.

MANCHESTER & SALFORD BANK, Manchester.
Established 1836.

## Directors:

CAPTAIN GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, *Chairman.*
BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD, *Deputy Chairman.*

WILLIAM BARROTT MONTFORT BIRD
Sir KENNETH IRWIN CROSSLEY, Bart.
WILLIAM FRANCIS COURTHOPE
GEORGE REYNOLDS DAVIES
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
MAJOR E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON
JOHN WANKLYN McCONNEL.
WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.
HENRY GARWOOD SEAMAN.
COLONEL Sir ROBERT WILLIAMS, Bart., M.P.
GEORGE HERVEY WOOD.

**Joint General Managers:**
JOHN CRAIG AND R. T. HINDLEY.

**Assistant General Manager:**
J. MOODIE.

**MANCHESTER OFFICE—Mosley Street.**

**LONDON OFFICE—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.**

**WEST END OFFICE—2, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.**

Offices in London, 27 Offices in Manchester and Salford, 23 Offices in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire.

# YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

ESTABLISHED 1880. **LIMITED.** (REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Subscribed Capital** | **Yen 48,000,000** |
| **Capital Paid Up ...** | **„ 36,000,000** |
| **Reserve Fund ..** | **„ 21,300,000** |

**HEAD OFFICE - - - - - - - - YOKOHAMA.**

*BRANCHES and AGENCIES at*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANTUNG-HSIEN | HANKOW | LOS ANGELES | PEKING | SYDNEY |
| BOMBAY | HARBIN | LYONS | RYOJUN (Port Arthur) | TIENLING |
| CALCUTTA | HONG KONG | NAGASAKI | SAN FRANCISCO | TIENTSIN |
| CHANGCHUN | HONOLULU | NEWCHWANG | SHANGHAI | TOKYO |
| DAIREN (Dairy) | KOBE | NEW YORK | SINGAPORE | TSINANFU |
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[90

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**London Office 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.**

**Birmingham Office 44, WATERLOO STREET**

HENRY J. TAPSCOTT, *General Manager and Secretary* [91

*Assets Exceed*
*£2,500,000*

*Claims Paid,*
*Over £9,000,000*

BY APPOINTMENT.

# GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

## ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

*Established* 1885.

**Economy as applied to Fire Insurance.**

In consequence of the War, the cost of building material and labour has increased nearly 50 per cent. All owners of property should therefore increase their Fire Insurances, this they can do at little or no extra cost by taking a Fire Bonus Policy with this Corporation and thus effect a saving of 20 per cent. of each premium.

The Scheme has been in operation since 1908, and thousands of Policies have matured and have been renewed free.

*ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.*

*Chief Offices* {GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.
{GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON.

*General Manager:* F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.

*ORIGINAL SOCIETY.* *FOUNDED 1840.*

# THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY,

LIMITED,

19, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

(*Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.*)

**PAID-UP CAPITAL, £100,000. FUNDS EXCEED £200,000.**

(Reserves alone exceed 200 % of the Annual Premiums, denoting exceptional strength.)

**FIDELITY — FIRE — BURGLARY.**

The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for Officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, MANAGER. [94

# WARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

FORMERLY KNOWN AS

## THE HORSE, CARRIAGE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

*Honoured with the Patronage of His Majesty the King.*

**HORSE, LIVE STOCK, FIRE, BURGLARY, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, MOTOR CAR, VEHICLE, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, and GENERAL INDEMNITY INSURANCES.**

**CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £900,000.**

R. PARKER SMITH, *Assistant Secretary* R. R. WILSON, *Secretary.* [9

Head Offices: 21, IRONMONGER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

# GUARDIAN

## ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1821.

*Head Office:—*

## 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

**BRANCH OFFICES:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| LAW COURTS | 21, Fleet Street, E.C. | EDINBURGH | 13, York Place. |
| WESTMINSTER | 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. | GLASGOW | 187, West George Street. |
| BIRMINGHAM | 107, Colmore Row | LEEDS | East Parade. |
| BRIGHTON | 28, East Street. | LIVERPOOL | Exchange Buildings. |
| BRISTOL | 1, Small Street. | MANCHESTER | 27, Cross Street. |
| CARDIFF | 16, Windsor Place. | NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE | 2, Collingwood Street. |
| DUBLIN | 3, 4, & 5, Suffolk Street. | NOTTINGHAM | 6, Victoria Street. |

**Directors:**

*Chairman*—Hon. EVELYN HUBBARD
(*Messrs. John Hubbard & Co.*)

*Deputy-Chairman*—ROBERT L. HUNTER, Esq
(*Messrs. Hunter & Heynat.*)

*Vice-Chairman*—CHAS. R. GILLIAT, Esq
(*Messrs. J. K. Gilliat & Co.*)

Right Hon. LORD ALDENHAM
(*Messrs. Antony Gibbs & Sons.*)
Lt.-Col F. R. S. BALFOUR.
ALAN H. BRODRICK, Esq
T. G. C. BROWNE, Esq
JOSEPH A. BURRELL, Esq.
(*Messrs. Farrer & Co.*)
WILLIAM DAWSON, Esq.
(*Messrs. Dawson, Bennett & Co.*)
GILBERT W. FOX, Esq
(*Messrs. Edward Gray & Son.*)
P. LYTTELTON GELL, Esq
Col. LEONEL H. HANBURY, C.M.G
(*Messrs. Wood, Field & Hanbury—Director of the Bank of England.*)
J. WARRINGTON HAWARD, Esq, F.R.C.S.
REGINALD E. JOHNSTON, Esq
(*Messrs. Edward Johnston, Son & Co.—Director of the Bank of England.*)
R. HENRY LOYD, Esq.
PHILIP H. MARTINEAU, Esq
(*Messrs. Martineau & Reid.*)
EDWARD NORMAN, Esq
(*Chairman of Martin's Bank, Limited.*)
RODERICK PRYOR, Esq
R. W. SHARPLES, Esq.
(*C. Counsellor, Limited.*)
JOHN WALTER, Esq

*Solicitors*—Messrs. TROWER, STILL, PARKIN & KEELING.

| | |
|---|---|
| **SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL** | **£2,000,000** |
| **CAPITAL PAID UP** | **1,000,000** |
| **TOTAL INCOME OVER** | **1,493,000** |
| **TOTAL ASSETS OVER** | **7,365,000** |

**The Company transacts all the principal classes of Insurance.**

# LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C. 2.

## FIRE.

**Personal Accident and Disease. Burglary. Fidelity Guarantee. Workmen's Compensation, including Domestic Servants. Property Owners' Indemnity. Third Party. Motor Car. Plate Glass.**

**BONDS.**—The Directors desire to draw special attention to the fact that the Fidelity Guarantee Bonds of this Society are accepted by His Majesty's Government and in the High Court of Justice.

CHARLES PLUMPTRE JOHNSON, Esq., J.P., Chairman
(Formerly of Johnson, Raymond-Barker & Co., Lincoln's Inn).
ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., D.L., J.P., Vice-Chairman
(Formerly of Williams & James' Norfolk House, Thames Embankment.
Secretary—H. T. OWEN LEGGATT Assistant Secretary—ARTHUR E. C. WHITE.

## SECURITY UNSURPASSED.

Every facility is afforded for the transaction of Insurance business on the most favourable terms, and agents, where necessary are undertaken by the Society free of charge. Prospectuses and Proposal Forms and full information may be had at the Society's Office. The business of this Society is confined to the United Kingdom. [97

**FIRE**

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED £14,800,000

**ACCIDENT**

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

**LIFE**

TOTAL CLAIMS PAID OVER £86,000,000

**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.

THE PERFECTED SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

# LEGAL AND GENERAL

## LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

*ESTABLISHED 1836.*

**TRUSTEES:**

THE RIGHT HON THE EARL OF HALSBURY
THE RIGHT HON SIR ARTHUR CHANNELL.
ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., D.L., J P CHARLES P JOHNSON, Esq., J P.
The Hon Mr JUSTICE DEANE. The Hon. Mr JUSTICE YOUNGER.

## BONUS RECORD.

| Period | Rate of Compound Bonus per cent. per annum. |
|---|---|
| 1882-1886 | 31s |
| 1887-1891 | 35s |
| 1892-1896 | 38s. |
| 1897-1901 | 38s. |
| 1902-1906 | 38s. |
| 1907-1911 | 38s. |
| 1912-1916 | 38s. |

***ESTATE DUTIES.***—Special low rates for Non-Profit Assurances, particularly suitable for the purpose of providing Death Duties, and portions for younger children.

All classes of Life Assurance and Annuities are granted on advantageous terms.

***Apply for full particulars to the Manager,***

**Head Office: 10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

# 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. 1.**

Governor: COLIN FREDERICK CAMPBELL, Esq.

Sub-Governor: CHARLES S. S. GUTHRIE, Esq.

Deputy-Governor: JOHN M. BYRNE, Esq.

Directors:

CHARLES G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
HENRY BATESON, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BEISCHER, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY BENSON, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS BRAND, Esq.
RUDOLPH ERNST BRANDT, Esq.
C. ALGERNON CAMPBELL, Esq.
ALFRED CLAYTON COLE, Esq.
GERALD POWYS DEWHURST, Esq.
Hon. GERALD H. B. GIBBS.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
RONALD OLAF HAMBRO, Esq.
ROBERT B. HENDERSON, Esq.
CURTIS W. LAMPSON, Esq.
FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.
RONALD MALCOLM, Esq.
GRENVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
SELWYN R. PRYOR, Esq.
Rear-Adml. HECTOR R. STEWART
GEORGE W. TALLENTS, Esq.
Hon. PERCY M. THESIGER.
VINCENT C. VICKERS, Esq.

Secretary: C. A. DENTON, Esq.

Actuary: A. G. HEMMING, Esq.

Underwriter: R. F. KINGSLEY, Esq.

Deputy Underwriter: P. H. MATTHEWS, Esq.

Fire and Life Manager: JAMES CLUNES, Esq.

Assistant Fire Managers: G. H. MARKS, Esq. E. C. H. DURHAM, Esq.

Accident Manager: W. H. NORRIS, 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, 1916.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Life Premiums** | £220,397 | 19 | 11 |
| **Fire Premiums** | 893,837 | 7 | 4 |
| **Marine Premiums** | 1,157,702 | 2 | 9 |
| **Accident Premiums** | 16,129 | 4 | 10 |
| **Interest** | 240,797 | 13 | 0 |
| **Other Receipts** | 2,309 | 19 | 1 |
| | £2,441,174 | 6 | 11 |

### FUNDS, 31st December, 1916

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Shareholders' Capital paid up** | £448,275 | 0 | 0 |
| **General Reserve Fund** | 550,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Life Assurance Fund** | 2,700,722 | 17 | 7 |
| **Capital & Leasehold Redemption Fund** | 15,785 | 10 | 8 |
| **Fire Fund** | 820,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Marine Fund** | 1,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Accident Fund** | 32,220 | 19 | 4 |
| **Profit and Loss** | 184,875 | 6 | 4 |
| **Investments Depreciation Fund** | 200,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Provision for accrued liabilities** | 475,233 | 10 | 5 |
| | £6,427,113 | 4 | 4 |

***Prospectuses and copies of the Accounts can be had on application.***

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# THE LONDON LIFE

## Association Limited

pays no Commission, and with a Record Economy in Management issues

**Non-participating policies at lower rates than other offices.**

---

**Example of Annual Premiums:** for **£1,000 Assurance**

| Age. | At death. | At 65 or death. |
|---|---|---|
| 30 | £16:8: 4 | £20:17: 6 |
| 40 | 23:0:10 | 32: 5:10 |
| 50 | 34:1: 8 | 58:15: 0 |

**but its participating contracts are more attractive still.**

---

H. M. TROUNCER,
Actuary and Manager.

81, King William Street,
London, E.C. 4.

# MARINE & GENERAL
# MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—14, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

*Established 1838.*

DIRECTORS.

*Chairman*—SIR FREDERICK GRIBBLE

*Deputy-Chairmen*—ARTHUR NEVILL LUBBOCK, 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. PRIMROSE, K.C.B., C.S.I., LL.D. (Late Chairman of Board of Inland Revenue).
ALEXANDER NELSON RADCLIFFE, Esq. (Messrs. *Radcliffes & Hood*, London).
The Right Hon. LORD RATHMORE.

*Medical Referees*—
ARNOLD CHAPLIN, M.D., 41, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2.
E. H. COLBECK, M.D., 25, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W. 1.

*Auditors*—E. KILNER BERRY, Esq., W. C. STERNE, Esq.
*Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY & COMPANY, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.
*Actuary and Secretary*—STANLEY DAY, F.I.A. *Assistant Secretary*—GEORGE H. VINES.

## LIFE ASSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

During the whole of the Society's existence, extending over a period of 63 years, the BONUS ADDITIONS to the Sums Assured under Life Policies have averaged £3 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 65. | At Death or Age 60. |
| 25 | £1 12 3 | £2 16 7 | £2 5 1 |
| 30 | 1 16 8 | 3 3 7 | 2 12 8 |
| 35 | 2 2 5 | 3 7 8 | 2 16 11 |
| 40 | 2 9 10 | 3 15 6 | 3 6 0 |

After 5 years the Premiums under this scheme are subject to FURTHER REDUCTION in respect of any abatement declared in excess of 3½ per cent.

**NO COMMISSION.** **NO SHAREHOLDERS.**

**Offices: 13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.** [164

# The NATIONAL MUTUAL
LIFE ASSOCIATION
## OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

**Funds over £10,000,000.** **Annual Income over £1,660,000.**
**New Business, £3,000,000 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 ½ 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, OHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2.**

Manager H W MEYERS. [105

# NORWICH UNION
## FIRE OFFICE

**FOUNDED 1797.**

***Head Offices.***

***NORWICH, & 50, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C. 4.***

# FIRE. ACCIDENT. MARINE

**PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENTS.**

***Branches and Agencies throughout the World.*** [105

# NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY

**GREAT in Age.** It is a Centenarian in its own right, and, by its absorption of the Amicable Society, the OLDEST LIFE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

**GREAT in Volume of Business.** Its Annual New Business for many years past has been in excess of that of any other British Life Office not transacting Industrial business.

**GREAT in Profit-Earning Capacity.** The Quinquennial Valuation as at 30th June, 1916, *on exactly the same strong 2½% Reserve basis as in* 1911, disclosed a surplus of £612,552, after the writing off of £806,032 as the full measure of war shrinkage of invested funds and excess war mortality The surplus distributed for the previous quinquennium was £627,504.

**GREAT in Reserve Strength.** After two years of war strain, reserves were set aside on the basis of a strictly net premium valuation at an assumed net interest earning rate of only 2½%, in addition to which a further sum of £383,575 was reserved as a Floating War Contingency Fund

**GREATEST in the Fact** that the Directors at this war juncture maintained reserves on an even more severe basis than the exceptionally strong standard of 1911.

Write for Prospectus and Valuation Report to Dept. 7,

**NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE, NORWICH,**

Or to any Branch Office or Agent of the Society. [108

# NATIONAL PROVIDENT

Founded 1835. **INSTITUTION** Incorporated 1910.

## FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Funds, £7,500,000.

DIRECTORS.

*Chairman*—The Hon. VESEY GIBBS.

C. E. W ARBUTHNOT, Esq., C.B.
Sir JONATHAN E. BAGSHAWE, Bart.
COSMO BEVAN, Esq.
J. C. LEWIS COWARD, Esq., K.C.
ROBERT E. DENNISON, Esq. [K.C.V.O.
The Rt. Hon. Sir ALWYN R. FELLOWES, P.C.
HUGH R. HOARE, Esq.
Captain A. R. LESLIE-MELVILLE.
GEORGE CRESPI 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. [30

*Founded 1871.* THE

# OCEAN

## Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited.

DIRECTORS.

E. ROGER OWEN, *Chairman*, Northcourt, Bickley Park, Kent.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF DUNMORE, V.C., 33, Gloucester Square, W.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF GALLOWAY, Cumloden, Newton Stewart, N.B.
RICHARD J. PAULL, Esq., 12, Hyde Park Place, W.
Sir CLARENCE SMITH, J.P., 19, Tarlingham Gardens, Folkestone.
J. S. SMITH-WIDDY, Esq., 46, North Audley Street, W.

T. M. R. ARMSTRONG, *Manager and Secretary.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | - | - | **£4,000,000** |
| **Claims paid** | - | - | **£15,000,000** |

**Accident Insurance of all kinds. Employers' Liability. Fidelity Guarantees. Fire and Burglary. Motor Cars Public Liability. Excess Bad Debt and Credit, Boiler and Lift Insurance. Encumbrances and Trusteeships.**

**Head Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

# PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICES: HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 2.

ANNUAL INCOME - - - £4,250,000
CLAIMS PAID - - - - £21,000,000

LIFE AND ANNUITIES—ACCIDENT—EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—AIRCRAFT.

G. SHERIDAN, *Managing Director.*

**Additional Representatives Wanted.** [111]

---

Total Funds Exceed **£17,000,000**




Claims Paid Exceed **£98,000,000**

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

---

# PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office: 9, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.
(Established 1901.)

**ASSETS EXCEED - - - £400,000**

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

All forms of Policies granted to cover any contingency arising from Sickness or Accident. The Policies granted are on a

**PERMANENT BASIS**

and relieve the Insured from all anxiety.

**THE ONLY TRUE FORM OF SICKNESS INSURANCE**

OMAR WINDETT, *Actuary and Secretary* [112]

# PROVIDENT ACCIDENT
—AND—
# GUARANTEE COMPANY, LTD.,

formerly known as

The Provident Clerks' and General Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.

*Head Office—61, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.*
Temporary Offices—54/5, COLEMAN STREET
West End Office—195, PICCADILLY, W.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £400,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £208,620 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £85,000 |
| INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed | £500,000 |

GUARANTEES FOR FIDELITY.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE OF EVERY KIND
ACCIDENTS AND ALL SICKNESS.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
(Including Liability in respect of Domestic Servants, Clerks, and Shop Assistants).
DRIVERS' INDEMNITY. LIFT INSURANCE.
MOTOR CAR AND CYCLE INSURANCE.
FIRE. BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS.
PROPERTY OWNERS' & LANDLORDS' INDEMNITIES.
MARINE.

*Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained of the Agents, or at the Head Office.*
Telephone: London Wall—5308 (four lines). C. A. FREEMAN, *Manager and Secretary.*

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# PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

## HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

Directors.

SIR THOMAS DEWEY, BART., *Chairman.*
WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE, Esq., M.P., *Deputy-Chairman.*

JOHN IRVINE BOSWELL, Esq., M.D.
SIR PHILIP GREGORY
SIR WILLIAM LANCASTER.
SIR JOHN HENRY LUSCOMBE.
JAMES MOON, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS PUGH, Esq.
FREDERICK SCHOOLING, Esq.
DANIEL WINTRINGHAM STABLE, Esq.
ALFRED CORDEROY THOMPSON, Esq.

Secretary—G. B. MAY, Esq.

Assistant Secretary—W. C. SHARMAN, Esq. Actuary—J. BURN, Esq.

Assistant Actuary—F. F. SYMMONS, Esq.

Assistant Managers.

A. R. BARRAND, Esq.
E. DEWEY, Esq.
H. B. GRAY, Esq.
W. E. MARTIN, Esq.

General Manager—A. C. THOMPSON, Esq.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
## Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

| | |
|---|---|
| Invested Funds | £100,000,000 |
| Claims Paid | £144,000,000 |

The Last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application.



INCORPORATED A.D 1720.

INCORPORATED A.D 1720.

# ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

**Fire, Life, Sea, Accident, Motor Car, Plate-Glass, Live Stock, Lift, Boiler, 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. 3.**
West End Branch 44, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. [117

*HEAD OFFICES:*

**1, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.**

**24-28, Lombard Street, LONDON.**

**FIRE.**
**LOSS OF PROFITS.**
**MOTOR CAR.**
**MARINE.**
**LIVE STOCK.**

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

**LIFE.**
**ACCIDENT.**
**FIDELITY.**
**BURGLARY.**
**ENGINEERING.**

**TOTAL FUNDS - - - £21,405,644.** [118

# LARGE BONUS ADDITIONS

The Bonus declarations of the Scottish Amicable have been made throughout its history at consistently high rates. The rate declared at the recent division of profits (1915) maintained this record, and resulted for the quinquennial period in annual additions to the original sum assured of from £1 15s. 0d. to £4 12s. 0d. per cent., according to the duration of the policy.

# SCOTTISH AMICABLE

## Life Assurance Society

*Estd. 1826*

For Mutual Life Assurance. No Shareholders.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000. CLAIMS PAID £11,000,000

HEAD OFFICE
St. Vincent Place, GLASGOW

LONDON OFFICE
1, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.

**All classes of Assurance & Annuity contracts effected.**

REVISED FIGURES FOR 1917

# REFUGE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Chief Office: OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| PREMIUM INCOME exceeds - | £4,400,000 |
| FUNDS exceed - - - - | £14,500,000 |
| CLAIMS PAID exceed - - | £25,000,000 |

(111

# SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: 100, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.
London Office: 2, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - £2,670,292

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.* DH

# 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'LAUCHLAN

**A PURELY MUTUAL OFFICE.**  **ASSETS OVER £9,500,000.**

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.

SPECIAL WAR-TIME ASSURANCES.

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. 3.**

Telephone 492 Bank.  Telegrams Life (Stock) London.

# THE STAR ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1843.

***Funds exceed - - - £7,000,000***

DIRECTORS.

*Chairman*—Sir HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, J.P., LL.D  *Deputy Chairman*—The Right Hon. T. H. FARRER, M.P.

Sir WILLIAM BRAITHWAITE, M.
F. G. BRADSHAW, Esq.
Sir GORDON HARPER CAMPBELL, Bt.
The Right Hon. VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.
JORDAN HOPPER, Esq.
The Right Hon. VISCOUNT HAMPDEN.
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**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*

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J. DOUGLAS WATSON,
*General Manager.*

# THE WESTMINSTER

## 201st YEAR. FIRE OFFICE

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2.
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MODERATE RATES.  PERFECT SECURITY.
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**Applications for Agencies Invited.**

**ALBERT H. HEAL,** *General Manager and Secretary* [126



208th YEAR.

# SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1710.

**The Oldest Insurance Office in the World**

**HEAD OFFICE—63, 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.
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C. H. GREEN, *Manager, Accident Dept.* [126

# 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 - - £18,000,000.

*For full particulars write, giving date of birth, to*

# SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

**20, Canada House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.**

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THE . . *95th YEAR.*

# YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

**Reserve Funds Exceed £5,000,000 | Claims Paid Exceed £16,000,000**

*Chief Offices* { ST HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK.
BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C 2.

West End Branch: 48, PALL MALL, S.W 1. Law Courts Branch: 222/5, STRAND, W.C. 2.
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South-East Branch: 132, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, S.E. 1.
North London Branch: 551, HIGH ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N. 17

| Premium for Assuring £100 at Death. With Profits. | |
|---|---|
| Age | £ s. d. |
| 20 | 1 13 7 |
| 25 | 1 19 10 |
| 30 | 2 8 1 |
| 35 | 2 15 11 |
| 40 | 3 4 9 |
| 45 | 3 16 4 |
| 50 | 4 11 7 |

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM premiums, with Guaranteed Benefits.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

ANNUITIES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

| Premium for Assuring £100 at death without profits with guaranteed surrender values. | |
|---|---|
| Age | £ s. d. |
| 20 | 1 9 9 |
| 25 | 1 12 7 |
| 30 | 1 17 3 |
| 35 | 2 3 3 |
| 40 | 2 11 2 |

**FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY,**
**LOSS OF PROFITS THROUGH FIRE,**
**TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP,**
**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS,**
**LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, MARINE, &c.**

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# DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES




**CHARTER:**

**"No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission."**

*Motto: "For God and Country"*

**NO WAITING LIST.**
**NO VOTES REQUIRED.**
**NO RED TAPE.**

## A FEW FIGURES.

**34,713** Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.

**4,744** children admitted in three years of war, a large number being children of soldiers and sailors.

**7,480** is the average number of children in residence.

**609** are Crippled, Incurable, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.

**770** Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.

**26,281** Young People have been migrated to Canada and the Overseas Dominions. 95 per cent. do well.

**10,000** Barnardo Boys are serving their 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 crossed (Notes should be Registered) 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. 1.*

# BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL

(Incorporated)

BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. 11.

## FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

All Beds in constant use. Also Special Children's Ward. New Cancer Department. New Out-Patients' Department.—Contributions in order to open earnestly requested. Staff and Governing Body are declared opponents of Vivisection. War patients—in or out—are being constantly treated.

*Chairman of Board.*—The Rt. Hon. LORD TENTERDEN

G W F ROBBINS, B.A. Oxon., *Secretary* [128



# A Wonderful Record of War Service

The number of torpedoed and mined ships whose crews have been cared for in the Homes and Institutes of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society is considerably more than 600.

The number of Sailor Prisoners of War in Germany whom we have saved from starvation by sending them regular supplies of food is nearly 1,000.

The number of sailors' families to whom we have given prompt and practical assistance when the loss of the breadwinner has left them in poverty is now some hundreds.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe himself has described our Homes and Institutes throughout the world as "the greatest possible boon to sailors."

If you can spare anything to help forward the Society's great national work, please send your subscription to SIR FREDERICK GREEN, J.P., Wakefield House, 22, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

# British & Foreign Sailors' Society

ESTABLISHED 1818. INCORPORATED

# BRITISH ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB FEMALES,

LOWER CLAPTON.

**Office: 179, Lower Clapton Road, N.E.**

*Patron*—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

*Treasurer*—T. J RUSSELL, Esq., J.P. *Bankers*—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., Lombard St.

*Secretary*—H. W MEMBER, Esq.

*Objects.*—1. To receive, educate, or continue the education of Adult Female Deaf Mutes from 16 years of age.

2. To give industrial training and religious instruction, with a view to enable Female Deaf Mutes to gain a livelihood and occupy some useful position in life.

3. To provide a Home for the homeless, and those who, from incapacity, infirmity, or age, are unable to do anything towards their own maintenance.

An Annual Election of Inmates, free for three years, takes place in June. Inmates are also admitted by payment of a small annual amount for maintenance and instruction.

Donations are earnestly needed to meet Expenses of Repairs, Rising Cost of Living, &c. [129

# THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(FOUNDED 1851. INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.)

## FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

***The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.***

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life

Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day except Saturday at 2 p m.

***New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses and for the Research Department.***

FRED. W HOWELL, *Secretary.*

FORM OF BEQUEST

*"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of* THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), *situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of* (*free of Legacy Duty*), *to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution.* [187

# CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

FULHAM ROAD, S.W.

*Patrons*

Her Majesty the Queen  Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

*President*

MAJOR THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, M.V.O

*Chairman*

T. DYER EDWARDES, Esq., J.P.

**The new Hospital is in occupation. £23,000 still needed to clear off debt and build Nurses' Home, so that 22 more beds may be freed for patients.**

**Convalescent Home, 22 beds, West Hill, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.**

SIDNEY H. GOLDSMID, *Hon. Treasurer*

HERBERT H. JENNINGS, *Secretary* [189

# 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 Grants. The 1200 Clergy, Lay Agents and Women Workers supported by these Grants strive to help and to win for Christ the poor and all who dwell in the purlieus 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. 4. [183

# CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

## SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

*Vice-Patron*—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
*President*—COL. SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, BT., M.P
*Honorary Secretary*—THE REV CYRIL C. B. BARDSLEY, M.A

**WORK.** The Society's operations cover large areas in Africa, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Palestine, Turkish Arabia, Persia, North-West Canada, and *British Columbia*. The Society has upon its *Staff 1,300* European Missionaries, 492 Native Clergy, and 10,719 other Native Christian workers.

**PROGRESS.** In many lands the Native Churches are developing in the direction of self-government, self-extension and self-support. During the past year there were 35,153 baptisms (18,809 being adults), 276,641 scholars attended 3,672 Schools and Colleges, and the mission hospitals received 43,837 in-patients and 1,244,086 out-patients.

**SUPPORT.** Contributions may be sent either to the local secretaries or to the Lay Secretary at the above address. Bequests should be made "to the Church Missionary Society." Cheques and P.O.'s should be made payable to the Society and crossed "Wilhams Deacon."

# Colonial and Continental Church Society.

*Patron*—HIS MAJESTY THE KING

*Vice Patrons*—THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, YORK, ARMAGH, DUBLIN &c.

*Chairman of Committee*—S. H. GLADSTONE, Esq.

*Secretary*—The Rev. J. D. MULLINS, M.A.

This Society exists for the purpose of supplying the means of grace to our fellow countrymen abroad, especially in those parts of the Empire where they are in danger of drifting into irreligion for lack of the Gospel.

Nearly 50 Colonial Dioceses receive aid from the Society, including those in Canada, Australasia, South Africa, East Africa, the West Indies, and India. Many Colonial Bishops are applying for far more aid than the Society's funds can meet.

Owing to the enormous inrush of settlers to the Colonies, the Society started in 1908 a SPECIAL N.-W. CANADA FUND, and in 1912 an AUSTRALIAN FUND.

240 Clergy and Lay Evangelists have been sent out, 120 Prairie Churches built, and more than £130,000 has been expended in the West. £12,000 per annum is required to maintain the agents in Canada.

Assistance is also given to ministrations among British Artizans, Sailors and others in *Continental cities*, and Services (*self-supporting*) are organized for visitors at *health resorts*.

During the War the Society's Chaplains have rendered devoted service to thousands of British residents, refugees, and sick and wounded soldiers. Three of them, in BRUSSELS, LILLE, and CROIX, remained at their posts, behind the German lines.

*Bankers*—BARCLAY & Co., Ltd., 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

*Offices*—9, SERJEANTS' INN, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.



# 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. 8.**
**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, 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, 1914.**

Contributions will be thankfully received by
GUY H. GUILLUM SCOTT, *Secretary.* (150

# CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY

**For the Relief of the RUPTURED POOR throughout the Kingdom.**

*Instituted 1807.*

35, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

*Patron*—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The average number of poor persons suffering from the dangerous and distressing malady of Hernia or Rupture annually relieved by this charity during the past twenty-five 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.

**ADDITIONAL FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED** to enable the Committee to carry on the beneficent work of the Charity which necessitates an expenditure far in excess of its Income. Annual subscribers of one guinea or more are entitled to recommend their patients within the year for every guinea so subscribed.

**ONE LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION ONLY** is required, however expensive the necessary instrument may be.

W. K. TAUNTON *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—Viscount Buckmaster, K.C.
Chairman—E. Mallinson Scott, Esq.

Treasurer—Gerald D. Smith, Esq.
Secretary—H. C. Stapleton Smith. (150

PATRONS:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

# THE EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

## SHADWELL, E. I.

126 Cots are provided for Sick Children and the cost of necessaries was never higher

The Nation's need for Healthy Children was never greater

**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,
*Secretary.*

Bankers: Union of London and Smiths, Ltd.

# GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

## York Road, Lambeth, S.E. ESTABLISHED 1765.

*Patrons—H M The Queen and H M Queen Alexandra.*

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

*Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or* Miss ROSA E. WHYTE, *the Secretary, at the Hospital.* [146

# THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Patron—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 a standing witness 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 girls from Poor Law Institutions, Employment and Registry Work, an Invalids' Work Depôt, protection in Migration 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, 39, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.**

Telegrams, "ALBION VIC. LONDON." Telephone [illegible] VICTORIA. [147

# GUY'S HOSPITAL.

*LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1.*

**BEDS, 643. IN-PATIENTS (1916), 9,871. OUT-PATIENTS, 196,326.**

***The Governors Earnestly Appeal for:—***

NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS to meet the large difference of over £40,000 between assured income and ordinary outgoings.

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

CONTRIBUTIONS, OF LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNT, WILL BE GRATEFULLY RECEIVED

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN, *Treasurer*

SEPTEMBER, 1917 *Bankers*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. [140

# THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

70, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

Telephone: Hop. 1081. ESTABLISHED 1861.

*Patroness*—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
*Vice-Patron*—THE RIGHT HON. LORD HAVERSHAM. *President*—ROBERT BARCLAY Esq.
*President*—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KINNOULL.

The Hospital was removed during 1915 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 250,000 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, enabling them to four weeks' treatment, or by Subscriber's letter of Recommendation. Indigent persons are admitted entirely free.

OUT-PATIENTS are seen daily at 2 p.m., and on Friday evenings at 6.30 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. The purchase of the new site, the erection and equipment of the new building, have greatly depleted the funds of the Hospital, and therefore Subscriptions and Donations towards the maintenance of the Hospital are earnestly requested and may be sent to

FREDERICK HATTER, *Secretary* [138

# LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL AND RESCUE HOME

Patron - - - H.M. THE KING

***OVERTOWED AND IN GREAT NEED.***

Treasurer: RIGHT HON. LORD KINNAIRD and J. F. W. DEACON, Esq.

Founded in 1746, this Special Hospital has for 170 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, and will be gratefully received by the Secretary

Offices 283, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W 9.

FORM OF BEQUEST.—I bequeath to the Treasurers for the time being of the London Lock Hospital and Rescue Home, Harrow Road, Paddington, W. and Dean Street, Soho, both in the County of Middlesex, the sum of £ to be applied for the purposes of the Female Hospital, Rescue Home for Male Hospital and Out-patients' Department, as may be desired, and I direct, the said Legacy to be paid free of death duty and as soon 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 earnestly appeal for help towards the maintenance of the 480 Fatherless boys and girls now in the School from all parts of the BRITISH EMPIRE, representing all professions and callings. 7,607 such children have been maintained and educated, the majority having been provided with situations.

The Society is dependent upon **voluntary help for £12,000 annually.** There was unfortunately a deficit of £6,560 in 1915, which was increased by £1,580 in 1916.

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 P. BRATHWAYT, *Hon. Treasurer and Chairman.*
HENRY C. ARMIGER, *Secretary.*

Office: 3, CHOSLEY SQUARE, HOUNDSDITCH, E.C. 2. [139

# METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL,

## KINGSLAND ROAD, E. 8.

*Supported by Voluntary Contributions.*

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President: THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.
Chairman: THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.
Treasurers:
THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT CHAPLIN, P.C.,
MAJOR LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., O.B.E.,
THE HON. ARTHUR ROBERT MILLS, M.P.

## URGENT APPEAL.

Approximately 1,750 In and 37,000 Out-Patients are treated annually, the attendances of the latter amounting to upwards of 122,500.

Accommodation has been provided for 302 SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS in addition to the usual work for the men, women and children of a very poor and densely populated district. A special Ward is provided for Children, and two Wards, with special kitchens, &c., are available for Jewish Patients.

The income from invested property is under £600. OVER £15,000 has EVERY YEAR to be collected from the charitable public

Bankers: GLYN, MILLS & CO.
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN,
*Secretary and Home Governor.*

**HELP**—*by donations, subscriptions and legacies—is urgently needed, and very earnestly solicited.* DB

# THE METROPOLITAN VISITING and RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

Embracing the Metropolitan Districts of the Dioceses of London, Southwark, and Chelmsford.

*President*—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON

*Treasurers*—ERNEST FARQUHAR, Esq., and JOHN H. PEARSON, Esq.

1. The aim of the Association is to Distribute such Funds as may be committed to it for 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 overburdened Clergy are hereby greatly assisted in dealing with the distressing cases constantly before them. The religious persuasion of the poor is no obstacle to their relief.

Subscriptions and Donations to enable the Committee to carry on the work efficiently are greatly needed.

OFFICE: 46A, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. Bankers LLOYD'S BANK, St. James's Street, S.W. 1. [168

# THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER NERVE.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V.

*Treasurer*—ROBERT W DIBDIN, 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 Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to over £35,208 per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is Three Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-Five, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £786,000.

Subscriptions from £1 and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily, Saturdays, 10 and 2.

*Office*—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.1. HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary*. [164

# 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.1.

*Secretary* GODFREY H HAMILTON *Bankers* COUTTS & CO., Strand. [166

# PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL,

LONDON, W.2.

(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 70, and the New Out-Patients 16,000 a year, the total attendance being nearly 90,000.

The Hospital provides 46 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*. [167

# National Children's Home.

(Founded by DR. STEPHENSON.)

*Chief Offices:* **104/122, CITY RD., LONDON, E.C. 1.**

*Principal*—Rev W HUDSON SMITH.

*Treasurers*: J. R. BARLOW, Esq., J.P., COL. SIR CHARLES WAKEFIELD, Bart.

**16 BRANCHES. 3,000 CHILDREN.**

**NEED—NOT CREED—DECIDES A CHILD'S ADMISSION.**

About **11,000** children have already been helped. Special provision is made for **crippled** and **afflicted** little ones, and for the children of Soldiers and Sailors fallen in battle or absent at the Front.

£30 will support a child for a year. £10, plus Government Grant, will maintain a soldier's child. Donors of £50 are entitled to name a Cot.

Remittances should be addressed to Rev W. HUDSON SMITH, National Children's Home, 104/122, City Road, London, E.C. 1, and crossed "London City and Midland." [169

# The POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C. 1.

Established 1856. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1897.

*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 **scores 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 **37,000** cases of Clerical Distress.

**DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS**

and Gifts of Clothing of every description will be most gratefully received by MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*, 38, Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, London, W.C. 1. [172

# REEDHAM ORPHANAGE,

## PURLEY, SURREY.

FOUNDED 1844. INCORPORATED 1904.

*Patron*—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Undenominational, 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, **£10,000.** Annual subscriptions, **£2,222.**

**Funds to meet the large balance, and to clear a debt of £4,000 due to bankers, are urgently needed.**

H. COSMO O. BONSOR, *Treasurer*. ARTHUR W. NEWBOLDS, *Secretary*.

*Offices*—34, WALBROOK, E.C.

*Bankers*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

# HELP NEEDED.

The Lads who Guard our Shores have been trained for the sea, many of them, by the "ARETHUSA." Old boys from this Institution are likewise serving in 100 British Regiments, and those in the Merchant Service are helping to maintain the national food supply.

# "ARETHUSA"

## TRAINING SHIP.

**2,500 boys have entered the Royal Navy.**

**6,500 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,

**184, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.**

*Joint Secs* { H. BRISTOW WALLEN and HENRY G. COPELAND.

THE

# ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL

AND

# ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

(FOUNDED 1758),

## Haverstock Hill, London, N.W. 3.

CONVALESCENT HOME—MARGATE.

*Under the patronage of* { HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

**Supported by Voluntary Contributions for 159 years.**

***GIVES A HOME AND EDUCATION TO 400 FATHERLESS CHILDREN***

**The Fathers of many Children now in the School were killed on Active Service in the War**

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., PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.
ALEXANDER GRANT, *Secretary.*

**Offices—73, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.** [186

# Queen Charlotte's Lying-In Hospital,

## MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

*FOUNDED 1739. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.*

*Patrons*—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

*President*—THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN. *Treasurer*—ALFRED C. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.
*Chairman of Committee*—SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., 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 **150,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **2,078** patients were received into the Hospital, and **2,058** were attended at their own homes.

*ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £8,000.*
*RELIABLE INCOME, £4,000 ONLY.*

An Annual Subscription of £3 3s., or a Donation of £31 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, BIDDULPH & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W., or by

ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary* [196

# ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

*Patron*—HIS MAJESTY THE KING
*Honorary Secretaries*—MESSRS. GEORGE POCOCK AND PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 10s. to 25s. per month. There are upwards of 1,300 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom nearly £16,000 is annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character and in receipt of an income not exceeding £50, if single, and £70 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer or by the BANK OF ENGLAND or Messrs. Barclay and Co.

237 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON. W. ELLIOTT TERRY *Secretary* [199

# ROYAL FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,

## BEDDINGTON (near CROYDON), SURREY.

*Founded at Lambeth, 1758. Incorporated 1800. Removed to Beddington, 1866.*

PATRONS—HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
PATRONESS—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

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 16 are placed out in respectable private families. They must in all respects be thoroughly sound and healthy. Elections half-yearly in June and December. Forms of application may be obtained at the Offices. New Subscribers to this old Charity are most earnestly needed.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Life Subscription, 2 Votes** | **£10 10 0** | **Annual Subscription, 2 Votes** | **£1 1 0** |
| **Do. do. 1 Vote** | **5 5 0** | **Do. do. 1 Vote** | **0 10 6** |

A Donation of **50** 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 £16 16s. per annum, with an entrance fee of £6 6s., pending election, or otherwise. Cheques crossed "Messrs. Hoare."

Subscriptions most thankfully received and all information given on application to the Secretary

**Offices—17, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.** BOUVERIE RICE, *Secretary.* [17

# THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. 1.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Vice-Patron: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
President and Treasurer: THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROLLESTON.
Chairman of Council: STUART DE LA RUE, Esq. Vice-Chairman: ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Esq., K.C.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure . . . . . £28,500
Annual Income from Investments . . . . . £ 250
REQUIRED EACH YEAR . . . . . £28,250

New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary or may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C. 3. A. T. MAYS, Secretary. [176

# THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES

PUTNEY HEATH. *Instituted 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 LOFTUS, BART.

**CARRY ON!** "It is a part of probability that many improbabilities will happen," says Aristotle. Many friends thought it probable that the ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Putney Heath, would have to curtail its noble work in this difficult and severe crisis in our history Help to defeat such fears by sending a special donation.

*Bankers*—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO. City Offices, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.
CHARLES CUTTING, *Secretary.*

# ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), CITY ROAD, E.C. 1.

FOUNDED 1804

## ASKS YOU FOR HELP.

**Every day this Hospital relieves over 100 In-Patients and about 400 Out-Patients.**

ROBERT J BLAND, *Secretary Superintendent.* [175

# ROYAL SEA BATHING HOSPITAL

MARGATE,

**For Early Tuberculous Disease of the Bones, Joints, Glands, &c.**

***200 Beds. 116 Beds reserved for Children.***

**ADVANTAGES.**—Bracing Air Verandahs. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths. Liberal Diet. Skilled Medical and Surgical Treatment and Nursing.

**Funds urgently needed to provide beds for children now awaiting admission.**

*Secretary*—A. NASH, 13, Charing Cross, S.W. 1. [176

# THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

is conducted by the

# Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

known the wide world over as the

## R.S.P.C.A.

The Society looks to the animal-loving British Public for support

**Will you help?** Donations should be sent to—

**Capt FAIRHOLME, Chief Secretary, 105, Jermyn St., London, S.W. 1**

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THE

# ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

*Chief Office*—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C

*Patron*—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Established in 1862 to supply every description of mechanical support to the Poor without limit as to locality or disease

**30,038 Appliances given in the year ending September 30, 1916.**

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 ) Entitles to two recommendations
Life Subscription of £ 5 5 0 ) per annum.

**Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly solicited**

*Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co. Ltd., 19, Fleet Street, E.C
RICHARD C. TRENDDER, *Secretary* [178

# SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 3° Gul. iv., Cap. lx.)

***Your Help for the Men of the Sea is Earnestly Desired.***

The Establishment consists of —

**Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich 250 Beds**
**Albert Dock Hospital, E. 50 Beds.**
**Dispensaries, East India Dock Road and Gravesend**

**For Sick and Injured Seamen.**

**The Society is empowered by its Act of Parliament to take and to hold real Estate.**

P. J. MICHELLI, C.M.G., Seamen's Hospital Greenwich. [186

# 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. LORD NEWTON, P C

Deputy Treasurer—F. J FRANKAU, Esq

---

**In 1916, 32,128 patients (including 625 sick and wounded *soldiers*) received treatment, and the Ordinary Expenditure exceeded the Ordinary Income by**

# £17,937.

**The Governors, therefore, urgently solicit additional Contributions so that they may not be faced with a like deficit this year**

***WILL YOU HELP?***

James M Churchfield, *Secretary*

*Bankers* London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd., Knightsbridge, S.W

---

# ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL

## *For Stone and other Urinary Diseases*

(ESTABLISHED 1860),

## 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 1916 was **469** In Patients and **2,784** Out-Patients, the latter being seen Daily, viz., Monday, 2 to 3 and 5 to 7, Tuesday, 2 to 3, Wednesday, 5 to 7, Thursday, 5 to 7, Friday (Women and Children only), 2 to 3, and Saturday, 4 to 7.

A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Life Governor, a Subscription of One Guinea an Annual Governor Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. BARCLAY'S BANK, 5 and 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C, Messrs. HOARE & Co, 37, Fleet Street, E.C., or by

IRWIN H. BEATTIE, *Secretary.* [170

# S. THOMAS'S HOME

## S. Thomas's Hospital,

**WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E. 1.**

## 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 1687.

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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

**9,659** In-patients treated in 1916

**TO MAINTAIN THIS WORK FURTHER VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS ARE NEEDED.**

**Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, Hon. ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E., M.P., 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 1916 was 66,048. A large number of these were inoculation experiments, and, as the report says, "are attended by no considerable, if appreciable, pain"

**The pain does not lie in the operation itself, but in the after effects.**

The animal so innocently operated on may have to live days, weeks or months with no anæsthetics to assuage its sufferings, and nothing but death to relieve.

The following is an example of what may ensue in the dog after the "little needle prick" —

"A dog was inoculated on January 23rd In a few days it began to show signs of wasting, then the head became swelled and dropsical, and also the fore-legs and paws, later on this swelling disappeared, but the dog seemed very ill and weak, and there was a thickening of the membrane of both eyes. Two days before its death it refused food and seemed very thirsty On February 20th it died"— Abridged from the *Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology*, March, 1906

The Society offers to send a Lecturer, free of charge, to Literary Societies, League Meetings, &c [189

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED**

# SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION

*Founded* A.D 1655 *Incorporated* 1678.

For the *Relief* of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows, Aged Single Daughters and Children, of every Diocese of England and Wales.

President—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

BY FAR THE OLDEST LARGEST, AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE OF THE CLERGY CHARITIES.

Donors of *30 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

GUY E. P BOWMAN, Esq., *Acting Regr*, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Pl., London, W C. 1. [188

# SPURGEON'S ORPHANAGE

*CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.*

**Seaside Home Branch - - CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.**

President—Rev THOMAS SPURGEON.

Vice-President—Rev. CHARLES SPURGEON Treasurer—WILLIAM HIBBS, Esq.

**A HOME AND SCHOOL for 500 Fatherless Children,**

**And a Memorial of the Beloved Founder, C. H. SPURGEON**

No Votes required. The most needy and deserving cases are selected by the Committee of Management to enter the Orphanage.

***3,712 ORPHANS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED INTO THE INSTITUTION TO THE END OF MARCH, 1917.***

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, F. C LADDS, Spurgeon's Orphanage, Clapham Road, London, S.W Notice to Intending Benefactors.—Our last Annual Report, containing a Legal Form of Bequest, will be gladly sent on application to the Secretary [188

# UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL

## GOWER STREET, W.C.

*Founded A.D. 1833* — *Incorporated 1907.*

*A General Hospital with Separate Departments for Special Forms of Disease.*

**250 Beds Provided for Wounded Soldiers.**

***OVER 52,000 PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY.***

| | |
|---|---|
| **ANNUAL EXPENDITURE** | **£40,000** |
| **RELIABLE INCOME** | **£10,000** |
| **ANNUAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT REQUIRED** | **£30,000** |

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*A NATIONAL WORK.*

# WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY

**22,000** children received
**1,600** Sailors' and Soldiers' children given homes.
**4,800** Children in present family
**116** Homes, including Farm, Industrial, and Cripples Homes.

**SAVE THE CHILDREN—THE HOPE OF THE EMPIRE.**

*Secretary Rev. Prebendary RUDOLF, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London, S.E. 11*
*Cheques, etc., crossed and payable "Waifs and Strays"* [140

# WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W. 6.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, Nov 1st, 1904.) 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*—Major LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P.
*Chairman of Finance Committee*—The Right Hon. LORD ARTHUR HILL, P.C. *Chairman*—GEORGE F. MARSHALL, Esq.

IT needs —£63,000 to carry out the schemes of extension by which provision is made for about 250 beds, and £24,000 annually to maintain the present work of relieving about 2,500 In-Patients and 35,000 Out-Patients. Its endowments yield an annual income of only £800. Wherefore it relies upon voluntary contributions for £23,200 wherewith to meet its annual expenditure of £24,000. For many years past the debt has averaged £10,000.

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 devises of freehold land or any other property.

A. BESTERMAN, *Secretary*

*Bankers* { LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Hammersmith, W. 6.
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 16, St. James's Street, S.W. 1. [179

# FEUERHEERD BROS. & CO., Ltd.,

OPORTO AND LONDON. Established 1815.

*Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900, in 1904.*

DIRECTORS:—H. L. FEUERHEERD, A. M. FEUERHEERD, F. M. FEUERHEERD.

## PORT AND SHERRY SHIPPERS.

To the Trade Only.

*SPECIALITIES:*

"COMMENDADOR" PORT and "EMPERADOR" SHERRY.

London House:—47, MARK LANE, E.C.

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HAVANA CIGARS and Cigarettes.

MEXICAN CIGARS and Cigarettes.

MANILA CIGARS and Cheroots.

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Cablegrams "KLINGSTEIN, LONDON."
Telegrams "KLINGSTEIN, LTD., LONDON."

Also Importers of Havana Tobacco, Egyptian Cigarettes, Swiss Cigars (Flies, Courts, Sana, &c.)

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Peninsular House, Monument St., LONDON, E.C.

Branches at BRISTOL, CARDIFF, BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, LEEDS, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW, EDINBURGH

*Established in London in 1879 by R. A. LEHMANN (French-Swiss).*

General Merchants and Importers of Condensed Milk, Canned Fish, Starch.

Manufacturers of Golf Balls and Laundry Supplies.

Sole Agents for Remy's Starch (Belgium and France), The N.K. Fairbank Co. of Chicago (Cottolene), and The Curled Hair Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Woodburn, Bucks.

---

Telegrams "LEVINSTEIN," Manchester. *Telephone* 484 (Cheetham Hill & Manc.) *Codes* A B C (5th Edit.) Lieber's.

# LEVINSTEIN LIMITED,

*MANUFACTURERS OF*

## COAL TAR DYESTUFFS.

Sole Manufacturers of "KROMOLINE" and other Specialities for Tanners.

## BLACKLEY, MANCHESTER,

And ELLESMERE PORT, near CHESTER.

This firm was established at Blackley, Manchester, in the year 1885 by the late Mr. Ivan Levinstein, M.Sc.Tech., F.C., [illegible] has been a [illegible] for the last 40 years. The Chairman of the company is Sir John B. Leppoldt, Bart., M.P. for Mid Armagh, and the Managing Director is Dr. H. Levinstein, M.Sc., Ph.D., Hon. [illegible] of York, the firm has been [illegible] engaged in supplying dyes for the colouring and development of the [illegible] Allied Textiles and Metals, and also for the needs of the Textile Trades, not only in Great Britain, but [illegible] and neutral countries.

## BRITISH FIRMS WITH FOREIGN NAMES.

# J. MANDLEBERG & COMPANY, Ltd.

*HEAD OFFICE:*

**ALBION WATERPROOFING WORKS, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.**

**London Warehouse: 13 & 14, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.**

Formed into Limited Company under English Companies Acts in 1889 with registered name as above. Prior to this the business was carried on for many years as private partnership between British subjects under name of J. MANDLEBERG & Co. The Directors of Company are all British subjects, and at present time three are commissioned officers in His Majesty's Army

The capital of the Company is £370,000 (fully paid), and the shares are held by about 900 British shareholders. The shares are quoted upon the London and Manchester Stock Exchanges.

The Company are India-Rubber Proofers to the trade, manufacturers of all classes of Waterproof and Rainproof Garments and Fabrics. Weavers, Dyers and Rainproofers. Contractors to the Admiralty, War Office, India Office, Post Office, and other Government Departments.

# R. PFUNDT,

**BRITISH OWNED AND CONTROLLED FIRM.**
Sole Owner Mr R. PFUNDT who is, and has been for many years past, a Member of "The London Commercial Sale Rooms."

DUNSTER HOUSE, MINCING LANE, **LONDON, E.C. 3.**

## *GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANT.*

**Export and Import of Colonial and Foreign Produce, such as** Almonds, Arrowroot, Cardamoms, Canada Liquor, Chillies, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cochineal and other Dyestuffs, Cocoa, Crude Drugs (Barks, Herbs, Leaves, Essential and other Oils, Roots, Seeds, Wax, &c.), Galls and other tanning Articles, Ginger, Gum Animi, Arabic, Copal, Damar, Kauri, Olibanum, Tragacanth, and other Gums and Resins, Honey, Isinglass, Kola Nuts, Mace Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, Plumbago, Sandrac, Seellac, Shellac, Stickliac, Sago and Tapioca, Turmeric, and various other Produce and General Merchandize.

***CORRESPONDENCE AND INQUIRIES INVITED.***

**BUYING and/or SELLING AGENCIES and CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.**
Telegrams "Auctarium London. Codes A B C 5th Edition and Lieber's Standard. Telephone Avenue 6012.
Bankers The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., 81 and 82, Great Tower Street, E.C.

**ENTIRELY BRITISH OWNED.**

# P. STEINMAN & CO.

## 185 & 186, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

*Specialities*:—British, French, Belgian and Swiss Goods. Real and Imitation Laces. Swiss and French Embroideries. Ladies' Lingerie and Baby Linen, all made by British Workers. Lingerie and Baby Clothes are supplied ready to wear or to order, and we also stock all materials and trimmings for those who work at home, or wish to give employment to Needle-workers in their own Villages and Towns.

Ladies are invited to write for our unique pattern book of Embroideries, Laces and materials. All these goods are of British, French, Swiss or Belgian make. Illustrated Catalogue sent by request.

*Founded by the late Mr P. Steinman (French-Swiss) over 50 years ago.*

PRESENT PROPRIETORS AND STAFF ENTIRELY BRITISH.

# E. TAUTZ & SONS (*Original House of Tautz*)

## BREECHES MAKERS.

## SPORTING TAILORS MILITARY OUTFITTERS.

*ONLY ADDRESS:*

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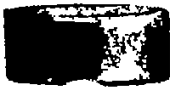
# MONEY LENT.

## T. PICKFORD & CO.,

### Pawnbrokers, Jewellers, & Silversmiths,

Established 1839. **241 & 243, OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.** Established 1839.

BANKERS—London County & Westminster  Telephone 784 LONDON WALL.



201.
18 ct. Gold £10s.
9 ct. Gold, £2s. 6s.



237
18 ct. Gold, Diamond and Rubies, or Sapphires, £2 2s. 0d.



240.
18 ct. Gold 5 fine Diamonds, £3 3s. 0d.



203.
18 ct. Gold, £6s.
9 ct Gold, £3s. 6s.



207
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208.
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310.
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£8 10s. 0d.



389.
18 ct. Gold 3 Diamonds, £2s. 0d.



342.
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669.
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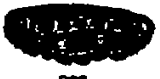
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886.
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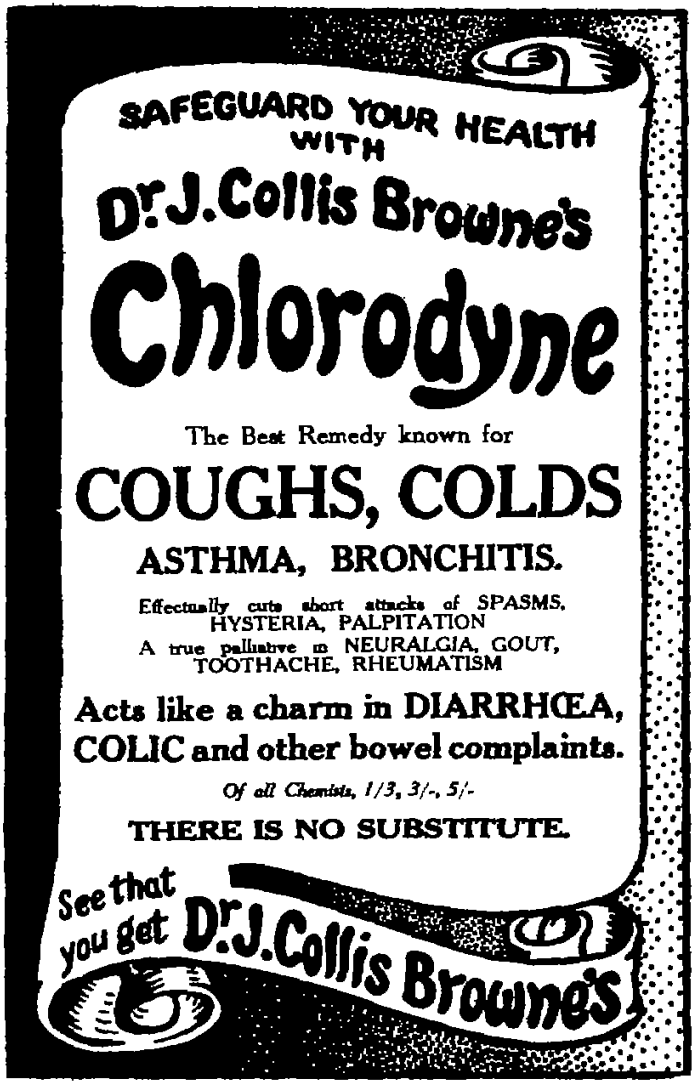


874.
18 ct. Gold, Diamonds and Rubies, or Sapphires, 15s. 0d.



750
Solid 18 ct. Gold Real Garnet, Amethyst or Topaze, 8/6.
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